

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1702
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH DECEMBER 2024**

INTERVENTION FOR ANAEMIA AND SHINGLES

1702 SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

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

- (a) the reasons for the prevalence of anaemia amongst women (aged 15- 49) to increase from 53 per cent in 2015-16 to 57 per cent in 2019-21, while health outcomes are meant to fare well over a period of years;
- (b) the comparative data for prevalence of anaemia since 2015-16 till now, State-wise;
- (c) the steps Government is intending to undertake to tackle this women's health crisis; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to introduce the Shingles vaccine in public health facilities and popularise its importance?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE**

(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)

(a) The prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years in the country is 57.0 percent as per National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-21) and 53.1 percent as per National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16). The major causes of anaemia include iron deficiency, other micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folate, riboflavin, vitamins A and B12), acute and chronic infections (e.g. malaria, cancer, tuberculosis and HIV), worm infestation, fluorosis, and inherited or acquired disorders that affect haemoglobin synthesis, red blood cell production or red blood cell survival (e.g. haemoglobinopathies).

(b) The State-wise comparative data for prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years as per National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16) and National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-21) is placed at **Annexure** .

(c) The Government of India implements Anaemia Mukta Bharat (AMB) programme in 6X6X6 strategy to reduce the prevalence of anaemia among six beneficiary groups - Children 6-59 months, Children 5-9 years, Adolescents (10-19 years), Women of reproductive age (15-49 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers in lifecycle approach through six interventions - Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation (IFA Red is provided weekly to Women of Reproductive age group and IFA Red tablets (daily for 180 days) are provided to pregnant women and lactating mothers), Deworming, Intensified year-round behaviour change communication campaign, Testing of anaemia using digital invasive hemoglobinometer and point of care treatment, Mandatory provision of iron and folic acid fortified foods in public health programmes, addressing non-nutritional causes of anaemia in endemic pockets, with special focus on malaria, haemoglobinopathies and fluorosis, via robust institutional mechanism.

(d) Shingles vaccine is currently not a part of the Universal Immunization Programme.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1702 for answer on 10.12.24

**State/UT wise prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years
(Comparison between NFHS 4 and NFHS 5)**

S.No.	State/UT	Prevalence of anaemia among women aged 15-49 years	
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	65.7	57.5
2	Andhra Pradesh	60.0	58.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	43.2	40.3
4	Assam	46.0	65.9
5	Bihar	60.3	63.5
6	Chandigarh	75.9	60.1
7	Chhattisgarh	47.0	60.8
8	Delhi	54.3	49.9
9	DNH&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	J&K	48.9	55.9
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	Lakshwadeep	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	Tamilnadu	55.0	53.4
32	Telangana	56.6	57.6
33	Tripura	54.5	67.2
34	Uttarakhand	45.2	42.6
35	Uttar Pradesh	52.4	50.4
36	West Bengal	62.5	71.4