The Tuberculosis Association of India is grateful and indebted to the honourable President of India for his patronage, guidance and blessings.

We express our profound gratitude to all the dignitaries who have sent their valued messages published in the following pages. The messages will cause deeper impact in mobilizing public opinion and means to fulfil our obligations towards service to humanity and in alleviating human suffering.

*The contents of this Souvenir mainly comprise of Messages from dignitaries and material on Health Education and Scientific articles and in which the views expressed are those of the contributors*
Smt. Droupadi Murmu
OUR PATRON
MESSAGE

Pleased to learn that Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) will be launching the 74th TB Seal Campaign on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti on October 02, 2023.

Ever since its establishment in 1939, TAI has been at the forefront of the nation's battle against tuberculosis. The organisation has played a pivotal role in the prevention, control, treatment, and alleviation of tuberculosis. The Campaign not only pays tribute to the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, but is also a testament to our collective commitment to eradicate TB and accelerate the country's progress towards good health and well-being for all.

I extend my sincere felicitations to everyone involved in the Campaign. I commend the Tuberculosis Association of India and its affiliated network for their tireless work in tackling the disease and their resolute commitment toward realizing a TB Mukt Bharat.

Jagdeep Dhankhar

September 28, 2023
New Delhi
I am happy to know that the Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) is launching the 74th TB Seal Campaign on 2nd October, 2023, on Gandhi Jayanti.

Although the efforts of the government are yielding significant results, the community at large and civil society organizations can play a critical role in filling gaps and addressing social determinants, thereby contributing to the national goal of “TB Mukt Bharat”. For effective engagement of the community in the path towards eradicating TB in India, MoHFW is implementing the “Community Support to TB patients - Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan.”

The efforts made by the Association are praiseworthy. I hope that the TAI would go a long way in achieving its aims and objectives.

I extend my best wishes for the success of the Campaign.

(Vinai Kumar Saxena)
MESSAGE

Govt of India has been actively fighting the menace of tuberculosis for the last more than six decades through a well-structured vertical programme. Over the years this programme has evolved starting as National TB Control Programme launched in 1962, revised in 1997 as Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP) and National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP) in 2020. Through this programme our country aims at ending TB by 2025, which is 5 years ahead of global targets set under sustainable development goals (SDG’s) of the United Nations. Besides the scientific management of disease and its prevention, community involvement, civil society engagement, involvement of private providers, patient empowerment and counseling etc. are among the measures being pursued to reach the goal.

Since its inception in 1939, Tuberculosis Association of India (TAI) and its affiliates have been actively contributing to both advancement of knowledge and dissemination. Programmes being pursued by TAI include organization of Annual Conference on TB, publication of Indian Journal of Tuberculosis, honoring the achievers throw various awards, supporting the efforts of state branches and other activities which strengthen such efforts.

As is well known, that TB Seal Campaign has been an important mode of spreading awareness about TB among masses and health care providers both in public and private sector. I am sure that like in the past the 74th TB Seal Campaign of 2023 will also be a grand success in spreading the desired TB awareness in the community and strengthening the efforts of NTEP.

I wish the campaign all success.

(V.M.Katoch)
President, TAI
MESSAGE

Tuberculosis is a major public health problem inspite of availability of highly effective drugs, diagnostic tools and political will. India with a huge population is the largest contributor of TB cases in the world which contributes around 27 percent of the world TB cases. MDR tuberculosis has further increased the challenges to control its menace.

The government efforts at interventions through National Tuberculosis Programme (NTEP) with the DOTS strategy over the last decade has shown encouraging results in control of Tuberculosis.

To substantiate the effort further it’s imperative to involve NGO’s, Voluntary agencies and private practitioners at all level besides community participation and augmenting the awareness campaign.

As one of the earliest champions against TB, the Tuberculosis Association of India has historically been at the fore-front helping prevention, control and treatment of tuberculosis. TB seals distribution helps in creating awareness about disease and helps in reducing stigma due to the tuberculosis.

The Association has hugely supplemented and complemented the Government efforts toward TB control.

On the occasion of 74th TB Seal Campaign, I congratulate those numerous people associated with Tuberculosis Association of India in its anti TB tirade and wish all success for the campaign.

Dr. V.K. Arora
Chairman
Tuberculosis Association of India
MESSAGE

A significant milestone in the history of tuberculosis prevention and cure in India was the establishment of the Tuberculosis Association of India in 1939. The Association has consistently achieved remarkable results in reducing the threat of tuberculosis and educating the masses about its prevention and cure. Humanity has been grappling with the challenge of tuberculosis since ancient times. In recent years, the Government of India’s National TB Elimination Programme (NTEP), recognized as the world’s largest campaign, and has demonstrated tremendous success in tackling the disease.

The Tuberculosis Association of India has played a vital role in the fight against tuberculosis by offering invaluable advice and guidance to the national programme. Initiatives like the launch of TB seals serve as periodic reminders of our unwavering commitment to the cause of tuberculosis prevention and control strategies. As we mark the launch of the TB Seal Campaign on Gandhi Jayanti, I am confident that this event will inspire us all to strengthen our determination to combat this scourge with utmost urgency.

I extend my best wishes to the Association for their resolute efforts in advancing TB control in India.

Dr. Ashwani Khanna
Vice-Chairman
TB Association of India
Message

Tuberculosis continues to be one of the leading causes of death worldwide. Though most developed countries have already overcome this problem, it continues to be a challenge for India. Tuberculosis needs to be combated through advocacy and dissemination of information among the general public about its curability and prevention. There is also a need to provide love, care and support to persons suffering from disease.

The TB Association of India having its affiliates in almost all the states is one of the oldest voluntary organizations working in the field of TB control. Since its establishment in 1939, it has supported and supplemented the efforts of TB control through awareness generation in the community and among health care providers promoting community participation in the activities for control of tuberculosis being implemented under the programme.

The TB Seal campaign, launched on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, is a creative approach for raising awareness about TB and mobilizing resources for voluntary anti-TB activities. Distributing TB seals not only generates funds but also increases public awareness about the disease, which is vital in reducing the stigma associated with TB and encouraging early diagnosis and treatment.

As the 74th TB seal campaign launches, there is hope that it will build upon the successes of previous years and further contribute to TB control efforts. Encouraging organizations and individuals to participate in these initiatives will create a broader impact and strengthen the collective efforts to combat TB.

It is evident that addressing TB requires a concerted effort from all levels of society, and initiatives like the TB Seal campaign play a vital role in raising awareness, mobilizing resources, and fostering collaboration to combat this public health challenge.

Dr. K.K. Chopra

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MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to know that the Tuberculosis Association of India is launching 74th Tuberculosis Seal Campaign on 2nd October, 2023 on ‘Gandhi Jayanti’.

The Government of India is putting all efforts for “End Tuberculosis” by 2025 and “TB Mukt Bharat” by 2030. It is a social responsibility of all the citizens of India to participate in prevention, early detection, control, treatment and relief of Tuberculosis, and one of the ways out is to raise funds for the cause of Tuberculosis through TB Seal Campaign. Community Support is required for awareness of symptoms of TB so that the early treatment can be provided and the National Goal of “TB Mukt Bharat” can be achieved through National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP). ‘The Indian Journal of Tuberculosis’ published by TAI is one of the prestigious journals referred by Doctors.

Needless to say that the Tuberculosis Association of India will definitely achieve its aims and objectives by playing an active and critical role in elimination of Tuberculosis. In this connection, the efforts made by Tuberculosis Association of India are praiseworthy.

I wish the “74th TB Seal Campaign – 2023” all success.

(Dr. Sugandha Raha)

Room No.1, Fourth Floor, Railway Offices Complex (COFMOW), Tilak Bridge, New Delhi – 110002
Tel: 011-47843130 E-mail: dgrhs@rb.railnet.gov.in
74th TB Seal Campaign – 2 October 2023
Message from Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh
Regional Director, WHO South-East Asia Region

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the Tuberculosis Association of India on the launch of the seventy-fourth TB Seal Campaign, to be inaugurated by Her Excellency, the President of India, on 2 October 2023, Gandhi Jayanti Day.

The WHO South-East Asia Region is the world’s most TB-affected Region, accounting for more than 45% of global TB incidence, more than half of TB-related deaths, and more than 38% of the global incidence of drug-resistant TB cases. However, in the recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, the Region continues to lead the charge globally to achieve the End TB milestones and end this ancient disease, in alignment with our Flagship Priority on accelerating efforts to end TB by 2030.

India is one of six high TB-burden countries in the Region and continues to demonstrate strong leadership. In 2018 the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India committed to end TB by 2025 – a tremendous show of commitment and intent. In the same year, the government launched the Nikshay Poshan Yojana, which provides direct benefit transfers of INR 500 per month to TB patients. In 2020, in alignment with the Hon’ble Prime Minister’s vision of ending TB, India transformed the fight against TB into a ‘Jan Andolan’, or people’s movement.

In October 2021, India – along with Indonesia and Nepal – co-hosted a virtual high-level meeting in the Region, drawing on the legacy of the 2018 Delhi End TB Summit. In 2022, India launched its ‘Adopt a TB Patient’ campaign as part of the Pradhan Mantri TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyan, and in August 2023, hosted a high-level meeting on TB, which resulted in the Gandhinagar Declaration, which will accelerate Region-wide action into the second UN High-Level Meeting on TB and beyond.

WHO stands fully committed to supporting India’s efforts, so that together we can achieve our common goal of a TB-free India, a TB-free Region, and a TB-free world.

Dr Poonam Khetrapal Singh
Regional Director
WHO South-East Asia Region
MESSAGE

1. It is heartening to know that the Tuberculosis Association of India is launching its 74th TB seal Campaign on 02 Oct 2023. The campaign reflects the resolve of the Association to provide an all-out support to the clarion call of our Prime Minister for “TB Mukt Bharat by 2025”.

