

Sl. No.	State	PSC	Target for 2012-13	Achievement
3.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	190	142
4.	Gujarat	Surat	250	188
5.	Gujarat	Umargaon	250	243
6.	Punjab	Amritsar	130	170
7.	Odisha	Cuttack	160	95
8.	Kerala	Kannur	130	51
9.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	250	126
10.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	190	74
11.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	190	146
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	130	55
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	130	92
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	60	2
TOTAL			2330	1562

#### **Shortfalls of Goals in ICDS Scheme**

2155. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme falls way short of the goals;

(b) whether it is a fact that recent UN reports have shown that under five child mortality rate in India is worse than even Nepal and Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, what effective steps Government is taking to spend heavily on health to check mortality rate in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a well-conceived programme to address health, nutrition and development needs of under-six children as well as pregnant and lactating women.

Over 35 years of its operation, ICDS has expanded from 33 community development blocks and 4891 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) selected in 1975 to become universal through 7076 approved projects and 14 lakh AWCs across the country with final phase of universalization approved in 2008-09. However, the larger part of such expansion (more than 50%) has taken place post-2005. Given even this limitation, there has been decline in the prevalence of malnutrition from 42.7% in 1998-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3). Several studies including National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) have revealed that the programme has contributed positively towards achieving some of the key programme objectives such as reduction of child malnutrition, improvement in caring practices and improved early childhood development outcomes including quality pre-school education.

(b) As per Sample Registration System (SRS-2010), the under-five mortality rate in India is 59. As per the 'Levels and Trends in Child Mortality' Report 2012 by UN Inter-agency group for Child Mortality Estimation, India's Under-five mortality rate-2011 is 61 where as that of Nepal and Bangladesh are 48 and 46 respectively.

(c) Apart from ICDS which has been approved for strengthening and restructuring, various interventions under RCH programme of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are being implemented by the Government to reduce the child mortality. These include Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna, Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram, along with Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood illness (IMNCI), Special New Born Care Units (SNCU), Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) etc.

The High Level Expert Group (HLEG) on Universal Health Coverage has recommended increasing public spending on health to at least 2.5% by the end of the Twelfth Plan and to at least 3% of GDP by 2022. The recommendations of the High Level Expert Group (HLEG) are considered by the Planning Commission during formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.