

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**DEMAND NO. 46****Department of Health**

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>										
Major Head	Budget, 2002-2003			Revised, 2002-2003			Budget, 2003-2004			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Revenue	1493.51	933.63	2427.14	1375.00	950.00	2325.00	1506.30	962.79	2469.09	
Capital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1493.51	933.63	2427.14	1375.00	950.00	2325.00	1506.30	962.79	2469.09	
1. Secretariat - Social Services	2251	3.00	10.78	13.78	3.00	11.50	14.50	3.00	11.65	14.65
2. Discretionary Grant	2013	...	0.90	0.90	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.30	1.30
Medical and Public Health										
3. Directorate General of Health Services	2210	2.00	14.84	16.84	1.26	14.68	15.94	2.00	15.00	17.00
4. National Medical Library	2210	7.50	2.40	9.90	7.50	2.23	9.73	7.75	2.30	10.05
5. Central Government Health Scheme	2210	12.00	265.00	277.00	14.13	315.00	329.13	14.00	276.00	290.00
Hospitals & Dispensaries-Allopathy										
6. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	42.00	59.67	101.67	38.00	65.00	103.00	45.00	65.90	110.90
7. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi	2210	17.20	40.72	57.92	17.77	45.13	62.90	19.00	45.75	64.75
8. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi	2210	5.70	8.66	14.36	5.70	8.80	14.50	5.70	9.00	14.70
<i>Total</i>		<i>5.70</i>	<i>8.66</i>	<i>14.36</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>8.80</i>	<i>14.50</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>14.70</i>
9. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi	2210	3.50	7.75	11.25	5.00	8.65	13.65	4.00	8.88	12.88
10. All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai	2210	2.00	3.06	5.06	2.00	3.04	5.04	2.70	3.08	5.78
11. Other Expenditure	2210	...	0.92	0.92	...	0.93	0.93	5.00	0.85	5.85
Total Hospitals and Dispensaries-Allopathy		70.40	120.78	191.18	68.47	131.55	200.02	81.40	133.46	214.86
Medical Education Training & Research										
12. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	2210	105.00	167.00	272.00	105.00	123.50	228.50	105.00	167.18	272.18
13. Lady Hardinge Medical College & Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi.	2210	8.20	36.65	44.85	9.44	40.00	49.44	8.50	40.55	49.05
14. National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro-Sciences, Bangalore	2210	24.00	14.60	38.60	29.00	14.32	43.32	24.00	14.50	38.50
15. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh	2210	25.00	94.50	119.50	40.00	92.00	132.00	25.00	93.24	118.24
16. Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry	2210	12.50	38.10	50.60	12.50	38.10	50.60	13.00	38.60	51.60
17. Indian Council of Medical Research	2210	98.00	65.50	163.50	107.50	64.00	171.50	102.00	64.86	166.86
18. Cancer Research	2210	40.00	3.14	43.14	39.00	3.14	42.14	37.00	3.18	40.18
	3601	15.00	...	15.00	16.00	...	16.00	12.00	...	12.00
<i>Total</i>		<i>55.00</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>58.14</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>3.14</i>	<i>58.14</i>	<i>49.00</i>	<i>3.18</i>	<i>52.18</i>
19. Kasturba Health Society, Wardha	2210	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00	10.00	...	10.00
20. Vallabha Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University	2210	8.00	6.00	14.00	6.00	6.00	12.00	4.80	6.00	10.80
21. Subvention to Private Medical Colleges	2210	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.50	5.50	...	5.60	5.60
22. Other Programmes	2210	15.30	6.35	21.65	10.40	6.21	16.61	11.15	6.30	17.45
Total Medical Education Training & Research		361.00	437.34	798.34	384.84	392.77	777.61	352.45	440.01	792.46

(In crores of Rupees)

