

transformation of age-old mindset by discarding discrimination of children and women so as to groom them as well-treated and better-informed future citizens to enable them contribute towards country's economic and social upward growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes Sir. The referred study by Plan India, an international NGO is based on data collected from 6011 respondents (adolescents and youth) across five Indian States. The points raised in the question have been listed as survey findings by the NGO. Percentages mentioned refer only to the respondents of the survey and is not a reflection of national averages. The Government is not a partner to the survey. The reports and reviews by multilateral organizations or NGOs like Plan India are made with respect to their own methodologies, assumptions and benchmarks.

(b) For addressing the issue of gradual transformation of age-old mindsets Governments work at various levels including legislation, policy framework, programmatic interventions which also involve civil society organizations, multi sectoral awareness generation and advocacy campaigns involving print and electronic media etc.

6.1 crore victims of malnutrition

†3868. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the report on child malnutrition released by the Prime Minister, 6.1 crore children are victims of malnutrition and 42 per cent children up to the age of six are suffering from malnutrition in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the problem of child malnutrition in 200 districts of the country is serious; and

(c) if so, Government's plan to deal with this situation and whether any target limit has also been set for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The report of the HUNGaMA Survey, 2011, released by the Prime Minister was coordinated by the Nandi Foundation, a Non-Government Organization. As per this survey, conducted in 112 districts in 9 States out of which 100 focus districts were taken from 6 States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), 42 per

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cent of children under five are underweight in the 100 Focus Districts. The survey indicates a reduction in the prevalence of child underweight which has decreased from 53 per cent (DLHS, 2004) to 42 per cent representing a 20.3 per cent decrease over a 7 year period.

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), status of underweight anemia in children under 5 years, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*). Government is giving priority attention to this problem.

The problem of malnutrition being serious in the entire country, some of the recent decisions by the Prime Minister Council on India's Nutrition Challenges to improve the nutrition situation have been (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food and public distribution. About 200 districts have been shortlisted to give attention to the high burden districts across the country.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is already implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions, Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of nutrition. Along with the introduction of new schemes/programmes, several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan and the results of these interventions would be visible after some time.

The responsibility of implementation of most of the above schemes lies with State Governments/UT Administrations who have been advised from time to time to set up State Nutrition Council and other mechanisms to address the issue.

Statement

Details regarding Prevalence of underweight and anemia in children (under 5 years) as per NFHS-3 (2005-06)

| Sl. No. | State | % Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age) | % anemic children (below 5 yrs of age) |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 32.5 | 70.8 |
| 2. | Assam | 36.4 | 69.6 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 32.5 | 56.9 |
| 4. | Bihar | 55.9 | 78.0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 47.1 | 71.2 |
| 6. | Delhi | 26.1 | 57.0 |
| 7. | Goa | 25.0 | 38.2 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 44.6 | 69.7 |
| 9. | Haryana | 39.6 | 72.3 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 36.5 | 54.7 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 25.6 | 58.6 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 56.5 | 70.3 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 37.6 | 70.4 |
| 14. | Kerala | 22.9 | 44.5 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 60.0 | 74.1 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 37.0 | 63.4 |
| 17. | Manipur | 22.1 | 41.1 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 48.8 | 64.4 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 19.9 | 44.2 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 25.2 | NA |
| 21. | Orissa | 40.7 | 65.0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 22. | Punjab | 24.9 | 66.4 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 39.9 | 69.7 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 19.7 | 59.2 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 29.8 | 64.2 |
| 26. | Tripura | 39.6 | 62.9 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 42.4 | 73.9 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 38.0 | 61.4 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 38.7 | 61.0 |
| | INDIA | 42.5 | 69.5 |

Orphanages/shelter homes

3869. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphanages/shelter homes, State-wise run by (i) Government (ii) private persons/trusts;

(b) sexual abuse cases detected in above orphanages/shelter homes and their disposal during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise;

(c) the measures Government proposes to take to prevent such abuse; and

(d) the frequency of regulatory checks at Government and private orphanages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Orphanages can be set up under one of the three Acts, namely, Women's and Children Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956 or Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960, as may be applicable in the State/UT and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act). License/recognition/registrations under these legislations is given by the State Government/UT Administrations.

The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the JJ Act and is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated