

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3354

ANSWERED ON:01.08.2014

MALNUTRITION

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

- (a) whether the supplementary nutrition programme implemented by the Government aims to combat the problems of malnutrition in the country by providing dietary supplements to children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the cases of irregularities/corruption on part of the suppliers under the said programme have come to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (c) If so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

Answer

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI)

(a) The Supplementary Nutrition is one of the Services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). Supplementary Nutrition is given to the children (6 months- 6 years) and pregnant women & lactating mothers under the ICDS Scheme.

The details of SNP provided to different category of beneficiaries as per the norms issued on 24-02-2009 is as under:-

Sl. Category Type of food

No.

1. Children (0-6 months) Exclusive Breast feeding for first 6 months of life.
2. Children (6-36 months) Take Home Ration containing 500 calorie of energy and 12-15 Gms. of protein in the form that is palatable to the child. It could be given in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.
3. Severely malnourished Food supplement of 800 children (6-36 months) calories of energy and 20-25 Gms. Protein in the form of Micronutrient Fortified Food and / or Energy - dense Food as Take Home Ration.
4. Children (3-6 years) Food supplement of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 Gms. protein per child per day. Morning snack in the form of milk / banana / seasonal fruits etc. and Hot Cooked Meal.
5. Severely malnourished Additional 300 calories children (3-6 years) of energy and 8-10 Gms. of protein (in addition

to 500 calories of energy
and 12-15 Gms. of protein
given at AWC) in the form
of micro, nutrient
fortified food and/or
energy dense food.

6. Pregnant women and Take Home Ration as
Nursing mothers food supplement of 600
calories of energy and
18-20 Gms. of protein
per beneficiary per day
in the form of micro-
nutrient fortified
food and / or energy
dense food.

(b) to (d); During the last three years and the current year, 38 complaints regarding irregularities / corruption in supply of Supplementary Nutrition were received pertaining to the States / UTs of Assam, (2012 - 1), Bihar (2011 - 1, 2012 - 1, 2013 - 1), Chhattisgarh (2012 - 1), Delhi (2011 - 1, 2012-1, 2013 -1), Haryana (2011 - 1), Jharkhand (2011 -1, 2012 - 1), Maharashtra (2012 - 1, 2013 - 1, 2014 - 1), Madhya Pradesh (2012 - 1), Manipur (2013 - 1), Odisha (2011 - 3, 2013 -1), Rajasthan (2011 - 1, 2012 - 4) and Uttar Pradesh (2011 - 2, 2012 - 7, 2013 - 1, 2014 - 3). Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States / UTs across the country. The responsibility for implementation of ICDS Scheme including providing Supplementary Nutrition and Management thereof rests with States / UTs, The complaints received in respect of irregularities / corruption in implementation of ICDS Scheme and in providing SNP are forwarded to concerned States / UTs for taking appropriate action. Reports on complaints which are serious in nature are sought from State government / UT Administration.

The Government of India has introduced a five tier monitoring and supervision mechanism for better implementation of ICDS Scheme. The District level monitoring and review committee is inter-alia responsible for regularity in supply and quality of supplementary nutrition in Anganwadi Centres.

Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS, approved by Government of India in September 2012, is also a step in this direction wherein programmatic, institutional and management gaps have been addressed for better implementation of ICDS Scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan.