

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1705

ANSWERED ON:19.11.2010

MALNUTRITION AMONG WOMEN

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Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of malnourished women including pregnant and lactating mothers, State-wise; and
- (b) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

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

(a) : As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 35.6% of women, aged 15-49 years have Body Mass Index below 18.5 indicating Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED). State-wise prevalence of CED is at Annex-I.

The prevalence of anemia in women, aged 15-49 years is 55.3%, during pregnancy is 58.7% and during lactation is 63.2%. State-wise prevalence of anemia is at Annex-II.

(b) : The Government accords high priority to the overall issue of malnutrition, particularly, in respect of children, adolescent girls and women and has been implementing several schemes/ programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Government/UTs. The interventions to address nutrition challenges in India mainly stem from the National Nutrition policy and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition which envisage direct and indirect interventions. Some of the programmes/schemes which impact the nutritional status 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. Three of the services namely immunization, health check-up and referral services are delivered through the public health system of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(ii) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has intervention 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, Vitamin A supplementation and the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control programme which focuses on consumption of iodized salt to prevent iodine deficiency, etc.

(iii) The recently introduced Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), namely SABLA would provide a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age group of 11-14 years for out of school girls and 15-18 years for all girls for nutrition in 200 districts as a pilot.

(iv) A new scheme, the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) – The CMB Scheme would provide a better enabling environment for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers and support for providing early & exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life on pilot basis in 52 districts initially.

(v) The Mid Day Meal in Schools by Department of School Education and Literacy has a provision for providing meals to children studying in class I to VIII in Government, Government aided, local body schools etc.

(vi) Availability of essential food items at subsidized cost through Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojana.

(vii) Provision for safe drinking water supply and sanitation under the Total Sanitation Campaign.

(viii) Employment and income generation schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission.

(ix) Other schemes such as the National Agriculture Development Programme, National Horticulture Mission etc.