

Sonbhadra

Sonbhadra is the largest district of Uttar Pradesh. It lies to the extreme southeastern part of the state, and is bounded by Mirzapur district in the northwest, Chandoli district in the north, Bihar state to the northeast, Jharkhand state to the east, Chhattisgarh state to the south, and Madhya Pradesh state to the west. The district headquarters is in the town of Robertsganj. Engross

Table 4.2.8.1: Demographic Indicators		
	Sonbhadra	UP
Population		
Persons	1463468	166052859
Males	771817	87466301
Females	691651	78586558
Percentage decadal growth	36.13	25.80
Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)	896	898
Population density (per sq. km.)	216	689.2
Literacy rate (%)		
Persons	49.96	57.36
Males	63.79	70.23
Females	34.26	42.98

Source: Census 2001

The district has an area of 6788 sqkm with a population of 1463468 persons (0.8% of state's population), and a population density of 216 persons per sqkm. Males constitute 52.7% of the population and females 47.3%. The sex ratio of the district is 896 females per 1000 males which is almost similar to the state average of 898. Sonbhadra has an average literacy rate of 50 %, lower than the state average of 57.4 %. The male literacy rate is 63.8 %, and female literacy rate is 34.3 %. (Table 4.2.8.1)



Figure 4.2.8.1: District map of Sonbhadra

NPAG evaluation

The evaluation of NPAG was conducted in 31 PSUs (28 rural and 3 urban) of Sonbhadra district of Uttar Pradesh (Annexure 4.2.8a). The data for the rural and urban areas have been analysed and presented separately.

Funds and food grains release

The NPAG programme was initiated in 2002-03 in Sonbhadra District. The training and IEC activities were completed and adult balances were provided to all AWs in 2002. The NPAG

was running well in 2002-03, 2003-2004 and 2004-05. In 2005-06, it was resumed with adolescent girls as the only target group.

Year	Funds given to PDS (Rs.)	Food grains released to Ration shop (Qtl)
2002-03	502180	863.61
2003-04	1174000	2443.92
2004-05	2348000	2555.85
2005-06	2734000	1038.35

Table 4.2.8.2 gives details of funds and food grains release under NPAG scheme from 2002-03 to 2005-06. The funds released in 2002-03 remained unutilized and were revalidated for 2003-04. In 2004-05 funds for 2003-04 and 2004-05 were released to PDS in three installments of Rs. 1174000. A total amount of 863.6 qtls of wheat was released in 2002-03. In 2003-04 and 2004-05 a total amount of 2443.9 qtls and 2555.8 qtls of wheat were released to PDS respectively. In 2005-06, a total amount of 5879.5 qtls were released from state to district, of which 1038.4 qtls were released to PDS.

Age in yrs	Weight by Evaluators		Weight by AWWs					
	N	Mean \pm S.D	2004		2005		2006	
			N	Mean \pm S.D	N	Mean \pm S.D	N	Mean \pm S.D
10	68	26.9 \pm 6.53	6	27.8 \pm 3.37	78	23.2 \pm 3.7	7	24.4 \pm 6.08
11	32	27.2 \pm 4.52	37	23.7 \pm 4.87	40	22.8 \pm 4.52	145	22.6 \pm 4.90
12	86	31.9 \pm 8.36	62	27.6 \pm 4.81	76	27.3 \pm 5.91	75	25.8 \pm 5.41
13	53	33 \pm 5.91	33	30.9 \pm 3.93	44	29.1 \pm 4.31	54	27.2 \pm 4.30
14	47	36.4 \pm 6.38	38	32.9 \pm 2.67	40	30.1 \pm 4.17	37	30.8 \pm 4.99
15	58	37.3 \pm 6.33	38	32.1 \pm 2.53	55	33.5 \pm 4.79	49	33 \pm 2.78
16	37	39 \pm 7.02	13	31.8 \pm 2.65	25	34.4 \pm 4.75	32	35.3 \pm 3.50
17	28	40.2 \pm 4.49	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	35.2 \pm 3.12
18	37	41.3 \pm 7.12	NA	NA	11	33 \pm 7.04	16	36.1 \pm 4.69
19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	446	34.1 \pm 8.2	227	29.5 \pm 5.01	369	28.1 \pm 6.25	429	27.6 \pm 6.76

The records of weight of adolescent girls taken by AWW in the PSUs covered under evaluation and the weight of adolescent girls from the selected households in the PSU by the evaluation team is given in the Table 4.2.1.3. The weight of girls reported by evaluation team was higher in all age groups.

Rural

Number of Households	7133
Total Population	50773
Number of persons registered in AWWs	
Children 7-12 months	1243
Children 1-3 years	2507
Children 4-6 years	4122
Pregnant women	748
Lactating women	714
Adolescent girls (KSY)	3270

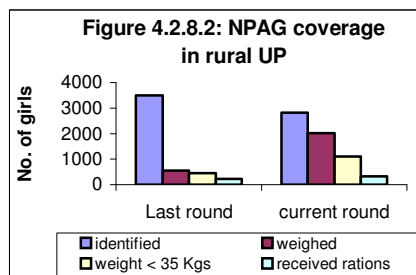
they came to AW everyday for preschool education.

The NPAG evaluation was conducted in 31 rural anganwadis (AWs). Data on number of households, total population and number of persons registered with the AWWs in May 2006 is given in Table 4.2.8.4. Ready to eat food or take home rations (Panjiri) were being supplied weekly to all pregnant and lactating women and 0- 3 year old children and RTE was given daily to 3-6 year old children as

NPAG-Adolescent Girl

Twenty-one AWWs received training in weighing of adolescent girl and 23 received training in providing nutrition and health education (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 supported from PRI (25.8 %), ANM (58.1 %) and family of girls (77.4 %) in identifying all adolescent girls, weighing them and detecting those with weight less than 35 kg and providing them chits for collecting food grains. The ration shop workers (64.5 %) were willing to take the chits and provide food grains to families of identified adolescent girls. But fifteen AWWs stated that there is non-availability of rations in the ration shops at the time of distribution. Nineteen AWWs also stated that they had informed authorities for non-availability of rations in the ration shops (Annexure 4.2.8b).

Adult weighing scales had been given to 29 AWWs and 22 of them had weighed adolescent girls in that area and identified girls under 35 kg. Nineteen AWWs adjusted zero error of the weighing scale just before weighing. The field investigators checked the accuracy of weighing scales. Weighing scales of twelve AWWs (66.7 %) were accurate and 6 weighing scales were inaccurate by 1 kg. Fifteen AWWs weighed adolescent girl correctly when investigator asked them to demonstrate weighing of adolescent girl (78.9 %) and 4 AWWs were not able to demonstrate how to correctly weigh adolescent girls. Thirty AWWs (96.8 %) provided NHE to the identified adolescent girls. Eight AWWs had given chits to identified adolescent girls. Only one AWW had records of NPAG. Nineteen AWWs stated that NPAG could improve nutritional status of adolescent girls and 21 AWWs reported that NPAG could improve participation of adolescent girls in KSY.



