



INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Department of Health Research – Ministry of Health & Family
Welfare Government of India

**Media report “Release of India State-Level Malnutrition Paper on 18th
September 2019”**

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Preface

This report regarding “Release of India State-Level Malnutrition Paper on 18th September 2019” features the media/news coverage provided by major national news papers of the country such as The Times of India, The Hindu, The Indian Express, DNA and Business Standard among others.

For this event PR Unit dedicated 2 days for media coordination including calling them, mailing them and contacting them via social media.

Media coordination for any event takes a lot of effort. I would like to thank my DEO staff Himanshu, Debatri and Sachin for providing me assistance in reaching out to the media in a respectful manner.

Syed Adil Shamim Andrabi

Information Interface Officer/PRO

ICMR Hqrs, New Delhi

Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh are the most malnourished states in India: Study

September 18, 2019/The Hindu Business Line

Malnutrition continues to snuff out under-5 kids

September 18, 2019/Deccan Herald

Malnutrition deaths among under-5 children dropped by two-thirds between 1990, 2017: Study

September 18, 2019/Business Standard

Malnutrition behind 68% deaths in Under-5 kids across India: Study

September 18, 2019/Drug Today

Raj, UP, Bihar & Assam have highest child malnutrition burden

September 18, 2019/Medi Bulletin

Malnutrition deaths dropped by two third between 1990, 2017: Study

September 18, 2019/Daily Hunt

60% children in India are Anemic, Malnutrition still remains major killer of Under-5 : ICMR study in Lancet

September 18, 2019/Speciality Medical Dialogues

Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India: Study

September 18, 2019/Prime Time

Malnutrition leading cause for death among children under 5

September 18, 2019/Daily Education

2 of 3 child deaths in India due to malnutrition: Report

September 18, 2019/The Alayaran

Malnutrition as a major risk factor for deaths among children under 5 years – ICMR

September 18, 2019/News Beezer

Malnutrition deaths among under-5 children dropped by two-thirds between 1990 2017 Study

September 18, 2019 / The Week

One in three Indian kids underweight

September 18, 2019 / The Tribune

68.2% Children Under 5 Died of Malnutrition in 2017: ICMR Study

September 18, 2019 / The Quint

Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India: Study

September 18, 2019 / Zee News

Obesity rises as malnutrition declines by 1% every year in India : Study

September 18, 2019 / India TV

Odisha among top 7 states to have maximum disease burden

September 18, 2019 / Odisha Post

Malnutrition Predominant Risk Factor For 68 Per Cent Deaths In Under-5 Children In 2017: Report

September 18, 2019 / Popular India News

Obesity and malnutrition: Two sides of the health crisis

September 18, 2019 / Online Articles

कुपोषण से देश में हर साल सात लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों की मौत, यूपी की स्थिति ज्यादा गंभीर

September 18, 2019 / Amar Ujala

Two out of three child deaths due to malnutrition: report

September 19, 2019/The Hindu

Obesity in children on rise in India; problem has just begun, say experts

September 19, 2019/Hindustan Times

Malnutrition predominant risk factor for 68 per cent deaths in under-5 children in 2017: Report

September 19, 2019/The Indian Express



Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India, finds study

September 19, 2019/DNA

Malnutrition leading cause for death among children under 5

September 19, 2019/Live Mint

Under-5 malnutrition deaths down by 2/3rd

September 19, 2019 / The pioneer

चिंताजनक: तीन में से दो बच्चों की मौत का कारण बन रहा कुपोषण, हिन्दीभाषी राज्यों में स्थिति बदतर

September 19, 2019 / Hindustan

2 of 3 child deaths in India due to malnutrition: Report

September 19, 2019 / Down to Earth

रिपोर्ट: 27 सालों में दो-तिहाई घटा बच्चों में कुपोषण का मामला, मगर अभी भी पांच से साल से कम 68% बच्चे हैं देश में कुपोषित

September 19, 2019 / Jansatta

बच्चों में बढ़ रही मोटापे की समस्या, 68% बच्चों की मौत का कारण कुपोषण

September 19, 2019 / Zee News Hindi

बच्चों की जान पर कुपोषण भारी, हर साल देश में 7 लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों की मौत

September 19, 2019 / News24 Online

Over 68% Under-five Deaths Due to Malnutrition: Report

September 19, 2019/News Click

Obesity in children on rise in India; problem has just begun, say experts

September 19, 2019/IND Samachar

India's weight problem – malnutrition and overweight

September 19, 2019/Bio Voice

India Has More Number Of Underweight Women Than Sub-Saharan Africa; Malnutrition Biggest Challenge

September 19, 2019/India Times



When is a child termed 'malnourished'? 3 micro-level steps to curb malnutrition

September 19, 2019/Times Now News

More Underweight Women in India than Sub-Saharan Africa; Malnutrition Biggest Killer of Infants: Report

September 19, 2019/News 18

Malnutrition Remains Leading Cause of Death for Children Under Five: Study

September 19, 2019/The Wire

Why India Is Likely To Miss Its Nutrition Targets For 2022

September 19, 2019/ India Spend

Malnutrition deaths among under-5 children dropped by two-thirds between 1990, 2017

September 19, 2019/ Rajya Sabha TV

Malnutrition leading cause for death among children under 5

September 19, 2019/Money Control

पांच साल से छोटे बच्चों की मौत की बड़ी वजह है कुपोषण

September 19, 2019/The Health Site

कुपोषण से भारत में मर रहे 68.2% बच्चे, पीएम मोदी का पोषण मिशन हो सकता है फेल

September 19, 2019/The Print

पौष्टिकता बने अर्जेंडा

September 19, 2019/ Navbharat Times

Malnutrition death shadow on Bihar kids

September 19, 2019/ Times of India

Poshan Abhiyaan targets are aspirational: Study

September 19, 2019/ The Hindu

Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India: Study

September 19, 2019/Zee News

Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India: Study

September 18, 2019/Zee News

New Delhi: Malnutrition has improved in India but is still the underlying risk factor behind the deaths of children below the age of five. Sixty-eight per cent children of the aforementioned age die of malnutrition, revealed India State-Level Disease Burden report published by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**. As per the report, malnutrition has declined at the rate of 1 per cent per year. However, there has been a two-third decline in the rate of mortality due to malnutrition from 1990 to 2017. As many as 68 per cent children die because of malnutrition even today. Twenty-one per cent of the babies are born underweight. However, cases like these are decreasing now. Meanwhile, 12 per cent of the babies are overweight and the numbers are increasing in every state with a rate of 5 per cent. Thirty-nine per cent of children in India have low growth. The maximum cases are reported from Uttar Pradesh - 49 per cent. India has 33 per cent of underweight children, with Jharkhand alone having 42 per cent. Sixty-percent of anaemic children are India. While 54 per cent women suffer from anemia. Delhi has the highest incidence of anaemia. 60 per cent of the women in the national capital are anaemic. The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, along with experts and stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, involving many leading health scientists and policymakers from India.

Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh are the most malnourished states in India: Study

September 18, 2019/The Hindu Business Line

A study, published by Lancet Child & Adolescent Health, stated that Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (UP), Bihar and Assam have the highest malnutrition levels in the country, despite the substantial drop in disease burden and death rate.

Disease burden and death rate are attributable to poor nutritional intake.

The study comprehensively estimated the disease burden, due to child and maternal malnutrition, in every Indian state from 1990 by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. This is a consortium of experts and stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, including the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, the Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, an independent global health research centre at the University of Washington.

Among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to disease burden followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight and wasting. The prevalence of malnutrition indicators and their rates of improvement vary substantially between different Indian states. The performance of different states was measured using disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) per 100,000 lost due to child and maternal malnutrition.

