

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3832
TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.04.2023

“ANAEMIA DISEASE AMONG WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY”

3832 SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of anaemia cases among women in the last five years, year-wise, State-wise data with district-wise details for West Bengal;
- (b) whether it is a fact that India has the highest prevalence of anaemia disease in the world;
- (c) if so, details thereof;
- (d) what are the initiatives taken by the Ministry to reduce anaemia disease among women, details thereof; and
- (e) by when Government plans to reduce anaemia cases by half among women and children, details thereof along with timeline thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) Details of anemia cases among women (15-49 years) as per National Family Health Survey 4 (NFHS-4, 2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) State/UT-wise, along with district-wise details for West Bengal are at **Annexure-I and Annexure II** respectively.

(b) to (e) As per NFHS-5 (2019-21), the prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 months) is 67.1 percent, among women (15-19 years) is 59.1 percent, among pregnant women is 52.2 percent and among women (15-49 years) is 57.0 percent.

Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is making serious efforts to address this issue. The efforts under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme under Anganwadi Services and POSHAN Abhiyaan have been rejuvenated and converged as ‘Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0’ (Mission Poshan 2.0). It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity. Poshan 2.0 focuses on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment of MAM/SAM and Wellness through AYUSH.

POSHAN Abhiyaan is the key pillar for Outreach and covers innovations related to nutritional support, ICT interventions, Media Advocacy and Research, Community Outreach and Jan Andolan for Behaviour Change Communication. Under Jan Andolan, approximately 40 lakhs anemia camps have been conducted till date during Poshan Maah (in month of September) and Poshan Pakhwada (in month of March).

Further, a programme to support development of Poshan Vatikas at Anganwadi centers to meet dietary diversity gap leveraging traditional knowledge in nutritional practices has also been taken up focusing on cultivation and popularization of medicinal plants that are a remedy for anemia like moringa, amla and shatavari. Under Poshan 2.0, focus is on diet diversity, food fortification, leveraging traditional systems of knowledge and popularizing use of millets. Nutrition awareness strategies under Poshan 2.0 aim to develop sustainable health and well-being through regional meal plans to bridge dietary gaps.

Further, the Government of India has launched Anaemia Mukh Bharat (AMB) strategy with the target to reduce anaemia in women, children and adolescents in life cycle approach. The 6x6x6 strategy under AMB implies six age groups, six interventions and six institutional mechanisms. The six interventions under Anemia Mukh Bharat strategy include, Prophylactic Iron Folic Acid Supplementation, Periodic deworming, Intensified year-round Behaviour Change Communication Campaign, Testing and treatment of anemia, using digital methods and point of care treatment, Convergence and coordination with other line departments and ministries for strengthening implementation etc.

Annexure I

State / UT-wise Anaemia Prevalence among all women (15-49 years) as per National Family Health Survey [NFHS-4 (2015-16) & NFHS-5 (2019-21)]

| S. No. | States/UTs | All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%) | |
|--------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| | | NFHS 4 (2015-16) | NFHS 5 (2019-21) |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 60.0 | 58.8 |
| 2 | A & N Islands | 65.7 | 57.5 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 43.2 | 40.3 |
| 4 | Assam | 46.0 | 65.9 |
| 5 | Bihar | 60.3 | 63.5 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 75.9 | 60.3 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 47.0 | 60.8 |
| 8 | Delhi | 54.3 | 49.9 |
| 9 | DND & DD | 72.9 | 62.5 |
| 10 | Goa | 31.3 | 39.0 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 54.9 | 65.0 |
| 12 | Haryana | 62.7 | 60.4 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 53.5 | 53.0 |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 48.9 | 65.9 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 65.2 | 65.3 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 44.8 | 47.8 |
| 17 | Kerala | 34.3 | 36.3 |
| 18 | Ladakh | 78.4 | 92.8 |
| 19 | Lakshadweep | 46.0 | 25.8 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 52.5 | 54.7 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 48.0 | 54.2 |
| 22 | Manipur | 26.4 | 29.4 |
| 23 | Meghalaya | 56.2 | 53.8 |
| 24 | Mizoram | 24.8 | 34.8 |
| 25 | Nagaland | 27.9 | 28.9 |
| 26 | Odisha | 51.0 | 64.3 |
| 27 | Puducherry | 52.4 | 55.1 |
| 28 | Punjab | 53.5 | 58.7 |
| 29 | Rajasthan | 46.8 | 54.4 |
| 30 | Sikkim | 34.9 | 42.1 |
| 31 | Tamil Nadu | 55.0 | 53.4 |
| 32 | Telangana | 56.6 | 57.6 |
| 33 | Tripura | 54.5 | 67.2 |
| 34 | Uttar Pradesh | 52.4 | 50.4 |
| 35 | Uttarakhand | 45.2 | 42.6 |
| 36 | West Bengal | 62.5 | 71.4 |

Annexure II

District-wise Anaemia Prevalence among all women (15-49 years) in West Bengal as per National Family Health Survey [NFHS-4 (2015-16) & NFHS-5 (2019-21)]

| District | All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%) | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------|
| | NFHS-4 (2015-16) | NFHS-5 (2019-21) |
| Bankura | 66.9 | 77.0 |
| Birbhum | 63.8 | 77.7 |
| DakshinDinajpur | 77.0 | 82.0 |
| Darjeeling | 48.3 | 59.2 |
| Haora | 58.1 | 65.3 |
| Hugli | 63.2 | 75.1 |
| Jalpaiguri | 67.0 | 71.4 |
| Koch Bihar | 69.1 | 74.8 |
| Kolkata | 46.4 | 58.2 |
| Maldah | 59.0 | 73.6 |
| Murshidabad | 57.5 | 77.6 |
| Nadia | 57.1 | 73.4 |
| North Twenty Four Parganas | 62.7 | 65.3 |
| Paschim Barddhaman | NA | 65.8 |
| Paschim Medinipur | 67.0 | 81.5 |
| Purba Barddhaman | NA | 77.9 |
| Purba Medinipur | 59.0 | 70.4 |
| Puruliya | 80.0 | 76.7 |
| South Twenty Four Parganas | 66.8 | 61.6 |
| Uttar Dinajpur | 62.1 | 72.4 |
