

UK Board Class 12 2026 Home Science Question Paper with solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :70

Total questions :37

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The paper is divided into Section A and Section B.
2. Section A includes objective-type questions.
3. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
4. Section B includes short answer, and long answer type questions.
5. Answers must be written legibly within the word limit.
6. Use of unfair means or electronic devices is prohibited.
7. Follow the correct format and instructions for each section.

Section - A

1. Of which age group children are called toddlers?

- (A) 2–3 years
- (B) 4–5 years
- (C) 6–7 years
- (D) 8–9 years

Correct Answer: (A) 2–3 years

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding child development stages.

Child development is divided into several stages based on physical, cognitive, and emotional growth. One of the early stages in childhood development is known as the **toddler stage**.

This stage comes after infancy and before the preschool stage.

Step 2: Definition of toddlers.

The term **toddler** refers to children who are beginning to walk and develop basic motor and language skills. The word “toddler” comes from the way young children walk unsteadily or “toddle.” This stage usually includes children from about **1 to 3 years of age**.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) 2–3 years:** Correct. Children in this age range fall within the toddler stage of development.
- **(B) 4–5 years:** Incorrect. This age group belongs to the preschool stage.
- **(C) 6–7 years:** Incorrect. Children in this range are in early school-age development.
- **(D) 8–9 years:** Incorrect. This stage is considered middle childhood.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, children between the age of 2 and 3 years are called toddlers.

Final Answer: 2–3 years.

Quick Tip

The toddler stage usually covers children aged 1–3 years, when they begin walking, talking, and developing independence.

2. Which country, known as the centre of fashion, the art of garment making was called kutuarf?

- (A) France
- (B) America
- (C) India
- (D) Italy

Correct Answer: (A) France

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of couture in fashion.

The word “kutuarf” in the question refers to the French term **Couture** or **Haute Couture**. It describes the art of designing and creating high-fashion garments that are custom-made for individual clients. Couture involves skilled craftsmanship, detailed handwork, and exclusive fashion design.

Step 2: Role of France in fashion.

France, particularly the city of **Paris**, is historically known as the **fashion capital of the world**. Many famous fashion designers and luxury fashion houses such as Chanel, Dior, Louis Vuitton, and Givenchy originated in France. The tradition of haute couture began in Paris and became the standard for high-end fashion design globally.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) France:** Correct. France is widely known as the centre of fashion, and the art of garment making there is called couture.
- **(B) America:** Incorrect. Although America has a large fashion industry, it is not historically associated with the origin of couture.
- **(C) India:** Incorrect. India is famous for traditional textiles and garments, but the term couture originates from France.
- **(D) Italy:** Incorrect. Italy is also a major fashion hub, but the concept and term couture specifically originated in France.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the country known as the centre of fashion where the art of garment making is called couture is France.

Final Answer: France.

Quick Tip

The term **Haute Couture** originates from France and refers to exclusive, custom-fitted fashion design created by leading fashion houses.

3. Which of the following is not a guiding principle of the ECCE publication of the National Curriculum Framework 2005?

- (A) Play should be the basis of learning
- (B) Play basis of learning
- (C) Health, wellness and healthy habits
- (D) Preparation for livelihood

Correct Answer: (D) Preparation for livelihood

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding ECCE and NCF 2005.

ECCE stands for **Early Childhood Care and Education**. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 provides guidelines for the development and education of children in their early years. These guidelines focus on the overall development of children including physical, emotional, cognitive, and social growth.

Step 2: Key guiding principles of ECCE.

The ECCE framework emphasizes child-centered learning and focuses on activities that support holistic development. Important guiding principles include learning through play, maintaining good health and hygiene habits, and creating a nurturing and supportive environment for children. These principles ensure balanced development during early childhood.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) Play should be the basis of learning:** Correct principle. ECCE strongly emphasizes play-based learning for children.
- **(B) Play basis of learning:** Also related to play-based education which is a core principle of ECCE.
- **(C) Health, wellness and healthy habits:** This is another guiding principle that focuses on children's physical well-being and hygiene.
- **(D) Preparation for livelihood:** Incorrect. Early childhood education focuses on development and learning experiences, not vocational preparation or livelihood training.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, preparation for livelihood is not considered a guiding principle of the ECCE publication of the National Curriculum Framework 2005.

Final Answer: Preparation for livelihood.

Quick Tip

ECCE focuses on holistic development through play, health awareness, and emotional support rather than vocational or livelihood preparation.

4. It is the relationship between the guest and host

- (A) Coordination
- (B) Socialization
- (C) Hosting
- (D) Hospitality

Correct Answer: (D) Hospitality

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the concept of guest and host relationship.

The question asks about the term that describes the relationship between a guest and a host. In many social, cultural, and service contexts, the interaction between the person receiving services (guest) and the person providing services (host) is defined by a specific concept known as hospitality. This concept includes welcoming, caring for, and providing services to guests.

Step 2: Meaning of Hospitality.

Hospitality refers to the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests or visitors. It includes activities such as welcoming guests, providing accommodation, offering food and services, and ensuring the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. This term directly represents the relationship and interaction between host and guest.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) Coordination:** Incorrect. Coordination refers to organizing activities or tasks so that they work together efficiently. It does not specifically describe the relationship between a host and a guest.
- **(B) Socialization:** Incorrect. Socialization is the process through which individuals learn social norms, values, and behaviors within society. It is not specifically related to the guest-host relationship.
- **(C) Hosting:** Incorrect. Hosting refers to the act of receiving or entertaining guests, but it focuses mainly on the host's action rather than the complete relationship between host and guest.
- **(D) Hospitality:** Correct. Hospitality is the concept that defines the relationship between the host and the guest, involving welcoming, serving, and ensuring the comfort of visitors.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the correct term that represents the relationship between a guest and a host is hospitality.

Final Answer: Hospitality.

Quick Tip

Hospitality is a broad concept that includes welcoming, serving, and caring for guests. It represents the overall relationship and interaction between the host and the guest.

5. If the mother does not get adequate amount of iodine during pregnancy, which disease can the child suffer from after birth?

- (A) Cretinism
- (B) Kwashiorkor
- (C) Night blindness
- (D) Goitre

Correct Answer: (A) Cretinism

Solution:

Step 1: Role of iodine in the human body.

Iodine is an essential micronutrient required for the proper functioning of the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland produces important hormones such as thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3), which regulate metabolism, growth, and development of the body. During pregnancy, these hormones are extremely important for the proper development of the baby's brain and nervous system.

Step 2: Effect of iodine deficiency during pregnancy.

If a pregnant woman does not consume an adequate amount of iodine, the fetus cannot produce sufficient thyroid hormones. This leads to improper development of the brain and body of the baby. As a result, the child may suffer from a condition called **cretinism**, which is characterized by severe mental retardation, stunted physical growth, and developmental abnormalities after birth.

Step 3: Analysis of the options.

- **(A) Cretinism:** Correct. It occurs in infants due to iodine deficiency during pregnancy and results in impaired mental and physical development.
- **(B) Kwashiorkor:** Incorrect. This disease is caused by severe protein deficiency, not iodine deficiency.
- **(C) Night blindness:** Incorrect. This condition occurs due to deficiency of vitamin A.
- **(D) Goitre:** Incorrect in this context. Goitre is swelling of the thyroid gland usually seen in adults due to iodine deficiency, but the disease affecting newborns due to maternal iodine deficiency is cretinism.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, if a pregnant woman does not receive enough iodine, the child may develop **cretinism** after birth due to improper thyroid hormone production and impaired brain development.

Final Answer: Cretinism.

Quick Tip

Iodine is essential for thyroid hormone production. Deficiency during pregnancy can lead to severe developmental disorders in infants such as cretinism, which affects both mental and physical growth.

6. It is a chemical used to test the presence of metanil yellow colour in turmeric.

- (A) Concentrated hydrochloric acid
- (B) Iodine
- (C) Copper acetate
- (D) Sucrose solution

Correct Answer: (A) Concentrated hydrochloric acid

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding food adulteration in turmeric.

Turmeric is a commonly used spice in cooking and food preparation. Sometimes it is adulterated with a synthetic dye called **Metanil Yellow** to enhance its bright yellow colour. Metanil yellow is a non-permitted artificial dye and is harmful to health. Therefore, chemical tests are used to detect its presence in turmeric powder.

Step 2: Chemical test for metanil yellow.

To detect the presence of metanil yellow in turmeric, a small quantity of turmeric powder is mixed with **concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl)**. If metanil yellow is present, the colour of the mixture changes to **pink or magenta**. This colour change confirms adulteration in turmeric.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) Concentrated hydrochloric acid:** Correct. It is used as a chemical reagent to test the presence of metanil yellow in turmeric by producing a pink colour.
- **(B) Iodine:** Incorrect. Iodine solution is commonly used to test the presence of starch, not metanil yellow.

- **(C) Copper acetate:** Incorrect. Copper acetate is not used for testing metanil yellow adulteration in turmeric.
- **(D) Sucrose solution:** Incorrect. Sucrose solution is simply a sugar solution and has no role in detecting food adulteration in turmeric.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, concentrated hydrochloric acid is the chemical used to test the presence of metanil yellow colour in turmeric.

Final Answer: Concentrated hydrochloric acid.

Quick Tip

A simple food adulteration test: adding concentrated HCl to turmeric will turn the mixture pink if the harmful dye metanil yellow is present.

7. When was the first SOS village in India established?

- (A) 1967
- (B) 1968
- (C) 1964
- (D) 1984

Correct Answer: (C) 1964

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding SOS Villages.

SOS Children's Villages are international charitable organizations that provide family-based care for orphaned and abandoned children. Instead of traditional orphanages, SOS villages create a family-like environment where children grow up with a caregiver called an SOS mother.

Step 2: Establishment in India.

The SOS Children's Villages movement started internationally in 1949 in Austria by Hermann Gmeiner. In India, the first SOS Children's Village was established in **1964**. This marked the beginning of organized family-based care for orphaned children in the country.

Step 3: Comparison with options.

- **(A) 1967:** Incorrect. This year is later than the actual establishment year.
- **(B) 1968:** Incorrect. The first SOS village in India was already functioning before this year.
- **(C) 1964:** Correct. The first SOS Children's Village in India was established in 1964.
- **(D) 1984:** Incorrect. This year is much later and does not represent the first establishment.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the first SOS village in India was established in the year 1964.

Final Answer: 1964.

Quick Tip

SOS Children's Villages focus on family-based care rather than institutional orphanages to provide a better emotional and social environment for children.

8. Where has the Asia Pacific regional center been established?

- (A) New Delhi
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Calcutta
- (D) Madras

Correct Answer: (A) New Delhi

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding regional centers.

Regional centers are established to coordinate activities, programs, and administrative operations within a specific geographical region. The Asia-Pacific regional center manages activities related to countries located in the Asia-Pacific region.

Step 2: Location of the Asia-Pacific center.

The Asia-Pacific regional center has been established in **New Delhi, India**. Being the capital city, New Delhi serves as an important administrative and international coordination hub for various organizations operating in the Asia-Pacific region.

Step 3: Comparison with options.

- **(A) New Delhi:** Correct. The Asia-Pacific regional center is located in New Delhi.
- **(B) Mumbai:** Incorrect. Mumbai is a major economic center but not the location of this regional center.
- **(C) Calcutta:** Incorrect. Although historically important, the regional center is not located here.
- **(D) Madras:** Incorrect. Madras (Chennai) is not the location of the Asia-Pacific regional center.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the Asia-Pacific regional center has been established in New Delhi.

Final Answer: New Delhi.

Quick Tip

New Delhi is home to many international and regional administrative offices because it is the capital city of India.

9. Welcomes guests upon arrival at the hotel.

- (A) Gatekeeper
- (B) Hotel Manager
- (C) Bellboy

(D) Servant

Correct Answer: (C) Bellboy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding hotel staff roles.

Hotels have different staff members responsible for specific duties. Each role contributes to providing quality service and ensuring that guests feel comfortable and welcomed during their stay.

Step 2: Role of a bellboy.

A **bellboy** (also called a bellhop) is a hotel employee who assists guests when they arrive at the hotel. Their responsibilities include welcoming guests, carrying luggage, guiding them to their rooms, and providing basic assistance during check-in.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) Gatekeeper:** Incorrect. A gatekeeper controls entry and exit at the gate but does not typically welcome guests inside the hotel.
- **(B) Hotel Manager:** Incorrect. The hotel manager supervises operations but does not usually greet every guest personally.
- **(C) Bellboy:** Correct. A bellboy welcomes guests upon arrival and assists them with luggage and room guidance.
- **(D) Servant:** Incorrect. This term is not a specific professional role used in hotel management.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Hence, the person who welcomes guests upon arrival at the hotel is the bellboy.

Final Answer: Bellboy.

Quick Tip

In hotel management, a bellboy is responsible for greeting guests, assisting with luggage, and guiding them to their rooms during check-in.

10. Through the Red Ribbon Express train, important information was given about which subject.

- (A) Anemia
- (B) HIV
- (C) Malnutrition
- (D) High Blood Pressure

Correct Answer: (B) HIV

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Red Ribbon Express.

The Red Ribbon Express is a special train launched in India as part of a nationwide campaign to spread awareness about HIV and AIDS. It travels across different states and cities to educate people about the causes, prevention, and treatment of HIV/AIDS.

Step 2: Purpose of the campaign.

The primary aim of the Red Ribbon Express program is to increase awareness about HIV/AIDS, remove social stigma related to the disease, and encourage people to adopt preventive measures. The train also provides counseling, information materials, and health education to the public.

Step 3: Comparison with other options.

- **(A) Anemia:** Incorrect. Although anemia awareness programs exist, the Red Ribbon Express specifically focuses on HIV/AIDS awareness.
- **(B) HIV:** Correct. The Red Ribbon Express was launched to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS across India.
- **(C) Malnutrition:** Incorrect. Malnutrition is addressed by other health campaigns but is not the focus of this train.
- **(D) High Blood Pressure:** Incorrect. The campaign was not related to hypertension awareness.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, the Red Ribbon Express train was used to spread awareness about HIV/AIDS.

Final Answer: HIV.

Quick Tip

The Red Ribbon symbol is internationally recognized as a sign of support for people living with HIV/AIDS and for spreading awareness about the disease.

11. Which of the following skills is most needed for a skilled dietitian?

- (A) Effective writing
- (B) Effective communication
- (C) Effective thinking
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the role of a dietitian.

A dietitian is a health professional who specializes in nutrition and diet planning. They guide individuals and communities about healthy eating habits, balanced diets, and disease prevention through proper nutrition. To perform this role effectively, a dietitian requires multiple professional skills.

Step 2: Importance of communication and writing skills.

Effective communication is essential because dietitians must explain dietary plans, health advice, and nutritional guidelines clearly to patients. Writing skills are also important for preparing diet charts, educational materials, and reports related to nutrition and health programs.

Step 3: Importance of analytical thinking.

Dietitians must analyze a person's medical condition, nutritional needs, and lifestyle before preparing a diet plan. This requires strong thinking and decision-making abilities to design appropriate nutritional programs for individuals or groups.

Step 4: Comparison with options.

- **(A) Effective writing:** Important for preparing reports, diet plans, and educational materials.
- **(B) Effective communication:** Essential for explaining nutritional advice to patients and communities.
- **(C) Effective thinking:** Necessary for analyzing health conditions and designing proper diets.
- **(D) All of the above:** Correct. A skilled dietitian requires all these abilities together.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Therefore, all the listed skills are necessary for a skilled dietitian.

Final Answer: All of the above.

Quick Tip

A professional dietitian combines scientific knowledge of nutrition with communication, analytical thinking, and writing skills to guide people toward healthy lifestyles.

Section - B

12. Mention two programmes each for children, youth and the elderly.

Solution:

Step 1: Programmes for children.

- (1) **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)** – This programme provides supplementary nutrition, health care and preschool education for children.
- (2) **Mid-Day Meal Scheme** – This scheme provides nutritious meals to school children to improve their nutritional status and encourage school attendance.

Step 2: Programmes for youth.

- (1) **National Service Scheme (NSS)** – It encourages youth to participate in community service and social development activities.

(2) **Skill India Mission** – This programme provides skill training to youth to improve employment opportunities.

Step 3: Programmes for the elderly.

(1) **National Old Age Pension Scheme** – This scheme provides financial assistance to elderly citizens.

(2) **National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)** – It provides health care services and medical support for older people.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, different government programmes are designed to support children, youth and the elderly to ensure their health, education and social welfare.

Quick Tip

Government welfare programmes are designed to improve the quality of life for different age groups in society.

13. Explain the fashion development cycle with the help of a diagram.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of fashion cycle.

The fashion development cycle refers to the stages through which a fashion trend passes from its introduction to its decline. It explains how a particular style becomes popular and later fades away.

Step 2: Stages of the fashion cycle.

The fashion cycle generally includes the following stages:

- (1) Introduction – A new fashion style is introduced by designers or fashion houses.
- (2) Rise in popularity – The style becomes popular among consumers.
- (3) Peak – The fashion reaches its highest level of popularity.
- (4) Decline – People begin to lose interest in the style.
- (5) Obsolescence – The fashion disappears or is replaced by a new trend.

Step 3: Diagram representation.

Introduction → Rise → Peak → Decline → Obsolescence

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, fashion trends move through a cycle of introduction, growth, peak popularity and decline before being replaced by new trends.

Quick Tip

Fashion is dynamic and constantly changes as new styles replace older trends.

14. Give details of the efforts being made by the government for the welfare of women.

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of women welfare.

The development of women is essential for the progress of society and the nation. The government has introduced several schemes and policies to improve the health, education, safety and economic status of women.

Step 2: Government schemes for women.

Several important schemes have been launched for women's welfare, such as:

- (1) **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme** – This scheme aims to improve the status of girls by promoting their education and preventing gender discrimination.
- (2) **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana** – This scheme provides financial assistance to pregnant and lactating women for better health and nutrition.
- (3) **Women Helpline and One Stop Centres** – These centres provide safety, legal help and support to women facing violence or distress.

Step 3: Economic empowerment.

The government also promotes Self Help Groups (SHGs) and skill development programmes to make women economically independent and capable of earning a livelihood.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, through various schemes related to education, safety, health and employment, the government is making continuous efforts to empower and support women in society.

Quick Tip

Women empowerment through education, health care and financial independence is essential for sustainable social development.

15. What are consumers' expectations when they buy goods?

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding consumer expectations.

Consumers expect certain qualities and benefits when they purchase goods. Their expectations influence their buying decisions and satisfaction with the product.

Step 2: Major expectations of consumers.

Some common expectations include:

- (1) Good quality and durability of the product.
- (2) Reasonable price and value for money.
- (3) Safety and reliability of the product.
- (4) Attractive design and proper packaging.
- (5) Good customer service and warranty.

Step 3: Importance of meeting expectations.

When consumer expectations are satisfied, customers become loyal to the brand and are more likely to purchase the product again.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, understanding and fulfilling consumer expectations is essential for the success of any product in the market.

Quick Tip

Quality, safety and value for money are the most important expectations of consumers.

