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**Integrated Child Development Services Scheme**

# **Monitoring and Supervision**

**2013-14**



**Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) of ICDS**

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

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## Executive Summary

## Executive Summary

ICDS Programme is seen as major innovative effort in building comprehensive integrated services for children and mothers. The monitoring and supervision of the programme has been recognized as one of the essential requirements for effective functioning of the scheme. Keeping in view the importance of the monitoring, MWCD has taken many steps to revamp the MIS under ICDS. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation system has already been evolved by MWCD, GOI for monitoring the projects through a regular monthly and quarterly feedback from each project. The main components of this information system are: monthly and quarterly progress reports from the Anganwadi Worker to the CDPO through Supervisors; quarterly progress report from the Supervisor to the CDPO; and Monthly and quarterly progress report from the CDPO to the State Government / Union Territory Administration with copies to the ICDS Control Room located in MWCD, GOI.

Apart from such monitoring based on monthly progress reports, Five Tier Monitoring and Review Mechanism have also been in place. The five tier monitoring process involves monitoring at Central, State, District, Block and AWCs level. As the existing monitoring system of ICDS was not found adequate for capturing all aspects of implementation of ICDS especially the qualitative assessment of the scheme, a central Monitoring Unit of ICDS was created in NIPCCD in the year of 2008 with the broader objectives to;

- Determine the strategy to be adopted to develop effective monitoring mechanism at all levels;
- Study convergence of services provided under other schemes ;
- Analyze the services delivered under the ICDS at all levels;
- Identify the bottlenecks/problems of the scheme and initiate action for corrective measures;
- Test the accuracy of the data received at the national level;
- Prepare detailed recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the scheme;
- Document some of the Best Practices at the state level, and,
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the already existing monitoring system.

The broader functions as assigned to CMU includes verifying the reliability of data being collected from States/UTs in the form of MPRs/QPRs; organization of theme based workshops; organization of cross state sharing workshops; organization of review meetings; organization of review visits of senior officials of MWCD and of NIPCCD ;launching of supervision mission; consolidation of data and preparation of periodic monitoring reports; coordinating/outsourcing action oriented researches; capacity building of state officials on monitoring and evaluation of ICDS and concurrent monitoring of ICDS programme .

In order to discharge various functions as stated in the proceeding para, State Monitoring Units (SMUs) have been established at the State /UT level. Most of these SMUs are



either located in Social or Preventive Medicine Departments of Medical Colleges or in Home Science Colleges of Social Work. The number of SMUs in a particular state depends upon the size of the State. Those States which are having 25 Districts or less have a single Institution while as those States having more than 25 and upto 50 Districts have two Institutions and States having more than 50 Districts have three Institutions attached to them. Some of those States which are having peculiar problems related to ICDS or if the State situation so warrants have one more attached additional Institution. For the States, which are having more than two Institutions, one of the Institution acts as lead Institution which has been responsible for collecting, compiling and analyzing the data of all Institutions in the respective State for sending it to CMU, NIPCCD. The lead Institution, selected is generally located in the capital of the State so as to have easy access and coordination with State ICDS department. In total 60 institutions including four at NIPCCD, Regional Centers have been sanctioned by MWCD, GOI.

Each selected institution has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CMU, NIPCCD. The detailed guidelines of monitoring and supervision of ICDS under CMU were supplied to them by CMU, NIPCCD.

The selected Institutions are required to Collate and analyze the data and reports received from the Districts and State Headquarters on the performance of ICDS Scheme on pre-determined set of indicators; Collect data through field visits to selected ICDS Projects in the area assigned to it; Furnish the data/reports to the lead Institution for the State; Launch Supervision Missions and Monitoring of Anganwadi Workers Training Centers/Middle Level Training Centers.

Each selected institution working in different States/UTs have three consultants drawn from the regular faculty of the institution. These consultants have considerable research and training experience (5-10 years) in the twin fields of Women and Child development. Preference is being given in selection of consultants to those faculty members who worked either in RCH programme or in ICDS programme. The selection of consultants is also governed by their willingness to spare at least 1 to 2 hours a day for ICDS work. It is essential for the Consultants to have comprehensive and accurate information about the functioning of urban, rural and tribal ICDS projects in the State in which they are located so as to make qualitative and quantitative assessment of ICDS correctly. In order to provide assessment report of the ICDS projects, it was decided that Consultants would visit at least 10% of Districts, one Project and five Anganwadi Centers in every quarter on rotational basis, make assessment, test the accuracy of data (on sample basis) based on progress reports and furnish to CMU detailed recommendations for improving efficiency and effectiveness of ICDS Scheme. In the interest of coordination and economy of time and effort, as far as possible, visit to ICDS project and visit to AWTC/MLTC for the purposes of monitoring was combined. The consultants were advised to undertake initially the visits of only those ICDS Projects where IMR, Malnutrition and other indicators are poor as per district/state data record.

The present monitoring report analyzes the relevant ICDS data received from consultants for 315 ICDS Projects and 1750 Anganwadi Centers located across 25 States/UTs



of the country. The consultants working in State Monitoring Units were instructed to visit only those ICDS Projects where IMR, Malnutrition and other social indicators concerning early childhood development were poor as per district/State data records. Before visiting the ICDS Project/AWC, each Consultant was asked to acquire comprehensive and accurate information about the functioning of the ICDS project in which they were visiting so as to make qualitative and quantitative assessment of ICDS correctly.

The data were gathered by the consultants using Monitoring Proforma of ICDS Project (CDPO) and Observation schedule for AWCs. With the help of both of these schedules, such required data was gathered on Profile of ICDS Functionaries (Training Status in terms of Job, Refresher, Induction and other Training Inputs Filled Up Posts and Vacancy Position of ICDS Supervisors, AWWs, AWHs and other support Staff), Supplies Status, Medicine Kit, PSE Kit, Weighing Scales, NHED Kit, Records and Registers etc), Nutritional Grades of Children (As per New WHO Child Growth Standards), Supervision Visits by CDPOs and Supervisors (Frequency of Supervision Visits, Supervision Methods, Supervision Planning), Perceived Weaknesses and Strengths of AWWs and ICDS Supervisors, Status of Community Participation (Involvement of Local Groups (Mahila Mandals and SHGs) and Members of PRIs, Organisation of Continuing Education Sessions, Service Delivery Status-Pre School Education (Programme Planning, Organisation of PSE activities, Preparation of Low Cost TLMAvailability/Supply of PSE Kit, NHED (NHED kit, Methods and techniques of NHED, Topics covered in NHED), Supplementary Nutrition (Type of SN, Quality and Quantity of SN, Acceptability of SN, Interruption of SN, availability of Weighing Scales and Growth Charts, Proficiency of AWW in Plotting, determining Age and Counseling Session), Coverage of Immunization, Health Check Up (Coverage and Frequency), Referral Services (referral slips), Status of Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Discharging Additional Tasks by ICDS Functionaries, Innovations and Best Practices and Problems and Suggestions for quality improvement in ICDS.

Apart from sending both of these ICDS monitoring proformas in original to NIPCCD, CMU, the concerned consultants also prepared a detailed report about the ICDS project visited by them and a separate write up in terms of qualitative assessment on different aspects of the programme for qualitative assessment point of view.

Blended mix of both quantitative and qualitative data on indicators listed above was collected by CMU consultants working in selected institutions located across the country. Several measures were taken to generate and collect the reliable and good quality data. Besides monitoring, data collection work by faculty members from NIPCCD, the various ICDS monitoring indicators of input process and output/outcome quality were finalized in consultation with consultants working in selected Institutions across the country. The consultants were also given orientation training by faculty members of CMU about purpose and objectives of the monitoring, AWC observation techniques and interviewing ICDS functionaries. They were oriented in these tasks during CMU State Institutions Workshops held at Bengaluru and New Delhi. During orientation, emphasis was also placed on filling the monitoring proformas using appropriate coding frame. The formats of the data were prepared in such a way that the data

could be used in variety of ways for subsequent analysis. The data base was created project wise with an intention to optimally utilize the valuable empirical information for other purposes as well. The data were disaggregated at the State and Project level.

The data was tabulated on excel sheet for its analysis. Apart from using statistical measures such as frequencies, percentages, averages, ranges, coefficient of variation, person's product moment correlation, the data have also been presented graphically and with the use of maps to show the regional disparities. The analysis of regional and state based data has also been presented separately for each geographical region(northern, eastern, north eastern, western, southern, central regions and UTs) and has been collated in such a way so as to provide a comprehensive picture of implementation status of ICDS across the country.

## Findings

- **Infrastructure**

More than two third (68.40%) of AWCs was located in Pucca buildings. Only one-fifth (19.20%) of AWCs were located in semi pucca buildings and 11.43 per cent AWCs were located in Kutcha Building. Negligible numbers of AWCs (0.97%) were running from hut/open space.

So far as the location of AWCs was concerned, the percentage of AWCs located in premises of primary school and in the buildings provided by community free of rent was 11.6 and 9.14 per cent respectively. More than one third (41.77%) of AWCs were located in the buildings either Own or provided by State Government or constructed by the State Government utilizing the provisions available in various other schemes. More than one third (36.51%) of AWCs were running in rented buildings.

The availability of adequate outdoor and indoor space was reported from 57.14 per cent and 57.89 per cent of AWCs respectively. A good number (47.20%) of AWCs were yet to be provided the availability of functional toilets. Similarly, 39.66 per cent of AWCs were yet to be provided the availability of separate storage space. Though, less than half (42.29%) of AWCs have the availability of adequate cooking space.

## Personal Profile and Training Status

About more than one third (38.11%) of AWWs were educated up to metric level and about 27.03 per cent of AWWs were educated up to senior secondary level. About 16.34% AWWs were graduates and 5.89 per cent were having Post Graduate degree.

So far as the appointment status of ICDS functionaries were concerned, it has been found that 6.59 per cent of AWWs positions and 25.05 per cent of ICDS Supervisors posts were lying vacant across the country. It was found that 83.83 per cent of AWWs were belonging to the same area/locality where they were operating AWC.

Training status of ICDS functionaries shows that 53.03 per cent of AWWs, 57.47 per cent of ICDS Supervisors and 80.94 per cent of CDPOs have received job training. Refresher training

has been received by 36.20 per cent of AWWs, 50.50 per cent of Supervisors and 64.21 per cent of CDPOs. It was found that majority of the CDPOs (55.18%) have been promoted from the post of ICDS Supervisors and ACDPOs.

### Service Delivery Status

- **Supplementary Nutrition**

Take Home Ration (THR) to the children of 6 months to three years was being distributed in three fourth (60%) of AWCs located across the country. 51.66 per cent of the total selected AWCs were distributing HCF and less than one fifth (20%) of AWCs were distributing RTE to children 3 to 6 years of age. Both (HCF and RTE) type of supplementary nutrition were being given in one fifth (22.71%) of AWCs taken in the study. 60.51 per cent of the total selected AWCs were distributing THR to the pregnant and lactating mothers as recommended in the ICDS guidelines issued by MWCD, GOI.

Acceptability of supplementary nutrition by ICDS beneficiaries has been reported in majority (86.23%) of the AWCs. The quality of supplementary nutrition being distributed in one third (69.88%) of the AWCs has been rated as good by CMU consultants. It was also found that the required quantity of supplementary nutrition as envisaged in ICDS guidelines is being distributed in substantial (84.09%) number of the AWCs.

In sizeable number (78.3%) of AWCs, there has been no interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition to ICDS beneficiaries during the last six months. In close to two thirds (47.22%) of AWCs, the main reason of interruption has been reported as the shortage of supply. Transportation of food and lack of funds have not been reported as major cause for disruption of supplementary nutrition.

Utensils for serving of supplementary nutrition were adequately available in 81.36 per cent of AWCs. Unlike low availability of adequate utensils for serving of supplementary nutrition, more than three fourth (82.20%) of AWCs have adequate availability of utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition.

- **Growth Monitoring and Promotion**

In the year of 2010-11, a new variable regarding availability of New WHO Child Growth Standards in ICDS was added in the CMU data capture format. Data in this respect reveals the availability of New WHO Child Growth standards charts in substantial number (86%) of AWCs. The availability of Salter's scale has been reported in almost three fourth (71.20%) of total AWCs followed by availability of weighing machines in more than one third (40.34%) of ICDS centres. The availability of Bar scales has been reported from even less than one tenth (4.40%) of AWCs.

The observation of CMU consultant's shows that close to two thirds (79.25%) of AWWs were able to accurately plot the weight on the New WHO Child Growth charts. The status of organization of Counseling Sessions based on Growth Monitoring shows that altogether three fourth (81.72%) of AWWs organize counseling sessions with mothers on growth monitoring.

- **Nutrition and Health Education**

The availability of adequate educational material pertaining to NHEd has been observed in only little more than one thirds (33.26%) of AWCs. In large number of AWCs, the focus of NHEd has been reported in the area of nutrition and health care of infants/children (60.57%), followed by focusing on personal hygiene/ sanitation/environmental hygiene (53.83%) and Immunization in 63.14 per cent of children and pregnant women. The NHEd areas which have been reported of receiving comparatively lesser attention were Legal Rights/Laws/Insurance Schemes (5.14%), Small Scale entrepreneurship (2.17%) and Disaster Management (1.03%).

So far as methods of NHEd was concern, lecture cum discussion has been reported as the most preferred method of NHEd in more than half (46.11%) of AWCs. Though cooking demonstration of nutritious food using locally available food stuff should be undertaken frequently by AWW so as to bring about desirable improvements in the cooking practices and diet of the people, however, this method of NHEd was not being used in majority of the AWCs (80.91%).

The data concerning NHEd further shows that the use of Audio Visual Aids has not been reported by sizeable number (94.4%) of AWWs. In one third the AWCs (30.69%), the AWWs were using NHEd print material for disseminating the NHEd messages to the ICDS beneficiaries. The Supply of NHEd kit has been reported in only little more than one third of ICDS projects (41.04%).

- **Health Related Services**

The data on health check-up shows that health check-up of all children were being carried out in close to one-fourth (29.54%) of AWCs. In about one fifth of AWCs (20.51%), the health check-up of more than half of children registered in the AWCs was done regularly.

The data on status of ante natal check of pregnant women shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs have gone through ante natal check-up in 64.86 per cent of AWCs. In little less than one fifth (19.43%) of AWCs, more than half but not all registered pregnant women have undergone ante natal check-up.

The data on status of immunization of pregnant women against tetanus shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs have been immunized against tetanus in 69.6 per cent of AWCs. In about little more than one fifth (17.49%) of AWCs, more than half (but not all) registered pregnant women have been immunized against tetanus.

The availability of referral slips and maintenance of health card have been observed in one forth (24.34%) and 43.66 per cent of AWCs respectively.

- **Non Formal Pre School Education**

It has been observed that altogether less than three forth (69.25%) of children of the total population (3-6 years) were enrolled in for availing pre-school education inputs under ICDS. The enrollment data also shows that more than three forth (67.29%) of enrolled children were attending pre-school education activities at the AWCs.



The charts/posters for conducting free conversation activities under pre-school education were being used in 85.77 % of AWCs. The play way and role play method for conducting pre-school activities were being used in 68.80 per cent and 34.97 per cent of AWCs respectively. The other innovative methods for conducting pre-school activities were being used in only negligible number (2.23%) of AWCs. The availability of adequate PSE teaching learning aids has been observed in more than three fourth (81.83%) of AWCs. The findings of the study further reveals that 57.03% of AWCs have prepared the low cost teaching and learning material used in conducting preschool education sessions. The Supply of PSE kit has been reported in more than three fourth (81.51%) of ICDS Projects taken in the study.

- **Services to Adolescent Girls**

The data on IFA supplementation and deworming of Adolescent Girls shows that it was being done in 49.40 per cent and 45.66 per cent of AWCs respectively. The data on counselling on reproductive health education to adolescent girls further shows that it was being carried out in more than half (71.48 %) of AWCs.

### Community Mobilization and Information, Education and Communication

About three fourth (79.05%) of ICDS projects were celebrating World Breast Feeding Week and National Nutrition Week and half (55.87%) of ICDS projects were organizing the Village Health and Nutrition Day. It has been reported that continuing education sessions were being organized in majority (79.37%) of the ICDS projects.

So far as topics of continuing education sessions are concerned, it has been reported that in less than one fifth of ICDS Projects, topics related to child and maternal health was being discussed. Under child and maternal health topics, Immunization related issues were the favoured topics (41.90%) followed by discussion on issues related to Anaemia (26.98%), Diarrhoea (23.17%) and Morbidity /Mortality issues (20.32%). Other topics related to Iodine Deficiency Disorders, HIV/AIDS and Mental Health and given less priority as these topics were discussed in less than 20 per cent of AWCs. In case of nutrition related topics AWCs were discussing topics related to Supplementary Nutrition (53.02%) and Growth Monitoring (53.97%), followed by Breast feeding (47.30%) and Nutrition Education (35.24%). The sessions on locally available food and low cost recipes were being conducted in only 22.86 per cent and 13.65 per cent of the ICDS projects respectively. The issues related to sanitation and personal hygiene and safe drinking water were discussed in 28.57 per cent and 23.49 per cent of ICDS projects only. During continuing education sessions, while the issues related to Pre School Education were discussed in 35.56 per cent of ICDS projects, the Psycho Social Issues like Child Marriage and Female Foeticide were discussed in 24.13 per cent and 19.68 per cent of ICDS projects respectively. The issues related to Adolescent Girls namely Kishori Shakti Yojna/Balika Samridhi Yojna/Ladli and Nutrition were being discussed in 39.05 per cent and 34.92 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.

### Comprehensive and Continuous Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

While less than half (41.90%) of CDPOs were using check list as one of the monitoring tool, more than two third (60%) of CDPOs were using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. It has further been reported that 91.43 per cent of CDPOs were providing guidance to the AWWs by giving instructions and making suggestions during their supervision visits to AWCs. More than fifty per cent (56.83%) of CDPOs were using demonstration method for providing guidance during their supervision visits of AWCs. The data of the study further reveals that 47.62 per cent of CDPOs were conducting mother's meeting during their supervision visits of AWCs. The supply/availability of MPR forms has been reported in 82.22% of ICDS Projects. Slightly less than two third of CDPOs (64.13%) approve Supervisor's plan of visit.

- **Additional Tasks to ICDS Functionaries**

The deputation in election duties have been reported as one of the major additional tasks performed by CDPOs (68.57%) during the past one year. About 20.95 per cent of CDPOs have reported their engagements in implementation of other welfare programmes (like Old age pension scheme/Old age homes etc.) of the respective State Governments.

- **Constraints/Problems in Implementation of ICDS as Reported by CDPOs**

Lack of proper AWC infrastructure (69.84%) shortage of staff (66.67%), additional work responsibility (60.95%), improper official infrastructure (60%) and unavailability of vehicles (47.94%) has been reported as the major problems/ constraints in proper implementation of ICDS. Other problem areas for implementation of ICDS include Political interference (43.17%), lack of funds (39.37%), low honorarium (38.73%) and lack of community participation (33.65%).

### ICDS Implementation Index

For the first time, an effort has been made by CMU to compute ICDS implementation Index. Altogether 30 core indicators of ICDS implementation have been used to compute the ICDS implementation index. These set of 30 core indicators have been further grouped together into six sub groups of Infrastructure, Training, Personal Profile, Service Delivery, Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring & Supportive Supervision and Community Mobilization & IEC Index.

Based upon the composite value of ICDS Implementation Index and its values on other six sub sets of ICDS implementation, national and regional rankings of the States/UTs has been carried out. Based upon such ranking, top five ranking states are Andhra Pradesh (rank -1), Karnataka (rank-2), Punjab (rank-3), Tamil Nadu (rank-4) and Chhattisgarh (rank -5). On the other hand bottom five states namely Bihar, Manipur, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland have been ranked at the position of 25, 24, 23, 22 and 21 respectively. The results of the region specific rankings (northern, southern, north east, western, eastern, central and UTs) shows that among top five ranking states, three states (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu) are from southern region, Punjab is from northern region and Chhattisgarh from Central region.

The States/UTs have been further grouped together into four grades of Grade-1, Grade-2, Grade-3 and Grade-4. Grade -1 includes states/UTs having >700 value of ICDS Implementation Index, Grade-2 includes states/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index between 699-600, Grade-3 includes states/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index



between 599-500 and Grade -4 includes states/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index <500 .

After conducting the grading exercise of States/UTs on composite ICDS Implementation Index and on its six sub sets of ICDS Implementation Index, it can be inferred that none of the State/UT has obtained the same grade on all the seven ICDS implementation indices including composite ICDS Implementation Index. Thus it can be concluded that while any particular state may perform very well in one of the dimensions of ICDS implementation, it needs improvement in other dimensions of ICDS implementation.

The analysis of overall ICDS Implementation Index also reveals that different States are at different levels of ICDS implementation. A few States with high ICDS Implementation Index are termed better than the other States but still they may not be well placed with regard to all the six sub groups of indicators used in computation of ICDS Index. Even, if a State is ranked first, still it may need further improvement for which individual ICDS Index needs to be critically analyzed. In addition, there is also a need to analyze each indicator separately and identify States that need improvement. Even the top ranking States are not perfect in case of all the six sub group of indicators which is reflected in individual ICDS Implementation Index values.

In order to improve the overall status of ICDS implementation across various States/UTs, there emerges a strong need to design State/UTs-specific planned approaches focusing on strategically crafted micro planning inputs. In order to do so, the States/UTs may require computing district and project wise ICDS Implementation Indices. Without carrying out such intensive efforts, the overall Implementation status of ICDS is not expected to improve.