2. I am sanguine that the yeomen services provided by the Tuberculosis Association of India towards prevention, control, treatment and research in the field of tuberculosis would bring the vision of the Hon’ble Prime Minister to its fruition. The persistent efforts of the association are already perceptible through reduction in incidence of tuberculosis and has contributed immensely towards the country’s goal to eliminate tuberculosis.

3. We as a nation have come a long way in the fight against tuberculosis and with the ongoing impetus from the government in the form of ‘TB Mukt Bharat’ campaign and ‘Nil-kshay Mitra’. A large number of tuberculosis patients have been adopted by the citizens of the country and are being provided support for treatment and recovery. The new mantra of the Hon’ble PM “People’s Participation- Jan Bhagidari” through enhancing nutrition, which is a special campaign for nutrition for tuberculosis patients; treatment innovation, which envisages newer treatment strategies and technical integration which encourages maximum use of technology towards early diagnosis of tuberculosis will enable the nation to rapidly progress towards the target of eliminating tuberculosis by 2025. The TB seal campaign will definitely help in adding momentum to the movement and consolidating the gains achieved so far.

4. I applaud the commitment and dedication of the TB Seal campaign and wish Tuberculosis Association of India all the success in their future endeavours.

“Jai Hind!”

Station: New Delhi
Dated: 01 Sep 2023

Lt Gen Daljit Singh
(Daljit Singh)
Lt Gen
DGAFMS
THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

PATRON
Smt Droupadi Murmu, President of India

PRESIDENT
Dr. Vishwa Mohan Katoch

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Joint Secretary (TB), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GOI
DHS, Delhi Administration or his nominee
DHS, NDMC or his nominee
The representative of the Delhi TB Association
Director, NITRD, New Delhi
Dr. Amitava Dutta, Indian Railways
Director, V.P. Chest Institute, New Delhi
THE DOUBLE-BARRED CROSS
INTERNATIONAL EMBLEM OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

At the time of crusades, Godefory de Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, had placed the double Red Cross on his standard when he took possession of Jerusalem in 1099, and after his return of France, it became the emblem of the House of Lorraine.

The Double Red Cross, was considered singularly appropriate in the rallying sign for the crusade against the most deadly Scourge Tuberculosis - which afflicts mankind. Proposal for its adoption as the International Emblem of the campaign against tuberculosis was moved by Dr. Serson on October 23, 1902, at the International Tuberculosis Conference in Berlin. The proposition was adopted unanimously.

The Council of the International Union Against Tuberculosis, Paris, in September, 1928, decided the National Associations which are members of the Union should adopt this emblem with a recommendation to the effect that it be legally registered in order to prevent its use for commercial purposes.

In 1957, the Tuberculosis Association of India requested the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, to patent the Double Barred Cross in favour of this Association and against fraudulent use of this emblem by others. The Central Government by their notification No. 4(3)-TMT/57 dated 13th July, 1959, included in the section of the Emblem and Names, the Double Barred Cross as the emblem of the Tuberculosis Association of India.
THE STORY OF TB SEAL

A kind postman named Einer Holboell, while sorting out heavy Christmas mail in 1903, noticed some children limping across the road. He was extremely moved by the sight of these children who were suffering from tuberculosis of the bone. A thought struck him. If we could get people to buy a special Christmas Seal during Christmas, when the spirit of giving is strong it would be wonderful. There are so many letters and packages, and just a penny seal on each one would bring a lot of money to help the sick and needy children. There might even be enough to start a hospital for children. The idea of Einer Holboell was received enthusiastically by the Danish people. The King of Denmark gave his approval. This was how the first Christmas Seal appear in 1904 with the Patronage of King Christian. The sale of Christmas Seals for collecting funds for anti-tuberculosis work was soon taken up by other countries and today almost all National TB Associations are mobilising funds through this Campaign.

TB Seal Campaign in India

A proposal to introduce the TB Seal to raise funds for anti-tuberculosis work in India was first considered in 1944, but it had to be deferred for because of the war conditions in the country. The post-war days were also found unfavorable for embarking on such a new venture. The Tuberculosis Association of India adopted the proposal in October, 1950. The Government of India permitted the Association to conduct the campaign every year from 1950 onwards.

The annual TB Seal reflect the resolve and determination of the Association to combat tuberculosis. It helps to garner funds and spread awareness about TB.
Chairman, TAI inaugurated the 74th TB Seal Campaign of Tuberculosis Association of India at 3 Red Cross Road Delhi on 2nd October 2023.

Officials of TAI and New Delhi TB Centre at the inauguration of the 74th TB Seal Campaign of Tuberculosis Association of India
President and Patron TAI Droupadi Murmu inaugurated the 73rd TB Seal Campaign of Tuberculosis Association of India at Rashtrapati Bhavan on 2\textsuperscript{nd} October 2022.

