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AMARISATYA

IMPACT OF ICDS SCHEME FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF GANJAM DISTRICT .

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Abstract:

With a view to improving the health and nutritional status of 0-6 year's children, pregnant women and lactating mothers, the special nutrition programme has been included as one of the most important components of the ICDS programme. Low house hold incomes, endemic poverty and malnutrition over the years have resulting in poor nutritional status of the population. In these types of households resulting in food insecurity and food distress. Growing infants and children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and nursing mothers face some greater risk from the nutritional depletion than others. Malnutrition impairs physical and mental development and hence providing nutritional support to the vulnerable age groups of children is essential to prevent the onset of growth faltering and malnutrition in the formative years. With a view to reducing mortality and morbidity among the vulnerable sections of the population, the Special Nutrition Programme through the ICDS services has proved to be one of the most important food-based interventions in the state.

Key Words: ICDS, Nutrition, Health, Stunted, Lactating, Mortality, Morbidity.

INTRODUCTION:

Children are the mirror of a nation. Without children's development no nation can prosper. To improving the health and nutritional status of the age group 0-6 years children's, pregnant women & lactating mothers, the special nutrition programme has been included as one of the most important components of the ICDS programme. Since independence the Govt. of India and some other agencies were trying their best to tackle the problem of malnutrition among children but still it has not been possible to combat it in totality. India accounts for more than 3 out

of every 10 stunted children in the world. Under nutrition is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Short birth intervals are the main reason for higher level of under nutrition.

Health status is an important contribution to economic development and contributes to rapid growth. Improvement in health status contributed in a great way to the economic growth rate in France & Great Britain. On the contrary diminished health status is one of the factors responsible for Africa's low economic performance.

Proper nutrition care and development during the early childhood years