

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. \n
- But the absolute numbers are still high.

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 \bullet Around 35% children are underweight and 38% are stunted in that age group.

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- Many children have died of malnutrition in India.
- The body mass index of around 22% women aged 15-49 indicates chronic energy deficiency.

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- NFHS data show several States performing worse than the national average. \slashn
- '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 energydense nutrient packets.

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- It suggests offering packaged/processed fortified mixes to children. $\space{\space{1.5}n}$
- 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. \n
- However, hot-cooked meal is put forth by many as unsubstitutable to address poor child nutrition.

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- These include the officials of the Ministry themselves. $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$

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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.

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- Existing practice of hot cooked meals for children (3-6 years) age group would be continued.
- Take-home ration (THR) would be continued for children (6 months-3 years), and pregnant women and lactating mothers. \n
- This would be as decided by the State governments in conformity with \n

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1. the National Foods Security Act, 2013

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2. the Supplementary Nutrition Rules, 2017 $_{\n}$

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

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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. \n
- Attempts to substitute meals or rations with factory-made nutrients will inject commercialisation into a key mission. \n
- This could upset the fundamental nutritional basis of the scheme. $\slash n$
- Instead, anganwadi workers have to be empowered to ensure proper delivery of existing services. $\gamman n$
- Provision of physical infrastructure and funding, besides closer monitoring of anganwadi services, could be ensured. \n
- Local self-help groups could be engaged to ensure "region-location based recipe and dietary diversification."
- Theoretically, the mission covers every child, but in practice it is not accessible to all, and this needs redressal. n

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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

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- i. the service delivery system
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- ii. capacity building of front line functionaries
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- iii. community engagement for better nutritional outcomes $\space{\space{1.5}n}$

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- An Executive Committee is set up under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women & Child Development. $$\n$
- It provides policy support and guidance to States/ UTs from time to time. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$
- 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. \n
- It ensures effective coordination and convergence between Ministries which have a sectoral responsibility for the nutrition challenge. \n
- It is also tasked to review programmes on a quarterly basis. $\ensuremath{\sc n}$

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