

- (ii) Government Medical College, Bhagalpur
- (iii) Government Medical College, Gaya
- (iv) Government Medical College, Bilaspur
- (v) Government Medical College, Jagdalpur
- (vi) University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS)- Guru Teg Bahadur (GTB) Hospital, Delhi
- (vii) Government Medical College, Surat
- (viii) Government Medical College, Bhavnagar
- (ix) Government Medical College, Indore
- (x) Government Medical College, Cuttack
- (xi) Government Medical College, Jaipur
- (xii) Government Medical College, Agra
- (xiii) Government Medical College, Kanpur
- (xiv) Institute of Medical Sciences, BHU, Varanasi
- (xv) Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.

No funds are released to the Medical Colleges. However, funds are released directly to the Executing Agencies for the upgradation of Medical Colleges.

High number of TB patients in the country

2996. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India continue to have the highest TB burden in the world and drug-resistant TB in 2.5% of new cases and 16% in previously treated TB cases;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government proposes to arrest this trend as it has committed itself to completely eradicate TB by 2025; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) The estimated incidence of Tuberculosis in India as per the Global TB report 2018 is 204 per lakh population per year. India being a large, populous country, in absolute numbers, accounts for 27.4 lakh estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest. However, in terms of incidence of Tuberculosis India ranks 35th in the world.

Drug resistant TB is in 2.8% of new cases and 12% of previously treated cases.

The number of TB patients notified to RNTCP has increased due to increase in number of diagnostic facilities and number of TB patients screened for presence of drug resistance.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has developed the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for Tuberculosis (2017-25) with the goal of eliminating TB by 2025.

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.

Adverse events after administering measles-rubella vaccine

2997. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Seven children fell ill after being administered measles-rubella vaccine in Pune, this year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of adverse events due to administration of vaccines, State-wise and year-wise since 2015, if no such record is maintained, the reasons therefor;