

low income and poverty. Therefore, in order to address this problem, the Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country. This Ministry is implementing several schemes/programs such as Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

(d) and (e) The Restructured and Strengthened ICDS Scheme has already been rolled out to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and meet administrative and operational challenges. Roll out of Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has taken place as per the following schedule:

- (i) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (ii) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2013*) including districts from special category States and NER;
- (iii) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (*i.e. w.e.f. 1.4.2014*).

A special focus has been given to children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers, which is the critical period, including other key features including care and nutrition counseling services, care of severely underweight children, a provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counselor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counseling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker, and improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision.

Under the restructured ICDS, Government has revised the cost of supplementary nutrition for different category of beneficiaries after strengthening and restructuring of ICDS. The revised rates are ₹ 9.00 per beneficiary per day for severely malnourished children.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

329. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has selected certain districts for implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme at village, block and district level;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to adopt a multi-sectoral approach for success of the scheme by changing people's mindset and social behaviour?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Government has identified 100 districts on the basis of low Child Sex Ratio (CSR) as per Census 2011 covering all States/UTs as a pilot with at least one district in each State. The list of selected 100 districts are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is for promoting survival, protection and education of girl child. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. There are focussed intervention and multi-sectoral action in 100 districts. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births;
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Ensure universal enrolment of girls; Achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

Statement*List of Gender Critical Districts Covering All States and
UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	India		927	918
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	937	945
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
4.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
5.	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
9.	Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
10.	Goa	North Goa	938	939
11.	Gujarat	Surat	859	835
		Mehsana	801	842
		Gandhinagar	816	847
		Ahmedabad	835	857
		Rajkot	854	862
12.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
		Jhajjar	801	782
		Rewari	811	787
		Sonipat	788	798
		Ambala	782	810
		Kurukshetra	771	818
		Rohtak	799	820
23.		Karnal	809	824

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Yamunanagar	806	826
		Kaithal	791	828
		Bhiwani	841	832
		Panipat	809	837
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
		Pulwama	1046	829
		Kathua	847	831
		Badgam	963	832
		Anantnag	977	841
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
16.	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
17.	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
18.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
		Gwalior	853	840
		Bhind	832	843
		Datia	874	856
20.	Maharashtra	Bid	894	807
		Jalgaon	880	842
		Ahmadnagar	884	852
		Buldana	908	855
		Aurangabad	890	858
		Washim	918	863
		Kolhapur	839	863
		Osmanabad	894	867

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Sangli	851	867
		Jalna	903	870
21.	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
22.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
23.	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
24.	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
25.	NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
		North West	857	865
		East	865	871
		West	859	872
		North	886	873
26.	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
27.	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
28.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
		Gurdaspur	789	821
		Amritsar	792	826
		Muktsar	811	831
		Mansa	782	836
		Patiala	776	837
		Sangrur	784	840
		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
		Barnala	792	843
		Firozpur	822	847
29.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	863	837
		Sikar	885	848
		Karauli	873	852

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
		Ganganagar	850	854
		Dhaulpur	860	857
		Jaipur	899	861
		Dausa	906	865
		Alwar	887	865
		Bharatpur	879	869
		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
30.	Sikkim	North District	995	929
31.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
32.	Telangana	Hyderabad	943	914
33.	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
34.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
		Ghaziabad	854	850
		Meerut	857	852
		Bulandshahr	867	854
		Agra	866	861
		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
		Jhansi	886	866
		Mathura	872	870
35	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	902	816
		Champawat	934	873
36.	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Amendment in the Disability Act

*330. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to amend the existing Disability Act, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;