The ICDS implementation Index as developed by CMU can play a significant role in assessing the status of ICDS implementation in various States/UTs and in deciding the future course of action.



# **Strengthening Monitoring of ICDS through Central Monitoring Unit**

### Chapter- 1 Strengthening Monitoring of ICDS through Central Monitoring Unit

The children are our precious resources. The development of any nation on social index and economic prosperity largely depends on the physical, mental and social well-being of this most supremely important asset as enumerated in National Policy on Children, 1974 and subsequently reaffirmed by its updated version in National Policy on Children 2013<sup>1</sup>, developed in harmony of Child Development approaches under 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The policy further lays down that the State should provide adequate services to children both before and after birth and through the period of growth so as to ensure their survival and development. The policy resolution also enjoins on the State that it should progressively increase the scope of its minimum basic services (like comprehensive health inputs, supplementary nutrition services for preventing deficiencies in children, expectant and nursing mothers, nutrition education of mothers and non-formal education to pre-school children) so that within a reasonable time, all children in the country are provided conditions for their optimal growth.

As a follow-up of these measures contained in the National Policy Resolution, the **Integrated Child Development Services**, popularly known as ICDS was evolved in 1975 by Government of India with the major objectives of:

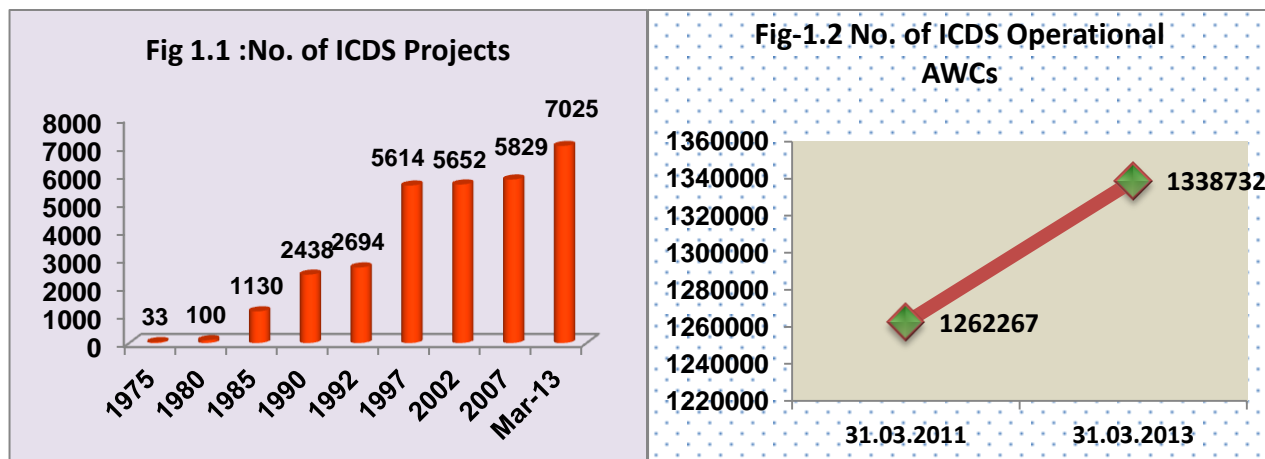
- **Improving** the nutritional and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years;
- **Laying** the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;
- **Reducing** the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, and school dropout;
- **Achieving** effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- **Enhancing** the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

The basic premise of the programme revolves around the common consensus among educationists, researchers and practitioners that early childhood education and care are inseparable issues and must be considered as one. Based upon this fundamental assumption, the basic inputs under ICDS programme include delivery of integrated package of minimum basic services - health care (immunisation, referrals, health check-ups, nutrition and health education), nutritional supplementation and early childhood education (stimulation activities for children of 0-3 years and non-formal pre-school activities for children 3-6 years) so as to benefit the children from pre-natal stage to the age of six years and to pregnant and lactating mothers. The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact would be much larger if the different services are provided in an integrated manner.

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<sup>1</sup> National Policy on Children, 2013 adopted by Government of India on 26<sup>th</sup> April, 2013





ICDS, therefore, takes a holistic view of the development of the child and attempts to improve his/her both pre- and post-natal environment. Accordingly, besides children in the formative years(0-6 years) , women between 15-45 years of age are also covered by the programme, as these are child-bearing years in the life of a women and her nutritional and health status has a bearing on the development of the child. Further, in order to better address the concern for women and for girl child, interventions have also been designed for adolescent girls seeking to break the inter-generational cycle of nutritional disadvantage. The adolescent girls therefore have also been brought under the ambit of ICDS services.

After traversing a momentous path from its launching in 1975 with 33 projects on experimental basis, the ICDS scheme over the time has now been extended to 7025 operational (sanctioned 7075) ICDS Projects with 13.38 lakh AWCs (as on March 2013) located across all 35 States/ Union Territories in the country.

The significance of this nationally run initiative of ICDS may also be judged on many counts. Like, the universalisation of this programme has been identified as the basic strategy to achieve the first goal of universal provision of ECCE under EFA, as envisaged in the Dakar conference held in April, 2000 and putting ICDS at point number one in Hon'ble Prime Minister 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities.

Government of India in its Cabinet Committee meeting held on 20<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 has identified seventeen flagship programmes in which ICDS is one of them<sup>2</sup>. Giving further impetus, the ICDS programme has been reformed and restructured after embedding a genuinely integrated life cycle approach to early childhood care and development—transforming AWCs into vibrant, child friendly ECD centres, to be ultimately owned by the community (Planning Commission ; 2013<sup>3</sup>).

<sup>2</sup> Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Press Information Bureau, GOI .

<sup>3</sup> Draft 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Document , Social Sector, Volume-3. Available on Planning Commission Web Site and accessed on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2013.

### ICDS Philosophy and Approach

ICDS, which is more than 35 years old now, is primarily based on the philosophy of convergence as ICDS functionaries are tuned to seeking and obtaining services from other government programmes implemented at the field level. Like out of six ICDS services, three Health -related services namely Immunisation, Health Check-Up and Referral Services are being delivered through public health infrastructure i.e. through sub centers, Primary and Community Health Centres under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to ensure that delivery of these health-related services is made through effective convergence with the Reproductive and Child Health component of National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being administered by Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Similarly, under Multi sectoral Development Programme (MSDP), the Ministry of Minority Affairs is supporting the construction of AWCs in minority concentrated districts. The Pre-School Education component of ICDS is being continuously strengthened by the financial resource support from Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a programme being run by Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

### Administrative and Financing Pattern

ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the Union Government is responsible for programme planning and infrastructure costs and States are responsible for programme implementation. The Government of India has allowed the states to have operational flexibility and as a result, different States/UTs have adopted different organisational systems and management practices for the delivery of package of services.

### Coverage and Population Norms

The administrative unit for the location of ICDS Project is coterminous with a Community Development Block in the rural areas, a Tribal Development Block in predominantly tribal areas and a group of ward(s) or slums in the urban areas population or could opt for one ICDS Project only. The guidelines for setting up AWCs as per revised population norms are as under;

**Table 1.1: Population Norms for Setting up AnganwadiCentres**

Nature of ICDS Project	Population Norms for setting up of AWCs
Rural/Urban	400-800 - 1 AWC
	800-1600 - 2 AWCs
	1600-2400 - 3 AWCs
	Thereafter in multiples of 800 , one AWC
Tribal/Riverine/Desert/Hilly and other difficult areas	300-800 - 1 AWC

Mini Anganwadi Centres (Mini AWCs) can also be set up to cover the remote and low populated hamlets/villages. Further, till the year 2005, only one of the six services of ICDS was being provided in Mini AWCs. However, it has now been decided to provide all six services under ICDS from Mini AWCs also. The Government of India has also designed a new scheme of Anganwadi on Demand under which rural communities and slum dwellers are now entitled to



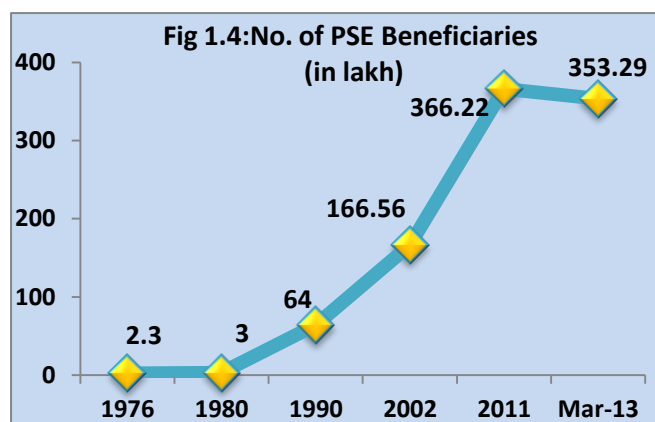
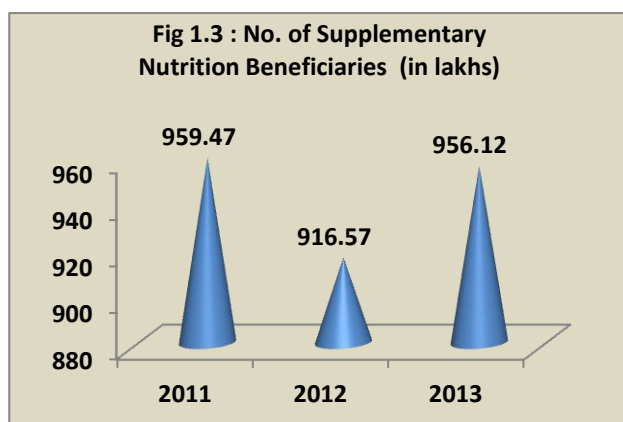
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an Anganwadi on Demand (not later than three months from the date of demand) in cases where a settlement has at least 40 children under six but no AWC. The existing guidelines of ICDS scheme also envisage that in the selection of ICDS Project in rural areas, priority will be given, inter alia, to areas predominantly inhabited by tribes, particularly backward tribes and Scheduled Castes. The guidelines for setting up MAWCs as per revised population norms are as under:

**Table 1.2: Population Norms for Setting up Mini Anganwadi Centres**

Nature of ICDS Project	Population Norms for Setting up of MAWCs	
Rural/Urban	150 - 400	- 1 MAWC
Tribal/Riverine/Desert/Hilly and other difficult areas	150 - 300	- 1 MAWC

The States/ UTs have been requested to ensure the registration of all eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the applicable guidelines and norms. It has been reiterated time and again that these norms are only indicative in nature and thus should not be construed to imply either an upper or a lower limit for registration. All eligible beneficiaries who come to Anganwadi Centre have to be registered and provided services under the Scheme



The number of beneficiaries being benefitted from ICDS has been decreased from 959.47 lakh in the year of 2011 to 956.12 lakh till March, 2013. Similarly, beneficiaries under Non- Formal Pre-School Education have been decreased from 366.22 lakh in the year of 2011 to 353.29 lakh up to March, 2013.

### Monitoring of ICDS

ICDS programme is one of the largest programme in the world to comprehensively cater to the developmental needs of children below 6 years of age in a holistic manner. The programme has expanded tremendously during the past one decade. In view of the expanding universal coverage of programme, it needs a strong and comprehensive MIS.

Keeping in view the importance of the monitoring, MWCD has taken many steps to revamp the MIS under ICDS. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation system has already been evolved by MWCD, GOI for monitoring the projects through a regular monthly and





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quarterly feedback from each project. The main components of this information system are: monthly and quarterly progress reports from the Anganwadi Worker to the CDPO through Supervisors; quarterly progress report from the Supervisors to the CDPO; and Monthly and quarterly progress report from the CDPO to the State Government/ Union Territory Administration with copies to the ICDS Control Room located in MWCD, GOI.

Apart from such monitoring based on monthly progress reports, Five-Tier Monitoring and Review Mechanism has also been put in place. The five-tier monitoring process involves monitoring at Central, State, District, Block and AWCs level.

Though the scheme has been extended considerably during the past one decade, however, it was continuously realized that the current system of monitoring by way of filling MPR, QPR and APR are addressing more to the operation and process of delivery of services and does not capture the quality of the services being delivered under the scheme. The responses of the beneficiaries who could be the best judge of the programme have not been included in the monitoring system. **Second**, the information being obtained by filling of MPR, QPR and APR is not being disseminated effectively to various levels of project implementation for introducing necessary modifications and corrections. Moreover, there are no clear cut procedures and channels for ascertaining whether follow up action has been taken or not. **Third**, the socio cultural milieu of the community, which affects the utilization of ICDS services to much extent has not been given due place in the existing MPR, QPR and APR system of monitoring.

In view of above, it was being felt that besides MPR, QPR and APR system of monitoring, there is a need to design a monitoring system of ICDS, which may assess the quality of the service delivery system through multiple ways including taking care of responses of stakeholders too. Moreover, it was also felt that though ICDS programme, which is a flagship programme for taking care of holistic development of the child, has sustained for over three decades and has been successful in many ways. However, it has not yet succeeded in making significant dent in prevalence of underweight among children. As the existing monitoring system of ICDS was not found adequate for capturing all aspects of implementation of ICDS especially the qualitative assessment of the scheme, a Central Monitoring Unit of ICDS was created in NIPCCD in the year of 2008.

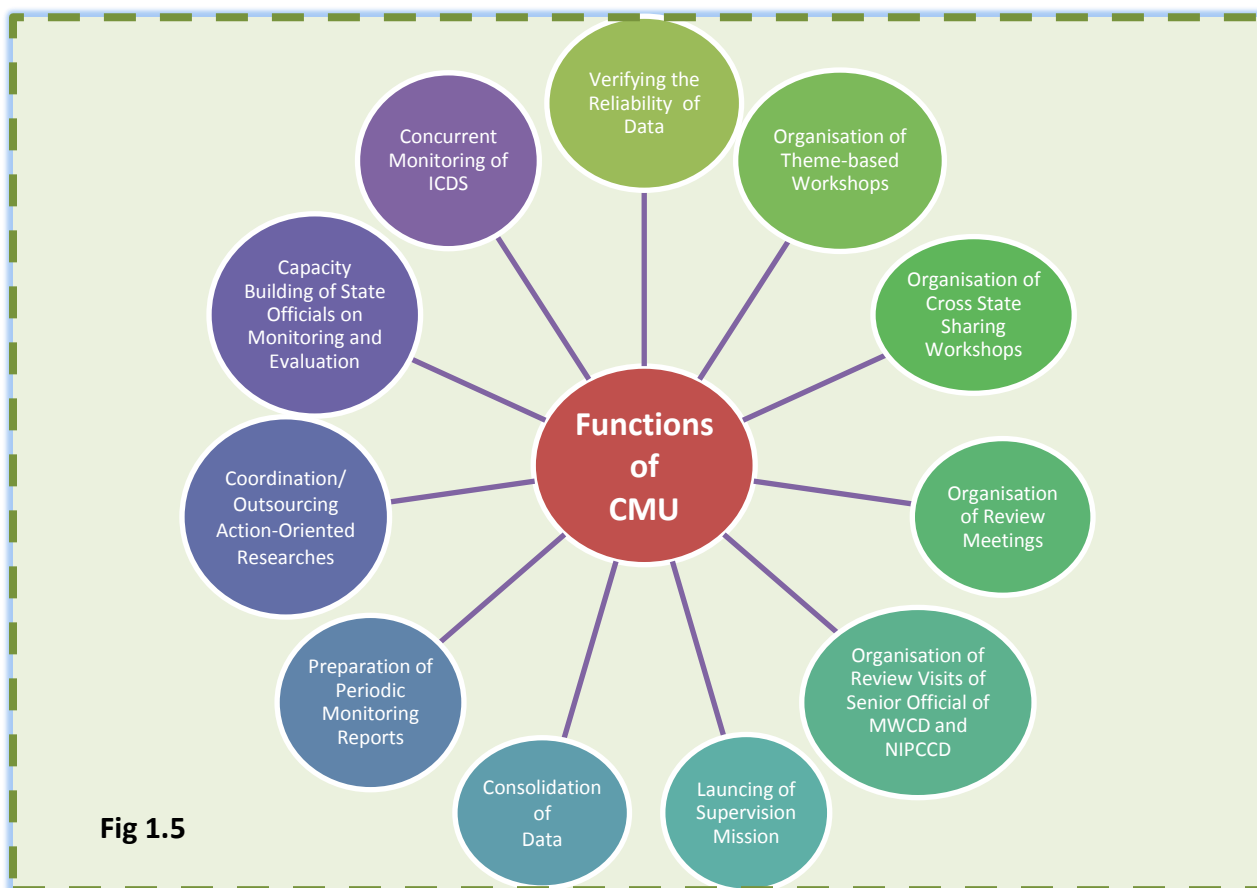
### Major Objects of CMU

- Determine the strategy to be adopted to develop effective monitoring mechanism at all levels;
- Study convergence of services provided under other schemes;
- Analyse the service delivered under the ICDS at all levels;
- Identify the bottlenecks/problems of the scheme and initiate action for corrective measures;
- Test the accuracy of the data received at the national level;
- Prepare detailed recommendations for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the scheme;
- Document some of the Best Practices at the state level; and
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of the already existing monitoring system.



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The broader functions as assigned to CMU include verifying the reliability of data being collected from States/UTs in the form of MPRs/QPRs; organisation of theme-based workshops; organization of cross state sharing workshops; organisation of review meetings; organisation of review visits of senior officials of MWCD and of NIPCCD; launching of supervision mission; consolidation of data and preparation of periodic monitoring reports; coordinating/outsourcing action-oriented researches; capacity building of state officials on monitoring and evaluation of ICDS and concurrent monitoring of ICDS programme.



In order to discharge various functions as stated in the preceding para, State Monitoring Units (SMUs) in the form of selected and lead institutions have been established at the State /UT level. Most of these SMUs are either located in Social or Preventive Medicine Departments of Medical Colleges or in Home Science Colleges/ Colleges of Social Work. The list of such select and lead institutions is attached at **Annexure -1**.

The number of SMUs in a particular state depends upon the size of the State. Those States which are having 25 Districts or less have a single Institution while those States having more than 25 and upto 50 Districts have two Institutions and States having more than 50 Districts have three Institutions attached to them. Some of those States which are having peculiar problems related to ICDS or if the State situation so warrants, have one more attached additional Institution. For the States, which are having more than two Institutions, one

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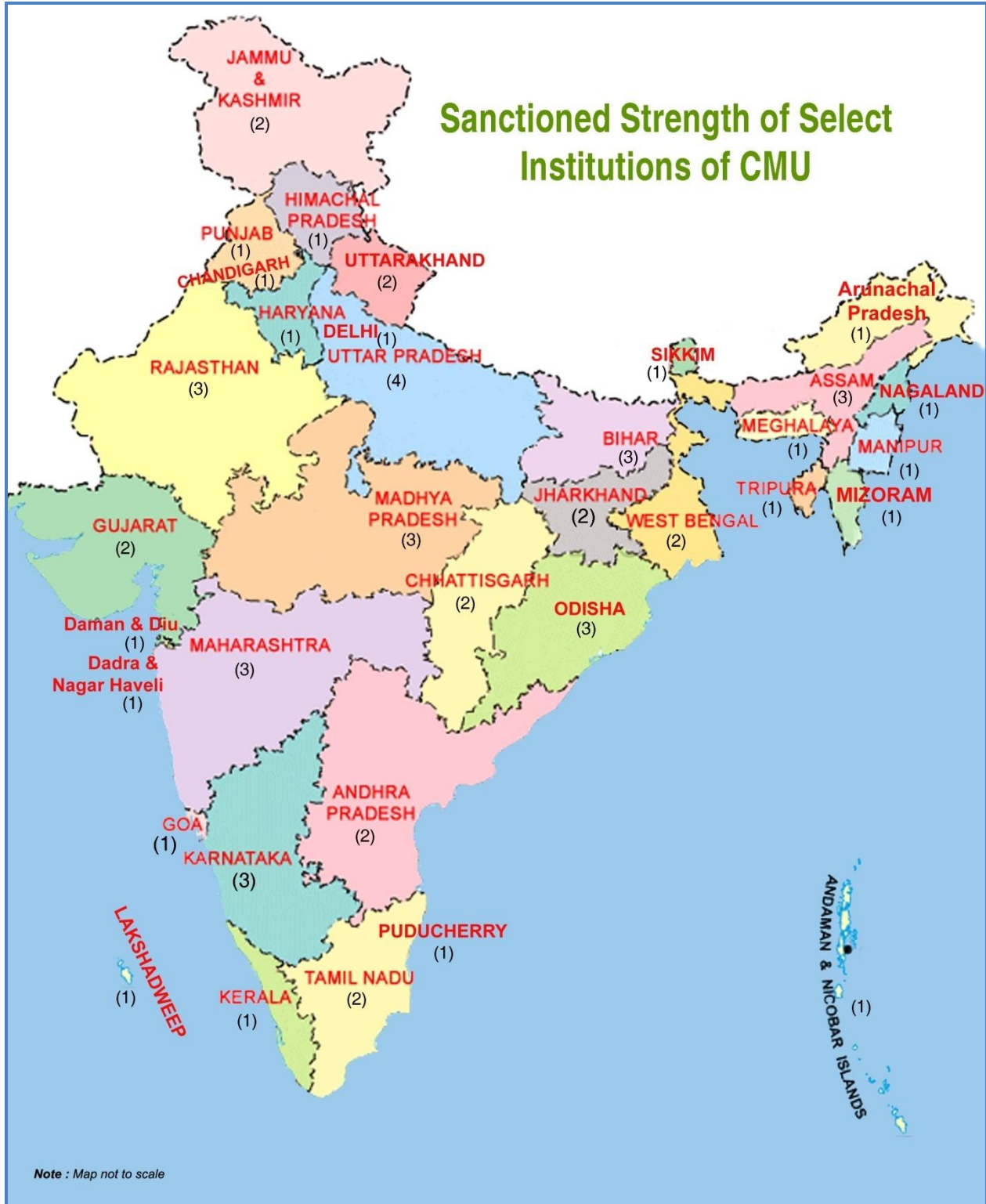
of the Institution acts as lead Institution which has been responsible for collecting, compiling and analysing the data of all Institutions in the respective State for sending it to CMU, NIPCCD. The lead Institution selected is generally located in the capital of the State so as to have easy access and coordination with State ICDS department. State wise list of approved institutions is given at **Table 1.3**.

