

products to person below the age of 18 years and in places within 100 metres radius from the outer boundary of an institution of education, which includes school colleges and institutions of higher learning established or recognized by an appropriate authority. Also the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985 lays down that a controlled substance shall be sold after the buyer establishes his identity and upon a declaration made about the purpose for which the controlled substance is being purchased.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10 for children in difficult circumstances including children who are victims of substance abuse. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes, including, Shelter Homes, Open shelters etc. These Homes provide *inter-alia*, shelter, food, education, medical attention, vocational training, counselling, etc. to such children so that they can ultimately reintegrate into the mainstream society.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts which is inclusive for all sections of the society.

#### **Anaemia among children and women**

477. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of children and women have been reported to be anaemic in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to make fortification of daily food items mandatory in order to bring down the number of anaemic children and women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI) : (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 3 (2005-06), 69.5 per cent of under-five children and 55.3 per cent of women (15-49 years) are anaemic in India.

Nutritional anaemia is the most common type of anaemia; this mainly includes iron, folate and Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiencies. The most common cause of anaemia among women and children is iron deficiency due to low dietary intake, poor iron and folic acid intake, poor bioavailability of iron in phytate fibre-rich Indian diet and infections such as malaria, hook worm infestations. State-wise details of the prevalence of anaemia as per NFHS -3 among children and women are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government has issued guidelines under Integrated Child Development Services scheme of the Ministry implemented by States/UTs which includes provision of supplementary food fortified with essential micronutrients (energy and protein excluded) with 50% Recommended Dietary Allowances per beneficiary per day. Further, bi-weekly Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for children 6 months to 5 years and weekly IFA for children 6-10 years, adolescents and women in reproductive age is undertaken. Pregnant women receive IFA for 100 days and the same is repeated post partum as well.

***Statement***

*State/UT -wise prevalence of Anaemia among children and women  
as per National Family Health Survey - 3, 2005 - 06*

(Figures in %)			
Sl. No.	State / UT	Prevalence of anaemia among children (6–59 months)	Prevalence of anaemia among women (15–49 years)
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	69.5	55.3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70.8	62.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	50.6
4.	Assam	69.6	69.5
5.	Bihar	78.0	67.4
6.	Chandigarh	NA	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	71.2	57.5

1	2	3	4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA
9.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA
10.	Delhi	57	44.3
11.	Goa	38.2	38.0
12.	Gujarat	69.7	55.3
13.	Haryana	72.3	56.1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54.7	43.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58.6	52.1
16.	Jharkhand	70.3	69.5
17.	Karnataka	70.4	51.5
18.	Kerala	44.5	32.8
19.	Lakshadweep	NA	NA
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74.1	56.0
21.	Maharashtra	63.4	48.4
22.	Manipur	41.1	35.7
23.	Meghalaya	64.4	47.2
24.	Mizoram	44.2	38.6
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA
26.	Odisha	65.0	61.2
27.	Puducherry	NA	NA
28.	Punjab	66.4	38.0
29.	Rajasthan	69.7	53.1
30.	Sikkim	59.2	60.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	64.2	53.2
32.	Tripura	62.9	65.1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	73.9	49.9
34.	Uttarakhand	61.4	55.2
35.	West Bengal	61.0	63.2