

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 344
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19TH MARCH, 2021
MALARIA CASES AMONG CHILDREN**

†*344. SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE:

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

- (a) whether malaria cases among children continue to be reported in several parts of the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete and time bound steps to control this disease;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. HARSH VARDHAN)**

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO.344* FOR 19TH MARCH, 2021**

(a) The details of malaria cases in India in the age group of 0 to 15 years for last three years are as under:

Year	Total malaria cases in children (0-15 yrs)
2017	3,65,591
2018	1,56,984
2019	1,12,719
2020*	69,978

* 2020 data is provisional.

Year wise and State/UT-wise data of malaria cases (0-15 years age group) is attached in Annexure-1.

Malaria cases in children of less than 15 years age group have shown a declining trend in the last four years. In 2020, this decline is 80.86%, compared to 2017 in the country as a whole; and also in most of the States/UTs.

(b) &(c) As per the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME), 2016-30, launched in February, 2016, India has set the target for malaria elimination by 2030. All the States/UTs of the country are divided into three categories:

- a) 15 low burden states (category-1)
- b) 11 moderate burden states (category-2)
- c) 10 high burden states (category-3)

The Government has taken various initiatives to manage the disease as per its target for elimination of Malaria by 2030, which are placed at Annexure-2.

Overall, there is 78.5% reduction in total malaria cases in all age groups in 2020 as compared to 2017.

In 2020, there is 90.28%, 58.93% and 82.89% reduction in malaria cases in category -1, 2 and 3 states respectively, as compared to 2017.

In category-1 states, all the districts have achieved Annual Parasite Incidence (API) less than 1 (API= Total no. of positive malaria cases in a year x 1000 / Total population).

(d) Not applicable

Number of Cases due to Malaria in Children (0-15 Years)					
S.NO	State	2017	2018	2019	2020*
1	Andhra Pradesh	6130	2082	1080	699
2	Arunachal Pradesh	531	201	30	7
3	Assam	1821	1385	537	179
4	Bihar	1210	539	541	164
5	Chhattisgarh	60524	39223	30532.35	18142
6	Goa	48	15	9	2
7	Gujarat	7629	4063	2475	983
8	Haryana	2035	1341	724	49
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	28	35	13
10	Jammu & Kashmir	33	18	10	2
11	Jharkhand	41237	21939	16177	8282
12	Karnataka	758	469	281	50
13	Kerala	40	29	74	9
14	Madhya Pradesh	18645	7714	4671	2663
15	Maharashtra	4585	2519	1662	3487
16	Manipur	17	1	1	5
17	Meghalaya	5987	3233	101	896
18	Mizoram	1851	1947	3700	3453
19	Nagaland	27	31	1	2
20	Odisha	167798	27670	11397	18492
21	Punjab	234	174	289	32
22	Rajasthan	3272	1522	1023	397
23	Sikkim	0	0	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	1473	874	430	192
25	Telangana	784	478	446	329
26	Tripura	3590	6972	5749	1537
27	Uttarakhand	80	57	49	3
28	Uttar Pradesh	32345	30762	29978	8403
29	West Bengal*	2514	1435	408	1420
30	A.N. Islands	117	52	67	22
31	Chandigarh	42	9	3	2
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41	45	13	2
33	Daman & Diu	3	2	0	0
34	Delhi	175	146	224	58
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	5	9	1	2
Country Total		365591	156984	112719	69978

* Data for 2020 is provisional as on 15/03/2021

Initiatives taken to manage malaria for fulfilling the target of its elimination by 2030

- I. The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) in India 2016-30 was launched on 11.2.2016 by Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare(HFM).
- II. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) 2017-2022 for Malaria Elimination was launched on 12.7.2017 by Hon'ble Minister for Health and Family Welfare.
- III. The Operational Manual for Malaria Elimination in India – version 1 was launched on 25.4.2016 by DGHS.
- IV. In July 2019, High Burden to High Impact Initiative (HBHI) launched in four high endemic states i.e Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and West Bengal for accelerating the pace of malaria elimination in these states.
- V. Award to Districts/ States for achieving 'Zero indigenous case status' and maintaining it for three consecutive years on attaining sub-national malaria elimination, instituted for Year 1 and Year 3.
- VI. Availability of Bivalent Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs) and anti-malarial drugs with ASHAs for early diagnosis and prompt treatment at community level.
- VII. Total 22.5 million and 25.2 million LLINs have been distributed during 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively to high burden areas.
- VIII. At present, 31 States and UTs have made Malaria a notifiable disease and remaining States & UTs are under process to make malaria a notifiable disease. States which have made Malaria Notifiable disease are as follows - Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, D&N Haveli and Lakshadweep
- IX. At present, 24 states have constituted State Task force for Malaria Elimination and remaining States/UTs are under process of constituting State Task Force
- X. Mass screening and Treatment (MSAT) campaign has been initiated in the high burden districts of Tripura and Mizoram to break the ongoing transmission cycle of malaria in asymptomatic carriers.
- XI. The programme has in place a robust mechanism for constant capacity building of the technical and managerial human resource. Various agencies like World Health Organization (WHO), National Institute of Malaria Research (NIMR), Regional Offices of Health and Family Welfare, are engaged to impart regular and refresher trainings to the Malaria officials of various categories. Special focus is being placed on building the capacity of the Lab Technicians for Malaria microscopy with a view to strengthen the lab capacity that is critical for malaria elimination.
- XII. Due attention is being paid to surveillance, supervision, monitoring and evaluation by the NVBDCP. Regular review meetings are being held with the States to assess the progress and appraise the gaps and challenges in malaria elimination.