Malnutrition continues to snuff out under-5 kids

September 18, 2019/Deccan Herald



Malnutrition accounts for nearly 70% of deaths in children under five, according to a new report that exposes gaps in government policies meant to provide food and nutrition to kids. The situation hasn't changed much in 27 years. The proportion of under-five deaths attributable to malnutrition was 70.4% in 1990 and improved only modestly to 68.2% in 2017. There was some improvement though. All-cause under-five deaths have decreased by two-third — from 2,336 to 801 per 1,00,000 between 1990 and 2007. But malnutrition continues to be the leading risk factor for disease burden in India, triggering death and health loss in kids.

Among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to disease burden followed by child growth failure, which includes stunting, underweight and wasting. "Low birth weight impairs brain development, robbing a child's brain of 8 IQ points in the first two years of life. Smallness at birth adversely impacts the cognitive ability of a child," said Vinod K Paul, member, NITI Aayog, and a former professor of paediatrics at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences here.

Published in the Lancet Child and Adolescent Health on Wednesday, the study is the fourth report in a series of 'India State Level Disease Burden Initiative' papers in which public health researchers examine all published information on malnutrition following a robust method to understand the trend in the last 27 years.

The disease burden attributable to malnutrition in children varies seven fold between the states. The worst records are held by Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Assam followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Tripura.

Malnutrition deaths among under-5 children dropped by two-thirds between 1990, 2017: Study

September 18, 2019/Business Standard

Malnutrition deaths among under-five children in the country have dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but it still remains the underlying risk factor for 68 per cent of child deaths, according to a study published in The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health on Wednesday. The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and the trends of its indicators in every state from 1990 have been published by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The findings show malnutrition is still the leading risk factor for disease burden in persons of all ages considered together contributing 17 per cent of the total DALYs (disability adjusted life years). The DALY rate attributable to malnutrition in children varies seven-fold between the states and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Tripura, the study noted. The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health along with stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, involving many leading health scientists and policy makers from India. **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** Director General Balram Bhargava said the government in its commitment to the Poshan Abhiyaan (nutrition mission) is taking important steps to augment monitoring of malnutrition indicators across the country.

Malnutrition behind 68% deaths in Under-5 kids across India: Study

September 18, 2019/Drug Today



Among malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to disease burden followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, being underweight, and wasting. The study was conducted by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative — a joint initiative of the **ICMR**, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Union Ministry of Health. The study also highlighted that malnutrition continues to be the leading risk factor for death in children under-five years of age across India. The death rate attributable to malnutrition in under-5 children in India has dropped by two-thirds from 1990 to 2017, but malnutrition is still the risk factor for 68% of deaths in under-five children, the study revealed. Dr Vinod K. Paul, member, NITI Aayog, said, "Efforts are needed in each state to control malnutrition. State governments are being encouraged to intensify efforts to reduce malnutrition and undertake robust monitoring to track the progress." Dr Balram Bhargava, Director General-ICMR, stated, "The National Institute of Nutrition, an ICMR institute, and other partners are setting in place mechanisms to ensure that there are more data available on malnutrition in the various states of India which will help monitor progress." Dr Lalit Dandona, Director of the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative pointed out, "While it is important to address the gaps in all malnutrition indicators, low birth weight needs particular policy attention in India as it is the biggest contributor to child death among all malnutrition indications and its rate of decline is among the lowest." The study, also done on maternal health, found the prevalence of anaemia in women at 54% in India in 2017, ranging from 28% in Mizoram to 60% in Delhi.

Raj, UP, Bihar & Assam have highest child malnutrition burden

September 18, 2019/Medi Bulletin

Malnutrition has improved in India but it is still the underlying risk factor for two out of three deaths in under-five children, and it is also the leading risk factor for health loss in persons of all ages considered together. The disease burden rate attributable to malnutrition in children varies 7-fold between the states, and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Tripura. Among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to disease burden followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight and wasting. To achieve the National Nutrition Mission 2022 targets and the UNICEF/WHO 2030 targets, the rate of improvement in low birth weight, stunting, underweight, wasting, an anaemia in women and children, and exclusive breastfeeding have to accelerate further. The prevalence of malnutrition indicators and their rates of improvement vary substantially between the states of India. The momentum being built by the National Nutrition Mission to reduce malnutrition across India can utilise the trends reported in this paper as a reference to determine the additional effort needed in each state to meet the targets. The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and the trends of its indicators in every state of India from 1990 have been published in *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health* by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative.

Malnutrition deaths dropped by two third between 1990, 2017: Study

September 18, 2019/Daily Hunt



Malnutrition deaths among under-five children in the country have dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but it still remains the underlying risk factor for 68 per cent of child deaths, according to a study published in The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health on Wednesday. The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and the trends of its indicators in every state from 1990 have been published by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The findings show malnutrition is still the leading risk factor for disease burden in persons of all ages considered together contributing 17 per cent of the total DALYs (disability adjusted life years). The DALY rate attributable to malnutrition in children varies seven-fold between the states and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Tripura, the study noted. Among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the largest contributor to child deaths in India, followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight, and wasting, the study stated. According to the key findings of the study, the prevalence of low birth weight was 21 per cent in India in 2017, ranging from 9 per cent in Mizoram to 24 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. The annual rate of reduction was 1.1 per cent in India between 1990 and 2017. The prevalence of child stunting was 39 per cent in India in 2017, the study stated. This ranged from 21 per cent in Goa to 49 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Its annual rate of reduction was 2.6 per cent in India between 1990 and 2017. The prevalence of child underweight was 33 per cent in India in 2017, ranging from 16 per cent in Manipur to 42 per cent in Jharkhand. Its annual rate of reduction was 3.2 per cent between 1990 and 2017.

60% children in India are Anemic, Malnutrition still remains major killer of Under-5 : ICMR study in Lancet

September 18, 2019/Speciality Medical Dialogues

New Delhi: While the mortality from malnutrition fell by two-third from 1990 to 2017 in children under five years of age, it still remains the leading risk factor for death in 68% of the children of same age group and 60% of the children of this age-group are anaemic, revealed a study published by scientists of India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** in Lancet. The study came as a collaborative effort of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, along with experts and stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, involving many leading health scientists and policymakers from India. The scientific paper involved a large number of collaborators, including many leading malnutrition experts from India. The study showed that among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to disease burden followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight and wasting. The DALY rate attributable to malnutrition in children varies 7-fold between the states and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, and Tripura.

Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India: Study



September 18, 2019/Prime Time

New Delhi: Malnutrition has improved in India but is still the underlying risk factor behind the deaths of children below the age of five. Sixty-eight per cent children of the aforementioned age die of malnutrition, revealed India State-Level Disease Burden report published by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**.

As per the report, malnutrition has declined at the rate of 1 per cent per year. However, there has been a two-third decline in the rate of mortality due to malnutrition from 1990 to 2017. As many as 68 per cent children die because of malnutrition even today. Twenty-one per cent of the babies are born underweight. However, cases like these are decreasing now. Meanwhile, 12 per cent of the babies are overweight and the numbers are increasing in every state with a rate of 5 per cent. Madhya Pradesh leads with regard to increasing obesity. Thirty-nine per cent of children in India have low growth. The maximum cases are reported from Uttar Pradesh – 49 per cent. India has 33 per cent of underweight children, with Jharkhand alone having 42 per cent. Sixty-percent of anaemic children are India. While 54 per cent women suffer from anemia. Delhi has the highest incidence of anaemia. 60 per cent of the women in the national capital are anaemic.

