

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 304*
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH MARCH, 2026**

NATIONAL DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMMES

***304. SHRI RAJA RAM SINGH:**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the National Disease Control Programmes currently being implemented in the country to prevent, control and eliminate major communicable and non-communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Cancer, Leprosy, Malaria and other vector-borne diseases;
- (b) the objectives, coverage and budgetary allocation for these programmes during the last five years, indicating separately the funds allocated/released and utilised, programme-wise;
- (c) the progress achieved under major programmes including the National AIDS Control Programme, National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme and the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke, in terms of disease incidence, mortality reduction and treatment coverage, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the challenges faced in the effective implementation of these programmes including gaps in infrastructure, availability of trained manpower, diagnostic facilities, medicine supply, inter-State disparities and complaints received during the last five years, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

- (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 304* FOR 13TH MARCH, 2026**

(a) to (d) Health is a State subject and the primary -responsibility of strengthening public healthcare system including up gradation and strengthening of existing health facilities lies with the respective State/ UTs.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes supplements the efforts of the States / UTs in the healthcare sector.

Funds are allocated to the programme activities under National Health Mission on the basis of State/UT specific Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) and States/UTs are required to utilize funds as per their need, priority and on the basis of their absorption capacity. Programme funds are allocated on lump sum basis under the flexible pool of NHM to offer flexibility to the States/UTs. States/UTs are allowed to ensure adequate resources to various components. The fund allocated under NHM Flexi-pool on National Disease Control Programme (NDCP) and National Programme for Non-Communicable Diseases Programme (NP-NCD) is at Annexure I.

The details of programmes being implemented to prevent, control and eliminate major communicable and non-communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Cancer, Leprosy, Malaria and other vector-borne disease as under:-

**1. THE NATIONAL VECTOR BORNE DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME
FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF MALARIA AND OTHER VECTOR
BORNE DISEASE**

The National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM) administers the National Vector Borne Disease Control programme for prevention and control of Malaria and other vector borne disease namely Kala-azar, Lymphatic Filariasis (LF), Dengue, Chikungunya and Japanese Encephalitis (JE).

Malaria:

- The goal is to eliminate malaria in India by 2030 by interrupting local transmission to achieve zero indigenous cases by 2027 and providing an enabling environment to prevent its re-establishment.
- Malaria is endemic in all States/UTs except Ladakh.
- The country has achieved a reduction of 80.16% in malaria morbidity and 85.67% in malaria mortality between 2015 and 2025 (Provisional).
- Surveillance has increased in the country, resulting in an Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER) of 13.22% in 2025 (Provisional) as compared to 9.58% in 2015.
- In 2025 (P), National Annual Parasite Incidence (API) has reduced to 0.17 compared to 0.92 in 2015 and total 33 States/UTs have achieved API less than 1 except 3 States Tripura, Mizoram and Odisha.
- High burden districts with API > 1 reduced to 32 in 2025 (Provisional) compared to 155 in 2015.
- 160 districts in the country have reported zero indigenous cases from 2022-24 for which Sub National Malaria Elimination Verification initiated.
- As per World Malaria Report 2025:
 - India exited the High Burden to High Impact (HBHI) group in 2024
 - India on track for Global Technical Strategy (GTS) 2025 – achieved $\geq 70\%$ reduction in incidence and mortality by 2024.

Lymphatic Filariasis

- The objective of the programme is to eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis by achieving microfilaria rate below 1% in endemic areas through Mass Drug Administration (MDA).
- LF is endemic in 348 districts across 20 States/UTs.
- Mass Drug Administration (MDA) coverage among the total population increased from 78% in 2015 to 85% in 2025, driven by a strong focus on Directly Observed Consumption (DOC).
- The number of districts that discontinued MDA after successfully passing the Transmission Assessment Survey (TAS)-1 rose significantly from 41 in 2015 to 143 in 2025.

- Additionally, the involvement of medical colleges in MDA coverage surveys, expanded substantially from just 2 medical colleges in 2019 to 199 in 2024 with institutions receiving periodic orientation and sensitization.

Kala-azar

- The objective of the Kala-azar Elimination Program (KAEP) is to reduce the annual Kala-azar case incidence to less than one case per 10000 population at block level.
- Kala-azar is endemic in 633 blocks across 54 districts in 4 States (Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh).
- KA- Elimination threshold of less than one case per 10000 population has been attained in 2023 in all 633 endemic blocks of 54 districts in 4 endemic States and the same has been sustained till date

Dengue

- Objective of Dengue & Chikungunya control programme is to prevent the death due to dengue and to reduce the morbidity. National target is to sustain the CFR (number of deaths per 100 Dengue cases) <1%.
- Dengue & Chikungunya are endemic in all States/UTs except Ladakh.
- During 2025 (Provisional), the number of Dengue cases decreased by 48.19% as compared to 2024.
- The CFR (CFR – death per 100 cases) for Dengue was 0.09% during 2025 (Provisional) and sustained <1% target.

Japanese Encephalitis

- The main objectives of the JE control programme are to reduce morbidity and mortality due to JE.
- JE is endemic in 24 States/UTs across the country.
- Case Fatality Rate (CFR) reduced from 17.6% in 2014 to 10.8% in 2025 (Provisional).

2. NATIONAL LEPROSY ERADICATION PROGRAMME (NLEP)

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) is a centrally sponsored scheme under the overarching umbrella of National Health Mission (NHM).

The programme aims to eliminate leprosy and achieve zero transmission by 2027. The objective of programme is to reduce prevalence rate to less than 1 per 10,000 populations at sub-national and district levels, Zero Child leprosy cases, Zero Grade 2 disability cases among new cases and to eliminate stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy.

The following steps taken by Government to prevent, control and eliminate Leprosy.

- Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC): House-to-House surveys in villages and urban areas in identified high burden districts
- Focused Leprosy Campaign (FLC): Active case search where a new case with Grade 2 Disability (G2D) is detected.
- ASHA-based surveillance for leprosy suspects (ABSULS) in districts not covered under LCDC to be integrated in the routine activities and continued.
- Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) is an activity under NLEP organized across the country for general awareness upto village level and reducing stigma and discrimination.
- Leprosy services are integrated with the general health care system through all Health facilities.
- Regular training and capacity-building programmes are conducted for Medical Officers, ASHAs, ANMs and other frontline health workers for early identification, referral and treatment of leprosy.
- IEC activities for generating awareness in the public.
- Contact tracing is carried out and Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) is administered to eligible contacts of index cases to interrupt transmission.
- Disability Prevention and Medical Rehabilitation (DPMR) services are provided as per programme guidelines, including reaction management, self-care training, provision of assistive devices, Micro-Cellular Rubber (MCR) footwear and reconstructive surgery.

3. TB MUKT BHARAT ABHIYAN (NATIONAL TB ELIMINATION PROGRAMME)

The Government has implemented TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyan (National TB Elimination Programme), under the aegis of National Health Mission (NHM) across all States/UTs in the country, with the following objectives:

- Early diagnosis of TB patients, prompt treatment with quality assured drugs and treatment regimens.
- Private sector engagement to support patients seeking care in the private sector.

- TB prevention strategies through contact tracing & TB preventive treatment.
- Airborne infection control.
- Multi-sectoral response for addressing social determinants.

As per the World Health Organization's Global TB Report 2025, the annual TB incidence rate has declined by 21% from 237 cases per lakh population in 2015 to 187 cases per lakh population in 2024 and the mortality rate has declined by 25% from 28 deaths per lakh population in 2015 to 21 deaths per lakh population in 2024. The treatment coverage has improved from 53% in 2015 to 92% in 2024. The State/UT wise details of number of TB cases notified in last five years under the TB Mukta Bharat Abhiyan, is placed as Annexure -II.

4. NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NP-NCD)

The Department of Health and Family Welfare provides technical and financial support to States and Union Territories across the country under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Non Communicable Diseases (NP-NCD) as part of the National Health Mission (NHM). The programme focuses on strengthening infrastructure, human resource development, screening, early diagnosis, referral, treatment, and health promotion for Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer. Under NP-NCD, 770 District NCD Clinics, 364 District Day Care Cancer Centres (DCCC) and 6,410 NCD clinics at Community Health Centres have been set up across the country.