Major Head	Budget, 2002-2003			Revised, 2002-2003			Budget, 2003-2004			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Public Health										
23. National Anti-Malaria Programme	2210	55.00	5.23	60.23	50.78	5.18	55.96	47.38	5.25	52.63
	3601	130.80	...	130.80	120.05	...	120.05	124.51	...	124.51
	3602	1.20	...	1.20	1.17	...	1.17	1.11	...	1.11
	<i>Total</i>	<i>187.00</i>	<i>5.23</i>	<i>192.23</i>	<i>172.00</i>	<i>5.18</i>	<i>177.18</i>	<i>173.00</i>	<i>5.25</i>	<i>178.25</i>
24. Kala-Azar Control Programme	3601	20.00	...	20.00	4.00	...	4.00	37.00	...	37.00
25. National Filaria Control Programme	2210	...	0.21	0.21	...	0.20	0.20	...	0.20	0.20
26. T.B. Control Programme	2210	64.00	...	64.00	62.72	...	62.72	75.30	...	75.30
	3601	45.50	...	45.50	28.68	...	28.68	32.00	...	32.00
	3602	0.50	...	0.50	0.60	...	0.60	0.70	...	0.70
	<i>Total</i>	<i>110.00</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>110.00</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>92.00</i>	<i>108.00</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>108.00</i>
27. Leprosy Control Programme	2210	66.64	...	66.64	56.64	...	56.64	49.64	...	49.64
	3601	5.84	...	5.84	15.84	...	15.84	21.84	...	21.84
	3602	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02	0.02	...	0.02
	<i>Total</i>	<i>72.50</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>72.50</i>	<i>72.50</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>72.50</i>	<i>71.50</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>71.50</i>
28. Trachoma & Blindness Control Programme	2210	32.35	...	32.35	44.98	...	44.98	7.40	...	7.40
	3601	50.00	...	50.00	37.49	...	37.49	75.35	...	75.35
	3602	0.15	...	0.15	0.03	...	0.03	0.25	...	0.25
	<i>Total</i>	<i>82.50</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>82.50</i>	<i>82.50</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>82.50</i>	<i>83.00</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>83.00</i>
29. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Prog.	2210	4.90	...	4.90	7.70	...	7.70	4.90	...	4.90
	3601	1.00	...	1.00	1.20	...	1.20	1.50	...	1.50
	3602	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10	0.10	...	0.10
	<i>Total</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>6.00</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>9.00</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>6.50</i>
30. National AIDS Control Organisation										
30.01 National AIDS Control Programme	2210	198.00	...	198.00	215.00	...	215.00	205.00	...	205.00
Total- National AIDS Control Organisation		198.00	...	198.00	215.00	...	215.00	205.00	...	205.00
31. Drugs De-addiction Programme	2210	6.50	...	6.50	10.50	...	10.50	6.00	...	6.00
32. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi	2210	10.70	9.47	20.17	9.80	9.31	19.11	10.40	9.45	19.85
	3601	9.00	...	9.00	0.20	...	0.20	0.05	...	0.05
	<i>Total</i>	<i>19.70</i>	<i>9.47</i>	<i>29.17</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>9.31</i>	<i>19.31</i>	<i>10.45</i>	<i>9.45</i>	<i>19.90</i>
33. Central Research Institute, Kasauli	2210	5.00	10.70	15.70	5.00	10.34	15.34	5.00	10.48	15.48
34. Port Health Establishment and Airport Health Organisation	2210	1.20	7.85	9.05	0.20	7.66	7.86	1.00	7.75	8.75
35. National Institute of Biological Standardisation and Quality Control, New Delhi	2210	20.00	...	20.00	15.00	...	15.00	25.10	...	25.10
36. B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy, Chennai	2210	1.70	3.03	4.73	1.70	2.90	4.60	3.00	2.95	5.95
37. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Kolkata	2210	3.00	5.90	8.90	1.00	5.82	6.82	1.40	5.90	7.30
38. Lala Ram Swarup Institute of T.B. and Allied Diseases, New Delhi	2210	10.00	4.15	14.15	10.00	4.15	14.15	10.00	4.20	14.20
39. Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, Shahdara, Delhi	2210	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	1.00
40. National Mental Health Prog.	2210	27.00	...	27.00	3.50	...	3.50	28.00	...	28.00
41. Other Public Health Institutes	2210	9.70	7.75	17.45	6.70	7.37	14.07	9.05	7.47	16.52
42. Other Schemes	2210	0.50	1.72	2.22	...	1.54	1.54	...	1.56	1.56
Total Public Health		780.30	56.01	836.31	710.60	54.47	765.07	784.00	55.21	839.21

(In crores of Rupees)

Major Head	Budget, 2002-2003			Revised, 2002-2003			Budget, 2003-2004			
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Other Programmes										
43. Setting up of a National Illness Assistance Fund	2210	...	0.30	0.30	...	1.30	1.30	...	1.30	1.30
44. Assistance towards expenditure on hospitalisation of the poor	3601	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.50	2.50	...	2.54	2.54
	3602	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30	...	0.30	0.30
	<i>Total</i>	...	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.80</i>	...	<i>2.80</i>	<i>2.80</i>	...	<i>2.84</i>	<i>2.84</i>
45. Prevention of Food Adulteration	2210	8.00	1.97	9.97	2.50	1.97	4.47	8.00	2.00	10.00
	3601	0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...	20.00	...	20.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>8.80</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>1.97</i>	<i>4.47</i>	<i>28.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>
46. Training Institutes	2210	4.41	8.40	12.81	4.41	8.32	12.73	4.35	8.45	12.80
47. Development of Nursing Services	2210	20.00	...	20.00	10.00	...	10.00	18.00	...	18.00
48. Drugs Standard Control Programme	2210	12.00	5.35	17.35	5.79	5.35	11.14	11.50	5.40	16.90
	3601	0.50	...	0.50	...	...	...	9.50	...	9.50
	<i>Total</i>	<i>12.50</i>	<i>5.35</i>	<i>17.85</i>	<i>5.79</i>	<i>5.35</i>	<i>11.14</i>	<i>21.00</i>	<i>5.40</i>	<i>26.40</i>
49. International Cooperation	2210	...	6.10	6.10	...	6.10	6.10	...	6.20	6.20
50. Other Schemes	2210	56.60	0.66	57.26	7.50	0.66	8.16	17.35	1.67	19.02
	3601	...	...	...	17.50	...	17.50	18.00	...	18.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>56.60</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>57.26</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>0.66</i>	<i>25.66</i>	<i>35.35</i>	<i>1.67</i>	<i>37.02</i>
Total Other Programmes		102.31	25.58	127.89	47.70	26.50	74.20	106.70	27.86	134.56
51. Aid Materials & Equipment -Gross	3606	...	25.80	25.80	...	26.97	26.97	...	37.84	37.84
<i>Deduct- Transfers to functional Major Head(s)</i>	3606	...	-25.80	-25.80	...	-26.97	-26.97	...	-37.84	-37.84
Net - Aid Material & Equipments		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52. Lumpsum provision for projects/ schemes of NEA and Sikkim	2552	155.00	...	155.00	137.50	...	137.50	155.00	...	155.00
	4552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Total</i>	<i>155.00</i>	...	<i>155.00</i>	<i>137.50</i>	...	<i>137.50</i>	<i>155.00</i>	...	<i>155.00</i>
Grand Total#		1493.51	933.63	2427.14	1375.00	950.00	2325.00	1505.30	962.79	2469.09

Includes provision for North-East (see details in Notes)

B. Investment in Public Enterprises	Head of Dev	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total	Budget Support	IEBR	Total
1. Hospital Services Consultancy Corpn. (India) Ltd.	22210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. Plan Outlay*										
1. Secretariat-Social Services	22251	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00	3.00	...	3.00
2. Medical and Public Health	22210	1392.00	.	1392.00	1275.37	.	1275.37	1392.00	.	1392.00
3. North Eastern Areas	22552	155.00	...	155.00	137.50	...	137.50	155.00	...	155.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1550.00</i>	.	<i>1550.00</i>	<i>1415.87</i>	.	<i>1415.87</i>	<i>1550.00</i>	.	<i>1550.00</i>
<i>*Inclusive of works outlay included in:-</i>										
Demand No. 98	22210	8.79	...	8.79	3.17	...	3.17	8.60	...	8.60
Demand No. 99	22210	47.70	...	47.70	37.70	...	37.70	35.10	...	35.10
Total		56.49	...	56.49	40.87	...	40.87	43.70	...	43.70

1. **Secretariat-Social Services:** provides for the secretariat of Department of Health.

