



National Disease Control Programmes (NDCP) and Non-Communicable Disease Control Programme (NCD) Flexible Pools Budget Insights

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS

-  In FY 25-26, National Disease Control Programme (NDCP) and Non-Communicable Disease Control Programme (NCD) Flexible Pools accounted for 6 per cent and 4 per cent of the total approved budget, respectively. While 93 per cent of the proposed NDCP budget was approved, approval for NCD stood lower at 70 per cent.
-  In FY 24-25, utilisation remained modest, with 50 per cent of NDCP and 47 per cent of NCD budgets spent.
-  In FY 25-26, 86 per cent of NDCP allocations were concentrated in two sub-components, led by the National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (73 per cent), followed by the National Vector-Borne Disease Control Programme (12 per cent).
-  NCD allocations were concentrated in three programmes—National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) (37 per cent), Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) (23 per cent), and National Programme for Control of Blindness and Vision Impairment (NPCBVI) (24 per cent).
-  India notified 23.6 lakh TB patients in 2022, with only 29 per cent cured and 3.6 per cent TB-related deaths.
-  Under NPCDCS, 9.91 crore patients attended NCD clinics, of whom 17 per cent (1.7 crore) were diagnosed with NCDs in 2022.

OVERVIEW

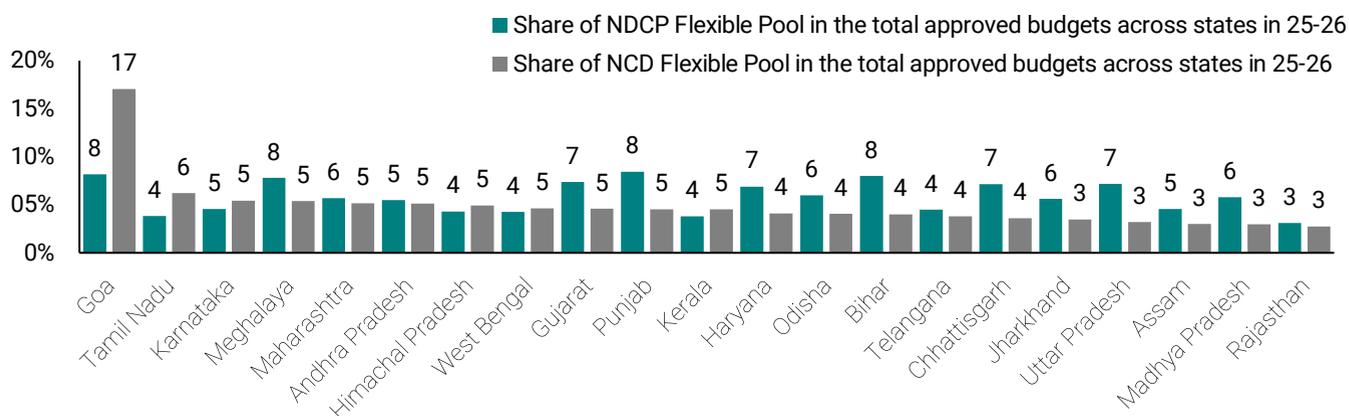
- Under the flagship programme of the National Health Mission (NHM), proposals, approvals, allocations, and expenditures are managed through various flexible pools, designed to provide greater autonomy to states in utilising funds according to their local priorities and health system gaps.
- Two such key components are NDCP and NCD. Under NDCP, disease control efforts are implemented through umbrella financing and implementation. Key communicable disease programmes supported include, the NVBDCP, NTEP, the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, and other disease control initiatives.
- The NCD component focuses on preventing and controlling major non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and stroke. It emphasises infrastructure strengthening, human resource development, health promotion, and population-based screening for adults aged 30 years and above.

TRENDS IN PROPOSED AND APPROVED BUDGETS

NDCP and NCD Share in Approved Budgets

- In FY 25-26, the NDCP and NCD Flexible Pool accounted for 6 per cent and 4 per cent of the total approved budget across India. However, there were state-wise variations.
- For NDCP, 16 states and Union Territories (UTs) reported a higher share than the all-India average. Among states, Punjab, Goa, Bihar, and Meghalaya recorded higher shares of 8 per cent, while Rajasthan (3 per cent), Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, and Telangana (at 4 per cent each), had shares lower than the national average.
- For NCD, 19 states/ UTs reported a share higher than the national average. The approved share was highest in Goa (17 per cent) but lower than the national average in states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, and Jharkhand (3 per cent each).

Figure 1: NDCP and NCD Flexible Pool out of total approved budgets (in %)

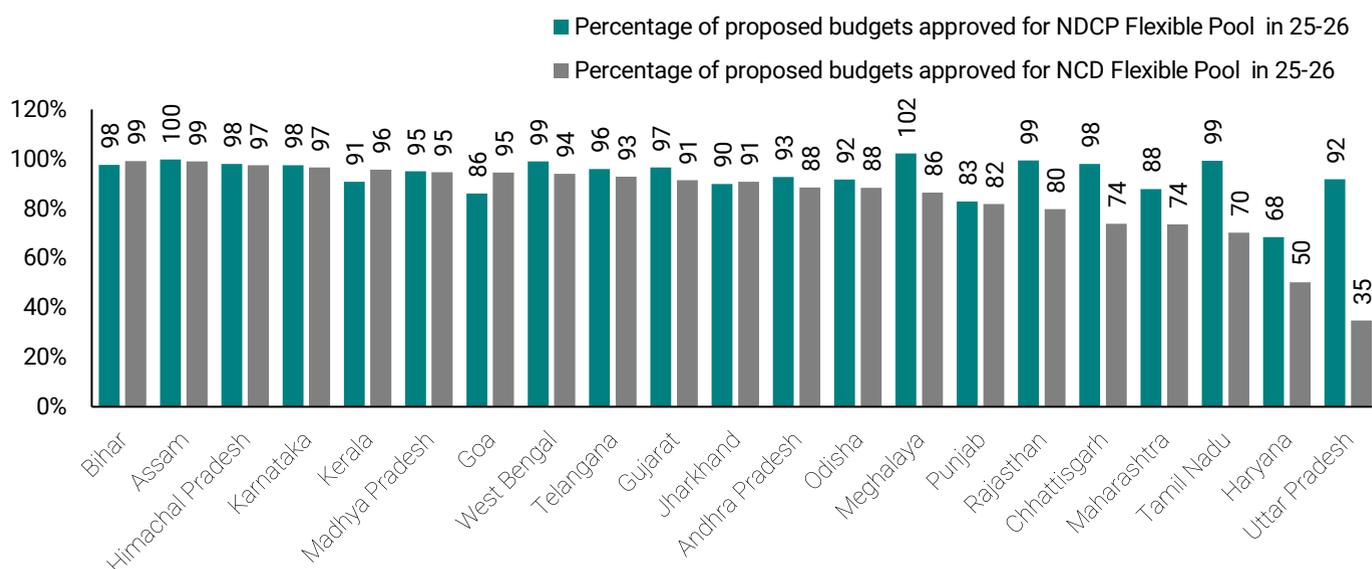


Source: Record of Proceedings, NHM, FY 25-26. [Url](#). Last accessed on 26 January 2026.

Proposed and Approved Budgets for NDCP AND NCD

- In FY 25-26, 93 per cent of the proposed budget for the NDCP Flexible Pool was approved at the national level. States like Assam and Meghalaya had 100 per cent or more of their proposed budgets approved.
- Additionally, 16 states/ UTs saw approvals more than 95 per cent, including Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal (99 per cent each). In contrast, states such as Haryana (68 per cent) and Punjab (83 per cent) recorded lower approval rates.
- For NCD only 70 per cent of the proposed NCD Flexible Pool budgets were approved at the national level. Among states, for, Bihar and Assam 99 per cent of the proposed budget was approved. Uttar Pradesh (35 per cent), Haryana (50 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (70 per cent) had the lowest approval rates.

Figure 2: Approved budgets out of proposed budgets (in %)



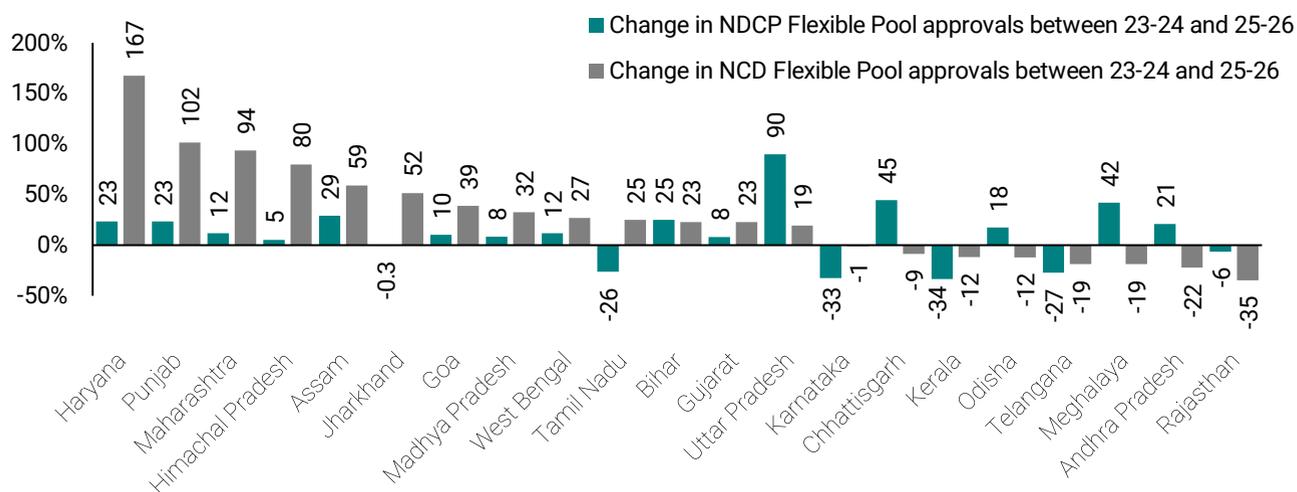
Source: Record of Proceedings, NHM, FY 25-26. [Url](#). Last accessed on 26 January 2026.

Change in Quantum of Approvals for NDCP AND NCD

- NDCP Flexible Pool approvals have increased by 18 per cent between FY 23-24 and FY 25-26. Twenty-three states and UTs saw an increase including Uttar Pradesh (90 per cent), Chhattisgarh (45 per cent), Meghalaya (42 per cent), Assam (29 per cent), and Bihar (25 per cent).
- In contrast, states like Kerala (34 per cent), Karnataka (33 per cent), Telangana (27 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (26 per cent) saw a decline in their NDCP Flexible Pool approved budget during the same period.

- Similar trends can be observed under NCD, with approvals increasing by 14 per cent between FY 23-24 and FY 25-26. Twenty-five states and UTs saw an increase in approvals, with states such as Haryana and Punjab witnessing increases over 100 per cent.
- States such as Rajasthan (35 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (22 per cent), Meghalaya (19 per cent), Telangana (19 per cent), Odisha (12 per cent), and Kerala (12 per cent) recorded a decline in their total approvals.

