

1. Strengthening of neonatal and perinatal services in hospitals
2. Strengthening and improving Institutional delivery
3. Creation of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling Facilities in hospitals
4. Implementation of Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
5. Strengthening of treatment facilities for malnourished infants and children in hospitals.
6. Improving the coverage of Routine Immunization to the previously un-reached populations.
7. Building the capacities of service providers through an extensive year round training schedule.
8. Strengthening the monitoring mechanisms for overseeing the implementation.
9. Under the State scheme (state resources) immunization against measles, mumps, rubella and typhoid disease in infants and children is also implemented to reduce infant mortality.

(d) and (e) Adequate provisions for antenatal, natal and post natal care to the women in pregnancy are available at all the primary, secondary and tertiary level of health care to all women irrespective of their residential status.

- 1) MAMTA Scheme for facilitating institutional delivery to all BPL, SC/ST women through the private sector hospitals.
- 2) Janani Suraksha Yojna benefits to all pregnant women up to 2 live births in all public sector hospitals and peripheral health facilities.
- 3) Emergency transport (to nearest Government hospitals) to any woman in case of any pregnancy complication(s) (CATS Ambulance Services).
- 4) Contraceptive services (Laparoscopic Tubal ligation at 44 hospitals in Delhi and IUCD insertion at all the primary and secondary health facilities).
- 5) RCH camps in slums, JJ clusters and rural outskirts are organized for service delivery to the beneficiaries.
- 6) Village Health and Nutrition Days are being organized regularly at all the Anganwadies targeting the most vulnerable women and children with the support services for improving their health.

All these services are totally free of any charge to the beneficiaries.

Malpractice of blood banks

1572. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many blood banks are collecting blood by force or by malpractices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they sell blood which is not properly processed and that too at exorbitant rates; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to stop this illegal activity affecting the health of the ordinary citizen?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are no reports of licensed blood banks collecting blood by force or malpractice.

(b) No. However a service charge is collected from each unit of blood/blood components approved by National Blood Transfusion Council (NBTC). The approved rates of blood/blood components by NBTC is given in the Statement (see below).

(c) There are adequate provisions under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act & Rules there under to take action against the violations of conditions of license to blood banks.

Statement

Details of Service Charges for Blood and Blood Components as approved by NBTC on 07 November, 2007

I. Approved service charges for one unit of Whole Blood:

1. Blood Bags		
Single bag	-	Rs.50
Double	-	Rs.120
Triple	-	Rs.150
Quadruple	-	Rs.280
Average cost for single/double/ triple/quadruple bag is	-	Rs. 150
2. HBV, HCV, HIV, VDRL, Malaria antigen	-	Rs.200
3. Donor Hemoglobin	-	Rs.40
4. Blood grouping antisera	-	Rs.60
5. Cross-matching	-	Rs.70
6. Chemicals	-	Rs.30
7. Stationery	-	Rs.20
8. Average salary	-	Rs.120
9. Power	-	Rs.60
10. Equipment maintenance	-	Rs.50
11. Glassware	-	Rs.50
Cost per unit for a single bag	-	Rs.850

II. Approved service charges for Blood Components:

1.	Packed Red Cells	-	Rs.850/-
2.	Fresh Frozen Plasma	-	Rs.400/-
3.	Platelet Concentrate	-	Rs.400/-
4.	Cryoprecipitate	-	Rs.200/-

Members of MCI in Board of private medical colleges

1573. SHRI O.T. LEPCHA:

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the fact that the Members of MCI had joined the Board of certain private medical colleges;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such medical colleges have been found violating the standards of probity and academic excellence;

(c) whether joining the Boards of such institutions is a breach of professional ethics and may cause conflict of interest; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government against such erring Members?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The Government is of the view that the acceptance of office bearers of Medical Council of India on the governing bodies of private medical colleges is a clear conflict of interest. The Medical Council of India is being asked to ensure that no office bearer of the Council will accept such positions.

Research on malaria and tuberculosis medicines

1574. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to invest up to 2 billion dollars or Rs. 10000 crore annually to develop more effective medicines for diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis that hit thousands of Indians every year;

(b) whether Department of pharmaceuticals has proposed to offer incentives to domestic as well as multinational drug markets to encourage new drug discover in the country;

(c) whether this proposal was already forwarded to the Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, whether Government has approved proposal and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.