2. **Discretionary Grant:** Discretionary Grants are sanctioned by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare in deserving cases of public interest.

3. **Directorate General of Health Services:** provide technical expertise in medical and public health matter; is responsible for implementation of various health programmes and functions as a focal point for collection, processing and supply of biomedical information within the country and abroad.

4. **National Medical Library** under the aegis of Dte.G.H.S. functions as the National Resource of Biomedical and Health Science Information. It attempts to reach all professionals and

practitioners of medicine all over the country through its information, products and services.

5. **Central Government Health Scheme:** provides comprehensive medical facilities to Central Govt. employees and members of their families in addition to other specified categories like Members of Parliament, ex-MPs, ex-Governors, ex-Vice-Presidents, Retired Judges of Supreme Court and High Court, Freedom Fighters and members of their family, etc. The facilities under this scheme include outpatient care through a network of allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, unani/siddha dispensary/units. Currently, it covers about 4150 lakh beneficiaries (which includes both serving central Government employees and pensioners) in 21 cities throughout the country. In addition to this, the CGHS is exclusively rendering service to the employees of A.G.'s Office at Bhubaneswar and Ranchi.

6. Safdarjung Hospital: is a Central Govt. hospital with a bed strength of 1531. It was established during World War II. It has today grown to be one of the largest hospitals in Asia providing medical care to more than 2 million people not only of Delhi but also for the neighbouring as well as far off States. Besides other facilities, the Hospital has facilities for Burns and Plastic Surgery, Cardio Thoracic Surgery, Urology, Haematological and Biochemical investigations including emergency services. It is also equipped for provision of dialysis and laproscopic sterilisation facilities. It also extends support to Indian Council of Ayurvedic Research for operating free Ayurvedic OPD within its premises. Homoeopathic OPD is also functioning within its premises. Vardhman Mahavir Medical College has been set up at the premises of the hospital.

7. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi: is also a Central Govt. hospital and includes Nursing Home for Central Government employees, Members of Parliament, etc. The Hospital has a bed strength of 937. It has 29 Departments which includes all major specialities and some super specialities like Neuro Surgery, Burns and Plastic Surgery, Cardiology, Urology, Gastroenterology, Paediatrics Surgery and Cardiothoracic Surgery. In addition the hospital has a Whole Body CT Scanner, Cardiac Cath Lab, Non-invasive Cardiac Lab, Hyper-baric Oxygen Chamber etc. A Thalassaemia/Leukemia Ward with 6 beds has been started in Department of Paediatrics for Day Care. The Hospital has also a well established emergency services including round the clock services in Medicine, Surgery, Orthopaedics while other specialities are also available on call basis. The Hospital provides Post-graduate education (MD, MS etc.) in various specialities like Surgery, Medicine, Radiology, Paediatrics, Skin and ENT. The Hospital is also a training centre for the under-graduate students of Lady Hardinge Medical College. A School of Nursing with a strength of 75 students is also being run by this Hospital. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research is proposed to be set up in the premises of the hospital.

8. Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital, New Delhi: with 350 beds, is an exclusive hospital for children's diseases and is managed by Lady Hardinge Medical College. It provides facilities in Paediatrics, Surgery, Orthopaedics and intensive care facilities for children. The existing facilities are being augmented to provide specialised Paediatrics care with additional 150 beds with external assistance from Japanese International Cooperation Agency.

9. Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi: is a premier Central Govt. Institute of mental health in the country. The institute with 643 beds also caters to the needs of two neighbouring countries, viz. Nepal and Bhutan. Besides diagnostic and treatment facilities, it conducts post graduate courses in Psychiatry.

10. All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Mumbai: It is a pioneer institute in South Asia with facilities for medical rehabilitation services. The Institute having a capacity of 45 beds also undertakes training at graduate and PG level and research in rehabilitation medicine.

12. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi: has been set up by an Act of Parliament in 1956 as a premier institution to conduct experiments and research on various disciplines of medical services. It has a bed strength of 1596. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences is attached to it. The Central Govt. provides 100% financial support to the institute. A few research schemes at the Institute are financed by WHO and ICMR.

13. Lady Hardinge Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, New Delhi: is run by Government to provide undergraduate and post graduate medical education for women, postgraduate medical education for male students and medical care for women and children. The College has associated hospitals, viz. Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital for comprehensive practical training to students. It also runs the School of Nursing offering nursing and midwifery courses.

14. National Institute of Mental Health & Neurosciences, Bangalore: is an autonomous institute receiving maintenance grants-in-aid from Govt. of India and providing services, training and research functions in the field of mental health and neuro-sciences. The Institute is a deemed university and offers degree and diploma courses in this field in medical and para-medical disciplines.

15. Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh: set up by an act of Parliament as an Institute of national importance having the same functions as AIIMS, New Delhi but in the field of post-graduate medical education. The Institute is wholly financed by Central Govt. and is a centre for medical education research and specialised hospital services. Nehru hospital attached to the institute has a bed strength of 1268.

16. Jawaharlal Institute of P.G. Medical Education & Research, Pondicherry: Financed and administered by Govt. of India, the Institute offers undergraduate and post-graduate courses. Its hospital with a bed strength of 916 provides medical services to the people of Pondicherry and neighbouring States. It also runs the Medical Teachers Training Centre, demonstrating latest development in teaching curricula.

17. Indian Council of Medical Research: is the apex body in the country to promote, coordinate and formulate bio-medical and health research. Central Government gives 100% maintenance grants to the Council for research in communicable diseases, contraception, maternity and child health, nutrition, non-communicable diseases and basic research. The Council is also engaged in research on tribal health, traditional medicine and publication and dissemination of information.

18. Cancer Research: Under this programme assistance is provided to regional cancer centres at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cuttack, Gwalior, Allahabad, Chennai, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Patna and Nagpur apart from IRCH (AIIMS) New Delhi and CNCI, Calcutta. Central assistance is provided to State Governments and voluntary organisation for installation of Cobalt Therapy units and cancer detection activities. Central assistance is also provided to State Governments for Development of Oncology Wing in Government Medical Colleges and for District Projects.

19. Kasturba Health Society, Sewagram: It is the first and foremost medical college in the country to be located in a rural surrounding and exposes the students to the health problems of the rural areas. The Society has a teaching hospital with 648 beds, which has excellent diagnostic and curative facilities and has adequate base for undergraduate and PG training.

20. Vallabhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi: is a National Institute devoted to applied and basic research, Post-graduate teaching, referral clinical and laboratory diagnostic services in chest diseases. It also conducts short term training courses/workshops in respiratory diseases for faculty members and medical practitioners from various parts of India.

22. Other Programmes: Includes provision for AIIS&H, Mysore, RAK College of Nursing, Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India, Pharmacy Council of India, Indian Nursing

Council, National Academy of Medical Sciences, National Board of Examinations, Medical Grants Commission etc.

Prevention and Control of Diseases; Various Centrally Sponsored Health programmes are financed by Central Government on 100% or 50% basis as shown below:-

National Malaria Eradication Programme (Rural and Urban)	50%
National Filaria Control Programme	50%
National T.B.Control Programme	100%
National Leprosy Control Programme	100%
National Scheme for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Blindness including Trachoma	100%
National I.D.D. Control Programme	100%
National AIDS Control Programme	100%

Communicable diseases account for more than two-thirds of the total morbidity and mortality in the country. Central assistance is for programmes aimed at prevention, control and eradication of these diseases.