The data on last round (April- 2004 to Oct 2005) was available in 23 AWWs; 3505 adolescent girls were identified; 562 adolescent girls were weighed (in 17 AWWs); 465 weighed less than 35 kg (Figure 4.2.8.2). In the last round of NPAG, 57 new adolescent girls who weighed less than 35 kg were identified. AWWs gave NHE to 735 adolescent girls. The chits were distributed to 237 identified undernourished

adolescent girls by thirteen AWWs; 135 girls collected food grains for 1 month, 89 girls for 2 months and 13 girls for 3 months from ration shop. Under KSY scheme, 72 girls were taking food supplement from AWWs. Repeat weighing after three months showed that, 36 girls had gained weight but did not cross 35 kg.

The data pertaining to the current round (April 2006 to June 2006) was available in 25 AWWs; 2807 adolescent girls were identified; 2011 adolescent girls were weighed (in 22 AWWs); 55.5% girls weighed less than 35 kg. AWWs gave NHE to 763 adolescent girls (Figure 4.2.8.2). In the current round of NPAG 131 new adolescent girls weighing less than 35 kg were identified. Chits were distributed to the 392 adolescent girls by 8 AWWs. Only 316 girls of 5 AWW collected ration for 2 months. Under KSY scheme, 75 girls were taking food supplement from AWWs. There was an improvement in weighing and identification of undernourished adolescent girls by the AWWs therefore more girls were able to get benefit of the programme in the current round.

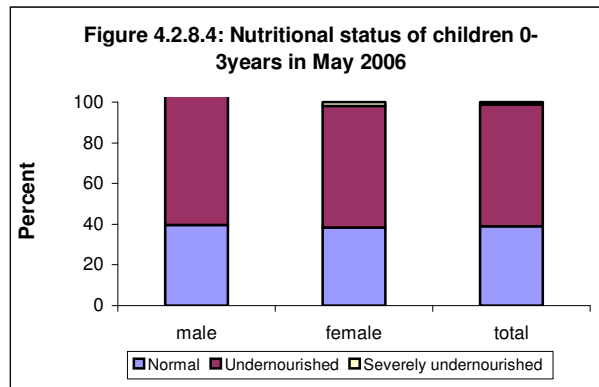
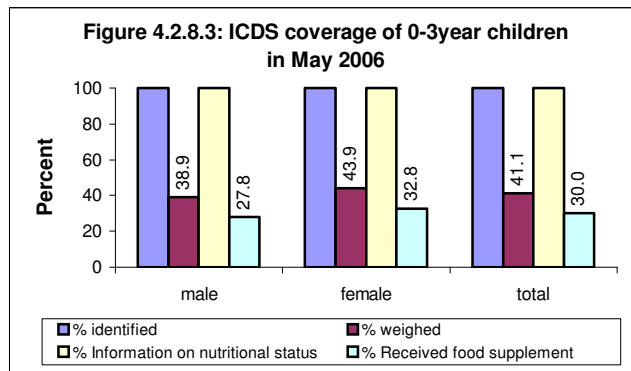
Ongoing ICDS programme

The data on ongoing ICDS programme was collected for the month of April 2006 and May 2006 from 31 AWs. The data for the month of May 2006 is presented in Annexure 4.2.8c.

Pregnant and lactating women

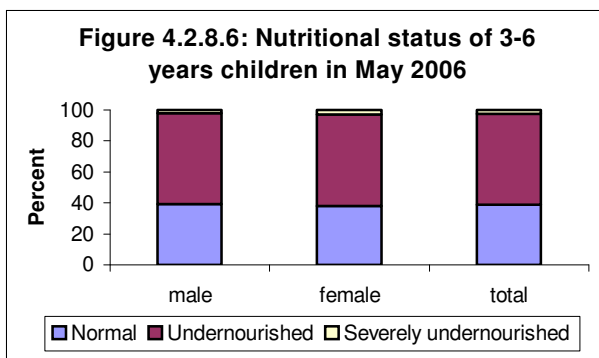
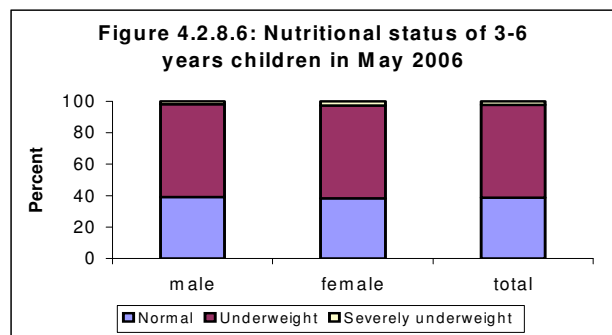
Data on pregnant women were available in 31 AWs; 709 pregnant women were identified, 97 pregnant women were weighed (9 AWs); 33 pregnant women weighed less than 40 kg. 274 pregnant women (in 31 AWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to pregnant women. Data on lactating women were available in 31 AWs; 708 lactating women were identified, 106 lactating women were weighed (in 6 AWs); 2 lactating women of one AWs weighed less than 40 kg; 214 lactating women (in 31 AWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to lactating women. Twenty-eight AWWs were giving NHE to pregnant and lactating women.

Children (0-3 years of age)



A total of 2939 children (0-3 years old) were identified; 41.1 % of them were weighed. Information on nutritional status was available for all the children who were weighed; 39.1 % were normal, 59.5 % were undernourished and 1.4 % were severely undernourished (Figure 4.2.8.4); 30 % received food supplements from AWs daily (Figure 4.2.8.3); Distribution of food supplements was not carried out on the basis of nutritional status of the child.

Children (3-6 year old)



A total of 2781 children (3-6 year old) were identified; 37.5 % of them were weighed. The information on nutritional status is available on all children who were weighed by AWWs, 38.6 % were normal; 59.0 % were undernourished and 2.4 % were severely undernourished

(Figure 4.2.8.6); 40.4 % were receiving food supplement from AWs daily (Figure 4.2.8.5). Distribution of food supplement was not done on the basis of nutritional status of the children.

Urban

Table 4.2.8.5: Total coverage under AWs (n=3)	
Number of Households	620
Total Population	4022
Number of persons registered in AWs	
Children 7-12 months	119
Children 1-3 years	147
Children 4-6 years	354
Pregnant women	58
Lactating women	73
Adolescent girls (KSY)	247

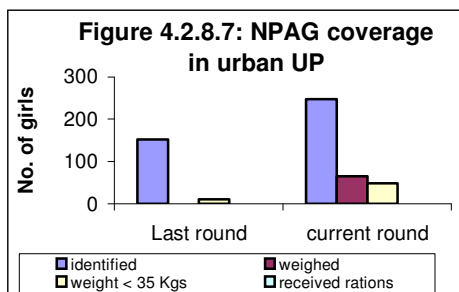
AWs everyday for preschool education.

