

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

STARRED QUESTION NO:367

ANSWERED ON:20.04.2005

MALARIA CASES

Chandrapan Shri C.K.;Das Gupta Shri Gurudas

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

- (a) whether in its latest study, WHO has reported an alarming increase in the cases of Malaria particularly in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS)

(a)to(c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 367 FOR 20TH APRIL, 2005

WHO has reported that they have not conducted or technically supported any recent study on the malaria situation in the member countries including India. However, the study recently published in Nature (Vol.434/10th March/2005) by Mr. Robert W. Snow and others deals with mapping the global distribution of clinical episodes of Plasmodium falciparum (Pf) Malaria. The report does not mention about the increase in malaria cases in India. In fact, WHO has challenged the report regarding alarming rise in the incidence of Pf malaria in 'the Times International'.

Incidence of malaria as well as the Plasmodium falciparum cases in the country has been showing declining trend over the past few years. Epidemiological situation of malaria in the country since the year 2000 is given below:-

Year	Positive Cases Million)	Pf. (in million)	Cases (in Deaths
2000	2.03	1.05	932
2001	2.09	1.01	1005
2002	1.84	0.90	973
2003	1.86	0.86	1006
2004	1.73	0.80	832

(Provisional)

The strategies for control of malaria includes surveillance, early diagnosis and prompt treatment of cases, sustainable vector control including indoor residual spray with insecticide treated bednets, use of larvivorous fish etc. besides training and information education communication to enlist community involvement. For malaria control, Government of India provides medicines, insecticides and larvicides as per the approved policy. The programme is implemented and monitored by the State Health Authorities and operational costs are borne by the State Governments. North-Eastern States are being provided 100% support for the programme implementation including operational cost since December, 1994. State of Sikkim has been included as a part of the North-Eastern Region for such support since 2003. 1045 PHCs predominantly inhabited by tribals in 100 districts in eight States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan are being provided additional support since December, 1997, including operational expenses under Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank assistance.

Further, Seven North-Eastern States, Jharkhand, Orissa & West Bengal have been included under Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) to be launched shortly and being funded by the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) to accelerate anti malaria activities e.g. early diagnosis & prompt treatment, promotion of insecticide treated bednets and behavior change

communication through community participation.