Chairman and other members at the TAI's Central Committee meeting held at 3 Red Cross Road New Delhi on 13\textsuperscript{th} March, 2023.
Release of the TAI’s Indian Journal of Tuberculosis Special issue on TB and Respiratory Diseases in Elderly Population at NATCON 2022

Award Presentation at NATCON 2022
Address by Dr. B. Wesley President, NATCON 2022, Agra

Talk by Dr.(Prof.) JK Sharma Medical Director Central Delhi Diabetes Centre, New Delhi on 13.09.2023
Active Case Finding camp run by New Delhi TB Centre
World TB Day Program on 24.3.2023 at Arogyavaram Medical Centre

Commendation of UK TBA by Hon. Governor of Uttarakhand and Minister of Health Govt. of Uttarakhand at NTEP Programme
World TB Day Program on 24.3.2023 by TN Association of Andhra Pradesh & Arogyavaram

Event “Run for TB” at MADANAPALLI, Andhra Pradesh
TB Awareness and Counselling Programme organized by UP TBA at Basti, Uttar Pradesh on 15-02-2023

Thanks for kind listening
Moving towards TB Free India by 2025

#TBHaregaDeshJeetega

TB Awareness Programme organized by Punjab TBA
ACTIVITIES

COMMUNITY TB AWARENESS PROGRAM AT GOVT SEN. SEC. SCHOOL, VILL.: MANKA, AMBALA

ACTIVITIES

COMMUNITY TB AWARENESS PROGRAM AT DEHA BASTI, VILL.: MULLANA, AMBALA
Programme for teachers and students about TB awareness at Ambala
Nutrition kits distribution to needy TB patients of Ahmedabad by Gujrat State TBA

School bags distribution to needy TB patients of Ahmedabad by Gujrat State TBA
Importance of Health Education in Tuberculosis

Dr. K.K. Chopra and Mrs. Shadab Khan

TB Tuberculosis is a highly contagious bacterial infection. It primarily affects lungs but can also target other parts of the body. Tb is a major global health concern, with million of new cases reported annually. Health education is very important in preventing, diagnosing and treating TB. Educating individuals about the importance of proper hygiene, such as covering the mouth while coughing or sneezing, can significantly reduce the spread of TB. Additionally promoting awareness about the dangers of prolonged exposure of infected individuals can help prevent new infections. Educating communities about the importance of completing the entire course of Tb treatment is vital to prevent drug resistance.

Health awareness is a cornerstone of modern health care, particularly when it comes to tackling diseases that continue to pose a significant threat to public health. One such disease that requires heightened health awareness is tuberculosis (TB). TB, caused by the bacterium Mycobacterium tuberculosis, has been a longstanding global health challenge, affecting millions of people each year. In this context, raising awareness about TB is not just important – it is a vital step in controlling its spread and minimizing its impact on communities.

The importance of health awareness in the context of tuberculosis cannot be overstated. TB is an airborne disease that primarily affects the lungs, and it can easily spread easily through coughing, sneezing, or even speaking. Awareness campaigns play a critical role in educating the public about the modes of transmission and the importance of preventive measures. By understanding how Tb spreads, individuals can take steps to protect themselves and their loved ones,
such as practicing good respiratory hygiene and seeking medical attention if symptoms arise.

Health awareness about TB extends beyond understanding its transmission. It involves recognizing the symptoms and risk factors associated with the disease. Persistent cough, fever, weight loss, and night sweats are common symptoms of Tb infection. Moreover, individuals with weakened immune systems, such as those living with HIV, are more susceptible to developing active TB. By disseminating information about these symptoms and risk factors, health awareness campaigns empower individual to seek timely diagnosis and treatment, which is crucial for preventing the disease's progression and reducing its impact on both individuals and communities.

Furthermore, health awareness efforts help combat Stigma dissemination surroundings TB. Misconceptions about the disease can lead to social isolation and hinder individuals from seeking medical assistance. By providing accurate information about TB and dispelling myths, awareness campaign contribute to creating a supportive environment for those affecting by the disease. When individuals feel encouraged to seek care without fear of judgments, the overall public health response to TB comes more effective.

In addition to individual health, health awareness plays a role of driving policy changes the resource allocation. When communities and societies are well informed about the burden of Tb and its consequence, they are more likely to advocate for better health care services, increased funding, and improved access to treatment and diagnostics. Public pressure can drive governments and organizations to prioritize TB control, leading to stronger healthcare systems and better outcomes for affected individuals.

Community health workers and health care professional play a crucial role in Tb education. They can provide accurate
information, address misconceptions, and promote stigma reduction.

TB health education should also emphasize the importance of regular screening, especially for high risk populations such as those with compromised immune systems or those living in overcrowded settings. Encouraging individuals to get tested can aid in early detection and prevent the disease's progression.

Health education doesn't just benefit individuals it empowers entire communities. Community based health education initiatives create environments where knowledge is shared, discussion is encouraged, and collaborative efforts lead to healthier outcomes. Empowered communities are more likely to advocate for improved health care infrastructure, policies and resources.