23. National Anti-Malaria Programme: The incidence of malaria which was 75 million in the early fifties and 0.8 million deaths annually was reduced to less than one Lakh cases and no death in 1965. Since then though there had been resurgence of malaria with 6.4 million cases in 1976, it was brought down to around 2 million cases in the 6th Plan period. During 7th Plan period, incidence of malaria remained more or less static and, therefore, called for newer strategy depending on local situation i.e. Malaria genic potential with emphasis on integrated diseases vector control and for intensified anti malaria measures in tribal areas of the country. 100% assistance has been extended to North Eastern States for intensification of activities for control of Malaria. A Malaria Control Project with the support from World Bank to intensify control measures in malaria endemic and tribal/backward areas of the country is being implemented since 30.9.1997 covering 100 districts and 1045 PHCs from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. A proposal on National Dengue Control Programme (NDCP) has been prepared after incorporating some technical aspects in consultation with some of the States. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 245.00 Crores, funds to the extent of Rs. 110.00 Crores are being provided under Externally Aided Component

24. Kala-Azar Control Programme: Kala-azar is a serious public health problem in Bihar and West Bengal. After its re-surgence in Bihar in the early 70s, the disease spread from the 4 districts to adjoining areas. Now about 36 districts of Bihar and 9 districts of West Bengal are affected by Kala-azar. Government of India constituted an Expert Committee on Kala-azar Elimination from India in September, 2000 under the chairmanship of Director General of Health Services, GOI which submitted its report in December, 2000. It recommended that Kala-azar elimination can be achieved by 2010 through intensive implementation of the strategy across affected areas with enhanced central support (100%) and by keeping following targets:

- Prevention of deaths due to Kala-azar by the year 2004 with annual reduction of at least 25%
- Zero level incidence of Kala-azar by 2007 with annual reduction of at least 20% with 2001 as base Year
- Zero level prevalence of PKDL by the year 2010
- Surveillance for zero level disease up to 2012.

26. T.B. Control Programme: Tuberculosis continues to be a major public health problem. The National TB Control Programme (NTCP) has been operational since 1962 and is carried out through the general health services, the nodal agencies being District TB Centres (DTC). So far, 446 DTCs are functioning in the country. The NTCP aimed at detecting large number of TB cases and instituting treatment. This strategy did not yield the desired results. The programme was reviewed in 1992 and consequently a revised strategy was formulated. The revised strategy lays emphasis on increasing the cure rate of infectious patients to above 85%. The Revised Programme promotes sputum examination for diagnosis rather than radiology. This strategy is being implemented in the country in a phased manner over 3 years starting from 1997-98 with a soft loan from World Bank. About 300 million population has already been covered under DOTS strategy. It was envisaged to cover a population of 500 million under DOTS strategy by 2002. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 115.00 Crores, funds to the extent of Rs. 113.65 Crores are being provided under Externally Aided Component

27. Leprosy Control Programme: The programme has shown tremendous success. Leprosy case load in the country has come down from 4.0 million cases in 1981 to 0.48 million cases at the end of March, 1999. MDT services has been sanctioned for all the Districts of the country. The Programme is run through 490 district Leprosy Societies. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 74.00 Crores, funds to the extent of Rs. 66.00 Crores are being provided under Externally Aided Component

28. Trachoma and Blindness Control Programme: The National Programme for Control of Blindness was launched throughout the country in 1976. The ultimate aim of this programme is to reduce incidence of blindness in the country. To achieve this aim, the programme is providing immediate relief to the needy by camp approach and by establishing permanent eye care facilities coupled with health education measures. Under this programme, the concept of District Blindness Control Societies has been implemented to decentralise management of eye care service in the district and evolve a partnership among Government, Non Govt. and Private Sector. So far 520 DBCs have been formed and functioning. A project under World Bank Assistance has been launched to boost eye care activity in 7 major states namely Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Orissa, U.P. and Rajasthan from April, 1994. In these 7 states major inputs of the project are upgrading eye care service, expanding the coverage to rural, remote and tribal areas, establishment and functioning of DBCs, training of ophthalmic manpower, improving the management information system and creating awareness about programme in the masses. Co-operation of non-Govt. and private sector is also envisaged in the project. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 86.00 Crores, funds to the extent of Rs. 8.25 Crores are being provided under Externally Aided Component and Rs. 77.75 crores under General Component.

29. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme: Nearly 71 million persons are estimated to be suffering from Iodine Deficiency Disorders in the country. The primary thrust of this programme would be iodization of the entire edible salt in a phased manner.

30. National AIDS Control Programme: AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) has emerged as one of the major public health problems in recent years. Recognizing the urgent need for tackling multi-faceted problems associated with HIV Infection and AIDS, the Government have taken up in hand a second project for prevention and control of AIDS with substantial assistance by way of soft loan from IDA/World Bank. The

Government has launched this second project with the aim to shift the focus from raising awareness to changing behaviour through interventions, particularly for groups at high risk of contracting HIV and also to strengthen India's capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS on a long term basis. The Project would cover the management capacity for HIV control, promote public awareness and community support to HIV/AIDS patients. The programme is currently being implemented in all States and UTs through 35 AIDS Control Societies which includes 3 Societies at Municipal Corporation level. An autonomous National Council of Blood Transfusion has been set up for revamping blood banking services in the country. The programme on AIDS prevention and Control Project is being implemented in Tamilnadu through Voluntary Health Service Chennai with assistance from USAID. The project seeks to reinforce HIV prevention behaviour among those population (most at risk) of the infection notably commercial sex workers and their clients and STD patients, by identifying and providing financial support to a large number of non-governmental organisations. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 225.00 Crores, funds to the extent of Rs. 223.50 Crores are being provided under Externally Aided Component

31. Drugs De-addiction Programe : provides for treatment services through identified medical institutes/district level hospitals, conduct of epidemiological studies in vulnerable areas, development of Drugs Abuse Monitoring system, preparation of Health Education material, manpower development and introduction of innovative approaches in detoxification techniques. Besides 6 Central Institutes/hospitals i.e. AIIMS, New Delhi, PGI, Chandigarh, JIPMER, Pondicherry, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi and LHMC & Smt. SK Hospital, New Delhi and NIMHANS, Bangalore, there are at present 104 Centres throughout the country.

32. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi: is devoted to teaching and research in various disciplines concerned with the epidemiology and control of communicable diseases and to provide service/advice in investigation and control of communicable diseases to Central/State Governments and other agencies. Its activities are carried out through specialised divisions and field stations in Alwar, Bangalore, Calicut, Coonoor, Patna, Rajamundry and Varanasi.

33. Central Research Institute, Kasauli: was established in 1905 for research in the field of medical health problems and production and quality control of immunobiologicals. The institute is the biggest and most comprehensive producer of immunobiologicals viz. Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus, Cholera Vaccines, Anti-Snake Venom, Anti-Rabies Serum etc. The institute is also running regular classes of B.Sc, M.Sc and M.Phil (Microbiology) of the Himachal Pradesh University. In addition, the Institute is recognised for M.D. Pathology and Bacteriology, Ph.D. Biochemistry and Microbiology by the various universities in the country.

34. Port Health Establishment and Airport health Organisation: The Port and Airport Health Organisation administers and arranges for Health Clearance and quarantine administration at the 8 major ports and 5 international airports in the country. The objective of this organisation is to prevent international spread of communicable diseases, prevention of entry of Yellow Fever into the country through passengers coming from or transiting through notified endemic countries. Deratting exemption certificates are being issued by all the 8 international airports in India. Now it is being carried out at Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai and Cochin ports.

35. National Institute of Biological Standardization and Quality control; It has been established to fulfill the need for a high standard of quality control of biologicals in India. It has been

chartered as an autonomous Institution under the Ministry of Health & F.W. The objectives of the N.I.B. are to develop and lay down standards for quality control testing procedures for biological and immunological products, to develop linkages with other National, International institutions, to keep abreast of world wide scientific research; and technological development in quality control of biological and immunobiologicals with a view to advising on the suitability of their adoption, to provide training facilities in quality control for personnel of related institutions including manufacturing units and to assess from time to time the availability of qualified manpower to meet the need of quality control and manufacture of biologicals so as to advise the Government of appropriate measures and the scope of upgrading existing testing facilities in the country.

36. BCG Vaccine, Guindy, Chennai: Is a subordinate office of the DGHS which was set up to manufacture and supply BCG vaccine and tuberculin, PPD to the States and Union Territories. The supply of FD BCG Vaccine are made under universal immunization programme as per allocation fixed by Govt. of India.

