

especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions and purchasing power etc. As the nutritional status of the population is an outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors it cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector or one scheme alone.

Government is committed to give high priority to the issue of malnutrition, particularly, in respect of children, adolescent girls and women and has been implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs Administrations which directly or indirectly have an impact on the nutritional status of the children. Some of the direct interventions on nutrition are (i) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme (ii) Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM) (iii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (iv) Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)— The CMB Scheme on pilot basis in 52 districts initially. Besides these, schemes such as National Rural Drinking Water Programme, Total Sanitation Campaign, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) etc. indirectly impact the nutrition of children.

Many of these schemes namely, ICDS, NRHM, MDM and MNREGS have been expanded recently to provide for increased coverage and improved services which would help improve the nutrition status further. "Not only that, new initiatives such as Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna, Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, along with Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Special New Born Care Units (SNCU), Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) etc. under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) should help in reducing child mortality.

Juveniles in conflict with law

4013. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Juvenile justice Act provides for constitution of a board in every district to deal with juveniles in conflict with law;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in several districts in the country the boards have not been constituted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir; Section 4(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates it.

As reported by the State Governments/UT Administrations, of the total districts in the country, Juvenile Justice Boards have been set up in 561 districts. The Government in the Ministry of Woman and Child Development and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights are reviewing the progress and coverage from time to time in this regard while allocating funds under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

**Welfare schemes of women and children in
Jammu & Kashmir**

4014. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir State was also expected to register progress in schemes for welfare of women and children; and

(b) if so, the schemes that were implemented in Jammu and Kashmir and success achieved during three years ending June 30, 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of schemes for the welfare of women and children in the country including the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The details of funds released to the State during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 under various schemes are given in the Annual Reports of the respective years of the Ministry, which are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

The funds released to the State under major schemes of the Ministry during the above period are as under: