

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for urban areas on 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to make cities clean in all 4,041 statutory towns. The programme primarily aims at creating improved sanitation infrastructure through provision of individual, public and community toilets and solid waste management facilities, awareness generation among citizens and strengthening of urban local bodies to fulfil these objectives.

### **Child marriages in India**

2988. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards recent media reports suggesting India holding second place in child marriage cases after Bangladesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the effective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There is no such information on the report with the Ministry of Women and Child Development about such report. However, the Government is fully aware about the incidence of Child Marriages in the country. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Further, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage by coordinated efforts on *Akha Teej* – the traditional day for such marriages; Advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about the issue of Child Marriage etc. also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women and to bring to the centre stage issues such as child marriage. Through the Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women which also includes the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.

### **Dietary Allowance for children**

2989. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that there is still gap between Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Diet Intake (ADI) in the country because of which holistic development of children below 6 years of age is lacking, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) details of the steps taken by the Government to tide over this gap?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, the Dietary surveys conducted by National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau, Indian Council of Medical Research, Hyderabad reveal that there is a gap in some of the nutrients intake through the regular diet against the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for the children 1-6 years in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government of India and the respective State Governments have been implementing several direct and indirect health and nutrition intervention programmes including Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to combat child undernutrition.

Under the ICDS scheme, in order to bridge the gap between RDA and ADI, supplementary nutrition is provided through the Anganwadi Centres, the beneficiaries are provided Supplementary Nutrition, in accordance with Guidelines issued by Government of India on 24.02.2009. As per this guideline the supplementary food may be fortified with essential micronutrients (energy and protein excluded) with 50% RDA level per beneficiary per day. The nutritional norms for supplementary nutrition provided to the children up to the age of 6 years are as below:

Age group	Type of food	Calories (kcal.)	Protein (g)
Children 6 Months to 3 years	Take Home Ration (THR) in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food.	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	THR in small frequent meals to the child.	800	20-25
Children 3 to 6 years	1. Morning snack 2. Hot cooked meal	500	12-15
Severely under-weight children	1. Morning snack. 2. Hot cooked meal. 3. Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as THR.	800	20-25

In order to assess the quality of supplementary nutrition being provided under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), Food and Nutrition Board in collaboration with States/UTs is entrusted with the task of carrying out periodic checks and analysis for quality and nutritive value with respect to the nutritional norms.

**Statement**

*Median Nutrient Intakes of 1-6 year rural children in 10 States of India*

Sl. No.	Nutrient	Median Nutrient Intake (per day/child)	Recommended Dietary Allowance (per day/ child)	Gap in the Daily Nutrient Intake (per day/child)	Deficit (% of RDA)
1.	Protein (g)	23.8	18.4	Nil	Nil
2.	Total Fat (g)	13.4	26	12.6	48.5
3.	Energy (k cal)	883	1205	322	26.7
4.	Calcium (mg)	182	600	418	69.7
5.	Iron (mg)	5.9	11	5.1	46.4
6.	Vitamin A (µg)	67.5	400	332.5	83.1
7.	Thiamine (mg)	0.6	0.6	Nil	Nil
8.	Riboflavin (mg)	0.4	0.7	0.3	42.9
9.	Niacin (mg)	6.2	9.5	3.3	34.7
10.	Vitamin C (mg)	12	40	28	70.0
11.	Folic Acid (µg)	60	90	30	33.3

Source: NNMB Rural Surveys (2011-12): NNMB Technical Report No. 26

**Nirbhaya centres currently operational in the country**

2990. SHRI AHMED PATEL:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

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

- the number of Nirbhaya centres currently operational in the country;
- the reasons for falling short of the targeted 600 centres; and
- the detailed timeline, budget and implementation roadmap for the opening of these centres?