37. All India Institute of Hygiene and Public health, Calcutta: It is one of the pioneer institutes in the field of public health in the country. It aims at developing man power in the field of Public Health by giving PG training facilities; conducting research relating to various health problems and diseases in the country; and undertaking operational research to develop methods for optimum utilisation of health resources and application of the findings for protection and promotion of health care services.

38. Lala Ram Swarup Institute of T.B & Allied Diseases, New Delhi: Is one of the premier teaching, training and research Institutes in the country engaged in the cause of T.B., a major health problem of the country. The institute has a clinic to provide domiciliary treatment and 520 beds. It has been serving the public with distinction for the last 44 years.

40. Mental Health Programme envisages a community based approach to the problem, which includes (a) training of the mental health team at the identified nodal institutes within the State (b) increase awareness about mental health problems (c) provide services for early detection and treatment of mental illness and the community itself with both OPD and Indoor treatment and follow up of discharge cases and (d) provide valuable data and experience at the level of community in the State and Centre for future planning, improvement in service and research.

41. Other Public Health institutes: Include Central Health Education Bureau; Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor and Serologist and Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

42. Other Schemes: includes provision for miscellaneous schemes.

43. National Illness Assistance Fund : has been constituted for meeting expenditure on hospitalisation of the poor.

44. Provision for grant assistance to State/UT Governments on account of expenditure on providing long term and expensive treatment needed by the poor.

45. Prevention of Food Adulteration: aims at (i) prescription of national standards in consultation with national and international institutions (ii) administration of PFA Act and rules and coordination and liaison with States in enforcement of its provisions (iii) providing administrative support like training, equipment and laboratory facilities and (iv) providing consumer education.

46. Training Institutes: includes National TB Training Institute, Bangalore, Central Leprosy Teaching and Research

Institute, Chinglepattu and Regional Leprosy Training and Research Institutes at Aska, Raipur & Gouripur.

47. Development of Nursing Services: provides for Training in Nursing, opening of New Nursing Schools, Strengthening of Existing Schools/Colleges of Nursing and providing of residential accommodation for Nursing personnel working in Central Govt. Hospitals in Delhi.

48. Drugs Standard Control Programme: provides for: the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, a statutory board under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to advise Central and State Govts. on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, Drugs Consultative Committee a statutory body, deliberates on the uniform applicability of drugs throughout the country and recommends amendments from time to time to the Govt; financial assistance to States/UTs for strengthening of Drugs Testing Labs., State Drug Control organization including improvement of their information system and strengthening of enforcement and supporting staff; the preparation and updating of Indian Pharmacopoeia through an ad-hoc Committee.

50. Other Schemes: Includes provision for miscellaneous schemes, such as, Health Sector Disaster Management, Assistance to States for Capacity Building. Funds to the extent of Rs. 4.10 Crores are being provided under Externally Aided Component for UNDP Pilot Initiatives for Community Health. Besides, includes a Scheme for New Initiatives in Tenth Five Year Plan for which, a provision of Rs. 25.00 crores has been made during the current financial year.

52. North-Eastern States (including Sikkim): A provision of Rs. 155.00 Crores, as detailed below, has been included in various Programmes mentioned above for development of the North-East and Sikkim as per guidelines of the Planning Commission:-

(In crores of rupees)

1. National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme	35.00
2. National Leprosy Eradication Prog.	2.50
3. National T.B. Control Prog.	7.00
4. National AIDS Control Prog,	20.00
5. National Blindness Control Prog.	3.00
7. National Cancer Control Programme	5.00
8. National Mental Health Programme	2.00
9. Drug De-addiction Programme	0.50
10. Health Sector Disaster Management	1.00
11. National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Prog.	0.50
12. Assistance to States for Capacity Building	2.00
13. Central Govt. Health Scheme	1.00
14. NEIGRIHMS	65.00
15. Indian Council of Medical Research	8.00
16. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation	0.50
17. Development of Nursing Services	2.00
Total	155.00