

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 884  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23<sup>RD</sup> JULY, 2021**

**DISEASE ERADICATION PROGRAMME**

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SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:  
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:  
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing various disease eradication programmes nationwide, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has chalked out the outlines of these programmes, if so, the details thereof along with the targets fixed and funds allocated in this regard, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve said target in a time bound manner; and
- (d) the role of States/UTs, local administration and Non-Governmental Organizations in these programmes?

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

(a): The Government is implementing 3 (three) disease eradication programmes namely, **National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) and National TB Elimination programme (NTEP).**

Under **National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)**, 3 diseases namely Malaria, Filariasis & Kala-Azar are under elimination programme. These diseases are targeted for elimination, and not for eradication. Eradication of the disease is permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidences of infection caused by specific agent as a result of deliberate efforts; and when intervention measures are no longer needed. However, Vector borne

diseases (VBDs) are caused by vector and vector is climate sensitive and ecological driven. Vector is affected by temperature, humidity, rainfall etc, and, therefore, it is not possible to eradicate the VBDs completely from the world.

The details of the diseases targeted for elimination are as follows:-

1. **Malaria:** The goal is to achieve zero indigenous cases of Malaria in the country by 2030.
2. **Lymphatic Filariasis:** The definition of Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) is to achieve <1% microfilaria rate (Mf rate) in the endemic areas. The global target for Lymphatic Filariasis is the elimination of the disease as a public health problem by 2030.
3. **Kala-azar:** The definition for kala-azar elimination as a public health problem is to achieve annual incidence of less than one case per 10,000 population at block level. All efforts are being made to achieve the annual incidence of less than one case per 10000 population in all the 633 endemic blocks across 54 districts in 4 states by the end of 2021. Once achieved, the elimination is to be sustained for 3 years for KA elimination certification.
4. **Leprosy** can only be eliminated as a Public Health problem, and not eradicated because of the extra human sources (reservoirs) of the *Mycobacterium leprae* (*M. leprae*), the agent responsible for causing leprosy. However, Government of India is committed towards achieving a leprosy free India through breaking the chain of transmission of the disease at community level. The definition of leprosy elimination as a Public Health Problem is to have less than 1 case per 10,000 populations. India has already achieved this target at the national level in 2005.
5. **Tuberculosis:** The Government is implementing **National TB Elimination programme (NTEP)** with the goal of ending TB by 2025. Eradication of tuberculosis is not possible due to ongoing transmission of the disease. The programme is aiming at its elimination. The National Strategic Plan (2017-25) is being implemented for ending TB in the country by 2025.

(b) & (c): The Government has chalked out disease elimination strategies. The details of plan and step being taken by the Government to achieve the target are as follows: -

### **National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP)**

#### **1) Malaria:**

The Government has launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME), 2016-2030 to eliminate malaria in India in a phased manner. The goal is to achieve zero indigenous cases of Malaria in the country by 2027 and to sustain elimination by 2030.

As per NFME, the States/UTs of the country are divided into three categories for malaria elimination.

- I. 15 low burden states (category 1)
- II. 11 moderate burden states (category 2)
- III. 10 high burden states (category 3)

#### **Major Interventions are as follows:**

- Early diagnosis and radical treatment: Use of Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits, ASHA incentives for diagnosis & ensuring complete treatment.
- Case-based surveillance and rapid response

- Integrated vector management (IVM)
- Indoor residual spray (IRS)- 2 rounds of IRS for vector control in areas with Annual Parasite Incidence >2.
- Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) / Insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs): LLINs are being used in the programme to cover sub centres with Annual Parasite Incidence >1.
  - Larval source management (LSM)
  - Epidemic preparedness and early response
  - Behaviour Change Communication and community mobilization

## 2) **Lymphatic Filariasis:**

- Mass Drug administration (MDA) for disease transmission control. To accelerate disease elimination, an Accelerated Plan for Elimination of Lymphatic filariasis (APELF) 2018, triple Drug Therapy (Ivermectin + Diethylcarbamazine (DEC) + Albendazole) has been implemented in 30 districts and is being further scaled up.
- Morbidity Management & Disability Prevention (MMDP) targets 100% coverage for hydrocele surgery and home-based morbidity management services for lymphoedema cases.
- The achievement of <1% Microfilaria rate is validated by Transmission Assessment Survey (TAS).