Health education initiative focus or fostering behavior change that extends beyond short term goals. By promoting sustained positive habits, health education contributes to long term well being and a higher quality of life. Individuals who have the knowledge and skills to make informed health choices are more likely to continue practicing these behaviors overtime.

Collectively, the benefits of health education contribute to improved public health outcomes. Communities that prioritize health education experience lower rates of preventable diseases, reduced healthcare costs, and increased productivity. A healthier population also places less strain on health care systems, allowing resources to be allocated more efficiently.

Health education isn't limited to physical health it also encompasses mental and emotional well being understanding mental health, stress management techniques and seeking help when needed are integral aspects of health education. By reducing stigma surrounding mental health issues, health education promotes a supportive environment
for individuals to seek help and support.

In the context of chronic conditions and medical treatments, health education plays a critical role in improving treatment adherence. Individuals who understand the rationale behind their prescribed treatments, potential side effects, and the importance of compliance are more likely to adhere to their treatment plans. This leads to better management of conditions and improved patient outcomes.

Health education has the potential to address health disparities by reaching marginalized and underserved populations. By providing tailored information that considers cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic factors, health education can bridge gaps in knowledge and access to health care services. This reduces inequalities in health outcomes and fosters a more equitable society.

Health education encourages the adoption of healthy behavior and life styles. Individuals who are educated about health benefits of balanced diet, regular exercise, stress management, and adequate sleep are more likely to incorporate these practices into their daily routines. These positive habits contribute to enhanced physical fitness, mental well-being, and overall vitality.

One of the primary benefits of health education is its role in disease prevention. By providing information is its role in disease prevention. By providing information about healthy lifestyle, proper nutrition, physical activity, and hygiene practices, health education helps individuals reduce their risk of chronic diseases and certain types of cancer. Additionally, health education campaigns promote early detection of health issues through regular screenings and self-examinations, leading to timely medical intervention and improved outcomes.

Global health organizations, governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in driving health awareness campaigns for TB. They leverage various communication channels, including traditional media,
social media, community workshops, and educational materials, to reach diverse audiences. These efforts not only raise awareness but also promote behaviors that contribute to TB prevention and control.

In conclusion health awareness is a fundamental pillar in the fight against tuberculosis. By educating individuals about Tb transmission, symptoms, risk factors, and the importance of seeking timely medical care, awareness campaigns contribute to reducing the disease's impact on communities. By fostering awareness and understanding, health education can contribute significantly to reducing the global burden of tuberculosis. Moreover, these efforts challenge stigma and discrimination, empower individuals to advocate for better healthcare, and ultimately pave the way for a world where TB is effectively controlled and its consequences are minimized. As the keystone of proactive health care, health education is an investment that yields significant dividends in terms of healthier lives and stranger communities.
CALENDAR OF TUBERCULOSIS WORKERS’ CONFERENCE

1st The First Conference of Tuberculosis was organised in New Delhi in November, 1934 by the King George Thanks-giving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund. Twenty-four delegates attended this three-day conference. Under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association of India, the First All India Tuberculosis Workers’ Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1939. Fifty delegates attended it.

2nd The Second Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1940. This was attended by ninety delegates.

3rd The Third Conference was held in New Delhi in March, 1945. Seventy delegates attended. Sir Joseph Bhore presided.

4th The Fourth Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1946 and was attended by 110 delegates.

5th The Fifth Conference was held in January, 1948 at Madras. Over hundred delegates attended it. His Excellency, Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the conference.

6th The Sixth Conference was held in Calcutta in December, 1948. Dr. R. B. Billimoria was its President. Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal, inaugurated the Conference. 130 delegates attended.

7th The Seventh Conference was held in Bombay in November, 1949. Its President was Dr. A. C. Ukl. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, Government of India, and President of the Tuberculosis Association of India, inaugurated the conference. 130 delegates attended.

8th The Eighth Conference was held in Hyderabad in February, 1951. Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao was its President. Over 150 delegates attended. It was inaugurated by Dr. K.C.K.E. Raja, Director-General of Health Services and Chairman, Tuberculosis Association of India.

9th The Ninth Conference was held in February, 1952 in Lucknow. Dr. P.V. Benjamin was its president. Over 170 delegates attended. It was inaugurated by Dr. K.C.K.E. Raja, D.G.H.S. and Chairman, Tuberculosis Association of India.

10th The Tenth Conference met in Mysore in February. 1953. Dr. K.L. Wig presided in the absence of Late R.B. Lal, the President-elect. It was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister and President of the Tuberculosis Association of India.

11th The Eleventh Conference was held in Nagpur in February, 1954. Dr. K. L. Wig was its President. About 130 delegates attended. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, inaugurated it.
12th  The Twelfth Conference was held in Amritsar in February, 1955 with Dr. B.B. Yodh as the President. About 175 delegates attended. Shri C.P.N. Singh Governor of Punjab, inaugurated the Conference.

13th  The Thirteenth Conference was held in Trivandrum in January 1956. Dr. T.J. Joseph was its President. About 150 delegates attended. His Highness the Rajpramukh of Trivancore inaugurated it.

