

Participation of the local community is the need of the hour to further the positive signs of NFHS-5 in tackling women's malnutrition.

UNICEF reports that a quarter of Indian women are malnourished and 52% are anaemic.

several efforts of government both at central and state level such as

- (i) POSHAN Abhiyan - to comprehensively address malnutrition through multiple approaches.
- (ii) Anaemia mukt Bharat to decrease anaemia 3% per annum.
- (iii) MANREG & NRLM to provide livelihood.
- (iv) NRHM & MNM to tackle healthcare holes.

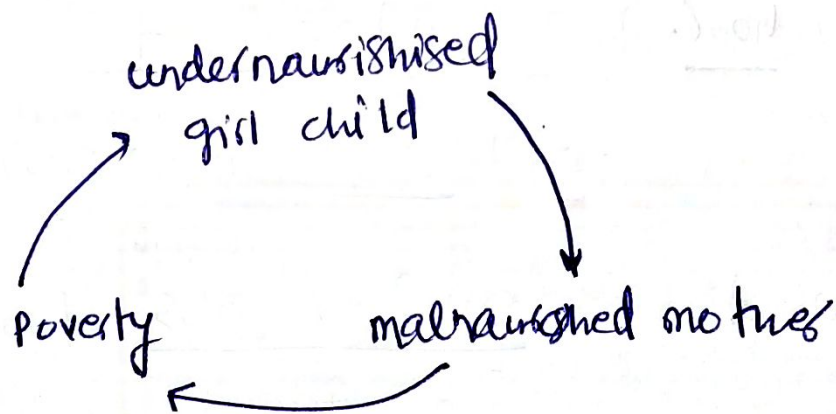
still India stands at 94th global hunger ranking, a way behind SDG-2

goal.

Several factors which are behind hunger
this grim situation include

(i) Awareness - due to lack of community
participation most women mainly in rural
tribal areas and illiterate women
remain excluded from government schemes.

(ii) Social norms - such as fasting, patriarchy
where females eat at last, child marriage,
neglect of girl child, school drop out etc
create a vicious cycle of



Thus to avoid the limitations
of reach & communication, local community

participation is inevitable.

- (i) Gram panchayat - monthly meetings of females and local heads of ANM ASHA, ANGANWADI workers for awareness and accountability.
- (ii) strengthening local institutions of Anganwadi & ASHA, to provide iron, folic acid tablets, malaria nets, regular checkups.
- (iii) medical facility of providing institutional delivery.
- (iv) awareness campaign with NCD's & civil society to burst stereotypes such as no breast feeding upto 4hrs etc.
- (v) TV aids, and role modelling can be done.
- (vi) empowering women farmers by developing kitchen gardens, food fortification etc.