**Table-1.3: Approved Number of Select Institutions**

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Approved Number of Select Institutions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	3
13.	Kerala	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3
15.	Maharashtra	3
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Mizoram	1
19.	Nagaland	1
20.	Orissa	3
21.	Punjab	1
22.	Rajasthan	3
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	2
25.	Tripura	1
26.	Uttarakhand	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4
28.	West Bengal	2
29.	Andman& Nicobar	1
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadar& Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman & Diu	1
33.	Delhi	1
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Pondicherry	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>

Each selected Institution has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CMU, NIPCCD. The detailed guidelines of monitoring and supervision of ICDS under CMU have been supplied to them by CMU, NIPCCD.





Map-1.1

**Composition and Tasks of Select and Lead Institutions**

The select and lead Institutions of CMU are required to collate and analyses the data and reports received from the Districts and State Headquarters on the performance of ICDS Scheme on pre-determined set of indicators; collect data through field visits to selected ICDS Projects in the area assigned to it; furnish the data/reports to the lead Institution for the State; Launch Supervision Missions and Monitoring of Anganwadi Workers Training Centers/Middle Level Training Centres.

Each selected and lead Institution working in different States/UTs has three consultants drawn from the regular faculty of the institution. These consultants have considerable research and training experience (5-10 years) in the twin fields of Women and Child development. Preference is being given in selection of consultants to those faculty members who worked either in RCH programme or in ICDS programme. The selection of consultants is also governed by their willingness to spare at least 1 to 2 hours a day for ICDS work. It is essential for the Consultants to have comprehensive and accurate information about the functioning of urban, rural and tribal ICDS Projects in the State in which they are located so as to make qualitative and quantitative assessment of ICDS correctly. In order to provide assessment report of the ICDS Projects, it has been decided that Consultants would visit at least 10 percent of Districts, one Project and five Anganwadi Centres in every quarter on rotational basis, make assessment, test the accuracy of data (on sample basis) based on progress reports and furnish to CMU detailed recommendations for improving efficiency and effectiveness of ICDS Scheme. In the interest of coordination and economy of time and effort, as far as possible, visits to ICDS Projects and to AWTCs/MLTCs for the purposes of monitoring have been clubbed. The consultants have been advised to undertake initially the visits of only those ICDS Projects where IMR, Malnutrition and other indicators are poor as per district/state data record.

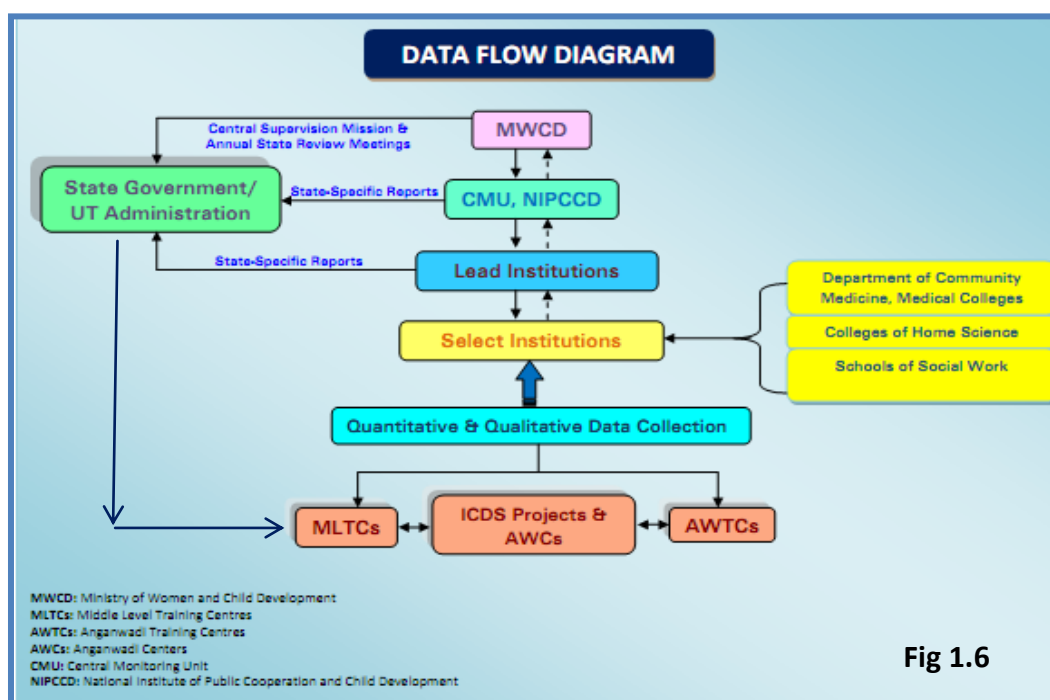


Fig 1.6



### Major Contribution of CMU

- ✓ The select and lead institutions of Central Monitoring Unit of ICDS (CMU-ICDS) are now functional in 24 States and 2 UTs of the country. All of these select and lead institutions have been equipped with necessary hardware and software.
- ✓ The national evaluation of ICDS was first conducted in the year 1992 by NIPCCD and subsequently it was conducted again in the year of 2000 by NCAER. The national evaluation of ICDS was again conducted in the year of 2005 by NIPCCD and in the year of 2010 by NCAER. Overall, there was a time gap of at least five years between two subsequent national level concurrent evaluations of ICDS. The efforts put in by CMU of ICDS has drastically reduced the time lag in availability of such ICDS monitoring data, which is now down from almost 5 years to about six months interval at the national level.
- ✓ The CMU of ICDS captures the monitoring data of ICDS on comprehensive set of indicators encompassing all possible inputs, process and output/outcome variables. These include six core components: Infrastructure, Personal Profile of ICDS Functionaries, Training Status of ICDS Functionaries, Service Delivery, Services to Adolescent Girls, Community Mobilisation and Information, Education and Communication, Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision, Innovations and Best Practices etc.
- ✓ As part of CMU of ICDS activities, preparation and submission of concurrent evaluation of ICDS has been made a frequent and regular feature.
- ✓ The CMU ensures two-way flow of information. Based on the monitoring data available with CMU of ICDS, the State-specific comments (both quantitative and qualitative) on implementation of ICDS are being shared with the concerned State Government /UT Administration at regular intervals.
- ✓ The monitoring data available with CMU of ICDS is continuously providing help to policy makers, programme implementers, programme managers and ICDS trainers for not only taking corrective measures but also in imparting training and /or orienting ICDS functionaries and programme managers.
- ✓ The CMU monitoring data, which has provided the basic statistics on all possible vital indicators of ICDS implementation, has provided basic information for finalising the restructuring and strengthening document of ICDS for the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.
- ✓ The CMU data is also being widely used for discussing performance of various States and UTs in ICDS implementation during National/State level Review Meetings/ Supervision Missions convened by MWCD, GOI.
- ✓ It has now become a regular feature to share the CMU data with MWCD at frequent intervals.
- ✓ On reviewing the performance of CMU, Government of India has approved in principle the continuation of CMU during 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan.
- ✓ For the first time, an effort has been made to compute an ICDS Implementation Index based on the CMU data and States have been ranked accordingly.
- ✓ Besides serving as storehouse of quantitative information and analytical reports about ICDS implementation in various States/UTs, CMU also provides qualitative data about AWCs and ICDS Projects incorporating best practices and innovations.

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- ✓ Carrying out research on various aspects of ICDS is a regular feature of CMU. Some of the research projects carried out by CMU includes “Evaluation of ICDS Projects being run by NGOs” and “A quick appraisal of ICDS awareness in National Capital Region”. The consultants of CMU have also been involved in various other studies. These include “Evaluation of Wheat Based Nutrition programme” and “Involvement of ASHA in ICDS” etc.

### The Present Report

The present report is based on the monitoring data received by CMU during 2011-12 and 2012-13. The data pertains to 315 ICDS Projects and 1750 AWCs located across 25 States/UTs of the country.

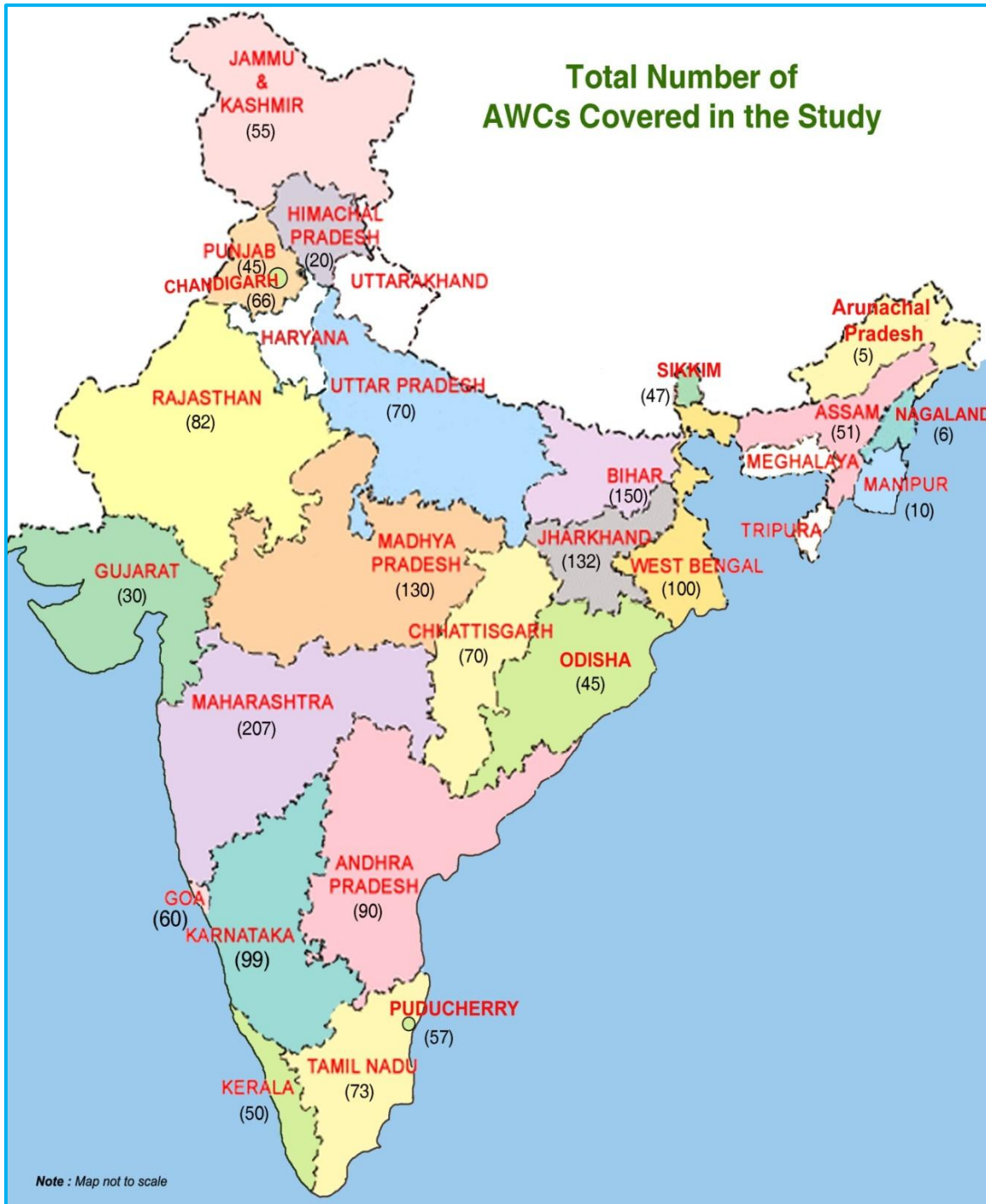
**Table 1.4: Number of ICDS Projects and AWCs**

States/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects	No. of AWCs
<b>Northern Region</b>		
Himachal Pradesh	4	20
Jammu & Kashmir	8	55
Punjab	9	45
Rajasthan	17	82
Uttar Pradesh	14	70
<b>Eastern Region</b>		
Bihar	30	150
Jharkhand	26	132
Odisha	8	45
West Bengal	20	100
<b>North East Region</b>		
Arunachal Pradesh	1	5
Assam	9	51
Manipur	2	10
Nagaland	1	6
Sikkim	4	47
<b>Western Region</b>		
Goa	12	60
Gujarat	6	30
Maharashtra	41	207
<b>Southern Region</b>		
Andhra Pradesh	18	90
Karnataka	20	99
Kerala	10	50
Tamil Nadu	16	73
Puducherry	4	57
<b>Central Region</b>		
Chhattisgarh	6	70
Madhya Pradesh	26	130
<b>UTs</b>		
Chandigarh	3	66
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1750</b>



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The consultants working in selected and lead institutions were instructed to visit preferably those ICDS Projects where IMR, Malnutrition and other social indicators concerning early childhood development were poor as per District/State data records. Besides, each Consultant was asked to acquire comprehensive and accurate information about the functioning of the ICDS Project in which they were visiting so as to make qualitative and quantitative assessment of ICDS correctly.



Map-1.2



**Data Gathering Instruments**

The consultants working in select Institutions were given two monitoring proformas developed by CMU, NIPCCD. The consultants were required to fill the CDPO proformas after taking their interview and proformas of AWWs after observing the activities of the AWC and by conducting interviews of the concerned AWW. With the help of both of these schedules, the required data was gathered on the broad indicators as listed in **Table 1.5**.

**Table 1.5**  
**List of Monitoring Indicators**

Core Component	Indicator
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of Building of AWC</li> <li>Ownership of Building</li> <li>Availability and adequacy of Outdoor Space</li> <li>Availability and adequacy of Indoor Space</li> <li>Availability of Kitchen</li> <li>Availability of Storage Space</li> <li>Availability and Working Condition of Toilets</li> <li>Source of Drinking Water</li> </ul>
Personal Profile of ICDS Functionaries (AWW, Supervisor and CDPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational Background of AWW, Supervisor and CDPO</li> <li>Local Area Belongingness</li> <li>Mode of Recruitment of CDPO</li> <li>Status of Filled Up Posts of ICDS Functionaries</li> <li>Engagements of ICDS functionaries in Non-ICDS Tasks</li> </ul>
Training Status of ICDS Functionaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Status of Job Training of ICDS Functionaries (AWW, Supervisor and CDPO)</li> <li>Status of Refresher Training of ICDS Functionaries (AWW, Supervisor and CDPO)</li> </ul>
Delivery of Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Supplementary Nutrition</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of Supplementary Nutrition Food Supply (HCF, RTE, Both, THR)</li> <li>Acceptability of Food</li> <li>Quality of Supplementary Nutrition</li> <li>Quantity of Supplementary Nutrition</li> <li>Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition</li> <li>Reasons of Interruption</li> <li>Community Support for Supplementary Nutrition</li> <li>Availability and Adequacy of Utensils</li> <li>Recording and Reporting System</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Growth Monitoring and Promotion</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Growth Monitoring Charts</li> <li>Availability and Type of Weighing Scales</li> <li>Accuracy in Plotting on Growth Charts</li> <li>Correct Determination of Age of Children</li> <li>Organisation of Counselling Sessions</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Non-Formal Pre-School Education</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Children enrolled for PSE</li> <li>Number of Children Attending PSE</li> <li>Number of Children Actually Present on the</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Day of visit</li> <li>Programme Planning by AWW</li> <li>Methods of PSE</li> <li>Availability of PSE Material</li> <li>Role of Helper in PSE</li> <li>Preparation of Low Cost Teaching Learning Material</li> <li>Supply of PSE Kit</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Health Check-Up</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Check-Up Status of Children</li> <li>Maintenance of Children's Health Cards</li> <li>Ante Natal Check-Up Status of Pregnant Women</li> <li>IFA Supplementation of Pregnant Women</li> <li>Early Registration of Pregnancy</li> <li>Supply of Medicine Kit</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Immunization</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immunisation of Pregnant Women against Tetanus</li> <li>Immunisation Status of Children</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Referrals</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of Referral Slips</li> <li>Number of Cases referred in Last One Month of Making Visit</li> <li>Number of Cases Attended by Medical and Para Medical staff</li> <li>Follow-Up Action</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Nutrition and Health Education</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organisation of NHED Sessions</li> <li>Attendance of Medical and Para Medical staff in NHED Sessions</li> <li>Topics Covered in NHED Sessions</li> <li>Methods and Use of Conventional and Non-Conventional Media</li> <li>Beneficiaries Perception about NHED Sessions</li> <li>Supply of NHED Kit</li> <li>Availability of ICDS Resource Material in the Office of the CDPO</li> </ul>
Services to Adolescent Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of Girls Enrolled for Supplementary Nutrition</li> <li>IFA Supplementation for Adolescent Girls</li> <li>Deworming of Adolescent Girls</li> <li>Imparting NHED/Counselling on Reproductive Health Education</li> </ul>
Maintenance of Records and Registers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintenance of Records and Registers</li> </ul>
Community Mobilisation and Information, Education and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions</li> <li>Organisation of IEC Activities</li> <li>Utilisation of IEC Funds</li> <li>Organisation of Advocacy and Awareness Camps</li> <li>Type of Community Support</li> <li>Observance of Special Days (Breast Feeding Day/VHND Day etc)</li> <li>Organisation of Continuing Education Sessions</li> </ul>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attendance of Para Medical Staff in Continuing Education Sessions</li> <li>• Topics of Continuing Education Sessions</li> </ul>
Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of Different Monitoring Tools (Check List, MPR Forms, Observations, Interview)</li> <li>• Frequency of Monitoring Visits</li> <li>• Planning of Supervisors Visit by CDPO</li> <li>• Performance Assessment Tools of AWW</li> <li>• Methods adopted for Supportive Supervision and Providing Guidance</li> </ul>

Apart from sending both of these ICDS monitoring proformas in original to NIPCCD, CMU, the concerned consultants also prepared a detailed report about the ICDS project visited by them and a separate write up in terms of qualitative assessment on different aspects of the programme for qualitative assessment point of view.

The list of monitoring indicators as used in ICDS concurrent evaluation is quite comprehensive and depicts a true picture of ICDS implementation.

<h3>Data Quality</h3> <p><b>Measures taken</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Preparation of detailed guidelines</li> <li>▪ Preparation of pre-coded Schedules</li> <li>▪ Orientation of Consultants</li> <li>▪ Editing to detect errors and omissions in entries of the schedules</li> <li>▪ Checking consistency of responses</li> </ul>
--

### Data Collection

Blended mix of both quantitative and qualitative data on indicators listed above was collected by consultants working in selected and lead institutions located across the country.

### Ensuring Data Quality

Several measures were taken to generate and collect the reliable and good quality data. Various ICDS monitoring indicators, as presented in **Table 1.5** were finalised in consultation with policy makers, practitioners, officials and trainers of ICDS and ICDS consultants working in selected and lead Institutions located across the country.

The consultants were also given orientation training by faculty members of CMU about purpose and objectives of the monitoring, AWC observation techniques and interviewing ICDS functionaries. They were oriented in these tasks during CMU State Institutions Workshops held at Bengaluru, New Delhi and Lucknow. During orientation, emphasis was also placed on filling the monitoring proformas using appropriate coding frame. The consultants were requested to ensure that the data is consistent and there are no missing values. Feedback on data quality was also provided by CMU officials to consultants, as and when needed, which has also helped in improving the quality and consistency of data. It was made mandatory to all consultants to share the monitoring reports with concerned ICDS Project and State officials about the major outcomes of the monitoring visits. Guidelines developed by CMU, NIPCCD helped the consultants in filling the data on the data capture formats. Despite best efforts, some



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inconsistencies and missing data are observed while coding the data at the national level of CMU, NIPCCD.

Raw data as presented in the document or used for calculating indicators are essentially based on data provided by consultants working in select and lead institutions. Thus the accuracy and truthfulness of the data rest with them. NIPCCD has only provided professional support for coding, analysis, interpretation of data and generating and disseminating the report findings.

### Data Analysis

The formats of the data were prepared in such a way that the data could be used in variety of ways for subsequent analysis. The data base was created project wise with an intention to optimally utilise the valuable empirical information for other purposes as well. The data were disaggregated at the State and Project level.

### Summarizing the Data

The data was tabulated on excel sheets for its analysis. Apart from using statistical measures such as frequencies, percentages, average ,ranges, coefficient of variation, Pearson's product moment correlation, the data have also been presented graphically and with the use of maps to show the regional disparities. The analysis of regional and state-based data has also been presented separately for each geographical region (northern, eastern, North East, western, southern, central region and UTs)and has been collated in such a way so as to provide a comprehensive picture of implementation status of ICDS across the country.

### Computation of ICDS Implementation Index (ICDSII)

Internationally, Human Development Index (HDI) is being used for cross country comparisons in overall human development. Similarly, Educational Development Index (EDI) is being used for cross country comparisons in achieving universalisation of elementary education. In Indian schooling context, EDI has been developed by National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) on a set of 21 schooling indicators which have been further regrouped into four sub groups of access, infrastructure, teachers and outcome indicators. Recently, Haq Centre for Child Rights has conducted an exercise to present Child Rights Index.

