

**Children suffering from malnutrition**

†1849. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that majority of children in the country is suffering from malnutrition;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to tackle the problem of malnutrition in children;

(d) whether it is fact that the schemes being run by the Government to control malnutrition are not sufficient; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (b) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in India 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% are anaemic. State-wise prevalence of underweight and anemia in children is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, and cannot be improved by a single sector alone. 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 approach to deal with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/ Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/ programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/ universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. All these schemes have potential to address and improve one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Recently Government has approved the strengthening and restructuring of ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three. The restructured and strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in three phases with focus on the 200 high burden districts for malnutrition during 2012-13; additional 200 districts in 2013-14 including districts from the special category States and NER and the remaining districts in 2014-15.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country.

***Statement***

*Prevalence of Underweight and anemia in Children below the age of five years, NFHS 3, (2005-06), – State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	children (below 5 yrs of age)	
		% Underweight	% Anemia
1	2	3	4
1	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	74.1
2	Bihar	55.9	78.0
3	Jharkhand	56.5	70.3
4	Meghalaya	48.8	64.4

1	2	3	4
5	Chhattisgarh	47.1	71.2
6	Gujarat	44.6	69.7
7	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	73.9
8	Odisha	40.7	65.0
9	Rajasthan	39.9	69.7
10	Tripura	39.6	62.9
11	Haryana	39.6	72.3
12	West Bengal	38.7	61.0
13	Uttarakhand	38.0	61.4
14	Karnataka	37.6	70.4
15	Maharashtra	37.0	63.4
16	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	54.7
17	Assam	36.4	69.6
18	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	70.8
19	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	56.9
20	Tamil Nadu	29.8	64.2
21	Delhi	26.1	57.0
22	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	58.6
23	Nagaland	25.2	NA
24	Goa	25.0	38.2
25	Punjab	24.9	66.4
26	Kerala	22.9	44.5
27	Manipur	22.1	49.1
28	Mizoram	19.9	44.2
29	Sikkim	19.7	59.2
	INDIA	42.5	69.5

**Strengthening gender responsive budgeting**

1850. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to strengthen the Gender Responsive Budgeting;
- (b) the details of allocation for Gender Budgeting during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has reviewed the implementation of Gender Budget Statement (GBS) by the Central Ministries and State Governments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof for last three years and the current year;
- (e) the details of gender disaggregated data on the number of women beneficiaries by implementation of GBS; and
- (f) the date-wise details of proposals, forwarded to Finance Ministry regarding GBS for the budget of 2013-14?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In order to strengthen the process of Gender Budgeting, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been undertaking various capacity building measures for officials of Central, State Governments and various stakeholders. A Gender Budgeting Plan scheme was launched during 2007-08 to this effect. The Ministry has developed a Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India Ministries and Departments and a Gender Budgeting Manual for Trainers. The Ministry has also developed detailed guidelines for streamlining the process of Gender Budgeting in all States and UTs and has circulated the same to the states and UTs.

(b) The allocations for women as reported in the Gender Budget Statement in the last three years are given below.

Year	Total Magnitude of Gender Budget (BE) (in Rs. crore)
2010-11	67,749.80
2011-12	78251.02
2012-13	88142.80

Source: Ministry of Finance, Expenditure Budget, Volume I.