

Cumulative District Report

This districts in which the NPAG evaluation was done is indicated in Figure 4.2.11.1. It is obvious that the evaluation was done district belonging to states/ UTs from all regions of India. Some were small and other quite large. The states were in different levels of socio-economic and demographic transition. There were substantial differences in literacy, access to and utilisation of ICDS services between districts. There were substantial differences between states in attention given to NPAG programme and in the manner in which it was implemented. The cumulative data from all the ten districts therefore is an average of all the districts



Figure 4.2.11.1 Map of districts undertaken in evaluation of NPAG

data and is not representative either of the states or the country as a whole. The data also is not a useful indicator of how the programme functioned in urban

areas because NPAG was not operationalised in urban anganwadis in most states; most of the data on urban areas came from one centre –Delhi. The rural data however came from nine states and could be considered as being indicative of how the programme functioned in rural anganwadis in backward districts of these nine states.

Rural

Table 4.2.11.1: Total coverage under AWs (n=310)	
Number of Households	74534
Total Population	394736
Number of persons registered in AWs	
Children 7-12 months	5144
Children 1-3 years	12455
Children 4-6 years	14970
Pregnant women	3473
Lactating women	3370
Adolescent girls	16937

The NPAG evaluation was done in 310 rural anganwadis (AWs) in ten districts of India. Cumulative data on number of households, total population and number of persons registered with the anganwadis in May 2006 is given in Table 4.2.11.1.

The type of supplements that were in use during the period when the evaluation was done is given in Table 4.2.11.2. There were substantial differences between districts in the type of food supplements provided to different groups under the ICDS programme. Many centers provided take home food (Indiamix, orimix, RTE, panjiri, raw dalia, murmura and chana) to all the age groups. Some provided hot cooked meal to 3-6 year old children and take home food to under three children, pregnant and lactating women. Delhi switched over to hot cooked meal in the midst of follow up period, but it was found that the families collected the hot cooked food, took it home and shared it with the family. When children ate the food in the AWs, they skipped a meal at home. Food sharing was the problem with takes home supplements and food substitution occurred with on the

Table 4.2.11.2: Type of food supplement given under ICDS programme		
S. No.	District	Type of food supplement
1	Banswara	Indiamix
2	Delhi (Northwest)	Dalia, Murmura, Chana (later hot cooked meal made up of cereals and pulses)
3	Haridwar	Indiamix, Double Fortified Salt
4	Kalahandi	Orimix
5	Lunglei	Cereal-pulse mix, rice, pulse, RTE, motor chana, groudnut, multivitamins
6	Palakkad	Hot cooked meal-uppuma (adolescent girl, pregnant and lactating women) and porridge (0-3 year and 3-6 year old children)
7	Panchmahal	RTE (pregnant and lactating women and 3-6 year old children) and cereal-pulse mix to 0-3 year old children
8	Sonbhadra	RTE - Panjiri
9	Surguja	Cereals
10	Thiruvanmalai	Cereal and pulse as hot cooked meal

spot feeding. Once a month food grain/ pulse ration appears to be a feasible, economic and viable alternative to provide continued food supplements to

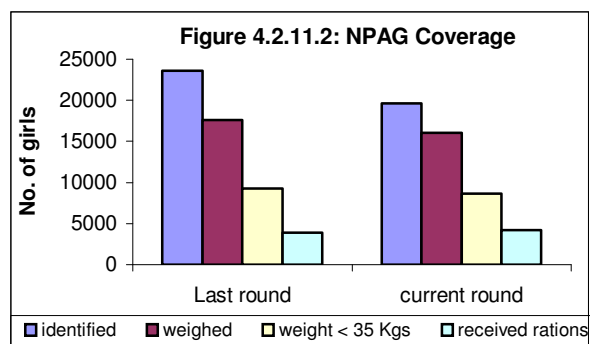
undernourished pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls who will not be able to attend AW regularly. Once a week supply of roasted pulse-cereal-oilseed mixes that can be prepared into a variety of dishes rapidly and fed might be the preferred option in the age group 6 month to 36 month. For 3-6 year old children who spend some hours at the anganwadi for preschool education, a hot cooked meal may be the appropriate option.

NPAG-Adolescent girl

Over ninety percent (94.2 %) AWWs obtained training in weighing adolescent girl and providing NHE pertaining to NPAG scheme. They were able to communicate to the population the paradigm shift in the programme. The community accepted the concept of identifying, weighing, detecting the undernourished girls and distributing food grains to families of undernourished girls. The AWWs received support from PRI (60.6 %), ANM (70 %) and family of the girls (72.9 %) in identifying adolescent girls, weighing and detecting those weighing less than 35 kg and providing them chits for collecting food grains. The ration shop workers (66.1 %) were willing to take the chits and provide food grains to families of identified adolescent girls.

Adult weighing scales had been given to 299 AWWs; all these AWWs had weighed adolescent girls in their area and identified number of girls under 35 kg. Weighing scales of 25 AWWs were not working properly; therefore they borrowed scales from nearby AWWs or health center and weighed adolescent girls in their area. Two hundred and thirty six AWWs adjusted zero error on the weighing scale just before weighing; 17 checked accuracy using standard weight on weighing scale and 4 checked accuracy using standard weight and adolescent girl on the weighing scale. The field investigators checked the accuracy of weighing scales. Weighing scales of 196 AWW (77.2 %) were accurate and 58 (22.8 %) weighing scales were inaccurate by 1 kg. Two hundred and thirty AWWs weighed adolescent girl correctly when investigator asked them to demonstrate weighing of adolescent girl (88.1 %) and 31 AWWs were not able to demonstrate how to correctly weigh adolescent girls. 277 (89.4 %) AWWs provided NHE to the identified adolescent girls. 246 (79.4 %) AWWs had distributed chits to the identified undernourished girls of their area. 179 (57.7 %) AWWs had records of NPAG since 2002-03. Two hundred and thirty eight (73.5 %) AWWs stated that NPAG could improve the nutritional status of the adolescent girls; 141 (45.5 %) AWWs reported that NPAG could improve participation of girls in KSY (Annexure 4.2.11a).

The data of the last round is available from 259 AWWs. In the last round of NPAG, 23606 adolescent girls were identified; 17565 identified adolescent girls were weighed; 52.3 % girls who



were weighed were below 35 kg. In the last round 1535 new adolescent girls who weighed less than 35 kg had been identified. AWWs gave NHE to 7734 adolescent girls. The chits were distributed to 4780 (51.5 %) identified undernourished adolescent girls; 1888 girls from 63 AWWs centers received rations for 3 months; 620 girls belonging to 26 AWWs collected rations for 2 months; 1424 girls belonging to 41 AWWs collected rations for 1 month (Figure 4.2.11.2). Under KSY scheme, 700 girls collected food supplement from 96 AWWs. Repeat weighing after three months showed that 1387 girls did not show any change in weight; 155 girls lost weight; 1850 girls gained weight but did not cross 35 kg and 378 girls had crossed 35 kg.

The data pertaining to current round is available from 240 AWWs. In the current round of NPAG, 19595 adolescent girls were identified; 16050 identified adolescent girls were weighed; 53.9 % girls who were weighed were below 35 kg. In the current round 1713 new adolescent girls who weighed less than 35 kg had been identified. AWWs gave NHE to 7299 adolescent girls. The chits were distributed to 4651 (53.7 %) identified undernourished adolescent girls; 2017 girls from 62 AWWs centers received rations for 3 months; 981 girls belonging to 23 AWWs collected rations for 2 months; 1188 girls belonging to 34 AWWs collected rations for 1 month (Figure 4.2.11.2). Under KSY scheme, 622 girls collected food supplement from 102 AWWs. Repeat weighing after three months showed that 1177 girls did not show any change in weight; 184 girls lost weight; 1961 girls gained weight but did not cross 35 kg and 363 girls had crossed 35 kg.

Ongoing ICDS programme

The data on ongoing ICDS programme was collected for the month of April 2006 and May 2006 from 301 AWWs. The data for the month of May 2006 is presented in Annexure 4.2.11b.

