

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:804
ANSWERED ON:29.02.2000
HEALTH PROJECTS
MONI KUMAR SUBBA;RUDRAGOUDA PATIL

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

- (a) the details of projects undertaken under the National TB Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Leprosy, Control Programme and National Programme for Control of Blindness;
- (b) the extent to which success has been achieved under each of the said projects in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of these projects successfully?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE
N.T.SHANMUGAM)

(a) National TB Control Programme has been under implementation in the country in 1962, integrated with primary Health care through a network of 447 District TB Centres and 330 TB clinics which provides diagnosis and treatment free of cost, including free drug supply of anti-TB drugs to patients. Short Term Chemotherapy Course (SCC) which seeks to reduce the duration of treatment has been introduced in 292 districts. Since 1997 the revised strategy of DOTS with the objective of 70% detection and 85% cure under the RNTCP is under implementation, to cover 171.1 million population in a phased manner by March, 2002. In addition 203 districts implementing SSC will also be strengthened to prepare them to adopt revised strategy at a later date. World Bank assistance of US \$ 142.4 million is available for the implementation of the RNTCP. In addition DANIDA assistance to the extent of DKK 58.8 m (approx. Rs. 31.95 crores) as grant is being provided for implementation of RNTCP in 14 tribal districts of Orissa. DFID assistance to the extent of Rs. 109.93 crores is also being obtained from DFID for support of the RNTCP in AP and also to strengthen the Central TB Division and training activities.

World bank supported project for NLEP has been under implementation from 1993-94 for a period of 6 years to extend free MDT facilities in all the districts of the country.

Enhanced Malaria Control Project with the assistance of World Bank covers 1045 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in 100 districts of seven States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and 19 Cities/Towns having high endemicity of Malaria in these States and States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Project aims at intensifying the existing Malaria Control activities in the above mentioned areas. The components of training, Information, Education, Communication (IEC) and Management Information System (MIS) are being implemented throughout the country. The total financial implications for the Project for 5 years duration is Rs. 891.4 crores.

Under the National Programme for control of Blindness, two projects are currently being undertaken viz.

(i) World Bank Assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project; being implemented in Seven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which aims at reducing Cataract Blindness and developing infrastructure for Eye care services.

(ii) Danish Assistance under National Programme for Control of Blindness in Karnataka State.

(b) During 1998, 85% of new infectious patients were documented to have become non-infectious within 3 months of starting treatment. In 1998 the All India cure rate was 83% as per details given statewise at Annex-I.

In the case of the National Leprosy Programme, MDT facilities have been extended in all districts of the country. 31.39 lakh new leprosy cases have been detected and 38.66 lakh cases cured till March, 1999. Comparative position of case load is given in Annex-II.

A statement of positive cases of Malaria Statewise is given in Annexe-III.

Under the Blindness Control Programme, in 1998, 21,34,362.Cataract operations were performed in the country at the rate of 388 cases/lakh population as against the target of 400 cases/lakh population. Statewise details in this regard are given at Annex.IV.

(c) Following steps are being taken to implement these programmes successfully;

1. Implementation through District Societies. Funds are released to them directly.
2. Strengthening, Monitoring and Supervision.
3. Providing commodity assistance to States in the form of drugs, equipments, consumables etc
4. Regular and intensive training
5. Public awareness Programmes and Campaigns.