14th  The Fourteenth Conference was held in Madras in January, 1958. Dr K.S. Sanjivi was its President. About 200 delegates attended. It was inaugurated by Shri Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras.

15th  The Fifteenth Conference was held in Jaipur, 1959. It was inaugurated by Dr. D.P. Karmakar, Union Health Minister. Over 200 delegates attended. Dr. B.K. Sikand was the President of this conference.

16th  The Sixteenth Conference was held in Poona in January, 1960. Over 250 delegates attended. Dr. P.K. Sen was its President. It was inaugurated by Rajkumari Antrit Kaur, Union Health Minister and President, Tuberculosis Association of India.

17th  The Seventeenth Conference was held in Cuttack in January-February, 1961. It was inaugurated by Shri Y.N. Sukhankar, Governor of Orissa. Over 200 delegates attended. A new feature of the conference was that Dr. A.S. Modi attended as the Guest Speaker From Hong Kong. Dr. J. Frimodt-Møller was its President.

18th  The Eighteenth Conference was held in Bangalore in January, 1962. Dr. R.N. Tandon was its President. Over 300 Delegates attended. The conference was inaugurated by the Maharaja, Shri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Mysore.

19th  The Nineteenth Conference was held in Delhi in April, 1964. Dr. L.R. Dongrey was its President. Over 400 delegates attended. The conference was inaugurated by Sushila Nayar, Union Minister for Health.

20th  The Twentieth Conference was held in Ahmedabad in February, 1965, and was presided over by Dr. M.D. Deshmukh. The conference was inaugurated by Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Governor of Gujarat. About 300 delegates attended it.

21st  The Twenty-first Conference was held in Calcutta in February, 1966. Dr K.N. Rao, Director-General of Health Services and Chairman, TB Association of India, was its President. About 350 delegates attended. The Conference was inaugurated by Smt. Padmaja Naidu, Governor of West Bengal.

22nd  The Twenty-second Conference was held in Hyderabad in February, 1967. Major (Dr.) Khushdeva Singh of Patiala was the President of the Conference.
It was inaugurated by Shri Pattom Thanu Pillai, Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Over 250 delegates attended.

23rd The Twenty-third Conference was held in Bombay in January, 1968. Dr. R. Viswanathan was its President. It was inaugurated by Dr. P.V. Cherian, Governor of Maharashtra, Over 300 delegates attended.

24th The Twenty-fourth Conference was held in Trivandrum in January, 1969. The President of the Conference was Dr. N.L. Bordia. It was inaugurated by Shri V.Viswanathan, Governor of Kerala. Over 300 delegates attended.

25th The Twenty-Fifth National Conference was held in Patiala, Punjab, in January, 1970. Dr. M. Umesh Rao was the President of the Conference. It was inaugurated by Dr. E.C. Pavate, Governor of Punjab. About 250 delegates attended.

26th The Twenty-Sixth Conference was held in Bangalore in January, 1971. Dr. K. Somayya was its President. Shri Dharma Vir. Governor of Karnataka, inaugurated the Conference. About 300 delegates attended.

27th The Twenty-seventh Conference was held in Patna in November, 1972, Dr. K.N. De of Calcutta was its President. Shri Dev Kant Barooah, Governor of Assam, inaugurated the Conference. About 250 delegates attended.

28th The Twenty-eighth National Conference was held in Madras, in January 1974. Dr. S.P. Pamra was its President. Shri K.K.Shah, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the conference. Over 300 delegates attended.

29th The Twenty-ninth Conference was held in New Delhi in November, 1974. This was combined with the IXth Conference of the Eastern Region of the I.U.A.T. Due to the absence of Dr. M.S. Chadha, Shri S. Ranganathan, President of the Association, Presided over the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, President of India and addressed by Dr. Karan Singh, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning. Over 400 delegates attended the Conference.

30th The Thirtieth Conference was held in Hyderabad in November, 1975. Dr. H.B. Dingley was its President. Over 200 delegates attended the Conference. It was inaugurated by Shri S. Obul Reddy, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

31st The Thirty-first Conference was held in Lucknow in November, 1976. Dr. Tahir Mirza was its President. Over 300 delegates attended the conference. It was inaugurated by Shri M. Chenna Reddy, Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

32nd The Thirty-second Conference was held in Trivandrum in November, 1977. Dr.K.V. Krishnaswami was its President. About 400 delegates attended the conference. Smt. Jyoti Venkatachallam, Governor of Kerala, inaugurated the Conference.
33rd The Thirty-third Conference was held in Bhopal in November, 1978. Dr. J.L. Bhatia was its President. The Conference was inaugurated by Shri C.M. Poonacha, Governor of Madhya Pradesh. About 300 delegates attended.

34th The Thirty-fourth Conference was held in Jaipur in October, 1979. Dr. M.L. Mehrotra was its President. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekawat, Chief Minister of Rajasthan, inaugurated the Conference. About 300 delegates attended.

35th The Thirty-fifth Conference was held in Bombay in November, 1980. Dr. M.M. Singh was its President. Dr. Bali Ram Hira, State Health Minister, Maharashtra, inaugurated the conference. About 500 delegates attended.

36th The Thirty-sixth Conference was held in Baroda in November, 1981. Dr. G.D. Gothi was its President. Smt. Sharda Mudherjee, Governor of Gujarat, inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.

37th The Thirty-seventh Conference was held in New Delhi in November 1982. Dr. Jaswant Singh was its President. Shri M. Hidayatullah, Vice-President of India, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.

38th The Thirty-eighth Conference was held in Panaji in October, 1983. Dr. S. Sivaraman was its President. Shri K.T. Satarawala, Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman Diu, inaugurated the Conference. About 700 delegates attended.

39th The Thirty-ninth Conference was held in Cuttack in January, 1985. Dr. A.G. Patel was its President. Shri B.N. Pandey, Governor of Orissa, inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.

40th The Fortieth Conference was held in Shillong in November, 1985. Dr. D. Umapathy Rao was its President. Smt Mohsina Kidwai, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare, inaugurated the Conference. About 400 delegates attended.

41st The Forty-first Conference was held in Hyderabad in October, 1986. Dr. S.P. Gupta was its President. Smt Kumudben Mani Shankar Joshi, Governor of Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.

42nd The Forty-second Conference was held in Lucknow in December 1987. Dr. P.A. Deshmukh was its President. Shri Lokpathi Tripathi, Minister for Health and F.W., U.P. inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.

43rd The Forty-third Conference was held in Calcutta in December 1988. Dr. S.P. Tripathy was its President. Prof. S. Nural Hasan, Governor of West Bengal inaugurated the Conference. About 450 delegates attended.

44th The 44th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Madras in December, 1989. In the absence of Dr. S.C. Kapoor, President
of Conference, Dr. K. Jagannath presided over the Conference. Dr. K. Deivasamani, Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.

45th The 45th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Rohtak (Haryana) in January 1991. Prof. K.C. Mohanty was its President. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandai, Governor of Haryana, inaugurated the Conference. About 400 delegates attended.

46th The 46th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest diseases was held in New Delhi on November 1991. Dr. S.B. Trivedi was its President. Dr. M.S. Chadha, President, Tuberculosis Association of India, inaugurated the Conference. About 450 delegates attended.

47th The 47th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Bombay in November 1992. Dr. D. P. Verma was its President. Shri C. Subramaniam, Governor of Maharashtra, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.

48th The 48th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh) in December 1993. Dr. M.M.S. Siddhu was its President. Shri Mohammed Shaifi Qureshi, Governor of Madhya Pradesh, inaugurated the Conference. About 450 delegates attended.

49th The 49th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held in Pondicherry in October 1994. Dr. R.C. Jain was its President. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Union Dy. Minister for Health and Family Welfare inaugurated the Conference. About 500 delegates attended.

50th The Golden Jubilee National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held in Trivandrum in December 1995. Dr. C. Srinivasa Rao was its President. Shri P. Shiv Shankar, Governor of Kerala, inaugurated the Conference. About 550 delegates attended.

51st The 51st National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held in Bangalore (Karnataka) in November 1996. Dr. Hoimi Basu was its President. His Excellency Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, Governor of Karnataka, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.

52nd The 52nd National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) in December 1997. Dr. R.P. Bhagi was its President. Shri Dilipbhai Parikh, Hon’ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, inaugurated the Conference. About 600 delegates attended.

53rd The 53rd National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held at Bhubaneswar (Orissa) from 27th to 30th December, 1998. Dr. I. Ranga Rao
was the President of the 53rd National Conference. Shri Jagannath Rout, the Hon’ble Minister of Urban Development, Orissa, inaugurated the Conference which was attended by about 400 delegates.

54th The 54th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at L. N. Mishra Institute Auditorium, Bailey Road, Patna (Bihar), from 26th to 29th December, 1999. Dr. M.S. Agnihotri was the President of this 54th National Conference, which was attended by about 400 delegates.

55th The 55th National Conference on TB & Chest Diseases was held at Taj Bengal, Calcutta from 7th to 10th December, 2000. Dr. D. Bhounsule was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.

56th The 56th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Hotel Le Royal Meridien, Chennai from 9th to 12th October, 2001. Dr. M. Pradhan was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 550 delegates.

57th The 57th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Kala Academy, Panaji, Goa from 26th to 29th September, 2002. Dr. S.N. Tripathy was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.

58th The 58th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Taj Lands Ends, Mumbai from 2nd to 4th January, 2004. Dr. P. Jagota was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 600 delegates.

59th The 59th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at LRS Inst. of TB and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi from 3rd to 6th February, 2005. Dr. V.K. Arora was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 600 delegates.

60th The 60th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at K.G. Medical University, Lucknow, from 23rd to 26th February, 2006. Dr. P.R. Narayanan was the President of the Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.

