

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

**LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *90
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 24TH JULY, 2026**

STRENGTHENING OF HEALTH SERVICES IN UTTAR PRADESH

†*90. SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA:

Will the **MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that risk of Japanese Encephalitis, Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, Dengue, Malaria and water-borne diseases increases in flood-affected districts like Shravasti and Balrampur in Uttar Pradesh during monsoon season, if so, the measures taken for effective control and prevention of these diseases;
- (b) whether any special scheme is being implemented to ensure availability of specialist doctors, life-saving medicines, modern equipment and diagnostic facilities at district hospitals, Community Health Centres and Primary Health Centres in these districts, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any special action plan for vaccination, public awareness, mobile medical units and the expansion of emergency health for control of these diseases in such districts, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government proposes to implement any special package or time-bound action plan to strengthen health services in aspirational and flood-affected districts including the said districts, if so, the details thereof?

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

- (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *90 FOR 24TH JULY, 2026**

(a) and (c): Public Health is a State Subject and the responsibility for strengthening of healthcare system lies with respective State/Union Territory Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs based on the Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) submitted by the States/UTs within their overall resource envelope.

As the risk of Japanese Encephalitis (JE), Acute Encephalitis Syndrome, Dengue, Malaria and water-borne diseases such as Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases, Cholera, Dysentery, Hepatitis –A & E, Leptospirosis increases during monsoon period, Government of India (GoI) starts preparatory activities well before the monsoon season. Through the National Surveillance Network under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), these diseases are continuously monitored during the monsoon season in flood-prone districts.

The following measures have been undertaken to prevent and control spread of these diseases in the country including Uttar Pradesh:

- Disease Management involving early case detection with active, passive and sentinel surveillance followed by complete and effective treatment, strengthening of referral services, epidemic preparedness and rapid response.
- Integrated Vector Management including Indoor Residual Spray in selected high-risk areas, use of larvivorous fish, anti-larval measures in urban areas including bio-larvicides and minor environmental engineering and source reduction for prevention of breeding.
- Inter-Sectoral Convergence including high-level advocacy with allied ministries, Human Resource Development through capacity building and policy development.
- Supportive Interventions aiming at Information Education and Communication (IEC) & Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and dissemination of public health messages through various media platforms including social media, radio, newspapers, and electronic media.
- States are trained to enter the data on Integrated Health Information Portal (IHIP) for real time monitoring.
- The Government is actively collaborating with State Health Departments and Urban Local Bodies to enhance sanitation, strengthen mosquito control measures, and increase public awareness for the prevention and control of malaria and other vector-borne diseases (VBDs).
- Inter-departmental coordination, involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Public Distribution System (PDS) members, and religious/community leaders to mobilize communities and promote preventive practices.
- Technical Guidelines for case management, prevention and control to the States for implementation.
- For surveillance and free diagnosis of Dengue, a network of 887 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals (SSHs) and 27 Apex Referral laboratories (ARLs) identified across the country. Out of these 86 SSHs and three ARLs are identified in Uttar Pradesh. One SSH each has been identified for Shravasti and Balrampur districts. GoI provides IgM test kits to all identified laboratories through National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune.
- Capacity building and training of trainers, community leaders, and frontline workers to enhance outreach at the grassroots level.

- To tackle malaria outbreaks and prevent further spread, the Government has ensured adequate stocks of diagnostic kits and anti-malarial drugs at all health centers and hospitals across the country.
- Advisories are regularly issued to States and Union Territories including Uttar Pradesh to continue promotive, preventive, and curative measures, including outbreak containment.
- “STOP Diarrhoea Campaign” is conducted which aims at reducing illness and preventing deaths due to Diarrhoea among children under five years of age. The campaign follows the Protect, Prevent and Treat (PPT) strategy and promotes early management of Diarrhoea through Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and Zinc supplementation.

(b) and (d): Under NHM, following incentives and honorarium are provided for encouraging specialists doctors to practice in rural and remote areas of the country to address the shortage of staff:

- Hard area allowance to specialist doctors for serving in rural and remote areas.
- Multi-skilling of doctors is supported under NHM to overcome the shortage of specialists and for achieving improvement in health outcomes.
- Under Free Diagnostics Service Initiative, Government of India provides financial support to States/UTs for providing accessible and affordable pathological and radiological diagnostics services, free of cost at all levels of public health facilities (14 tests at Sub Health Centres (SHCs), 63 at Primary Health Centers (PHCs), 97 at Community Health Centres (CHCs), 111 test at Sub District Hospitals (SDHs) and 134 tests at District Hospitals (DHs)).
- To ensure availability of essential drugs and reduce the Out of Pocket Expenditure (OOPE) of the patients visiting the public health facilities, Government has rolled out the Free Drugs Service Initiative (FDSI) under NHM. This includes financial support to States/UTs for 113 drugs at AAM-SHCs, 179 at AAM-PHCs, 301 at CHCs, 318 at SDHs and 381 drugs at DHs.
- Advanced Life Support (ALS), Basic Life Support (BLS), Patient Transport Vehicle (PTV), Boat Ambulances, Bike Emergency Response Vehicles, Mobile Medical Units etc. are supported under National Health Mission for transportation & emergency care of patients in the country including Uttar Pradesh.
