

Following these directions, all the States/UTs were addressed accordingly on 17.12.2004. The States/UTs were advised to individually file affidavit in the Supreme Court in compliance of the above orders. The Ministry further issued instructions on 20.12.2005 to States/UTs to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups and Mahila Mandals should be used, as far as possible, for buying food grains, other condiments etc., for preparation of meals at anganwadi centres and supervision/monitoring of supplementary nutrition.

Beside this, the Government of India also issued revised Feeding and Nutritional norms on 24.2.2009 detailing the mode and mechanism of SNP delivery which have been endorsed by the apex court vide their order of 22.4.2009.

Aanganwadis not having permanent buildings in MP

†2939. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Anganwadi Centres in Madhya Pradesh do not have permanent buildings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any Action Plan to allocate funds for construction of permanent buildings for Anganwadi Centres; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per information available, all the 90999 sanctioned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Madhya Pradesh have pucca buildings including 37392 AWCs in rented pucca buildings as on 30.06.2012. In addition, Government has additionally sanctioned 1231 AWCs-on-demand during 2012-13 which are being operationalised.

(c) and (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of vAWC buildings, as this was envisaged to be provided by the community, except for the North Eastern (NE) States for which financial support was being provided at a unit cost of Rs.1.75 lakh for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02.

State Governments have been requested to leverage funds under various

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

schemes like MP Local Area Development Scheme, MLA Local Area Development Scheme, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Integrated Action Plan (IAP), Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Thirteenth Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance, State Plan and other area development project for construction of AWC Buildings.

As per information received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh, 34193 AWCs buildings are sanctioned for construction under various Schemes such as RIDF-18, Thirteenth Finance Commission, BRGF, Article 275(1) of Tribal Welfare Department, IAP etc. of which construction of 22181 permanent AWC buildings have been completed.

As part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs.4.50 lakh per AWC building during Twelfth Plan period for the entire country in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State other than the NE States, where it will be at 90:10. Recently, the Ministry of Rural Development has also included construction of AWCs in the list of permissible works in Schedule I under MGNREGA.

Regulatory mechanism to keep check on orphanages

2940. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Regulatory Mechanism is in place to keep a check on Government as well as private orphanages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and nature of cases of child abuse reported in orphanages during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure a respectable life for the inmates of orphanages after achieving adulthood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] is the primary law to deal with the children in need of care and protection. Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides