

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No CAG report to this effect has been received in the ministry.

(b) Blood and Blood Components are not priced since they are not manufactured but donated by voluntary donors. Hence blood, though being a drug does not come under price control. Processing charges have however been standardized and notified by National Blood Transfusion Council *vide* order dated 14.2.2014 to all States.

(c) The Ministry is working towards making a National Network of blood banks through national coordinated mechanism for operation of blood banks. The govt. has initiated the process of development and roll out of centralized e-Rakt Kosh application for blood banks and blood storage units to automate work flow and process citizen centric services related to blood banks.

Policy of transfer of Blood from one blood bank to another has been approved so as to avoid wastage of surplus bloods in some blood banks, and mitigate scarcity of blood in other blood banks.

#### **Deaths from water-borne diseases**

1056. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many people have died due to water-borne diseases in India;
- (b) the details thereof for the the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government believes that climate change has a role in the increase in water-borne and vector-borne diseases and the details thereof; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by Government to control the spread of these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Consumption of contaminated drinking water can cause diseases such as Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), Viral Hepatitis etc. As per the data reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence (CBHI), State/UT- wise number of deaths due to Cholera, Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Enteric Fever (Typhoid), and Viral Hepatitis during the years 2012-2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) Climate Change can lead to extreme weather events such as storms, floods, cyclones etc. which could enhance the spread of diseases like vector borne diseases and water borne diseases.

As per a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4x4 Assessment- A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for 2030s" published by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in 2010, climate plays a key role in propagation of certain diseases, impacting either directly or indirectly through interaction with ecological systems. It is apprehended that with increase in average surface temperatures and change in rainfall patterns, windows of transmission for vector-borne diseases will open in areas where they were hitherto closed.

(d) Provision of safe drinking water is the main strategy to control diseases caused by drinking of contaminated water. Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing safe and adequate drinking water supply facilities in rural areas of the country. 5% of NRDWP Funds are earmarked for support funds which are allotted to the States on 100% central share basis for activities such as IEC (Information, Education and Communication) for awareness generation, HRD (Human Resource Development) for capacity building and for MIS (Management Information System). Further, under NRDWP, 3% of funds allocated to the States are earmarked for Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance (WQMS) activities on a 100% Central share basis which, *inter alia*, includes testing of drinking water sources at the Panchayat level by using simple field test kits, upgrading of existing water quality testing laboratories and setting up of new State/district/sub-district water quality testing laboratories wherever such facility is not available or needed. Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme aims at empowering rural communities to manage and keep surveillance on their own drinking water sources.

Further, as informed by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, an amount of ₹ 10 crore has been earmarked for IEC activities under the Information, Education and Communication component of HRD and Capacity Building Scheme for the year 2015-16.

Government of India is also implementing the National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme (NVBDCP) which covers Malaria, Dengue, Chikunguniya, Japanese Encephalitis, Kala-azar and Lymphatic Filariasis.

Government of India also started the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) in the 11th Five Year Plan. So far, 111 districts have been covered under the programme. The important components of the programme are surveillance of fluorosis in the community, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, capacity building in the form of training and manpower support, establishment of diagnostic facilities, management of fluorosis cases including treatment, surgery, rehabilitation, and health education.

Further, National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi provides technical assistance to State/UT Governments on prevention and control of water-borne diseases in carrying out investigation of outbreaks of such diseases under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP). At the National level, NCDC also coordinates laboratory support for outbreak investigations, besides conducting regular training courses for development of trained manpower.

Health System Strengthening support being given to the State Governments under National Health Mission (NHM) also enhances capacity of the Health Institutions, up to the district level, to treat and manage water borne diseases.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise deaths due to Cholera in India 2012–2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014	2015	Reference Period Jan., 15 upto
		Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	September, 15
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	September, 15 exc March
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	October, 15
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc Feb.,
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	July, 15
7.	Gujarat	0	1	0	0	October, 15
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	September, 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc May to July
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	2	October, 15
13.	Kerala	1	0	0	0	October, 15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	Oct, 15 exc June, Aug, Sep
15.	Maharashtra	0	1	2	0	October, 15 exc Mar
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	September, 15
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	June, 15
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	October, 15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	October, 15
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	October, 15
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	October, 15
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	Oct, 15 exc May, Aug, Sep
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	September, 15
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	0	0	October, 15
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	September, 15 exc Apr
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	September, 15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	October, 15
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc Jul, Aug
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	August, 15 exc Feb, May
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	August, 15 exc Aug
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	October, 15 exc Aug

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc March Apr.,
33.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	August, 15
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	September, 15
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	September, 15
TOTAL		1	5	5	3	

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note: 1. 2014 and 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014 onwards.

