

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3379
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4TH AUGUST, 2017**

ANAEMIA

3379. SHRI OM BIRLA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken notice of the fact that during the past decade anaemia caused due to deficiency of iron has been the major cause of disability among the Indians;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by the Government during the past three years for addressing the problem of anaemia;
- (c) the total percentage of national population suffering from anaemia at present, State-wise;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the problem of anaemia is increasing amongst pregnant ladies, despite the efforts made by the Government; and
- (e) whether the Government has contemplated any special work plan in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE)**

- (a) to (e): As per the latest data of National Family Health Survey IV (NFHS-IV):
- Anaemia in children age 0-59 months has declined from 69.4 percent in 2005 to 58.4 percent in 2015.
 - Anaemia in Pregnant women age 15-49 years has declined from 57.9 percent in 2005 to 50.3 percent in 2015.
 - Anaemia in men age 15-49 years has declined from 24.2 percent in 2005 to 22.7 percent in 2015.

The State/ UT wise details are annexed.

Under National Health Mission, Remedial measures adopted by Government to reduce the extent of anaemia in the population are as follows:

- Under the National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), iron-folic supplementation for prevention and treatment of anaemia in a life cycle approach is provided to children, adolescents, women of reproductive age groups, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- Bi-annual administration of Albendazole to all children 1 – 19 years for Deworming.

- Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all severely anaemic mothers are line listed and followed up for comprehensive management at higher facilities.
- Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily and same is continued during the post natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional 1 tablet for taking two tablets daily. This has been now expanded to 6 month during ANC and 6 month during PNC.
- In malaria endemic areas, to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed.
- Mother and Child Protection Card (MCP Card) and Safe Motherhood Booklet are being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) has been launched to focus on conducting special Ante Natal check up on 9th of every month with the help of Medical officers/ OBGYN to detect and treat cases of anaemia.
- Health and nutrition education through IEC & BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- Do's and Don'ts for prevention of Anaemia during pregnancy has been prepared and sent to the States/ UTs, to share with all beneficiaries during ANC checkups.

State/ UT-wise Anaemia Prevalence as per NFHS-IV (2015-16) (%)			
States/ UTs	Children age 6 -59 months who are anaemic	Pregnant women age 15- 49 years who are anaemic	Men age 15-49 years who are anaemic
India	58.4	50.3	22.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	49.0	61.4	30.8
Andhra Pradesh	58.6	52.9	26.9
Arunachal Pradesh	50.7	33.8	16.9
Assam	35.7	44.8	25.4
Bihar	63.5	58.3	32.2
Chandigarh	73.1	NA	19.3
Chhattisgarh	41.6	41.5	22.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84.6	67.9	30.7
Daman & Diu	73.8	NA	23.6
Delhi	62.6	45.1	21.6
Goa	48.3	26.7	11.0
Gujarat	62.6	51.3	21.7
Haryana	71.7	55.0	20.9
Himachal Pradesh	53.7	50.2	20.1
Jammu & Kashmir	43.3	38.1	15.1
Jharkhand	69.9	62.6	29.9
Karnataka	60.9	45.4	18.2
Kerala	35.6	22.6	11.3
Lakshadweep	51.9	36.5	10.7
Madhya Pradesh	68.9	54.6	25.5
Maharashtra	53.8	49.3	17.6
Manipur	23.9	26.0	9.6
Meghalaya	48.0	53.1	32.4
Mizoram	17.7	24.5	9.6
Nagaland	21.6	28.9	10.1
Odisha	44.6	47.6	28.4
Puducherry	44.9	26.0	15.9
Punjab	56.6	42.0	25.9
Rajasthan	60.3	46.6	17.2
Sikkim	55.1	23.6	15.7
Tamilnadu	50.7	44.4	20.4
Telangana	60.7	49.8	15.4
Tripura	48.3	54.4	24.7
Uttar Pradesh	63.2	51.0	23.7
Uttarakhand	59.8	46.5	15.5
West Bengal	54.2	53.6	30.3