



CHILD NUTRITION & ASSOCIATED FACTORS



INTRODUCTION:

- The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is a government initiative for the all-round development (health, nutrition and education) of children under 6. Its aim is to reduce infant mortality, child malnutrition and to provide pre-school education..
- Under the ICDS scheme, children under 6 and pregnant or lactating mothers can access services like supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups and referral services that should be available from a local ICDS (or Anganwadi) centre by Anganwadi Workers.
- The goal of Khushi project is to improve the efficacy of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to improve health and well-being status of children in the 0 to 6 years age group.

RATIONALE:

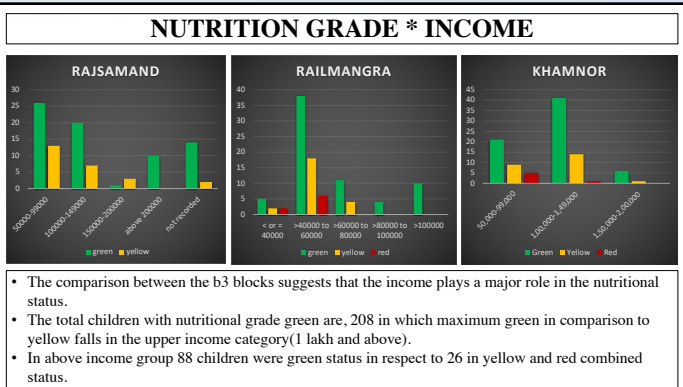
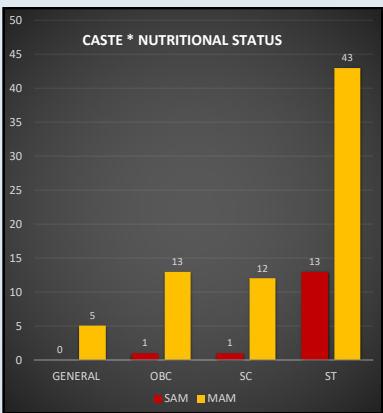
Nutritional access is not universal across India, a staggering 42.5% Indian children are underweight for their age, ICDS even after being the largest promotion nutrition program for mothers and children in the world, is not able to cater to the needs of all the rural population.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To assess the nutritional status of the children.
2. To study knowledge, attitude and practices related to factors affecting nutrition of children.
3. To investigate association between select demographic characteristics with nutritional status of children.
 - H₀₁: There is no association between nutritional status of children and no. of children
 - H₀₂: There is no association between nutritional status of children and interval between births
 - H₀₃: There is no association between nutritional status of children and annual household income
4. To investigate association between select nutrition related parameters with nutritional status of children.
 - H₀₄: There is no association between nutritional status of children and colostrum feeding
 - H₀₅: There is no association between nutritional status of children and baby mix
 - H₀₆: There is no association between nutritional status of children and feeding practices.

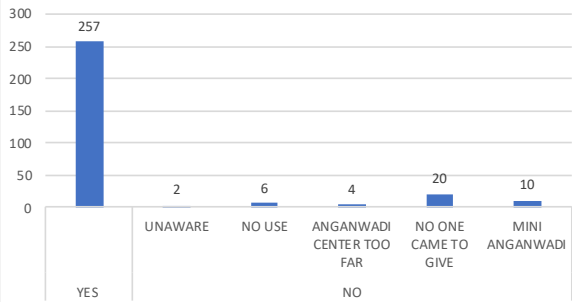
METHODOLOGY:

- Study type : Cross-sectional
- Sampling method : Random Sampling (anganwadi selection)
Systematic Random Sampling (family selection)
- Sampling unit : 31 AWC's of Rajsamand, Railmangra & Khamnor
- Study duration : 60 days
- Sample size. : 299 families
- Data collection technique :
 - Quantitative (questionnaire)
 - Qualitative (FGDs)
- Data analysis : SPSS
- Respondents: mothers (0-6 years)

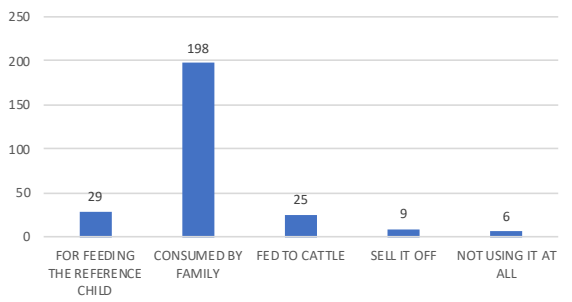


- The comparison between the b3 blocks suggests that the income plays a major role in the nutritional status.
- The total children with nutritional grade green are, 208 in which maximum green in comparison to yellow falls in the upper income category(1 lakh and above).
- In above income group 88 children were green status in respect to 26 in yellow and red combined status.

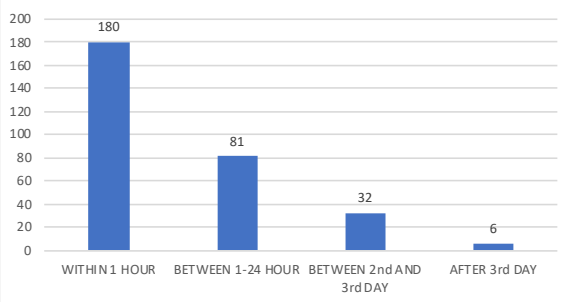
THR RECEIVED OR NOT



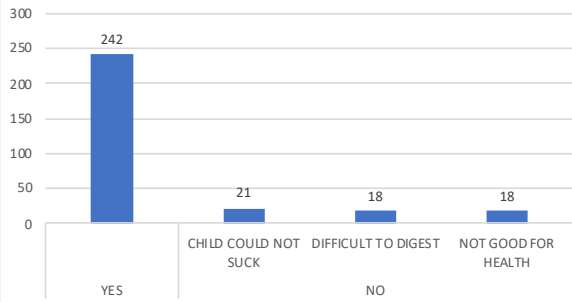
CONSUMPTION OF THR



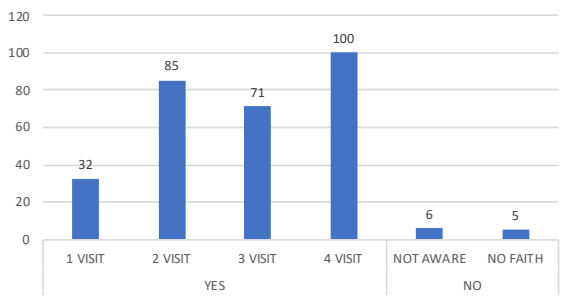
TIME OF INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING AFTER DELIVERY



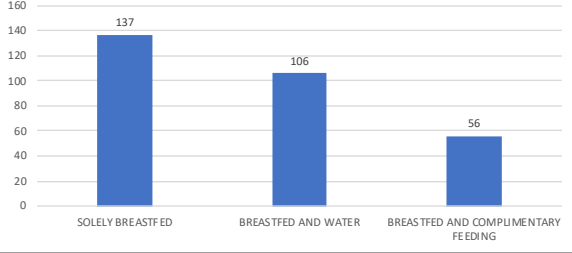
COLOSTRUM FED OR NOT



ANC VISITS



FEEDING PRACTICES



S.NO.	NULL HYPOTHESIS (H ₀)	TEST USED	RESULT	INTERPRETATION
H ₀₁	There is no association between nutritional status of children and no. of children	CHI SQUARE TEST	H ₀₁ rejected	Less than two year interval between two births affect the nutritional status of the children
H ₀₂	There is no association between nutritional status of children and interval between births.	ONE WAY ANOVA	H ₀₂ rejected	More no. of children to parents hamper the nutritional status of their children.
H ₀₃	There is no association between nutritional status of children and annual household income.	ONE WAY ANOVA	H ₀₃ rejected	Lower the annual household income, more prevalent the child is to fall in SAM & MAM category.
H ₀₄	There is no association between nutritional status of children and colostrum feeding	CHI SQUARE TEST	H ₀₄ rejected	Feeding of colostrum is beneficial for the nutrition of children.
H ₀₅	There is no association between nutritional status of children and use of THR (baby mix)	CHI SQUARE TEST	H ₀₅ rejected	THR consumption affects the nutrition of children.
H ₀₆	There is no association between nutritional status of children and feeding practices.	CHI SQUARE TEST	H ₀₆ accepted.	No association was found between nutritional status of children and the feeding practices in these areas.

OBSERVATIONS:

- The caste and nutritional status shows a relation as well as the annual income of the family.
- ST has the maximum number of SAM children that is 13.
- Lack of awareness regarding consumption of THR (baby mix)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The spacing or the interval should be maintained in between the children for better nutrition of the children.
- Appropriate strategies for IEC should be developed to target ST to improve nutritional status amongst their children.
- Hypothesis testing indicated statistically significant association of nutritional status with certain demographic characteristics and practices which can be used as input to design nutritional strategies of AWC.

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REFERENCES:

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