Indira Gandhi Matri Shyog Yojana (IGMSY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Funds released (Rupees in lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>1456.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>859.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>429.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) No, Sir. The State Government procures Ready to Eat Food from Women Self Help Groups from the year 2009. No other agency is engaged for distribution of Supplementary Nutrition.

c) Does not arise.

Districts selected for implementation of 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme

2716. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected for implementation of the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme, and details of the achievements so far;

(b) whether Government proposes to extend this scheme to more districts, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has partnered with any NGO for the implementation of this scheme, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNARAJ): (a) and (b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is being implemented in 161 Gender Critical Districts covering all States and UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR). Since the overall objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child, this requires long-term attitudinal change. The Scheme is at a nascent stage of implementation and it is too early to assess its impact at this stage. However, scheme has been received well and in the last one and half years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Departments of WCD, Health and Education. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground.
(c) No, Sir. However, individuals, institutions and NGOs have come forward to align their programmes with BBBP. We have provided them logo support without any financial implication from the Ministry.

**Extension of maternity benefit under IGMSY**

2717. SHRINARENDRAKUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry would consider to extend the maternity benefit under "Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)" to 28 other districts of Odisha apart from Baragarh and Sundargarh District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): Yes, Sir. The scheme is to be expanded in all the districts of the country, including Odisha, in phased manner.

**Survey of children living in juvenile homes**

2718. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children, convicted for crimes in juvenile homes who are addicted to drugs/alcohol, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has conducted any study/survey of children living in Juvenile homes to understand their behaviour; and

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by Government on the findings so as to de-addict the juveniles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The information regarding the percentage of children, convicted for crimes in juvenile homes who are addicted to drugs/alcohol, State/Union Territory-wise is not maintained centrally in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that a study commissioned by NCPCR on "Assessment of pattern, profile and correlates of Substance Use among Children in India", was conducted by National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC) of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in the year 2012-13, covering 135 cities/towns across 27 States and 2 UTs with a sample size of 4024 substance-using children. The sample also included street children or adolescents who accessed the institutional services provided by NGOs.