61st The 61st National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at RNT Medical College, Udaipur (Rajasthan) from 23rd to 25th February, 2007. Lt. General Dr. R. Jayaswal was the President of Conference, which was attended by about 500 delegates.

62nd The 62nd National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at New Delhi TB Centre, New Delhi from 14th to 16th December, 2007. Dr. S.K. Katiyar was the President of the Conference. Dr. Ambumani Ramadoss, Hon’ble Minister for Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India, inaugurated the Conference, which was attended by about 400 delegates.
63rd  The 63rd National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases and First International Conference of South Asia Region (The Union) was held in New Delhi from 8th to 10 September 2008. Dr. R.K. Srivastava, Chairman, TAI and Director General of Health Services with the President of the Conference. About 550 delegates attended the Conference.

64th  The 64th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Science City Auditorium, Kolkata, from 27th to 29th December, 2009. Dr. Manish Pradhan was the President of the Conference. About 350 delegates attended the Conference.

65th  The 65th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Bangalore, from 9th to 11th January, 2011. Dr. Prahlad Kumar was the President of the Conference. About 450 delegates attended the Conference.

66th  The 66th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Dehradun, Uttrakhand from 19th to 20th November, 2011. Dr. D. Behera was the President of the Conference. About 350 delegates attended the Conference.

67th  The 67th National Conference on Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases was held at Patna, Bihar from 8th to 10th February 2013. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Conference. About 450 delegate attended the Conference.

68th  The 68th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at New Delhi from 23rd to 26th Feb 2014 and was inaugurated by the Hon’ble President of India. Dr. L.S. Chauhan was the President of the conference. The conference was organised under auspices of the National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseasis, New Delhi (Eastwhile LRS Institute of TB and Respiratory Diseasis). Over 600 delegates attended the conference.

69th  The 69th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Mumbai from 5th to 7th Feb 2015. Dr. Rohit Sarin was the President of the Conference. The Conference was organised in association with the Anti TB Association of Maharashtra. Over 350 delegates attended the conference.

70th  The 70th National Conference on Tuberculosis and chest Diseases was held at convention center, King George Medical University, Lucknow (U.P.) in Feb.-2016. Dr. Jai Kishan was the President the conference. The Conference was organised in association with the TB Association of U.P. and the Deptt. of Pulmonary, King George University Lucknow. Over 650 delegats attended the conference.
71st The 71st National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at PGI Chandigarh from 16th to 18th December, 2016. Dr. K.B. Gupta was President of the Conference. The Conference was inaugurated by Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, Director General, ICMR and Secretary, Department of Health Research, Ministry of health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi. Over 650 delegates attended the Conference.

72nd The 72nd National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Konaseema Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Foundation, Amalapuram and Hotel River Bay, Rajamundry, Andhra Pradesh, from 15th to 17th December, 2017. Dr. Bamin Tada was President of the Conference, Dr. C.V. Rao, Vice-Chancellor, NTR University of Health Sciences, Andhra Pradesh, inaugurated the conference. Over 450 delegates attended the conference.

73rd The 73rd Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Nagpur, Maharashtra, from 4th to 6th January, 2019. The conference was organised jointly by the Department of Respiratory Medicine, Indira Gandhi Government Medical College, Nagpur, Vidarbha Chest Association and the Maharashtra State Anti-TB Association, Mumbai, under aegis of the Tuberculosis Association of India. Dr. Sunil Khaparde was the President of the Conference. Over 500 delegates attended the conference.

74th The 74th Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases was held at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, from 20th to 22nd December, 2019. The conference was organised jointly by the Government Hospital of Thoracic, Tambaram Sanatorium, Chennai and the Anti-TB Association of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, under aegis of the Tuberculosis Association of India. Dr. K.K. Chopra was the President of the Conference. Over 700 delegates attended the conference.

75th The 75th Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases (75th NATCON) was held at Indore, Madhya Pradesh, from 18th to 20th December 2020 on a 3D virtual platform. The conference was organized under the aegis of Tuberculosis Association of India, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore and MP TB Association. Dr. K.S. Sachdeva was the President of the Conference. Over 2500 delegates attended the Conference.
The 76th National Conference on Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases (NATCON) was held at MM Continental Hotel, Mullana, organised by MM Institute of Medical Science, Mullana, (Haryana), from 11th to 13th April, 2022. The conference was organized under the aegis of Tuberculosis Association of India. Dr. Sridhar Rathinam was the President of the Conference. Over 600 delegates attended the Conference.

The 77th NATCON was held at Agra from 27th February to 1st March 2023 with the Theme “Back to the Basics and Beyond in TB Elimination”. The conference was organised by S.N. Medical College Agra in association with U.P State TB Association and The Union, South East Asia Region under the aegis of Tuberculosis Association of India.

Eight workshops were held on Day 1. Many symposia, panel discussion and debates on important topics were conducted in next two days in addition to Oration Awards and deliberation by eminent speakers. More than 1200 delegates and about 200 faculty members participated which is a record gathering in NATCON history.
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