

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2760  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2020**

**EPIDEMICS OF AIDS, TB AND MALARIA**

**2760. SHRI D.M. KATHIR ANAND:  
SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI:  
SHRI M.V.V. SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR BELLANA:  
SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:  
SHRI SRIDHAR KOTAGIRI:**

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

- (a) whether Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) adopted by member countries of the UN in 2015 has set a target of ending the epidemics of AIDS, TB and Malaria by 2030, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Indian experience has been more positive but calls for continued vigilance and committed action, if so, the details thereof and steps taken thereon;
- (c) whether the HIV related deaths have declined in India and if so, the proportionate decline in such deaths, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether drug treatment of HIV is now well founded with an array of established and new anti-viral drugs, if so, the status of usage of these drugs in India; and
- (e) the steps taken to increase awareness among the adolescents and particularly vulnerable groups in States/UTs especially in Andhra Pradesh?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

(a) & (b): Yes. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) has set a target of ending the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria by 2030. This is the third target under the Goal ensuring healthy lives and promoting the well-being for all at all ages.

Indian experience has been more positive but calls for continued vigilance and committed action. The details for AIDS, TB and Malaria are at Annexure 1.

(c): Yes. HIV/AIDS-related deaths have been declining in the country. As per latest HIV Estimations (2017) Report, estimated AIDS-related deathshave declined nationally by 71% since their peak in 2005 against the global average of 51%. The State/UT-wise detail for estimated HIV/AIDS-related deaths is at Annexure 2.

(d): Yes. Government of India launched the free anti-retroviral therapy (ART) programme on 1st April 2004 at eight government hospitals. As on December 2019, 13.66 lakh HIV infected people are availing free lifelong ART from 552 ART centres supported under National AIDS Control Programme (NACP). The programme has detailed treatment guidelines which keep on evolving based on evidences and extant guidelines, including WHO guidelines, to assist the prescription of ART by Medical Officers under NACP.

(e): Under NACP, the Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) is being implemented through State AIDS Control Societies in coordination with State Council of Educational Research and Training using a 16 hours' curriculum-based module developed by The National Council of Educational Research and Training, to impart life skills to the students of 8th, 9th & 11th standard.

So far, AEP is being implemented in more than 55000 schools across the country including 7932 schools in Andhra Pradesh.

**Details on AIDS, TB and Malaria**

**I. AIDS**

As per the latest HIV Estimations (2017) Report, India has seen a decline of 80% in estimated new infections from the peak of the epidemic. Similarly, estimated AIDS-related deaths have also declined by 71% since their peak in 2005. These declines are better than global averages. Government of India has launched the “Test and Test” policy to initiate anti-retroviral treatment (ART) of HIV infected people as soon as they are detected positive. Further, Mission “Sampark” has been implemented to trace those who are Lost to Follow Up and then bring them back to ART services. Routine viral load testing for HIV infected people who are on ART has also been initiated. HIV testing has been made integral component of essential package of services to the pregnant women under the programme. The HIV/AIDS Prevention Act (2017) addresses the issue related to stigma, discrimination and improvement in the quality of life of the people living with HIV/AIDS. India’s response to combating HIV/AIDS is globally seen as a success story.

## II. TB

The SDG targets with regard to TB are:

- 80% reduction in incidence and
- 90% reduction in mortality (base line 2015).

The Indian experience has been positive. As per the Indicators defined in the Sustainable Development Goals -

- Incidence of Tuberculosis per lakh population: Baseline for India was 217 per lakh population for 2015. In the year 2018, 199 Tuberculosis cases per lakh population were estimated to occur in the country (as per Global TB Report 2019).
- Mortality of Tuberculosis per lakh population: Baseline for India was 34.8 cases per lakh population. In the year 2018, 32.7 Tuberculosis deaths per lakh population were estimated to occur in the country (as per Global TB Report 2019).

In order to ensure continued vigilance and committed action, the Ministry has developed and is implementing the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-2025) with the goal of ending TB by 2025. The key focus areas are:

1. Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt and appropriate treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote treatment adherence.
2. Engaging with the private sector service providers and 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 of TB.

The “TB HaregaDeshJeetega” campaign was launched on 25th September 2019.

### III. Malaria

Indian experience has been more positive but calls for continued vigilance and committed action. The malaria cases/deaths have reduced significantly in 2019 compared to 2016.

The details of cases and deaths for last four years is given below:

Year	API	Cases	% Reduction compared to previous year	Deaths	%Reduction compared to previous year
2016	0.85	1087285		331	
2017	0.64	844558	22.32	194	41.38
2018	0.32	429928	49.09	96	50.15
2019#	0.25	334693	22.15	50	47.91

#As on December, 2019 provisional

Annual Parasite Incidence maintained <1 and continuously declining.

To achieve the above goals the following steps have been taken:

1. In order to meet the national target of malaria elimination by 2030, the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) has been launched in February 2016. The document lays out the vision, mission, broad principles & practices to achieve the target of malaria elimination by 2030.
2. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the period 2017-22 has also been launched in July 2017 for guidance on district-based planning, implementation and monitoring, which includes surveillance of malaria as a core strategy. Following the launch of NFME & NSP, India has recorded a significant decline in malaria cases and deaths, recognized by World Malaria Report (WMR) 2018 and 2019 also.
3. To strengthen malaria reporting all the states have been advised to make malaria a 'notifiable disease'. Malaria has been made notifiable in 27 states and the remaining states are in the process of making it notifiable.
4. In order to ensure early diagnosis and prompt complete treatment, Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) at the village level have been trained in diagnosis, treatment and reporting of malaria cases.
5. The increase in cases, if any are captured and reported through the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) for immediate response to prevent further transmission.
6. To prevent people from malaria, the entire at risk population living in areas reporting API>1 (Annual Parasite Incidence of more than one case per thousand population) have been provided with Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs).

## State/UT-wise AIDS-related deaths in 2005 and 2017

State/UT	2005	2017
Andhra Pradesh	45367	8460
Arunachal Pradesh	9	19
Assam	253	266
Bihar	1841	3304
Chhattisgarh	2115	870
Delhi	561	575
Goa	866	307
Gujarat	3371	2123
Himachal Pradesh	134	26
Haryana	1052	1313
Jharkhand	773	1330
Jammu & Kashmir	66	32
Karnataka	39868	8450
Kerala	1567	750
Meghalaya	35	23
Maharashtra	64261	10104
Manipur	3167	1621
Madhya Pradesh	2657	1853
Mizoram	623	474
Nagaland	1016	537
Odisha	1705	1389
Punjab	1422	757
Rajasthan	1430	899
Sikkim	6	2
Tamil Nadu	17683	2801
Telangana	24916	10157
Tripura	64	65
Uttarakhand	149	213
Uttar Pradesh	5552	3819
West Bengal	12776	6472
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6	15
Chandigarh	23	53
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	9
Daman & Diu	5	8
Puducherry	30	17
India	2,35,374	69,113

Source: HIV Estimations 2017