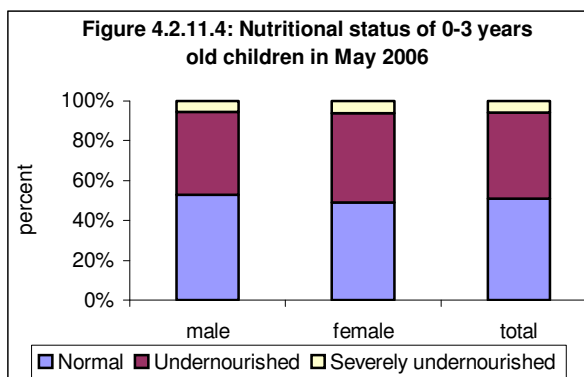
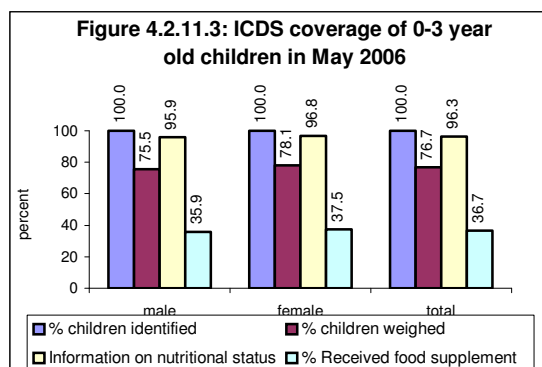
Pregnant and lactating women

Data on pregnant women were available in 301 AWWs; 3623 pregnant women were identified, 2126 pregnant women were weighed (206 AWWs); 320 pregnant women weighed less than 40 kg (in 129 AWWs). 1681 pregnant women (in 224 AWWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to pregnant women. Data on lactating women were available in 293 AWWs; 3590 lactating women were identified, 1632 lactating women were weighed (in 154 AWWs); 344 lactating women weighed less than 40 kg (in 93 AWWs); 1691 lactating women (in 223 AWWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to lactating women.

Children (0-3 years of age)

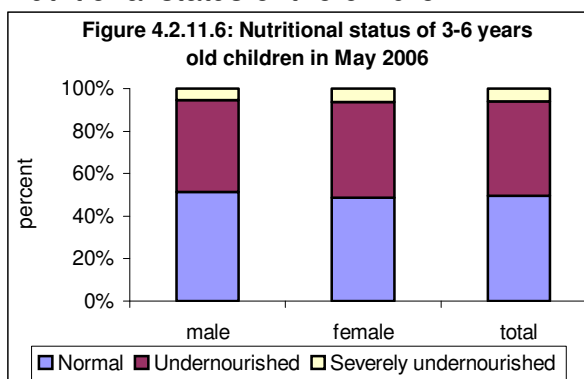
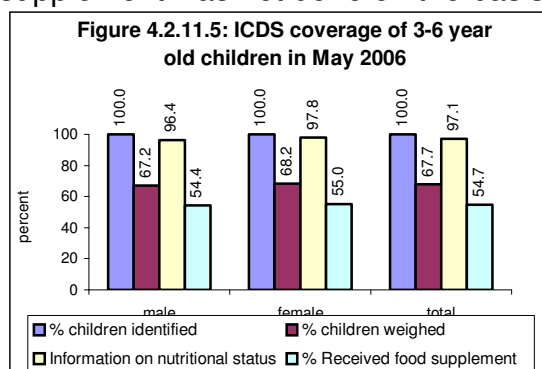
A total of 19725 children (0-3 years old) were identified; 76.7 % of them were weighed. Information on nutritional status was available in 96.3 % of those weighed; 51.1 % were normal, 43.2 % were undernourished and 5.7 % were severely undernourished (Figure 4.2.11.4); 36.7 % received food supplements

from AWs more than 20 days (Figure 4.2.11.3); Distribution of food supplements was not carried out on the basis of nutritional status of the child.



Children (3-6 years)

A total of 15641 children (3-6 year old) were identified; 67.7 % were weighed. Information on nutritional status of children was available for 54.7 % of those who were weighed; 49.9 % were normal; 44.2 % were undernourished and 5.9 % was severely undernourished (Figure 4.2.11.6); 81.3 % were receiving food supplement from AWs more than 20 days (Figure 4.2.11.5). Distribution of food supplement was not done on the basis of nutritional status of the children.



Urban

Table 4.2.11.3: Total coverage under AWs (n=101)

Number of Households	23669
Total Population	126377
Number of persons registered in AWs	
Children 7-12 months	1604
Children 1-3 years	3820
Children 4-6 years	4226
Pregnant women	1047
Lactating women	1172
Adolescent girls	3146

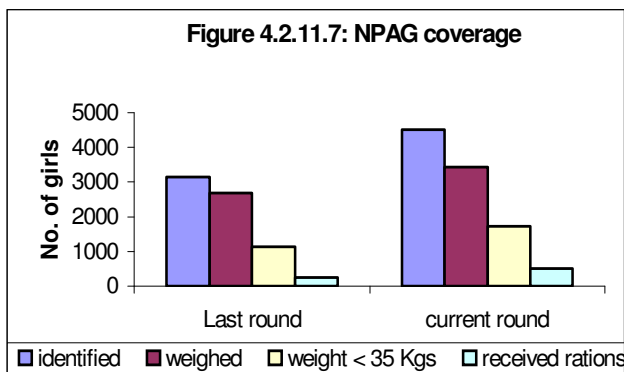
The survey for evaluation of NPAG was conducted in 101 AWs in urban areas of ten districts in India. Data on households, total population and number of persons registered with the AW in May 2006 is given in Table 4.2.11.3. A variety of food supplements were given to all beneficiaries coming to anganwadi ranging from cereal

pulse mix, rice, pulse, DFS, sattu, cooked food, RTE, motor chana, groundnut, multivitamin (Table 4.2.11.2).

NPAG-Adolescent girl

Over ninety percent (91.1 %) AWWs obtained training in weighing adolescent girl and providing NHE pertaining to NPAG scheme. They were able to communicate to the population the paradigm shift in the programme. The community accepted the concept of identifying, weighing, detecting the undernourished girls and distributing food grains to families of undernourished girls. The AWWs received support from PRI (27.7 %), ANM (41.6 %) and family of the girls (45.5 %) in identifying adolescent girls, weighing and detecting those weighing less than 35 kg and providing them chits for collecting food grains. The ration shop workers (38.6 %) were willing to take the chits and provide food grains to families of identified adolescent girls.

Adult weighing scales had been given to 96 AWWs; all these had weighed adolescent girls in their area and identified number of girls under 35 kg (weighing scales of 10 AWWs were not working properly therefore they borrowed from nearby AWWs or health center and weighed adolescent girls in their area). Ninety AWWs adjusted zero error on the weighing scale just before weighing. The field investigators checked the accuracy of weighing scales. Weighing scales of 67 AWW (80.7 %) were accurate and 10 (12 %) weighing scales were inaccurate by 1 kg. Seventy-two AWWs weighed adolescent girl correctly when investigator asked them to demonstrate weighing of adolescent girl (83.7 %) and 14 AWWs were not able to demonstrate how to correctly weigh adolescent girls. 93 (92.1 %) AWWs provided NHE to the identified adolescent girls. 47 (46.5 %) AWWs had distributed chits to the identified undernourished girls of their area. 55 (54.5 %) AWWs had records of NPAG since 2002-03. Forty-seven (46.5 %) AWWs stated that NPAG could improve the nutritional status of the adolescent girls; 33 (32.7 %) AWWs reported that NPAG could improve participation of girls in KSY (Annexure 4.2.11a).



The data of the last round is available from 51 AWWs. In the last round of NPAG, 3148 adolescent girls were identified; 2680 identified adolescent girls were weighed; 42.4 % girls who were weighed were below 35 kg. In the last round 41 new adolescent girls who weighed less than 35 kg had been identified. AWWs gave NHE to 755 adolescent girls. The chits

were distributed to 272 (23.9 %) identified undernourished adolescent girls; 188 girls from 16 AWWs centers received rations for 3 months; 12 girls belonging to 2 AWW collected rations for 2 months; 37 girls belonging to 2 AWWs collected rations for 1 month (Figure 4.2.11.7). Under KSY scheme, 204 girls collected food

supplement from 24 AWs. Repeat weighment after three months showed that 2 girls did not show any change in weight; 10 girls gained weight but did not cross 35 kg and 6 girls had crossed 35 kg.

The data pertaining to current round is available from 63 AWs. In the current round of NPAG, 4513 adolescent girls were identified; 3432 identified adolescent girls were weighed; 50.5 % girls who were weighed were below 35 kg. In the current round 81 new adolescent girls who weighed less than 35 kg had been identified. AWWs gave NHE to 921 adolescent girls. The chits were distributed to 129 (7.4 %) identified undernourished adolescent girls; 515 girls from 23 AWs centers received rations for 3 months (Figure 4.2.11.7). Under KSY scheme, 270 girls collected food supplement from 42 AWs. Repeat weighment after three months showed that 5 girls did not show any change in weight; 19 girls lost weight; 15 girls gained weight but did not cross 35 kg and 8 girls had crossed 35 kg.

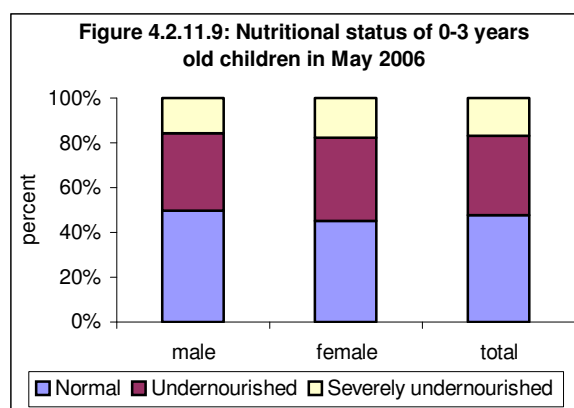
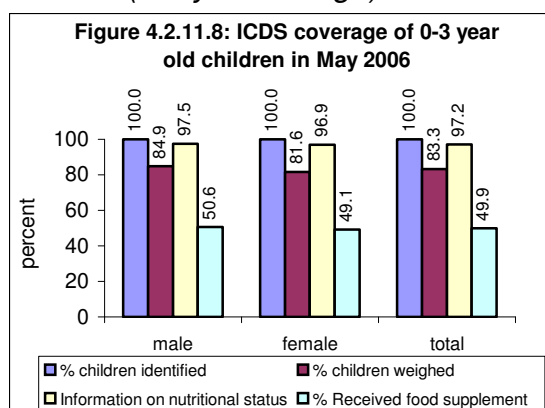
Ongoing ICDS programme

The data on ongoing ICDS programme was collected for the month of April 2006 and May 2006 from 301 AWs. The data for the month of May 2006 is presented in Annexure 4.2.11b.

Pregnant and lactating women

Data on pregnant women were available in 91 AWs; 1077 pregnant women were identified, 496 pregnant women were weighed (47 AWs); 101 pregnant women weighed less than 40 kg (in 24 AWs). 617 pregnant women (in 67 AWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to pregnant women. Data on lactating women were available in 90 AWs; 1221 lactating women were identified, 554 lactating women were weighed (in 48 AWs); 94 lactating women weighed less than 40 kg (in 24 AWs); 697 lactating women (in 67 AWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to lactating women.

Children (0-3 years of age)

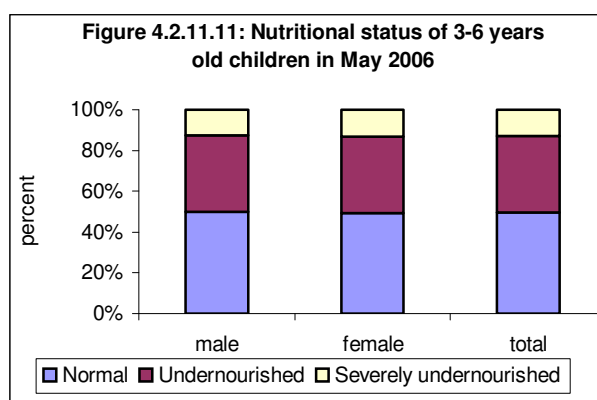
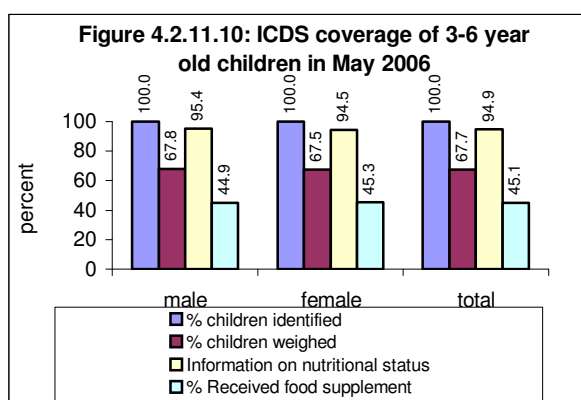


A total of 6214 children (0-3 years old) were identified; 83.3 % of them were

weighed. Information on nutritional status was available in 97.3 % of those weighed; 47.6 % were normal, 35.7 % were undernourished and 16.7 % were severely undernourished (Figure 4.2.11.8); 49.9 % received food supplements from AWs more than 20 days (Figure 4.2.11.9). Distribution of food supplements was not carried out on the basis of nutritional status of the child.

Children (3-6 years)

A total of 5063 children (3-6 year old) were identified; 67.7 % were weighed. Information on nutritional status of children was available for 94.9 % of those who were weighed; 49.7 % were normal; 37.3 % were undernourished and 12.9 % was severely undernourished (Figure 4.2.11.10); 45.1 % were receiving food supplement from AWs more than 20 days (Figure 4.2.11.11). Distribution of food



supplement was not done on the basis of nutritional status of the children.

Urban-rural differences

Anganwadis in the urban areas are in crowded parts of the city often in resettlement colonies or slums; they are located in small cramped rooms. In contrast rural anganwadis are spacious and well lit; but in rural areas where population density is low, the households especially those living in scattered houses far from the AW had difficulty in accessing services provided by the anganwadi. As both urban and rural anganwadis operate under similar norms, the number of households, total population under AWs, food grains available and number of persons registered in the anganwadi were similar. Nearly 85 % AWs had been provided adult weighing scales and 90 % AWWs were trained in weighing adolescent girls in both urban and rural areas. Nearly 80 % had accurate weighing scales and had weighed adolescent girls accurately. Number of adolescent girls identified and registered was much higher in rural AWs as compared to urban AWs Weighing and identification of adolescent girls had been done in both urban and rural AWs however food grains distribution were better in rural areas. This is because NPAG programme was not operational in urban AWs in most states and in Delhi where it was operational there were major problems in implementation of the programme .In current round of NPAG. . It is possible that once the programme is fully operational in urban angawadis, the urban areas where there is no access related problems would fare better. More

girls were identified, weighed, given chits and collected food grains in rural areas. Among the girls who received food grains for three months, the weight gain was small; very few crossed 35kg. The fact that urban Delhi girls who never received the food grain supplements were heavier than Lunglei girls who had received food grain supplements continuously for four years suggests that the programme has not resulted in improvement in bodyweight of adolescent girls.

The data on utilization of ICDS services indicated that there is not much urban rural difference in identification, registration and weighing of pregnant and lactating women and children; the average number of persons getting NHE and receiving food supplement is similar in both urban and rural areas. This is largely because most anganwadi workers are under the impression that they have to register 40 children each in 0-3 and 3-6 year age groups, 10 each of pregnant and lactating women and three adolescent girls and give them food supplements in the anganwadi; mostly persons who came to anganwadi were weighed and got food supplements. Neither the urban or rural anganwadis focused on universal identification of all preschool children, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls in all the household under the anganwadi, weighing them at least once in three months to identify undernourished persons and providing food supplements to undernourished persons on priority. Neither socioeconomic nor nutritional status was taken into account while providing food supplements;

Household Survey

The household survey was conducted in 373 PSUs (271 rural and 102 urban) (Annexure 4.2.1c & 4.2.1d). The cumulative data obtained were analysed and reported separately.

