

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:105
ANSWERED ON:31.07.2000
MALARIA CASES
RAGHUNATH JHA

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

- (a) whether Malaria cases have started rising in the recent years after its eradication in the past;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the States which are worst affected by Malaria along with the reasons for misutilising the funds allowed by the Central Government to the States for the control of malaria; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to eradicate Malaria from the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C.P. THAKUR)

(a)to(d): A statement is laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 105 FOR 31.7.2000

(a)&(b): No, Sir. With the launching of Modified Plan of Operations (MPO) for control of Malaria since April, 1977, the incidence of the disease was brought down to 2.18 million cases in 1984 against 6.47 million cases recorded in 1976. Since then, the incidence of Malaria has been contained between 2-3 million cases annually. There has been a declining trend in incidence of Malaria since 1997.

(c) The North Eastern States and the 7 peninsular/tribal-dominated States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan are endemic to Malaria. Under the National Anti Malaria Programme, cash assistance is only given to the 7 North Eastern States, where the Programme is entirely Centrally Sponsored since December, 1994, and to UTs. No Central assistance in cash is provided to the remaining States.

Information about misutilisation of Central funds by the States is not available. However, a recent report of C&AG refers to a few cases of diversion of funds from designated activities to other forms of expenditure in some States.

(d) Steps taken for containment of Malaria include:-

- Implementation of an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support under the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) since September, 1997, covering 1045 primary Health Centres (PHCs) in 100 predominantly tribal, highly Malaria endemic districts of 7 peninsular States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 19 cities/towns having high endemicity of malaria in these States and in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal for intensification of Malaria Control activities by way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions.
- Intensification of early detection and prompt treatment of Malaria, including complicated cases by newer drugs.
- Intensification of vector control measures through prioritization of areas for selective spray with appropriate insecticides and alternative and integrated vector control methods.
- Introduction of newer insecticides like Synthetic Pyrethroids for selective use as per technical requirements.
- Intensification of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for public awareness and community participation.
- Institutional and management capacity building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation training programme at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS).
- Providing 100% Central assistance to the 7 North Eastern States since December, 1994 under NMEP.