

CHILD NUTRITION ACT

Made by : Bardoliwala Abhishek

CHILD NUTRITION ACT

- The **Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (CNA)** is an Indian ([act](#)) signed on October 11, 1992 by President Dr APJ Abdul Kalam. The Act was created as a result of the "years of cumulative successful experience under the [National School Lunch Program \(NSLP\)](#) to help meet the [nutritional needs of children](#)." The National School Lunch Program feeds 30.5 million children per day (as of 2007). NSLP was operated in over 101,000 public and nonprofit private schools in 2007.

GOALS

- Expanding after school meals for at-risk children
- Expanding universal meal service through community eligibility
- Connecting more eligible low-income children with school meals through expanding direct certification
- Establishing national nutrition standards for all foods sold in school during the school day
- Strengthening local school wellness policies and school food safety programs
- Developing model product specifications for IDA commodity foods used in school meals

PRINCIPLES

- The committee recognizes that:
 1. The present and future health and well-being of school-age children are profoundly affected by dietary intake and the maintenance of a healthy weight.
 2. Schools contribute to current and lifelong health and dietary patterns and are uniquely positioned to model and reinforce healthful eating behaviors in partnership with parents, teachers, and the broader community.
 3. Because foods and beverages available on the school campus represent significant caloric intake, they should be designed to meet nutrition standards.

PRINCIPLES

- 4. Foods and beverages have health effects beyond those related to vitamins, minerals, and other known individual components.
- 5. Implementation of nutrition standards for foods and beverages offered in schools will likely require clear policies; technical and financial support; a monitoring, enforcement, and evaluation program; and new food and beverage products.
- 6. The federally reimbursable school nutrition programs will be the primary source of foods and beverages offered at school

ADMINISTRATION

- Amit Shah was appointed Administrator of the Indian Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) on August 19, 2019. He brings extensive experience in all aspects of the agency's work.
- Before being appointed to his current position, he was the Senior Associate Administrator for policy at FNS where she worked on a wide range of policies promoting self-sufficiency, program integrity, and instilling public confidence in IDA's oversight of the 15 nutrition programs.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- The Core Nutrition Messages and related tips, guidance and communication tools complement the key recommendations of the Dietary Guidelines for Indians (DGIs). They address whole grains, low fat milk, fruits and vegetables, as well as child feeding. Designed specifically for populations served by WIC, SNAP, child nutrition and other federal nutrition assistance programs, the messages and related tips, advice and guidance, can help nutrition educators deliver consistent messages that resonate with moms and kids.

MAIN OBJECTIVES

- Make half their grains whole grains, make the switch to fat-free and low-fat (1% fat or less) milk, and make half their plate's fruits and vegetables.
- Encourage child-feeding practices that foster healthy eating habits.

PRACTICAL REALIZATION

- After a couple of years of the amendment of the child nutrition act in 1966 the administrative personnel's realized that its extremely tough to provide proper nutrition to all children and there is no perfect record of the child who don't get appropriate food and it is tough to keep a track of all of them.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Its really an act of significance as the children are the future of the nation and if they are not provided with adequate nutrition then the country might face great issues in upcoming days
- The amendment of this act will leave great significance in the future

THANK YOU