Rural

The survey was conducted in 7510 rural households. The mean household size was 5.3; 66.6 % were nuclear families.

Socioeconomic profile

Majority of the households belonged to OBC (40.3 %); 30.5 % were STs and rest belonged to SC and other castes. Over eighty percent families (85.7 %) stated that their monthly income was less than Rs. 5000; the rest stated that their income was between Rs. 5000 – Rs. 10000 per month.

The heads of the household were better educated than the wives of the heads of the households. 41.5 % of the head of the households were illiterate; 10.9 % could read or write; 26.5 % were educated up to primary school and 21 % had secondary school or higher education; 65 % of the wives of head of the household were illiterate; 17.3 % had primary education and only 10.1 % had secondary school or higher education.

Most (42.3 %) of the head of the households were farmers; 30.2 % were working as landless labourers; 15.6 % were in service and 7.7 % were unemployed at the time of the survey. Most of the wives of the head of the households were housewives (65.4 %) and did not work outside home; 14 % were working as farm labourers and 11.3 % were working as landless labourers.

Most (68.5 %) of the population was residing in the center of the village; 19.9 % were living in the periphery of the village and 11.6 % in harijan basti. Nearly all households (96.7 %) owned the houses. Majority of the families were living in kutcha houses (57.1 %); 25.1 % in semi-pucca houses; 17.6 % in pucca houses; 77.7 % of the population had two or more rooms and the rest (22.3 %) lived in one room houses. Only 21.3 % had toilet facility at home; the rest (73 %) the population had no access to toilet or were using sulabh. Only 37.4 % households had provision of drinking water in their own homes; the rest (62.5 %) obtained drinking water from public taps, hand pumps, well, pond, river or water tankers. Majority (69.3 %) of the households reported that they were non-vegetarian. Only 13 % were using gas for cooking food; the rest (86.9 %) were using kerosene, or wood stoves for cooking purposes. Nearly (63.6 %) all families were using stainless steel utensils for cooking food; the rest were using aluminum utensils for cooking food. Public transport was used by 58.1 % of the population; 30 % had bicycle; 54.7 % had no source of entertainment like radio or television at home; 17.7 % had radio and 27.4 % had television at home.

The mean consumption of food grains was 62.4 kg per month per household; more than eighty percent (82.7 %) families had ration cards and 73.3 % of them bought food grains from ration shop. On an average each household bought 27 kg of food grains from the ration shop.

Utilization of ICDS services

Almost all (94.9 %) the households knew about AWs in their area. In rural areas only 37 % of the households did not get any food supplements from the AW; 17.3 % stayed at AWs and ate the supplement; 31.1 % collect supplement from AWs and took it home. Information on number of pregnant and lactating women and preschool children who visited AWs center, received NHE and or food supplements is given in Table 4.2.1.4.

Beneficiary	Number present	Received NHE	Received food supplement	Number of days receiving food supplement		
				<10	10-20	> 20
Pregnant women	423	252 (59.6)	247 (58.4)	123 (49.8)	67 (27.1)	57 (23.1)
Lactating women	906	492 (54.3)	491 (54.2)	301 (61.3)	110 (22.4)	80 (16.3)
0-3 years	2385	1175 (49.3)	1192 (49.9)	529 (44.4)	341 (28.6)	322 (27)
3-6 years	3351	1866 (55.7)	1977 (59)	475 (24)	864 (43.7)	640 (32.4)

Figure in parenthesis denote actual numbers

Two hundred and fifty two out of 423 of the pregnant women visited AW and received NHE; 247 pregnant women collected food supplements, but only 57 had received food supplements for more than 20 days; 492 of 906 lactating women visited AWs and got NHE; 491 lactating women collected food supplements from AWs but only 80 had received food supplements for more than 20 days /month. Among 1192 0-3 year old children collecting food supplements from AWs, only 322 children (27 %) collected food supplements for more than 20 days. Among the 3-6 yrs who received food supplements only 640 (32.4 %) received supplements for more than 20 days; majority (43.7 %) collected supplements for 10-20 days; about a fourth collected supplements for less than 10 days /month.

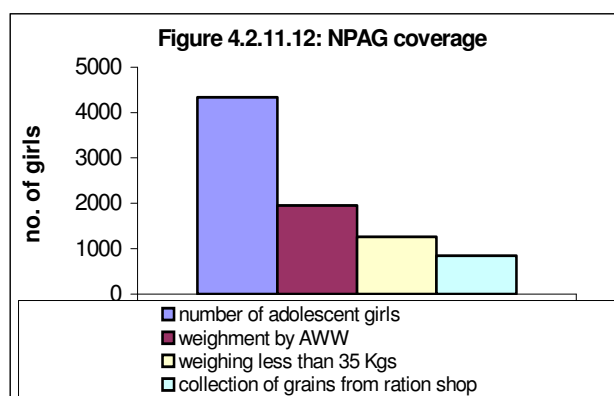
Table 4.2.1.5: Nutritional status of children as reported by parents

Age (years)	Number of children	Number weighed	Normal	Under-nourished	Severely under-nourished
0-3	2385	1348	905	261	13
3-6	3351	1894	1169	417	30

There were 2385 children in 0-3 year old age groups in the households surveyed; 1348 children had been

weighed (56.5 %). The parents reported that 905 children were normal; 261 were undernourished and 13 were severely undernourished. Parents of 169 children (12.5 %) reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child. There were 3351 children in 3-6 year old age group in the households surveyed; 1894 children had been weighed (56.5 %). The parents reported that 1169 children were normal; 417 were undernourished and 30 were severely undernourished. Parents of 278 children (14.7 %) reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child (Table 4.2.1.5).

NPAG



During the household survey 4333 adolescent girls were identified; mean age of the girls was 14.1 ± 2.63 years and mean weight was 34.4 ± 7.56 kg; 16.8 % of the girls were illiterate; 44.6 % of the girls had primary level education, and 31.4 % had secondary level education. Only 5.1 % adolescent girls were married. Majority (87.1%) of the girls knew about

KSY (50.3 %) and NPAG (51.6 %). The family reported that 932 (24.7%) adolescent girls visited AWs for KSY, 49.5 % received NHE, 41.8 % had received iron/folic acid tablets, 30.2 % took food supplement from AWs; 29.9 % visited AWs for NPAG. AWs workers had weighed 1954 (45.1 %) of the identified adolescent girls and 1256 (64.3 %) weighed less than 35 kg; 787 adolescent girls were given chit for collecting food grains; 849 collected grains from ration shop; 435 girls collected food grains for 3 months (Figure 4.2.1.12); 570 girls gained

weight but still weighed less than 35 kg; 55 girls crossed 35 kg; 125 girls showed no change in weight and 41 girls lost weight.

Urban

The survey was conducted in 2822 rural households. The mean household size was 5.4; 69.5 % were nuclear families.

Socioeconomic profile

About one fourth (28.7 %) of the households belonged to OBC; 26.9 % were other castes and rest belonged to SC (23.8 %) and ST (20.3 %). Seventy percent families stated that their monthly income was less than Rs. 5000; the rest stated that their income was between Rs. 5000 – Rs. 10000 per month.

The heads of the household were better educated than the wives of the heads of the households. 21.7 % of the head of the households were illiterate; 8.7 % could read or write; 30.5 % were educated up to primary school and 39 % had secondary school or higher education; 40.8 % of the wives of head of the household were illiterate; 28.3 % had primary education and 23.5 % had secondary school or higher education.

About one third of the head of the household were working as factory labourers, rickshaw pullers, small vendors in mandis and daily bazaars; 14.4 % were working as clerk, teachers, involved in public and private service sectors; 12 % had business; 12.2 % were unemployed at the time of the survey. Majority of the wives of the head of the households were housewives (70.5 %) and did not work outside home; 11.9 % were working as labourers.

Nearly forty percent of the population was residing in the regular colonies (39.4 %); 31.2 % were living in the slums and 29.3 % in resettlement colonies. More than eighty percent of the households owned the houses (84.1 %). Majority of the families were living in pucca houses (47.5 %); 32.1 % in semi-pucca houses; 20.3 % in kutcha houses; 82.7 % of the population had two or more rooms and the rest (17.3 %) lived in one room houses. 65.7 % had toilet facility at home; 25.2 % the population had no access to toilet or were using sulabh. Only 43.2 % households had provision of drinking water in their own homes; the rest (56.8 %) obtained drinking water from public taps, hand pumps, well, pond, river or water tankers. Majority (70.3 %) of the households reported that they were non-vegetarian. Over half (52.8%) of the households were using gas for cooking food; the rest (46.7 %) were using kerosene, or wood stoves for cooking purposes. Nearly (78.8 %) all families were using stainless steel utensils for cooking food; the rest were using aluminum utensils for cooking food. Public transport was used by 61.3 % of the population; 20.2 % had bicycle; 26.5 % had no source of entertainment like radio or television at home; 11.6 % had radio and 61.6 % had television at home.

The mean consumption of food grains was 50.9 kg per month per household; more than eighty percent (84.7 %) families had ration cards and 61.4 % of them bought food grains from ration shop. On an average each household bought 24.3 kg of food grains from the ration shop.

Utilization of ICDS services

Almost all (90 %) the households knew about AWs in their area. In urban areas only 37.3 % of the households did not get any food supplements from the AW; 19 % stayed at AWs and ate the supplement; 22.5 % collect supplement from AWs and took it home. Information on number of pregnant and lactating women and preschool children who visited AWs center, received NHE and or food supplements is given in Table 4.2.1.6.

Beneficiary	Number present	Received NHE	Received food supplement	Number of days receiving food supplement		
				<10	10-20	> 20
Pregnant women	134	68(50.7)	64(47.8)	11(17.2)	37(57.8)	17(26.6)
Lactating women	193	71(36.8)	63(32.6)	31(49.2)	12(19.0)	20(31.7)
0-3 years	765	316 (41.3)	349(45.6)	54(15.5)	166(47.6)	122(35.0)
3-6 years	1150	532(46.3)	550(47.8)	24(4.4)	284(51.6)	221(40.2)

Figure in parenthesis denote actual numbers

Sixty eight out of 134 of the pregnant women visited AW and received NHE; 64 pregnant women collected food supplements, but only 17 had received food supplements for more than 20 days; 71 of 193 lactating women visited AWs and got NHE; 63 lactating women collected food supplements from AWs but only 20 had received food supplements for more than 20 days /month. Among 349 0-3 year old children collecting food supplements from AWs, only 122 children (35 %) collected food supplements for more than 20 days; majority (47.6 %) collected supplements for 10-20 days. Among the 3-6 yrs who received food supplements only 221 (40.2 %) received supplements for more than 20 days; majority (51.6 %) collected supplements for 10-20 days.

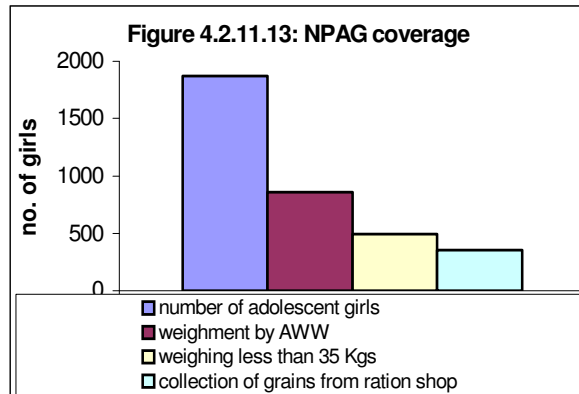
Age (years)	Number of children	Number weighed	Normal	Under-nourished	Severely under-nourished
0-3	765	373	231	65	9
3-6	1150	557	386	82	4

There were 765 children in 0-3 year old age groups in the households surveyed; 373 children had been

weighed (48.8 %). The parents reported that 231 children were normal; 65 were undernourished and 9 were severely undernourished. Parents of 68 children (18.2 %) reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child. There were 1150 children in 3-6 year old age group in the households surveyed; 557 children had been weighed (48.4 %). The parents reported that 386 children were normal; 82 were undernourished and 4 were severely undernourished.

Parents of 85 children (15.3 %) reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child (Table 4.2.1.7).

NPAG



During the household survey 1872 adolescent girls were identified; mean age of the girls was 14.6 ± 2.62 years and mean weight was 35.5 ± 8.00 kg; 5.7 % of the girls were illiterate; 50.7 % of the girls had primary level education, and 38.9 % had secondary level education. Only 1.4 % adolescent girls were married. Majority (96 %) of the girls knew about KSY (43.5 %) and NPAG (37.2

%). The family reported that 553 (30.8 %) adolescent girls visited AWs for KSY, 36.8 % received NHE, 23.5 % had received iron/folic acid tablets, 26.2 % took food supplement from AWs; 14.8 % visited AWs for NPAG. AWs workers had weighed 857 (45.8 %) of the identified adolescent girls and 495 (57.8 %) weighed less than 35 kg; 381 adolescent girls were given chit for collecting food grains; 355 collected grains from ration shop; 317 girls collected food grains for 3 months (Figure 4.2.1.12); 258 girls gained weight but still weighed less than 35 kg; 59 girls crossed 35 kg; 31 girls showed no change in weight and 7 girls lost weight.

Urban rural differences in household survey ***

It is difficult to draw inferences about urban rural differences in this evaluation because most of the urban data came from one center Delhi and that center had very few rural angawadis. Observed urban rural differences, if any, may largely be due to differences between Delhi and other centers. There were no urban-rural differences in family size. Income and literacy rates were lower in rural households. Most of the rural household owned the house they lived even though many houses were kucha and had only two rooms. Contrary to expectations majority of the wives of head of the households were housewives both in urban and rural households. Majority of rural households had no toilet facility, they were using public tap or well/pond/river for drinking water; urban household had better access to toilet and piped water. Most of the rural households were using coal/wood for cooking food; most urban households used gas for cooking. Most urban households used stainless steel utensils but one-third of rural households were using aluminum kitchenware. In urban areas most of the households had radio and T.V; access to entertainment through these was limited in rural households. Over 80% of urban and rural families had ration card; more rural households buy food grains from the ration shops.

Half of the urban and nearly 40 % of rural pregnant women did not visit AWs. Only a fourth of both rural and urban pregnant women collected food supplement for more than 20 days from the anganwadi; 58 % of urban and 35 % rural lactating women did not visit AWs. One third of urban and one fifth of rural lactating women collected food supplements for more than 20 days.

Nearly half of the under 3 children in both urban and rural areas did not visit AWs. Only about half the urban and rural children get weighed. Both urban and rural parents reported that 2/3 rd of their children were normally nourished and 1-3 % children were severely undernourished. One third of urban and one fourth of rural children collected food supplements for more than 20 days. Food supplements were not given on the basis of either socioeconomic or nutritional status.

About 95 % of urban and 85 % of rural adolescent girls are literate. Less than 5 % are married. About 96 % of urban and over 75 % of rural girls know about NPAG/KSY. Nearly 35 % of urban and 45 % of rural girls receive NHE and about one-fourth of urban and 37.6 % of rural girls get IFA. Among those who got food supplement under KSY, very few received food supplements for more than 20 days. About 45 % of urban and nearly 40 % of rural girls get weighed. The percent of girls weighing less than 35 kg were more in rural areas. Majority of the rural girls received the chits and collected food from ration shop. Most of the rural girls collected ration for 3 months. However, very few girls crossed the cut off point.

