

the Shipyard, it is with regard to the offloading of the Shipyard facilities.

As far as these figures are concerned, these figures are quite correct. For 1984-85, the figures are : Keel laid-7 ; launched-5 and ships delivered-2. There are many ships in the pipeline ; they will be launched when they are complete. The delivery will be made afterwards.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :

It is difficult to say about the capacity utilization when it is a job contract. Actually, the Hindustan Shipyard is making ships on a job contract basis ; it is not a process manufacturing. Therefore, 97 per cent which the Minister has referred to, may not be quite correct.

Secondly, the Vishakhapatnam Shipyard has a lot of equipment which is lying idle. I would, therefore, suppose that the utilization of capacity would be to the extent of 30-40 per cent, and not what has been mentioned by the hon. Minister. I would, therefore, like the Minister to examine this matter.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Whatever figure I have given about the utilization of capacity, that is 97 per cent, is quite correct. Offloading is done according to the guidelines issued by the BPE with regard to the development of ancillary units and certain jobs are deliberately done through ancillary units.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Digvijay Sinh.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Qn. 437.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, I suggest that Question No. 445 may also be taken up along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I think we can take up Question No. 445 along with this question.

Blood collection by blood banks

***437. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the average quantum of blood collected by the blood banks of India annually ;

(b) what percentage is procured by voluntary methods without payment ; and

(c) what percentage is collected with payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). According to the indications available, around 5 lakh units of blood are collected on an average every year in the country. Voluntary blood donation has shown a gradual improvement over the years. The latest data available indicate that 50% of the total blood collected is through voluntary donation, while the so-called professional blood donors account for about 22% of it.

Criteria for having a Blood bank and plan to increase blood banks in the Country

***445. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for having a blood bank at any place ;

(b) how many blood banks are there now in country (State-wise) ;

(c) the proposals of the Ministry to increase the number of blood banks in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the share of West Bengal in that proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Blood banks are usually located in places where it is possible to organise collection of reasonable quantity of blood and facilities can also be provided for storage of blood and transfusion services.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). A comprehensive scheme to modernise and strengthen the existing blood transfusion services in the country

has been proposed for approval during the Seventh Plan. To begin with, it is proposed to set up three pilot plants for blood fractionation at Delhi Bombay and Calcutta.

Statement

List of Blood Banks in India

(As per information available)

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	No. of Blood Banks			Total
		Govt.	Private	IRCS or Vol.	
1.	Assam	6	—	—	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48	7	—	55
3.	Bihar	19	10	—	29
4.	Gujarat	10	—	—	10
5.	Haryana	12	—	—	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	—	—	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	—	1
8.	Karnataka	33	2	—	35
9.	Madhya Pradesh	50	6	—	56
10.	Maharashtra	30	23	8	61
11.	Kerala	53	—	—	53
12.	Manipur	2	—	—	2
13.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	1
14.	Orissa	3	—	24	27
15.	Punjab	17	3	1	21
16.	Rajasthan	18	—	—	18
17.	Sikkim	1	—	—	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	63	17	—	80
19.	Tripura	2	—	—	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	62	17	—	79
21.	West Bengal	33	—	—	33
22.	Chandigarh	1	—	—	1
23.	Delhi (Hos. bl. banks)	11	4	1	16
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	—	—	1
25.	Pondicherry	2	—	—	2
26.	Nagaland			(No blood bank)	
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			(No blood bank)	
28.	Arunachal Pradesh			(No blood bank)	
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli			(No blood bank)	
30.	Lakshadweep Islands			(No blood bank)	
31.	Mizoram	2	—	—	2
Total		487	89	34	610

Total blood banks—610

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : It is a very welcome revelation to know that 50 per cent of the blood is collected from voluntary donations. All I want to stress is that there should be a double check. I would like to know whether these statistics of collection from voluntary agencies include those voluntary agencies also who may collect from professional donors also or whether these are voluntary donations of blood without taking any money. This is the first thing that I would like to know. Secondly, what is the break up of 50 per cent, 22 per cent and 28 per cent ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : When I say, 'voluntary', it is from the voluntary donors. The blood is collected by the voluntary agencies as well as the hospitals also. Voluntary donations constitute 50 per cent of the total blood collected in the country. Replacement, *i.e.* blood donated by persons for their relatives or friends or others is 28 per cent. Collection of blood from professional donors is only 22 per cent.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : What kind of mechanism is employed to ensure that there is proper control on the people who donate blood and also to ensure that unhealthy donors having congenital blood diseases are identified and prevented from donating blood ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I agree with the hon. member that there are some diseases which are transmitted through blood. In particular, STD, malaria parasites and hepatitis are the three diseases which can be transmitted through blood. Therefore, before taking the blood from the donor, necessary checks are carried out by the examination of the blood.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : What is the mechanism ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The mechanism is to check the blood. Blood tests are made by doctors before taking the blood.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In his statement, the Minister has admitted

that in the whole country, there are only 610 blood banks. There is no blood bank at the moment in Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. How do people living in these Union Territories and the State of Nagaland, get the blood when they are in need of it for operations or other things ? For the last so many years, there is no blood bank in these areas, according to the statement. From out of the three pilot plants that you are going to launch in the Seventh Five Year Plan, one will be located at Calcutta. Will this plant cater to the needs of the Calcutta Metropolitan areas or will it be divided among some other urban areas, who may need much more blood to look after their patients ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as the first part of the supplementary is concerned, in these five States replacement method is being followed, that is, blood is transfused from healthy man to patient. So far as the second part of the supplementary is concerned, this Blood Plasma Fractionation Machine is to be installed in three places in the beginning, *i.e.* in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Sir, it is a very sophisticated machine. It requires training of the staff and also perennial flow of electricity. It requires nearly 500 units per week. If 500 units of blood is available then alone this machine can be installed and used. At present these are the three metropolitan cities where it is possible to collect 500 units of blood per week. Therefore, it is proposed to be installed in these three metropolitan cities. It will cater to the needs of not only Calcutta, but in the case of emergency, it can be transported elsewhere also. Because the blood can be converted into powder and the powder can be transported anywhere in the case of emergency.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that the campaign which has been built up by the voluntary blood donor organisations in the country for voluntary blood donation is not being mostly supported by the Blood Bank authorities in terms of supply, equipment, doctors and nurses. In spite

of the desire of the people, who like to donate blood, it cannot be fulfilled because the storage capacity is so small that sufficient blood cannot be stored.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, it is not correct because the Government is helping the voluntary agencies. But there are certain formalities which are to be followed. Now, licence is required to be taken for the collection of the blood and for that they have to fulfill the conditions laid down in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. There are certain organisations who are not able to do it. So Government cannot support those agencies which are not able to bring the equipments and other things. The storage capacity is also less. Upto the Sixth Plan, there was not much provision. In the Seventh Plan, we are going to make an allocation of Rs. 5 crores for helping the voluntary agencies who are in this field.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, in our country, we are living below the poverty line as we are all aware of. There are also professional blood donors in this country. Whenever there is a need for collection of blood, these professional donors are coming forward. But the quality of the blood collected is not good. Already the hon. Minister has put forth that it all consists of the STD diseases and other contagious diseases which are very serious. Therefore, I wanted to know from the Government whether there is any check to see that the professional donors are prevented and the others are encouraged in order to improve the quality of the blood donated.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is a constant effort on the part of the Government to check and prevent such donors. Even then it is rather very difficult because the blood is required in every hospital and sometimes these professionals also come and donate blood. As I have said only 22 per cent of the total blood comes from these donors.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the statement of the hon. Minister, five States have not been given blood bank facilities. I come from one of those areas, namely, Lakshadweep.

MR. SPEAKER : You look very healthy.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Sir, the hon. Minister had also paid a visit....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : We have a referral hospital in Kavarati to which all emergency patients are evacuated. For want of blood bank facilities many patients have died because immediate evacuation of the main land is not possible in the case of Lakshadweep. I want to have a categorical answer from the hon. Minister whether he is going to establish a Blood Bank in Lakshadweep.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have noted the suggestion of the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : He has noted your suggestion. Mr. Patel.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Sir, in our State both the blood banks are not working satisfactorily. So there is an urgent need to give the blood fractionation facility to the State of Gujarat. Will the Minister consider my suggestion ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, as I said, it is very sophisticated and at present we have plan only for three metropolitan cities.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, may I know whether the hon. Minister would consider introduction of the latest technique of re-cycling the blood of the patient during operation so that it would reduce the requirement of blood upto 50%. A lot of blood is required mainly for operation cases and all over the world the technique of recycling of the blood is being introduced. Will you examine the proposal and decide on the introduction of this technology in our country ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Certainly I will do it.