

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3343
ANSWERED ON:13.08.2010
DEATH OF WOMEN DUE TO MALNUTRITION
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Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of women die in the country due to malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the system for ensuring effective co-ordination amongst various authorities/ agencies to address the problem through the numerous programmes of the Government?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH)

(a) to (d) As per Report on Causes of Death in India, 2001-03 by Registrar General of India, deaths due to nutritional deficiencies in women in different age groups are as below :

Age (years) Percentage of deaths

15-24	1.5
25-34	1.4
35-44	1.1
45-54	1.0
55-69	0.6

As per the above Report, the number of deaths due to nutritional deficiencies in females in the age group 0-69 years are of the order of 1.4 percent.

State-wise data on the number of deaths of women due to malnutrition alone is not brought out.

The Government has been implementing several schemes which are meant to make an impact on the nutritional status of women. Some of them are:

(i) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services for women and children. Under the ICDS, pregnant and lactating women are eligible for supplementary nutrition, nutrition and health education and health services as envisaged.

(ii) National Rural Health Mission has interventions such as the Reproductive & Child Health Programme which include Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) to promote institutional deliveries, Immunization, Specific Programmes to prevent and combat micronutrient deficiencies including Iron & Folic Acid supplementation etc. The National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme focuses on consumption of Iodised salt to prevent iodine deficiency.

(iii) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls and Kishori Shakti Yojna of Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(iv) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna

(v) Provision of safe water supply and sanitation under the Total Sanitation Campaign and

(vi) Other employment and income generation schemes such as Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna (SGSY) etc.

Most of the above schemes are implemented by the State/UT administration. The system for monitoring and coordination is inbuilt in the various schemes at all levels with Inter-Ministerial/ Inter-Departmental Coordination Committees having representation of different

Ministries/Departments. Further, efforts are continuously made to bring about convergence between different schemes through the mechanism of joint letters, consultative meetings and through advisories.