

Impact of nutrition programmes on women and children

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

(a) whether the Central Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study to assess the impact of different nutrition programmes on women and children in the rural and tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the ongoing schemes to address the nutritional issues of rural women and children along with the achievement made thereunder during each of the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) For data on nutrition indicators, Government undertakes surveys such as National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and District Level Household Survey (DLHS) through Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) provides State wise data and the last NFHS survey was in 2005-06. As per the NFHS-3 in 2005-06, country has 42.5% children under 5 years as underweight. The rate of malnutrition has declined from 42.7% in 1988-99 (NFHS-2) to 40.4% in 2005-06 (NFHS-3) for children below 3 years of age. State-wise prevalence of underweight children along with prevalence in rural and tribal population is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) The approach in dealing 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 and is implementing several schemes/programmes 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 Scheme 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. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

The main schemes/programmes of Ministry of Women and Child Development which have a bearing on the nutritional status includes the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. ICDS Scheme has since been universalised with effect from 2008-09. The total number of sanctioned Projects are 7076 and Anganwadi centres (including Mini AWCs and Anganwadi on demand) are 13.71 lakhs. Against this there are 7025 operational projects and 13.31 lakh operational AWCs as on January 2013. The services are currently availed by 927.65 lakh beneficiaries which include 746.81 lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 180.84 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers. The beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition increased from 959.47 lakh in 2010-11 to 972.49 lakh in 2011-12.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or Sabla provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years (with a focus on out-of-school AGs) in 205 districts on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components i.e. Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 100.77 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 88.49 lakhs so far.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010, is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 53 selected districts. The beneficiaries in 2011-12 were 3.05 lakhs and during 2012-13 are 3.76 lakhs so far.

Statement

*Percentage Under Weight Children (under age of 5 yrs.) State-wise
Overall, Rural and in Scheduled Tribes NFHS-3 (2005-06)*

| Sl. No. | State | Rural | ST | Overall |
|---------|-------------------|-------|------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 34.8 | 41.5 | 32.5 |
| 2 | Assam | 37.1 | 18.2 | 36.4 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 36.3 | 29.6 | 32.5 |
| 4 | Bihar | 57.0 | - | 55.9 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 50.2 | 52.8 | 47.1 |
| 6 | Delhi | 22.5 | - | 26.1 |
| 7 | Goa | 31.6 | 43.9 | 25.0 |
| 8 | Gujarat | 47.9 | 64.5 | 44.6 |
| 9 | Haryana | 41.3 | - | 39.6 |
| 10 | Himachal Pradesh | 37.8 | 25.0 | 36.5 |
| 11 | Jammu and Kashmir | 27.9 | 35.7 | 25.6 |
| 12 | Jharkhand | 60.7 | 64.3 | 56.5 |
| 13 | Karnataka | 41.1 | 41.9 | 37.6 |
| 14 | Kerala | 26.4 | - | 22.9 |
| 15 | Madhya Pradesh | 62.7 | 71.4 | 60.0 |
| 16 | Maharashtra | 41.6 | 53.2 | 37.0 |
| 17 | Manipur | 23.3 | 24.2 | 22.1 |
| 18 | Meghalaya | 50.3 | 48.5 | 48.8 |
| 19 | Mizoram | 24.1 | - | 19.9 |
| 20 | Nagaland | 26.6 | 23.0 | 25.2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|---------------|------|------|------|
| 21 | Odisha | 42.3 | 54.4 | 40.7 |
| 22 | Punjab | 26.8 | - | 24.9 |
| 23 | Rajasthan | 42.5 | 46.8 | 39.9 |
| 24 | Sikkim | 19.4 | 18.0 | 19.7 |
| 25 | Tamil Nadu | 32.1 | - | 29.8 |
| 26 | Tripura | 40.8 | 36.5 | 39.6 |
| 27 | Uttar Pradesh | 44.1 | 61.2 | 42.4 |
| 28 | Uttarakhand | 42.1 | 50.4 | 38.0 |
| 29 | West Bengal | 42.2 | 59.7 | 38.7 |
| | INDIA | 45.6 | 54.5 | 42.5 |

Status of women's economic empowerment

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

(a) the latest statistical details of the women's economic empowerment status in the country;

(b) the details of Government schemes for economic empowerment of women in the country;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment/survey of number of women that have been benefitted from the schemes being implemented for economic empowerment of rural women in the country;

(d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) According to National Sample Survey 64th Round (2009-10), the workforce participation rate of females in rural sector was 26.1 and in urban sector, it was 13.8. Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for women's