

Campaign was accordingly designed by Government to make malnutrition more visible & understandable in simple languages. The campaign was rolled out with more focus on 13 States where prevalence of undernutrition among children is high including the six States Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, as covered under HUNGaMA Survey conducted by a Non-Government Organization, Naandi Foundation which came out in 2012.

The campaign has been rolled out from 28th December 2012 and is implemented in four stages in 18 different languages nationwide through television, radio, newspaper, print, outdoor publicity, digital cine and internet and also local media. The first stage was to Create Awareness about the symptoms and alarming consequences of malnutrition. The second stage was the Clarion Call to mobilize the masses to take a pledge "Malnutrition Quit India". The stage three is Action Points which explains the four critical practices that safeguard a child from malnutrition as 'ChaarBaatein'. The stage four is regarding Community using Tools/ Services and is the final stage of the campaign which will inform about the Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card and important services through programmes.

(b) Due to rapid expansion and universalisation of ICDS which was not matched with financial and manpower resources in recent years, a number of gaps and shortcoming in the scheme have been noticed, for which corrective measures were needed and which lead to the Government approving strengthening and restructuring of ICDS scheme with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) The details of the funds sanctioned and released by Government of India under ICDS scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 8157.76 cr., Rs. 9763.11 cr. and Rs. 14272.21 cr. respectively.

Children covered under ICDS scheme

4633. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children covered under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in each State of the country;

(b) the reasons for lesser coverage in certain States; and

(c) the number of new Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) proposed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the number of AWCs sanctioned by Central Government during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As on 31.1.2013, 63.50 per cent children have been covered under ICDS Scheme. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). ICDS Scheme is self selecting. States have been requested from time to time to optimize coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme.

(c) Government of Jammu and Kashmir has proposed to open 9826 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Anganwadi-on-demand in July, 2012. The Government in turn sanctioned 1000 AWCs under Anganwadi-on-demand to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir on ad-hoc basis on 22.02.2013. During the last three years, no other AWC was sanctioned to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of children (6 months - 6 years) covered
w.r.t. total child population [per AW survey register] under
ICDS Scheme as on 31st January, 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total population of Children (0-6 years) as per AW Survey register (eligible)	Children (6 months - 6 years) covered*	% Total Children (6 months - 6 years) covered* w.r.t. Total Child population (0-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
	All India	119172624	75675617	63.50%
1	Andhra Pradesh	5847463	4246456	72.62%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	226083	226083	100.00%
3	Assam	3016008	2211002	73.31%
4	Bihar	9641830	3507877	36.38%
5	Chhattisgarh	2967341	2050279	69.09%
6	Goa	120471	53302	44.24%
7	Gujarat	4119909	3119141	75.71%

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	2350192	1093843	46.54%
9	Himachal Pradesh	632696	428233	67.68%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1371983	442597	32.26%
11	Jharkhand	4436842	1997131	45.01%
12	Karnataka	5104647	3655760	71.62%
13	Kerala	2773849	885789	31.93%
14	Madhya Pradesh	8608881	6903066	80.19%
15	Maharashtra	8210474	6246244	76.08%
16	Manipur	431732	355176	82.27%
17	Meghalaya	394580	356028	90.23%
18	Mizoram	146305	128837	88.06%
19	Nagaland	285981	224700	78.57%
20	Odisha	4450093	3840061	86.29%
21	Punjab	2213785	1061498	47.95%
22	Rajasthan	9018186	2798109	31.03%
23	Sikkim	31758	19270	60.68%
24	Tamil Nadu	4228809	2780487	65.75%
25	Tripura	387186	302447	78.11%
26	Uttar Pradesh	27911918	18703190	67.01%
27	Uttarakhand	1046281	350236	33.47%
28	West Bengal	7659091	6681190	87.23%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24474	13992	57.17%

1	2	3	4	5
30	Chandigarh	84068	38514	45.81%
31	Delhi	1326521	897435	67.65%
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16958	15130	89.22%
33	Daman and Diu	9258	5739	61.99%
34	Lakshadweep	4865	4865	100.00%
35	Puducherry	72106	31910	44.25%

* received supplementary nutrition at AWCs.

Complaints regarding misuse of juvenile homes

4634. SHRI DP. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of complaints received by Government regarding the misuse of juvenile homes in the country, State-wise;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of children reported missing from the juvenile homes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to check such incidents and ensure proper working of the juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such complaint regarding misuse of juvenile homes has been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) As per the information available with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), there have been 15 cases of children reportedly missing from Observation Homes and Special Homes. As per the NCPCR, State-wise, details of children reportedly missing from Observation Homes and Special Homes during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).