Household's opinion about food supplements through ICDS

When asked about their opinion as to who should get food supplements majority stated that all the persons belonging to the vulnerable groups- pregnant (43.1%), lactating women (43.9 %), adolescent girls (44.3 %), preschool children (44.2 %) should get food supplements. The rest felt food supplements might be given to undernourished persons. They felt that food grains are the preferred supplement for pregnant (78.5 %), lactating women (80.6 %), adolescent girls (82.5 %); 0-3 year old children (49.2 %) and 3-6 years old children (52.8 %). The rest preferred RTE or hot cooked meal. It is clear that as far as the pregnant, lactating women and adolescent girls are concerned vast majority prefer food grain supplements. The fact that even though NPAG provided food grains to adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women for some months (only for one or two years), the preference of community for food grains suggest that the option provided in NPAG was the right one.

Profile of anganwadis in India Total

	Urban			Rural			Total (Urban+Rural)		
	Number			Number			Number		
	AW	No.	No./A W	AW	No.	No./A W	AW	No.	No./A W
Number of households	101	23669	234	310	74534	240	411	98203	239
Total population under AWC	101	126377	1251	310	394736	1273	411	521113	1268
Number of persons registered									
7-12 months	97	1604	17	306	5144	17	403	6748	17
1-3 year	98	3820	39	308	12455	40	406	16275	40
3-6 year	100	4226	42	306	14970	49	406	19196	47
Pregnant women	100	1047	10	309	3473	11	409	4520	11
Lactating women	99	1172	12	308	3370	11	407	4542	11
Adolescent girls	100	3146	31	308	16937	55	408	20083	49

Details of work done under NPAG in anganwadi centers

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total number of anganwadi	101		310		411	
Weighing adol. Girl	96	95.0	299	96.5	395	96.1
Identifying adol. Girl <35kg	96	95.0	299	96.5	395	96.1
Giving chits to < 35kg	47	46.5	246	79.4	293	71.3
Collects grain from ration shop	46	45.5	250	80.6	296	72.0
Providing NHE to AG	71	70.3	277	89.4	348	84.7
AWW oriented to weighing	92	91.1	292	94.2	384	93.4
Provided with weighing scale	86	85.1	274	88.4	360	87.6
Checking accuracy	92		279		371	
Do not check	2	2.2	5	1.8	7	1.9
Adjusting zero error	90	97.8	236	84.6	326	87.9
With std weight	0	0.0	17	6.1	17	4.6
With std weight and adolescent girl	0	0.0	4	1.4	4	1.1
With std weight and adolescent girl and removing std weight	0	0.0	3	1.1	3	0.8
Any other	0	0.0	14	5.0	14	3.8
Checking accuracy by investigator	83		254		337	
Accurate by 1/2 kg	67	80.7	196	77.2	263	78.0
Inaccurate less than 1 kg	10	12.0	42	16.5	52	15.4
Inaccurate > 1 kg	6	7.2	16	6.3	22	6.5
Demonstration of weighing	86		261		347	
Correct	72	83.7	230	88.1	302	87.0
Incorrect	14	16.3	31	11.9	45	13.0
Training of AWW for NHE	93	92.1	272	87.7	365	88.8
No. of AW giving NHE to P&L	77	76.2	242	78.1	319	77.6
Records of work done	55	54.5	179	57.7	234	56.9
NPAG implementation Problems	74		258		332	
No problem	31	41.9	122	47.3	153	46.1
Absence of accurate weighing scale	1	1.4	8	3.1	9	2.7
Girls do no get weighed	2	2.7	10	3.9	12	3.6
Girls do no pick up ration	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	0.9
Girls do no consume additional food	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.3
Non-availability of rations in ration shops	6	8.1	55	21.3	61	18.4
No link between AWW and ration shop	20	27.0	8	3.1	28	8.4
Any other	14	18.9	51	19.8	65	19.6
Corrective measures	33		143		176	
Inform the authorities	7	21.2	88	61.5	95	54.0
Make families and girls aware of NPAG	12	36.4	43	30.1	55	31.3
Any other	14	42.4	12	8.4	26	14.8
Get support from	0		0		0	
PRI	28	27.7	188	60.6	216	52.6
Ration Shop	39	38.6	205	66.1	244	59.4
Family of Girls	46	45.5	226	72.9	272	66.2
ANM	42	41.6	217	70.0	259	63.0
Does NPAG improve	0		0		0	
Nutritional status	47	46.5	228	73.5	275	66.9
Participation in KSY	33	32.7	141	45.5	174	42.3

	Urban			Rural			Total (Urban+Rural)		
	Number			Number			Number		
	AW	AG	AG/ AW	AW	AG	AG/ AW	AW	AG	AG/ AW
LAST ROUND									
Number of AG									
Identified	51	3148	62	259	23606	91	310	26754	86
Weighed	46	2680	58	251	17565	70	297	20245	68
Weight < 35 Kgs	44	1135	26	250	9286	37	294	10421	35
New AG < 35 kgs	10	41	4	122	1535	13	132	1576	12
Chits distributed*	23	272	12	157	4780	30	180	5052	28
Received rations for									
1 month	2	37	19	41	1424	35	43	1461	34
2 months	2	12	6	24	620	26	26	632	24
3 months	16	188	12	63	1888	30	79	2076	26
Nutritional status									
No change in weight	2	9	5	98	1387	14	100	1396	14
Deterioration in weight	0	0	0	67	155	2	67	155	2
Improvement but less than 35 Kgs	10	66	7	109	1850	17	119	1916	16
Crossed 35 kgs.	6	40	7	83	378	5	89	418	5
Received NHE	34	755	22	200	7734	39	234	8489	36
Received food supplement under KSY	24	204	9	96	700	7	120	904	8
CURRENT ROUND									
Number of adolescent girls									
Identified	63	4513	72	240	19595	82	303	24108	80
Weighed	58	3432	59	231	16050	69	289	19482	67
Weight < 35 Kgs	58	1734	30	229	8657	38	287	10391	36
New adolescent girls < 35 kgs	16	81	5	148	1713	12	164	1794	11
Number of chits distributed*	19	129	7	133	4651	35	152	4780	31
Received rations for									
1 month	0	0	0	34	1188	35	34	1188	35
2 months	0	0	0	23	981	43	23	981	43
3 months	23	515	22	62	2017	33	85	2532	30
Nutritional status									
No change in weight	5	9	2	86	1177	14	91	1186	13
Deterioration in weight	19	4	0	66	184	3	85	188	2
Improvement but less than 35 Kgs	15	158	11	106	1961	19	121	2119	18
Crossed 35 kgs.	8	36	5	83	363	4	91	399	4
Received NHE	39	921	24	189	7299	39	228	8220	36
Received food supplement under KSY	42	270	6	102	622	6	144	892	6

Details of ICDS components in the current month of the survey

	urban			Rural			Total (Urban+Rural)		
	Number			Number			Number		
	AW	Persons	Persons/ AW	AW	Persons	Persons/ AW	AW	Persons	Persons/ AW
Pregnant women									
Registered	91	1077	12	301	3623	12	392	4700	12
Weighed	47	496	11	206	2126	10	253	2622	10
Less than 40 Kg	24	101	4	129	320	2	153	421	3
Received food supplement	67	617	9	224	1681	8	291	2298	8
Lactating women									
Registered	90	1221	14	293	3590	12	383	4811	13
Weighed	48	554	12	154	1632	11	202	2186	11
Less than 40 Kg	24	94	4	93	344	4	117	438	4
Received food supplement	67	697	10	223	1691	8	290	2388	8
0-3 year children									
Registered									
Male	91	3235	36	287	10259	36	378	13494	36
Female	95	2979	31	293	9466	32	388	12445	32
Weighed									
Male	91	2746	30	268	7744	29	359	10490	29
Female	94	2431	26	267	7389	28	361	9820	27
Nutritional status									
Normal									
Male	88	1333	15	261	3933	15	349	5266	15
Female	92	1064	12	255	3513	14	347	4577	13
Undernourished									
Male	85	923	11	258	3100	12	343	4023	12
Female	89	872	10	254	3201	13	343	4073	12
Severely undernourished									
Male	58	422	7	122	391	3	180	813	5
Female	62	421	7	112	439	4	174	860	5
Received cooked food supplement									
Male	64	1638	26	221	3685	17	285	5323	19
Female	63	1463	23	212	3551	17	275	5014	18
3-6 year children									
Registered									
Male	92	2611	28	288	8002	28	380	10613	28
Female	94	2452	26	290	7639	26	384	10091	26
Weighed									
Male	91	1771	19	266	5379	20	357	7150	20
Female	93	1656	18	257	5212	20	350	6868	20
Nutritional status									
Normal									
Male	90	846	9	252	2664	11	342	3510	10
Female	91	773	8	253	2470	10	344	3243	9
Undernourished									
Male	83	631	8	248	2241	9	331	2872	9
Female	86	584	7	251	2301	9	337	2885	9
Severely undernourished									
Male	51	213	4	86	283	3	137	496	4
Female	52	208	4	99	326	3	151	534	4
Received cooked food supplement									
Male	73	1173	16	267	4353	16	340	5526	16
Female	74	1111	15	267	4203	16	341	5314	16

