

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5681
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26TH JULY, 2019

MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME

5681. DR. G. RANJITH REDDY:
SHRI LAVU SRI KRISHNA DEVARAYALU:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Malaria Eradication Programme was started more than five decades ago and even after five decades, there have been more than 1,000 reported deaths every year in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the reasons that National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and NHM have failed to contain malaria deaths in the country;
- (d) whether it is true that his Ministry has decided to divide the country into different zones and make appropriate interventions to eliminate Malaria from the country, if so, the details thereof and in which zone Andhra Pradesh and Telangana falls;
- (e) the manner in which the elimination target of 2027 can be achieved when out of 80,000 sanctioned posts in 1.5 lakh subcentres, there are only 40,000 people in place; and
- (f) the details of budget earmarked for the purpose and special announcement made in 2019-20 Budget?

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY)

(a) & (b): The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the year 1958 with the objective of eradicating malaria from the country. The programme achieved success to the extent that zero death due to malaria was recorded in 1965. However, after that malaria resurgence took place and the number of malaria cases and deaths increased in the country as well as globally.

(c): Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), the nodal agency under Government of India (GoI), looking after the vector borne diseases including malaria, has achieved spectacular success in bringing down cases as well as deaths due to malaria. The success of India's Malaria Programme was lauded by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the World Malaria Report, 2018 which indicated that India was the only High Burden country which reported decline of nearly 24% in malaria cases in 2017 as compared to 2016. In the recent years, malaria cases and deaths have come down drastically as given below:

| Years | Cases | Deaths |
|-------|---------|--------|
| 2016 | 1087285 | 331 |
| 2017 | 844558 | 194 |
| 2018 | 429928 | 96 |

(d): As per the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) India, 2016-30, launched in February, 2016 to eliminate malaria in a phased manner by 2027, all the States/Union Territories(UTs) of the country are divided into three Categories:

- i. 15 low burden States (Category 1) are targeted for elimination by 2020.
- ii. 11 moderate burden States (Category 2) by 2022.
- iii. The 10 high burden States (Category 3) by 2027.

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana fall in Category 2.

(e): Public Health and hospitals is a State subject. All the States have been advised to fill up vacant sanctioned posts in the sub-centers. Additional contractual human resource support has also been provided to high Malaria endemic states. Malaria is going down in the country because of increased use of rapid diagnostic kits for quick diagnosis and treatment of malaria and use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) in high malarious areas.

(f): The budget earmarked for the NVBDCP including Malaria in 2019-20 is Rs.1202.81 crore.