Malnutrition leading cause for death among children under 5

September 18, 2019/Daily Education

The death rate due to malnutrition in children under five years of age in India has dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but still accounts for 68% of deaths in children of the age group, according to ICMR's comprehensive estimates of disease burden caused by child and maternal malnutrition. The disease burden—the impact of a health problem as measured by financial cost, mortality, morbidity, or other indicators—attributed to malnutrition in children varies across states by as much as seven times, the study highlighted. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Assam top the list, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, and Tripura. Among malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to the disease burden, followed by child growth failure, including stunting, underweight and wasting. The estimates, which are part of the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2017, were also published in *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health* on Wednesday. The study was conducted by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative, a joint initiative by the ICMR, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, in collaboration with the ministry of health and family welfare. “Efforts are needed in each state to control malnutrition. State governments are being encouraged to intensify efforts to reduce malnutrition and undertake robust monitoring to track progress,” said NITI Aayog's Vinod K. Paul. “The National Institute of Nutrition, an ICMR institute, and other partners are setting in place mechanisms to ensure there is more data on malnutrition in the various states, which will help monitor progress,” said ICMR director-general Balram Bhargava, who is also the secretary, department of health research, ministry of health.

2 of 3 child deaths in India due to malnutrition: Report

September 18, 2019/The Alayaran



Children under 5 in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Rajasthan worst-hit, finds study of 2017 data by ICMR, PHFI and NIN. Malnutrition was the predominant risk factor for death in children younger than five in every state of India in 2017, accounting for 68.2 per cent of the total under-5 deaths, translating into 706,000 deaths (due to malnutrition). It was also the leading risk factor of loss of health among all age groups. This was revealed in the state-wide data on malnutrition presented by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and National Institute of Nutrition (NIN). The prevalence of low birthweight in India in 2017 was 21.4 per cent, child stunting 39.3 per cent, child wasting 15.7 per cent, child underweight 32.7 per cent, anaemia in children 59.7 per cent, anaemia in women 15–49 years of age 54.4 per cent, exclusive breastfeeding 53.3 per cent and overweight child 11.5 per cent. According to the findings, if the trends estimated up to 2017 for the indicators in the National Nutrition Mission 2022 continue in India, there would be 8.9 per cent excess prevalence for low birthweight, 9.6 per cent for stunting, 4.8 per cent for child underweight, 11.7 per cent for anaemia in children, and 13.8 per cent for anaemia in women relative to the 2022 targets.

Malnutrition as a major risk factor for deaths among children under 5 years – ICMR

September 18, 2019/News Beezer

New Delhi: According to comprehensive estimates of disease burden from malnutrition of children and mothers published by the **Indian Council of Medical, Research (ICMR)** malnutrition remains the leading risk factor for the death of children under the age of five on Wednesday. According to the study, malnutrition mortality among children under the age of 5 years has declined by two-thirds in India from 1990 to 2017, but still accounts for 68% of deaths in children under the age of 5 years. Five children. The study also highlighted that the burden of maladministration due to malnutrition in children varies seven-fold depending on the state and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, and Tripura.

Among the indicators of malnutrition, low birth weight is the main cause of disease burden, followed by a child's growth failure, including stunting, underweight and wastage. Estimate ates, part of the Global Burden of Disease Study 1 990-2017, was also published Wednesday in Lancet Child & Adolescent Health. The study was conducted by the Disease Burden Initiative at the state level in India – a joint initiative of the ICMR, the Public Health Foundation in India, and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

[Malnutrition deaths among under-5 children dropped by two-thirds between 1990 2017 Study](#)



September 18, 2019 / The Week

New Delhi, Sep 18 (PTI) Malnutrition deaths among under-five children in the country have dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but it still remains the underlying risk factor for 68 per cent of child deaths, according to a study published in The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health on Wednesday. The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and the trends of its indicators in every state from 1990 have been published by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The findings show malnutrition is still the leading risk factor for disease burden in persons of all ages considered together contributing 17 per cent of the total DALYs (disability adjusted life years). The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health along with stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, involving many leading health scientists and policy makers from India. **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** Director General Balram Bhargava said the government in its commitment to the Poshan Abhiyaan (nutrition mission) is taking important steps to augment monitoring of malnutrition indicators across the country.

[One in three Indian kids underweight](#)

September 18, 2019 / The Tribune

Malnutrition was the predominant cause of death in children younger than five years in all India states in 2017 and accounted for 68.2 per cent of all under-five deaths. A new research published in The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health today on disease burden attributable to child and maternal malnutrition in India reveals that malnutrition was also the leading risk factor for health loss for all ages. The disease and disability burden from malnutrition was the highest in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Rajasthan. The paper authored by **ICMR** and Public Health Foundation of India experts shows India struggling to address child malnutrition which has three major indicators — underweight children, stunted and wasted children. The prevalence of child underweight in India was 32.7 per cent in 2017; child stunting was 39.3 per cent and child-wasting (low weight for height) 15.7 per cent. This means nearly one in three children were underweight and two in five were stunted.

[68.2% Children Under 5 Died of Malnutrition in 2017: ICMR Study](#)

September 18, 2019 / The Quint

According to a recent study, nearly 68.2 percent of all deaths in children below five years can be attributed to malnutrition, making the diet-related condition the biggest risk factor for deaths in the age group across all Indian states in the year 2017. Titled The Burden of Child and maternal malnutrition and trends in its indicators in the states of India: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990-2017, the study was jointly conducted by the **ICMR**, Department of Health Research, and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and also sheds light on the rising obesity among children.

[Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India: Study](#)



September 18, 2019 / Zee News

New Delhi: Malnutrition has improved in India but is still the underlying risk factor behind the deaths of children below the age of five. Sixty-eight per cent children of the aforementioned age die of malnutrition, revealed India State-Level Disease Burden report published by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**. As per the report, malnutrition has declined at the rate of 1 per cent per year. However, there has been a two-third decline in the rate of mortality due to malnutrition from 1990 to 2017. As many as 68 per cent children die because of malnutrition even today. Twenty-one per cent of the babies are born underweight. However, cases like these are decreasing now. Meanwhile, 12 per cent of the babies are overweight and the numbers are increasing in every state with a rate of 5 per cent.

[Obesity rises as malnutrition declines by 1% every year in India : Study](#)

September 18, 2019 / India TV

India is a country of contrasts. On one hand, it is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world and on the hand, it houses the most number of malnourished kids in the world. Our country runs the world's largest anti-malnutrition program, with the government pumping huge money to eradicate this disturbing problem. Seems like the stringent efforts made by the government to eradicate malnutrition in India are finally paying off. According to a new report, there has been a decrease in malnutrition in children in India by almost 1 percent every year. Though the death rate due to malnutrition has come down drastically, still a whopping 68 percent of the kids die every year due to the same. According to the India State-Level Disease Burden report published by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, 39 percent of the children in India have low growth, with Uttar Pradesh reporting the maximum number, 49 percent. India also has about 33 percent of underweight children, with Jharkhand topping the list with 42 percent. About 60 percent of anemic kids in India are anemic and about 54 percent of women suffer from the disease. Delhi tops the list with the highest level recorded for anemia, about 60 percent.

[Odisha among top 7 states to have maximum disease burden](#)

September 18, 2019 / Odisha Post

Bhubaneswar: A recent national-level health status report titled 'India State-Level Disease Burden' – which has details of all Indian states and is studied by the government agencies and many other experts — hint that Odisha is still among India's top 7 states to have high disease burden of malnourishment. The first comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and the trends of its indicators in every state of India from 1990 onwards, was published Wednesday in 'The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative'. The findings also talk about the dismal state of affairs in Odisha. The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare along with experts and stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions.