Preference for food supplement (%)					
	Pregnant women	Lactating women	Adolescent girl	0-3 years	3-6 years
Food grains	78.5	80.5	82.4	49.2	52.8
RTE	10.6	10.0	8.3	29.1	21.2
Hot cooked meal	10.8	9.42	9.2	21.6	25.9
Preference for beneficiary of ICDS food supplement (%)					
All in the community	43.1	43.9	44.3		44.2
Only undernourished in the community	24.6	24.5	23.8		20.6
All coming to AW	13.2	12.8	10.2		18.0
Only undernourished coming to anganwadi	8.6	9.4	14.3		9.3
Missing	10.6	9.4	7.5		7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Receiving food supplement from anganwadi						
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Stay and eat there	1296	17.3	531	19.0	1827	17.7
Collect food and go home	2339	31.1	630	22.5	2969	28.8
Stay at anganwadi even after eating food	371	4.9	188	6.7	559	5.4
Do not get supplement	2775	37.0	1042	37.3	3817	37.0
Get only take home type supplement	66	0.9	17	0.6	83	0.8
One family member collects for all	27	0.4	17	0.6	44	0.4
Missing value	636	8.5	372	13.3	1008	9.8
Total	7510	100.0	2797	100.0	10307	100.0

Household data – ten districts

Annexure 4.2.11c.

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	Mean ±S.D	No.	Mean ±S.D	No.	Mean ±S.D
Number of PSUs covered	102		271		373	
Number of households	2822		7510		10332	
Size of HH	2821	5.4 ± 2.24	7510	5.3 ± 2.18	10331	5.3 ± 2.20
Total food grains purchased (Kg)	2605	50.9 ± 24.71	7108	62.4 ± 36.40	9713	59.2 ± 33.99
Kgs of Grains from PDS	1303	24.3 ± 12.09	4241	27.0 ± 12.85	5544	26.3 ± 12.72
Type of HH	2822		7510		10332	
Joint	858	30.4	2498	33.3	3356	32.5
Nuclear	1962	69.5	5003	66.6	6965	67.4
Missing Value	2	0.1	9	0.1	11	0.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Caste	2822		7510		10332	
SC	672	23.8	1407	18.7	2079	20.1
ST	572	20.3	2293	30.5	2865	27.7
OBC	811	28.7	3024	40.3	3835	37.1
Others	759	26.9	774	10.3	1533	14.8
Missing Value	8	0.3	12	0.2	20	0.2
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Socio-economic status	2822		7510		10332	
High	143	5.1	134	1.8	277	2.7
Middle	696	24.7	964	12.8	1660	16.1
Low	1979	70.1	6412	85.4	8391	81.2
Missing Value	4	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Literacy status of HHH	2822		7510		10332	
Illiterate	613	21.7	3117	41.5	3730	36.1
Can read and write	246	8.7	815	10.9	1061	10.3
Schooling primary	860	30.5	1991	26.5	2851	27.6
Schooling secondary	1100	39.0	1575	21.0	2675	25.9
Missing Value	3	0.1	12	0.2	15	0.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Literacy status of wife of HHH	2510		6718		9228	
Illiterate	1024	40.8	4370	65.0	5394	58.5
can read and write	186	7.4	512	7.6	698	7.6
Schooling primary	710	28.3	1159	17.3	1869	20.3
Schooling secondary	589	23.5	676	10.1	1265	13.7
Missing Value	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
Total	2510	100.0	6718	100.0	9228	100.0
Work status of HHH	2822		7510		10332	
Unemployed	345	12.2	582	7.7	927	9.0
Unskilled/ landless labourer	878	31.1	2269	30.2	3147	30.5
Semi-skilled / cultivators	436	15.5	2834	37.7	3270	31.6
Clerk/office worker/ Teacher / Landowners	406	14.4	348	4.6	754	7.3
Business/ Artisans	338	12.0	205	2.7	543	5.3
Others	408	14.5	1168	15.6	1576	15.3
Missing Value	11	0.4	104	1.4	115	1.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Work status of wife of HHH	2508		6722		9230	
Unemployed	1768	70.5	4399	65.4	6167	66.8
Unskilled/ landless labourer	174	6.9	761	11.3	935	10.1
Semi-skilled / cultivators	112	4.5	98	1.5	210	2.3
Clerk/office worker/ Teacher / Service	81	3.2	69	1.0	150	1.6
Business/ Domestic help	63	2.5	455	6.8	518	5.6
Others	298	11.9	938	14.0	1236	13.4
Missing Value	12	0.5	2	0.0	14	0.2
Total	2508	100.0	6722	100.0	9230	100.0
Dietary Habits	2822		7510		10332	
Vegetarian	833	29.5	2298	30.6	3131	30.3
Non-vegetarian	1985	70.3	5204	69.3	7189	69.6
Missing Value	4	0.1	8	0.1	12	0.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Monthly Income	2822		7510		10332	
<5K	1974	70.0	6439	85.7	8413	81.4
5-10K	697	24.7	943	12.6	1640	15.9
>10K	147	5.2	127	1.7	274	2.7
Missing Value	4	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.0
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Locality	2822		7510		10332	
Slum / Center of village	881	31.2	5145	68.5	6026	58.3

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Resettlement colony / Periphery	826	29.3	1491	19.9	2317	22.4
Regular colony / Harijan basti	1112	39.4	868	11.6	1980	19.2
Missing Value	3	0.1	6	0.1	9	0.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Type of House	2822		7510		10332	
Kutcha	572	20.3	4291	57.1	4863	47.1
Semi-pucca	906	32.1	1884	25.1	2790	27.0
Pucca	1341	47.5	1319	17.6	2660	25.7
Missing Value	3	0.1	16	0.2	19	0.2
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Ownership of House	2822		7510		10332	
Own	2372	84.1	7260	96.7	9632	93.2
Rented	444	15.7	236	3.1	680	6.6
Missing Value	6	0.2	14	0.2	20	0.2
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
No. of rooms	2822		7510		10332	
One	488	17.3	1677	22.3	2165	21.0
Two	1059	37.5	2957	39.4	4016	38.9
Three	806	28.6	1783	23.7	2589	25.1
> three	464	16.4	1073	14.3	1537	14.9
Missing Value	5	0.2	20	0.3	25	0.2
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Toilet Facility	2822		7510		10332	
Sulabh / No facility	712	25.2	5480	73.0	6192	59.9
Shared pit	255	9.0	425	5.7	680	6.6
Own pit	782	27.7	940	12.5	1722	16.7
Own flush	1073	38.0	660	8.8	1733	16.8
Missing Value	0	0.0	5	0.1	5	0.0
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Transport	2822		7510		10332	
Public	1730	61.3	4363	58.1	6093	59.0
Bicycle	569	20.2	2253	30.0	2822	27.3
Scooter / Moped	417	14.8	597	7.9	1014	9.8
Any other	104	3.7	282	3.8	386	3.7
Missing Value	2	0.1	910	12.1	912	8.8
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Cooking Fuel used	2822		7510		10332	
Kerosene/ Coal/ Wood	1319	46.7	6525	86.9	7844	75.9
Gas / electricity	1490	52.8	974	13.0	2464	23.8
Others	9	0.3	7	0.1	16	0.2
Missing Value	4	0.1	4	0.1	8	0.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Source of DW	2822		7510		10332	
Public Tap	1386	49.1	3074	40.9	4460	43.2
Submersible	1218	43.2	2806	37.4	4024	38.9
Well/ pond/ river	216	7.7	1625	21.6	1841	17.8
Missing Value	2	0.1	5	0.1	7	0.1
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Entertainment	2822		7510		10332	
None	749	26.5	4106	54.7	4855	47.0
Radio	326	11.6	1329	17.7	1655	16.0
TV (BW)	403	14.3	1065	14.2	1468	14.2
TV(Col)	1334	47.3	994	13.2	2328	22.5
Missing Value	10	0.4	16	0.2	26	0.3
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Kitchenware	2822		7510		10332	
Clay	15	0.5	144	1.9	159	1.5
Aluminium	554	19.6	2441	32.5	2995	29.0
Cast iron	13	0.5	60	0.8	73	0.7
Brass / Copper	8	0.3	68	0.9	76	0.7
Stainless Steel	2223	78.8	4776	63.6	6999	67.7
Missing Value	9	0.3	21	0.3	30	0.3
Total	2822	100.0	7510	100.0	10332	100.0
Food grain Purchase	2822		7510		10332	
possession of Ration card	2386	84.5	6212	82.7	8598	83.2
buy grains from Ration Shop	1465	61.4	4555	73.3	6020	70.0

