

होगी। Colleges are required to have industrial tie-up for practical apprenticeship. इन तीनों-चारों मुकामों पर काम चल रहा है and this is a very important step which we want to take it forward.

Women and children affected by nutrition deficiency

*49. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per various news reports there are large number of women and children affected by nutrition deficiency in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet this challenge;

(c) the details of funds released for different women and child development schemes during the last two years, State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any schemes to improve the situation and to get rid of this problem in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Nutrition deficiency is one of the causes under-nutrition amongst women and children. The level of under-nutrition, wasting and stunting is measured through periodical surveys conducted by National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, etc.

According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48% are stunted, 19.8% are wasted and 69.5 % of under-five children are anaemic. Among women in the age group of 15-49 years, 35.6% have BMI less than 18.5 and 55.3% are anaemic in the country.

However, as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in underweight among children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-3 to 29.4%, stunting from 48% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.1% in RSoC.

(b) to (d) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition

and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address one or other aspects related to nutrition.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

Additionally, the Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry, through its regional field units, is engaged in conducting training programmes in nutrition, in addition to generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media.

The main aim of all these activities is to improve nutritional outcomes and bring down the level of malnutrition in the country especially amongst women and children.

The details of funds released for different women and child development schemes during the last two years, State/UT-wise is at given in Statement I to III, respectively.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No of districts covered	Funds released (₹ in lakh)	
			2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3,004.65	1502.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.49	20.74
3.	Assam	2	1,744.74	872.38
4.	Bihar	2	4,862.81	2431.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	859.86	429.94
6.	Goa	1	164.30	82.16
7.	Gujarat	2	1,504.88	1090.90
8.	Haryana	1	-	171.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	295.19	537.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	522.38	261.20

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	2	-	17.32
12.	Karnataka	2	-	894.95
13.	Kerala	1	934.59	515.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3,627.44	2358.21
15.	Maharashtra	2	2,838.51	1419.26
16.	Manipur	1	-	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	-	26.96
18.	Mizoram	1	19.39	9.70
19.	Nagaland	1	56.90	28.46
20.	Odisha	2	1,796.57	1606.61
21.	Punjab	2	-	33.10
22.	Rajasthan	2	3,640.40	1820.20
23.	Sikkim	1	24.12	12.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2,241.40	1837.75
25.	Telangana	1	1,877.78	938.90
26.	Tripura	1	209.70	479.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	47.64
28.	Uttarakhand	1	570.58	1182.74
29.	West Bengal	2	3,016.90	1508.46
30.	Delhi	2	371.42	929.70
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	44.35	72.67
32.	Puducherry	1	24.58	29.50
33.	Chandigarh	1	-	162.37
34.	Daman and Diu	1	18.70	9.36
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	5.64
36.	Lakshadweep	1	-	0.00
TOTAL		53	34,313.63	23346.96

Statement-II

Consolidated details indicating State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (General), SNP and training] during last two years 2014-15 and 2015-16

		(₹ in lakhs)	
Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
		Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	68818.48
2.	Bihar	116266.84	102372.56
3.	Chhattisgarh	51703.52	51151.54
4.	Goa	2617.25	1228.04
5.	Gujarat	48886.15	64185.05
6.	Haryana	31158.68	16081.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	19507.32
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	27362.65
9.	Jharkhand	46904.30	46217.72
10.	Karnataka	82856.77	96394.53
11.	Kerala	24726.35	28554.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	122544.60	108673.52
13.	Maharashtra	90781.88	104166.66
14.	Odisha	87511.73	65643.69
15.	Punjab	25893.06	13689.39
16.	Rajasthan	73992.88	49851.78
17.	Tamil Nadu	67902.29	63744.93
18.	Uttarakhand	20165.67	35710.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	281398.92
20.	West Bengal	97578.85	79465.80
21.	Telangana	46057.10	37918.23
22.	Delhi	17855.94	13775.25
23.	Puducherry	1275.34	1673.27
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	891.78	1421.03

1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	996.18	1420.25
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281.31	210.97
27.	Daman and Diu	195.77	133.55
28.	Lakshadweep	138.16	155.91
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	15557.38	12923.23
30.	Assam	103517.50	92972.20
31.	Manipur	14929.58	10267.27
32.	Meghalaya	14357.78	12418.60
33.	Mizoram	5695.57	5371.93
34.	Nagaland	12202.63	8796.00
35.	Sikkim	2998.60	2022.73
36.	Tripura	14074.26	18194.62
	TOTAL	1657730.84	1543893.15

Statement-III*States/UTs-wise funds released under Sabla in 2014-15 and 2015-16*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
		Released	Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	805.48	675.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.31	35.85
3.	Assam	925.63	817.44
4.	Bihar	6458.23	838.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	3996.71	1779.82
6.	Goa	236.44	337.91
7.	Gujarat	2270.30	2076.45
8.	Haryana	717.99	713.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	532.71	909.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	238.78	123.59
11.	Jharkhand	806.22	0.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	4265.69	3025.53
13.	Kerala	405.68	1023.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7147.91	8278.27
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	1531.25
16.	Manipur	21.15	95.82
17.	Meghalaya	296.92	194.42
18.	Mizoram	84.75	72.45
19.	Nagaland	149.21	155.90
20.	Odisha	3528.36	3477.67
21.	Punjab	0.00	814.70
22.	Rajasthan	4301.48	3275.09
23.	Sikkim	55.99	34.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	3797.24	4131.91
25.	Telangana	1144.78	1144.78
26.	Tripura	570.65	370.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14642.59	8823.48
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92.19	43.26
31.	Chhandigarh	7.78	14.01
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	12.64
34.	Delhi	604.32	216.41
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	9.18
36.	Puducherry	20.62	16.62
TOTAL		58175.09	45070.07

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने 'ख' से 'घ' तक यह कहा है कि कुपोषण की प्रकृति जटिल, बहु-आयामी तथा पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी चलने वाली है, जिसके लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्र से उपाय और समन्वय आवश्यक है। दूसरे ही पन्ने पर, मैंने जो सवाल किया है, उसके जवाब में लिखा है कि 2014-15 और 2015-16 में IGMSY का जो बजट है, वह 34,313 लाख से 23,346 लाख कर दिया गया है और ICDS में 16 लाख 57 हजार से 15 लाख 43 हजार कर दिया गया है। उसी तरह से सबला स्कीम के

अन्तर्गत भी उन्होंने 2014-15 से 2015-16 में बजट बहुत कम कर दिया है। एक तरफ आप पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी की बात कह रही हैं और यह कह रही हैं कि इसके लिए बहुत ही long term काम करना पड़ेगा, जो हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने किया था और इसका बजट 55 हजार करोड़ तक लेकर गई थी, लेकिन आपके आने के बाद, इस सरकार ने इसका बजट बहुत कम कर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बच्चों के मध्याह्न आहार के लिए और जो बाकी सब चीजों हैं, खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में मेराड, थाणे, नासिक हैं, वहां पर यह प्रॉब्लम बहुत बड़ी है। क्या आपने इसके लिए कुछ बजट बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया है?

श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधी: सर, हमारा बजट घटा नहीं है। In fact, in the last few days, we have received ₹ 10,000 crores more. When your Government left, you were feeding children at ₹ 4; we increased it immediately to ₹ 6 and, now we have got permission to increase it to ₹ 10. So, we will be increasing the feeding to check malnutrition.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने जो 4 रुपए से 6 रुपए बढ़ाने की बात कही, उसके बारे में उनको inflation का रेट भी देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हाल ही में मुम्बई के हाई कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया है कि ICDS में जो पैसा आता है, बच्चों के लिए जो पैसा आता है, उसमें 12 हजार करोड़ का घोटाला हुआ है, जिसकी निविदा रद्द कर दी गई है और वहां पर जो मिनिस्ट्री है, वहां पर बीजेपी की गवर्नमेंट है, उससे उसने कहा है कि यह सब चेंज कर दो, रद्द कर दो और दूसरा निकालो। इस स्कीम में जो पैसा हम यहां से देते हैं, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस प्रणाली को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए सोच रही है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I will be grateful if she would send me the details. However, what I want to say is that the entire Government is deeply concerned with the situation of malnutrition. While it is falling, it is not falling fast enough. Therefore, the Prime Minister has instituted a National Nutrition Mission, and under that Mission, there is a convergence of three or more Ministries headed or led by my Ministry. But the purpose of this exercise is to increase and make the food quality much better; to increase the amount for it; to see that it is distributed properly; and to see that the *Anganwadis*, who have been responsible all these years for giving the food and, perhaps, have failed in their duties, are monitored very strictly now. We also have 14 lakh *Anganwadis*. This year, we are building 70 thousand more in a convergence with MNREGA and States. So, the idea is to attack the problem of malnutrition from many sides. We have increased, for instance, *SABLA*, which feeds adolescent girls. We have put it into 205 districts. Under the *Matritva Sahyog Yojana*, a pilot project is now coming up, in which we are giving conditional cash deliveries to 53 districts. The entire Mission is now being worked out between the Ministries, and before 15th August, you will see its shape taking place.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधी: मैंने जवाब दे दिया है। See, procurement is a State subject. If she can just give me the details of this, I would be happy to look into it.

MS. ANU AGA: Sir, if we want to fight malnourishment, is it possible to serve unpolished rice in the mid-day meals because polished rice just fills the stomach without providing any nutritional value. It takes a little long to cook the unpolished rice, but it has a great impact to fight malnutrition.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I agree with Ms. Aga that it is not just polished or unpolished rice, I have actually written to the Consumer Affairs Ministry if we could introduce millets into the PDS system. If we could have millets, which I am sure you all agree, it would be better because it is environmentally better; it takes less water to grow and they grow in poor areas; and, it would be very good for the children to have millets. So, I have already written to the Consumer Affairs Minister, and I am sure that it is under consideration.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो कुपोषित महिलाएं एवं बच्चे हैं, उनमें किस वर्ग की महिलाएं ज्यादा हैं। एससी/एसटी, अल्पसंख्यक और पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं का क्या-क्या आंकड़ा है? क्या आपने इस पर कभी कोई सर्वे करवाया है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, obviously, this applies more to the poor people because there are many factors that go into malnourishment and it is not just the lack of food, but it is also bad drinking water, worms, the resultant diarrhea, and a whole host of things that go into creating malnourishment. So, obviously, the affected will be poorer people, and that is why we are targeting them in the National Nutrition Mission.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, if we see the hon. Minister's answer, the fact remains that 2005-06 Survey and 2013-14 Survey, sort of, reflect the implementation during the UPA regime. We had successfully reduced the underweight children from 42.5 per cent to 29.4 per cent, and stunting from 48 per cent to 38.7 per cent. This happened because of the targeted scheme and funding to the State Governments.

Sir, as my colleague, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has mentioned, in the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), there is a reduction, from 2014-15 to 2015-16, of ₹ 10,967 crores. This is your answer. In the 'ICDS', the reduction is of ₹ 1,439 crores. In the 'SABLA', the reduction is of ₹ 131 crores. It is part of your answer. If you add these three, the reduction is of ₹ 12,537 crores in a single year. Now, hon. Minister has said that ₹ 10,000 crores have been added. Sir, the Budget that we have passed clearly shows reduction in the allocation for your Ministry. From where has this amount of ₹ 10,000 crore come, would you kindly explain?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, the Finance Commission had allocated a certain amount of money and a much larger amount of money to the States, and this is being given to the States on the condition that they will apply it here. So, in actual fact, there has been no reduction at all. In fact, with our recent increase, we are putting more money into this.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, in the Budget... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a correct answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is what I am saying. It is a fact that in the Budget passed for the year 2016-17, and earlier also, there has been a substantial decrease in the allocation to your Ministry. We are batting for you, Madam. I would like you to kindly respond and prevail upon the hon. Prime Minister to allocate more funds to your Ministry.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, if a Central scheme *...(Interruptions)...* These are all Central schemes. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The State Government... How can it serve the purpose? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I thank you for your support. As a matter of fact, the Prime Minister is so concerned that he has already, on his own, without your help, started the National Nutrition Mission, and we have been working very hard. If we have increased it from ₹ 4 to ₹ 10, it means that there has been an allocation of money, which is substantially more. However, you are right that it looks as if it has been cut, but that is because the Finance Commission has put that money for exactly the same purpose to be dealt with through the States. The State's allocation.. *...(Interruptions)...* Listen to me. The State's allocation used to be 50 per cent. Now, the State's share is 60 per cent. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Centrally-funded scheme *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This question is over now. If there is an inaccuracy, you take it up. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Centrally-funded scheme *...(Interruptions)...* That is where the Budgetary allocations are made. This is not the correct answer. The fact is that... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I think, you must... *...(Interruptions)...* Please ensure proper replies. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Budget allocations have been reduced. *...(Interruptions)...* That too, of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Sahib,... *...(Interruptions)...* There is a way to go about it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is inadequate, then, you raise it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a correct answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Implementation of New Education Policy

*50. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented the New Education Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the major changes made in the new policy and the highlights of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultation process.

The Ministry had constituted a 5-member Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy on 31st October 2015 under the Chairmanship of Shri T. S. R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India, with NUEPA as its Secretariat. The Committee submitted its Report on the 27th May, 2016 and the same can be accessed from the website of NUEPA at <http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf>.

After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and these can be accessed on the MHRD website at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/