

three years from the Revolving Funds set up at NIMHANS, Bangalore and Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore are given below:

Year	Number of beneficiaries
2009-10	212
2010-11	362
2011-12	502

Schemes for eradication of malnutrition

‡5064. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and number of cases of malnutrition reported there from during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the names of the schemes being implemented by Government for eradication of malnutrition;

(c) whether State Governments have demanded any assistance or given any suggestions to the Central Government by proposing an action plan to check malnutrition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which Government would take action on the same?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) National family health survey conducted in 29 states in the year 2005-06 revealed 42.5% children under age five years are underweight. Further, 35.6% women and 34.2 men in the age group 15-49 years are having chronic energy deficiency (BMI below 18.5). State-wise details are given in statement (see below)

(b) Details of the schemes to improve the health and nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country are given in statement - II (see below)

(c) and (d) State Government have been consulted from time to time about the implementation and achievement of various central schemes/programme and accordingly appropriate changes are made to prevent and control malnutrition in the country.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement - I*Statewise details regarding cases of malnutrition*

S. No.	State	Under Nutrition children (6-59 months)%	Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED)	
			Women (15-49 yrs BMI below 18.5)%	Men (15-49 yrs BMI below 18.5)%
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	33.5	30.8
2.	Assam	36.4	36.5	35.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	16.4	15.2
4.	Bihar	55.9	45.1	35.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	43.4	38.5
6.	Delhi	26.1	14.8	15.7
7.	Goa	25.0	27.9	24.6
8.	Gujarat	44.6	36.3	36.1
9.	Haryana	39.6	31.3	30.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	29.9	29.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	24.6	28.0
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	43.0	38.6
13.	Karnataka	37.6	35.5	33.9
14.	Kerala	22.9	18.0	21.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	41.7	41.6
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	36.2	33.5
17.	Manipur	22.1	14.8	16.3
18.	Maghalaya	48.8	14.6	14.1
19.	Mizoram	19.9	14.4	9.2
20.	Nagaland	25.2	17.4	14.2

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Odisha	40.7	41.4	35.7
22.	Punjab	24.9	18.9	20.6
23.	Rajasthan	39.9	36.7	40.5
24.	Sikkim	19.7	11.2	12.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	28.4	27.1
26.	Tripura	39.6	36.9	41.7
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	36.0	38.3
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0	30.0	28.4
29.	West Bengal	38.7	39.1	35.2
	India	42.5	35.6	34.2

Statement - II*Details of the schemes to improve the health and nutritional status*

The government have been implementing the following schemes to improve health and Nutritional status of vulnerable population of the country:

1. Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition challenges was set up in October, 2008 for policy direction, review and effective coordination between Ministries which all will have a sectoral responsibility for the challenge of Nutrition.
2. A National Nutrition Policy has been adopted in 1993 and a National Plan of Action for Nutrition (1995) is being implemented through various Departments of Government.
3. Reproductive Child Health Programme under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) includes:
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote maternal health & institutional deliveries for better birth outcomes.
 - Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses and malnutrition.
 - Emphasis on appropriate Infant and young Child Feeding.

- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK).
 - Promotion of ORS with zinc supplementation for a period of two weeks during the diarrhoea management.
 - Promotion of ORS with zinc supplementation for a period of two weeks during the diarrhoea management.
 - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition through nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRCs) set up at public health facilities.
 - Specific Programme to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies of Vitamin A, Iron & Folic Acid, Vitamin A supplementation for children from 9 months to till the age of 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid syrup to children from the age of 6 months to 5 years. Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation to pregnant and lactating women and adolescents.
4. National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) for promotion of adequately iodated salt consumption at household level.
5. Other schemes targeting improvement of nutritional status are as under:
- Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS).
 - Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-(SABLA)
 - Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).
 - National programme of Nutritional Support to primary education (Mid Day Meal Programme).
 - Improving the purchasing power of the people through various income generating schemes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
 - Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution system.
6. Nutrition Education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in the dietary practices including the promotion of breast feeding and dietary diversification is being encouraged under both Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)