

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2541
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04th AUGUST, 2023**

REVISED NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME (RNTCP)

2541. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has felt any need to adopt a different approach to combat TB as the current Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is not yielding desired results in combating TB and if so, details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government undertook any alternative study in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c) The Government implemented the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) under which the Millennium Development Goals related to TB were achieved in 2015. The World Health Organization (WHO) and Government of India (GoI) along with other national and international partner agencies conducted a Joint Monitoring Mission (JMM) in 2019 to review India's Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP) which provided insights into the current status of programme and recommended further course of action towards ending TB in the country.

Based on the JMM recommendation and learning from the experiences of programme implementation in all States/UTs and with the goal of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals related to TB by 2025, five years ahead of the global targets, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has renamed Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) to 'National Tuberculosis Elimination Program (NTEP)' on 1st January 2020. The National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP) under the aegis of the National Health Mission (NHM) has implemented a National Strategic Plan with the following objectives:-

- 1) Early diagnosis of TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens.
- 2) To engage with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- 3) Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk /vulnerable population.
- 4) Airborne infection control.
- 5) Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.
