

Growth Patterns & Nutritional Status in Sometometric Measurement Among Muria Children of Bastar District (C.G.)

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Abstract— A Capacity to growth is one of the fundamental attributes of living organism but growth is extremely size of the various parts and organs of the body by multiplication of cell and celli intercellular components during the period from fertilization to physical maturity. The British medical dictionary defines as the progressive development of a living being or a part of an organism from its earliest stage of maturity, including the attendant increase in size. Food is the basis need of life, everybody eat food, Scientist was curious about the quality food of people consume its extent of absorption in the body and its effect. This curiosity led to the development of the Science of neutrinos is the scientific study of food and its relation to health. Nutrition was mainly related to the energy needs of the human body i.e. how much energy as obtained from different constitutions of food. Nutrition is an important part of life. In all nutrition interact with an organism to promote and maintain health. Food is the substance taken in to the body that will help meet the body, need for energy, maintenance of health, growth and reproductive nutrients are constituents in food that must be supplied to the body in suitable amount. These include wear, protein, fat and fatty acid, carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins. Optimum nutrition means that a person is receiving and utilizing essential nutrient in proper pro portions as required by the body while also providing a reverse.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nutrition was mainly related to the energy needs of the human body i.e. how much energy as obtained from different constitutions of food. Nutrition is an important part of life. In all nutrition interact with an organism to promote and maintain health. Food is the substance taken in to the body that will help meet the body, need for energy, maintenance of health, growth and reproductive nutrients are constituents in food that must be supplied to the body in suitable amount. These include wear, protein, fat and fatty acid, carbohydrate, minerals and vitamins. Optimum nutrition means that a person is receiving and utilizing essential nutrient in proper pro portions as required by the body while also providing a reverse.

A. Signs of Poor nutrition Status

A sign of poor nutritional status is a poor physique, very little stamina, dull life less hair, dull eyes, slumped posture fatigue and depression. He may be grossly overweight or under weight. The three important aspects normally these of diet, Sleep insemination of had its are in regular Clinical symptom of nutrition deficiencies may be evident in some.

B. Objectives of the present study are as follows

1. To study the socio-economic condition of the muria tribes of karmari village of bastar district.
2. Assessment of the growth patterns of muria children aged group 6 to 14 years.
3. Assessment of nutritional status muria nutritional Anthropometry.

C. Land & People:-

Bastar:- The land of Tribal's and Natural Resources, is also enriched with natural beauty and pleasant atmosphere. It is surrounded with dense Forest, hilly mountains, streams, waterfalls, natural caves, natural parks etc. Here the art & culture are the valuable ancient properties of the Bastariyas-bastar is also called as the Kashmir of Chhattisgarh.

Muria Tribe:- The murias are neat, industrious and good cultivators who constitute the mayor bulk of the tribal population in Bastar. There are three categories of Marias, Raj Muria, Ghotul Muria and Jhoria Muria, Raj Murias are found in Jagdalpur Tahsil. Ghotul Muria and Jhoria Muria are found in Kondagaon and Narayanpur areas. Now the Jhoria Maria are absorbed in Ghotul Muria.

II. MATERIALS & METHODS

In order to carry out the present study is based on the data collection on Karmari villages district Bastar (C.G.). School going muria children of both the sexes form Karmari village, Bastar. The student belonging to different age groups (6-14) and schools are considered for the present study.

III. METHODOLOGY

Measurements of the living baby are called Somatometry. To take proper Measurement the various landmarks have been carefully identified and then the instruments were being taken. While lacing landmarks and talking Measurement martin and Seller (1957) and Montagu (1960) should be Generally to Scientists Martin All the instruments have been named.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A crosssectional data on 234 (Girls 117,Boys 117) Muria children ages' 6 to 14 years. Among Muria tribe of Bastar (C.G.) all the children were subjected to a set of 7 Anthropometric measurements i.e.-

1. Height vertex
2. Body weight
3. Sitting Height vertex

4. Head circumference
5. Chest circumference
6. Waist circumference
7. Mid Arm Circumference

The data has been subjected to statistical treatment such as mean, Standard deviation (S.D.), standard error of mean, standard error of standard deviation, coefficient of variation (C.V.), annual growth and t-values considered in the present study simple forms of distance curves and velocity curves for each trait are presented. The graphic representation facilitates to obtain the clear picture of pattern of growth among Muria children of 6-14 years age.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Anthropologists using many devices to describe the morphology of man by comparing the man; living in different geographical regions on that basis the racial comparison. A morphological method of anthropology is also provides an outstanding of co-relation of form and function of various parts of the human body. Since world war first, anthropometry has been employed to give standard sizes for different kinds of equipment in defense services and Industry. Anthropometric study provides norms the physique of the national populations.

A study of mean **Height Vertex** value shows a continuous increase from 6 year (114.7 c.m) to 14 year (149.21 c.m). Height varies from 114.7 c.m. to 149.21 c.m. with minimum and maximum values observed at 6 year and 14 year respectively. The annual growth in height vertex ranges from 7.48 c.m. to 0.04 c.m. The (S.D.) value 4.05 c.m. to 4.91 c.m. and (C.V.) value range 3.53% to 3.29%.

