

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	No. of Hostels
30.	Chandigarh	07
31.	Delhi	20
34.	Puducherry	04
TOTAL UTs		31
ALL INDIA TOTAL		930
<b>Hostels in rented premises</b>		
1.	Rajasthan	01
2.	Maharashtra	03
TOTAL (As on 6.02.2017)		934

#### **Nutritional intake of mothers**

946. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of declining nutritional intake of pregnant women and new born children among various parts of rural India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken measures to increase the nutritional intake of mothers and new born children through introduction of alternative food sources other than pulses;

(c) if so, the details thereof including whether food supplements are given based on dietary preferences;

(d) whether measures have been taken to collect information on nutritional levels and food intake post the shutting down of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Data from the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) Surveys carried out in 1996-97 and 2011-12 in the rural areas of 10 States in India revealed that overall intakes of food groups such as cereals

& millets, nuts & oilseeds and sugar & jaggery declined over a period of 15 years among pregnant women and lactating mothers. The intake of pulses and milk & milk products remained more or less same, while intakes of vegetables and visible fats & oils marginally increased between the two time periods among pregnant women and lactating mothers.

In case of nutrients, the intake of energy, protein, calcium, iron and riboflavin declined over the years among pregnant and lactating women. On the other hand, the intakes of Vitamin A, Thiamine, Niacin and Vitamin C increased during the same period. However, the intake of all the nutrients, except for Thiamine and Niacin were lower than the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for pregnant and lactating women.

For newborn children, early and exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for optimal growth and development. As per the recently available data (26 States/UTs) of NFHS-4, the rates of early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour after delivery ranges from 74.7% (Goa) to 28.3% (Uttarakhand) and the rates of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months ranges from 26% (Meghalaya) to 78.2% (Chhattisgarh).

(b) and (c) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and Children from 6 months to six years as per nutritional norms provided under Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act in order to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI). The norms recommend provision of 600 Kcal of Energy and 18-20 g Protein to Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers. For children up to 6 months of age, the practice of early and exclusive breastfeeding is promoted.

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of Scheme including provision of supplementary nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers. The food provided under the ICDS may vary from place to place depending upon the locally available foods and the food preferences/habits of the local population.

(d) and (e) There are two sources available to collect information on nutritional levels and food intake, *i.e.*, (i) National Sample Survey Organization which also conducts periodic surveys on the Nutritional Intake in the country; and (ii) Establishment of permanent NIN Nutrition Monitoring Research Units (NMRUs) in 6 regions of the country to conduct nutrition surveys for monitoring of nutrition in each region of the country as informed by NIN.