

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	12	10	10
19.	Lakshadweep	20	19	20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50	47	47
21.	Maharashtra	21	19	19
22.	Manipur	9	11	12
23.	Meghalaya	42	39	39
24.	Mizoram	32	27	15
25.	Nagaland	12	12	7
26.	Odisha	46	44	41
27.	Puducherry	11	10	11
28.	Punjab	23	21	21
29.	Rajasthan	43	41	38
30.	Sikkim	18	16	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	19	17	16
32.	Telangana	34	31	29
33.	Tripura	20	24	29
34.	Uttar Pradesh	46	43	41
35.	Uttarakhand	34	38	32
36.	West Bengal	26	25	24

**Impact of JEET programme**

259. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the Joint Effort for Elimination of TB (JEET) programme in improving notifications from the private sector;

(b) which State has the highest proportions of TB patients being notified from the private sector, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of other public-private mix (PPM) schemes being implemented by the TB programme in each State;

(d) the funds allocated by the Centre and each State for such PPM schemes and funds disbursed to each district; and

(e) the details of the new districts where new PPM schemes have been approved and those where it has been initiated/launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) The Joint Effort for Elimination of TB (JEET) is being implemented in 478 districts across 24 States.

The JEET Project has been implemented since May 2018.

In 2018, the private sector notification of the country was 5.4 lakhs and in 2019, the notification increased to 6.7 lakhs

There were 229761 notifications from the PPSA sites supported by JEET in the various States. This is 34% of the total private sector notification in the country in 2019.

(b) Among all States, Uttar Pradesh had the highest proportion of TB patients being notified from the private sector in 2019. This is on account of Uttar Pradesh being the State with highest population.

(c) There are 22 PPM schemes being implemented under the TB programme in various States/UTs as per the National Guidelines for Partnership 2014. The total number of such partnerships implemented in each State is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) From the Centre, in the FY 19-20, (11307.94 lakhs was allocated for NGO/PP Schemes. The State-wise break-up is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Public health being a State subject, the primary responsibility of implementation of RNTCP lies with the State/UT Governments. However, under NHM, financial support is provided to the States/UTs as approved in the PIP plans annually, The details of funds disbursed by the State/UT to district is not maintained centrally.

(e) States are proposing PP/NGO Schemes as per the New Partnership Guidelines (2019) in the Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) for FY 2020-21. Approval of State

PIPs is ongoing and will be finalized by March 2020. The number of districts in which the existing NGO/PP schemes are functional is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

State	Funds allocated by the Centre for PP/NGO in 2019 (FY 2019-20) (lakhs)	Number of NGO/PP Schemes being implemented in the State	No. of districts in which the existing NGO/PP schemes are being implemented
1	2	3	4
Andman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	959	15	6
Arunachal Pradesh	4.18	0	0
Assam	168.52	11	7
Bihar	2230	8	3
Chandigarh	31.5	1	1
Chhattisgarh	436.57	7	5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	79	50	26
Goa	41	2	2
Gujarat	1038.91	45	24
Haryana	855	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	19.38	30	4

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	54.13	1	1
Jharkhand	511.3	10	6
Karnataka	189.84	20	14
Kerala	113.54	58	12
Lakshadweep	0.6	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	1103.01	19	15
Maharashtra	22	36	30
Manipur	39.95	2	2
Meghalaya	7.2	12	6
Mizoram	872.29	6	5
Nagaland	39.8	11	5
Odisha	320.85	18	11
Puducherry	2.16	1	1
Punjab	113.98	12	10
Rajasthan	82.5	84	9
Sikkim	0	1	1
Tamil Nadu	623.71	21	9
Telangana	176.35	5	17
Tripura	2	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	180.5	1	8
Uttarakhand	34.04	3	2
West Bengal	955.13	203	24

\*\*including Ladakh