

## **Clinical assessment of the pre-school children under ICDS and non-ICDS programme**

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### **Abstract**

*ICDS is centrally sponsored scheme implemented through the state Government with 100 per cent financial assistance from the Central government for all inputs other than supplementary food. The present study was conducted in Kanpur Nagar is divided into 10 blocks, one block Kalyanpur was selected randomly and 40 ICDS and 40 non-ICDS pre-school children age group of 0-6 years were selected for the present study. 12.5 per cent of ICDS boys and girls were suffering from water discharge problem of eyes whereas 5.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 2.5 per cent of non-ICDS boys were suffering from the problem of moon face.*

**Key words :** ICDS programme, pre-school children, clinical assessment

### **Introduction**

Child malnutrition is a huge problem in India, affecting more than 80 million children. The only national programme to address it is the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), whose flagship component is provision of supplementary nutrition to children aged 0-6, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls. The government of India has put huge resources into this programme and seems determined to continue to do so. According to the latest round of the India Demographic Health Survey 2005-6 (NFHS3), it seems that the programme has wide coverage in rural areas, with about 91.5 per cent of rural villages reporting the presence of an ICDS center through which the various programme services are delivered. Given the importance of early child development in future well-being – physically, socially and economically – it is important to study how programmes like ICDS affect the nutritional status of young children.

According to Bagyalakshmi and Vijayalakshmi (2002), among the various development programmes launched in India to improve the status of children nutritionally and socio-economically. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is noteworthy. In ICDS programmes an attempt has been made to interacted

all the relevant services of health, nutrition and education and delivers them as a package to children and their mothers.

### **Materials and Methods**

The study was conducted in Kanpur Nagar. Multistage random sampling technique was adopted for the study. Kanpur Nagar is divided into 10 blocks; one block Kalyanpur is selected randomly after that one village namely. After that one village namely Barasirohi was selected from the block Kalyanpur. Total 80 respondents, 40 ICDS and 40 non-ICDS pre-school children age group (0-6 years) were selected randomly. The data were calculated and tabulated according to statistically.

**Objective :**

To assess the clinical assessment of the pre-school children under ICDS and Non-ICDS programme. According to **Gibon (1990)**, clinical assessment is consist of routine medical history an physical examination to detect physical sign and symptoms.

### **Results and Discussion**

Table 1 shows that 25.0 per cent of ICDS boys and girls have normal colour of eyes, whereas, 30.0 per cent of boys and 35.0 per cent of girls of non-ICDS have normal colour of eyes, while 12.5 per cent of ICDS boys and girls were suffering from itching problem of eyes. 15.0 per cent of non-ICDS boys and 10.0 per cent of non ICDS girls were suffering from

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Table 1: Distribution of the symptoms of eyes on studied children

Sl. No.	Symptoms	ICDS		Non-ICDS	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Itching	5 (12.5)	5 (12.5)	6 (15.0)	4 (10.0)
2.	Water discharge	5 (12.5)	5 (12.5)	2 ( 5.0)	2 ( 5.0)
3.	Normal colour	10 (25.0)	10 (25.0)	12 (30.0)	14 (35.0)
	Total	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values)

Table 2: Distribution of symptoms of hairs on studied children

Sl. No.	Symptoms	ICDS		Non-ICDS	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Dry	15 (37.5)	12 (30.0)	10 (25.0)	15 (37.5)
2.	Loss of luster	-	3 ( 7.5)	4 (10.0)	-
3.	Sparseness	5 (12.5)	-	2 ( 5.0)	2 ( 5.0)
4.	Normal	-	5 (12.5)	4 (10.0)	3 ( 7.5)
	Total	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values)

itching problem of eyes, whereas 12.5 per cent of ICDS boys and girls were suffering from water discharge problem of eyes respectively and 5.0 per cent of non-ICDS boys and girls were suffering from water discharge problem of eyes.

Table 2 shows that 37.5 per cent of ICDS boys and 30.0 per cent of ICDS girls were suffering from problem of dry hair, whereas 25.0 per cent of non ICDS boys and 37.5 per cent of non ICDS girls were suffering from problem of dry hair. While 12.5 per cent of ICDS girls were normal hair, whereas 10.0 per cent of non-ICDS boys and 7.5 per cent of non ICDS girls were having normal hair, followed by 12.5 per cent of ICDS boys were suffering from sparseness hair, whereas 5.0 per cent of non-ICDS boys and girls were suffering from sparseness hair respectively. Further as 7.5 per cent of ICDS girls were suffering from loss of luster problem of hair whereas 10.0 per cent of non ICDS boys were suffering from loss of luster problem of hair.

Table 3 shows that 20.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 12.5 per cent of ICDS girls have normal face, whereas 22.5 per cent of non-ICDS boys and 37.5 per cent of non-ICDS girls have normal face.

While 25.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 37.5 per cent of ICDS girls were suffering from the problem of dry face, whereas 25.0 per cent of non ICDS boys and 12.5 per cent of non ICDS girls were facing the problems of dry face. Followed by 5.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 2.5 per cent of non ICDS boys were suffering from the problem of moon face.

Table 4 reveals that 25.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 30.0 per cent of ICDS girls were suffering from dry and rough skin, whereas, 37.5 per cent of non ICDS boys and girls were facing the problem of dry and rough skin, respectively. While 35.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 20.0 per cent of girls have normal skin, whereas, 2.5 per cent of non-ICDS boys and 5.0 per cent of non-ICDS girls have normal skin followed by 10.0 per cent of non-ICDS girls were suffering from wrinkled skin.

### Conclusion

On the basis of the present study, it can be concluded that pre-school children under ICDS programme, 12.5 per cent of ICDS boys and girls were suffering from water discharge problem of eyes and 5.0 per cent of non-ICDS boys and girls were suffering from water discharge problem of eyes. 7.5 per cent

Table 3: Distribution of symptoms of face on studied children

Sl. No.	Symptoms	ICDS		Non-ICDS	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Dry	10 (25.0)	15 (37.5)	10 (25.0)	5 (12.5)
2.	Moon face	2 ( 5.0)	-	1 ( 2.5)	-
3.	Normal	8 (20.0)	5 (12.5)	9 (22.5)	15 (37.5)
	Total	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values)

Table 4: Distribution of symptoms of skin on studied children

Sl. No.	Symptoms	ICDS		Non-ICDS	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Dry and rough	10 (25.0)	12 (30.0)	15 (37.5)	15 (37.5)
2.	Wrinkled	4 (10.0)	-	4 (10.0)	3 ( 7.5)
3.	Normal	6 (35.0)	8 (20.0)	1 ( 2.5)	2 ( 5.0)
	Total	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)	20 (50.0)

(Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of respective values)

of ICDS girls were suffering from loss of luster problem of hair, whereas, 10.0 per cent of non-ICDS boys were suffering from loss of luster problem of hair. 5.0 per cent of ICDS boys and 2.5 per cent of non-ICDS boys were suffering from the problem of moon face. 10.0 per cent of ICDS and non-ICDS girls were suffering from wrinkled skin.

### References

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