

Sl.No.	States	No. of ITDPs
8.	Odisha	21(ITDA)
9	Jharkhand	14
10	Chhattisgarh	19
11	Maharashtra	16
12	Rajasthan	5
13	Tamil Nadu	9
14	Manipur	5
15	Uttar Pradesh	1
16	Sikkim	4
17	West Bengal	12

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grant to the State Government, including Chhattisgarh for the implementation of the schemes/programmes for Scheduled Tribes meant for their socio-economic development and protection against exploitation. The concerned State Governments implement these schemes/programmes by releasing funds to their administrative units *viz.* ITDPs/ITDAs etc. The details of such funding and implementation of items of works of these schemes/programmes, therefore, are maintained by these State. The responsibility of monitoring and strengthening their administrative units, that is, ITDAs also rests with the States.

Rehabilitation programmes under Swadhar

448. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been undertaken to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes offered under the Swadhar scheme.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these efforts have impacted the cost of care per head; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the revised scheme of Swadhar Greh, for effective rehabilitation, arrangements have been made for providing vocational training to the women beneficiaries through Vocational Training Institute recognized by Directorate General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(c) and (d) On successful completion of training, the actual training and

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