Figure 3: Change in approved budget between FY 23-24 and FY 25-26 (in%)



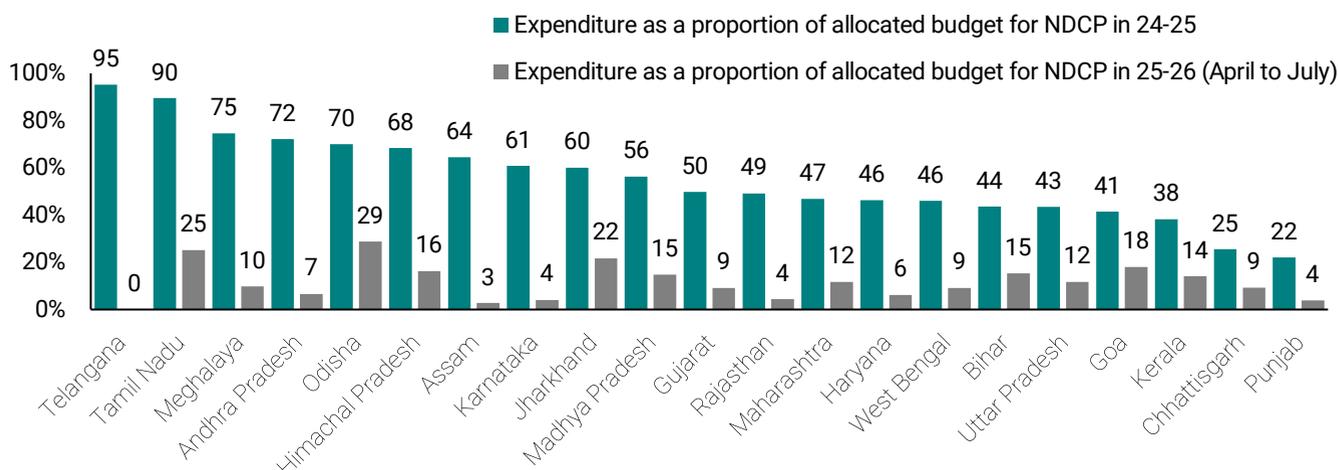
Source: Record of Proceedings, NHM, FY 23-24 and FY 25-26. [Url](#). Last accessed on 26 January 2026.

UTILISATION AND COMPONENT-WISE TRENDS

NDCP Expenditure

- NDCP utilisation across states has been low. In FY 24-25, nationally, only 50 per cent of the total allocated NDCP Flexible Pool budget was utilised. In fact, only 8 states/ UTs, utilised more than two-third of their allocated budget. Utilisation was highest in Telangana (95 per cent) followed by Tamil Nadu (90 per cent). In contrast, it was lowest in Punjab (22 per cent), Chhattisgarh (25 per cent), Kerala (38 per cent), and Goa (41 per cent).
- In the first four months of FY 25-26 (April to July), Odisha (29 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (25 per cent), had utilised one-fourth or more of their allocated budget. However, utilisation was less than 5 per cent in Assam (3 per cent), Punjab (4 per cent), Karnataka (4 per cent), and Rajasthan (4 per cent) among others. Telangana reported no utilisation (as data was available only for the first quarter).

Figure 4: NDCP Flexible Pool utilisation of the budget allocated (in%)

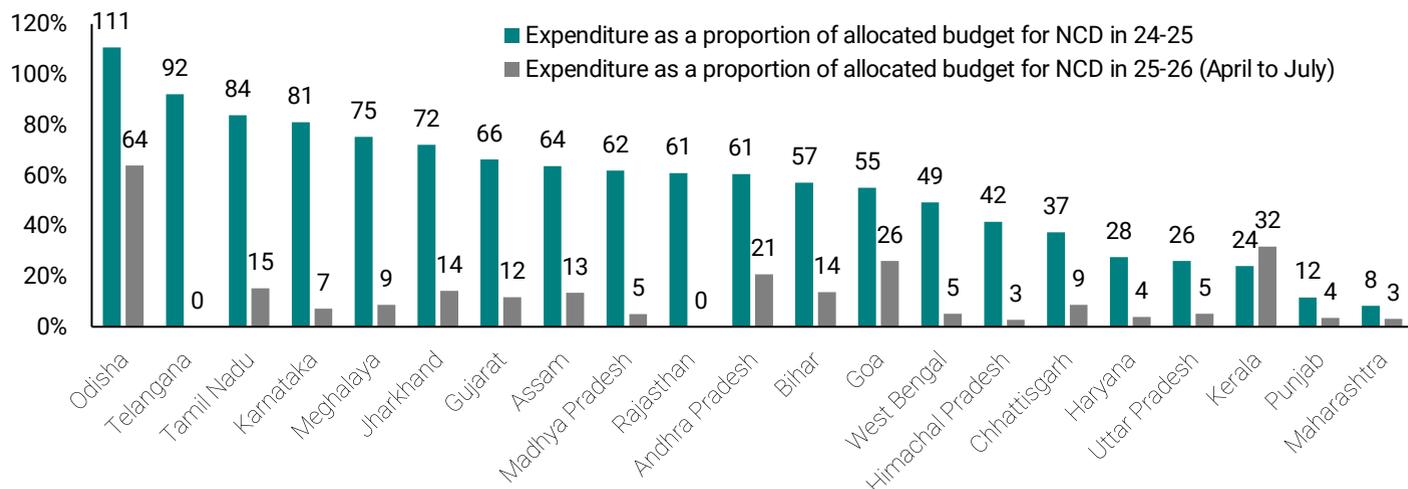


Source: RTI response from MoHFW dated 10 November 2025. Note: (1) Allocated budgets are as per FMR reports. (2) Utilisation data for Rajasthan and Telangana for FY 25-26 is available only up to June 2025.

NCD Expenditure

- For NCD, in FY 24-25, utilisation was even lower at 47 per cent of allocated budgets. Odisha was the only state to exceed its allocated budget, spending 111 per cent. Other states with relatively high utilisation, included Telangana, Tamil Nadu (84 per cent), and Karnataka (81 per cent).
- For 18 states/ UTs utilisation was less than 50 per cent with expenditure lowest in Maharashtra (8 per cent), Punjab (12 per cent), Kerala (24 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (26 per cent), and Haryana (28 per cent).
- In FY 25-26 (up to July), Odisha (64 per cent), Kerala (32 per cent), and Goa (26 per cent) had utilised one-fourth or more of their allocated budget.

Figure 5: NCD Flexible Pool utilisation of the budget allocated (in %)



Source: RTI response from MoHFW dated 10 November 2025. Note: (1) Allocated budgets are as per FMR reports. (2) Utilisation data for Rajasthan and Telangana for FY 25-26 is available only up to June 2025.

NDCP and NCD Components Composition

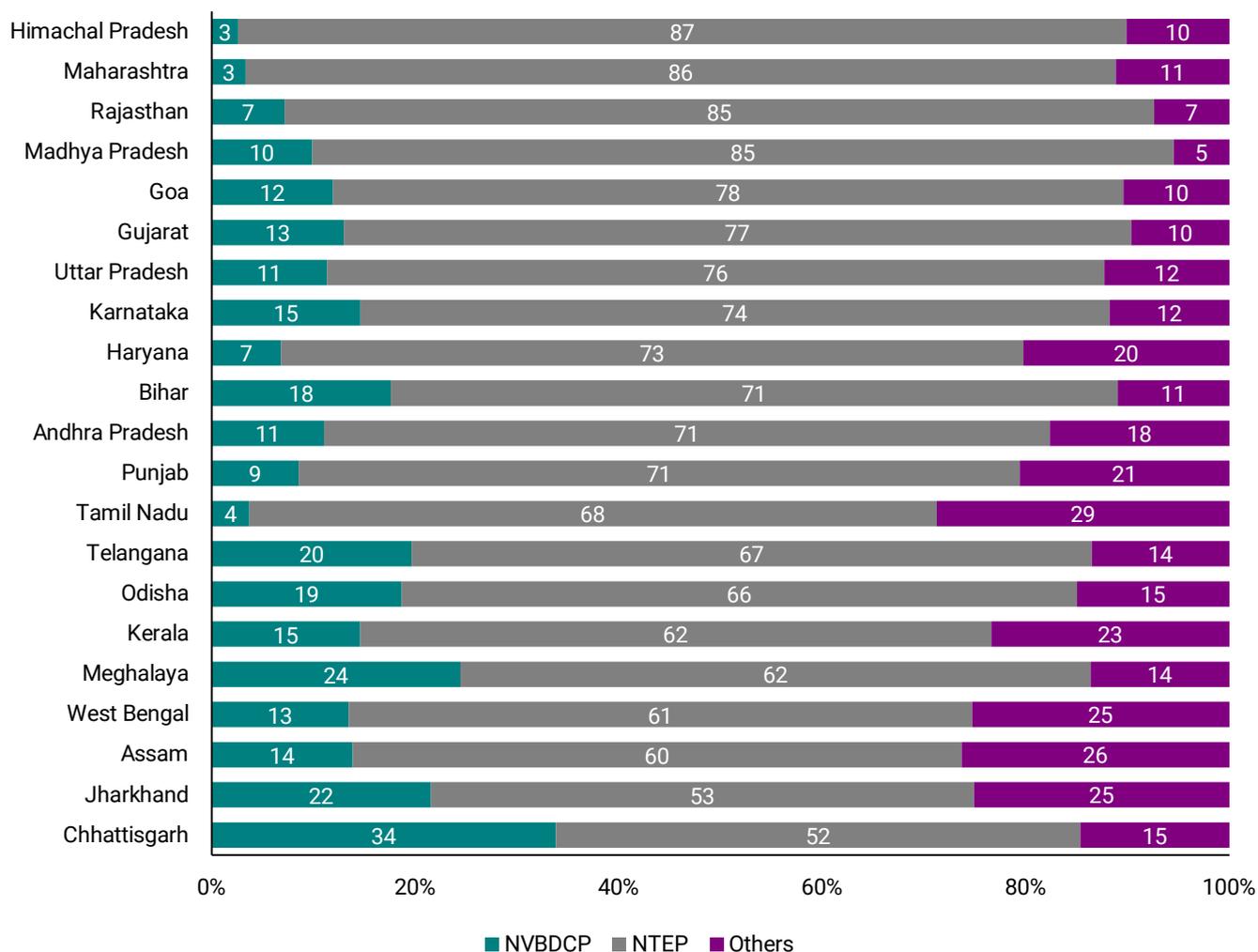
Within the NDCP and NCD flexible pool, the following components account for the bulk of the allocated budget:

NDCP	NCD
<p>National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) focuses on prevention and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya, Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.</p>	<p>National Program for Control of Blindness and Vision Impairment (NPCBVI) is a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme that aims to reduce blindness to 0.25 per cent by 2025 through cataract surgeries, correction of refractive errors, and treatment of eye diseases such as diabetic retinopathy and glaucoma.</p>
<p>National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) is the flagship public health initiative of the Government of India aimed at eliminating tuberculosis (TB) by 2025 by providing timely identification and complete treatment to tuberculosis patients.</p>	<p>National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) focuses on prevention, early detection, and management of major NCDs through screening, strengthened infrastructure, and referral services.</p> <p>Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme (PMNDP) provides free or affordable dialysis services to eligible patients through an expanding network of dialysis centres and peritoneal dialysis services to reduce out-of-pocket expenditure.</p>

- In FY 25-26, 86 per cent of the total NDCP budget was allocated across two sub-components- NTEP (73 per cent) and NVBDCP (12 per cent). The remaining 14 per cent was allocated to other components such as National Leprosy Eradication Programme and National Viral Hepatitis Control Programme.
- There are significant state variations. In 12 states/UTs the share of NTEP was above the national average including Himachal Pradesh (87 per cent), Maharashtra (86 per cent), Rajasthan (85 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (85 per cent). States like Chhattisgarh (52 per cent), Jharkhand (53 per cent), Assam (60 per cent), West Bengal (61 per cent), Meghalaya (62 per cent), and Kerala (62 per cent) reported lower shares.

- In 19 states/ UTs, the share of the NVBDCP allocated budget was above the all-India average, with higher shares in states like Chhattisgarh (34 per cent), Meghalaya (24 per cent), Jharkhand (22 per cent), and Telangana (20 per cent) and lower shares in Himachal Pradesh (3 per cent), Maharashtra (3 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (4 per cent).

