

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

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 293
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2025**

MONSOON-RELATED HEALTH CRISES

293: SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH:

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

- (a) the measures being implemented to control vector-borne diseases during this monsoon season;
- (b) whether there are enough medical staff and supplies in rural health centers affected by floods and;
- (c) the vaccination status for measles and dengue in vulnerable regions?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) The National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare administers an umbrella programme, namely, National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of vector borne diseases namely Malaria, Japanese Encephalitis, Dengue, Chikungunya, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Directorate General of Health Services and National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control (NCVBDC) are regularly monitoring the surge of Vector Borne Diseases in the country through regular reviews and reports submitted by the States/UTs and through field visits.

As the risk of Vector Borne Diseases increases during monsoon and post monsoon period, Government of India (GoI) starts preparatory activities well before the monsoon season and following measures are being undertaken to prevent and control spread of Vector Borne Diseases in the Country:

- Disease Management involving early case detection with active, passive and sentinel surveillance followed by complete and effective treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
- Integrated Vector Management including Indoor Residual Spray in selected high-risk areas, Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets in high malaria endemic areas, use of larvivorous fish, anti-larval measures in urban areas including bio-larvicides and minor environmental engineering and source reduction for prevention of breeding.
- Regular Monitoring & Supervision, Supportive Interventions aiming at Behaviour Change Communication, Inter-Sectoral Convergence including high-level advocacy with allied ministries, Human Resource Development through capacity building and policy development.

- Under National Health Mission, adequate budgetary support provided to States/UTs for program implementation.
- For real time monitoring, States/UTs have been trained to enter the data on Integrated Health Information Portal – Vector Borne Diseases (IHIP-VBD) portal.
- For early diagnosis and complete treatment of VBDs, drugs and diagnostics are supplied to the States/UTs.
- Annual Mass Drug Administration in mission mode for Lymphatic Filariasis and Morbidity Management and Disability Prevention kit distribution for rehabilitative and self-care services for the lymphedema cases.
- Indigenous Japanese Encephalitis vaccines have been introduced for routine immunization in endemic areas.

(b) Public Health and Hospitals is a State Subject and the responsibility for strengthening of healthcare system including human resources lies with respective State/Union Territory Governments. However, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs. Under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems based on the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) submitted by the States/UTs within their overall resource envelope.

(c) Under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP), vaccines of Measles are provided free of cost across the country including vulnerable regions. As per Health Management Information System (HMIS) (2024-25) the coverage of Measles containing Vaccine 1st dose (MCV-1) & 2nd dose (MCV-2) stands at 97.8% and 93.3% respectively.

As per Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), at present, Dengue vaccines are not available for public use in India.