Malnutrition Predominant Risk Factor For 68 Per Cent Deaths In Under-5 Children In 2017: Report



September 18, 2019 / Popular India News

Malnutrition continued to be the predominant risk factor for death in children younger than 5 years of age in every state of India in 2017, accounting for 68.2 per cent of the total under-5 deaths. In other words, of the 1.04 million under-5 children deaths in 2017, at least 7,06,000 could be attributed to malnutrition. The findings are from the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative's report on disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and trends of its indicators in each state of India from 1990 onwards. The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the **Indian Council of Medical Research**, Public Health Foundation of India and Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India along with experts from over 100 institutions. This study is part of the unified Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study framework. The state-specific findings in this report were published online in the Lancet Child Adolescent Health and released by ICMR today in New Delhi.

Obesity and malnutrition: Two sides of the health crisis

September 18, 2019 / Online Articles

All is not well on the nutrition front in the country. A new study has found that while malnutrition continues to be the leading risk factor for deaths in children under five and illness in persons of all ages considered together, the problem of overweight among children is also rapidly increasing across the country. The prevalence of the overweight problem in children aged from 2 to 14 has increased significantly between 2010 and 2017, in two waves. The first wave, from 2000 to 2010 covered states with high and medium state of socio-demographic indices and the second wave, from 2011 to 2017 engulfed the entire country, covering these states as well as states with low socio-demographic indices. The study has estimated that the incidence of child overweight problem was 11.5 per cent as of 2017. It has projected that the number may rise to 17.5 per cent, which is 14.5 per cent higher than the target of three per cent set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The study examined trends in the burden of child and maternal malnutrition from 1990 to 2017. It found that among various malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the most significant contributor to child deaths, followed stunting, underweight and wasting. The study was conducted by **Indian Council of Medical Research**, Public Health Foundation of India and the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It has been published in The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health.

कुपोषण से देश में हर साल सात लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों की मौत, यूपी की स्थिति ज्यादा गंभीर

September 18, 2019 / Amar Ujala

पिछले दो दशक में कुपोषण से मौत मामले में भारत ने काफी सुधार किया है लेकिन स्थिति अभी भी गंभीर बनी हुई है। देश में सालाना करीब 14 लाख बच्चों की मौत हो रही है जिसमें से सात लाख से ज्यादा मौतें कुपोषण से हो रही हैं। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान की स्थिति ज्यादा गंभीर है। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद (आईसीएमआर) ने बुधवार को कुपोषण को लेकर राज्यों के हालात पर किए

अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट जारी की। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश में पांच वर्ष तक की आयु के ज्यादातर बच्चे कुपोषण से ग्रस्त हैं। जबकि बीते कुछ वर्षों से बच्चों में मोटापा भी देखने को मिल रहा है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देश में 39 फीसदी बच्चों का शारीरिक और मानसिक विकास कम है। इनमें से सबसे ज्यादा 49 फीसदी उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं। वहीं कम वजन की बात करें तो देश में 33 फीसदी बच्चे कम वजन से पीड़ित हैं। इसे लेकर सबसे खराब हालात झारखंड में देखने को मिल रहे हैं जहां 42 फीसदी बच्चे कम वजन के मिल रहे हैं। देश में एनीमिया के शिकार बच्चे करीब 60 फीसदी हैं। वहीं 54 प्रतिशत महिलाएं इसकी शिकार हैं। दिल्ली की महिलाओं में सबसे ज्यादा एनीमिया की समस्या पाई जाती है। आईसीएमआर के महानिदेशक डॉ. बलराम भार्गव का कहना है कि देश में कुपोषण की स्थिति में सुधार हुई है लेकिन अभी भी 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की कुपोषण से मौत हो रही है। स्थिति यह है कि करीब 50 फीसदी से ज्यादा मौत के पीछे कुपोषण ही वजह है।

Two out of three child deaths due to malnutrition: report

September 19, 2019/The Hindu

Two-thirds of the 1.04 million deaths in children under five years in India are still attributable to malnutrition, according to the first comprehensive estimate of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and the trends of its indicators in every State from 1990. The report states that the disability-adjusted life year (DALY) rate attributable to malnutrition in children varies 7-fold among the States and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Tripura. The report was published on Wednesday in *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health* by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. The report says the overall under-five death rate and the death rate due to malnutrition has decreased substantially from 1990 to 2017, but malnutrition is still the leading risk factor for death in children under five years, and is also the leading risk factor for disease burden for all ages considered together in most States. The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare along with experts and stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, involving many leading health scientists and policy makers from India.

Obesity in children on rise in India; problem has just begun, say experts

September 19, 2019/Hindustan Times

While malnutrition continues to remain a leading risk factor for deaths in under-5 children, accounting for 68.2% of the total under-5 deaths, at least 11.5% of children between the age of 2 and 4 years are overweight, shows a study published in the leading medical journal *The Lancet* on Wednesday. The prevalence of obesity in Indian children increased significantly during 1990-2017, which is the period of the study, with an annual rise of 4.98%. The projected prevalence is 17.5% in 2030, an estimate which is worrying experts. "It is a matter of concern as we have seen through certain other studies that about 9% children are pre-diabetic. A lot is to be blamed on their lifestyle which is largely sedentary, and wrong eating habits. Look at the kids in metros, a large number is overweight. It is a matter of concern and we are thinking of ways to deal with it," said Dr Vinod Paul, member, Niti Aayog. The estimates were published in *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health* by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative, a collaboration between the **Indian Council**

of Medical Research (ICMR), the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). The study shows 23 states have child overweight prevalence higher than the national prevalence, with Telangana and Delhi having prevalence as high as 23.2% and 23.1% respectively. At least 6 states have child overweight prevalence of more than 20%. “The problem of overweight or obese children has just started, and we have enough indicators before us to warn us that time is now to act. However, we must not forget that malnutrition in children in India is a bigger problem and that is a leading cause of many metabolic and other life-threatening disorders among children,” said Dr Balram Bhargava, director, ICMR.

Malnutrition predominant risk factor for 68 per cent deaths in under-5 children in 2017: Report

September 19, 2019/The Indian Express

Malnutrition continues to be the underlying risk factor for the deaths of children under the age of five years in India and contributed to 68.2 per cent of such deaths in 2017. Of the 1.04 million under-5 deaths in 2017, at least 7,06,000 could be attributed to malnutrition, according to the first estimates of the disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition and trends of its indicators in each state from 1990 by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative. On the other hand, Child overweight is increasing in a subset of children at 5 per cent per year in India, reveal the findings. This is a joint initiative of **Indian Council of Medical Research**, Public Health Foundation of India and Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare along with experts from over 100 institutions. The state-specific findings in this report published online in the Lancet Child Adolescent Health and released by ICMR at Delhi on Wednesday indicate the effort needed in each state and this will be useful in tracking and motivating further progress, Prof Lalit Dandona, Director of India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative told The Indian Express.

Malnutrition declining at 1% per year, but obesity on the rise in India, finds study

September 19, 2019/DNA

Malnutrition has improved in India but is still the underlying risk factor behind the deaths of children below the age of five. Sixty-eight per cent children of the aforementioned age die of malnutrition, revealed India State-Level Disease Burden report published by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**. As per the report, malnutrition has declined at the rate of 1% per year. However, there has been a two-third decline in the rate of mortality due to malnutrition from 1990 to 2017. As many as 68% children die because of malnutrition even today. Twenty-one per cent of the babies are born underweight. However, cases like these are decreasing now. But there has been steep rise in obese children. Around 12% of the babies are overweight and the numbers are increasing in every state with a rate of 5%. Madhya Pradesh leads with regard to increasing obesity. Thirty-nine per cent of children in India have low growth. The maximum cases are reported from Uttar Pradesh - 49%. India has 33% of underweight children, with Jharkhand alone having 42%. Sixty-percent of anaemic children are India. Delhi has highest cases of anaemia.