16. Explain the dietary modifications done by a clinical nutritionist.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of clinical nutrition.

Clinical nutrition refers to the management of a patient's diet according to his or her medical condition in order to promote recovery and maintain health.

Step 2: Types of dietary modifications.

A clinical nutritionist modifies the diet based on the patient's disease, age and nutritional needs. These modifications may include:

- (1) Changing the quantity of food.
- (2) Adjusting nutrients such as carbohydrates, fats and proteins.
- (3) Changing the texture of food such as liquid, soft or semi-solid diet.

Step 3: Disease-specific diet plans.

For example, diabetic patients are advised a diet low in sugar, while heart patients are recommended a diet low in fat and salt. Similarly, high-protein diets may be given to patients recovering from illness.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, a clinical nutritionist plays an important role in modifying the diet according to the patient's medical condition to improve recovery and maintain overall health.

Quick Tip

Proper dietary modification helps in faster recovery and effective management of many diseases.

17. What do you understand by gender issues in relation to work?

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of gender issues.

Gender issues in relation to work refer to inequalities or discrimination faced by individuals based on gender in the workplace.

Step 2: Common gender issues.

Some common gender-related problems at work include:

- (1) Unequal pay for the same work.

- (2) Limited opportunities for promotion.
- (3) Gender stereotypes and discrimination.
- (4) Lack of workplace safety and support for women.

Step 3: Need for gender equality.

Ensuring equal opportunities, fair wages and a safe working environment for all genders helps create a balanced and productive workplace.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, gender issues at work highlight the need for equality, respect and equal opportunities for everyone regardless of gender.

Quick Tip

Gender equality at work improves productivity, fairness and social justice.

18. What are the dietary modifications that a medical nutritionist can do?

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of dietary modification.

Dietary modification refers to changes made in a person's diet according to health conditions or medical requirements.

Step 2: Types of dietary changes.

A medical nutritionist may modify diet by:

- (1) Changing the quantity of food intake.
- (2) Increasing or decreasing certain nutrients.
- (3) Changing the texture of food such as liquid or soft diet.

Step 3: Disease-specific diet planning.

For example, diabetic patients need low-sugar diets, while patients with heart disease require low-fat and low-salt diets.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Therefore, dietary modifications help in managing diseases and improving the overall health of patients.

Quick Tip

Diet modification is an important part of treatment for many health conditions.

19. What steps can be taken to promote nutritional health in our community?

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of nutrition.

Good nutrition is essential for maintaining health, preventing diseases and improving the quality of life. A balanced diet provides the body with the necessary nutrients required for proper growth and functioning.

Step 2: Spreading awareness.

One important step is to create awareness among people about balanced diets, hygiene and healthy lifestyle practices through community programmes and educational campaigns.

Step 3: Health and nutrition programmes.

Organising health camps, nutrition education programmes and strengthening services such as Anganwadi centres can help improve the nutritional status of children and women.

Step 4: Encouraging nutritious food.

People should be encouraged to consume locally available nutritious foods such as fruits, vegetables, pulses, milk and whole grains.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, through awareness, proper health services and promotion of balanced diets, nutritional health in the community can be improved effectively.

Quick Tip

Balanced diet, proper hygiene and regular health check-ups are key factors in improving community nutrition.

20. What is ICDS? State its objectives.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of ICDS.

ICDS stands for Integrated Child Development Services. It is a government programme in India aimed at improving the health and nutrition of children and mothers.

Step 2: Objectives of ICDS.

The main objectives of ICDS include:

- (1) Improving the nutritional and health status of children below six years.
- (2) Providing supplementary nutrition to children and mothers.
- (3) Offering preschool education to children.
- (4) Promoting awareness about health and nutrition among mothers.

Step 3: Importance of ICDS.

This programme helps reduce malnutrition and supports the overall growth and development of children in the community.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, ICDS plays an important role in improving child health, nutrition and early education in India.

Quick Tip

ICDS is one of the largest government programmes for child health and nutrition in India.