

provided with Iron-folic acid (IFA) tablet for 100 days during pregnancy. The Intra Uterine Device acceptors are also provided IFA tablets for 100 days in a year.

2. The weekly iron-folic acid supplements (WIFS) has recently been introduced for adolescent girls in order to increase their pre-pregnancy iron stores and decrease prevalence of anaemia.
3. Children from 6 months to 10 years are provided IFA supplementation in syrup/tablet form for at least 100 days in a year.
4. Children under 5 years of age are provided deworming tablets/syrups twice a year to reduce the parasite load.
5. Identification and tracking of severely anaemic pregnant women at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.
6. Health and nutrition education during VHNDs to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
7. Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) in malaria endemic areas to tackle the problem of anaemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children.

Drive against spread of measles and neonatal tetanus

*100. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of remarkable success achieved in its drive against polio, Government has now decided to eliminate measles and neonatal tetanus from the country;

(b) whether patients suffering from measles and neonatal tetanus are rapidly increasing in the country;

(c) if so, the total number of persons who died due to measles and neonatal tetanus in the country during the last three years; and

(d) the manner in which Government is going to put a check on the spread of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Government of India has decided to strive towards elimination of measles and Neonatal Tetanus from the country.

(b) No, the patients suffering from measles and neonatal tetanus are not rapidly increasing in the country but are decreasing. The number of reported measles cases has decreased from 56188 in 2009 to 29462 in 2011. Similarly, the number of reported neonatal tetanus cases has decreased from 898 in 2009 to 653 in 2011 as per the report of Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), Government of India.

(c) As per the report of CBHI, the total number of persons who died because of measles and neonatal tetanus during last three years is as below:

Disease	Reported Deaths		
	2009	2010*	2011*
Measles	48	32	54
Neonatal tetanus	31	13	12

*Provisional

(d) Government of India has initiated measles catch-up campaign in year 2010 targeting 13.5 crore children and included second dose of measles vaccine under Universal Immunization Programme (UIP). Neonatal tetanus is prevented by providing tetanus toxoid vaccination under UIP to pregnant women and children. In addition, institutional delivery is promoted for clean and safe delivery through Jannani Suraksha Yojana and other interventions including Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Review of National Rural Drinking Water Programme

621. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is reviewed periodically;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the success achieved under the scheme during each of the last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that safe drinking water is still not available in most of the villages, covered under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures being taken in this regard; and

(f) whether some additional villages, including villages of Himachal Pradesh are likely to be covered during the next two years under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation reviews the implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) periodically by conducting national and regional review meetings and video conferences with the State Department officers dealing with rural water supply. Conferences of State Secretaries in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation of all States were held on 17-18 December, 2009, 5-6 May, 2010 and