Muria Boys show mean height vertex ranges from 106.76 c.m. to 148.89 c.m. at 6 to 14 year, whereas the maximum and minimum value at the age 14 years. (148.89 c.m.). The percent age of annual increment in height vertex ranges from 6.27% to 1.81% The (S.D.) values range from 2.86 c.m. to 12.61 c.m. and (C.V.) values show variations from 2.68% to 8.47%.

Muria girls show range in **Body Weight** from 17.85 to 40.77 k.g. Minimum weight values are observed at 6 year (17.85 kg) and 14 year (40.77 kg). The (S.D.) 1.46 to 4.71 are on lower side (C.V.) values show variation from 8.18% to 11.55%.

Muria boys present weight in range of 10.41 kg. to 24.08 kg. It is shown from the table that the mean body weight increased from 3 years to 5 years and 6 years to 10 years. The (S.D.) 1.38 to 3.96 are on lower side (C.V.) Values show variation from 13.25% at 3 years to 16.44% at 11 years. The growth rate is observed lowest between 5 and 6 years (0.93kg.) and highest between 7 and 8 years (3.75kg.).

The **Sitting Height Vertex** measurements shows a gradually increase of mean values with the advancing age from 6 to 14 years. The mean value at 6 years is 56.73 c.m. and 11 years is 72.83 c.m. Muria girls exhibit (S.D.) value in range from 5.65 c.m. to 3.11 c.m. and (C.V.) 9.96% to 4.27% among the Muria girls. The annual growth in sitting height vertex shows its highest magnitude between the age of 9 and 10 years. And

lowest magnitude of growth between 7 to 8 years. (0.15) and 9 to 10 (6.31 years.).

The mean sitting height vertex range from 51.42 c.m. to 76.59 c.m. to 6 to 14 year. The maximum annual increase of sitting height vertex has been observed between 7 to 8 years and minimum between from 9 to 10 years. Which are estimated as 19.82% and 1.03% respectively. Muria boys exhibits (S.D.) value in range From 4.38 c.m. to 2.5 c.m. and (C.V.) values varies from 8.52% to 3.26% among the Muria Boys.

Muria girls show mean **Head Circumference** varies from 56.73 c.m. to 72.83 c.m. The increase in head circumference is not uniform but it is found comparatively rapid from 6 to 7 years and again from 13 to 14 years. The percent age of annual increment in head circumference ranges from 0.47% to 1.14% among the Muria girls. The (S.D.) values 2.46 c.m. to 4.14 c.m. and (C.V.) values show variations from 4.98% to 7.33%.

Muria boys present mean head circumference various from 47.15 c.m. to 83.27 c.m. The increase of mean value does not follow uniform patterns. Increment of almost same magnitude is observed from 6 to 7 years as well as from 9 year to 10 years. The annual increment in mean head circumference is found maximum 7.01% c.m. The (S.D.) values of Muria Boys are found in range of 1.06 to 1.29 and (C.V.) values show variation from 2.25% to 1.55%.

The Muria girls show range in **Chest Circumference** from 57.32 c.m. to 69.34 c.m. The mean chest girth Muria girls show is not uniform increment from 6 to 14 years. It is sharp from 6 to 7 years and again from 8 to 9 years. The (S.D.) 3.1 c.m. to 2.86 c.m. are on lower side and (C.V.) values show variation from 5.41% to 4.12% at 6 to 14 years.

The mean chest girth ranges from 22.58 c.m. to 37.5 c.m. (6 to 14 years). However the increase in chest girth is observed uniform from 7 to 9 years. It is found comparatively rapid from 7 to 8 years and again from 11 to 13 years. Muria boys exhibit (S.D.) value in range from 1.07 c.m. to 1.27 c.m. and (C.V.) values varies from 4.74% to 3.39% at 6 to 14 years.

The mean **Waist Circumference** ranges from 62.74 c.m. to 79.72 c.m. (6 to 14 years) and the lowest mean value is found at the age of 6 years (62.74 c.m.) and highest at the age of 7 years (65.5 c.m). Muria girl's exhibit (S.D.) value in range from 2.08 c.m. to 4.64 c.m. and (C.V.) values varies 3.32% to 5.82% at 6 to 14 years.

The mean values waist girth ranges from 21.58 c.m. to 26.52 c.m. The increase in waist girth is not observed uniform among Muria boys the total increment of mean waist girth is found 7.99 c.m. from 6 to 14 years. The maximum annual increment in waist girth is 6.81 c.m. and minimum annual increment is found 1.3. The (S.D.) 2.32 c.m. to 0.37 c.m. are on lower side and (C.V.) values show variation from 10.75% to 1.4% at 6 to 14 years.

Mean **Mid Arm Circumference** from 19.53 c.m. to 32.3 c.m. (6 to 14 years). Muria girls exhibit (S.D.) value from 1.28 c.m. to 2.21 c.m. and C.V. from 6.55% to 6.84% at 6 to 14 years.

The mean values mid arm circumference ranges from 17.53 c.m. to 27.57 c.m. The increase in mid arm circumference is not observed uniform among Muria boys the total increment of mean is found 7.66 c.m. from 6 to 14 years. The maximum annual increment in mid arm circumference is 1.96 c.m. and minimum annual increment is found 0.74. The (S.D.) 1.09 c.m. to 0.29 c.m. are on lower side and (C.V.) values show variation from 6.22% to 1.05% at 6 to 14 year.

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