Annexure-I

New Smear Positive Cure Rate for INDIA Registrations from `98 under RNTCP

Key :

CURE = patients cured
 COMPLETE = Patients completed
 REG TOTAL = Total registrations
 CURE RATE = Percentage of patients Cured

Summary by State

STATE	CURE	REG TOTAL	CURERATE
ANDHRA PRADESH	1071	1386	77.3
ASSAM	0	0	0
BIHAR	193	219	88.1
DELHI	1901	2348	81.0
GUJARAT	783	978	80.1
HIMACHAL	285	329	86.6
KARNATAKA	123	165	74.5
KERALA	1020	1225	83.3
MADHYA PRADESH	86	113	76.1
MAHARASHTRA	1076	1280	84.1
MANIPUR	69	76	90.8
ORISSA	1476	1745	84.6
RAJASTHAN	493	560	88.0
TAMIL NADU	71	81	87.7
UTTAR PRADESH	505	572	88.3
WEST BENGAL	928	1054	88.0
INDIA	10080	12131	83.1

Annexure-II

CASELOAD BY STATES AT THE END OF MARCH, 1999 IN COMPARISON TO POSITION IN 1981

S. No.	State/UT		PR PER 1000 POPULATION	
	1981	1999		
1	Andhra Pradesh		11.72	0.47
2	Arunachal Pradesh		1.59	0.38
3	Assam		0.75	0.20
4	Bihar		5.43	1.66
5	Goa		0.16	0.34
6	Gujarat		2.93	0.16
7	Haryana		0.07	0.05
8	Himachal Pradesh		1.64	0.10
9	Jammu & Kashmir		0.83	0.14
10	Karnataka		5.98	0.25
11	Kerala		2.95	0.13
12	Madhya Pradesh		2.30	0.44
13	Maharashtra		6.37	0.34
14	Manipur		4.23	0.21
15	Meghalaya		4.55	0.21
16	Mizoram		2.04	0.11
17	Nagaland		6.49	0.04
18	Orissa		12.14	0.97
19	Punjab		1.19	0.08
20	Rajasthan		0.29	0.19
21	Sikkim		5.00	0.20
22	Tamil Nadu		15.14	0.53
23	Tripura		4.88	0.16
24	Uttar Pradesh		3.79	0.46
25	West Bengal		7.88	0.67

UNION TERRITORIES

26	A & N Islands		5.26	0.24
27	Chandigarh		0.00	0.68
28	D & N Haveli		1.00	1.40
29	Daman & Diu		3.50	2.24
30	Delhi		0.16	0.18
31	Lakshadweep		25.00	0.17
32	Pondicherry		12.50	0.26

Total	5.73	0.51
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Annexure-III

STATEMENT OF STATEWISE POSITIVE MALARIA CASES

STATE/UT	1998	1999
ANDHRA PRADESH	106574	117728
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	36105	43774
ASSAM	75136	109418
BIHAR	20014	25979

GOA	22766	13236
DELHI	3994	2698
GUJARAT	94927	57289
HARYANA	11877	2563
HIMACHAL	1404	669
KARNATAKA	111144	86666
KERALA	6726	4651
MADHYA PRADESH	388408	417284
MAHARASHTRA	15.366	128458
MANIPUR	1113	2421
ORISSA	333246	273266
NAGALAND	1700	288
MIZORAM	9293	13705
MEGHALAYA	16186	12913
PUNJAB	5200	1092
RAJASTHAN	70934	48780
TAMIL NADU	59161	50334
SIKKIM	12	11
UTTAR PRADESH	103746	86048
WEST BENGAL	115929	180377
A&N ISLANDS	742	875
CHANDIGARH	1644	455
D&N HAVELI	5882	3175
DAMN & DIU	599	342
LAKSHADWEEP	0	1
PONDICHERRY	158	129
TOTAL	1770283	1699256

Annexure-IV

State-wise Cataract Surgery Rate during 1998-99

Target : Cataract per lakh population - 400

State/UTs Population (1998)	Estimated Performed	CATOPS Surgery Rate/Lakh Population	Cataract
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World Bank Project States

Andhra Pradesh	75819129	340478	449
Madhya Pradesh	75446534	287201	381
Maharashtra	89988393	404738	450
Orissa	36092099	79271	220
Rajasthan	50157709	176955	353
Tamil Nadu	63679198	373690	587
Uttar Pradesh	158588007	472029	298
Sub-Total	549771069	2134362	388