

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *82
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

SHORTAGE OF ANTI-RABIES VACCINE

***82. ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:**

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the shortage of anti-rabies vaccines being reported from many States in the country, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the situation and taken measures to ensure the availability of anti-rabies vaccines, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of support and assistance provided to the States and UTs under National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) during the last five years and the current year;
- (d) the details of measures taken by the Government to achieve the goal of eliminating dog-mediated human rabies by 2030;
- (e) the number of persons who have received anti rabies vaccine in the country during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (f) the details of human deaths reported in the country due to rabies during the said period, State/UT-wise?

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

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *82 FOR 24TH JULY, 2026**

(a) & (b): Health is a State subject. The primary responsibility for procurement, distribution and ensuring uninterrupted availability of Anti-Rabies Vaccine (ARV) and Rabies Immunoglobulin (RIG) in public health facilities rests with the respective State/UT Governments.

The Government of India has not received reports indicating any nationwide shortage of Anti-Rabies Vaccine. However, temporary local shortages may occur in some health facilities due to increased demand, procurement delays or supply chain issues. Such situations are addressed by the concerned State/UT Governments through redistribution of available stocks, emergency procurement and strengthening of supply chain management.

The Government continuously reviews the implementation of the National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) through periodic review meetings with States/UTs.

Further, advisories are issued from time to time to all States/UTs to maintain uninterrupted supply of ARV and RIG through funds allocated under National Free Drug Initiative (NFDI).

(c): Under National Health Mission (NHM), the Government provides technical and financial support to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems based on the proposals submitted by them in their Program Implementation Plans, subject to norms & availability of resources. Under the NRCP funds have been allocated through NHM to States/UTs under NFDI for purchase of RIG and ARV. Procurement of RIG and ARV is decentralized.

Support under NRCP includes procurement of ARV and RIG, establishment and strengthening of Anti-Rabies Clinics and wound-washing facilities strengthening rabies diagnostic laboratories, training of medical officers and healthcare workers on rabies case management, strengthening surveillance and reporting of human rabies, Information, Education and Communication/Behaviour Change Communication activities and programme monitoring and review. State/UT-wise details of financial approvals/releases during the last five years and current year may be seen at the link:

(<https://nhm.gov.in/index1.php?lang=1&level=1&sublinkid=1377&lid=744>)

(d): Under the NRCP, the National Action Plan for Dog-Mediated Rabies Elimination by 2030 was conceptualized and jointly launched by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in collaboration with the Department of Animal Husbandry, and Dairying.

The measures taken under NRCP to control human rabies are at Annexure.

(e): The data on the number of persons who have received anti rabies vaccine is not maintained centrally.

(f): The States/UTs have been advised to notify Rabies as a notifiable disease and report rabies cases & deaths on the Integrated Disease Surveillance Program-Integrated Health Information Platform from time to time. However, state wise human rabies death data is not maintained centrally.

Measures taken under the National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP):

Central Level Activities:

- (i) Launch of the National Action Plan for Dog-Mediated Rabies Elimination by 2030 (NAPRE-2030) jointly by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and Department of Animal Husbandry, and Dairying.
- (ii) Financial support to States/UTs under NHM for procurement of ARV and ARS, establishment of Model Anti-Rabies Clinics, Wound Washing Facilities, surveillance, monitoring, IEC activities and capacity building.
- (iii) Strengthening of 14 rabies diagnostic laboratories.
- (iv) Advisories to States/UTs for notifying rabies as a notifiable disease, strengthening surveillance and ensuring uninterrupted availability of ARV and ARS.
- (v) Constitution of National Joint Steering Committee for Rabies Elimination.
- (vi) Development and dissemination of national guidelines, SOPs and training modules.
- (vii) Community awareness campaigns, IEC materials, observance of World Rabies Day, and launch of a dedicated NRCP website.
- (viii) Launch of the Rabies Helpline (15400) in five States-Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, and Puducherry.

State Level Activities:

- (i) Development of State Action Plans for Rabies Elimination (SAPRE) through regional workshops. Till date 7 states have developed their respective SAPRE-Puducherry, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.
- (ii) Establishment of 284 Model Anti-Rabies Clinics.
- (iii) Constitution of State and District Joint Steering Committees for Rabies Elimination.
- (iv) Training of about 1.66 lakh healthcare professionals on animal bite management and rabies post-exposure prophylaxis.
- (v) Community awareness campaigns, IEC materials, observance of World Rabies Day.
- (vi) Implementation of the Rabies-Free City Initiative in 15 cities across six States with planned expansion to 114 cities.