## 3) **Kala-Azar:**

- Single Dose Liposomal Amphotericin B (LAMB) for treatment.
- Use of synthetic pyrethroid in place of DDT for IRS.
- Introduction of hand compression pumps in place of stirrup pumps for convenience and quality of IRS
- Revised incentives to PKDL patients from Rs. 2,000/- to 4,000/- and to ASHA from Rs.300/- to 500/- in 2018.
- Pucca houses in KA affected villages have been constructed under PMAY-G - Total 25,955 houses in 2017-18 (1371 houses in Bihar & 24584 in Jharkhand).

## **National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)**

- A well laid out Operational strategy for Active Case Detection and Regular Surveillance has been put in place, both in rural and urban areas, through ASHAs and Frontline Workers in order to ensure detection of leprosy cases on regular basis and at an early stage in order to prevent grade II disabilities.
- Leprosy screening has been integrated with Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) for screening of children (0-18 years)
- Leprosy screening has been integrated with the activities of Comprehensive Primary Health Care under Ayushman Bharat – Health and Wellness Centre (AB-HWC) for screening of people above 30 years of age.
- Contact tracing is done and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) is administered to the eligible contacts of Index case (Person diagnosed with leprosy) in order to interrupt the chain of transmission at the community level.
- Various services are being provided under the programme for Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) i.e., reaction management, provision of Microcellular Rubber (MCR) footwear, Aids & Appliances, self-care kits etc.

- Reconstructive Surgeries (RCS) are conducted at District Hospitals/Medical Colleges/ Central Leprosy Institutes, and welfare allowance @ Rs 8000 is paid to each patient undergoing RCS.

Progress made in the last five years is as under: -

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>No. of districts with prevalence less than 1</b>
2016-17	554
2017-18	572
2018-19	588
2019-20	610
2020-21	662

Other indicators showing consistent improvement in leprosy cases has been tabulated below :-

<b>Year</b>	<b>Prevalence Rate</b>	<b>Percentage of Child Cases</b>	<b>Grade 2 Disability Per million</b>	<b>Annual New Case Detection Rate/ 100,000</b>
2014-15	0.69	9.04	4.48	9.73
2015-16	0.66	8.94	4.46	9.71
2016-17	0.66	8.69	3.89	10.17
2017-18	0.67	8.15	3.34	9.27
2018-19	0.62	7.67	2.65	8.69
2019-20	0.57	6.87	1.96	8.13
2020-21	0.41	5.76	1.14	4.58

### **National TB Elimination programme (NTEP)**

The key focus areas are:

- Early diagnosis of all the TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens along with suitable patient support systems to promote adherence.
- Engaging with the patients seeking care in the private sector.
- Prevention strategies including active case finding and contact tracing in high risk / vulnerable population
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

The Government has targeted to end TB by 2025, 5 years ahead of the global targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of 2030. The SDG targets with regard to TB are:

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

Details of funds allocated to States and UTs during the last three Financial Years from 2018-19 to 2020-2021 in respect of NLEP is at **Annexure-I**, NVBDCP is at **Annexure-II** and NTEP is at **Annexure-III**.

(d): Health and hospitals being a State subject, all the programmes are implemented by the respective States/UTs. Government of India, under these programmes, provides guidelines, technical guidance, and financial support to the States/UTs as per the approved annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP). States/UTs involve local administration i.e., District Collectors, PRI members, block level officials etc. in these programmes as per the need of the programme. A few States also involve NGOs occasionally in these programmes if there are specific requirements or special challenges under the programme which cannot be addressed solely through Government intervention.

## Annexure-I

### State/UT wise Allocation of funds under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP)

( Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
1	Andhra Pradesh	167.00	189.00	160.00
2	Telangana	132.00	104.00	132.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	32.00	95.00
4	Assam	97.00	115.00	120.00
5	Bihar	263.00	285.00	263.00
6	Chhattisgarh	153.00	232.00	153.00
7	Goa	5.00	3.00	5.00
8	Gujarat	132.00	104.00	132.00
9	Haryana	47.00	46.00	47.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	26.00	22.00	26.00
11	Jharkhand	193.00	214.00	190.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	33.00	28.00	28.00
13	Karnataka	88.00	112.00	88.00
14	Kerala	25.00	20.00	25.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	198.00	26.00	198.00
16	Maharashtra	439.00	483.00	430.00
17	Manipur	18.00	13.00	20.00
18	Meghalaya	31.00	19.00	35.00
19	Mizoram	26.00	19.00	25.00
20	Nagaland	35.00	78.00	75.00
21	Orissa	219.00	196.00	219.00
22	Punjab	66.00	54.00	66.00
23	Rajasthan	63.00	74.00	62.00
24	Sikkim	26.00	11.00	35.00
25	Tamil Nadu	176.00	185.00	165.00
26	Tripura	18.00	16.00	22.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	421.00	483.00	420.00
28	Uttarakhand	16.00	25.00	16.00
29	West Bengal	194.00	161.00	195.00
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.00	14.00	9.00
31	Chandigarh	14.00	10.00	9.00
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.00	52.00	10.00
33	Daman & Diu	13.00	20.00	
34	Delhi	144.00	87.00	85.00
35	Lakshadweep	14.00	1.00	9.00
36	Puducherry	9.00	5.00	5.00
37	Ladakh	NA	NA	2.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>3598.00</b>	<b>3538.00</b>	<b>3576.00</b>