A population-based initiative for prevention, control and screening for common NCDs including three common cancers (oral cancer, breast cancer and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in the country under NHM and also as a part of Comprehensive Primary Health Care. Under the initiative, persons more than 30 years of age are targeted for their screening. Screening of these common NCDs is an integral part of service delivery at Ayushman Arogya Mandir. Prevention, control & screening services are being provided through trained frontline workers [Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) & Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife (ANM)].

State-wise screening data for non-communicable diseases attached in the Annexure - III.

5. National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NACP Phase V).

National AIDS and STD Control Programme Phase-V (NACP-V) is a Central Sector Scheme fully funded by the Government of India. The NACP Phase-V is being implemented for the five-year period, from 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2026.

The key objectives of the NACP-V are as follows:

- 95% of HIV positive know their status, 95% of those who know their status are on treatment and 95% of those who are on treatment have suppressed viral load.
- Eliminate vertical transmission of HIV and syphilis.

The details of coverage and budgetary allocations under NACP-V is placed as Annexure III and IV.

The annual HIV incidence in India declined from 0.06 in 2020 to 0.047 per thousand uninfected population in 2024, while AIDS-related mortality declined from 0.035 to 0.023 per thousand population during the same period.

The number of on-Anti Retroviral Treatment(ART) people living with HIV (PLHIV) at NACP facilities increased from 13,88,376 in March 2021 to 18,23,641 in December 2025 (31% increase).

State/UT-wise details of the incidence rate, mortality rate and treatment coverage is placed as Annexure V.

NACP has made notable progress in combating the HIV epidemic in the country. High-risk groups, bridge and general populations are more aware of using preventive strategies to curb the spread of the HIV epidemic.

The infrastructure for HIV diagnostics has been expanded in collaboration with the National Health Mission, including sensitization of frontline staff at Primary Health Care Center and Community Health Care Center. HIV screening services are currently available at around 35,000 facilities across the country. This includes 4,657 integrated counselling and testing centers under NACP for undertaking HIV confirmatory tests.

Number of treatment facilities (Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) centers) under NACP have increased from 553 in March 2020 to 848 in December 2025. Currently, around 18.23 lakhs People living with (HIV) are under treatment.

Annexure I

SPIP Approvals

(Rs in Cr)

F.Y.	National Disease Control Programmes (NDCP)	Non-Communicable Disease Control Programme (NP-NCD)
2020-21	4062.69	1248.5
2021-22	4052.99	2615.63
2022-23	4308.42	3168.05
2023-24	4577.11	3312.13
2024-25	5542.18	4107.96

Annexure-II

State/UT wise number of TB cases notified in last five years, under TB Mukht Bharat Abhiyan (National TB Elimination Programme)					
State/ UT	2021 (Jan. to Dec.)	2022 (Jan. to Dec.)	2023 (Jan. to Dec.)	2024 (Jan. to Dec.)	2025 (Jan. to Dec.)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	507	534	561	534	518
Andhra Pradesh	86832	92187	89064	83960	78608
Arunachal Pradesh	2724	2863	2604	2848	2500
Assam	37641	47822	51862	50456	50989
Bihar	131703	161165	186974	204309	221299
Chandigarh	4720	6066	6721	6,960	6534
Chhattisgarh	32416	38521	38924	39593	39595
DNH and DD	1013	1399	1167	1037	1296
Delhi	103038	106731	100523	105343	112973
Goa	2018	2091	2082	2079	1890
Gujarat	144731	151912	144,507	137955	131613
Haryana	69083	75838	80490	86635	88513
Himachal Pradesh	14492	16089	15648	15607	14637
Jammu & Kashmir	10826	11804	11754	12200	11959
Jharkhand	52179	57320	61717	63670	66095
Karnataka	72435	80416	81862	78369	75521
Kerala	21872	23388	21799	20843	19493
Ladakh	291	320	320	293	280
Lakshadweep	12	11	6	8	16
Madhya Pradesh	166346	186293	184691	181026	173031
Maharashtra	199976	234105	227664	230163	217694
Manipur	1793	2554	2495	2497	2587
Meghalaya	4152	4989	4908	4564	4640
Mizoram	1749	2085	2273	2312	2303
Nagaland	3648	4125	4287	4059	4127
Odisha	52381	60372	62387	60608	60343
Puducherry	3444	3835	4169	3700	3312
Punjab	50142	55150	55224	59020	61360
Rajasthan	149225	169522	165123	171921	162414
Sikkim	1373	1395	1391	1313	1205
Tamil Nadu	82823	93879	98251	93276	93136
Telangana	60714	72941	74994	76611	79672
Tripura	2543	3024	3386	3320	3367
Uttar Pradesh	453712	522850	632872	681779	708194
Uttarakhand	22789	27553	26829	29334	28478
West Bengal	90487	100972	102728	99721	101363