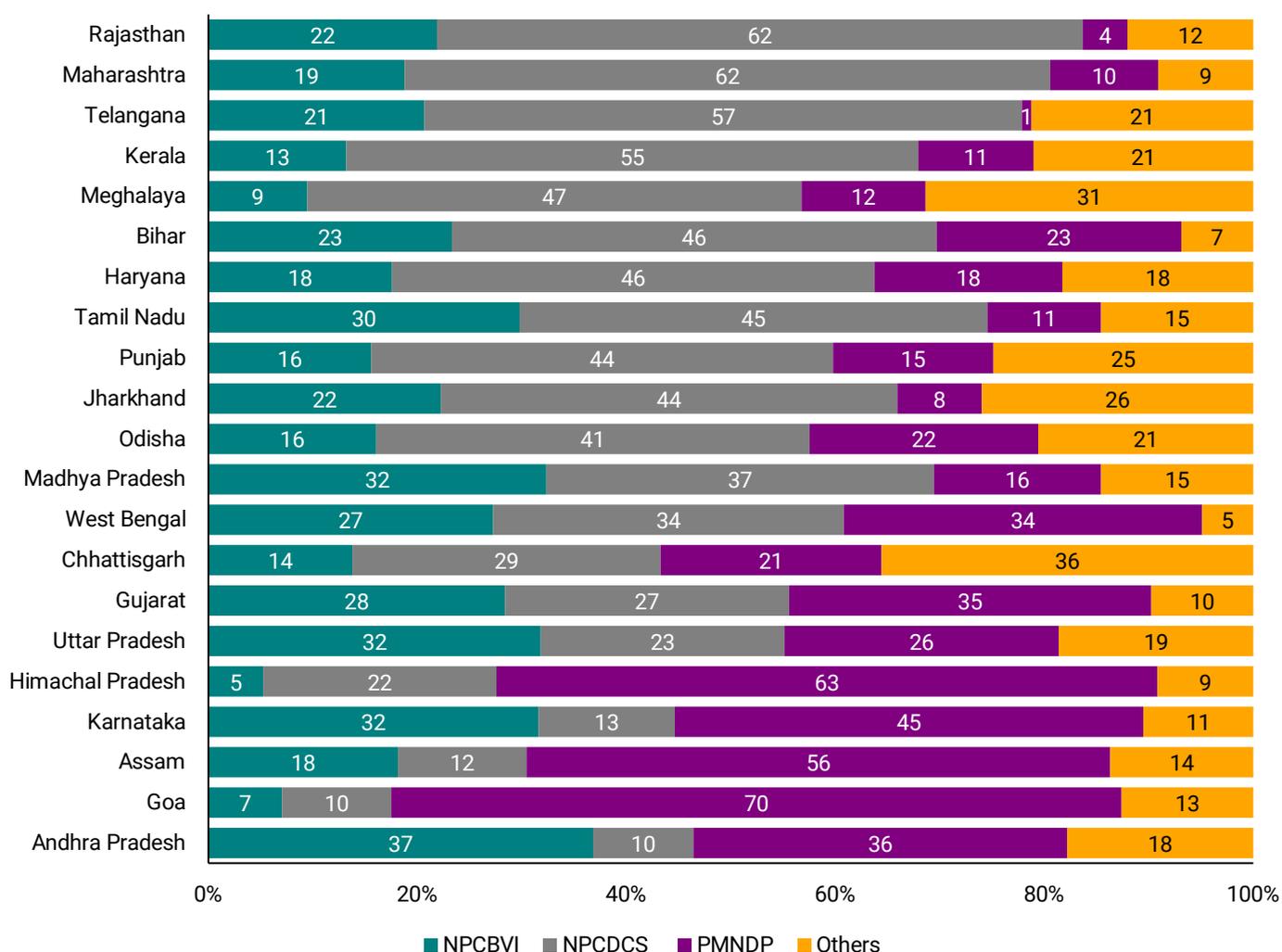
Figure 6: NDCP Flexible Pool sub-components composition in approved budget FY 25-26 (in %)



Source: RTI response from MoHFW dated 10 November 2025. **Note:** Allocated budgets are as per FMR reports.

- The composition of NCD allocated budgets varies considerably across states. In FY 25-26, 83 per cent allocated budget across three components namely NPCBVI (24 per cent), NPCDCS (37 per cent), and PMNDP (23 per cent).
- In 16 states/UTs, the share of NPCDCS allocated budget was higher than the national average including Rajasthan (62 per cent), Maharashtra (62 per cent), Telangana (57 per cent), and Kerala (55 per cent), while it was lower for 19 states/UTs including Andhra Pradesh (10 per cent), Goa (10 per cent), Assam (12 per cent), and Karnataka (13 per cent).
- In 10 states/UTs, the share of the NPCBVI allocated budget was above the all-India average, with higher shares in Andhra Pradesh (37 per cent), Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka (32 per cent each). States such as Himachal Pradesh (5 per cent), Meghalaya (9 per cent), and Kerala (13 per cent) allocated lower shares to NPCBVI.
- Share of PMNDP in total NCD allocated budget for 12 states/UTs was above all-India-average with higher shares in Goa (70 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (63 per cent), Assam (56 per cent), and Karnataka (45 per cent) and lower shares in Telangana (1 per cent), Rajasthan (4 per cent), and Jharkhand (8 per cent).

Figure 7: NCD Flexible Pool sub-components composition in approved budget FY 25-26 (in %)



Source: RTI response from MoHFW dated 10 November 2025. Note: Allocated budgets are as per FMR reports.

COMPONENT-WISE ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER NDCP AND NCD

NVBDCP

- The allocated budget declined by 19 per cent from ₹ 837 crore to ₹ 679 crore between FY 24-25 and FY 25-26 for the NVBDCP sub-component within NDCP Flexipool. Among larger states, Maharashtra (66 per cent) and Odisha (49 per cent) saw the largest declines. However, the allocated budget increased in 12 out of 36 states/UTs including Tamil Nadu (40 per cent) and Rajasthan (38 per cent).
- In FY 25-26, Uttar Pradesh received the largest share of allocated budget (21 per cent; ₹140 crore), followed by Bihar (12 per cent), and Chhattisgarh (9 per cent).
- With respect to utilisation, in FY 24-25, 51 per cent of the total allocated budget was utilised nationally. However, 14 states/UTs spent more than two-third of their allocated budget including Telangana (98 per cent), Tamil Nadu (91 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (90 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh (85 per cent).
- Utilisation was less than half in 9 states and UTs including, Chhattisgarh (17 per cent), Maharashtra (24 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (39 per cent), and Bihar (40 per cent).

NTEP

- For the NTEP sub-component, the allocated budget increased by 3 per cent from ₹3,926 crore to ₹4,027 crore between FY 24-25 and FY 25-26. Twenty four states/UTs witnessed an increase including Rajasthan (51 per cent), Tamil Nadu (44 per cent), Telangana (43 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (42 per cent). In contrast, Uttar Pradesh (18 per cent), Haryana (16 per cent), and Punjab (13 per cent) saw a decline.
- In FY 25-26, Uttar Pradesh received the largest share of allocated budget (23 per cent; ₹943 crore), followed by Maharashtra (9 per cent; ₹ 353 crore), Bihar (8 per cent; ₹340 crore), and Madhya Pradesh (8 per cent; ₹315 crore).
- However, utilisation remained low (50 per cent). Only 11 states/UTs spent more than two-thirds of their allocated budgets and 14 states/UTs spent less than half including Punjab (19 per cent), Goa (34 per cent), and Chhattisgarh (34 per cent).
- Telangana (96 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (86 per cent) showed relatively high utilisation.

NPCBVI

- For the NPCBVI sub-component of the NCD Flexible Pool, the allocated budget declined by 20 per cent from ₹1,143 crore in FY 23-24 to ₹910 crore in FY 25-26. Despite this, 14 states/UTs saw increases, with Bihar registering the highest increase (48 per cent) followed by Haryana (45 per cent).
- In contrast, states such as Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra experienced the steepest declines, of more than 20 per cent.
- In FY 25-26, Uttar Pradesh received the largest share of allocated budget (17 per cent; ₹175 crore), followed by Maharashtra (8 per cent; ₹ 71 crore), West Bengal (8 per cent; ₹70 crore), and Madhya Pradesh (7 per cent; ₹66 crore).
- Less than half (45 per cent) of the total allocated budget, however, was spent nationally. Odisha was the only state where utilisation exceeded 100 per cent of the allocated budget, followed by Meghalaya, Jharkhand, and Tamil Nadu. Seventeen states/ UTs spent less than 50 per cent of the allocated budget, with utilisation lowest in Maharashtra (11 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (16 per cent).

NPCDCS

- For the NPCDCS sub-component, the allocated budget declined by 9 per cent over the same period from ₹1,511 crore to ₹1,381 crore. However, 16 states/UTs saw increases including Tamil Nadu (84 per cent) and Karnataka (48 per cent).
- In FY 25-26, Maharashtra received the largest share of allocated budget (17 per cent; ₹232 crore), followed by Rajasthan (10 per cent; ₹133 crore), Uttar Pradesh (9 per cent; ₹128 crore), and Bihar (8 per cent; ₹117 crore).
- During the same period, only 43 per cent of the allocated budget was spent at all-India level. Nineteen states/UTs utilised less than half their funds with utilisation being low in Kerala (5 per cent), Maharashtra (7 per cent), and Punjab (8 per cent).
- However, Andhra Pradesh spent more than allocated budget (107 per cent) and 11 states/UTs utilised more than two-thirds of their allocated budgets including Telangana (98 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (90 per cent).

PMNDP

- Under PMNDP, the sub-component allocated budget increased by 9 per cent over the same period from ₹794 crore to ₹866 crore, with 19 states and UTs receiving higher allocations. Of these, 3 states and UTs saw increase of more than 100 per cent in their allocated budgets, including Himachal Pradesh. In contrast, for 17 states/UTs, the budget remained unchanged/declined including Haryana (29 per cent decline) and Punjab (21 per cent decline).
- In FY 25-26, Uttar Pradesh received the largest share of allocated budget (17 per cent; ₹144 crore), followed by West Bengal (10 per cent; ₹88 crore), Karnataka (10 per cent; ₹83 crore), and Gujarat (8 per cent; ₹69 crore).
- Compared to other components, PMNDP recorded the highest utilisation rate at 60 per cent nationally. Three states namely Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, and Gujarat reported utilising more than 100 per cent, and 9 states/UTs utilised above 80 per cent.
- Seventeen states/UTs, however, reported utilisation less than 50 per cent, with rates being particularly low in Maharashtra (2 per cent) and Telangana (3 per cent).

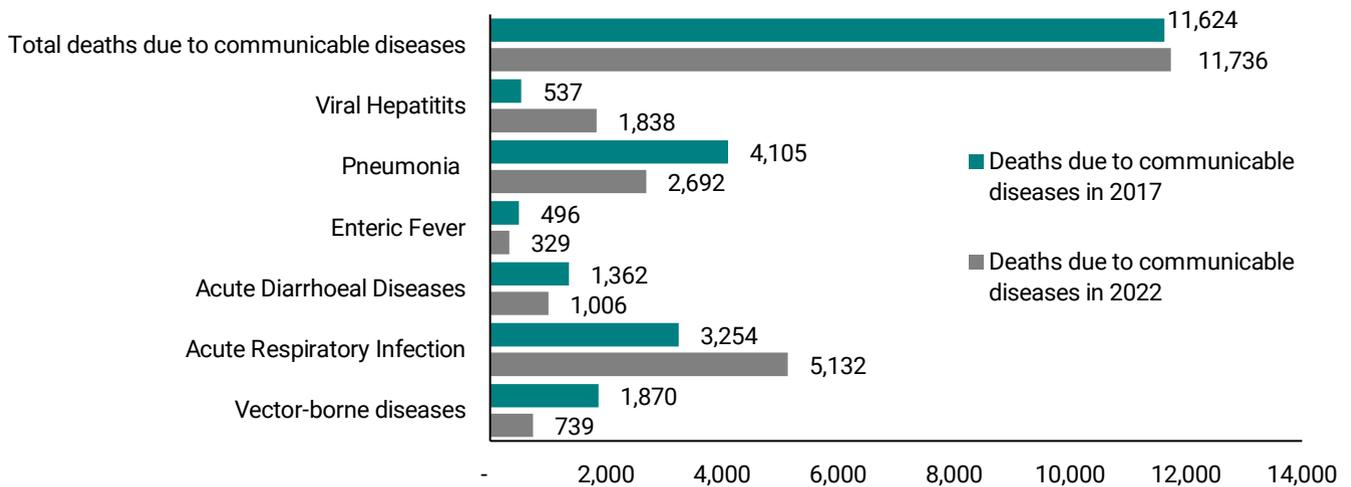
OUTCOMES



COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- Communicable diseases are illnesses spread through an infectious agent or toxic products. They are transmitted from person to person, animal to animal or from the environment (through air, dust, soil, water, food etc.) or from person or animal.
- In 2022, communicable diseases accounted for 11,736 deaths in India, representing a 1 per cent increase as compared to 2017. In 2017, deaths accounted for 0.02 per cent of total communicable disease cases, which increased to 0.04 per cent in 2022.
- Acute respiratory infections (5,132) and pneumonia (2,692) accounted for the majority of deaths in 2022. Compared to 2017, deaths related to respiratory infections increased by 58 per cent, while pneumonia-related deaths declined by 34 per cent. Vector-borne diseases accounted for 6 per cent of total communicable disease-related deaths in 2022, down from 16 per cent in 2017.

Figure 8: Communicable diseases associated deaths



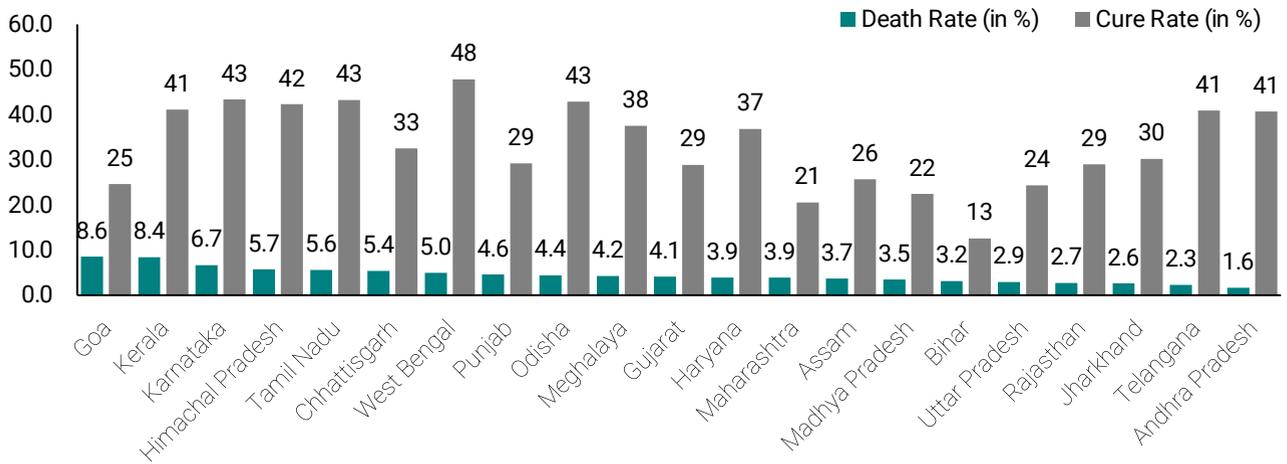
Source: Causes of deaths due to communicable diseases from National Health Profile 2019 and 2023. Last accessed on 26 January 2026.



TREATMENT OUTCOME OF TB PATIENTS NOTIFIED

- As per the India TB Report 2024, in 2022, 23.6 lakh TB patients were notified in India, of which 6.81 lakh (29 per cent) were cured, while 85,321 patients (3.6 per cent of notified TB cases) died due to TB. There was, however, significant state-wise variation.
- In 2022, 14 states/UTs recorded cure rates of more than 40 per cent including West Bengal (48 per cent), Karnataka (43 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (43 per cent). Seven states/UTs had cure rates below the national average including Bihar (13 per cent), Maharashtra (21 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (22 per cent), and Uttar Pradesh (24 per cent).
- Death rates were above the national average of 3.6 per cent in 20 states/UTs including Goa (8.6 per cent), Kerala (8.4 per cent), Karnataka (6.7 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (5.7 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (5.6 per cent).
- Among states, Andhra Pradesh recorded the lowest death rate (1.6 per cent) followed by Telangana (2.3 per cent), Jharkhand (2.6 per cent), Rajasthan (2.7 per cent), and Uttar Pradesh (2.9 per cent).
- As per the World Health Organisation's (WHO) Global TB Report 2025, the incidence rate of TB in India has shown a 21 per cent decline from 237 per lakh population in 2015 to 187 per lakh population in 2024, highest declined rate. TB mortality rate reduced by 25 per cent from 28 per lakh population in 2015 to 21 per lakh population in 2024 and the TB treatment coverage in India has increased from 53 per cent in 2015 to 92 per cent in 2024.¹
- While there is been decline in TB incidence rate, TB mortality rates, India still remains among the countries with the highest rates of TB, accounting for 25 per cent of the world's burden.²

