

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1095

ANSWERED ON:30.07.2010

VECTOR BORNE DISEASES

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

- (a) whether the number of deaths caused by Malaria Kala azar and other vector-borne diseases have risen in the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and disease-wise;
- (c) whether the World Health Organisation has given a Report in this regard;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) the corrective measures taken, funds allocated to State Governments for the purpose alongwith utilisation thereof by the State Governments;
- (f) whether some States have been termed as `Malaria States`; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI)

(a) & (b) No, except for Dengue which has shown marginal increase in number of deaths in the last three years. Kala-azar is showing a downward trend and Malaria and Japanese Encephalitis are showing a fluctuating trend. State-wise and disease-wise details of the deaths reported during the last three years are given in Annexure-I.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) For prevention, treatment and control of vector-borne diseases, Government of India is implementing an integrated National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the overarching umbrella of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The main strategy for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases advocates for integrated vector control, early case detection and complete treatment, and behavior change communication. In addition, for prevention of Japanese Encephalitis, vaccination of children is also undertaken. Government of India provides technical support and also supplements the States by providing funds and commodities as per their annual requirements approved under NRHM. However, the programme is primarily being implemented through the State Government.

The details of Cash Grants released to the States/UTs for prevention and control of vector-borne diseases and utilized by the States/UTs during the last three years are given in Annexure-II.

(f) & (g) No. However, some districts of 16 States, namely, 7 North Eastern States (excluding Sikkim), Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Gujarat are high malaria endemic. The areas in these States altogether contribute 52% population, 90% malaria cases, 99% Pf cases and 95% deaths due to malaria of the country.