Data Source: Ni-kshay Portal (Data As on 09.03.2026)

Summary of Screening Status as per NP-NCD Portal

States/UTs		Hypertension	Diabetes Mellitus	Oral Cancer	Breast Cancer	Cervical Cancer
Sl. No	Total	41,32,18,153	41,13,62,265	34,87,17,460	16,34,60,835	8,78,04,049
i.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,23,130	1,22,778	1,13,577	58,013	4,260
ii.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,39,962	2,37,158	2,12,547	1,05,253	24,164
iii.	Assam	1,01,07,799	99,07,951	89,23,411	42,38,677	6,19,391
iv.	Bihar	4,10,93,193	4,07,98,538	3,98,23,077	1,51,43,803	49,83,197
v.	Chandigarh	4,64,062	4,62,586	4,53,140	1,97,662	1,37,595
vi.	Chhattisgarh	1,09,52,089	1,09,65,752	1,07,74,418	53,59,991	33,39,436
vi.	Delhi	18,04,512	17,19,278	17,07,240	7,93,412	1,01,130
vi.	Goa	3,71,341	3,72,714	3,71,273	1,98,012	50,340
ix.	Gujarat	3,41,22,295	3,41,06,062	3,38,33,775	1,64,77,413	83,15,327
x.	Haryana	99,91,766	99,23,607	97,54,396	46,82,036	22,78,023
xi.	Himachal Pradesh	37,89,437	37,79,346	36,66,428	18,19,858	8,23,316
xi.	Jammu & Kashmir	53,76,866	53,69,282	51,52,554	24,37,688	16,54,581
xi.	Jharkhand	73,89,194	73,30,227	70,79,466	34,18,306	9,80,149
xi.	Karnataka	2,59,19,525	2,59,55,556	2,57,94,648	1,27,07,761	1,02,63,690
xv.	Ladakh	1,32,343	1,32,365	1,31,649	65,719	41,481
xv.	Lakshadweep	24,295	24,276	23,997	12,747	9,125
xv.	Madhya Pradesh	2,84,76,798	2,84,64,381	2,80,13,150	1,33,54,450	48,99,703
xv.	Maharashtra	4,01,61,964	3,93,22,247	3,91,36,442	1,90,51,959	1,19,29,528
xi.	Manipur	7,98,229	7,97,910	7,59,184	3,91,617	2,15,725
xx.	Meghalaya	6,56,857	6,48,603	6,43,357	3,72,179	1,11,271
xx.	Mizoram	4,82,573	4,82,300	4,71,318	2,44,670	1,38,268
xx.	Nagaland	1,98,477	1,84,529	1,62,675	80,294	13,704
xx.	Odisha	2,06,37,131	2,06,30,670	2,03,66,984	1,04,10,658	41,83,762
xx.	Puducherry	2,35,104	2,35,495	2,35,007	1,25,455	91,540
xx.	Punjab	72,59,392	72,67,895	71,15,109	34,79,316	19,16,252
xx.	Rajasthan	2,53,24,743	2,53,73,120	2,44,13,374	1,15,98,280	33,12,168
xx.	Sikkim	2,28,499	2,29,528	2,24,133	1,13,578	48,346
xx.	Telangana	1,90,80,789	1,90,23,258	1,85,00,296	92,17,584	86,95,114
xx.	Tripura	16,40,392	16,26,702	15,43,014	7,41,931	2,31,323
xx.	Uttar Pradesh	1,93,14,286	1,90,41,425	1,81,23,660	74,00,309	13,99,509

xx	Uttarakhand	31,14,082	31,14,859	30,99,101	15,00,614	1,92,586
xx	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,99,190	2,75,99,190	2,75,17,702	1,43,13,494	1,43,13,798
xx	Kerala	37,58,983	38,49,350	13,49,537	9,07,989	4,77,174
xx	Tamil Nadu	6,13,02,128	6,12,65,067	86,33,442	21,77,242	18,44,207
xx	The DNH and DD	3,57,722	3,57,530	3,56,855	1,55,359	1,55,355
xx	West Bengal	6,89,005	6,40,730	2,37,524	1,07,506	9,511