The NPAG evaluation was conducted in 3 urban AWs. Data on number of households, total population and number of persons registered with the AWs in May 2006 is given in Table 4.2.8.5. Ready to eat food or take home rations (Panjiri) were being supplied weekly to all pregnant and lactating women and 0- 3 year old children and RTE was given daily to 3-6 year old children as they came to

NPAG-Adolescent girls

Only 1 AWW received training in weighing of 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 undernourished adolescent girls and distributing food grains to families of undernourished girls. The AWWs received support from PRI, ANM and family of girls in identifying all adolescent girls, weighing them and detecting those with weight less than 35 kg and providing them chits for collecting food grains. The ration shop workers were willing to take the chits and provide food grains to families of identified adolescent girls. However all three AWWs stated that there is non-availability of rations at the ration shops and had informed authorities for non-availability of rations in the ration shops (Annexure 4.2.8b).

Adult weighing scales had been given to all the AWWs; all of them had weighed adolescent girls in their area and identified girls under 35 kg. All AWWs adjust zero error of the weighing scale just before weighing. The field investigators checked the accuracy of weighing scales. Weighing scales of 1 AW was accurate and 2 weighing scales were inaccurate by 1 kg. Two AWWs weighed adolescent girl correctly when investigator asked them to demonstrate weighing of adolescent girl and 1 AWW was not able to demonstrate how to correctly weigh adolescent girls. All 3 AWWs gave NHE to the identified adolescent girls. All AWWs had given chits to identified undernourished girls of their areas and girls of all the three AWs had collected food grains from ration shop. None of the AWWs had records of NPAG. All AWWs stated that NPAG could improve nutritional status of adolescent girls and their participation in KSY.



The data on last round (April- 2004 and Oct 2004) was available in 3 AWs; 152 adolescent girls were identified. No data was available on weighing of adolescent girls, however one AWW reported that 11 girls weighed less than 35 kg (Figure 4.2.8.7). In the last round of NPAG, 3 new adolescent girls were identified. No chits were distributed to the identified undernourished adolescent girls. AWWs gave NHE to 78 adolescent girls. Under

KSY scheme 9 girls received food supplements.

The data pertaining to the current round (Mar 2006 and April 2006) was available from 3 AWWs; 247 adolescent girls were identified; 65 girls were weighed (in 1 AWW), 73.8 % girls weighed less than 35 kg (Figure 4.2.8.7). AWWs gave NHE to 121 adolescent girls. Under KSY scheme 9 girls received food supplement. Chits were not distributed to the adolescent girls.

Ongoing ICDS programme

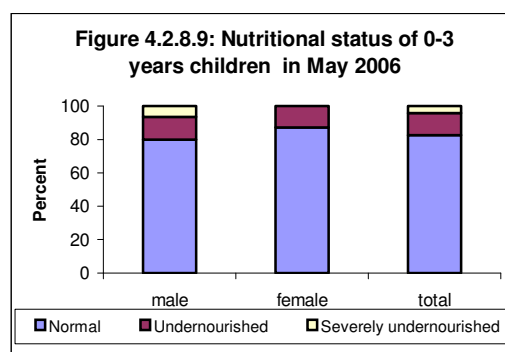
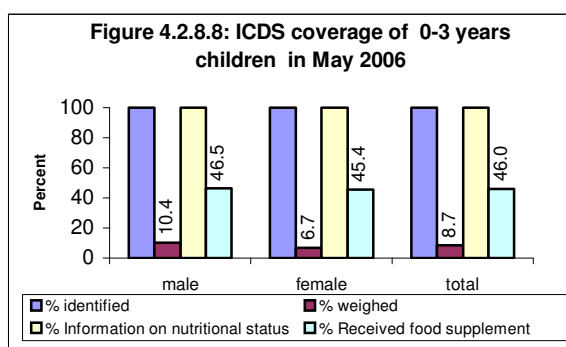
The data on ongoing ICDS programme was collected for the month of April 2006 and May 2006 from 3 AWWs. The data for the month of May 2006 is presented in Annexure 4.2.8).

Pregnant and lactating women

Data on pregnant women were available in 3 AWWs; 58 pregnant women were identified, 20 pregnant women were weighed (1 AWW); 5 pregnant women weighed less than 40 kg. 27 pregnant women (in 3 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 3 AWWs; 71 lactating women were identified, 16 lactating women were weighed (in 1 AWW); none of the lactating women weighed less than 40 kg; 21 lactating women (in 3 AWWs) received food supplements. Socioeconomic status or nutritional status was not used as criteria for providing food supplements to lactating women. All the three AWWs were giving NHE to pregnant and lactating women.

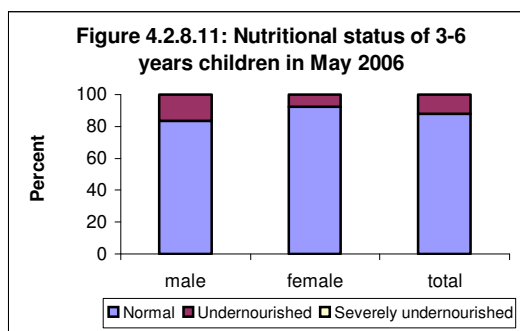
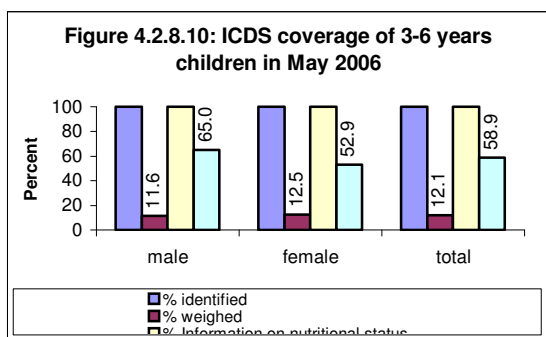
Children (0-3 years)

A total of 263 children (0-3 years old) were identified; 8.7 % of them were weighed. Information on nutritional status was available for all the children who were weighed; 82.6 % were normal, 13 % were undernourished and 4.3 % were severely undernourished (Figure 4.2.8.9); 46 % received food supplements from AWWs for more than 20 days (Figure 4.2.8.8); Distribution of food supplements was not carried out on the basis of nutritional status of the child.



Children (3-6 years)

A total of 207 children (3-6 year old) were identified; 12.1 % of them were weighed. The information on nutritional status is available on all children who were weighed by AWWs, 88 % were normal and 12 % were undernourished (Figure 4.2.8.11); 58.9 % were receiving food supplement from AWWs for more than 20 days (Figure 4.2.8.10). Distribution of food supplement was not done on the basis of nutritional status of the children.



Household Survey

The household survey was conducted in 31 PSUs (28 rural and 3 urban) of Sonbhadra district (Annexure 4.2.8d and 4.2.8e). The data obtained from rural and urban PSUs were analysed and reported separately.

