

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 913  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2025**

**CASES OF ANEMIA IN WOMEN**

**913 # SHRI NEERAJ DANGI:**

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

- (a) the details of the States and districts in the country where the maximum number of women are still suffering from anemia, region-wise;
- (b) the details of the decline in the number of anemia cases, especially among women, during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of the problems being faced in achieving the estimated targets across the country through the Anemia Mukht Bharat programme?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a) to (c) The details of the State/UT wise prevalence of anemia among all women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the country as per National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS -5, 2019-21) is placed at **Annexure**.

The district wise prevalence of anemia among all women of reproductive age (15-49 years) in the country as per National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5, 2019-21) is available at the link <https://www.data.gov.in/catalog/national-family-health-survey-5-nfhs-5-india-districts-factsheet-data> .

The Government of India implements Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB) strategy to reduce prevalence of anemia in women, children and adolescents in life cycle approach, through implementation of six interventions- prophylactic Iron Folic Acid Supplementation; deworming; year round Social Behaviour Change Communication campaign for improving compliance to Iron Folic Acid supplementation and deworming; enhancing appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, encouraging increase in intake of iron-rich food through diet diversity, fortified foods with focus on harnessing locally available resources; haemoglobin estimation using Digital Invasive Haemoglobinometer and treatment of anemia; addressing non-nutritional causes of anemia via robust institutional mechanisms.

Approximately 50% of cases of anemia are considered to be due to iron deficiency. Other causes of anemia include other micronutrient deficiencies (e.g. folate, riboflavin, vitamins A and B12), acute and chronic infections (e.g. malaria, cancer, tuberculosis and HIV), helminthic infestation of hookworms and other parasitic worms and inherited or acquired disorders that affect haemoglobin synthesis, red blood cell production or red blood cell survival (e.g. haemoglobinopathies).

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**Annexure referred to, in the reply to part (a) to (c) of the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 913 for answer on 11th February 2025**

**Annexure**

**Prevalence of anemia among all women age 15-49 years (%) as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5, 2019-21)**

| <b>State/UT</b>           | <b>Prevalence of anemia among all women age 15-49 years (%)</b> |
|---------------------------|---|
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 57.5  |
| Andhra Pradesh            | 58.8  |
| Arunachal Pradesh         | 40.3  |
| Assam                     | 65.9  |
| Bihar                     | 63.5  |
| Chandigarh                | 60.3  |
| Chhattisgarh              | 60.8  |
| Delhi                     | 49.9  |
| DNH& DD                   | 62.5  |
| Goa                       | 39.0  |
| Gujarat                   | 65.0  |
| Haryana                   | 60.4  |
| Himachal Pradesh          | 53.0  |
| Jammu & Kashmir           | 65.9  |
| Jharkhand                 | 65.3  |
| Karnataka                 | 47.8  |
| Kerala                    | 36.3  |
| Ladakh                    | 92.8  |
| Lakshadweep               | 25.8  |
| Madhya Pradesh            | 54.7  |
| Maharashtra               | 54.2  |
| Manipur                   | 29.4  |
| Meghalaya                 | 53.8  |
| Mizoram                   | 34.8  |
| Nagaland                  | 28.9  |
| Odisha                    | 64.3  |
| Puducherry                | 55.1  |
| Punjab                    | 58.7  |
| Rajasthan                 | 54.4  |
| Sikkim                    | 42.1  |
| Tamil Nadu                | 53.4  |
| Telangana                 | 57.6  |
| Tripura                   | 67.2  |
| Uttar Pradesh             | 50.4  |
| Uttarakhand               | 42.6  |
| West Bengal               | 71.4  |