Annexure IV

Coverage of key services under NACP in last five years					
Services	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
HIV screening/testing among vulnerable population and pregnant women	4,13,24,195	4,83,35,613	5,77,85,994	6,48,76,359	6,62,44,203
HIV-infected persons alive and on anti-retroviral treatment at NACP facilities (including newly detected HIV positive persons)	13,88,376	14,50,259	15,74,316	16,88,921	17,54,809

Annexure V

Fund allocated, released and utilised under NACP (Rs in Crore)			
Year	Fund Allocated	Released	Utilized
2020-21	2934.43	2815.47	2812.75
2021-22	2349.73	2126.33	2126.32
2022-23	2032.00	1997.55	1997.55
2023-24	2318.41	2313.64	2313.58
2024-25	2858.00	2514.51	2451.42

Annexure VI

State/UT-wise progress on HIV incidence, AIDS-related mortality, and treatment coverage						
State/UT	HIV incidence per 1000 uninfected population*		AIDS-related mortality per 1000 population*		Number of HIV-infected persons on anti-retroviral treatment people at NACP facilities	
	2020	2024	2020	2024	2020-2021	December 2025
Andaman And Nicobar Islands	0.090	0.050	0.046	0.017	127	265
Andhra Pradesh	0.100	0.050	0.196	0.082	1,90,243	2,31,495
Arunachal Pradesh	0.190	0.210	0.024	0.011	183	2,424
Assam	0.070	0.050	0.018	0.007	7,880	21,716
Bihar	0.070	0.060	0.017	0.010	63,448	96,287
Chandigarh	0.130	0.140	0.011	0.029	6,478	5,486
Chhattisgarh	0.040	0.030	0.045	0.027	15,216	20,760
The Dadra And Nagar Haveli And Daman And Diu	0.070	0.070	0.015	0.008	-	714
Delhi	0.120	0.120	0.029	0.043	32,663	43,210
Goa	0.070	0.060	0.048	0.015	3,027	3,633
Gujarat	0.050	0.030	0.012	0.010	71,711	89,181
Haryana	0.080	0.100	0.023	0.009	16,085	40,103
Himachal Pradesh	0.030	0.030	0.020	0.006	4,606	6,670
Jammu And Kashmir and Ladakh	0.020	0.010	0.017	0.009	2,925	4,174
Jharkhand	0.020	0.020	0.007	0.004	4,606	18,574
Karnataka	0.100	0.070	0.131	0.084	1,69,830	1,96,560
Kerala	0.010	0.010	0.007	0.006	14,713	17,807
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	0.030	0.020	0.021	0.008	29,733	48,845
Maharashtra	0.060	0.040	0.052	0.054	2,53,636	2,90,819
Manipur	0.240	0.170	0.205	0.155	13,366	14,707
Meghalaya	0.260	0.200	0.021	0.010	3,047	7,015
Mizoram	1.500	0.900	0.199	0.109	11,365	18,137
Nagaland	0.630	0.420	0.140	0.076	10,082	15,605
Odisha	0.030	0.020	0.029	0.018	21,692	31,004
Puducherry	0.050	0.040	0.041	0.024	1,252	1,510
Punjab	0.240	0.220	0.020	0.031	40,344	70,488
Rajasthan	0.050	0.050	0.007	0.005	46,514	64,086
Sikkim	0.060	0.030	0.005	0.003	218	417
Tamil Nadu	0.030	0.020	0.035	0.017	1,20,911	1,36,946
Telangana	0.070	0.080	0.053	0.080	83,490	1,12,861

Tripura	0.280	0.280	0.010	0.012	2,061	6,538
Uttar Pradesh	0.040	0.030	0.011	0.007	90,857	1,34,370
Uttarakhand	0.050	0.050	0.029	0.010	4,459	8,320
West Bengal	0.020	0.020	0.011	0.006	44,084	62,914
India	0.060	0.047	0.035	0.023	13,88,376	18,23,641

* Source: India HIV estimates 2020 and 2024.
