(a) the number of temporary electricity connection provided in the D Block of Shyam Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi till today;

(b) the details of scheme for electrification of C and D Block of Shyam Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi;

(c) the number of application from D Block of Shyam Vihar, Najafgarh, Delhi pending for electric connections; and

(d) what other urban facilities Government is proposing to provide in the above area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The subject matter pertains to Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and not the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

Department of Power, GNCTD has informed that BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL) has not received any application for temporary connection in D Block, Shyam Vihar, Phase-2, Najafgarh, Delhi till 11.12.2015.

(b) GNCTD has informed that a proposal from BRPL has been received by them for releasing of funds to the tune of ₹ 2.07 crore for electrification of D Block, Shyam Vihar, Delhi.

(c) GNCTD has informed that there are 12 such applications with BRPL.

(d) Providing urban facilities in this area are the responsibility of the concerned agencies of GNCTD and South Delhi Municipal Corporation.

**Identification of malnourished children in Assam and Uttar Pradesh**

2232. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether severely malnourished children are identified under consolidated child development project;

(b) if so, the procedure adopted to identify them and the manner to ensure that the personnel employed to check malnutrition are capable of this task;

(c) number of children died due to malnutrition in Assam and Uttar Pradesh in last two years and in current year and names of the nutrients found deficient ion severely malnourished children and the numbers of such children; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The remedial measures taken for these severely malnourished children and number of children whose improvement have been seen in their level of malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Growth Charts have been prescribed at the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) to record the weight for age data on malnutrition of children (0-6 years), ever since the inception of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. AWCs are provided with weighing scales to weigh the children (0-6 years). Identified severely malnourished children (those placed in grade III and IV), are also referred to medical services. Ministry of Women and Child Development adopted Weight for Age World Health Organisation (WHO) Standards and has revised Growth Monitoring Chart which describe how children should grow. The New Growth Chart has three coloured tracks rather than the earlier classification lines of Normal, Grade I, Grade II, Grade III, and Grade IV. In the New Growth Chart, Grade I and Grade II have been merged and shown as a yellow track and children who are plotted in this track would be termed as moderately underweight. Below the yellow track there in an orange track which comprise Grade III and Grade IV children and they would now be termed as severely underweight children. The children in the green track and above are all normal children. The weight of a Girl and a Boy of same age differs slightly therefore separate growth charts for boys and girls have been introduced in ICDS. Anganwadi Workers are given job training/ refresher training through Anganwadi Training Centers (AWTCs) which include topic on filling up of Growth Charts for children at AWCs.

(c) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem and is not a direct cause of death but contributes to mortality and morbidity by reducing resistance to infections.

Severely mal-nourished children are often deficient in Vitamin A, Zinc, Iron, Folic Acid, Copper and selenium.

(d) Under ICDS Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI) as per the nutritional norms prescribed to the States/UTs. Severely malnourished children are provided with food supplement containing 800 Kcal (300 more than that provided to normal children) of energy and 20-25 g protein (8-10 g more than that provided to normal children). The number of children weigh/ measured is as under:

| Year ending | Normal | Moderately under-nourished/ Grade-I and II | Severely under-nourished/ Grade-III and IV | Total weigh/ measured | % Normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | | | | | |
| 31.03.2013 | 1151549 | 344889 | 10551 | 1506989 | 76.41% |
| 30.09.2015 | 2183222 | 457811 | 470099 | 3111132 | 70.17% |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | | | |
| 31.03.2013 | 9811093 | 5838441 | 59248 | 15708782 | 62.46% |
| 30.09.2015 | 13672299 | 5164492 | 165336 | 19002127 | 71.95% |

It may be seen that the out of children weigh at the AWCs in Assam, number of normal children have increased from 1151549 as on 31.3.2013 to 2183222 as on 30.09.2015. Similarly, out of children weigh at the AWCs in Uttar Pradesh, number of normal children have increased from 9811093 as on 31.3.2013 to 13672299 as on 30.09.2015.

**Schemes of compensation to acid attack victims**

2233. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme to provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation to victims of acid attacks in country;

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

(c) if not, the time needed to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) The compensation part of the rehabilitation of victims of violence including Acid Attack is governed by provision of Section 357A of the Code of Criminal Procedure which states that every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government shall prepare a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim of crime. So far 24 states and 7 UTs have formulated the Victim Compensation Scheme.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus fund of ₹ 200 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund. As per the Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme (CVCS), the State Governments