

**Measures to reduce anaemia in women**

2033. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise information (data) about 15 plus aged women suffering from anaemia during the last three years *i.e.* 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) what steps Government has taken to reduce the extent of anaemia among women; and

(c) what measures Government plans for the future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III (2005-06), prevalence of anaemia in women is 55.3%. State-wise prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) as per the latest survey data is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The steps taken by Government to prevent and treat anaemia amongst women are as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2013 launched “National Iron Plus Initiative” as a comprehensive strategy to combat the public health challenge of Iron Deficiency Anaemia prevalent across the life cycle. There are age specific interventions with Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation and Deworming for improving the haemoglobin levels and reducing the prevalence of anaemia for all age groups, that is children 6-59 months, 5-10 years, adolescent girls and boys (11-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and women in reproductive age group (20-49 years).
- (ii) Universal screening of pregnant women for anaemia is a part of ante-natal care and all pregnant women are provided iron and folic acid tablets during their ante-natal visits through the existing network of sub-centres and primary health centres and other health facilities as well as through outreach activities at Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs).
- (iii) Every pregnant woman is given iron and folic acid, after the first trimester, to be taken 1 tablet daily for 6 months during ante-natal and post-natal period. Pregnant women, who are found to be clinically anaemic, are given additional tablet for taking two tablets daily.
- (iv) Government of India has given directions to the States for identification and tracking of severely anaemic cases at all the sub centres and PHCs for their timely management.

- (v) Health and nutrition education through IEC and BCC to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron folate rich food as well as food items that promotes iron absorption.
- (vi) To tackle the problem of anemia due to malaria particularly in pregnant women and children, Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) and Insecticide Treated Bed Nets (ITBNs) are being distributed in endemic areas.
- (vii) Health Management Information System and Mother Child Tracking System is being implemented for reporting the cases of anemic and severely anaemic pregnant women.
- (viii) MCP Card and Safe Motherhood Booklet is being distributed to the pregnant women for educating them on dietary diversification and promotion of consumption of IFA.
- (ix) 184 High Priority Districts (HPDs) have been identified and prioritized for Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child Health + Adolescent (RMNCH+A) interventions for achieving improved maternal and child health outcomes.

***Statement***

*State-wise prevalence of anaemia in women of  
reproductive age group (15-49 years)*

Sl. No	States	NFHS-3 2005-06	DLHS-4 2012-13	AHS-CAB 2014	NFHS-4 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All India	55.3	NA	NA	NA
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	70.1	NA	65.8
3.	Andhra Pradesh	62.9	68.1	NA	60.2
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.6	56.7	NA	NA
5.	Assam	69.5	NA	90	NA
6.	Bihar	67.4	NA	87.2	60.4
7.	Chandigarh	NA	47.7	NA	NA
8.	Chhattisgarh	57.5	NA	76.4	NA
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Delhi	44.3	NA	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Goa	38	63.4	NA	31.4
13.	Gujarat	55.3	NA	NA	NA
14.	Haryana	56.1	57.7	NA	63.1
15.	Himachal Pradesh	43.3	44	NA	NA
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.1	NA	NA	NA
17.	Jharkhand	69.5	NA	83.5	NA
18.	Karnataka	51.5	62.5	NA	44.8
19.	Kerala	32.8	32.7	NA	NA
20.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Madhya Pradesh	56	NA	83.7	52.4
22.	Maharashtra	48.4	65.3	NA	48
23.	Manipur	35.7	65.3	NA	26.4
24.	Meghalaya	47.2	53.9	NA	56.5
25.	Mizoram	38.6	64.1	NA	NA
26.	Nagaland	NA	50.2	NA	NA
27.	Odisha	61.2	NA	77.7	NA
28.	Puducherry	NA	52.2	NA	53.4
29.	Punjab	38	52.7	NA	NA
30.	Rajasthan	53.1	NA	82.6	NA
31.	Sikkim	60	70.6	NA	35.2
32.	Tamil Nadu	53.2	49.2	NA	55.4
33.	Telangana	NA	57.7	NA	56.9
34.	Tripura	65.1	45.6	NA	54.5
35.	Uttar Pradesh	49.9	NA	NA	NA
36.	Uttarakhand	55.2	NA	92.9	45.1
37.	West Bengal	63.2	76.3	NA	62.8

#### Flouting of prescribed standards by bottling plants

2034. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that standards prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) are being flouted by a number of illegal bottling plants which manufacture packaged water; and