On the lines of developing HDI , EDI and Child Rights Index, National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in the context of ICDS, while conducting a study titled “**Evaluation of ICDS (2010)**”, for the first time developed similar ,ICDS Implementation Index values on different set of its inputs, process and output indicators. Some of these are ICDS Performance Index, ICDS Infrastructure Index. ICDS Behavior Change Index, ICDS NHED Index, ICDS Health Check-up Index, ICDS Social Behavior Index etc. The NCAER study was sponsored by Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission.



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It's true; the universalisation of ICDS with quality has been done very fast during the past 10 years, however, the results of the various evaluation studies shows that the progress is uneven across the States/Union Territories. In order to identify the States/Union Territories which are performing well and which are lagging behind on different set of core indicators of ICDS, it seems necessary to develop States/UTs-specific ICDS Implementation Index based on its core components.

From the point of view of ICDS programme that is transforming itself, it is important to look at not only input and process indicators but the performance indicators as well. The purpose of developing ICDS index, that summarises various aspects related to input, process and performance indicators, is to identify geographic areas that performed well and lag behind in different aspects of implementation of ICDS. The present report provides information on various inputs, process and performance-based indicators of ICDS.

By using CMU data, an effort has been made by NIPCCD, CMU to compute the ICDS Implementation Index, the basic purpose being to know the comparative status of a particular state vis-a-vis other states with regard to different aspects of ICDS implementation.

### Variables Used

A set of 30 indicators, which have been used in the present exercise are presented in **Table 1.6**. The identification of these 30 indicators to compute ICDS Implementation Index has been finalised in consultation with ICDS managers, policy planners and trainers.

The set of these 30 indicators has been further grouped together to compute six sets of ICDS Indexes. These are (i) ICDS Infrastructure Index(ii) ICDS Service Delivery Index(iii) ICDS Training Index(iv) ICDS Personal Profile Index(v) ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index and (vi) ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index.

**Table- 1.6: Variables Used in Computing ICDS Implementation Index**

ICDS Index	ICDS Index Code	Indicator	Indicator Code
ICDS Infrastructure Index	ICDS_Infl	AWCs having Pucca Building (%)	%AWC_PB
		AWCs own Building/provided by State Govt. (%)	%AWC_OB
		AWCs having adequate availability of Outdoor Space (%)	%AWC_OS
		AWCs having adequate availability of Indoor Space (%)	%AWC_IS
		AWCs having Drinking Water facilities (%)	%AWC_DWF
		AWCs having Usable Toilet Facility (%)	%AWC_TF
		AWCs having Separate Storage Space (%)	%AWC_SS
		AWCs having Adequate Cooking Space (%)	%AWC_CS
ICDS Training	ICDS_Trgl	AWWs received Job Training (%)	%AWW_JT

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Index			
		Supervisors received Job Training(%)	%Sup_JT
		CDPOs received Job Training (%)	%CDPO_JT
ICDS Personal Profile Index	ICDS_PPI	AWW Educated till Metric and above(%)	%AWW_Edn
		AWW Belonging to Local Area(%)	%AWW_LAB
		Filled-in Position of AWWs(%)	%AWW_IP
		Filled-in Position of Supervisors(%)	%Sup_IP
ICDS Service Delivery Index	ICDS_SDI	AWCs having Interruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition (%)	%AWC_SN_NI
		AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition (%)	%AWC_SN_A
		Pregnant Women with Ante- Natal Check-Up (%)	%PW_ANC
		Children getting Health Check-up (%)	%ChI_HCU
		AWWs having Accuracy of in Growth Monitoring (%)	%AWW_AGM
		AWWs giving Counselling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring (%)	%AWW_OCS
		Children Attending PSE Sessions (%)	%ChI_PSE
		AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition (%)	%AWC_SN_GQ
		AWCs having Adequate Availability of Educational Material for NHEd (%)	%AWC_EDU_M
		AWWs maintaining Health Cards (%)	%AWW_HC
ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index	ICDS_CCM&SSI	CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by Paying Visits only (%)	%PMM_V
		CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using Checklists during Visits (%)	%PMM_Ch
		CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using MPR Performa Reports (%)	%PMM_MPR
ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index	ICDS_CM&IECI	ICDS Projects having Involvement of PRI Institutions(%)	%ICDS_PRI
		ICDS Projects Organising Continuing Education Sessions(%)	%ICDS_CES

It has to be mentioned here that ICDS Implementation Index has been evolved for the first time and thus there is an ample scope to either add some of the new indicators or drop others in subsequent efforts while computing ICDS Implementation Index.

### Methodology

A standard technique of index analysis used by UNDP in its first report, the Human Development Report, 1990. It was subsequently adopted by NCAER in its study on **Evaluation of ICDS, and** applied to construct the Composite Index of ICDS Implementation.



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The Composite value of ICDS Implementation Index has been calculated with reference to the observed and best values of the concerned indicator. Division of this performance value of a state by the range (best – worst) makes it scale-free and gives a normalised index. Normalised values range between 0 and 1. Thus in case of each indicator, the best value and the worst value are identified, which are then transformed by using following formula.

$$NV_{ij} = 1 - \left( \frac{\{Best X_i - Observed X_{ij}\}}{\{Best X_i - Worst X_i\}} \right)$$

Where  $NV_{ij}$  represents the normalised index of  $i^{th}$  indicator of  $j^{th}$  state and  $X_i$  is the original value of the  $j^{th}$  indicator.

Upon receiving scale-free normalised values, all these six indices (ICDS Infrastructure Index, ICDS Service Delivery Index, ICDS Training Index, ICDS Personal Profile Index, ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index and ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index) have been then combined together giving equal weightage to each indicator so as to give the state-specific core value ICDS Implementation Index.

$$ICDS \text{ Index Value}^* = \frac{\text{Summation of Mean of all Indicators}}{\text{Number of Indicators}}$$

The higher the values of ICDS implementation Index, the higher is the performance of ICDS on that particular set of ICDS indicator.

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\* Of different core indices and of composite ICDS implementation Index

### Four-Level Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Implementation

The four-level grading of States/UTs (Grade-1, Grade-2, Grade-3 and Grade-4) have been done by multiplying the composite value of state-specific ICDS Implementation Index and its values on different sub sets of ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS\_Infl), ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS\_SDI), ICDS Training Index (ICDS\_Trgl), ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS\_PPI), ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS\_CM&IECI) and ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS\_CCM&SSI) by 1000.

After obtaining such composite value of state-specific ICDS Composite Implementation Index and on its six other indices, the States/UTs have been grouped together in four grades of Grade-1, Grade-2, Grade-3 and Grade-4. Grade -1 includes states/UTs having value of ICDS Implementation Index 700 or above, Grade-2 includes states/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index between 699-600, Grade-3 includes states/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index between 599-500 and Grade -4 includes states/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index below 500.



# Infrastructure of AWCs





In the present chapter, an attempt has been made to analyse various input indicators of Infrastructure in terms of type of building, distance of AWC from beneficiaries' habitat, condition of surroundings, availability of safe drinking water, toilet facilities, indoor/outdoor space provisions, availability of cooking area etc. These facilities have important bearing on the delivery of services and overall well- being of women and children.

### Type of Building

For the effective implementation of ICDS programme, the development of a suitable infrastructure in the form of pucca Anganwadi building is an essential requirement. The location of Anganwadi Centers in Pucca buildings not only provides a distinct identity to the AWC in the community but also save the beneficiaries of ICDS from vagaries of weather. The data have been gathered about the type (kutchha, semi pucca and pucca) of building in which the AWCs were located. The data so collected is presented in **Table 2.1.**



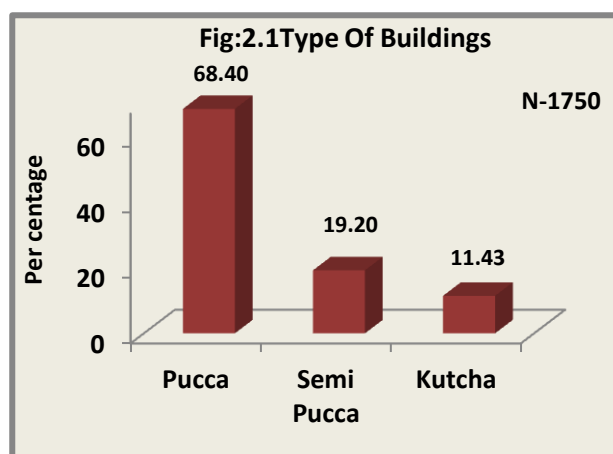
**Table 2.1: Type of Building\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Pucca		Semi Pucca		Kutchha	
		No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%
<b>Northern Region</b>							
Himachal Pradesh	20	16	80	3	15	1	5
Jammu & Kashmir	55	43	78.18	7	12.73	5	9.09
Punjab	45	32	71.11	12	26.67	-	-
Rajasthan	82	75	91.46	4	4.88	3	3.66
Uttar Pradesh	70	54	77.14	4	5.71	12	17.14
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
Bihar	150	54	36	37	24.67	52	34.67
Jharkhand	132	85	64.39	17	12.88	29	21.97
Odisha	45	29	64.44	9	20	7	15.56
West Bengal	100	55	55	36	36	5	5
<b>North East Region</b>							
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	20	4	80	0	-
Assam	51	39	76.47	3	5.88	9	17.65
Manipur	10	1	10	6	60	3	30
Nagaland	6	-	-	5	83.33	1	16.67
Sikkim	47	21	44.68	21	44.68	5	10.64
<b>Western Region</b>							
Goa	60	50	83.33	6	10	4	6.67
Gujarat	30	18	60	6	20	5	16.67
Maharashtra	207	157	75.85	39	18.84	10	4.83

Southern Region							
Andhra Pradesh	90	64	71.11	22	24.44	3	3.33
Karnataka	99	82	82.83	10	10.10	7	7.07
Kerala	50	36	72	9	18	5	10
Tamil Nadu	73	40	54.79	27	36.99	6	8.22
Puducherry	57	42	73.68	14	24.56	1	1.75
Central Region							
Chhattisgarh	70	47	67.14	10	14.29	12	17.14
Madhya Pradesh	130	103	79.23	15	11.54	12	9.23
UT							
Chandigarh	66	53	80.30	10	15.15	3	4.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>68.40</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>19.20</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>11.43</b>

\*Note: Total may not come to hundred percent as some of the AWCs were running in open space/huts

Information on type of building as presented in **Table 2.1** shows that little more than two third (68.40%) of AWCs was located in Pucca buildings. Only one-fifth (19.20%) of AWCs were located in semi pucca buildings. Sizeable number (more than 80%) of AWCs were from the States and UT of Rajasthan (91.46%), Goa (83.33%), Karnataka (82.83%), Chandigarh (80.30%), Himachal Pradesh (80%), were located in pucca buildings. Significant number (80%) of AWCs from the states of Nagaland (83.33%) and Arunachal Pradesh (80%) were located in semi pucca buildings. In the State of Puducherry (1.75 %) of AWCs were located in Kutcha buildings. More number of such centers were from the States of Bihar (34.67%), Jharkhand (21.97%), Assam (17.65%), Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (17.14).



### Building Status

One of the instrumentalities for achieving the objectives of ICDS is establishment of close linkages between the primary schools and the AWCs. As per structural guidelines of ICDS, the AWC needs to be co- located in the premises of primary school so as to smoothen the process of transition of children from AWC to Primary School and thus reducing the incidence of school drop outs. Rental provision is also available under ICDS guidelines if AWC is running in rented building. Government of India also provides necessary budgetary support for construction of AWCs in NE States and Jammu & Kashmir. Local community contribution either in cash, labour, or building material is also envisaged so as to make the AWC a permanent community asset, free from all encumbrances and its ability to run without interruption. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 2.2** to **Table 2.6**.

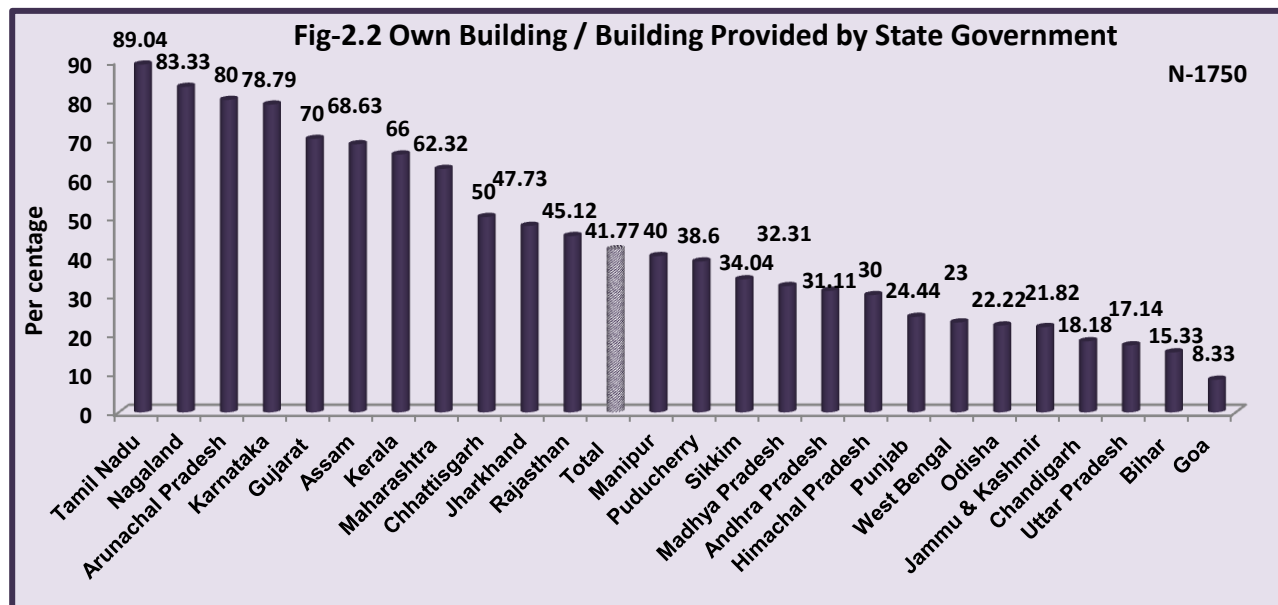
**Table 2.2: Building Status - Own Building / Building Provided by State Government**

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs in Own building/ Building Provided by State Government	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	6	30
Jammu & Kashmir	55	12	21.82
Punjab	45	11	24.44
Rajasthan	82	37	45.12
Uttar Pradesh	70	12	17.14
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	23	15.33
Jharkhand	132	63	47.73
Odisha	45	10	22.22
West Bengal	100	23	23
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	80
Assam	51	35	68.63
Manipur	10	4	40
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	16	34.04
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	5	8.33
Gujarat	30	21	70
Maharashtra	207	129	62.32
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	28	31.11
Karnataka	99	78	78.79
Kerala	50	33	66
Tamil Nadu	73	65	89.04
Puducherry	57	22	38.60
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	35	50
Madhya Pradesh	130	42	32.31
<b>UTs</b>			
Chandigarh	66	12	18.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>41.77</b>

The average of all study states as presented in **Table 2.2** reveals that slightly less than half (41.77%) of AWCs were located in the buildings either provided by State Government or constructed by the State Government utilising the provisions under various other schemes, such as MPLADs, MLALADs, BRGF, RIDF, MGNREGA, Tribal Affairs, MSDP of Multi Sectorial Development Programme, SSA, Finance Commission, Additional Central assistance under State plan, Integrated Action Plan for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) districts etc. Substantial number of AWCs in two states of north east region i.e. Nagaland (83.33%) and Arunachal Pradesh (80%) were running from the buildings either provided by State Governments or constructed by State Government utilising various provisions. Here it may be mentioned that

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provision of construction of AWCs building was only available in states located in North East region. The states where single digit percentage of AWCs were located in buildings either provided by State Government or constructed by the State government was Goa (8.33%). 89.04 per cent of AWCs in Tamil Nadu run either in buildings provided by State Government or it is their Own building.

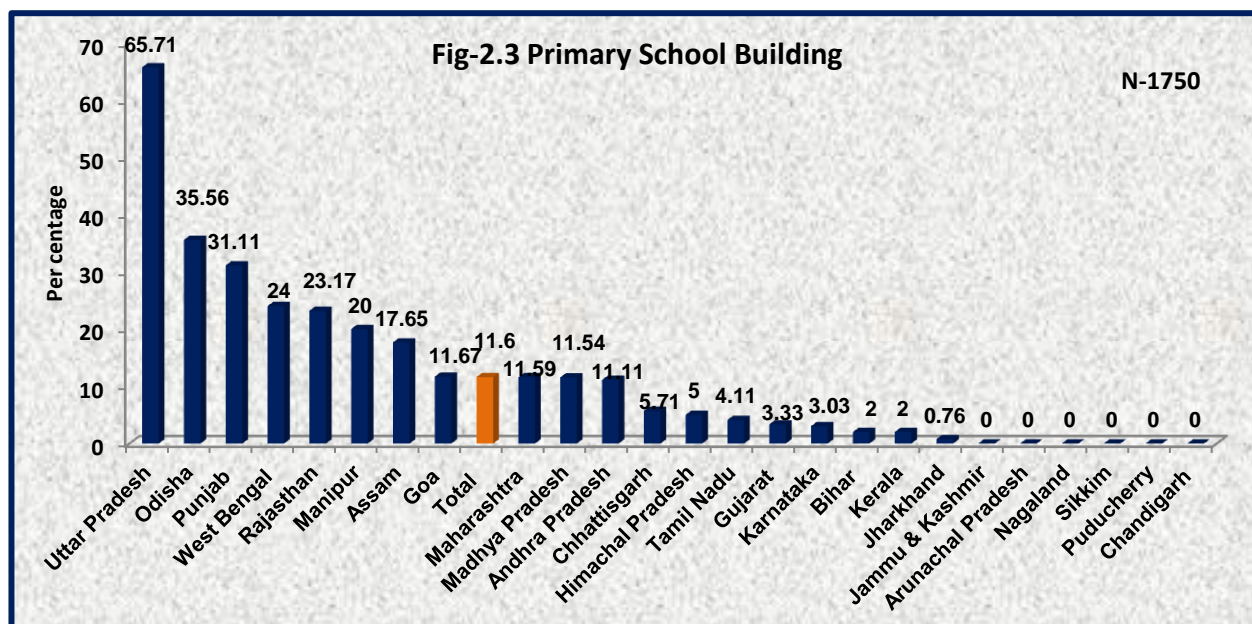


**Table 2.3: Building Status - Location of AWC in Primary School Building**

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs in Primary School Building	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	1	5
Jammu & Kashmir	55	0	0
Punjab	45	14	31.11
Rajasthan	82	19	23.17
Uttar Pradesh	70	46	65.71
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	3	2
Jharkhand	132	1	0.76
Odisha	45	16	35.56
West Bengal	100	24	24
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0
Assam	51	9	17.65
Manipur	10	2	20
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	7	11.67
Gujarat	30	1	3.33
Maharashtra	207	24	11.59



Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	90	10	11.11
Karnataka	99	3	3.03
Kerala	50	1	2
Tamil Nadu	73	3	4.11
Puducherry	57	0	-
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	70	4	5.71
Madhya Pradesh	130	15	11.54
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11.6</b>



The data as contained in **Table 2.3** shows that percentage of AWCs located in premises of primary school was very low (11.6%). Except for the States of UP (65.71%), Odisha (35.56%), Punjab (31.11%), Rajasthan (23.17%) in other states single digit percentage of AWCs were located in premises of primary schools. These states were Tamil Nadu (4.11%), Gujarat (3.33%), Karnataka (3.03%), Kerala (2%), Bihar (2 %) and Jharkhand (0.76%).

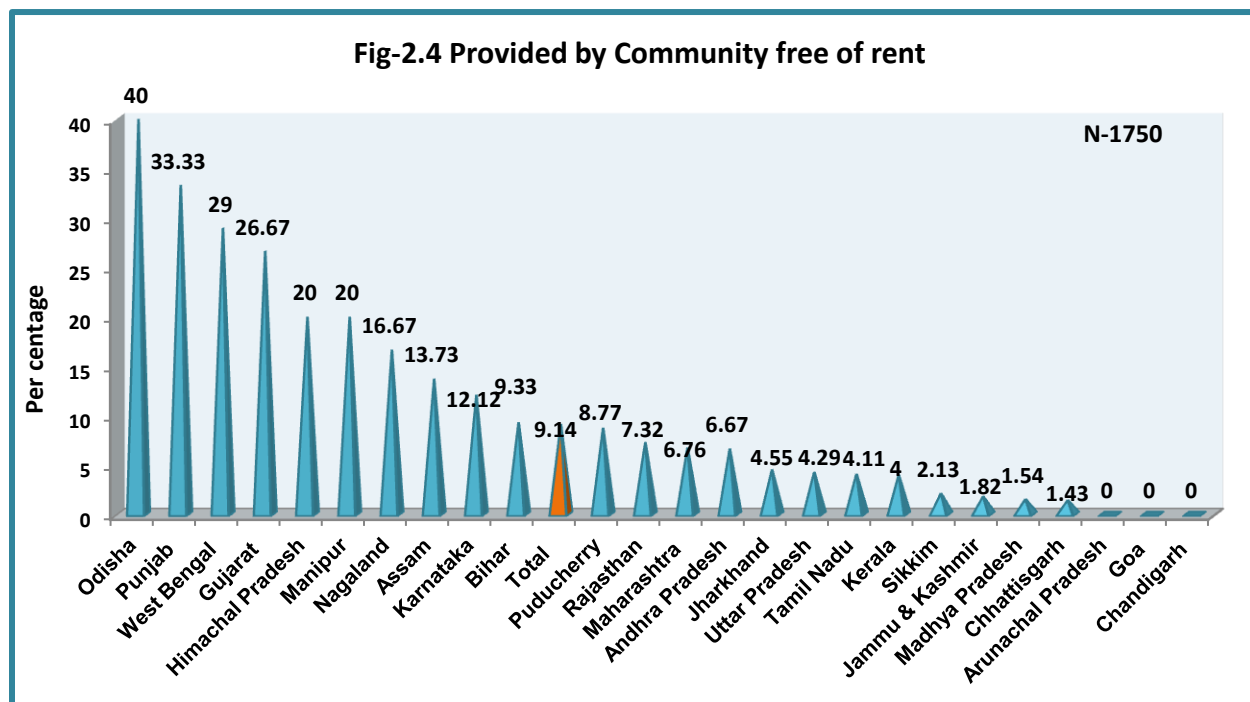
The data on building status of AWCs which are provided by community free of rent is presented in **Table 2.4**

**Table-2.4: Building Status-Provided by Community Free of Rent**

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs Provided by Community free of rent	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	20	4	20
Jammu & Kashmir	55	1	1.82
Punjab	45	15	33.33
Rajasthan	82	6	7.32
Uttar Pradesh	70	3	4.29

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Eastern Region			
Bihar	150	14	9.33
Jharkhand	132	6	4.55
Odisha	45	18	40
West Bengal	100	29	29
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	7	13.73
Manipur	10	2	20
Nagaland	6	1	16.67
Sikkim	47	1	2.13
Western Region			
Goa	60	0	-
Gujarat	30	8	26.67
Maharashtra	207	14	6.76
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	90	6	6.67
Karnataka	99	12	12.12
Kerala	50	2	4
Tamil Nadu	73	3	4.11
Puducherry	57	5	8.77
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	70	1	1.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	2	1.54
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>9.14</b>

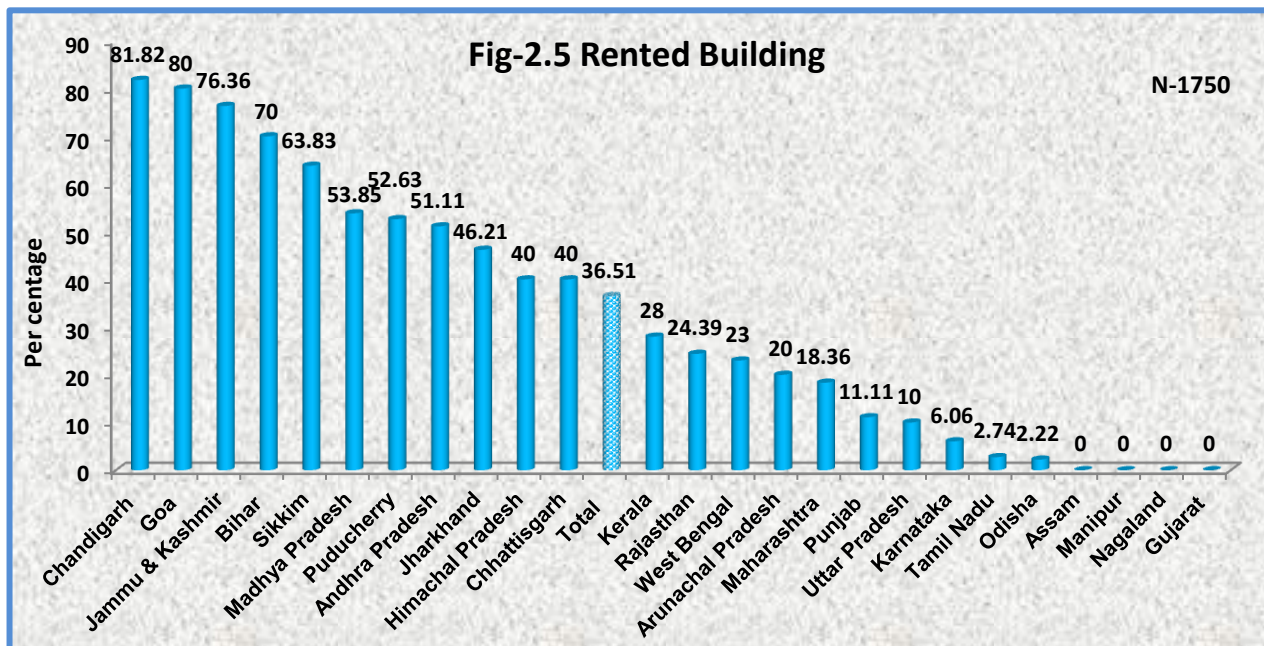


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The data as presented in **Table 2.4** shows that the percentage of AWCs running in building provided by the community was low (9.14%). The highest numbers of such AWCs were from the States of Odisha (40%), Punjab (33.33%) and Gujarat (26.67%). On the other hand, the percentage of AWCs running in building provided by community free of cost was as low as 4.55 per cent in Jharkhand, 4.11 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 4 per cent in Kerala, 2.13 per cent in Sikkim, 1.82 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 1.54 per cent in M.P, 1.43 per cent in Chhattisgarh. None of the AWC in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Goa was running in the building provided by community free of cost.

**Table 2.5: Building Status -Rented Building**

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs in Rented Building	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	8	40
Jammu & Kashmir	55	42	76.36
Punjab	45	5	11.11
Rajasthan	82	20	24.39
Uttar Pradesh	70	7	10
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	105	70
Jharkhand	132	61	46.21
Odisha	45	1	2.22
West Bengal	100	23	23
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	20
Assam	51	0	-
Manipur	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	30	63.83
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	48	80
Gujarat	30	0	-
Maharashtra	207	38	18.36
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	46	51.11
Karnataka	99	6	6.06
Kerala	50	14	28
Tamil Nadu	73	2	2.74
Puducherry	57	30	52.63
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	28	40
Madhya Pradesh	130	70	53.85
<b>UTs</b>			
Chandigarh	66	54	81.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>36.51</b>



The data as presented in **Table 2.5** shows that 36.51per cent of AWCs taken in the study were running in rented buildings. The highest number of such AWCs were from the States of Chandigarh (81.82%), Goa (80 %), Jammu & Kashmir (76.36 %) and Bihar (70 %).On the other hand, the percentage of AWCs running in rented buildings was as low as 2.22 per cent in Odisha, 2.74 per cent in Tamil Nadu,10 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 11.11 per cent in Punjab. Only in the States of North East region (Assam, Manipur, and Nagaland) AWCs were not running in the rented buildings.

### Availability of Indoor and Outdoor Space

Needless to mention, every AWC should have indoor space where children can not only move around but can also work in small groups, in pairs and in circle depending upon the activity. While children are doing the activities in a group, the AWW should be able to move around and interact with them by giving them individual attention. Similarly, availability of outdoor play offers unparalleled opportunities for the children to grow, to enhance their motor skills, allows them to explore their surroundings, to discover and to learn eventually. The outdoor area of AWC should be utilised for organising free play, structured games, physical exercises, multimedia activities and the like. The data as obtained on availability and adequacy of indoor and outdoor space is presented in **Table 2.6**and **Table 2.7**.

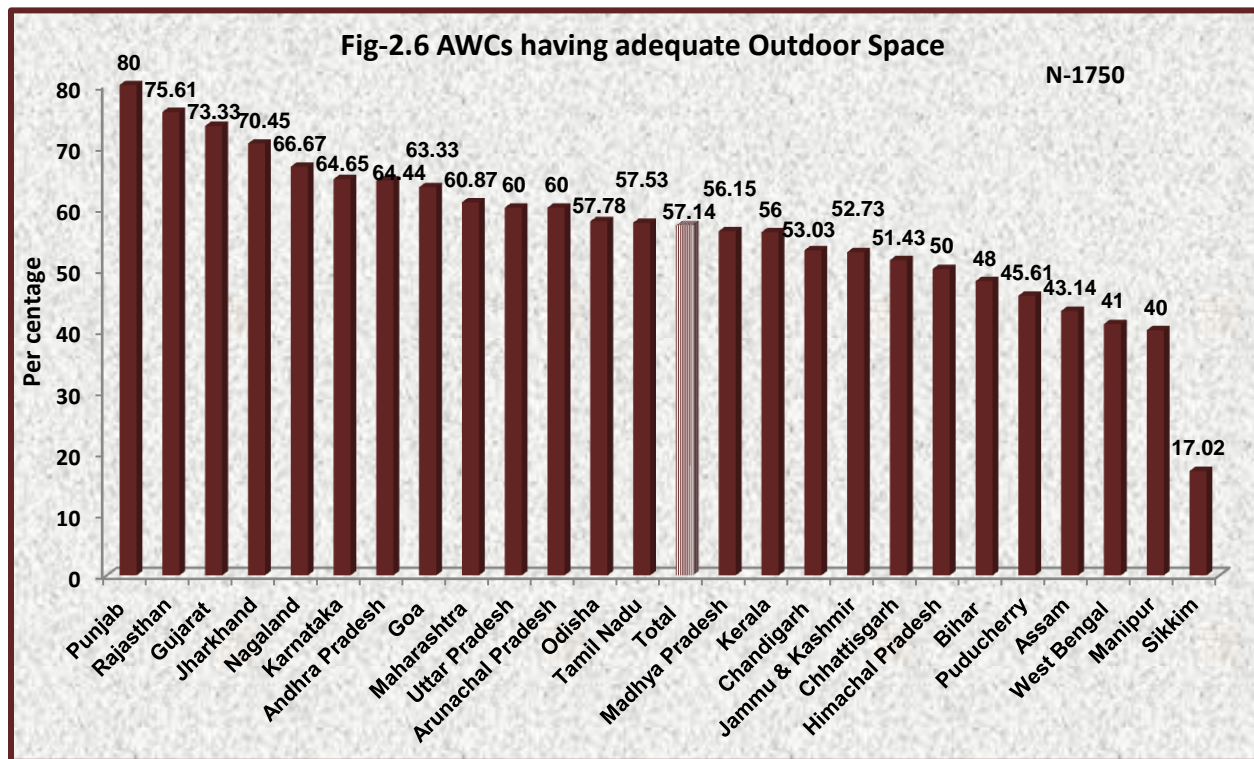




**Table 2.6: Number of AWCs having adequate Outdoor Space\***

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate Outdoor Space	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	10	50
Jammu & Kashmir	55	29	52.73
Punjab	45	36	80
Rajasthan	82	62	75.61
Uttar Pradesh	70	42	60
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	72	48
Jharkhand	132	93	70.45
Odisha	45	26	57.78
West Bengal	100	41	41
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	60
Assam	51	22	43.14
Manipur	10	4	40
Nagaland	6	4	66.67
Sikkim	47	8	17.02
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	38	63.33
Gujarat	30	22	73.33
Maharashtra	207	126	60.87
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	58	64.44
Karnataka	99	64	64.65
Kerala	50	28	56
Tamil Nadu	73	42	57.53
Puducherry	57	26	45.61
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	36	51.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	73	56.15
<b>UTs</b>			
Chandigarh	66	35	53.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>57.14</b>

\*Note: Total may not come to hundred per cent because outdoor space is not sufficient



It is evident from **Table 2.6** that availability of adequate outdoor space was reported from 57.14 per cent of AWCs located across the country. A cursory look at the state-specific percentages of AWCs having adequate outdoor space reveals that none of the state was having all AWCs with availability of adequate outdoor space. The availability of adequate outdoor space varies from 80 per cent in Punjab to 17.02 per cent in Sikkim.

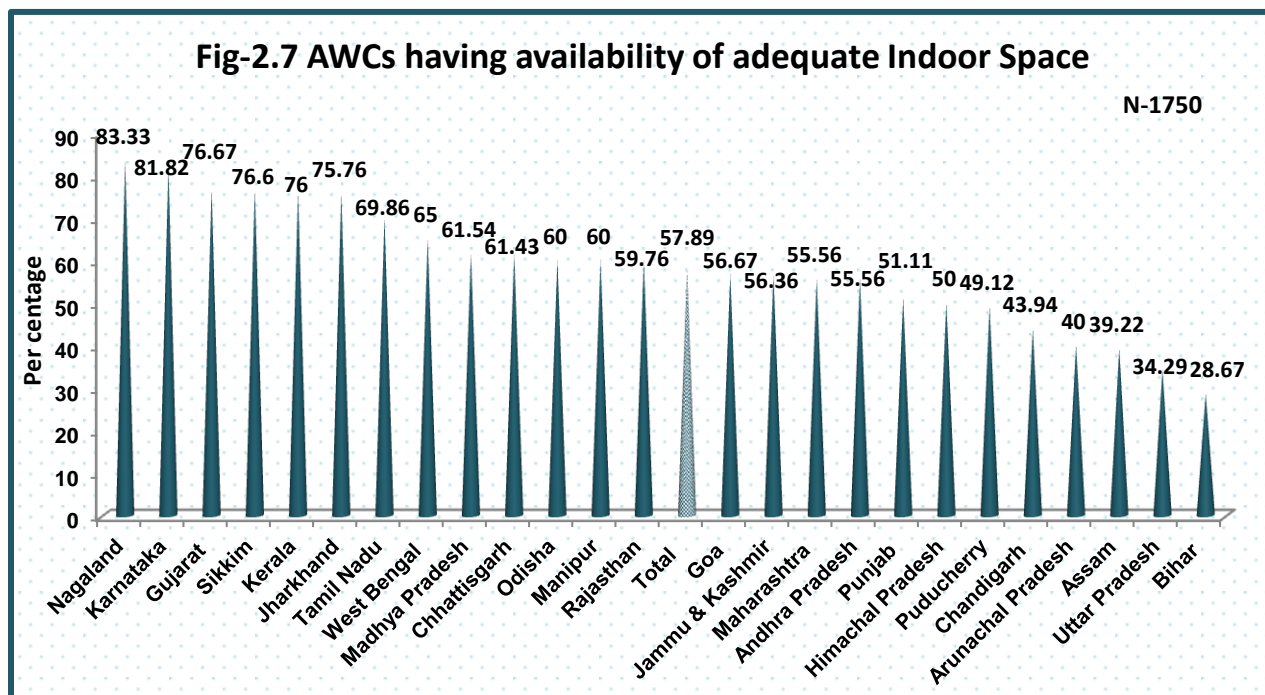
It is further revealed from **Table 2.6** that about 75.61 per cent in Rajasthan and 60 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 52.73 per cent of AWCs in Jammu and Kashmir, 50 per cent in Himachal Pradesh in northern region, 70.45 per cent in Jharkhand, 57.78 per cent in Odisha, 48 per cent in Bihar, 41 per cent in West Bengal in eastern region, 66.67 per cent in Nagaland 60 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, 43.14 per cent in Assam and 40 per cent in Manipur in north east region, 73.33 per cent in Gujarat, 63.33 per cent in Goa, and 60.87 per cent in Maharashtra in western region, 64.44 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 64.65 per cent in Karnataka, 57.53 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 56 per cent in Kerala, and 45.61 per cent in Puducherry in southern region. 56.15 per cent in Madhya Pradesh and 51.43 per cent in Chhattisgarh in central region and 53.03 per cent in UT of Chandigarh had adequate availability of outdoor space.

The data on Number of AWCs having Availability of Adequate indoor space is presented in **Table 2.7**

**Table 2.7: Number of AWCs having availability of adequate Indoor Space\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of adequate Indoor Space	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	10	50
Jammu & Kashmir	55	31	56.36
Punjab	45	23	51.11
Rajasthan	82	49	59.76
Uttar Pradesh	70	24	34.29
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	43	28.67
Jharkhand	132	100	75.76
Odisha	45	27	60
West Bengal	100	65	65
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	40
Assam	51	20	39.22
Manipur	10	6	60
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	36	76.6
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	34	56.67
Gujarat	30	23	76.67
Maharashtra	207	115	55.56
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	50	55.56
Karnataka	99	81	81.82
Kerala	50	38	76
Tamil Nadu	73	51	69.86
Puducherry	57	28	49.12
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	43	61.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	80	61.54
<b>UTs</b>			
Chandigarh	66	29	43.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>57.89</b>

\*Note: Total may not come to hundred per cent because indoor space is not sufficient



It is evident from **Table 2.7** that availability of adequate indoor space was reported from 57.89 per cent of AWCs located across the country. The state specific percentages of AWCs having adequate indoor space reveal that none of the state was having all AWCs with availability of adequate indoor space. The availability of adequate indoor space varies from 83.33 per cent in Nagaland and Bihar to 28.67 per cent in Bihar.

It is further revealed from **Table 2.7** that about 59.76 per cent in Rajasthan, 56.36 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir, 51.11 per cent in Punjab 50 per cent of AWCs in Himachal Pradesh, 34.29 per cent in UP in northern region, 75.76 per cent in Jharkhand, 65 per cent in West Bengal, 60 per cent in Odisha and 28.67 per cent in Bihar in eastern region. 83.33 per cent in Nagaland 76.60 per cent in Sikkim, 60 per cent in Manipur , 40 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh and 39.22 per cent in Assam in north east region, 76.67 per cent in Gujarat, 56.67 per cent in Goa and 55.56 per cent in Maharashtra in Western region, 81.82 per cent in Karnataka, 76 per cent in Kerala, 69.86 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 55.56 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 49.12 per cent in Puducherry in southern region 61.54 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 61.43 per cent in Chhattisgarh in central region, and 43.94 per cent in UT of Chandigarh had adequate availability of indoor space.



**Drinking Water**

Providing safe drinking water is of utmost importance for small children who are prone to infectious diseases. **Table 2.8** summarises the status and provision of safe drinking water.



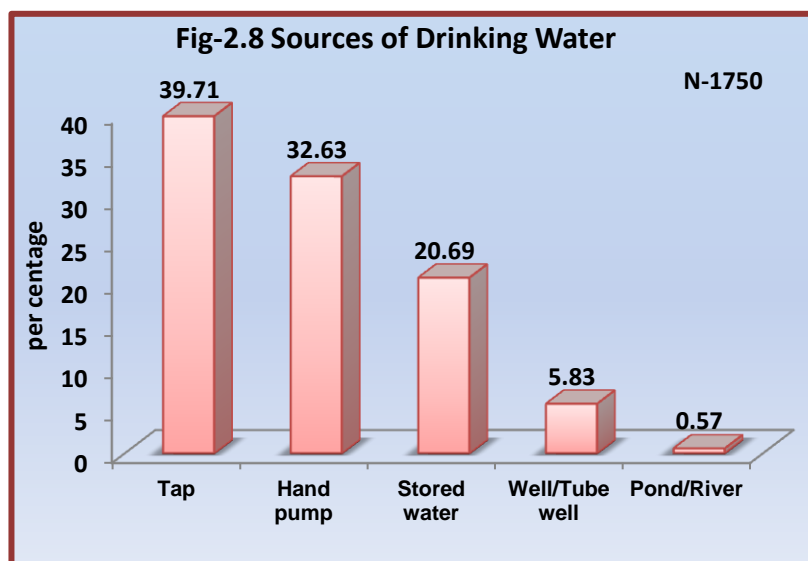
**Table 2.8: Sources of Drinking Water\***

\*Multiple Responses

State/ UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Tap		Hand pump		Pond/River		Well/Tube well		Stored water	
		No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%
<b>Northern Region</b>											
Himachal Pradesh	20	17	85	5	25	0	-	0	-	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	55	15	27.27	20	36.36	0	-	0	-	19	34.55
Punjab	45	21	46.67	12	26.67	0	-	2	4.44	10	22.22
Rajasthan	82	19	23.17	16	19.51	0	-	4	4.88	45	54.88
Uttar Pradesh	70	2	2.86	58	82.86	0	-	2	2.86	10	14.29
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	150	1	0.67	40	26.67	3	2	1	0.67	101	67.33
Jharkhand	132	12	9.09	88	66.67	1	0.76	18	13.64	12	9.09
Odisha	45	1	2.22	39	86.67	0	-	2	4.44	3	6.67
West Bengal	100	36	36	52	52.00	0	-	2	2	10	10
<b>North East Region</b>											
Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	40	2	40.00	0	-	1	20	0	-
Assam	51	10	19.61	22	43.14	1	1.96	2	3.92	7	13.73
Manipur	10	1	10	0	-	2	20	4	40	7	70
Nagaland	6	1	16.67	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	38	80.85	0	-	2	4.26	0	-	7	14.89
<b>Western Region</b>											
Goa	60	54	90	1	1.67	0	-	3	5	0	-
Gujarat	30	13	43.33	15	50	0	-	1	3.33	1	3.33
Maharashtra	207	97	46.86	56	27.05	0	-	16	7.73	37	17.87
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	90	61	67.78	13	14.44	0	-	2	2.22	14	15.56
Karnataka	99	67	67.68	19	19.19	0	-	7	7.07	6	6.06
Kerala	50	15	30	1	2	0	-	26	52	8	16
Tamil Nadu	73	41	56.16	6	8.22	0	-	2	2.74	24	32.88
Puducherry	57	53	92.98	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	5.26

State/ UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Tap		Hand pump		Pond/River		Well/Tube well		Stored water	
		No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%
<b>Central Region</b>											
Chhattisgarh	70	20	28.57	40	57.14	1	1.43	1	1.43	8	11.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	44	33.85	61	46.92	0	-	6	4.62	19	14.62
<b>UT</b>											
Chandigarh	66	54	81.82	5	7.58	0	-	0	-	6	9.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>39.71</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>32.63</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>20.69</b>

\*Note: Total may not come to actual no. of AWCs taken in the study because of unavailability of drinking water at some AWCs



The data on type of drinking water facility as presented in **Table 2.8** reveals that the maximum number of AWC i.e. 39.71 per cent were using Tap water as a source of drinking, when compared with 32.63 per cent, 20.69 per cent, 5.83 and 0.57 per cent used Hand pump, Stored water, Well/Tube well and Pond or River respectively for drinking water.

