

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:67
ANSWERED ON:22.02.2006
GROWING MENACE OF AIDS/ HIV
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether AIDS/HIV is spreading very fast in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the growing incidents of AIDS/HIV reported separately during the last three years till date, State-wise; (
- (c) whether around forty per cent of the population living in slum areas in Delhi is facing threat of AIDS/HIV as reported in the Rashtriya Sahara dated January 9, 2006;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the action taken/being taken by the Government to combat AIDS in the country?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 67 FOR 22ND FEBRUARY, 2006.

The number of people infected with HIV in India has increased from 3.86 millions in 2000 to 5.13 millions in 2004. The spread, however, has been uneven. During 2004, it is observed that 12 states indicated an increase in HIV prevalence among antenatal mothers, while 16 states showed an increase in HIV prevalence among STD population. Further, some pockets of increasing HIV prevalence have also been identified in low prevalence states. The trends of HIV prevalence among Injectable Drug Users have also shown an increasing trend particularly in the states of Delhi, Mizoram and West Bengal. However, overall, the prevalence of HIV among adults is just 0.9%. The information related to HIV/AIDS prevalence and reported AIDS cases state-wise are at Annexure- I & II.

Delhi is a low prevalence area with an estimated prevalence level of 0.25% among the adult population. Higher prevalence among some slum pockets have been observed which could be due to the presence of certain factors such as the large number of migrant populations, illiteracy and low levels of awareness of preventive measures and poor health seeking behavior etc.

With a view to reduce the spread of this infection, the National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented throughout the country. Major focus of the program is on prevention among high risk as well general population; care and support and provisioning of treatment to the needy. Action being taken to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS under various components is as under:

1) For ensuring blood safety which is one of the well known modes of transmission, over 953 blood banks have been modernized, over 52% of the total blood units required collected through voluntary blood donation and a system of mandatory screening of blood for HIV, Hepatitis B & C, malaria and syphilis enforced. This has enabled reducing transmission of HIV infection through contaminated blood from about 9% in 1993 to about 2% in 2005;

2) Intensive IEC among general population has resulted in increasing awareness among rural populations to more than 72% and increased condom availability to 1.2 billion pieces. Further, to enhance easy access to condoms, over 11,000 condom vending machines have been installed. Likewise, under the adolescent education program, over 60,000 high schools have been covered with HIV/AIDS and life skill education programs. In the next year, the remaining 60,000 schools will also be covered;

3) Over 1033 targeted intervention projects among high- risk populations are under implementation adopting a multi- pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication. Under these projects, about 49% of high risk groups are found to be using condoms. In future years, it is proposed to increase these intervention projects by four time so as to saturate all the high risk populations;

4) Over the last three years, 1114 Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centres have been established, enabling people to assess their risk status and access services as per need;

5) To prevent the transmission of HIV from HIV positive mothers to be newborn, 523 centres have been established, where all mothers

Note : The Zero prevalence rate noted in some of the low prevalence states may be due to sampling effect.

Annexure II

Reported number of AIDS cases in the country State-wise (2002-2005)

S. No.	State (Prov.)	Reported in 2002	Reported in 2003	Reported in 2004	Reported in 2005
1	A&N Island	6	5	0	4
2	Andhra Pd.	1085	4123	4155	3481
3	Arunachal Pd.	0	0	0	0
4	Assam	16	50	13	7
5	Bihar	28	9	0	0
6	Chandigarh	239	173	218	422
7	Chattisgarh	0	0	0	0
8	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	106	114	68	1027
11	Goa	68	174	109	139
12	Gujarat	1108	1124	1536	1125
13	Haryana	53	54	85	125
14	Himachal Pd.	40	41	75	69
15	J & K	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	294	201	222	1664
18	Kerala	385	626	73	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20	Mahdya Pd.	156	145	209	181
21	Maharashtra	3818	5072	4701	1742
22	Manipur	632	1187	0	0
23	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24	Mizoram	14	18	54	0
25	Nagaland	87	84	269	18
26	Orissa	15	1	0	291
27	Pondicherry	140	0	0	0
28	Punjab	59	38	37	69
29	Rajasthan	292	266	228	0
30	Sikkim	2	2	0	0
31	Tamil Nadu	9101	7130	15271	3856
32	Tripura	5	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	359	339	109	339
34	Uttranchal	0	0	0	30
35	West Bengal	969	611	0	0
	Total	19077	21587	27432	14589

Note: It may be noted that there is considerable under reporting of AIDS cases is on account of stigma and availing of services by these cases in private sector.