Cumulative district details of ICDS

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Awareness about presence of anganwadi	2553	90.0	7073	94.9	9626	93.5
Pregnant women	134		423		557	
Visit anganwadi						
Never	66	49.3	155	36.6	221	39.7
Less than 10 days	29	21.6	175	41.4	204	36.6
10-20 days	24	17.9	67	15.8	91	16.3
More than 20 days	15	11.2	35	8.3	50	9.0
Receive NHE	68	50.7	252	59.6	320	57.5
Receiving food supplement	64	47.8	247	58.4	311	55.8
Less than 10 days	11	17.2	123	49.8	134	43.1
10-20 days	37	57.8	67	27.1	104	33.4
More than 20 days	17	26.6	57	23.1	74	23.8
Lactating women	193		906		1099	
Visit anganwadi						
Never	112	58.0	319	35.2	431	39.2
Less than 10 days	37	19.2	449	49.6	486	44.2
10-20 days	26	13.5	66	7.3	92	8.4
More than 20 days	17	8.8	69	7.6	86	7.8
Receive NHE	71	36.8	492	54.3	563	51.2
Receiving food supplement	63	32.6	491	54.2	554	50.4
Less than 10 days	31	49.2	301	61.3	332	59.9
10-20 days	12	19.0	110	22.4	122	22.0
More than 20 days	20	31.7	80	16.3	100	18.1
0-3 year children	765		2385		3150	
Visit anganwadi						
Never	372	48.6	1027	43.1	1399	44.4
Less than 10 days	108	14.1	729	30.6	837	26.6
10-20 days	99	12.9	242	10.1	341	10.8
More than 20 days	171	22.4	356	14.9	527	16.7
Receive NHE	316	41.3	1175	49.3	1491	47.3
Receiving food supplement	349	45.6	1192	50.0	1547	49.1
Less than 10 days	54	15.5	529	44.4	583	37.7
10-20 days	166	47.6	341	28.6	507	32.8
More than 20 days	122	35.0	322	27.0	444	28.7
Weight of children	373	48.8	1348	56.5	1721	54.6
Nutritional status of children						
Normal	231	61.9	905	67.1	1136	66.0
Undernourished	65	17.4	261	19.4	326	18.9
Severely undernourished	9	2.4	13	1.0	22	1.3
Donot know	68	18.2	169	12.5	236	13.7
Missing value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3-6 year children	1150		3351		4501	
Visit anganwadi						
Never	482	41.9	1096	32.7	1578	35.1
Less than 10 days	108	9.4	668	19.9	776	17.2
10-20 days	152	13.2	575	17.2	727	16.2
More than 20 days	361	31.4	868	25.9	1229	27.3
Receive NHE	532	46.3	1866	55.7	2398	53.3
Receiving food supplement	550	47.8	1977	59.0	2527	56.1
Less than 10 days	24	4.4	475	24.0	499	19.7
10-20 days	284	51.6	864	43.7	1148	45.4
More than 20 days	221	40.2	640	32.4	861	34.1
Weight of children	557	48.4	1894	56.5	2451	54.5
Nutritional status of children						
Normal	386	69.3	1169	61.7	1555	63.4
Undernourished	82	14.7	417	22.0	499	20.4
Severely undernourished	4	0.7	30	1.6	34	1.4
Donot know	85	15.3	278	14.7	363	14.8
Missing value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Cumulative district details of NPAG

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	Mean ±S.D	No.	Mean ±S.D	No.	Mean ±S.D
Number of adolescent girls	1872		4333		6205	
Mean age (years)	1872	14.6 ± 2.62	4333	14.1 ± 2.63	6205	14.2 ± 2.64
Mean weight (Kgs)	1502	35.5 ± 8.00	3220	34.4 ± 7.56	4722	34.7 ± 7.73
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literacy status						
Illiterate	106	5.7	729	16.8	835	13.5
Can read and write	87	4.6	314	7.2	401	6.5
Schooling primary	950	50.7	1931	44.6	2881	46.4
Schooling secondary	729	38.9	1359	31.4	2088	33.7
Marital status (%)						
Currently married	27	1.4	223	5.1	250	4.0
Never married	1845	98.6	4110	94.9	5955	96.0
Age at marriage (%)						
10-13 years	0	0.0	16	0.4	16	0.3
13-16 years	2	0.1	83	1.9	85	1.4
16-19 years	25	1.3	124	2.9	149	2.4
not married	1845	98.6	4110	94.9	5955	96.0
KSY and NPAG	1798	96.0	3773	87.1	5571	89.8
Awareness about KSY	782	43.5	1897	50.3	2679	48.1
Awareness about NPAG	668	37.2	1945	51.6	2613	46.9
Visit Anganwadi centre						
For KSY	553	30.8	932	24.7	1485	26.7
For NPAG	266	14.8	1129	29.9	1395	25.0
Never	958	53.3	1717	45.5	2675	48.0
Receive NHE	662	36.8	1866	49.5	2528	45.4
Receive IFA	422	23.5	1576	41.8	1998	35.9
Receive food supplement from AW	1719		3680		5399	
Never	1269	73.8	2570	69.8	3839	71.1
Less than 10 days	118	6.9	534	14.5	652	12.1
10-20 days	269	15.6	383	10.4	652	12.1
more than 20 days	63	3.7	193	5.2	256	4.7
Weight by AWW	857	45.8	1954	45.1	2811	45.3
Weighting less than 35 kgs (%)	495	57.8	1256	64.3	1751	62.3
Given a chit for free food grains	381	77.0	787	62.7	1168	66.7
Went to ration shop to collect grains	355	93.2	849	107.9	1204	103.1
Collection of grains from ration shop						
one month	21	5.9	264	31.1	285	23.7
two months	11	3.1	116	13.7	127	10.5
three months	317	89.3	435	51.2	752	62.5
never	6	1.7	34	4.0	40	3.3
Reason for not getting food grains						
not aware of NPAG	4	66.7	4	11.8	8	20.0
did not go to ration shop	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ration shop closed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
ration shop opened but no stock	2	33.3	30	88.2	32	80.0
do not require ration	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
After receiving food grains						
no change in weight	31	8.7	125	14.7	156	13.0
deterioration in weight	7	2.0	41	4.8	48	4.0
improvement in weight < 35 Kgs	258	72.7	570	67.1	828	68.8
crossed 35 kgs	59	16.6	55	6.5	114	9.5