

(b) whether any enquiry or probe has been initiated against officials of the juvenile homes for negligence and/or dereliction of duty in these cases; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken a review or audit of the conditions of living for inmates in juvenile homes across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) Government has taken note of some reports of instances of juveniles escaping from correctional facilities and care and protection homes. The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including homes of various types set up under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) are administered by the respective State Governments/ UTs, who are required to take action against officials of these CCIs for negligence and/or dereliction of duty.

(c) Section 34(3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all institutions housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care for the services provided for children in these Homes. The primary responsibility of implementing the provisions of JJ Act lies with the States/ UTs. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been urging the States/UTs from time to time to take measures for effective implementation of the JJ Act such as registration of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) as per provisions of the Act, setting up of statutory structures *viz.* Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards, forming of inspection committees.

#### **Malnutrition among children**

†1746. SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO:

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI:

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

(a) whether children in the country have fallen victim to malnutrition during the year 2013-14 and 2014-15;

(b) if so, the names of States where children have fallen victim to malnutrition and the number of malnourished children, State-wise; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether help has been provided to the State where children have fallen victim to malnourishment?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) The data of malnutrition is captured under National surveys and as per the last National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5 per cent of the children under 5 years of age are underweight. The State-wise detail of malnutrition among children as per NFHS-3 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, as per information received from States/ UTs for the years 2013-14 (ending 31.3.2014), 2014-15 (as on 31.12.2014) compared to 2012-13 (ending 31.3.2013), the nutritional status of children under ICDS Scheme is as under:

Year ending	Normal	Moderately under-nourished/ Grade-I & II	Severely under-nourished/ Grade-III & IV	Total weight/ measured	% Normal
31.03.2013	54971699	24345139	2720660	82037498	67.01%
31.03.2014	59019498	21184762	1313991	81518251	72.40%
31.12.2014	61384021	18888865	1261226	81534112	75.29%

It may be seen that during the above period, % normal children has increased from 67.01% as on 31.3.2013 to 75.29% as on 31.12.2014 *i.e.* there is a reduction in moderately/severely underweight children (0-6 years) under ICDS Scheme by 8.28%.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the ICDS Scheme, National Health Mission, 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, National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect related to Nutrition.

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by all the State Governments/ UT Administrations through Anganwadi Centres across the country. The scheme aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers, including rural women and children, by providing a package of services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school non-formal education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health check-up and (vi) Referral services through Anganwadi Centers at grassroots level.

Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI) and are provided to children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers for 300 days in a year. Under the scheme, nutritious food is provided in the form of (i) Morning Snack, (ii) Hot Cooked Meal and (iii) Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as Take Home Ration (THR) by States/UTs as per the nutrition norms as under:

Sl.No.	Category	(per beneficiary per day)		Rate per day / child (Rupees)
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	
1.	Children (6-72 months)	500	12-15	6
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	800	20-25	9
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	600	18-20	7

The States / UTs having severely mal-nourished children are provided financial assistance at higher rate of supplementary nutrition (*i.e.* ₹ 9/-) per mal-nourished child per day at the existing applicable cost sharing ratio.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise prevalence of undernutrition in children, NFHS 3 (2005-06)*

Sl.No	State	Undernutrition Children ( 6-59 months) %
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
2.	Assam	36.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	55.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1
6.	Delhi	26.1
7.	Goa	25.0
8.	Gujarat	44.6
9.	Haryana	39.6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
12.	Jharkhand	56.5
13.	Karnataka	37.6
14.	Kerala	22.9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
16.	Maharashtra	37.0
17.	Manipur	22.1
18.	Meghalaya	48.8
19.	Mizoram	19.9
20.	Nagaland	25.2
21.	Odisha	40.7
22.	Punjab	24.9
23.	Rajasthan	39.9
24.	Sikkim	19.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8
26.	Tripura	39.6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0
29.	West Bengal	38.7
	INDIA	42.5