



**WORLD  
ANTHROPOLOGY  
CONGRESS**

**Organized by**



**Hosted by**



**In Association with**



# **WORLD ANTHROPOLOGY CONGRESS-2023**

**BHUBANESWAR, INDIA | 9-14 AUGUST 2023**

**CTD: o6BG - BIO-CONSTITUTION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT  
SUB-DOMAIN: 2. ANTHROPOMETRY AND BODY CONSTITUTION**

**PANEL TITLE:  
MALNUTRITION AMONG CHILDREN**

**CONVENOR: SWAPAN KOLEY  
CO-CONVENOR: RAJESH KUMAR GAUTAM**

**ABSTRACT**

Stunting, wasting and undernutrition among the children are commonly known as malnutrition. It is acknowledged as one of the serious health maladies faced by the developing nations. There is a vicious circle as a stunted girl child on reaching reproductive state, gives birth to a stunted baby. Further stunting negatively affects school attendance and performance. This, in turn, can reduce later adult income-generation. Similarly, undernutrition reduces economic advancement due to losses in productivity, poorer cognition, and poorer educational outcomes. One in every three malnourished children in the world lives in India. Around 50 per cent of all childhood deaths are caused due to it. In India, around 46 per cent of all children below the age of three are too small for their age, 47 per cent are underweight and at least 16 per cent are wasted. Many of these children are severely malnourished. Further, prevalence of stunting is higher among Scheduled Castes (39 per cent) and Scheduled Tribes (42 per cent) (Source: CNNS 2016-18). It also varies across states, with Madhya Pradesh recording the highest rate (55 per cent) and Kerala among the lowest (27 per cent). Malnutrition in children is not affected by food intake alone; it is also influenced by access to health services, quality of care for the child and pregnant mother as well as good hygiene practices. Girls are more at risk of malnutrition than boys. In many parts of the world there is double burden of malnutrition at one end with greater proportion of underweight, wasting, and stunting children and on the other hand, the childhood obesity is increasing. An estimated 170 million children (aged <18 years) globally were classified as overweight or obese. This estimate includes more than 25% of all children in some countries. According to Population Reference Bureau 2021 a total of 25% of population around the globe are of youth below 15 years of age. Their total population is around 2 billion. Most of these populations are in developing countries. In Africa they are 41 percent, whereas in sub-Saharan Africa their proportion is 43%. In Asia (Excluding China) their proportion is 30%, whereas in India the population of less than 15 years of age is 33 percent. Anthropologist have played vital role in the study of Human nutrition. Anthropometric techniques are being used by paediatrician to assess the growth and nutrition of the children and adolescents. There is wide variation in the status of growth and development of children based on gender, class, and society. In this panel, we invite scientist, researcher, scholars, and academicians working in the field of new-born care, child growth, malnutrition, adolescent and puberty and related issues to submit their abstract as per the WAC-23 guidelines.

**Keywords:** Stunting, wasting, undernutrition, childhood obesity,

**Pre- and Post-Congress In Collaboration with**

