

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2405

ANSWERED ON:07.08.2000

ERADICATION OF MALARIA, KALA-AZAR AND CHOLERA

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**Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the cases of cholera, malaria and kala-azar during the current year in comparison to the last year;
- (b) if so, the details of its percentage and the number of persons died during the above period thereof, separately, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for failure in eradication of these diseases;
- (d) whether the cases of filaria and malaria are also increasing in Kerala particularly in Kanyakumari District due to stagnant water in AVM (Ananthan Victoria Mathandan) canal;
- (e) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to import pesticides for eradication of malaria and kala-azar;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps taken by the Government for eradication of these diseases in the country?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. RITA VERMA)

(a) & (b) As per the reports received from the States/UTs upto 25.7.2000, there is a decline in incidence of Malaria by 8.91% during 2000 as compared to the corresponding period of 1999.

The reports received from the State Governments indicate an increase by 140.51% in Kala-azar cases during 2000 (upto 25.7.2000) as compared to the corresponding period of last year.

Information on incidence/deaths due to cholera for the year 2000 is not available. However, as compared to 1998, there has been reduction of about 86% in incidence of cholera during 1999.

Statement showing the number of cases and deaths due to Malaria and Kala-azar during 1999 (upto July 25) and 2000 (upto July 25) including percentage increase/decrease of incidence of these diseases may be seen at Annexure I & II.

Statement showing notified cases and deaths due to cholera during 1998 and 1999 may be seen at Annexure - III.

(c) With the implementation of Modified Plan of Operation (MPO) since 1977, the incidence of Malaria could be contained between 2-3 million cases per annum since 1984 as against 6.47 million cases in 1976.

Decline in Kala-azar cases was recorded from 1992 to 1995. However, due to operational problems like untimely spray of DDT for interruption of transmission, shortage of staff for search of hidden cases of Kala-azar, there has been increase in incidence of Kala-azar.

Cholera is primarily transmitted through contaminated drinking water, besides other modes of transmission such as person to person contact when there is poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation. Eradication of cholera has not been predicted due to various epidemiological factors. However, provision of safe water supply and improvement in personal hygiene, inter-alia, have been advocated for minimising its occurrence.

(d) As per reports received from the State Government, decline in Malaria cases has been noticed in Kerala during 2000 (upto June 2000) in relation to the corresponding period of last year. However, marginal increase in Malaria cases has been reported by the State of Tamil Nadu in Kanyakumari District during 2000 (upto May) as compared to the corresponding period of last year, although there is a decrease in incidence of Malaria in the State as a whole.

Regarding Filaria, number of Micro-filaria carrier in Kerala and Tamil Nadu are reported to be showing a declining trend since, 1998.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) The steps taken to control Malaria in the States include:-

Intensification of early detection and prompt treatment of malaria, including complicated cases by newer drugs.

° Intensification of vector control measures through prioritization of areas for selective spray with appropriate insecticides and alternative and integrated vector control methods.

° Introduction of newer insecticides like Synthetic Pyrethroids for selective use as per technical requirements.

° Intensification of Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities for public awareness and community participation.

° Institutional and management capacity building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation programme at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS)

° Implementation of an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support under the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) since September, 1997 covering 1045 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in 100 predominantly tribal highly Malaria endemic districts of 7 peninsular States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 19 cities/towns having high endemicity of malaria in these States and the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for intensification of Malaria Control activities by way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions.

° Providing 100% Central assistance to the 7 North Eastern States since December 1994 under NMEP.

Kala-azar:

The steps taken for containment of Kala-azar include:

- Supply of anti Kala-azar drug free of cost through the State Governments.
- Interruption of transmission through vector control by undertaking residual spray of DDT in affected areas.
- Early diagnosis and complete treatment through Primary Health Care System.
- Health education and community participation.
- Organisation of Orientation Training for the Officers involved in implementation of the Kala-azar Control Programme.

Steps taken for control of Cholera include

1. Increase in use of home made fluids and ORS at home levels with continued feeding
2. Improvement in maternal knowledge.
3. Increase in accessibility of ORS through Government channel and private sector by appropriate social marketing.

## ANNEXURE-I

### STATEMENT SHOWING MALARIA INCIDENCE & DEATHS IN THE STATES/UTS DURING 2000 (UPTO 25.7.2000) AS COMPARED TO CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1999.

S1.	STATE/UT No	YEAR	POSITIVE CASES	% INCREASE (+) / DECREASE (-)	DEATHS DUE TO MALARIA
OVER 1999					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1999	37508	-	6
	2000		26196	(-)30.16	1
2.	Aninachal Pradesh	1999	2300		0
	2000		2045	(-)10.25	0
3.	Assam	1999	16993		4
	2000		13367	(-)20.34	4
4.	Bihar	1999	1719		0
	2000		4402	156.08	1
5.	Goa	1999	5206		4
	2000		2534	(-)51.33	1

6.	Gujarat	1999	15101		0
2000	8578	(-)	43.20	0	
7.	Haryana	1999	604		0
2000	88	(-)	85.43	0	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1999	103		0
2000	67	(-)	34.95	0	
9.	J&K	1999	413		0
2000	469		13.56	0	
10	Karnataka	1999	31878		2
2000	27185	(-)	14.72	5	
11.	Kerala	1999	2040		0
2000	1151	(-)	43.58	0	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1999	88088		0
2000	95222		8.10	3	
13.	Maharashtra	1999	36606		0
2000	22877	(-)	37.5	1	
14.	Manipur	1999	297		1
2000	225	(-)	24.24	0	
15.	Meghalaya	1999	862		1
2000	1137		31.9	3	
16.	Mizoram	1999	1588		13
2000	1136	(-)	28.46	2	
17.	Nagaland	1999	285		0
2000	510		78.95	0	

18.	Orissa	1999	118565		96
2000	100421	(-)	15.3	159	
19.	Punjab	1999	324		0
2000	80	(-)	75.31	1	
20.	Rajasthan	1999	8156		0
2000	4327	(-)	46.95	0	
21.	Sikkim	1999	3		0
2000	4		33.33	0	
22.	Tamil Nadu	1999	17518		0
2000	15198	(-)	13.24	0	
23	Tripura	1999	4704		0
2000	3729	(-)	20.73	0	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1999	5736		0
2000	6522		13.7	0	
25	West Bengal	1999	15174		31
2000	37777		148.96	8	
26	A & N Islands	1999	426		0
2000	429		0.7	1	

S. No	STATE/UTs	YEAR	POSITIVE CASES	%INCREASE (+)/DECREASE (-)	DEATHS DUE TO MALARIA
27.	Chandigarh	1999	147		0
2000	53	(-)	83.95	0	

28	D&N Haveli	1999	1097	0
2000	403	(-)63.26	0	
29	Daman & Diu	1999	81	0
2000	54	(-)33.33	0	
30	Delhi	1999	351	0
2000	294	(-)16.24	0	
31	Lakshadweep	1999	0	0
2000	1	100	0	
32	Pondicherry	1999	37	0
2000	50	35.14	0	

0

Total	1999	414009	158
2000	377131	(-)8.91	190

Year	Bihar				West Bengal				Total Country			
Cases	% Increase/	Deaths	%Increase/	Cases	%Increase/	Deaths	Increase/	Cases	%Increase/	Deaths	%Increase/	
Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	
1999	10171	-18.05	253	17.67	1091	-1.98	6	0.00	11271	-16.98	260	15.04
2000@						23.74	1	-50.00	2547	140.51	15	-55.88
1999@												
2022	204.98	14	-56.25	490		2	1059		34			
663		32		396								

Note:

Change over preceding year  
 @ Comparative as per report received upto 25th July, 2000  
 Imported cases treated in Delhi/Sikkim included

Notified Cases and Deaths due to Cholera reported by States/UTs in India during 1999

Name of the State	Reference		Reference period of	
	Cases	Deaths	1999	1998
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	43	0
Arunachal Pradesh				
Assam				
Bihar			-	
Goa	2	0	10	0
Gujarat	80	0	113	0
Haryana	27	0	87	0
Himachal Pradesh	16	1	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	118	3	388	2
Kerala	8	0	60	0
Madhya Pradesh				
Maharashtra	240	2	2423	8
Manipur	0	0	19	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	0	0
Punjab	13	0	7	0
Rajasthan	1	0	33	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1630	0	1763	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	356	0	448	0
A & N Islands				
Chandigarh	0	0	3	0
D&NHaveli				
Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	1348	0	1754	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Total	3839	6	7151	10

Note : 0 = Nil

.... = Information not reported (Figures are provisional)

Source : CBHI