Rural

The survey was conducted in 785 rural households. The mean household size is 6; 61.4 % were nuclear families.

Socioeconomic profile

About forty percent of the households surveyed belonged to OBC (40.3%); more than a third to SC (36.7 %); rest belonged to other castes. Over ninety percent families (91.7 %) stated that their monthly income was less than Rs. 5000; rest stated that their income was between Rs. 5000 – Rs. 10000 per month.

The head of the households were better educated than the wives of the head of the households. Nearly half of the head of the households were illiterate (48.2 %) and 27 % were educated up to primary level and only 19.9 % were educated up to secondary school or more. Over eighty-five percent of the wives of head of the household were illiterate (86.1 %) and only 8.8 % had primary education.

One third of the head of the households were farmers (38.2 %) and 41.5 % were working as landless labourers and rest were in service and 4.6 % were unemployed at the time of the survey. Most of the wives of the head of the households were housewives (83.9 %) and did not work outside home. About 8.9 % were working as landless labourer and 5.2 % as domestic helper.

Most of the populations were residing in the center of the village (60.9 %). Nearly all houses were self-owned property (98.5 %). Nearly ninety percent families lived in kutcha houses (87.3 %). and had two or more rooms (87.6 %); rest lived in one room (12.4 %). Only 8 % had toilet facility and majority of the population had no access to toilet or were using sulabh (92.1 %). Majority had provision of potable water at their own homes (75.8 %) and 24.2 % was taking drinking water from public sources like taps, hand pumps or water tankers, well, pond and river. Eighty two percent of the households reported that they were non-vegetarian. Only 3.7 % were using gas for cooking food and 96.3 % of the families were using kerosene or wood stoves for cooking. Mostly families were using stainless steel utensils (49.4 %) and aluminum (48.9%) for cooking purposes. Public transport was used by about one third (37.5 %) of the population and 56.1 % had bicycle. More than half of them had no source of

entertainment such as radio or T.V colour television (54.4 %) at home and 28.3 % had radio and only 3.6 % had colour television at home.

The mean consumption of food grains was 79.1 kg per month per household. Over sixty percent (68.4 %) of the families had ration card and 60% of them bought food grains from ration shop. On an average each household bought 32.5 kg of food grains from the ration shop.

Utilization of ICDS services

Almost all the households know about AWs in their area (90.2 %). In rural areas more than one third of the beneficiaries collect supplement from AWs and took it home (34.6 %) and 11.7% stayed at AWs and ate the supplement at the AWs. Information on number of pregnant, lactating women and preschool children who visited AWs, received NHE and/or food supplements is given in Table 4.2.8.6.

Beneficiary	Number present	Received NHE	Received food supplement	Number of days receiving food supplement		
				<10	10-20	> 20
Pregnant women	43	18.6 (8)	18.6 (8)	87.5 (7)	12.5 (1)	0
Lactating women	62	14.5 (9)	20.9 (13)	92.3 (12)	0	7.7(1)
0-3 years	347	18.7 (65)	31.2 (108)	75.9 (82)	15.7 (17)	0.8 (9)
3-6 years	517	22.4 (116)	38.9 (201)	29.8 (60)	47.3 (95)	22.9 (46)

Figures in parenthesis denote actual numbers

About eighteen percent of the pregnant women visited AWs for receiving NHE and food supplement; but none of them received supplements for more than 20 days. Nine out of the 62 lactating women visited AWs for receiving NHE and 13 for food supplement; only one received supplements for more than 20 days. Among 108 0-3 year old children collecting food supplement from AWs, only 9 children collected food supplements for more than 20 days. Among 201 3-6 year old children, only 46 (22.9 %) collected food supplement for more than 20 days.

Age	Number of children	Number weighed	Normal	Under-Nourished	Severely undernourished
0-3	347	105	62	3	0
3-6	517	143	79	8	0

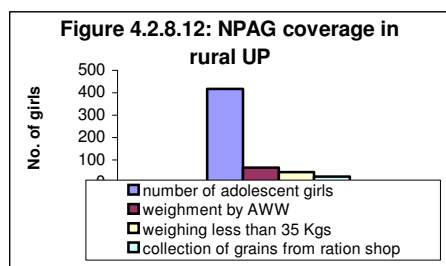
There were 347 children in 0-3 year old age groups in the households surveyed; 105 children were weighed. The parents reported that 62

children were normal and 3 were undernourished. Parents of 40 children (20.7 %) reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child. There were 517 children in 3-6 year old age groups in the households surveyed; 143 children who were visiting the AWs were weighed. The parents reported that 79 children were normal and 8 were undernourished. Parents of 56 children (39.2 %) reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child (Table 4.2.8.7).

NPAG

During the household survey 416 adolescent girls were identified in the survey with mean age of the girls was 13.6 ± 2.63 years and mean weight was 34.3 ± 8.11 kg. Nearly half of the girls had primary education and 28.1 % had secondary education. About 19 % of the girls were illiterate. About 12.5 % adolescent girls were married. The age at marriage of these girls

was reported to be 13-16 years and 16-19 years. Only one-fifth (94.7 %) of the girls knew about KSY (19 %) and NPAG (21.6 %). The family reported that 3.3 % adolescent girls visited AWs for KSY, 11.4 % of those who visited anganwadi received NHE, 8.4 % had received iron/folic acid tablets, 9.4 % took food supplement from AWs; 16.5 % visited AWs for NPAG.



AWs workers had weighed 65 (15.6 %) of the identified adolescent girls and 46 (70.8 %) weighed less than 35 kg; 28 adolescent girls were given chit for collecting food grains; 27 collected grains from ration shop; 24 girls collected food grains for 2 months (Figure 4.2.8.12); 13 girls gained weight but still weighed less than 35 kg; 7 girls crossed 35 kg.

Urban

The survey was conducted in 84 urban households. The mean household size is 6.1; 71.4 % were nuclear families.

Socioeconomic profile

Almost half of the households surveyed belonged to SC (47.6%) and nearly a third to ST (32.1 %) and rest belonged to OBC and other castes. Nearly ninety-five percent of the families (94 %) stated that their monthly income was less than Rs. 5000; rest stated that their income was between Rs. 5000 – Rs. 10000 per month.

The head of the households were found to be better educated than the wives of the head of the households. More than half of the head of the households were illiterate (58.3 %) and 22.6 % were educated up to primary level and only 17.9 % were educated up to secondary or more. Ninety percent of the wives of head of the household were illiterate and only 7.5 % had primary education.

More than half were working as factory labourers, rickshaw pullers; small vendors in daily bazaars (53.6 %) and only 20.2 % were semi-skilled jobs. About 14.3 % had their own business and 6 % were unemployed at the time of the survey. Majority of the wives of the head of the households were housewives (91.3 %) and did not work outside home.

Most of the population was residing in the slums (79.8 %) and 19.0 % in resettlement colonies. Most families owned houses (91.7 %). Nearly three-fourth of them were living in kutchha houses (73.8 %) and only 13.1 % had pucca houses. and had two rooms or more (67.7 %). Only 11 % had toilet facility (shared or own) and 89.3 % of the families had no access to toilet or were using sulabh. Majority had provision of potable water at their home (83.3 %). Majority of the households (86.9 %) reported that they were non-vegetarian. Only 3.6 % were using gas for cooking food and 95.2 % were using kerosene or wood stoves for cooking. Majority was using stainless steel utensils for cooking (56.0 %) and 44.0 % were using aluminum kitchenware for cooking. Public transport was used by about 64.3 % of the population and 31 % had bicycle. About sixty percent of them had no source of entertainment such as radio or T.V. (60.7 %) and only ten percent had radio (9.5 %) and only 29.8 % had T.V. at home.

The mean consumption of food grains was 75.6 kg per month per household. About 75 % percent of the families had ration card and less than half of them bought food grains from

ration shop (41.3 %). On an average each household bought 33.4 kg of food grains from the ration shop.

Utilization of ICDS services

Most households (77.4 %) knew about AWs in their area. In urban areas 19 % collected the supplement from the AWs and took it home and about 14.3 % stayed at AWs and ate the supplement. Information on number of pregnant, lactating women and preschool children who visited AWs, received NHE and/or food supplements is given in Table 4.2.8.8.

Beneficiary	Number present	Received NHE	Received food supplement	Number of days receiving food supplement		
				<10	10-20	> 20
Pregnant women	9	100 (9)	0	0	0	0
Lactating women	3	0	0	0	0	0
0-3 years	33	6 (2)	21.2 (7)	71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)	0
3-6 years	65	3	20.0 (13)	0	92.3 (12)	7.7 (1)

Figures in parenthesis denote actual numbers

All nine pregnant women

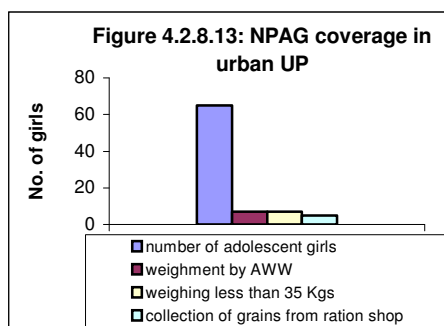
n visited AWs for receiving NHE but did not collect food supplements from the AWs and all 3 lactating women did not avail the services of the AWs. Seven children collected food supplements but none received the supplements for more than 20 days. Thirteen children collecting food supplements but only one received the supplements for more than 20 days.

Age	Number of children	Number weighed	Normal	Under-nourished	Severely undernourished
0-3	33	7	4	2	0
3-6	65	8	4	2	0

There were 33 children in 0-3 year old age groups in the households surveyed; only 7 children were weighed. The parents reported that 4

children were normal, and 2 were undernourished. Parents of only one child reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child. There were 65 children in 3-6 year old age groups in the households surveyed; 8 children who were visiting the AWs were weighed. The parents reported that 4 children were normal and 2 were undernourished. Parents of 2 children reported that they did not know the nutritional status of their child (Table 4.2.8.9).

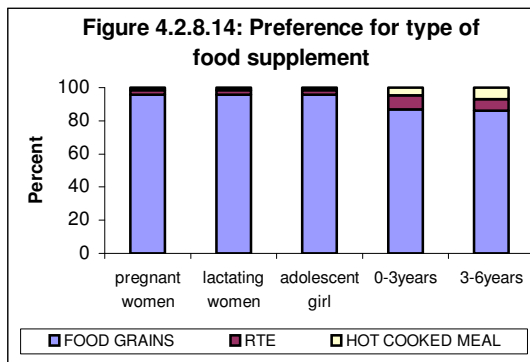
NPAG



During the household survey 65 adolescent girls were identified in the survey with mean age of the girls was 13.9 ± 2.47 years and mean weight was 32.7 ± 8.64 . Half of the girls had primary education (50.8 %) and 16.9 % had secondary education. Nine percent girls were married at the time of survey. Very few girls knew about KSY (3 %) and NPAG (15.4 %). The family reported that only 1 adolescent girls visited AWs for KSY, 4.7 % of those who visited anganwadi received NHE and had received iron/folic acid tablets, 9.2 % took food supplement from AWs; 16.5 %

visited AWs for NPAG. AWs workers had weighed 10.8 % of the identified adolescent girls and of them weighed less than 35 kg; 5 adolescent girls were given chit for collecting food grains; 4 collected grains for 2 months and 1 girl collected food grains for 1 month (Figure 4.2.8.13); 2 girls gained weight but still weighed less than 35 kg; 3 girls crossed 35 kg.

Household's opinion about food supplements through ICDS



When asked about their opinion as to who should get food supplements majority (60 %) stated that all the persons belonging to the vulnerable groups- pregnant, lactating women, adolescent girls, preschool children 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 all the groups- pregnant (95.7 %), lactating women (95.7 %), adolescent girls (95.9 %), 0-3 year old children (87

%) and 3-6 year old children (86.1 %). 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 community preferred this suggest that the option provided in NPAG was the right one (Annexure 4.2.8c).

List of PSUs in Sonbhadra district

PSU NO.	TAHSIL T-NAME	BLOK B-NAME	VILLAGE V-NAME	
1	10 Robertsgunj	10 Dhorawal	43 Halwai	
2	20 Dudhi	80 Bhabani	235 Hatniyar	
3	10 Robertsgunj	20 Robertsgunj	471 Banaura	
4	10 Robertsgunj	40 Nagwa	1013 Sashnai	
5	10 Robertsgunj	20 Robertsgunj	444 Rampur	
6	10 Robertsgunj	40 Nagwa	908 Panikap kalana	
7	10 Robertsgunj	20 Robertsgunj	374 Bhagauti	
8	10 Robertsgunj	30 Chatra	792 Pachokhar	
9	10 Robertsgunj	10 Dhorawal	106 Teprasivadati	
10	10 Robertsgunj	30 Chatra	825 Shonari	
11	10 Robertsgunj	10 Dhorawal	123 Pagla	
12	20 Dudhi	60 Myorpur	46 Khairahi	
13	20 Dudhi	80 Babhani	254 Ashanahar	
14	20 Dudhi	70 Dudhi	149 Mahuariya	
15	10 Robertsgunj	10 Dhorawal	156 Bhatulia	
16	20 Dudhi	80 Babhani	256 Pokhara	
17	20 Dudhi	70 Dudhi	205 Kewal	
18	10 Robertsgunj	50 Chopan	1073 Kanach	
19	20 Dudhi	60 Myorpur	100 Supachuwa	
20	10 Robertsgunj	50 Chopan	1048 Jogaeal	
21	10 Robertsgunj	50 Chopan	1114 Karel	
22	20 Dudhi	60 Myorpur	2 Kuldomari	
23	20 Dudhi	70 Dudhi	136 Dumhan	
24	10 Robertsgunj	20 Robertsgunj	661 Salkhan	
25	10 Robertsgunj	30 Chatra	796 Ramgarh	
26	10 Robertsgunj	50 Chopan	1076 Kota	
27	20 Dudhi	60 Myorpur	5 Anapara	
28	20 Dudhi	60 Myorpur	8 Parasi	
PSU NO.	TOWN / CITY	WARD	BLOCK NO.	POP. SIZE
29	Obra	Ward no. 9	8	670
30	Obra	Ward no. 3	1	670
31	Obra	Ward no. 14	2	700
32	Obra	Ward no.	3	620
33	Renukoot	Ward no. 9	19	630
34	Renukoot	Ward no. 5	9	630
35	Robertsganj	Ward no. 7	1	740
36	Robertsganj	Ward no. 2	21	710
37	Churk Gurma	Ward no. 1	9	600
38	Pipari	Ward no. 3	13	660
39	Chopan	Ward no. 4	12	668
40	Dudhi	Ward no. 7	12	675