## Annexure-II

### State/UTs wise Allocation of funds under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	1075.57	20.0	487.81
2	Arunachal Pradesh	405.89	210.65	1060.02
3	Assam	1591.38	524.35	4012.53
4	Bihar	1086.00	6.00	4023.13
5	Chattisgarh	4295.90	1588.93	941.51
6	Goa	65.00	27.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	1102.38	1220.00	0.00
8	Haryana	374.00	7.00	72.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	155.00	2.00	0.00
10	J & K	223.30	6.30	756.46
11	Jharkhand	5775.19	2479.64	1762.67
12	Karnataka	376.07	116.38	106.95
13	Kerala	528.00	18.00	155.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	5236.58	14998.84	375.56
15	Maharashtra	571.86	20.00	536.00
16	Manipur	124.30	147.07	941.35
17	Meghalaya	171.46	116.53	1919.84
18	Mizoram	235.04	145.40	773.98
19	Nagaland	171.18	139.64	1557.57
20	Odisha	191.44	15.28	21143.35
21	Punjab	213.00	7.00	1184.37
22	Rajasthan	1481.33	540.84	614.11
23	Sikkim	20.0	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	694.00	90.00	368.00
25	Telangana	1340.45	13.00	90.80
26	Tripura	301.74	775.54	2862.31
27	Uttar Pradesh	3823.04	2627.92	3913.98
28	Uttarakhand	276.33	35.00	118.50
29	West Bengal	1135.77	364.35	1371.17
30	Delhi	0.00	0.00	53.74
31	Puducherry	72.00	154.00	13.05
32	A&N Islands	27.30	182.00	169.83
33	Chandigarh	53.00	30.00	23.09
34	D & N Haveli	253.00	41.00	
35	Daman & Diu	61.00	19.00	110.00
36	Lakshadweep	37.00	0.00	25.00
37	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	16.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33544.50</b>	<b>26688.66</b>	<b>51559.68</b>

**Annexure III****State/UTs wise Allocation of funds under National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP)**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State / UT	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Andhra Pradesh	4461.00	4914.00	5079.00
2	Andaman & Nicobar	202.00	97.00	187.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1944.00	1215.00	1621.00
4	Assam	5622.00	4293.00	5435.00
5	Bihar	6102.00	7029.00	5562.00
6	Chandigarh	348.00	274.00	479.00
7	Chhattisgarh	2851.00	4267.00	4393.00
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	160.00	95.00	311.00
9	Daman & Diu	102.00	67.00	
10	Delhi	3951.00	1955.00	2043.00
11	Goa	263.00	289.00	293.00
12	Gujarat	6567.00	5765.00	5976.00
13	Haryana	2454.00	3976.00	4049.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	1675.00	1496.00	1511.00
15	Jammu & Kashmir	2125.00	2852.00	2182.00
16	Jharkhand	3115.00	2934.00	3052.00
17	Karnataka	6454.00	6148.00	6356.00
18	Kerala	2850.00	3678.00	3785.00
19	Ladakh			402.00
20	Lakshadweep	84.00	17.00	20.00
21	Madhya Pradesh	5920.00	7265.00	7515.00
22	Maharashtra	16313.00	11427.00	11810.00
23	Manipur	1583.00	1090.00	2508.00
24	Meghalaya	1235.00	966.00	1025.00
25	Mizoram	1427.00	1168.00	1286.00
26	Nagaland	1409.00	937.00	1735.00
27	Orissa	4042.00	4623.00	4761.00
28	Puducherry	300.00	308.00	288.00
29	Punjab	2584.00	3673.00	3758.00
30	Rajasthan	5602.00	4904.00	4092.00
31	Sikkim	759.00	685.00	855.00
32	Tamilnadu	6737.00	8766.00	8997.00
33	Tripura	962.00	900.00	1032.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	15007.00	14207.00	12288.00
35	Uttarakhand	1329.00	1999.00	2024.00
36	West Bengal	6522.00	8211.00	8128.00
37	Telangana	3372.00	4634.00	4741.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126433.00</b>	<b>127124.00</b>	<b>129579.00</b>