As a source of drinking water 92.98 per cent of AWCs in Puducherry and 90 per cent in Goa use Tap water, the lowest being Bihar (0.67 %), Odisha (2.22 %), Uttar Pradesh (2.86 %) and Jharkhand (9.09 %). AWCs which used hand pump as main source of drinking were 86.67 per cent in Odisha, 82.86 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 66.67 per cent in Jharkhand.

North East States like Nagaland (83.33 %) and Manipur (70%) used stored water as major source of drinking. States like Kerala (52 %), Manipur (40%) and Arunachal Pradesh (20%) used Well/tube well as main source of drinking. Only in the states of Manipur (20%), Sikkim (4.26 %), Bihar (2%), Assam (1.96 %), Chhattisgarh (1.43%), Jharkhand (0.76%) Pond or River was used as the source of drinking water.

### Sanitation

Individual health and hygiene inter alia, dependent on adequate availability of drinking water and proper/adequate sanitation. There is, therefore, a direct relationship between water, sanitation and health. Improper disposal of human excreta and improper environmental sanitation have been major causes of many diseases in developing countries including India. Prevailing high infant mortality rate is also largely attributed to poor sanitation. In order to change the behaviour of children from very early stage of life, it is essential that AWCs are used



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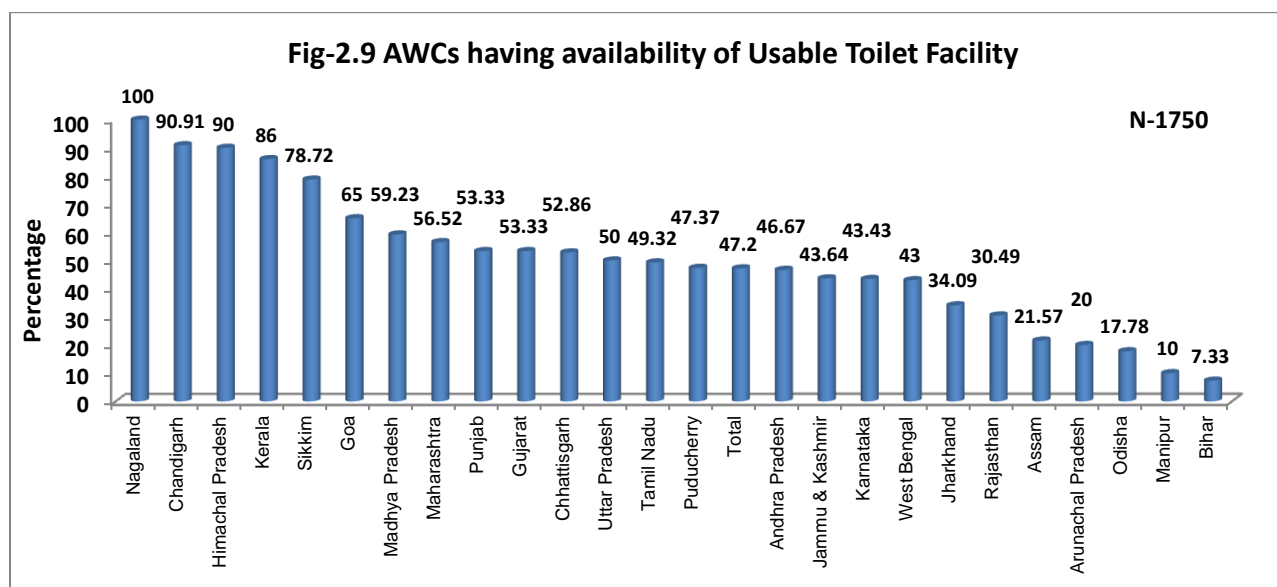
as a platform for behaviour change of the children as well as mothers attending the AWCs. MWCD vide its letter no 19-3/2004-CD-1 dated 6<sup>th</sup> September 2010 has requested Secretaries In Charge of ICDS in all States/UT Administration to take suitable steps in convergence with total sanitation campaign programme of the Ministry of Rural Development to ensure provision of potable water and sanitation facilities at all AWCs in a time bound manner. The usable toilet facility condition was noted for all the centres and has been represented in the **Figure 2.9.**



**Table 2.9: Number of AWCs having availability of Usable Toilet Facility\***

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of Usable Toilet Facility	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	18	90
Jammu & Kashmir	55	24	43.64
Punjab	45	24	53.33
Rajasthan	82	25	30.49
Uttar Pradesh	70	35	50
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	11	7.33
Jharkhand	132	45	34.09
Odisha	45	8	17.78
West Bengal	100	43	43
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	1	20
Assam	51	11	21.57
Manipur	10	1	10
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	47	37	78.72
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	39	65
Gujarat	30	16	53.33
Maharashtra	207	117	56.52
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	42	46.67
Karnataka	99	43	43.43
Kerala	50	43	86
Tamil Nadu	73	36	49.32
Puducherry	57	27	47.37
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	37	52.86
Madhya Pradesh	130	77	59.23
<b>UTs</b>			
Chandigarh	66	60	90.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>47.20</b>

It can be observed from **Table 2.9** that a large number (47.20 %) of AWCs were yet to be provided the availability of toilets. The state specific percentage of AWCs having availability of toilets reveals that except Nagaland, none of the State was having all AWCs with availability of toilets. The highest percentage of AWCs having availability of toilets was from UT of Chandigarh (90.91%), Himachal Pradesh (90 %) and Kerala (86%). About 13 States have less than 50 per cent of AWCs having availability of toilets. The states where availability of toilets was low were in Bihar (7.33 %), Manipur (10%), Odisha (17.78%) and Assam (21.57%).



### Separate Space for Storage of Food items

The 'Take Home Ration' and the raw material for cooking of supplementary nutrition is being supplied to the AWCs in bulk at the regular intervals. It has to be stored in AWCs. Similarly, hot cooked food has to be prepared in the AWCs. The data showing availability of adequate space for storing and cooking of supplementary nutrition is presented in **Table-2.10**.

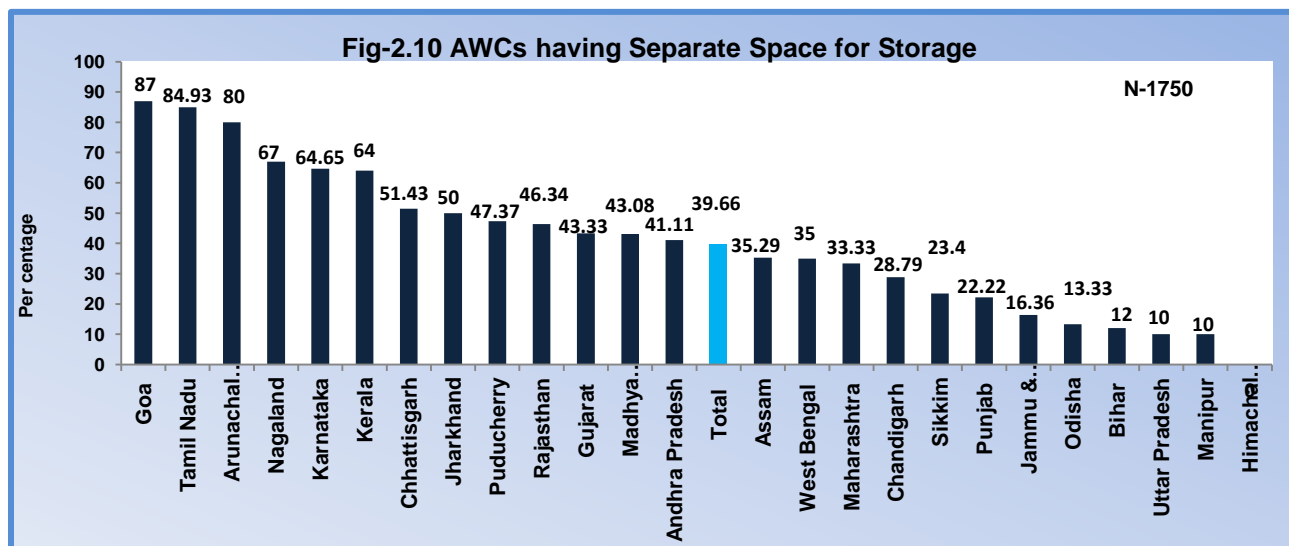
**Table 2.10: Number of AWCs having Separate Space for Storage\***

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having Separate Space for Storage	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	55	9	16.36
Punjab	45	10	22.22
Rajasthan	82	38	46.34
Uttar Pradesh	70	7	10
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	18	12
Jharkhand	132	66	50
Odisha	45	6	13.33
West Bengal	100	35	35



North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	80
Assam	51	18	35.29
Manipur	10	1	10
Nagaland	6	4	67
Sikkim	47	11	23.40
Western Region			
Goa	60	52	87
Gujarat	30	13	43.33
Maharashtra	207	69	33.33
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	90	37	41.11
Karnataka	99	64	64.65
Kerala	50	32	64
Tamil Nadu	73	62	84.93
Puducherry	57	27	47.37
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	70	36	51.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	56	43.08
UT			
Chandigarh	66	19	28.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>39.66</b>

\*Note: Total may not come to hundred per cent because there is no sufficient storage space



It is revealed from **Table 2.10** that the less than half (39.66 %) of AWCs had availability of Separate space for storage. The percentage of AWCs having separate space for storage was high (80% and above) in only three States namely Goa (87%), Tamil Nadu (84.93%), and Arunachal Pradesh (80%). It can further be observed from **Table 2.10** that in 17 states the AWCs are yet to be provided separate storage space.

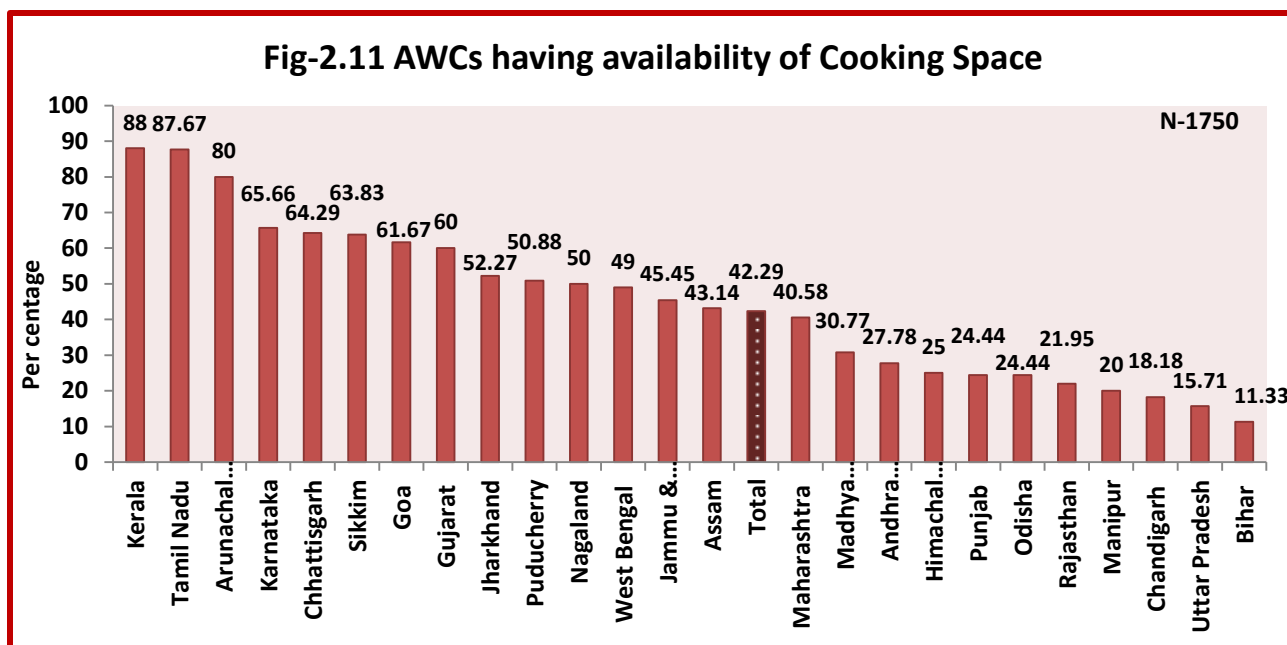
**Availability of Cooking Space**

Data in this regard are presented in **Table 2.11**.

**Table 2.11: Number of AWCs having availability of Cooking Space**

States/UTs	Total No. AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of Cooking Space	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	5	25
Jammu & Kashmir	55	25	45.45
Punjab	45	11	24.44
Rajasthan	82	18	21.95
Uttar Pradesh	70	11	15.71
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	17	11.33
Jharkhand	132	69	52.27
Odisha	45	11	24.44
West Bengal	100	49	49
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	80
Assam	51	22	43.14
Manipur	10	2	20
Nagaland	6	3	50
Sikkim	47	30	63.83
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	37	61.67
Gujarat	30	18	60
Maharashtra	207	84	40.58
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	25	27.78
Karnataka	99	65	65.66
Kerala	50	44	88
Tamil Nadu	73	64	87.67
Puducherry	57	29	50.88
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	45	64.29
Madhya Pradesh	130	40	30.77
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	12	18.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>42.29</b>

It is revealed from **Table 2.11** that the less than half (42.29%) of AWCs had availability of adequate cooking space. The availability of cooking space was highest in Tamil Nadu (87.67 %) and lowest in the State of Bihar (11.33%).



**ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS\_Infl)**

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Infrastructure Index is given in Table 2.12.

**Table 2.12: ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS\_Infl)**

State	% of AWCs having Pucca Building (%AWC_PB)	% of AWC own Building/provided by State Govt.(%AWC_OB)	% of AWCs having adequate availability of Outdoor Space (%AWC_OS)	% AWCs having adequate availability of Indoor Space (%AWC_IS)	% of AWCs having Drinking Water Facilities (%AWC_DWF)	% of AWCs having Usable Toilet Facility (%AWC_TF)	% of AWCs having Separate Storage Space (%AWC_SS)	% of AWCs having Adequate Cooking Space (%AWC_CS)	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)	Rank
Karnataka	0.906	0.873	0.756	0.972	0.726	0.39	0.743	0.709	0.759	1
Tamil Nadu	0.599	1	0.643	0.754	0.601	0.453	0.976	0.996	0.753	2
Kerala	0.787	0.715	0.619	0.866	0.318	0.849	0.736	1	0.736	3
Goa	0.911	0	0.735	0.512	0.968	0.622	1	0.657	0.676	4
Gujarat	0.656	0.764	0.894	0.878	0.462	0.496	0.498	0.635	0.66	5
Nagaland	0	0.929	0.788	1	0.173	1	0.77	0.504	0.646	6
Puducherry	0.806	0.375	0.454	0.374	1	0.432	0.544	0.516	0.563	7
Maharashtra	0.829	0.669	0.696	0.492	0.5	0.531	0.383	0.382	0.56	8
Chhattisgarh	0.734	0.516	0.546	0.599	0.302	0.491	0.591	0.691	0.559	9
Jharkhand	0.704	0.488	0.848	0.862	0.091	0.289	0.575	0.534	0.549	10
Arunachal Pradesh	0.219	0.888	0.682	0.207	0.426	0.137	0.92	0.896	0.547	11
Sikkim	0.489	0.319	0	0.877	0.869	0.77	0.269	0.685	0.535	12
Andhra Pradesh	0.777	0.282	0.753	0.492	0.727	0.425	0.473	0.215	0.518	13



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Rajasthan	1	0.456	0.93	0.569	0.244	0.25	0.533	0.139	0.515	14
Madhya Pradesh	0.866	0.297	0.621	0.601	0.359	0.56	0.495	0.254	0.507	15
Chandigarh	0.878	0.122	0.572	0.279	0.879	0.902	0.331	0.089	0.507	16
Himachal Pradesh	0.875	0.268	0.524	0.39	0.914	0.892	0	0.178	0.505	17
Punjab	0.777	0.2	1	0.411	0.498	0.496	0.255	0.171	0.476	18
West Bengal	0.601	0.182	0.381	0.665	0.383	0.385	0.402	0.491	0.436	19
Jammu & Kashmir	0.855	0.167	0.567	0.507	0.288	0.392	0.188	0.445	0.426	20
Assam	0.836	0.747	0.415	0.193	0.205	0.154	0.406	0.415	0.421	21
Odisha	0.705	0.172	0.647	0.573	0.017	0.113	0.153	0.171	0.319	22
Uttar Pradesh	0.843	0.109	0.682	0.103	0.024	0.46	0.115	0.057	0.299	23
Manipur	0.109	0.392	0.365	0.573	0.101	0.029	0.115	0.113	0.225	24
Bihar	0.394	0.087	0.492	0	0	0	0.138	0	0.139	25
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.686</b>	<b>0.441</b>	<b>0.624</b>	<b>0.550</b>	<b>0.443</b>	<b>0.461</b>	<b>0.464</b>	<b>0.438</b>	<b>0.513</b>	

**Table 2.13: Details of States Falls Above and Below the National Average on Selected ICDS Infrastructure Indicators**

ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)	Average	States Above Average	States Below Average
AWCs having Pucca Building (AWC_PB)	0.686	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
AWCs having Own Building Provided by State Govt. (AWC_OB)	0.441	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having Adequate availability of Outdoor Space (AWC_OS)	0.624	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry, Sikkim, West Bengal
AWCs having adequate availability	0.550	Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka,	Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,

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of Indoor Space (AWC_IS)		Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Bihar ,Chandigarh , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra , Puducherry, Punjab , Uttar Pradesh
AWCs having Drinking Water Facilities (AWC_DWF)	0.443	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh ,Goa , Gujarat ,Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra , Puducherry, Punjab ,Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar ,Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having usable Toilet Facility (AWC_TF)	0.461	Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa ,Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Nagaland, Punjab ,Sikkim	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar ,Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having Separate Storage Space (AWC_SS)	0.464	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa ,Gujarat , Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar ,Chandigarh , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra ,Manipur, Odisha, Punjab , Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having Adequate Cooking Space (AWC_CS)	0.438	Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa , Gujarat ,Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar , Chandigarh ,Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Manipur, Odisha, Punjab ,Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)	0.513	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa ,Gujarat ,Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra ,Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar , Chandigarh ,Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab ,Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal,

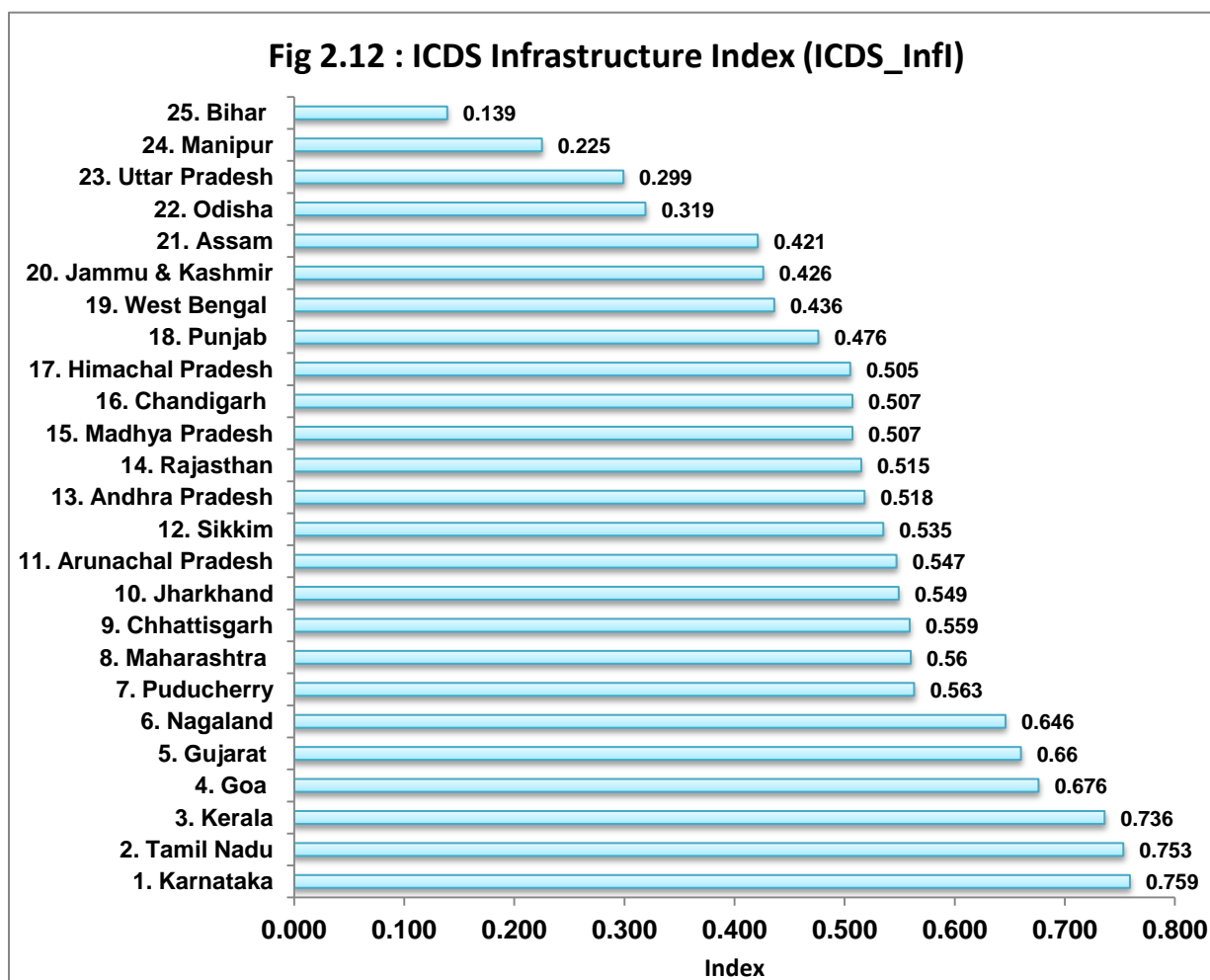
**Table 2.14** presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Infrastructure Index.



