

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 198
TO BE ANSWERED ON 1ST AUGUST, 2025**

OUTBREAK OF MALARIA, DENGUE AND CHIKUNGUNYA DURING MONSOON

†*198. SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA:

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

- (a) whether the flood-prone Shrawasti and Balrampur aspirational districts of Uttar Pradesh face annual outbreaks of diseases like malaria, dengue and chikungunya during monsoon and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government organises mass medicine distribution, fogging, awareness campaigns and health camps to prevent the said diseases and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether adequate testing kits, medicines and ICU facilities are available in the said districts and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any district level action plan or disaster management system has been prepared for the said purpose and if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to prioritise said districts to check such disease in the future and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

- (a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION
NO.†*198 FOR 1ST AUGUST, 2025**

(a) There have been no reported outbreaks of malaria, dengue and chikungunya in the Shrawasti and Balrampur districts of Uttar Pradesh during monsoon. However, the number of Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya clinical cases reported in Shrawasti and Balrampur districts during last three years are as under:

District	Malaria Cases			Dengue Cases			Chikungunya Clinical		
Year	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Shrawasti	2	5	6	17	19	7	0	12	2
Balrampur	0	4	1	14	25	24	0	20	3

(b) to (e): Public Health and Hospitals is a State Subject and the responsibility for strengthening of healthcare system lies with respective State/Union Territory Governments. However, Under National Health Mission (NHM), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs in an integrated manner for control of vector-borne diseases including for Malaria, Dengue and Chikungunya control activities i.e., case management, vector control activities, training support, awareness activities, etc., based on the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) submitted by the States/UTs within their overall resource envelope.

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. It provides policy implementation plan, guidelines, technical guidance, and financial support to the States/UTs as per the approved annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

The Ministry does regular monitoring of the surge of Vector Borne Diseases in the country including Uttar Pradesh 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 like malaria, dengue and chikungunya in the Country including Uttar Pradesh:

- 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.

- Inter-Sectoral Convergence including high-level advocacy with allied ministries, Human Resource Development through capacity building and policy development.
- Supportive Interventions aiming at Behaviour Change Communication and dissemination of public health messages through various media platforms including social media, radio, newspapers, and electronic media.
- Observance of 'National Dengue Day' on 16th May and Anti- Dengue Month in July with focussed IEC/BCC activities and advocacy.
- Observation of World Malaria Day and Anti-Malaria Month (June) to promote public engagement and disease prevention awareness.
- For real time monitoring, States were trained to enter the data on Integrated Health Information Portal-Vector Borne Diseases (IHIP-VBD) portal.
- The Government is actively collaborating with State Health Departments and Urban Local Bodies to enhance sanitation, strengthen mosquito control measures, and increase public awareness for the prevention and control of malaria and other vector-borne diseases (VBDs).
- Inter-departmental coordination, involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Public Distribution System (PDS) members, and religious/community leaders to mobilize communities and promote preventive practices.
- Provided Technical Guidelines for case management, prevention and control to the States for implementation.
- For surveillance and free of cost diagnosis of Dengue, 869 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 27 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the Country. Out of which, 86 SSHs and three ARLs are in Uttar Pradesh. GoI provides IgM test kits to all identified laboratories through National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, Cost is borne by GoI.
- Capacity building and training of teachers, community leaders, and frontline workers to enhance outreach at the grassroots level.
- To tackle malaria outbreaks and prevent further spread, the Government has ensured adequate stocks of diagnostic kits and anti-malarial drugs at all health centers and hospitals across the country.
- Advisories are regularly issued to States and Union Territories to continue promotive, preventive, and curative measures, including outbreak containment.