Profile of AWs in Sonbhadra

	Urban			Rural			Total (Urban+Rural)		
	Number			Number			Number		
	AW	No.	No./AW	AW	No.	No./AW	AW	No.	No./AW
Number of households	3	620	207	31	7133	230	34	7753	228
Total population under AWC	3	4022	1341	31	5077	1638	34	5479	1612
Number of persons registered									
7-12 months	3	119	40	31	1243	40	34	1362	40
1-3 year	2	147	74	31	2507	81	33	2654	80
3-6 year	3	354	118	30	4122	137	33	4476	136
Pregnant women	3	58	19	31	748	24	34	806	24
Lactating women	3	73	24	31	714	23	34	787	23
Adolescent girls	3	247	82	31	3270	105	34	3517	103

Details of work done under NPAG in AW centers

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Total number of AW	3		31		34	
Weighing adolescent girl	3	100.0	22	71.0	25	73.5
Identifying adol. Girl <35kg	3	100.0	22	71.0	25	73.5
Giving chits to < 35kg	3	100.0	8	25.8	11	32.4
Collects grain from ration shop	3	100.0	8	25.8	11	32.4
Providing NHE to AG	3	100.0	30	96.8	33	97.1
AWW oriented to weighing	1	33.3	21	67.7	22	64.7
Provided with weighing scale	3	100.0	29	93.5	32	94.1
Checking accuracy	3		30		33	
Do not check	0	0.0	1	3.3	1	3.0
Adjusting zero error	3	100.0	19	63.3	22	66.7
With std weight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With std weight and adolescent girl	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
With std weight and adolescent girl and removing std weight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Any other	0	0.0	10	33.3	10	30.3
Checking accuracy by investigator	3		18		21	
Accurate by 1/2 kg	1	33.3	12	66.7	13	61.9
Inaccurate less than 1 kg	2	66.7	5	27.8	7	33.3
Inaccurate > 1 kg	0	0.0	1	5.6	1	4.8
Demonstration of weighing	3		19		22	
Correct	2	66.7	15	78.9	17	77.3
Incorrect	1	33.3	4	21.1	5	22.7
Training of AWW for NHE	1	33.3	23	74.2	24	70.6
No. of AW giving NHE to P&L	3	100.0	28	90.3	31	91.2
Records of work done	0	0.0	1	3.2	1	2.9
NPAG implementation Problems	3		22		25	
No problem	0	0.0	3	13.6	3	12.0
Absence of accurate weighing scale	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.0
Girls do not get weighed	0	0.0	2	9.1	2	8.0
Girls do not pick up ration	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Girls do not consume additional food	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.0
Non-availability of rations in ration shops	3	100.0	15	68.2	18	72.0
No link between AWW and ration shop	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Any other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Corrective measures	3		21		24	
Inform the authorities	3	100.0	19	90.5	22	91.7
Make families and girls aware of NPAG	0	0.0	2	9.5	2	8.3
Any other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Get support from						
PRI	0	0.0	8	25.8	8	23.5
Ration Shop	3	100.0	20	64.5	23	67.6
Family of Girls	3	100.0	24	77.4	27	79.4
ANM	1	33.3	18	58.1	19	55.9
Does NPAG improve						
Nutritional status	3	100.0	19	61.3	22	64.7
Participation in KSY	2	66.7	21	67.7	23	67.6

	Urban			Rural			Total (Urban+Rural)		
	Number			Number			Number		
	AW	AG	AG/ AW	AW	AG	AG/ AW	AW	AG	AG/ AW
Date of last round		April 2004			April 2004				
Date of current round		April 2006			April 2006				
LAST ROUND									
Number of AG									
Identified	3	152	51	23	3505	152	26	3657	141
Weighed	0	0	0	17	562	33	17	562	33
Weight < 35 Kg	1	11	11	17	465	27	18	476	26
New AG < 35 kg	1	3	3	6	57	10	7	60	9
Chits distributed	0	0	0	13	237	18	13	237	18
Received rations for									
1 month	0	0	0	7	135	19	7	135	19
2 months	0	0	0	5	89	18	5	89	18
3 months	0	0	0	1	13	13	1	13	13
Nutritional status									
No change in weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deterioration in weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improvement but less than 35 Kg	0	0	0	2	36	18	2	36	18
Crossed 35 kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received NHE	2	78	39	17	735	43	19	813	43
Received food supplement under KSY	3	9	3	24	72	3	27	81	3
CURRENT ROUND									
Number of adolescent girls									
Identified	3	247	82	25	2807	112	28	3054	109
Weighed	1	65	65	22	2011	91	23	2076	90
Weight < 35 Kg	1	48	48	22	1116	51	23	1164	51
New adolescent girls < 35 kg	0	0	0	10	131	13	10	131	13
Number of chits distributed	0	0	0	8	392	49	8	392	49
Received rations for									
1 month	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 months	0	0	0	5	316	63	5	316	63
3 months	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nutritional status									
No change in weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deterioration in weight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Improvement but less than 35 Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crossed 35 kg.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Received NHE	2	121	61	17	763	45	19	884	47
Received food supplement under KSY	3	9	3	25	75	3	28	84	3