**Table: 2.14: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS\_Infl)**

>700( Grade-1)	699-600(Grade-2)	599-500 (Grade-3)	<500(Grade-4)
Karnataka Tamil Nadu Kerala	Goa Gujarat Nagaland	Puducherry Maharashtra Chhattisgarh Jharkhand Arunachal Pradesh Sikkim Andhra Pradesh Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh Chandigarh Himachal Pradesh	Punjab West Bengal Jammu & Kashmir Assam Odisha Uttar Pradesh Manipur Bihar

As revealed from **Table 2.14**, only Three States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala have been ranked in grade 1 so far as availability of proper infrastructure in ICDS is concerned. It is pertinent to mention that MWCD, GOI has the financial provision of construction of AWCs in North East states only. In the UT of Chandigarh, Chandigarh administration has the provision of allotting the building space for AWCs in the residential areas.





# **Personal Profile and Training Status of ICDS Functionaries**

## Personal Profile and Training Status of ICDS Functionaries

Background information relating to variables like educational background, training status etc. has a direct bearing on their efficacy to implement ICDS at the ground level. This chapter attempts to analyse the same.

## Educational Background of AWWs

As per schematic pattern of ICDS, an AWW should preferably be matriculate. Alternatively, the AWW should at least have passed standard VIII. It has been further mentioned in the scheme that, in case even standard VIII passed AWW is also not available, then less educated or even illiterate /semi-literate but intelligent woman may be appointed as AWW. Educational background of AWW receives much significance, especially when she is expected to carry out multidimensional tasks, either directly or indirectly related with ICDS, within stipulated time frame. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 3.1**.

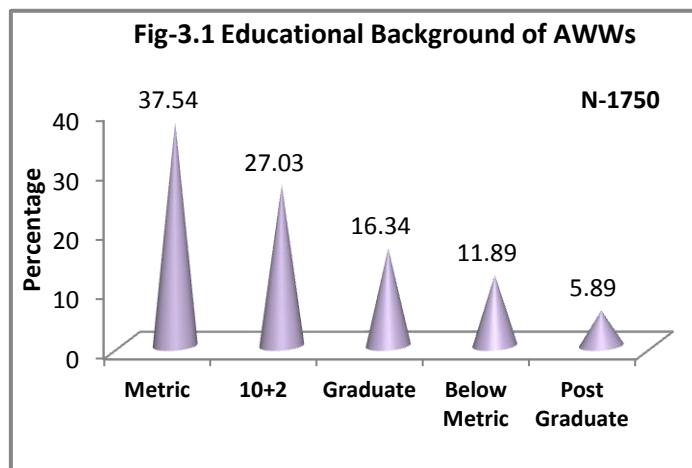
Table 3.1: Educational Background of AWWs\*

States/UTs	No. of AWWs	Below Metric		Metric		10+2		Graduate		Post Graduate	
		AWWs		AWWs		AWWs		AWWs		AWWs	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>											
Himachal Pradesh	20	0	0	10	50	6	30	4	20	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	55	2	3.64	20	36.36	18	32.73	5	9.09	9	16.36
Punjab	45	0	0	10	22.22	21	46.67	9	20	4	8.89
Rajasthan	82	30	36.59	20	24.39	10	12.20	16	19.51	6	7.32
Uttar Pradesh	70	2	2.86	11	15.71	24	34.29	22	31.43	11	15.71
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	150	5	3.33	53	35.33	53	35.33	29	19.33	6	4.00
Jharkhand	132	3	2.27	62	46.97	25	18.94	36	27.27	4	3.03
Odisha	45	1	2.22	14	31.11	10	22.22	20	44.44	0	0
West Bengal	100	9	9	45	45	28	28	16	16	0	0
<b>North East Region</b>											
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	60	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	51	5	9.80	28	54.90	13	25.49	4	7.84	1	1.96
Manipur	10	1	10	8	80	1	10	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	6	3	50	2	33.33	1	16.67	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	47	8	17.02	16	34.04	17	36.17	6	12.77	0	0
<b>Western Region</b>											
Goa	60	8	13.33	45	75	4	6.67	2	3.33	0	0
Gujarat	30	8	26.67	8	26.67	9	30.00	2	6.67	3	10
Maharashtra	207	55	26.57	73	35.27	42	20.29	33	15.94	4	1.93
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Andhra	90	4	4.44	41	45.56	19	21.11	23	25.56	3	3.33



Pradesh											
Karnataka	99	7	7.07	56	56.57	26	26.26	10	10.10	0	0.00
Kerala	50	1	2.00	28	56.00	16	32.00	5	10.00	0	0.00
Tamil Nadu	73	5	6.85	25	34.25	38	52.05	2	2.74	3	4.11
Puducherry	57	4	7.02	20	35.09	20	35.09	4	7.02	9	15.79
<b>Central Region</b>											
Chhattisgarh	70	17	24.29	15	21.43	14	20	13	18.57	9	12.86
Madhya Pradesh	130	27	20.77	13	10.00	34	26.15	17	13.08	29	22.31
<b>UT</b>											
Chandigarh	66	0	0	32	48.48	24	36.36	8	12.12	2	3.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>37.54</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>27.03</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>16.34</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>5.89</b>

\*Note: Total may not come to the hundred per cent because rest of AWWs were illiterate.



It is observed from **Table 3.1** that around one – third of AWWs each were matriculate and 10+2 passed. About 16.34 per cent were Graduate and 5.89 per cent were postgraduate. Only 11.89 per cent were those who were below matriculate. Significant number of AWWs (more than 70%) having below 10+2 level educational background were from the States of Manipur (80%) and Goa (75%). Other States/UTs which have almost half of AWWs educated below secondary level were Himachal Pradesh (50%) and Jharkhand (46.97%).

In the state of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland 60 and 50 per cent AWWs were below metric. Out of all the states only 44.44 per cent and 31.43 per cent in Odisha and Uttar Pradesh, AWWs were graduate. The AWWs having post graduate background were 22.31 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 16.36 per cent in Jammu & Kashmir, 15.79 in Puducherry and 15.71 per cent from UP.

### Appointment Status of ICDS Functionaries

For effective implementation of ICDS programme, the sanctioned number of posts of ICDS functionaries needs to be filled up. Data in respect of filling up of the sanctioned number of posts of AWWs are presented in **Table 3.2**.

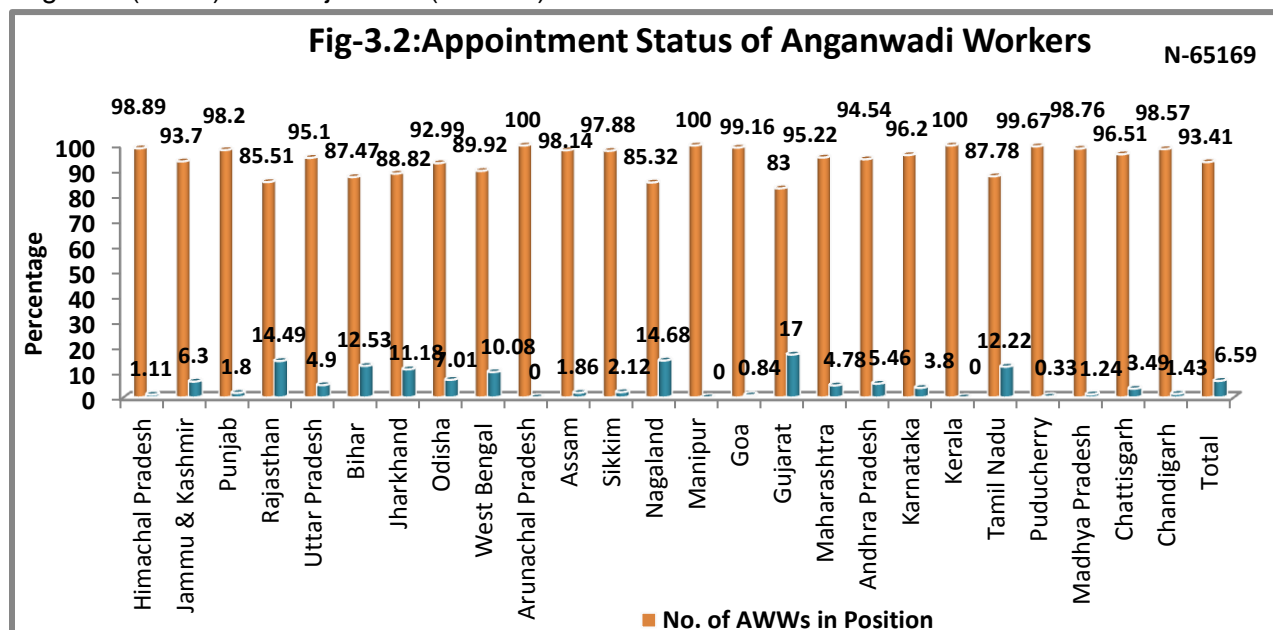
**Table 3.2: Appointment Status of Anganwadi Workers**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Sanctioned No. of AWWs	No. of AWWs in Position		No. of Vacant Posts	
			No.	%	No.	%
<b>Northern Region</b>						
Himachal Pradesh	4	990	979	98.89	11	1.11
Jammu & Kashmir	8	2016	1889	93.70	127	6.30
Punjab	9	1781	1749	98.20	32	1.80
Rajasthan	17	3638	3111	85.51	527	14.49



Uttar Pradesh	14	2632	2503	95.10	129	4.90
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
Bihar	30	4670	4085	87.47	585	12.53
Jharkhand	26	5949	5284	88.82	665	11.18
Odisha	8	1925	1790	92.99	135	7.01
West Bengal	20	5528	4971	89.92	557	10.08
<b>North East Region</b>						
Arunachal Pradesh	1	53	53	100	0	-
Assam	9	2634	2585	98.14	49	1.86
Sikkim	4	377	369	97.88	8	2.12
Nagaland	2	620	529	85.32	91	14.68
Manipur	1	82	82	100	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>						
Goa	12	1430	1418	99.16	12	0.84
Gujarat	6	912	757	83	155	17
Maharashtra	41	6680	6361	95.22	319	4.78
<b>Southern Region</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	18	3716	3513	94.54	203	5.46
Karnataka	20	8158	7848	96.20	310	3.80
Kerala	10	1566	1566	100	0	-
Tamil Nadu	16	1980	1738	87.78	242	12.22
Puducherry	4	605	603	99.67	2	0.33
<b>Central Region</b>						
Madhya Pradesh	26	4832	4772	98.76	60	1.24
Chattisgarh	6	1975	1906	96.51	69	3.49
<b>UT</b>						
Chandigarh	3	420	414	98.57	6	1.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>65169</b>	<b>60875</b>	<b>93.41</b>	<b>4294</b>	<b>6.59</b>

It is evident from **Table 3.2** that 6.59 per cent of AWWs positions were lying vacant. 100 per cent posts of AWWs were filled in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur in north east region and Kerala in southern region. Maximum number of AWWs posts lying vacant were in Nagaland(14.68) and Rajasthan (14.49%).



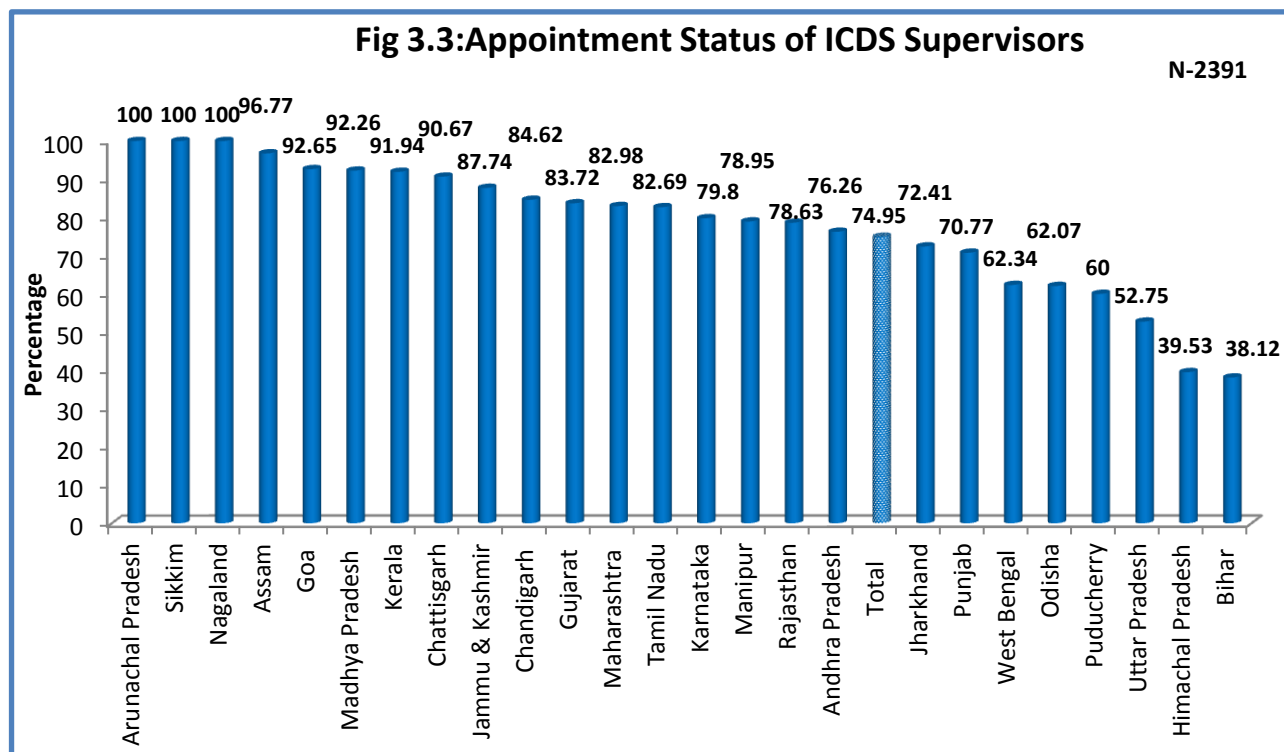
Data in respect of filling up of the sanctioned number of posts of ICDS Supervisors are presented in **Table 3.3**.

**Table 3.3: Appointment Status of ICDS Supervisors**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Sanctioned No. of Supervisors	No. of in Supervisors Position		No. of Vacant Posts	
			No.	%	No.	%
<b>Northern Region</b>						
Himachal Pradesh	4	43	17	39.53	26	60.47
Jammu & Kashmir	8	106	93	87.74	13	12.26
Punjab	9	65	46	70.77	19	29.23
Rajasthan	17	131	103	78.63	28	21.37
Uttar Pradesh	14	91	48	52.75	43	47.25
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
Bihar	30	181	69	38.12	112	61.88
Jharkhand	26	145	105	72.41	40	27.59
Odisha	8	58	36	62.07	22	37.93
West Bengal	20	239	149	62.34	90	37.66
<b>North East Region</b>						
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	4	100	0	-
Assam	9	62	60	96.77	2	3.23
Sikkim	4	15	15	100	0	0.00
Manipur	2	19	15	78.95	4	21.05
Nagaland	1	3	3	100	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>						
Goa	12	68	63	92.65	5	7.35
Gujarat	6	43	36	83.72	7	16.28
Maharashtra	41	282	234	82.98	48	17.02
<b>Southern Region</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	18	139	106	76.26	33	23.74
Karnataka	20	302	241	79.80	61	20.20
Kerala	10	62	57	91.94	5	8.06
Tamil Nadu	16	52	43	82.69	9	17.31
Puducherry	4	25	15	60	10	40
<b>Central Region</b>						
Madhya Pradesh	26	168	155	92.26	13	7.74
Chhattisgarh	6	75	68	90.67	7	9.33
<b>UT</b>						
Chandigarh	3	13	11	84.62	2	15.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2391</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>74.95</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>25.05</b>

It is evident from **Table 3.3** that one fourth (25.05%) of Supervisors posts were lying vacant across the country. Many posts of ICDS Supervisors were lying vacant in the States of Himachal Pradesh (60.47%) and Uttar Pradesh (47.25%) in north region, Bihar (61.88%) in Eastern region, Puducherry (40%) in southern region. Only in North East region 100 per cent post are filled in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim.





### Local Area Belongingness of AWWs

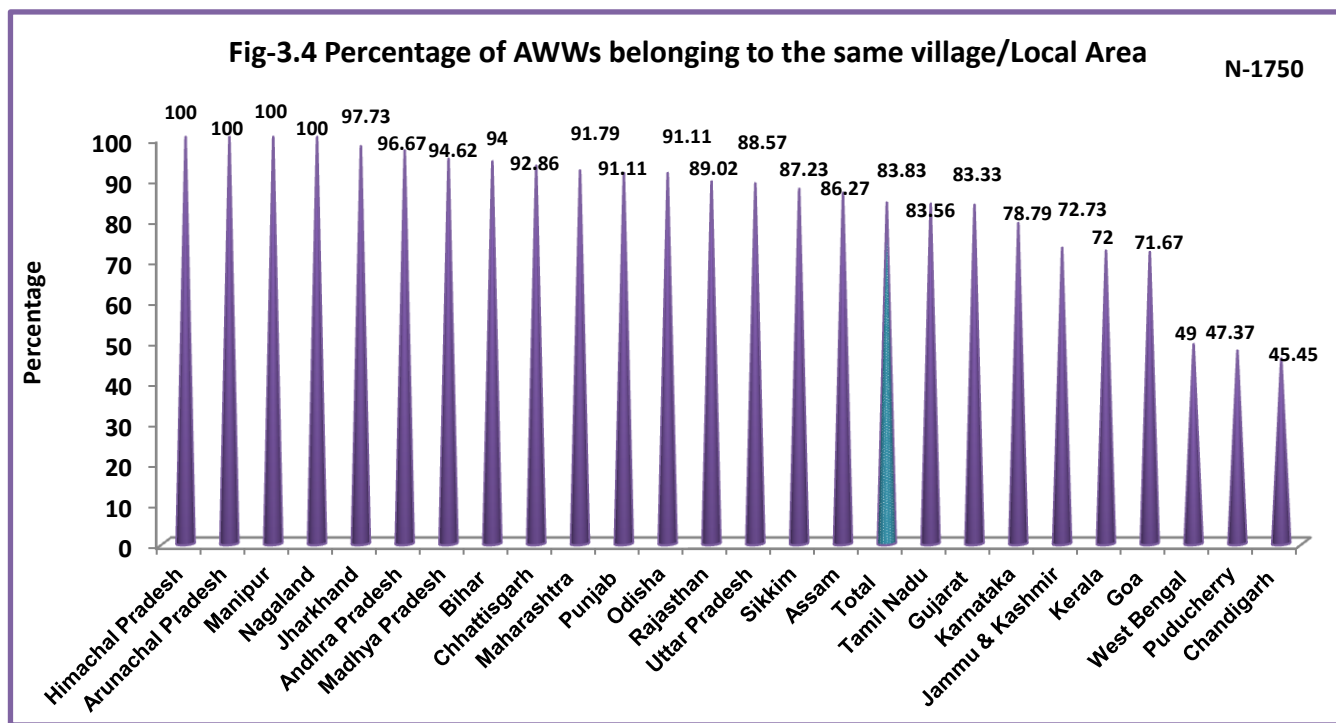
While detailing out various essentialities to become AWW, it has been mentioned in the ICDS scheme that AWW has to be selected from within the village local community so that she should not only be familiar with the social norms prevailing in the area but can also devote much of her time at the AWC without carrying anxiety of travelling. Data pertaining to this regard are presented in **Table 3.4**.

**Table 3.4: Number of AWWs belonging to the same village/Local Area**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWWs	No. of AWWs belonging to the same village/Local Area	
		No. of AWCs	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	20	100
Jammu & Kashmir	55	40	72.73
Punjab	45	41	91.11
Rajasthan	82	73	89.02
Uttar Pradesh	70	62	88.57
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	141	94.00
Jharkhand	132	129	97.73
Odisha	45	41	91.11
West Bengal	100	49	49
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	100
Assam	51	44	86.27

Manipur	10	10	100
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	47	41	87.23
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	43	71.67
Gujarat	30	25	83.33
Maharashtra	207	190	91.79
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	87	96.67
Karnataka	99	78	78.79
Kerala	50	36	72
Tamil Nadu	73	61	83.56
Puducherry	57	27	47.37
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	65	92.86
Madhya Pradesh	130	123	94.62
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	30	45.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1467</b>	<b>83.83</b>

It is evident from **Table 3.4** that 83.83 per cent of AWWs belong to the same area/locality where they were operating AWC, only around 16 per cent of AWWs do not belong to Local Area. All the AWWs from the States of Himachal Pradesh in northern region, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland in north east region belong to Local Area. The States where 50 per cent or less of AWWs belongs to local area include West Bengal (49%), Puducherry (47.37%) and UT of Chandigarh (45.45%).



