

just 0.7% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on health. However, as per the World Health Report, '1999-Making a Difference' published by WHO, the total health expenditure as a % of GDP for the period around 1995 in India was 5.6% of which 1.2% was from the Public Sector.

AIDS Cases

† 2239. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of AIDS patients have been identified in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the nature of medical and other facilities being provided to them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to root out this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise AIDS cases as reported to the Government on 30th June, 2000 are given in the annexed Statement. (*See below*)

The AIDS cases are provided treatment for opportunistic infections free of cost in all Government hospitals without any discrimination.

(c) Govt. of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme, with the following key components:

Reducing the spread of HIV in groups at high risk by identification of target populations and providing peer counseling, condom promotion, treatment of sexually transmitted infections etc.

- Preventive intervention for the general population by Information Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

[11 August, 2000]

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campaign, provision of voluntary testing and counseling, safe blood transfusion services and prevention of occupational exposure.

- Providing financial assistance for opportunistic infections, home and community based care to people living with HIV/AIDS.
- Strengthening effectiveness and technical, managerial, financial sustainability at National, State and Municipal levels.
- Promoting collaboration amongst public, private and voluntary sector.

Statement

National aids control programme, India aids cases in India (Reported to NACO)

(As on 30th June, 2000)

Cumulative

S. No	Name	AIDS Cases
1	Andhra Pradesh	48
2	Assam	71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4	A & N Islands	5
5	Bihar	6
6	Chandigarh (UT)	172
7	Delhi	219
8	Daman & Diu	1
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
10	Goa	19
11	Gujarat	331
12	Haryana	17
13	Himachal Pradesh	33
14	Jammu & Kashmir	2
15	Karnataka	510
16	Kerala	106
17	Lakshadweep	0
18	Madhya Pradesh	422
19	Maharashtra	3409
20	Orissa	22

S. No,	Name	AIDS Cases
21	Nagaland	37
22	Manipur	538
23	Mizoram	12
24	Meghalaya	8
25	Pondicherry	141
26	Punjab	100
27	Rajasthan	122
28	Sikkim	2
29	Tamilnadu	5741
30	Tripura	0
31	Uttar Pradesh	238
32	West Bengal	57
Total:		12389

Blood Policy

2240. CHAUDHARY CHUNNI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blood supply is much less than its requirement in the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the criteria for setting up blood banks and the number of blood banks operating in the country, State-wise;

(c) what steps Government have taken to meet the requirement of blood in the country; and

(d) whether Government propose to announce new blood policy; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) RITA VERMA]: (a) There is no overall shortage of blood in the country. However, there could be seasonal and occasional shortages of blood in different parts of the country.