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	3	58	19	31	709	23	34	767	23
Weighed	1	20	20	9	97	11	10	117	12
Less than 40 Kg	1	5	5	5	33	7	6	38	6
Received food supplement	3	27	9	31	274	9	34	301	9
Lactating women									
Registered	3	71	24	31	708	23	34	779	23
Weighed	1	16	16	6	106	18	7	122	17
Less than 40 Kg	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2
Received food supplement	3	21	7	31	214	7	34	235	7
0-3 year children									
Registered									
Male	2	144	72	26	1655	64	28	1799	64
Female	2	119	60	24	1284	54	26	1403	54
Weighed									
Male	1	15	15	21	644	31	22	659	30
Female	1	8	8	19	564	30	20	572	29
Nutritional status									
Normal									
Male	1	12	12	18	255	14	19	267	14
Female	1	7	7	18	217	12	19	224	12
Undernourished									
Male	1	2	2	20	383	19	21	385	18
Female	1	1	1	19	336	18	20	337	17
Severely undernourished									
Male	1	1	1	5	6	1	6	7	1
Female	0	0	0	3	11	4	3	11	4
Received cooked food supplement									
Male	3	67	22	25	460	18	28	527	19
Female	3	54	18	22	421	19	25	475	19
3-6 year children									
Registered									
Male	2	103	52	28	1418	51	30	1521	51
Female	2	104	52	25	1363	55	27	1467	54
Weighed									
Male	1	12	12	21	522	25	22	534	24
Female	1	13	13	19	521	27	20	534	27
Nutritional status									
Normal									
Male	1	10	10	18	204	11	19	214	11
Female	1	12	12	17	199	12	18	211	12
Undernourished									
Male	1	2	2	19	308	16	20	310	16
Female	1	1	1	19	307	16	20	308	15
Severely undernourished									
Male	0	0	0	10	10	1	10	10	1
Female	0	0	0	12	15	1	12	15	1
Received cooked food supplement									
Male	3	67	22	30	584	19	33	651	20
Female	3	55	18	29	539	19	32	594	19

Preference for food supplement (%)					
	Pregnant women	Lactating women	Adolescent girl	0-3 years	3-6 years
Food grains	95.7	95.7	95.9	87	86.1
Rte	2.9	2.7	2.7	8.5	7
Hot cooked meal	1.4	1.7	1.4	4.5	6.9
Preference for beneficiary of ICDS food supplement					
All in the community	63.2	63.3	61.0		60.5
Only undernourished in the community	18.6	18.5	20.8		20.1
All coming to AW	3.7	3.6	3.7		4.6
Only undernourished coming to AW	12.8	12.9	13.0		13.0
Missing	1.7	1.7	1.5		1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Receiving food supplement from AW						
	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Stay and eat there	12	14.3	92	11.7	104	12.0
Collect food and go home	16	19.0	272	34.6	288	33.1
Stay at AW even after eating food	0	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.3
Do not get supplement	37	44.0	333	42.4	370	42.6
Get only take home type supplement	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
One family member collects for all	0	0.0	4	0.5	4	0.5
Missing value	19	22.6	80	10.2	99	11.4
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0

Details of Household Characteristics in Sonbhadra

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	Mean \pm S.D	No.	Mean \pm S.D	No.	Mean \pm S.D
Number of PSUs covered	3		28		31	
Number of households	84		785		869	
Size of HH	84	6.1 \pm 2.51	785	6.0 \pm 2.44	869	6.0 \pm 2.41
Total food grains purchased (Kg)	84	75.6 \pm 47.40	748	79.1 \pm 39.18	832	78.7 \pm 40.07
Kg of Grains from PDS	25	33.4 \pm 4.01	339	32.5 \pm 9.13	364	32.6 \pm 8.87
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Type of HH	84		785		869	
Joint	24	28.6	299	38.1	323	37.2
Nuclear	60	71.4	482	61.4	542	62.4
Missing Value	0	0.0	4	0.5	4	0.5
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Caste	84		785		869	
SC	40	47.6	288	36.7	328	37.7
ST	27	32.1	91	11.6	118	13.6
OBC	12	14.3	316	40.3	328	37.7
Others	5	6.0	88	11.2	93	10.7
Missing Value	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.2
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Socio-economic status	84		785		869	
High	0	0.0	6	0.8	6	0.7
Middle	5	6.0	60	7.6	65	7.5
Low	79	94.0	719	91.6	798	91.8
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Literacy status of HHH	84		785		869	
Illiterate	49	58.3	378	48.2	427	49.1
Can read and write	1	1.2	38	4.8	39	4.5
Schooling primary	19	22.6	212	27.0	231	26.6
Schooling secondary	15	17.9	156	19.9	171	19.7
Missing Value	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Literacy status of wife of HHH	80		753		833	
Illiterate	72	90.0	648	86.1	720	86.4
can read and write	1	1.3	13	1.7	14	1.7
Schooling primary	6	7.5	66	8.8	72	8.6
Schooling secondary	1	1.3	26	3.5	27	3.2
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	80	100.0	753	100.0	833	100.0
Work status of HHH	84		785		869	
Unemployed	5	6.0	36	4.6	41	4.7
Unskilled/ landless labourer	45	53.6	326	41.5	371	42.7
Semi-skilled / cultivators	17	20.2	300	38.2	317	36.5
Clerk/office worker/ Teacher / Landowners	0	0.0	4	0.5	4	0.5
Business/ Artisans	12	14.3	29	3.7	41	4.7
Others	5	6.0	90	11.5	95	10.9
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Work status of wife of HHH	80		753		833	
Housewife	73	91.3	632	83.9	705	84.6
Unskilled/ landless labourer	6	7.5	67	8.9	73	8.8
Semi-skilled / cultivators	1	1.3	7	0.9	8	1.0
Clerk/office worker/ Teacher / Service	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Business/ Domestic help	0	0.0	39	5.2	39	4.7
Others	0	0.0	7	0.9	7	0.8
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	80	100.0	753	100.0	833	100.0
Dietary Habits	84		785		869	
Vegetarian	11	13.1	141	18.0	152	17.5
Non-vegetarian	73	86.9	643	81.9	716	82.4
Missing Value	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Monthly Income	84		785		869	
<5K	79	94.0	720	91.7	799	91.9
5-10K	5	6.0	60	7.6	65	7.5
>10K	0	0.0	5	0.6	5	0.6
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Locality	84		785		869	
Slum / Center of village	67	79.8	478	60.9	545	62.7

