

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1489  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY, 2023**

**RISING CASES OF TB**

**1489. SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the finding of the National Tuberculosis (TB) prevalence survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the World Health Organisation has indicated severe prevalence of TB in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the prevalence of TB is 300 per 1,00,000, bacteriologically confirmed cases in the country which is same as was in the year 1991;
- (c) whether it is true that malnutrition is the major risk factor/contributor for TB in the country; and
- (d) whether TB rate is four times higher among lower economic groups, especially in tribal and remote rural areas and in the urban poor and if so, the details thereof ?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) & (b): To assess burden of TB at sub-national levels, the Ministry through Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has conducted a National TB Prevalence survey in 20 State/group of States which demonstrated the “Prevalence of all forms of TB cases for all ages as 312/lakh population” in the country. As per World Health Organisation, the incidence of TB has reduced from 256/lakh population in 2015 to 210/lakh population in 2021.

(c): As per the National TB Prevalence Survey, individuals with Body Mass Index (BMI) of less than 18.5 had 8.8 times higher risk of developing Tuberculosis.

(d): As per the Ni-Kshay data, in 2022 (Jan-Dec), the ratio of TB amongst Below Poverty Line (BPL) to Above Poverty Line (APL) is 2:1.

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