Malnutrition leading cause for death among children under 5

September 19, 2019/Live Mint



Malnutrition continues to be the leading cause for death among Indian children under the age of five, according to a study led by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**. The death rate due to malnutrition in children under five years of age in India has dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but still accounts for 68% of deaths in children of the age group, according to ICMR's comprehensive estimates of disease burden caused by child and maternal malnutrition. The disease burden—the impact of a health problem as measured by financial cost, mortality, morbidity, or other indicators—attributed to malnutrition in children varies across states by as much as seven times, the study highlighted. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Assam top the list, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, and Tripura. Among malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to the disease burden, followed by child growth failure, including stunting, underweight and wasting. The estimates, which are part of the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990–2017, were also published in *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health* on Wednesday. The study was conducted by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative, a joint initiative by the ICMR, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, in collaboration with the ministry of health and family welfare. "Efforts are needed in each state to control malnutrition. State governments are being encouraged to intensify efforts to reduce malnutrition and undertake robust monitoring to track progress," said NITI Aayog's Vinod K. Paul.

Under-5 malnutrition deaths down by 2/3rd

September 19, 2019 / The pioneer

Death rate attributable to malnutrition in under-5 children in India has dropped by two-thirds from 1990 to 2017, but it still accounts for 68 per cent of deaths in under-five children, says a study published in *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health* on Wednesday. According to comprehensive estimates of disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition released by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, the disease burden rate due to malnutrition in children varies seven-fold across states. It is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, and Tripura. Among malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to disease burden followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight, and wasting. The study was conducted by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative - a joint initiative of the ICMR, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Union Health Ministry. "Efforts are needed in each state to control malnutrition. State governments are being encouraged to intensify efforts to reduce malnutrition and undertake robust monitoring to track the progress," said Vinod K Paul, member NITI Aayog. Balram Bhargava, secretary in the department of health research in the ministry of health, and also director general ICMR said the government in its commitment to the Poshan Abhiyaan (nutrition mission) is taking important steps to augment monitoring of malnutrition indicators across the country.

बदतर

September 19, 2019 / Hindustan

देश में हर तीन में से दो बच्चों की मौत कुपोषण से हो रही है। हालांकि पांच वर्ष तक के बच्चों की कुपोषण से मृत्यु की दर में 1990 के मुकाबले 2017 में दो तिहाई की कमी आई है। भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद् (आईसीएमआर), पब्लिक हेल्थ फाउंडेशन की अगुवाई में हुए अध्ययन में यह खुलासा हुआ। इंडिया स्टेट-लेवल डिजीज बर्डन इनिशिएटिव के तहत किया गया यह अध्ययन प्रसिद्ध मेडिकल जर्नल लैंसेट में प्रकाशित हुआ है। इसके अनुसार, कुपोषण सभी आयु वर्ग के लोगों के लिए बड़ा जोखिम है। बच्चों में यह खासतौर पर खतरनाक है। कुपोषण के संकेतकों में जन्म के समय शिशु का कम वजन मृत्यु के बड़े कारणों में शामिल है। अध्ययन के मुताबिक, भारत में 2017 में जन्म के समय शिशु का वजन बहुत कम होने के मामले 21 फीसदी थे। यूपी में सर्वाधिक 24% ऐसे शिशु जन्म लेते हैं। मिजोरम में ऐसे सबसे कम नौ फीसदी बच्चों ने जन्म लिया। 2017 में बच्चों के ठिगने रहने के मामले 39% रह गए। इसमें भी यूपी की स्थिति सबसे खराब है। यहां सबसे अधिक 49% बच्चे ठिगनेपन से पीड़ित रहे। वहीं, गोवा में यह आंकड़ा सबसे कम 21.3% रहा। इसी तरह 60% बच्चों में खून की कमी मिली। हरियाणा में सर्वाधिक 74% बच्चे पीड़ित मिले।

2 of 3 child deaths in India due to malnutrition: Report

September 19, 2019 / Down to Earth

Malnutrition was the predominant risk factor for death in children younger than five in every state of India in 2017, accounting for 68.2 per cent of the total under-5 deaths, translating into 706,000 deaths (due to malnutrition). It was also the leading risk factor of loss of health among all age groups. This was revealed in the state-wide data on malnutrition presented by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and National Institute of Nutrition (NIN). The prevalence of low birthweight in India in 2017 was 21.4 per cent, child stunting 39.3 per cent, child wasting 15.7 per cent, child underweight 32.7 per cent, anaemia in children 59.7 per cent, anaemia in women 15–49 years of age 54.4 per cent, exclusive breastfeeding 53.3 per cent and overweight child 11.5 per cent.

रिपोर्ट: 27 सालों में दो-तिहाई घटा बच्चों में कुपोषण का मामला, मगर अभी भी पांच से साल से कम 68% बच्चे हैं देश में कुपोषित

September 19, 2019 / Jansatta

देश में भले ही कुपोषण के मामलों में कमी आई हो लेकिन अभी भी देश में 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों में कुपोषण की दर बहुत अधिक है। देश में कुपोषण के कारण 5 साल से कम उम्र के 68 फीसदी बच्चों को मौत का खतरा होता है। यह बात द लॉसेट चाइल्ड एंड एडोलेसेंट हेल्थ की बुधवार को प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट में सामने आई है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार साल 1990 से 2017 के बीच 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की कुपोषण के कारण होने वाली मौत की दर में कमी दर्ज की गई है। रिपोर्ट में कुपोषण से संबंधित डिसेबिलिटी- एडजस्टेड लाइफ इयर (DALY) दर में विभिन्न राज्यों में सात गुना तक का अंतर है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां यह 74.782 हैं वहीं केरल में यह महज 11.002 है। बिहार,

असम और राजस्थान ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां यह दर अधिक है। इन राज्यों के बाद मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, नगालैंड और त्रिपुरा का नंबर है। देश में 5 साल से कम उम्र में कुपोषण से होने वाली मौत की दर 68.2 फीसदी है। बिहार में यह दर सबसे अधिक 72.7 फीसदी है। वहीं केरल में यह सबसे कम 50 फीसदी है। राजस्थान, छत्तीसगढ़ और उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में यह दर अधिक है। वहीं मेघालय, तमिलनाडु, मिजोरम और गोवा में कुपोषण के कारण होने वाली मौतों की दर कम है।

बच्चों में बढ़ रही मोटापे की समस्या, 68% बच्चों की मौत का कारण कुपोषण

September 19, 2019 / Zee News Hindi

नई दिल्ली : भारत में कुपोषण का ग्राफ बेहतर हुआ लेकिन अभी भी 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों में मौत की पहली वजह कुपोषण ही है। देश में 68 प्रतिशत बच्चे आज भी कुपोषण से मर जाते हैं। आईसीएमआर में इंडिया स्टेट लेवल डिजीज बर्डन रिपोर्ट (India State Level Disease Burden Report) जारी की गई। इसके मुताबिक सालाना एक फीसदी की दर से कुपोषण घटा है। लेकिन 1990 से 2017 के बीच कुपोषण से होने वाली मौत में दो तिहाई की कमी आई है। 68 प्रतिशत बच्चे आज भी कुपोषण से मर जाते हैं। **21 प्रतिशत बच्चे कम वजन के साथ पैदा हुए** यह स्टडी द लेनसेंट में भी प्रकाशित हुई है। अध्ययन के अनुसार 21 प्रतिशत बच्चे कम वजन के साथ पैदा हुए। पैदा होने के समय उनका वजन 2.5 किलो से कम रहा। हालांकि अब ऐसे बच्चों की तादाद घट रही है। जबकि 12 प्रतिशत ओवरवेट हैं और ऐसे बच्चों की तादाद हर राज्य में बढ़ रही है। अध्ययन से यह भी पता चला कि मोटे बच्चे 5 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रहे हैं।

बच्चों की जान पर कुपोषण भारी, हर साल देश में 7 लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों की मौत

