# **Addressing the Nutrition Crisis**

### What is the issue?

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There is no definite solution yet on what to feed children in anganwadis, to address poor child nutrition in India.

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#### What is the nutrition scenario?

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- The National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) shows a drop in underweight and stunted children under five years of age.
- But the absolute numbers are still high.
- Around 35% children are underweight and 38% are stunted in that age group.

• Many children have died of malnutrition in India.

- The body mass index of around 22% women aged 15-49 indicates chronic energy deficiency.
- $\bullet$  NFHS data show several States performing worse than the national average.  $\mbox{\ensuremath{^{\text{N}}}}$
- 'Nourishing India', NITI Aayog's recent report, refers to acute malnutrition levels of about 25% in some States.

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#### What is the recent tussle?

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• Minister of Women and Child Development has recently made a proposal in this regard.

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• It suggested replacing ready-to-eat food as take-home dry ration with energy-dense nutrient packets.

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• It suggests offering packaged/processed fortified mixes to children.

• These can be in powdered form and mixed with food for anganwadi beneficiaries.

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• Instead of take-home ration, 30 such packets could be dispatched to a beneficiary for a month through the postal department.

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• However, hot-cooked meal is put forth by many as unsubstitutable to address poor child nutrition.

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 $\bullet$  These include the officials of the Ministry themselves.  $\mbox{\ensuremath{\upshape \begin{subarray}{c} \ensuremath{\upshape \begin{subarray}{c} \ensuremath{\upsh$ 

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### What are the Nutrition Council's decisions?

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• The *National Council on Nutrition* (NCN) has unanimously **rejected the proposal** to replace ready-to-eat food.

• Existing practice of hot cooked meals for children (3-6 years) age group would be continued.

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• Take-home ration (THR) would be continued for children (6 months-3 years), and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

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 $\bullet$  This would be as decided by the State governments in conformity with  $\ensuremath{^{\backslash n}}$ 

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1. the National Foods Security Act, 2013

2. the Supplementary Nutrition Rules, 2017

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 $\bullet$  It was also agreed to involve mothers of anganwadi beneficiaries.

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• They would take part in preparation of meals, to ensure quality and encourage public participation.

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• The council has also directed that pilot projects be conducted in 10 select districts on cash transfers instead of take-home rations.

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• The Minster has however opposed the idea saying that there is no guarantee that beneficiaries would use the money for food.

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#### What should be done?

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• Tinkering with the existing ICDS scheme (Anganwadi Services Scheme) is seen to be fraught with danger.

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• Attempts to substitute meals or rations with factory-made nutrients will inject commercialisation into a key mission.

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• This could upset the fundamental nutritional basis of the scheme.

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 Instead, anganwadi workers have to be empowered to ensure proper delivery of existing services.

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• Provision of physical infrastructure and funding, besides closer monitoring of anganwadi services, could be ensured.

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• Local self-help groups could be engaged to ensure "region-location based recipe and dietary diversification."

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 $\bullet$  Theoretically, the mission covers every child, but in practice it is not accessible to all, and this needs redressal.  $\mbox{\sc h}$ 

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**Source: The Hindu** 

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## **Quick Fact**

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## **POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission)**

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 POSHAN Abhiyaan envisages undertaking activities to improve \n

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 $\ensuremath{\mathrm{i.}}$  the service delivery system

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ii. capacity building of front line functionaries

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 $_{\rm iii.}$  community engagement for better nutritional outcomes

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• An Executive Committee is set up under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development.

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- It provides policy support and guidance to States/ UTs from time to time.
- A National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges is set up under the Chairpersonship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.

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# **National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges**

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• The National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges is headed by Vice-Chairman of the NITI Aayog.

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- It was constituted to provide policy directions to address nutritional challenges in the country.
- It ensures effective coordination and convergence between Ministries which have a sectoral responsibility for the nutrition challenge.
- $\bullet$  It is also tasked to review programmes on a quarterly basis.  $\ensuremath{^{\text{h}}}$

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