

- (a) whether a draft combined reports of India under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women has been prepared;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has made any consultations with various stakeholders on the said report; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), State Parties are required to submit a report on the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. India signed the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) on 30th July, 1980 and ratified it on 9th July, 1993. The Combined Initial and First Periodic Report was submitted to the Committee in August, 1998 and reviewed by the Committee in its 22nd session in January, 2000. The Combined Second and the Third Periodic Reports were submitted in October, 2005 and were reviewed by the Committee in its 37th session in January, 2007.

Presently, the draft combined Fourth and Fifth Periodic Reports of India is under preparation. For greater dialogue and convergence between the various Ministries responsible for implementing the provisions of CEDAW, the Ministry for Women and Child Development has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee consisting of the Ministries and Departments concerned, the Planning Commission and the National Commission for Women. The draft report was hosted on the website of the Ministry (www.wcd.nic.in) in November, 2011 prior to the national consultation with civil society organizations held on 25 November, 2011 at New Delhi. Prior to this consultation, five Inter-Ministerial Committee meetings and four regional workshops were held. Inputs from these consultations are being used for preparation of the report under Article 18 of CEDAW.

Anomalies in Anganwadi Centres

2625. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken action to correct anomalies in the Anganwadi system because of which slum children in urban areas have been found to be severely malnourished;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which benefits of other schemes such as Janani Suraksha reach urban slum children; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06, the percentage of underweight children under 5 years is 42.5, while it is 32.7 and 45.6 in urban and rural areas respectively. Prevalence of underweight children in slum as well as non-slum areas of 8 cities in 7 States is given in Statement (*See below*).

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multidimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc. Besides, in urban areas and particularly urban slums, have their population increasing due to migration and are strained due to inadequate infrastructure in terms of safe drinking water, proper housing, drainage and excreta disposal. All these make them vulnerable to infections, thus compromising the nutrition of those living there.

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. Thus the incidence of malnutrition in slum areas is not due to weaknesses/shortcomings in ICDS implementation alone. Besides, The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been universalized to cover all habitations as per population norms including the slum areas.

(c) and (d) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which aims at promoting institutional deliveries among poor pregnant women. The scheme has special dispensation for the States that have low institutional delivery rates namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir. These States have been named as Low Performing States (LPS), the remaining have been named as High Performing States (HPS). As per the Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009 by UNICEF, the institutional deliveries have gone upto 72.9% which were 47% as per DLHS-3.

Statement

Prevalence of Underweight in children under 5 years in Slum areas - State-wise -- NFHS 3 (2005-06)

| Sl. No | State | City | % Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age) | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------|--|---------------|
| | | | Slum Area | Non Slum Area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | 26.0 | 18.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|----------------|---------|------|------|
| 2. | Delhi | Delhi | 35.3 | 23.9 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | 49.6 | 36.7 |
| 4. | Maharashtra | Mumbai | 36.1 | 25.8 |
| | | Nagpur | 41.7 | 28.4 |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai | 31.6 | 20.6 |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut | 26.3 | 30.3 |
| 7. | West Bengal | Kolkata | 26.8 | 15.6 |

Assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations

2626. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for providing assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) engaged in various welfare schemes for women and children;

(b) the funds released by the Union Government to these NGOs and utilised by them during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) the proposals under consideration of the Union Government for grant of funds, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh and scheme-wise;

(d) whether Government is monitoring/auditing the performance of these NGOs; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government provides budgetary support to the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of a number of welfare schemes for woman and children such as Swadhar Greh, Ujjawala, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), etc. The norms for providing funds to NGOs are different for different schemes. Details of funds released to NGOs and utilised by them during the last three years, Scheme-wise, Year-wise are available in the Annual Reports of respective years which are available in the Library of the House.

The details are also available on the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in.

(c) The proposals from NGOs, as and when received under various schemes, are scrutinized in the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) meetings, convened at regular intervals for approval. The proposals having deficiencies are returned to the State