

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is one of the six services provided under the ICDS Scheme. Government of India issued guidelines on 24.2.2009 revising the feeding and nutritional norms of supplementary nutrition to be provided under the ICDS Scheme, wherein the States were directed to provide morning snack and hot cooked meal to children in the age group of 3-6 years and Take Home Ration to children in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. The revised feeding and cost norms are as under:—

Sl. No.	Category	Revised feeding and nutritional norms (per beneficiary per day)		Revised cost norms (per beneficiary per day)
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20	Rs. 5.00

The cost sharing for SNP between the Central Government and the States/UTs is on 50:50 basis, except for the North Eastern States for which it is on a 90:10 basis.

Funds under the ICDS Scheme for Supplementary Nutrition are released as per the cost sharing and financial norms. The financial norms for SNP in ICDS are not linked to food inflation.

During the various review meetings, sample testing and field visits to the States/UTs, certain deficiencies such as supply of fewer calories against those prescribed, non-revision of norms by the States/UTs were noticed. Such deficiencies noticed in the implementation of ICDS Scheme are conveyed to them for immediate remedial action.

Cash benefit to pregnant and lactating mothers

2936. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a panel to consider cost benefit to pregnant and lactating mothers to prevent malnutrition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) There is no panel set up for considering cost benefit to pregnant and lactating mothers to prevent malnutrition.

However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had set up a Core Group to formulate a Conditional Maternity Benefit (CMB) scheme to provide cash transfers to pregnant and lactating (P&L) women with the objective to improve their health and nutrition status by providing cash of Rs. 4000/- to P&L women in three instalments in response to their fulfilling specific conditions linked to maternal and child care behaviour.

The Scheme has been approved by the Government for implementation in 52 selected districts on a pilot basis.

Spurt in sexual abuse of children

2937. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a spurt in sexual abuse among boys and girls in the country;

(b) the details of the States which have reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among boys and girls; and

(c) the steps the Ministry is taking to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per National Crime Records Bureau, total of 5045, 5368 and 5446 cases of child rape were reported in the country in 2007, 2008 and 2009 respectively. Separate details on rape of boys and girls are not maintained.

In 2009, highest percentage of cases of child rape was reported from Madhya Pradesh (20.0%), followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.6%), Maharashtra (11.4%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.8%).

The issues relating to child abuse are being addressed by the Government through policies, legislations, plans, schemes and programmes which include National Policy on Children 1974, National Charter for Children 2003, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and its amendment in 2006, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, National Plan of Action for Children 2005, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Scheme for Working Children, etc. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body set up in March, 2007, also inquires into the complaints of violation of child rights.