2. 2014: Data for Assam till September

3. 2014 : Data from Meghalaya and Uttat Pradesh does not contain figures for October

4. 2014 : Data from Tripura does not contain figures for November

*State-wise Deaths due to acute diarrhoeal diseases reported during 2012–2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014 (Prov.)	2015 (Prov.)	Reference Period Jan. 15 upto
1	2	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	110	10	2	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	5	3	September, 15
3.	Assam	147	147	64	82	September, 15
4.	Bihar	8	24	24	21	October, 15 exc May
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	37	32	12	October, 15
6.	Goa	1	0	4	1	July, 15
7.	Gujarat	7	8	3	3	October, 15
8.	Haryana	27	27	8	4	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58	56	52	31	September, 15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	0	2	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	6	4	28	0	October, 15
12.	Karnataka	84	81	23	13	October, 15
13.	Kerala	10	12	9	0	October, 15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	91	89	112	65	October, 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Maharashtra	1	0	4	13	October, 15
16.	Manipur	56	37	32	11	October, 15
17.	Meghalaya	19	12	27	20	September, 15
18.	Mizoram	7	12	10	8	June, 15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	October, 15
20.	Odisha	235	217	169	40	October, 15
21.	Punjab	27	13	22	32	October, 15
22.	Rajasthan	12	18	17	6	October, 15
23.	Sikkim	0	1	2	0	October, 15
24.	Tamil Nadu	17	23	14	8	August, 15
25.	Tripura	22	17	22	2	October, 15
26.	Uttarakhand	21	12	14	4	September, 15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	254	272	301	241	September, 15
28.	West Bengal	280	302	200	129	October, 15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	0	2	0	October, 15
30.	Chandigarh	0	2	29	72	August, 15 exc Feb., May
31.	Dadra and Nicobar Haveli	0	0	0	4	August, 15
32.	Daman and Diu	0	2	0	1	October, 15 exc Aug.,
33.	Delhi	98	62	73	59	October, 15 exc March, Apr.,
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	August, 15
35.	Puducherry	21	28	11	0	September, 15
TOTAL		1647	1629	1323	889	September, 15

Source: National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note: 1. 2014 and 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July, 2014 Onwards.

2. 2014: Data for Assam till September.

3. 2014: Data from Meghalaya does not contain figures for October.

*State-wise deaths due to Enteric Fever (Typhoid) reported during 2012–2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014	2015	Reference Period Jan., 15 upto
		Deaths	Deaths	(Prov.) Deaths	(Prov.) Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	6	5	0	August, 15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	3	6	September, 15
3.	Assam	10	0	29	2	September, 15
4.	Bihar	3	2	4	1	October, 15
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	2	0	1	October, 15
6.	Goa	0	0	0	1	July, 15
7.	Gujarat	0	1	0	1	October, 15
8.	Haryana	1	0	1	0	October, 15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	6	4	September, 15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	October, 15
11.	Jharkhand	39	7	7	3	October, 15
12.	Karnataka	1	9	1	1	October, 15
13.	Kerala	1	3	0	0	October, 15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29	28	31	4	October, 15
15.	Maharashtra	2	1	0	0	October, 15
16.	Manipur	5	17	10	0	September, 15
17.	Meghalaya	10	1	8	0	June, 15
18.	Mizoram	1	3	4	0	October, 15
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	October, 15
20.	Odisha	89	56	38	21	October, 15
21.	Punjab	4	5	1	1	October, 15
22.	Rajasthan	4	5	4	0	October, 15
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	September, 15
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	1	0	0	October, 15
25.	Tripura	3	1	0	1	September, 15
26.	Uttarakhand	4	0	14	10	September, 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65	161	203	183	October, 15
28.	West Bengal	29	39	42	18	October, 15
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	3	0	0	August, 15 exc Feb., May
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	27	August, 15
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc Aug.,
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	October, 15 exc March, Apr
33.	Delhi	71	29	14	11	August, 15
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	September, 15
35.	Puducherry	0	1	3	0	September, 15
TOTAL		428	387	429	296	

*Source:* National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

*Note:*

1. 2014 & 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September.
3. 2014: Data from Meghalaya does not contain figures for October.

*State-wise deaths due to viral Hepatitis (All Causes) reported during 2012–2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014 (Prov.)	2015 (Prov.)	Reference Period Jan., 15 upto
1	2	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	84	34	1	6	August, 15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	0	6	1	September, 15
3	Assam	0	0	13	7	September, 15
4	Bihar	2	2	3	2	October, 15
5	Chhattisgarh	5	5	4	5	October, 15
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	July, 15
7	Gujarat	6	6	7	0	October, 15
8	Haryana	1	1	4	2	October, 15
9	Himachal Pradesh	17	14	9	0	September, 15



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	October, 15
11	Jharkhand	0	65	20	1	October, 15
12	Karnataka	26	16	9	16	October, 15
13	Kerala	18	8	4	2	October, 15
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	11	18	14	October, 15
15	Maharashtra	21	13	13	6	October, 15
16	Manipur	4	0	0	0	September, 15
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	June, 15
18	Mizoram	15	10	0	3	October, 15
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	October, 15
20	Odisha	100	90	38	9	October, 15
21	Punjab	0	6	4	7	October, 15
22	Rajasthan	7	10	3	0	October, 15
23	Sikkim	6	1	0	0	September, 15
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	October, 15
25	Tripura	2	1	1	1	September, 15
26	Uttarakhand	16	11	9	12	September, 15
27	Uttar Pradesh	12	17	50	47	October, 15
28	West Bengal	102	91	63	54	October, 15
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	11	9	1	August, 15 exc Feb., May
30	Chandigarh	0	1	21	24	August, 15
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	4	October, 15 exc Aug.,
32	Daman and Diu	4	7	0	1	October, 15 exc Mar., Apr.,
33	Delhi	66	131	95	48	August, 15
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	September, 15
35	Puducherry	19	10	3	2	September, 15
TOTAL		551	574	407	275	

Source: : National Health Profile brought out by CBHI, DGHS

Note:

1. 2014 & 2015: Andhra Pradesh excludes data of 10 districts of Telangana from July 2014 Onwards.
2. 2014: Data for Assam till September.
3. 2014: Data from Meghalaya does not contain figures for October.