

examination fee would be reimbursed to the implementing agency on submission of the certificate issued by the vocational training institute.

### **Hunger and Malnutrition Survey**

449. SHRI R.C. SINGH:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to survey carried out by an organization called by Hunger and Malnutrition Survey (HUNGA MA) on child undernutrition in rural India in 2010-11 which has found that 42 per cent of the under-five children were under weight and 59 per cent were stunted in the 100 focus districts in India; and

(b) if so, the gist of its findings and what measures are being taken to reduce the child under nutrition in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Nandi Foundation, a Non-Government Organization, has coordinated the HUNGA MA Survey 2011, in 112 districts in 9 States out of which 100 focus districts were taken from 6 States namely Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. As per this survey, 42 per cent of children under five are under weight and 59 per cent are stunted in the 100 Focus Districts. In the best districts in each of these States, the rates of child underweight and stunting are significantly lower at 33 and 43 per cent respectively. 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. Other findings are that 51 per cent mothers did not give colostrum to the newborn soon after birth; household socio-economic status has a significant effect on children's nutrition status; mothers' education level impacts children's nutrition; hand washing with soap is not a common practice; and Anganwadi centres are present in 96 per cent of the villages in the 100 focus districts etc.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multi-dimensional 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.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments

through State Governments/UT Administration. 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 new schemes/programmes, several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five year Plan. Government has accorded priority to the issue 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.

#### **Honorarium of Anganwadi workers**

450. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadi workers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of honorarium being paid to Anganwadi workers;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to enhance the honorarium of Anganwadi workers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There were 12,46,614 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) in the country as per reports on 31-12-2011. A Statement indicating State-wise details is annexed.

(b) to (d) The honorarium of AWWs has recently been enhanced *w.e.f.* 1-4-2011. The details of honoraria currently being paid as per approved scheme of Government of India are as under:

(in Rs.)			
Non-Matriculate	Matriculate	Non-Matriculate with 5 year experience	Matriculate with 5 year experience
2938	3000	2969	3031