September 19, 2019 / News24 Online

पल्लवी झा, न्यूज 24 ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली (18 अगस्त): बच्चों में कुपोषण बीमारियों का सबसे बड़ा कारण। ग्राफ बेहतर हुआ लेकिन अभी भी 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों में मौत की पहली वजह कुपोषण ही है। वहीं देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में बच्चों में खून की बहुत कमी। देश में 68 प्रतिशत बच्चे आज भी कुपोषण से मर जाते हैं। आईसीएमआर में इंडिया स्टेट लेवल डिजीज बर्डन रिपोर्ट (India State Level Disease Burden Report) जारी की गई। इसके मुताबिक सालाना एक फीसदी की दर से कुपोषण घटा है। लेकिन 1990 से 2017 के बीच कुपोषण से होने वाली मौत में दो तिहाई की कमी आई है। देश में पांच वर्ष की उम्र तक के 10 लाख 40 हजार बच्चों की मौत एक वर्ष में हुई जिसमें सात लाख छह हजार बच्चों की मौत की वजह कुपोषण है। 27 वर्ष पहले इस उम्र के 70.4 फीसदी बच्चों की मौत की वजह कुपोषण थी जबकि वर्तमान में यह 68.2 फीसदी है। इस अवधि में महज 2.2 फीसदी की ही कमी आई है। यह स्टडी द लेनसेंट में भी प्रकाशित हुई है। अध्ययन के अनुसार 21 प्रतिशत बच्चे कम वजन के साथ पैदा हुए। पैदा होने के समय उनका वजन 2.5 किलो से कम रहा। हालांकि अब ऐसे बच्चों की तादाद घट रही है। जबकि 12 प्रतिशत ओवरवेट हैं जो एक तरीके का कुपोषण ही है। और ऐसे बच्चों की तादाद हर राज्य में बढ़ रही है। अध्ययन से यह भी पता चला कि मोटे बच्चे 5 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ रहे हैं। भारत में 39 प्रतिशत बच्चों की ग्रोथ कम है। इनमें से सबसे ज्यादा 49 प्रतिशत यूपी में हैं। भारत में एनीमिया के शिकार बच्चे

करीब 60 प्रतिशत हैं। वहीं 54 प्रतिशत महिलाएं एनीमिया की शिकार हैं। दिल्ली की महिलाओं में सबसे ज्यादा एनीमिया की समस्या पाई जाती है।



Over 68% Under-five Deaths Due to Malnutrition: Report

September 19, 2019/News Click

Malnutrition was a leading cause for the death of the children in the 'below five years old' category, according to a report on statewise data on malnutrition presented by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and National Institute of Nutrition (NIN).

The ICMR report, which was published in the British medical journal The Lancet, said that malnutrition accounted for 68.2% of the deaths of the children aged below five years in India, which translates to 7,06,000 deaths. It was also responsible for 17.3% of total disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)—a terminology that indicates the number of years that one loses throughout their lifetime owing to illness and disability. As per a report in Down to Earth, "The prevalence of low birthweight in India in 2017 was 21.4 per cent, child stunting 39.3 per cent, child wasting 15.7 per cent, child underweight 32.7 per cent, anaemia in children 59.7 per cent, anaemia in women 15–49 years of age 54.4 per cent, exclusive breastfeeding 53.3 per cent and overweight child 11.5 per cent." It added: "According to the findings, if the trends estimated up to 2017 for the indicators in the National Nutrition Mission 2022 continue in India, there would be 8.9 per cent excess prevalence for low birthweight, 9.6 per cent for stunting, 4.8 per cent for child underweight, 11.7 per cent for anaemia in children, and 13.8 per cent for anaemia in women relative to the 2022 targets." The ICMR report also noted that low birth-weight was the largest contributor to malnutrition in children. The prevalence of low birth-weight was 21% in India in 2017—the highest rate recorded in Uttar Pradesh at 24%.

Obesity in children on rise in India; problem has just begun, say experts

September 19, 2019/IND Samachar

While malnutrition continues to remain a leading risk factor for deaths in under-5 children, accounting for 68.2% of the total under-5 deaths, at least 11.5% of children between the age of 2 and 4 years are overweight, shows a study published in the leading medical journal The Lancet on Wednesday. The prevalence of obesity in Indian children increased significantly during 1990-2017, which is the period of the study, with an annual rise of 4.98%. The projected prevalence is 17.5% in 2030, an estimate which is worrying experts. "It is a matter of concern as we have seen through certain other studies that about 9% children are pre-diabetic. A lot is to be blamed on their lifestyle which is largely sedentary, and wrong eating habits. Look at the kids in metros, a large number is overweight. It is a matter of concern and we are thinking of ways to deal with it," said Dr Vinod Paul, member, Niti Aayog.

The estimates were published in The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health by the India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative, a collaboration between the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, the Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). The study shows 23 states have child overweight prevalence higher than the national prevalence, with Telangana and Delhi having prevalence as high as 23.2% and 23.1% respectively. At least 6 states have child overweight prevalence of more than 20%. "The problem of overweight or obese children has just started, and we have enough indicators before

us to warn us that time is now to act. However, we must not forget that malnutrition in children in India is a bigger problem and that is a leading cause of many metabolic and other life-threatening disorders among children,” said Dr Balram Bhargava, director, ICMR.



[India's weight problem – malnutrition and overweight](#)

September 19, 2019/Bio Voice

All is not well on the nutrition front in the country. A new study has found that while malnutrition continues to be the leading risk factor for deaths in children under five and illness in persons of all ages considered together, the problem of overweight among children is also rapidly increasing across the country.

The prevalence of the overweight problem in children aged from 2 to 14 has increased significantly between 2010 and 2017 in two waves. The first wave, from 2000 to 2010 covered states with high and medium state of socio-demographic indices and the second wave, from 2011 to 2017 engulfed the entire country, covering these states as well as states with low socio-demographic indices.

The study has estimated that the prevalence of child overweight problem was 11.5 percent as of 2017. It has projected that the number may rise to 17.5 percent, which is 14.5 percent higher than the target of three percent set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The study examined trends in the burden of child and maternal malnutrition from 1990 to 2017. It found that among various malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the largest contributor to child deaths, followed stunting, underweight and wasting. The prevalence of low birth weight was 21.4 percent in 2017 and it decreased moderately with increasing socio-demographic index. The prevalence has come down since 1990, with a relatively higher decline between 2010 and 2017. The prevalence of child stunting and under-weight is declining but remains high at 39 percent and 36 percent in 2017. The study has also highlighted that the prevalence of anaemia in India was “extremely” high at 60 percent in children and 54 percent in women in 2017.

[India Has More Number Of Underweight Women Than Sub-Saharan Africa; Malnutrition Biggest Challenge](#)

September 19, 2019/India Times

Malnutrition among children and underweight women are the pressing health issues that India faces currently. There are more underweight women in India than in Sub-Saharan Africa, a report released by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** estimated. Among children below the age of five, malnutrition is a major death factor. The report published in the British medical journal The Lancet, read, "The higher proportion of underweight women in the reproductive age group in India compared with sub-Saharan Africa has been suggested to contribute to a higher prevalence of low birth-weight in India, even though sub-Saharan Africa is poorer." The chronic deficiency of energy among women of reproductive age was a manifestation of the long-standing problem of malnutrition in India, which also increases the risk of preterm birth and babies with low birth-weight.

Malnutrition accounts for the most number of deaths among children below the age of five in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Rajasthan.

Low birth-weight was the largest contributor to malnutrition in children. The

prevalence of low birth-weight was 21 percent in India in 2017, and ranged between 9 percent in Mizoram to 24 percent in Uttar Pradesh.



The report points that of the 1.04 million infants who died under the age of five years in 2017, 7,06,000 were cases of malnutrition.

[When is a child termed 'malnourished'? 3 micro-level steps to curb malnutrition](#)

September 19, 2019/Times Now News

Deaths due to malnutrition in children under the age of five years dropped by two-thirds in the period of 1990-17 in India. However, malnutrition continues to be the leading risk factor of death in about 68 per cent of children of the same age-group. Some 60 per cent of these children are anaemic. The numbers were reported in a study published by the scientists of India State-level Disease Burden Initiative of **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** in the journal Lancet.

The irony of the situation is that the two major health problems that are affecting children globally are obesity and undernutrition. Child obesity is caused majorly due to the modern lifestyle choices like consumption of packaged food, less physical activity and more screen time. The term 'malnourished' is often used to refer to individuals or children who are underweight, weak, or have stunted growth. While that may be correct to an extent, it is important to know when exactly can an individual or child be termed "malnourished".

You do not simply call a child malnourished if they are thin, do not gain weight, or are just petite. According to the general definition of malnourishment, it is used synonymously with undernutrition. A child is called malnourished when there is a lack of sufficient nutrients in her body. Malnourishment can be caused due to not eating enough as a result of the unavailability of food, not eating the right, nutritious things, and/or when the body is unable to absorb the food that is consumed by the person.

[More Underweight Women in India than Sub-Saharan Africa; Malnutrition Biggest Killer of Infants: Report](#)

September 19, 2019/News 18

There is a larger proportion of underweight women in India than in Sub-Saharan Africa, a report released by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** estimated. It also stated that malnutrition continues to be a leading risk factor for death in children below the age of five. The ICMR report, which was published in the British medical journal The Lancet, read, "The higher proportion of underweight women in the reproductive age group in India compared with sub-Saharan Africa has been suggested to contribute to a higher prevalence of low birth-weight in India, even though sub-Saharan Africa is poorer." The report further said that chronic deficiency of energy among women of reproductive age was a manifestation of the long-standing problem of malnutrition in India, which also increases the risk of preterm birth and babies with low birth-weight. The weight of a child at its birth was determined by a host of factors, from maternal nutrition to gestation and the mother's own weight, and was an "inter-generational issue", the report pointed out. India needs improvement in the nutritional status of girls and women in the pre-conception period and during pregnancy. Quality of antenatal care, including treatment in cases of complications in pregnancy were also among suggestions made in the report. Malnutrition accounts for 68 percent deaths in children under

the age of five years, and was responsible for 17.3 percent of total disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) —a measure used to gauge the number of years that one loses throughout their lifetime owing to illness and disability — with the highest rates in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Rajasthan.

Malnutrition Remains Leading Cause of Death for Children Under Five: Study

September 19, 2019/The Wire

Earlier this month, Uttar Pradesh police filed a case of “criminal conspiracy” against a journalist for reporting that children in the district of Mirzapur were being served plain chapatti and salt under the midday meal scheme at school. There have also been reports of people starving to death in Jharkhand after they were unable to access government-subsidised rations. Additionally, millions of children are born undernourished and with low birth weight in India. Their mothers are undernourished and the children grow up struggling with stunted bodies and poor cognitive development. And yet India has only just undertaken the “first comprehensive estimate” of trends in child and maternal malnutrition for every state of the country and published a report in the Lancet. The paper is part of the Global Burden of Disease Study and has looked at all available sources for data on malnutrition in India between 1990 and 2017. It was collaboratively written by government scientists at the **Indian Council of Medical Research** and other institutions.

Malnutrition is risk for 68% of children under five

“India has struggled with malnutrition for decades, such as during the Bengal Famine in 1943,” said Balram Bhargava, director general of ICMR, at the launch of the paper in Delhi on Wednesday.

Bhargava said that the good news is that deaths from malnutrition have dropped, and India which once used to import food grains, is now exporting it thanks to the agricultural revolution. But the bad news, he said, is that malnutrition remains a key risk factor for the deaths of children under five. So while the number of deaths from malnutrition has dropped, malnutrition remains “the leading risk factor” for 68% deaths of children under five.

Why India Is Likely To Miss Its Nutrition Targets For 2022

September 19, 2019/ India Spend

At its current rate of progress, the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) cannot meet its 2022 targets to reduce malnutrition in India, a new study has reported. This is despite the reduction in malnutrition India achieved in the 27 years upto 2017. Between 2017 and 2022, the NNM or Poshan Abhiyaan targeted an annual 2-percentage-point reduction in the prevalence of low birth weight and child underweight, a 25% fall in the prevalence of child stunting and a 3-percentage-point annual decline in the prevalence of anaemia among women and children under five years of age. But if the NNM continues to progress at the current pace, relative to the 2022 targets, there will be an 8.9% excess prevalence in low birthweight, 9.6% in stunting, 4.8% in underweight, 11.7% in anemia among children, and 13.8% in anaemia among women, said the paper published on September 17, 2019, in *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health*. Malnutrition was the predominant risk factor for death in children under five years of age in every Indian state in 2017,

accounting for 68.2% of the total deaths in that age group, the researchers concluded. Malnutrition was also the leading risk factor for health loss across all ages, responsible for 17.3% of the total disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) that denotes the years of potential life lost because of disability. India is not on track to achieve its 2025 nutrition target--to achieve zero hunger--IndiaSpend had reported in December 2018. The researchers working on the *Lancet* paper analysed the disease burden due to child and maternal malnutrition, and the trends in malnutrition indicators from 1990 to 2017 in every Indian state. This study was part of India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative Malnutrition jointly conducted by the **Indian Council of Medical Research**, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, along with experts from over 100 Indian institutions.

[Malnutrition deaths among under-5 children dropped by two-thirds between 1990, 2017](#)

September 19, 2019/ Rajya Sabha TV

Malnutrition deaths among under-five children in the country have dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but it still remains the underlying risk factor for 68 per cent of child deaths, according to a study published in *The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health*. The DALY rate attributable to malnutrition in children varies seven-fold between the states and is highest in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland and Tripura, the study noted. Among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the largest contributor to child deaths in India, followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight, and wasting, the study stated. According to the key findings of the study, the prevalence of low birth weight was 21 per cent in India in 2017, ranging from 9 per cent in Mizoram to 24 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. The annual rate of reduction was 1.1 per cent in India between 1990 and 2017. The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative is a joint initiative of the Indian Council of Medical Research, Public Health Foundation of India, and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in collaboration with the Ministry of Health along with stakeholders associated with over 100 Indian institutions, involving many leading health scientists and policy makers from India. **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** Director General Balram Bhargava said the government in its commitment to the Poshan Abhiyaan (nutrition mission) is taking important steps to augment monitoring of malnutrition indicators across the country.

[Malnutrition leading cause for death among children under 5](#)

September 19, 2019/Money Control

Malnutrition continues to be the leading cause for death among Indian children under the age of five, according to a study led by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**. The death rate due to malnutrition in children under five years of age in India has dropped by two-thirds between 1990 and 2017, but still accounts for 68% of deaths in children of the age group, according to ICMR's comprehensive estimates of disease burden caused by child and maternal malnutrition. The disease burden—the impact of a health problem as measured by financial cost, mortality, morbidity, or other indicators—attributed to malnutrition in children varies across states by as much as seven times, the study highlighted. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Assam top the list, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha,

Nagaland, and Tripura. Among malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the biggest contributor to the disease burden, followed by child growth failure, including stunting, underweight and wasting.



[पांच साल से छोटे बच्चों की मौत की बड़ी वजह है कुपोषण](#)

September 19, 2019/The Health Site

इंडियन कॉउंसिल ऑफ़ मेडिकल रिसर्च (IMRC) की रिपोर्ट पर भरोसा करें तो अब भी भारत में पांच साल से छोटे बच्चों की मौत का एक बड़ा कारण कुपोषण है। 1990-2017 तक के आंकड़ों में हालांकि कुछ सुधार आया है। पर अब भी हालात बहुत अच्छे नहीं कहे जा सकते। अब भी 68.2% बच्चे कुपोषण के कारण पांच साल की उम्र पूरी करने से पहले ही मौत के मुंह में समा जाते हैं।

क्या है कुपोषण

कुपोषण उस स्थिति को कहा जाता है जब बच्चों की ग्रोथ, उम्र और आवश्यकता के अनुसार उन्हें भोजन नहीं मिल पाता। जिसके चलते उन्हें कई तरह की गंभीर बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। सही पोषण न मिल पाने के कारण उनका शरीर बीमारियों से लड़ सकने में अक्षम हो जाता है।

ये है कुपोषण की बड़ी वजह

छोटे बच्चों में कुपोषण की बड़ी वजह गर्भावस्था में मां को भरपूर पोषण न मिल पाना है। गर्भ के दौरान ही इन बच्चों को जरूरी आहार नहीं मिल पाता। जिससे ये जन्मजात कई बीमारियों के शिकार हो जाते हैं। सही पोषण न मिल पाने के कारण 32.7 प्रतिशत बच्चे कम वजन के साथ पैदा होते हैं। उसके बाद भी इनकी निम्न वर्गीय कामकाजी माएं बच्चों को स्तनपान भी नहीं करवा पातीं।

इन राज्यों की हालत है खराब

कुपोषण में त्रिपुरा और नांगालैंड जैसे राज्य तो हैं ही, इनके अलावा राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जैसे राज्य भी शामिल हैं। मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा और छत्तीसगढ़ की स्थिति भी इस मामले में बहुत अच्छी नहीं है। इन राज्यों के बच्चे कुपोषण के कारण शारीरिक अपंगता के भी शिकार हो जाते हैं।

[कुपोषण से भारत में मर रहे 68.2% बच्चे, पीएम मोदी का पोषण मिशन हो सकता है फेल](#)

September 19, 2019/The Print

नई दिल्ली: भारत में आज भी कुपोषण से पांच साल से कम आयु के 68.2% बच्चों की मौत हो जाती है। ये देश के लिए बड़ी समस्या बनी हुई है। यहां यह जानना जरूरी है कि 1990-2017 में भारत में ये स्थिति सुधरी है और इन आंकड़ों में दो तिहाई की गिरावट जरूर हुई है। लेकिन अभी भी यह देश के बच्चों के लिए सबसे बड़ी चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है रिसर्च . **इंडियन कॉउंसिल ऑफ़ मेडिकल (आईएमआरसी)** की रिपोर्ट में 2017 तक मौजूद डेटा के हवाले से बताया गया है कि पांच साल तक के बच्चों में मौत की एक बहुत बड़ी वजह कुपोषण है. सबसे अचरज की बात है कि इस मामले में कोई राज्य या केंद्र शासित प्रदेश अपवाद नहीं

है. बता दें कि डिजैबिलिटी एडजस्टेड लाइफ ईयर्स (डीएएलवाईएस) में कुपोषण के शिकार कई राज्यों में तो सात गुणा तक अधिक है. इसमें सबसे अधिक राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और असम के साथ मध्यप्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, नागालैंड और त्रिपुरा के बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार हैं. एक और बड़ी बात ये है कि इसकी वजह से भारत में होने वाले रोगों का भार बढ़ रहा है. नीति आयोग के सदस्य प्रोफेसर विनोद के पॉल ने कहा, 'सितंबर पोषण माह के तौर पर जाना जाता है और सरकार हर परिवार तक पहुंचने की कोशिश कर रही है. इस वैज्ञानिक रिपोर्ट के समय से आने की वजह से ये हर राज्य को ये समझने में मदद मिलेगी की कुपोषण से निपटने के लिए और प्रयास करने होंगे.'

पौष्टिकता बने अर्जंडा

September 19, 2019/ Navbharat Times

यह वाकई चिंता का विषय है कि भारत में आज भी पांच साल से कम आयु के 68 फीसदी बच्चों की मौत कुपोषण से हो रही है। ऐसा तब है जबकि कुपोषण से होने वाली मौत में काफी कमी आई है। **इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ मेडिकल रिसर्च (आईसीएमआर)** की एक रिपोर्ट में यह जानकारी दी गई है। इसके मुताबिक 1990-2017 के बीच कुपोषण से होने वाली मौत में दो-तिहाई की कमी आई है। प्रायः सभी राज्यों में बच्चे कुपोषण का शिकार हैं। कुपोषण की वजह से कई बीमारियों का खतरा बना रहता है। कम वजन वाले बच्चों में करीब 47 फीसदी का मानसिक व शारीरिक विकास मंद गति से हो रहा है। कुपोषण का सीधा संबंध गरीबी से है। गरीब तबके के लिए रोज किसी तरह पेट भर लेना ही बड़ी बात है, पोषण युक्त भोजन उसकी पहुंच से अब भी दूर है। अब भी 30 फीसदी गरीब प्रति दिन निर्धारित 2155 किलो कैलरी की तुलना में केवल 1811 किलो कैलरी का भोजन ही कर पाते हैं। यह असमानता बच्चों में अधिक है। चूंकि निर्धन महिलाओं को उचित आहार नहीं मिल पाता, खासकर गर्भावस्था के दौरान पौष्टिक भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती।

Poshan Abhiyaan targets are aspirational: Study

September 19, 2019/ The Hindu

India is unlikely to meet targets set under the ambitious Poshan Abhiyaan or National Nutrition Mission (NNM) for reduction in prevalence of stunting, underweight, low birth weight and anaemia in women and children by 2022 if there is no progress achieved in improving the rate of decline observed between 1990 and 2017, according to a new study published in *The Lancet*. The study points out that India will miss its target for stunting levels of 25% by 9.6%; underweight target of 22.7% by 4.8%; desired low birth level of 11.4% by 8.9%; anaemia level among women of 39.4% by 13.8%; and anaemia level among children of 44.7% by 11.7%, according to the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990-2017, released on Wednesday. The report is a joint initiative of **Indian Council of Medical Research**, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Poshan Abhiyaan, the world's largest nutrition programme, expected to benefit 10 crore people and launched in 2018 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, aims to reduce stunting, underweight, and low birth weight, each by 2% per year; and anaemia among young children, adolescents and women each by 3% per year until 2022. A special target for stunting is set at 25% by 2022.

Malnutrition death shadow on Bihar kids

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PATNA: Bihar is among the worst performers when it comes to malnutrition deaths in children under five years of age and tops the list of states with stunted children and low birth weight of infants. The state has a 72.7% death rate attributable to malnutrition in children younger than five years, compared to the national average of 69.2%. This state-wide data on malnutrition was presented by the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and National Institute of Nutrition (NIN). According to the study, disability-adjusted life-years (DALY) rates attributable to child and maternal malnutrition in all age groups stood at 26.4% in Bihar, closely followed by Uttar Pradesh (23.9%) and Rajasthan (22.7%), while the national average was 17.3%. The DALY is a measure of overall disease burden expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. The study highlighted that two out of 3 child deaths in India are due to malnutrition. Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Assam top the list, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Nagaland, and Tripura. Among the malnutrition indicators, low birth weight is the largest contributor to child deaths in India, followed by child growth failure which includes stunting, underweight, and wasting, the study stated. As for stunted children and low birth weight of infants, Bihar tops the list with figures of 48.3% and 23.4% respectively, while the country's average is 39.3% and 21.4%. The data also showed that nearly 39.1% of the kids in state have been categorised as 'underweight', which was the second highest after Jharkhand that stood at 42.2%. In this category, the country's average was 32.7%.

With regards,

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