

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1831
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH FEBRUARY, 2022**

DEATHS DUE TO MALARIA AND DENGUE

1831. SHRI ANIL FIROJIYA:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY:

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI D.K.SURESH:

SHRI SANGAM LAL GUPTA:

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

- (a) the number of cases of vector borne diseases such as malaria and dengue reported and the number of death caused thereof during the last four years in the country;
- (b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the spread of Malaria and Dengue;
- (c) the funds allocated, utilized and left unutilized for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise along with the reasons for not utilizing the fund in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to start any national programme for the prevention of such diseases, if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government is working with any medical firm on Malaria Vaccine Development, if so, the details thereof along with the financial assistance provided in this regard for developing the vaccine; and
- (f) whether the Government intends to provide the malaria vaccine for free to all and if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost for the vaccine?

ANSWER

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

(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)

- (a) The number of cases of vector borne diseases such as malaria and dengue reported and the number of death caused thereof during the last four years in the country are listed below:-

Year	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
	Malaria		Dengue	
2017	844558	194	188401	325
2018	429928	96	124493	258
2019	338494	77	205243	193
2020	186532	93	44585	66
2021*(till November)	145337	79	188366	247

(b) The steps taken by the Government to reduce the spread of Malaria and Dengue are as following:

Malaria

- Integrated Vector Management including Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in selected high risk areas, Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs) 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.
- 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.
- Supportive Interventions aiming at Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), Inter-Sectoral Convergence and Human Resource Development through capacity building.

Dengue

- Provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for implementation. 15 advisories were issued as required to States/UTs for prevention and control of dengue in 2021.
- Free diagnostic facilities through 713 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and 17 Apex Referral laboratories identified across the country are fully functional. 8.52 Lakh IgM tests have been provided by the Government of India in 2021. Adequate funds have been provided to states for procurement of NS1 kits for early diagnosis.
- Under National Health Mission, necessary and sufficient budgetary support is provided to states/UTs for dengue control activities i.e., dengue case management, vector control activities (provision of domestic breeding checkers, insecticide, fogging machines etc), training support, awareness activities, etc.

(c) The National Centre for Vector Borne Disease Control (NCVBDC), the nodal agency for prevention and control of vector borne diseases provides technical and financial assistance to the States/UTs in the form of cash and commodity, for prevention and control of vector borne diseases, as detailed at **Annexure**. There is no underutilisation of funds, as the funds are utilized as per requirements.

(d) The Government of India has launched the National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME), 2016-2030 to eliminate malaria in India. The goal is to achieve zero indigenous cases of Malaria in the country by 2027 and get 'malaria free' certification by 2030.

(e) & (f) A research project has been funded by Dept. of Biotechnology, Govt. of India in 2021 to a consortium of research teams led by the ICMR-Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar (ICMR-RMRCBB). Other collaborating research groups from this consortium include the ICMR-National Institute of Malaria Research, New Delhi (ICMR-NIMR) and the DBT-National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi (DBT-NII). This project aims to support research and development (R&D) activities aimed towards indigenous development of malaria vaccine.

Annexure

Statement Showing State/UT wise Central Releases and Expenditure under National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NCVBDC) —under NHM during the FY 2017-18 to 2020-21

Rs. in crore

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
		Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure	Central Release	Expenditure
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.96	1.59	0.27	0.29	2.53	0.06	1.70	0.74
2	Andhra Pradesh	6.76	9.14	10.76	9.48	1.07	9.55	4.93	13.79
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66.51	9.07	5.92	3.64	5.52	7.83	10.60	17.53
4	Assam	51.42	8.59	20.13	7.45	20.27	13.69	40.13	45.63
5	Bihar	26.59	41.50	10.86	24.16	3.00	84.18	40.23	80.80
6	Chandigarh	0.76	0.53	0.53	0.16	0.44	0.04	0.23	0.12
7	Chhattisgarh	133.00	13.11	42.96	7.36	17.52	8.88	9.42	18.04
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.02	0.91	2.66	0.82	0.76	0.38	1.10	0.99
9	Daman & Diu	0.35	0.25	0.61	0.24	0.45	0.29		
10	Delhi	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.54	0.54
11	Goa	0.52	0.29	0.65	0.34	0.93	0.39	0.00	0.34
12	Gujarat	9.54	16.63	11.03	12.20	15.39	14.61	0.00	19.03
13	Haryana	0.00	1.02	3.74	0.93	0.32	4.18	0.72	1.82
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.09	1.55	0.73	0.03	0.36	0.00	0.12
15	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00	0.20	2.10	0.17	0.06	0.23	7.56	0.25
16	Jharkhand	144.89	21.95	57.75	7.21	34.82	22.56	17.63	35.32
17	Karnataka	2.36	4.29	3.76	5.46	1.96	1.64	1.07	11.35
18	Kerala	4.99	4.31	5.28	5.85	1.02	2.92	1.55	2.67
19	Lakshadweep	0.20	0.19	0.37	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.22	0.15
20	Madhya Pradesh	23.64	10.31	52.36	15.20	150.07	13.07	3.76	16.67
21	Maharashtra	7.67	3.80	5.48	6.60	1.01	12.24	5.36	6.82
22	Manipur	8.52	4.48	2.44	1.27	3.12	2.29	9.41	11.26
23	Meghalaya	31.43	4.06	2.57	6.40	3.50	2.61	19.20	23.99
24	Mizoram	18.49	0.76	3.14	3.93	3.39	2.24	7.74	9.76
25	Nagaland	30.22	6.42	3.06	2.84	5.35	3.57	15.58	15.08
26	Odisha	285.29	41.78	1.91	12.20	2.00	26.47	211.43	227.15
27	Puducherry	0.97	0.34	0.72	0.67	2.20	0.34	0.13	0.46
28	Punjab	4.22	2.57	2.13	2.87	0.40	3.86	11.84	14.63
29	Rajasthan	0.06	4.05	14.81	1.92	8.70	3.44	6.14	10.79

30	Sikkim	0.00	0.19	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	19.62	21.12	6.93	18.84	1.13	4.62	3.68	4.67
32	Tripura	25.58	0.28	4.13	2.41	15.27	6.19	28.62	30.72
33	Uttar Pradesh	15.83	22.73	38.23	23.35	27.25	32.27	39.14	40.64
34	Uttarakhand	0.46	0.28	2.77	0.18	0.49	0.60	1.19	1.06
35	West Bengal	12.82	17.72	11.35	10.42	6.88	14.87	13.71	17.63
36	Telangana	6.67	3.37	13.38	8.23	0.74	3.11	0.91	11.71
37	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.00

Note:

1. The above releases comprises of Cash grants and Kind supports. Further, the releases relate to Central Govt. Grants & do not include State share contribution.
2. Expenditure includes expenditure against Central Release, State release & unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Further, expenditure is as per the available Financial Management Report (FMR) submitted by States/UTs.
3. Allocation has no relevance after closure of the relevant financial year, hence not provided.