# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:420
ANSWERED ON:07.07.2004
REVIEW OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES
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# Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes to keep a check on deadly diseases like Malaria, Tuberculosis, blindness and AIDS in the various States;
- (b) if so, the outcome of this review, State-wise; and
- (c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

# **Answer**

# THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SMT. PANABAKA LAKSHMI)

- (a) The implementation of National Anti Malaria Programme, Revised National TB Control Programme and National Programme for /control of Blindness is being reviewed regularly. However, in the case of National AIDS Control Programme, which is 100% centrally sponsored scheme in the country, while the various components of the programme are being evaluated by the external agencies from time to time a national review of the entire programme has been not been conducted so far.
- (b) The performance of the Revised National TB Control programme has been satisfactory. The state-wise review of National Anti Malaria programme indicates that largest number of malaria cases in the country in 2003 were reported by Chattisgarh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Assam amongst NE states. The outcome of review of National Programme for Control of Blindness is at annexure.
- (c) The Revised National TB Control Programme is to be expanded to cover the entire population of the country. Regarding malaria, a nation wide malaria control programme for early diagnosis, integrated vector control, information education communication and capacity building is being implemented by the Government. Under National Programme for Control of Blindness, free cataract surgery in Govt./NGO Institutions; Detection & connection of refractive errors in school going children; support to Eye Banks and promotion of Eye Donation; Grant-in-aid to NGOs, District/state Blindness Control society; Infrastructure development in Govt. & Non-Govt. sector; training of Eye Care personnel and public awareness for promotion and control of diseases is being carried out as remedial measures.

#### Annexure

LOK SABHA U.S.Q.NO. 420 FOR 07.07.04

COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE OF BLINDNESSNATIONAL SURVEYS ON BLINDNESS

# 1986-89 & 2001-02

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Parameter National National Difference +/- in % Survey 1986-89 Survey 2001-02

Estd. Prevalence of Blindness 1.49 1.1 -26.2

(Visual Acuity<6/60)

Estd. Prevalence of Blineness NA 0.56 -

(Visual Acuity <6/60) after best correction
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#### State-wise Prevalence Rates

Andhra Pradesh 1.50 1.42 -5.3

Madhya Pradesh 2.01 1.16 -42.3

Chattisgarh 2.01 1.61 -19.9

Maharashtra 1.64 0.95 -42.1

Orissa 1.72 1.40 -18.6

Rajasthan 2.24 1.55 -30.8

Tamilnadu 1.65 0.78 -52.7

Uttar Pradesh 1.58 0.94 -40.5

Bihar 1.28 0.78 -52.7

Gujarat 1.44 1.07 -25.7

Himachal Pradesh 0.87 0.70 -19.5

West Bengal 0.96 1.19 +23.9

Kerala 1.31 0.56 -57.2

Karnataka 1.28 1.78 +39.1

Punjab 0.73 1.01 +38.3

#### Factors affecting Prevalence

Male 1.42 0.91 -35.9
Female 1.60 1.29 -19.4
Rural 1.63 1.14 -30.1
Urban 1.01 0.84 -16.8
Illiterates NA 1.36 Strong
Primary NA 0.62 RelationMiddle NA 0.30 ship
High School & above NA 0.25 -67.7
Farmers 2.26 0.73 -38.6
Labour 1.27 0.78 -57.3
Housework 2.13 0.91 -73.4
Service/Business 1.09 0.29 -84.0
Retires/Too Old 15.58 2.49

### COMPARISON OF CAUSES OF BLINDNESS

National surveys on blindness

1986 & 2001-02

Causes of bilateral Survey 1986-89 Survey 2001-02 Difference Blindness (%) (All ages) (50%) +/- in %

Cataract 80.1 82.6 -17.5
Uncorrected Refractive Errors 12.0 19.7 +7.7
Corneal Opacity 1.5 0.9 -0.6
Glaucoma 1.7 5.8 +4.1

Posterior Segment Disorders 4.7 4.7 +6.2 Surgical Complications 4.7 1.2 +6.2 Posterior Capsular Opacification 4.7 0.9 +6.2 Others 4.7 4.1 +6.2