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Resettlement colony / Periphery	16	19.0	199	25.4	215	24.7
Regular colony / Harijan basti	1	1.2	108	13.8	109	12.5
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Type of House	84		785		869	
Kutcha	62	73.8	685	87.3	747	86.0
Semi-pucca	11	13.1	51	6.5	62	7.1
Pucca	11	13.1	49	6.2	60	6.9
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Ownership of House	84		785		869	
Own	77	91.7	773	98.5	850	97.8
Rented	7	8.3	11	1.4	18	2.1
Missing Value	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
No. of rooms	84		785		869	
One	28	33.3	97	12.4	125	14.4
Two	32	38.1	184	23.4	216	24.9
Three	9	10.7	226	28.8	235	27.0
> three	15	17.9	277	35.3	292	33.6
Missing Value	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Toilet Facility	84		785		869	
Sulabh / No facility	75	89.3	723	92.1	798	91.8
Shared pit	2	2.4	5	0.6	7	0.8
Own pit	4	4.8	43	5.5	47	5.4
Own flush	3	3.6	14	1.8	17	2.0
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Transport	84		785		869	
Public	54	64.3	294	37.5	348	40.0
Bicucle	26	31.0	440	56.1	466	53.6
Scooter / Moped	4	4.8	45	5.7	49	5.6
Any other	0	0.0	6	0.8	6	0.7
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Cooking Fuel used	84		785		869	
Kerosene/ Coal/ Wood	80	95.2	756	96.3	836	96.2
Gas / electricity	3	3.6	29	3.7	32	3.7
Others	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Source of DW	84		785		869	
Public Tap	2	2.4	17	2.2	19	2.2
Submersible	70	83.3	595	75.8	665	76.5
Well/ pond/ river	12	14.3	173	22.0	185	21.3
Missing Value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Entertainment	84		785		869	
None	51	60.7	427	54.4	478	55.0
Radio	8	9.5	222	28.3	230	26.5
TV (BW)	5	6.0	107	13.6	112	12.9
TV(Col)	20	23.8	28	3.6	48	5.5
Missing Value	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Kitchenware	84		785		869	
Clay	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.2
Aluminium	37	44.0	384	48.9	421	48.4
Cast iron	0	0.0	3	0.4	3	0.3
Brass / Copper	0	0.0	6	0.8	6	0.7
Stainless Steel	47	56.0	388	49.4	435	50.1
Missing Value	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.2
Total	84	100.0	785	100.0	869	100.0
Food grain Purchase	84		785		869	
possession of Ration card	63	75.0	537	68.4	600	69.0
buy grains from Ration Shop	26	41.3	342	63.7	368	61.3

Details of ICDS in Sonbhadra

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Awareness about presence of AW	65	77.4	708	90.2	773	
Pregnant women	9		43		52	
Visit AW						
Never	0	0.0	42	97.7	42	80.8
Less than 10 days	9	100.0	8	18.6	17	32.7
10-20 days	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	1.9
More than 20 days	0	0.0	2	4.7	2	3.8
Receive NHE	9	100.0	8	18.6	17	32.7
Receiving food supplement	0	0.0	8	18.6	8	15.4
Less than 10 days	0	0.0	7	87.5	7	87.5
10-20 days	0	0.0	1	12.5	1	12.5
More than 20 days	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lactating women	3		62		65	
Visit AW						
Never	3	100.0	43	69.4	46	70.8
Less than 10 days	0	0.0	13	21.0	13	20.0
10-20 days	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.5
More than 20 days	0	0.0	5	8.1	5	7.7
Receive NHE	0	0.0	9	14.5	9	13.8
Receiving food supplement	0	0.0	13	21.0	13	20.0
Less than 10 days	0	0.0	12	92.3	12	92.3
10-20 days	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
More than 20 days	0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.7
0-3 year children	33		347		380	
Visit AW						
Never	26	78.8	230	66.3	256	67.4
Less than 10 days	5	15.2	85	24.5	90	23.7
10-20 days	0	0.0	17	4.9	17	4.5
More than 20 days	2	6.1	15	4.3	17	4.5
Receive NHE	2	6.1	65	18.7	67	17.6
Receiving food supplement	7	21.2	108	31.1	115	30.3
Less than 10 days	5	71.4	82	75.9	87	75.7
10-20 days	2	28.6	17	15.7	19	16.5
More than 20 days	0	0.0	9	8.3	9	8.0
Weighment of children	7	21.2	105	30.3	112	29.5
Nutritional status of children						
Normal	4	57.1	62	59.0	66	58.9
Undernourished	2	28.6	3	2.9	5	4.5
Severely undernourished	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Donot know	1	14.3	40	38.1	41	36.6
Missing value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
3-6 year children	65		517		582	
Visit AW						
Never	50	76.9	228	44.1	278	47.8
Less than 10 days	4	6.2	90	17.4	94	16.2
10-20 days	9	13.8	71	13.7	80	13.7
More than 20 days	2	3.1	62	12.0	64	11.0
Receive NHE	3	4.6	116	22.4	119	20.4
Receiving food supplement	13	20.0	201	38.9	214	36.8
Less than 10 days	0	0.0	60	29.9	60	28.0
10-20 days	12	92.3	95	47.3	107	50.0
More than 20 days	1	7.7	46	22.9	47	22.0
Weighment of children	8	12.3	143	27.7	151	25.9
Nutritional status of children						
Normal	4	50.0	79	55.2	83	55.0
Undernourished	2	25.0	8	5.6	10	6.6
Severely undernourished	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Donot know	2	25.0	56	39.2	58	38.4
Missing value	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Details of NPAG in Sonbhadra

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	No.	Mean \pm S.D	No.	Mean \pm S.D	No.	Mean \pm S.D
Number of adolescent girls	65		416		481	
Mean age (years)	65	13.9 \pm 2.47	416	13.6 \pm 2.63	481	13.7 \pm 2.61
Mean weight (Kg)	64	32.7 \pm 8.64	385	34.3 \pm 8.11	449	34.1 \pm 8.20
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literacy status						
Illiterate	18	27.7	78	18.8	96	20.0
Can read and write	3	4.6	16	3.8	19	4.0
Schooling primary	33	50.8	205	49.3	238	49.5
Schooling secondary	11	16.9	117	28.1	128	26.6
Marital status (%)						
Currently married	6	9.2	52	12.5	58	12.1
Never married	59	90.8	364	87.5	423	87.9
Age at marriage (%)						
10-13 years	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	0.6
13-16 years	0	0.0	26	6.3	26	5.4
16-19 years	6	9.2	23	5.5	29	6.0
not married	59	90.8	364	87.5	423	87.9
KSY and NPAG	65	100.0	394	94.7	459	95.4
Awareness about KSY	2	3.1	75	19.0	77	16.8
Awareness about NPAG	10	15.4	85	21.6	95	20.7
Visit AW centre						
For KSY	1	1.5	13	3.3	14	3.1
For NPAG	8	12.3	65	16.5	73	15.9
Never	56	86.2	316	80.2	372	81.0
Receive NHE	3	4.6	45	11.4	48	10.5
Receive IFA	3	4.6	33	8.4	36	7.8
Receive food supplements from AW	65		394		459	
Never	59	90.8	357	90.6	416	90.6
Less than 10 days	6	9.2	29	7.4	35	7.6
10-20 days	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.4
more than 20 days	0	0.0	6	1.5	6	1.3
Weighment by AWW	7	10.8	65	15.6	72	15.0
Weighing less than 35 kg (%)	7	100.0	46	70.8	53	73.6
Given a chit for free food grains	5	71.4	28	60.9	33	62.3
Went to ration shop to collect grains	5	100.0	27	96.4	32	97.0
Collection of grains from ration shop						
one month	1	20.0	3	11.1	4	12.5
two months	4	80.0	24	88.9	28	87.5
three months	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
never	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Reason for not getting food grains						
not aware of NPAG	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
do not require ration	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
After receiving food grains						
no change in weight	0	0.0	7	25.9	7	21.9
deterioration in weight	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
improvement in weight < 35 Kg	2	40.0	13	48.1	15	46.9
crossed 35 kg	3	60.0	7	25.9	10	31.3