Figure 9: TB cure and death rate



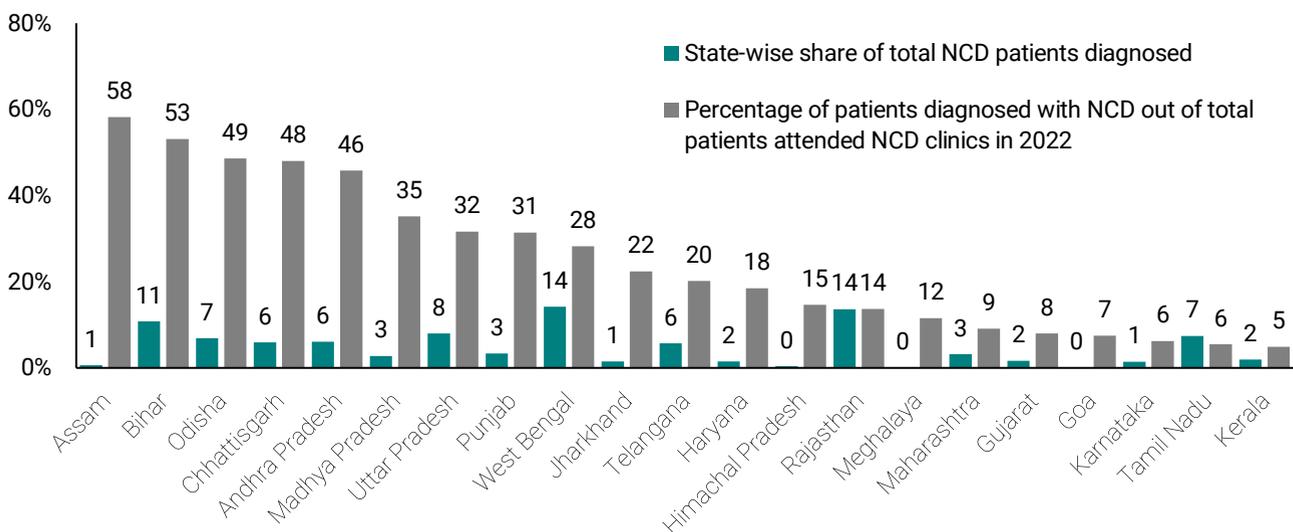
Source: India TB Report 2024. [Url](#). Last accessed on 26 January 2026.



Non-Communicable Diseases

- Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) are medical conditions or diseases that are not caused by infectious agents. These are chronic diseases of long duration, with slow progression and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental, and behavioural factors. Some of these are diabetes, Hypertension, Cardiovascular Disease, Stroke and Cancer and conditions leading to blindness and vision impairment among others.
- In 2022, 9.91 crore patients attended NCD Clinics, of which 17 per cent or 1.7 crore patients were diagnosed with NCD.
- There is significant state variation in the number of people attending NCD clinics and being diagnosed with an NCD. In Assam, 58 per cent of people who visited NCD clinics were diagnosed with an NCD, followed by Bihar (53 per cent), Odisha (49 per cent), Chhattisgarh (48 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (46 per cent). For states Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Maharashtra less than 10 per cent were diagnosed with NCDs.
- Of the total patients diagnosed, five states: West Bengal (14 per cent), Rajasthan (14 per cent), Bihar (11 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (8 per cent), and Tamil Nadu (7 per cent) accounted for more than 50 per cent of the cases.

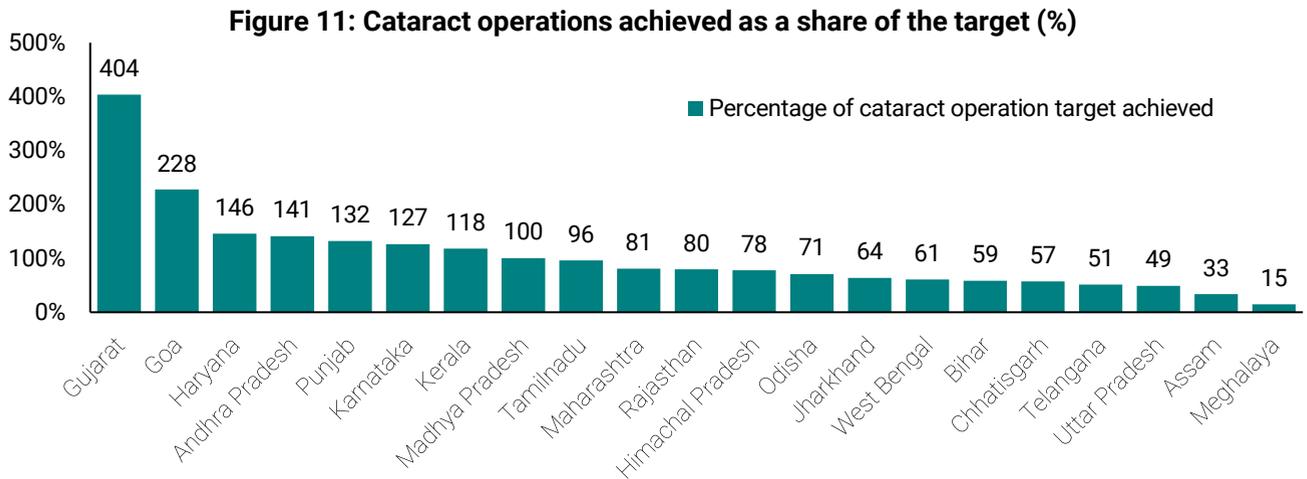
Figure 10: Patients diagnosed with NCDs



Source: Patients diagnosed with non-communicable diseases in 2022, as per the National Health Profile 2023. [Url](#). Last accessed on 26 January 2026.

CATARACT OPERATIONS

- In 22-23, 80 per cent of the cataract operation targets were achieved at the national level, though there was significant state-wise variation. In 11 states/UTs, more than 100 per cent of the targets were achieved, including Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, and Kerala.
- In contrast, in 12 states/UTs, less than half of the cataract operation targets were achieved, including Meghalaya (15 per cent), Assam (33 per cent), and Uttar Pradesh (49 per cent).



Source: Target and achievement for cataract operations in 2022, as per the National Health Profile 2023. [Url](#).
Last accessed on 26 January 2026.

REFERENCES

- ¹ TB Mukht Bharat from Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 200, answered on 12 December 2025. [Url](#).
- ² Global tuberculosis report 2025. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2025. [Url](#).

About ResGov

The Foundation for Responsive Governance (ResGov) is a Section 8 not-for-profit working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.

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