

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 430
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH FEBRUARY, 2024**

COLLECTION OF DATA ON THE HEALTH CONDITIONS OF TRIBAL WOMEN

430. SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI:

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

- (a) whether Government plans to collect disaggregated data on the health conditions of tribal women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is cognizant of the fact that more than half of all tribal women in the reproductive age group are anaemic; and
- (d) if so, the measures taken to address the same?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR)**

(a) to (d): The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is conducted with a periodicity of around three years to provide data on important demographic and health indicators of the whole population including various indicators of tribal women.

The list of key indicators of NFHS-5 may be extracted from below mentioned link:

http://rchiips.org/nfhs/districtfactsheet_NFHS-5.shtml

As per National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-21), the prevalence of anaemia among all women age 15-49 years is 57.0% and among Scheduled tribe women age 15-49 years is 64.6% in the country.

The Government of India implements Anaemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) programme to reduce prevalence of anaemia among six beneficiaries - children (6-59 months), children (5-9 years), adolescents (10-19 years), pregnant women, lactating women and women of reproductive age in life cycle approach through implementation of six interventions of Prophylactic Iron Folic Acid Supplementation; Periodic deworming; year round Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) campaign for improving compliance to Iron Folic Acid

supplementation and deworming, encouraging increase in intake of iron-rich food through diet diversity, fortified foods with focus on harnessing locally available resources; testing of anaemia using Digital Invasive Haemoglobinometer and treatment of anaemia; addressing non-nutritional causes of anaemia via robust institutional mechanisms.

Maternal Morality Ratio (MMR) has been reduced to 97 per 1 lakh live births (SRS 2018-20) from 113 per 1 lakh live births (SRS 2016-18). Delivery in health facilities has been increased from 68% (NFHS-4) to 82.30% (NFHS-5) for Scheduled Tribes.