**Training of ICDS Functionaries**



Under Comprehensive Training Strategy of ICDS, all categories of ICDS functionaries (CDPOs, ACDPOs, Supervisors and AWWs) are required to undergo Job Training Course (JTC) with the broad objectives to make them understand their role in implementation of the scheme and to enable them to develop appropriate skills necessary for implementation of various activities and services planned under the scheme. Training of ICDS functionaries aims at strengthening their capabilities not only to organise the ICDS activities effectively

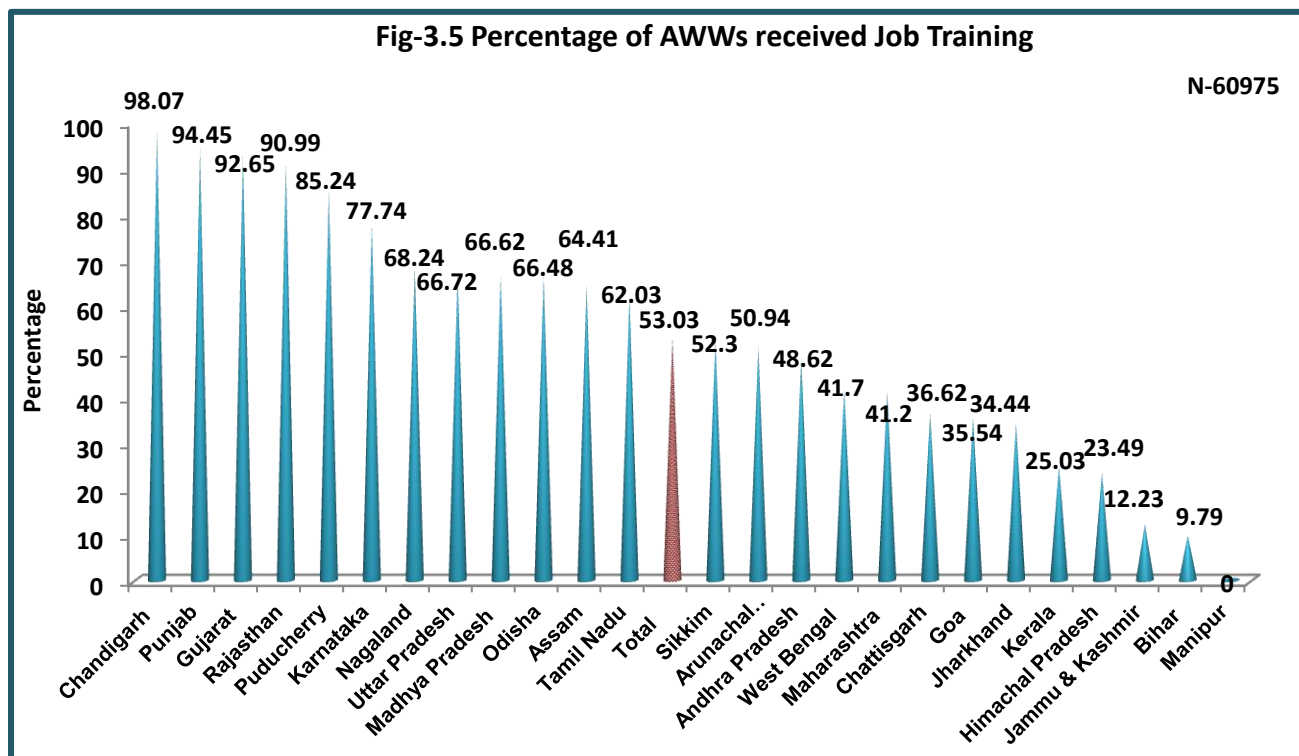
but also to understand the expectations of beneficiaries and to work with community towards improved child care and behavioural practices. Adequate provisions have been made in ICDS for training of grass root functionaries. Besides job training, each ICDS functionary is also required to undergo refresher training once in two years – so as to enhance and sharpen their capacities by imparting new knowledge and skills to improve their efficiency for realizing the ICDS objectives and goals. The broad objectives of the refresher course includes sharing of experiences in implementing ICDS Programme; making the ICDS functionaries aware about recent developments and guidelines in ICDS and to update their knowledge in various core areas of early childhood care and education. Data with regard to training status of ICDS functionaries are presented in **Table 3.5** to **Table 3.9**

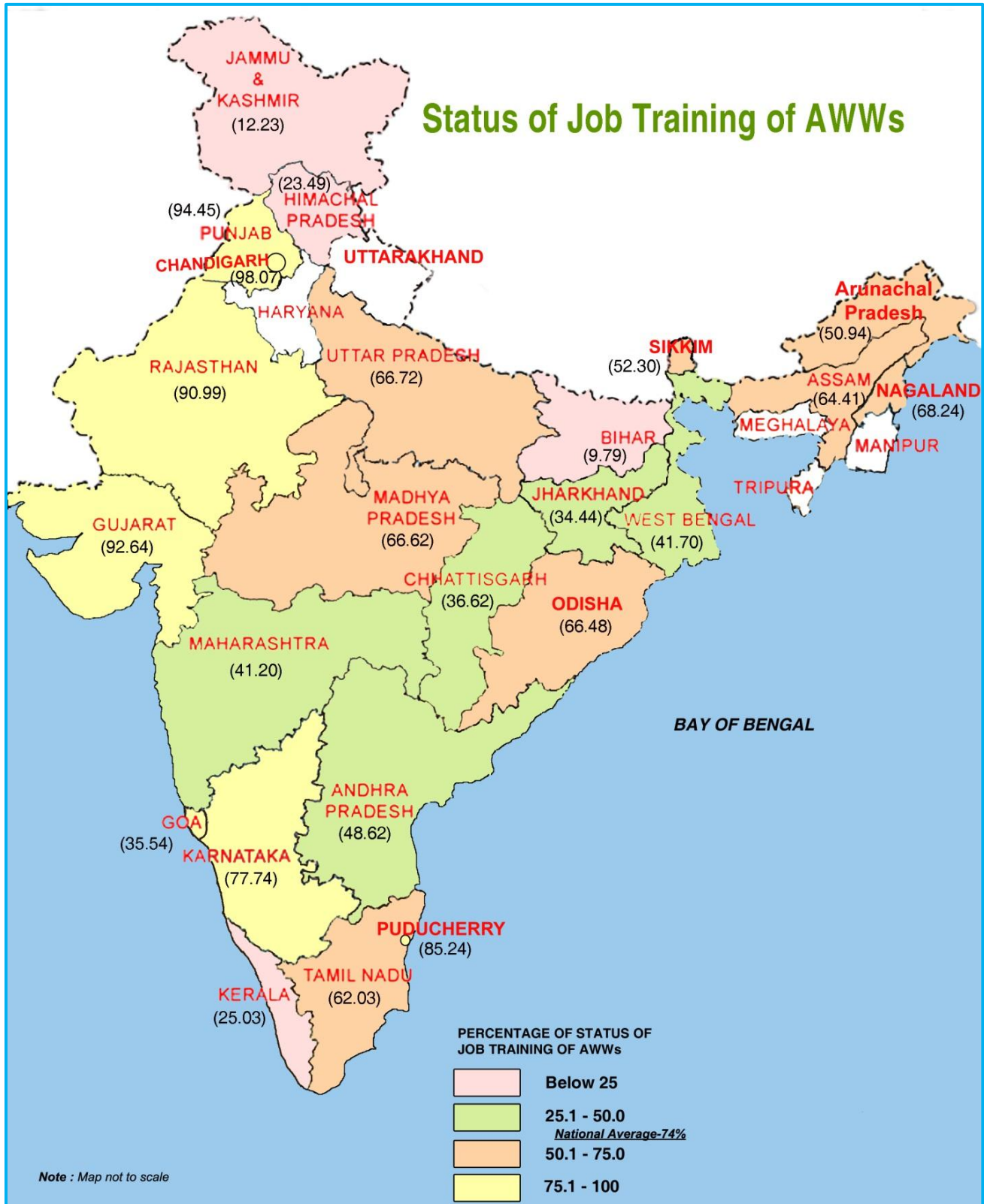
**Table 3.5: Number of AWWs received Job Training**

State/UT	Total No. of ICDS Projects	NO of AWWs in Position	No. of AWWs received Job Training	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	4	979	230	23.49
Jammu & Kashmir	8	1889	231	12.23
Punjab	9	1749	1652	94.45
Rajasthan	17	3084	2806	90.99
Uttar Pradesh	14	2503	1670	66.72
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	30	4085	400	9.79
Jharkhand	26	5284	1820	34.44
Odisha	8	1790	1190	66.48
West Bengal	20	4971	2073	41.70
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1	53	27	50.94
Assam	9	2585	1665	64.41
Nagaland	2	529	361	68.24
Manipur	1	82	0	-
Sikkim	4	369	193	52.30
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	12	1418	504	35.54
Gujarat	6	884	819	92.65

Maharashtra	41	6361	2621	41.20
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	18	3513	1708	48.62
Karnataka	20	7848	6101	77.74
Kerala	10	1566	392	25.03
Tamil Nadu	16	1738	1078	62.03
Puducherry	4	603	514	85.24
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chattisgarh	6	1906	698	36.62
Madhya Pradesh	26	4772	3179	66.62
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	3	414	406	98.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>60975</b>	<b>32338</b>	<b>53.03</b>

It is evident from **Table3.5** that 53.03 per cent of AWWs had received job training. State-specific data shows that maximum number of AWWs in UT of Chandigarh (98.07%) had received JTC. Other states where more than 90 per cent of AWWs had received JTC were Punjab(94.45%), Rajasthan (90.99%) and Gujarat (92.65%).Significantly, all States were having backlog of JTC, however, the backlog was reported more than 60 per cent in the states of Bihar (90.21%), Jammu & Kashmir (87.77%), Himachal Pradesh (76.5%), Kerala (74.97%), Jharkhand (65.56%), Goa (63.38%) and Chhattisgarh (63.38).Not a single AWW have received Job training in the State of Manipur.





Map 3.1

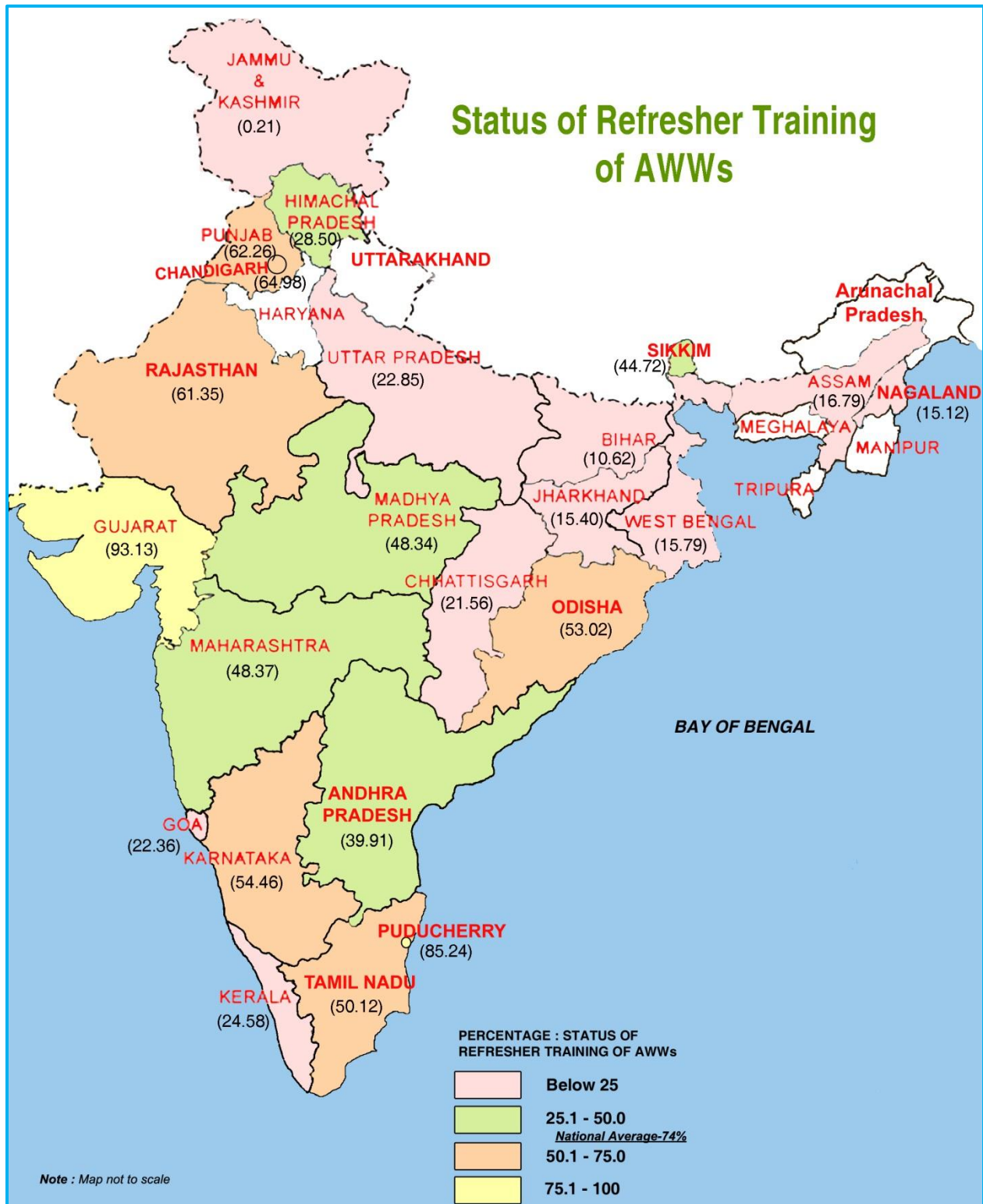


The data on AWWs received refresher training is depicted in **Table 3.6**

**Table 3.6: Number of AWWs received Refresher Training**

State/UT	Total No. of ICDS Projects	NO of AWWs in Position	No. of AWWs received Refresher Training	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	4	979	279	28.50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	1889	4	0.21
Punjab	9	1749	1089	62.26
Rajasthan	17	3084	1892	61.35
Uttar Pradesh	14	2503	572	22.85
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	30	4085	434	10.62
Jharkhand	26	5284	814	15.40
Odisha	8	1790	949	53.02
West Bengal	20	4971	785	15.79
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1	53	0	-
Assam	9	2585	434	16.79
Sikkim	4	369	165	44.72
Nagaland	2	529	80	15.12
Manipur	1	82	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	12	1418	317	22.36
Gujarat	6	757	705	93.13
Maharashtra	41	6361	3077	48.37
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	18	3513	1402	39.91
Karnataka	20	7848	4274	54.46
Kerala	10	1566	385	24.58
Tamil Nadu	16	1738	871	50.12
Puducherry	4	603	514	85.24
<b>Central Region</b>				
Madhya Pradesh	26	4772	2307	48.34
Chhattisgarh	6	1906	411	21.56
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	3	414	269	64.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>60848</b>	<b>22029</b>	<b>36.20</b>

It is evident from **Table3.6** that only 36.20 per cent of AWWs had received refresher training. State-specific data shows that the states where more than 80per cent of AWWs had received refresher training were Gujarat (93.13%) and Puducherry (85.24%). AWWs had not received Refresher Training in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur. The states where less than 20 per cent of AWWs had received refresher training were Assam (16.79%), West Bengal (15.79%), Jharkhand (15.40%), Nagaland (15.12%), Bihar (10.62%) and Jammu & Kashmir (0.21).



Map 3.2

The data on supervisors receiving job and refresher training is depicted below in **Table 3.7**

**Table 3.7: Number of Supervisors received Job and Refresher Training**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	No. of Supervisors in Position	No. of Supervisors Job Training Received		No. of Supervisors Received Refresher Training	
			No.	%	No.	%
<b>Northern Region</b>						
Himachal Pradesh	4	17	8	47.06	2	11.76
Jammu & Kashmir	8	93	41	44.09	3	3.23
Punjab	9	46	44	95.65	37	80.43
Rajasthan	17	103	81	78.64	46	44.66
Uttar Pradesh	14	48	36	75	39	81.25
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
Bihar	30	69	8	11.59	4	5.80
Jharkhand	26	105	32	30.48	19	18.10
Odisha	8	36	24	66.67	18	50
West Bengal	20	149	71	47.65	67	44.97
<b>North East Region</b>						
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	4	100	4	100
Assam	9	60	56	93.33	7	11.67
Sikkim	4	15	6	40	3	20
Manipur	2	15	5	33.33	5	33.33
Nagaland	1	3	2	66.67	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>						
Goa	12	63	13	20.63	10	15.87
Gujarat	6	36	31	86.11	29	80.56
Maharashtra	41	234	112	47.86	145	61.97
<b>Southern Region</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	18	106	38	35.85	65	61.32
Karnataka	20	241	201	83.40	179	74.27
Kerala	10	57	9	15.79	23	40.35
Tamil Nadu	16	43	28	65.12	28	65.12
Puducherry	4	15	11	73.33	12	80
<b>Central Region</b>						
Chhattisgarh	26	68	31	45.59	32	47.06
Madhya Pradesh	6	155	128	82.58	118	76.13
<b>UT</b>						
Chandigarh	3	11	10	90.91	10	90.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>1792</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>57.47</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>50.50</b>

It is evident from **Table3.7** that 57.47 per cent of ICDS Supervisors had received job training and 50.50 per cent received refresher training. State-specific data shows that all ICDS supervisors (100%) in the state of Arunachal Pradesh received both job training and refresher training. In the States where majority of ICDS supervisors (more than 80 %) had received job training include UT of Chandigarh (90.19%), Punjab (95.65%), Assam (93.33%), Gujarat (86.11); Karnataka (83.40%) and Madhya Pradesh (82.58%).Maximum backlog in the Job Training of the Supervisors were in the states of Bihar (88.41%), and Kerala (84.2%). In the states where majority of ICDS supervisors (more than 80 %) had received Refresher training were from UT of Chandigarh (90.91%), Uttar Pradesh (81.25%), Gujarat (80.56%), Punjab



(80.43%) and Puducherry (80%). Maximum Backlog in the Refresher Training of the Supervisors was in the states of Jammu & Kashmir (96.77), Bihar (94.2%), Assam (88.33%), Himachal Pradesh (88.24%), Goa (84.13%), Jharkhand (91.9%) and Sikkim (80%).

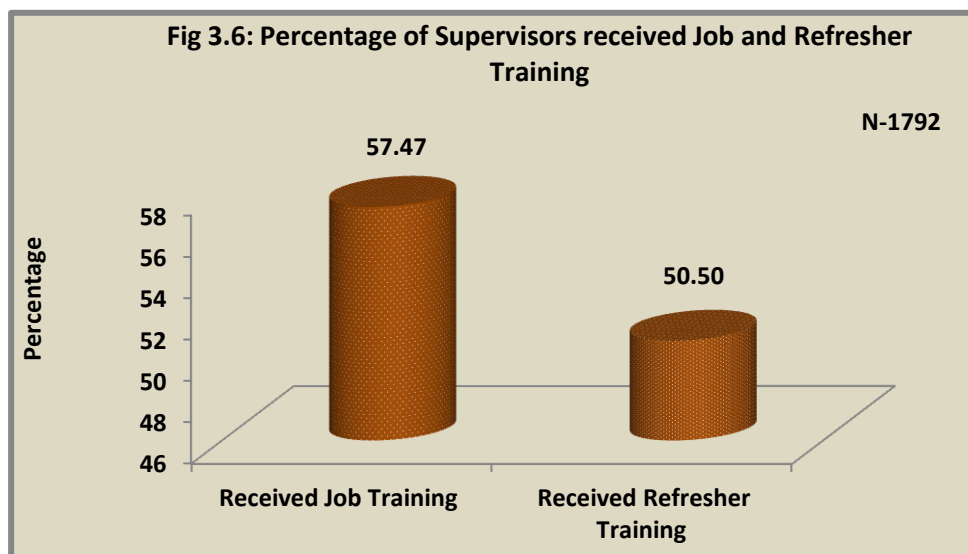


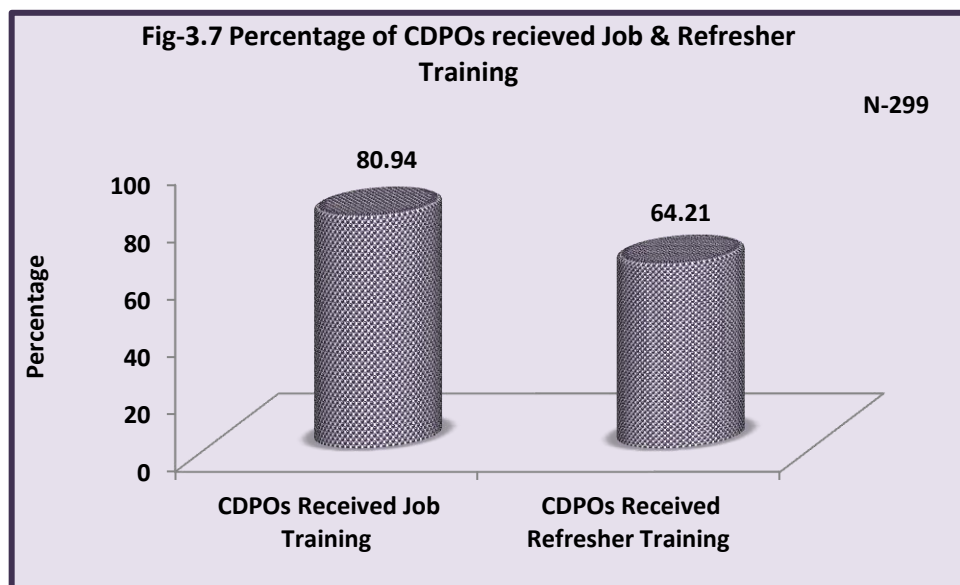
Table 3.8 depicts job training and refresher training received by CDPOs

**Table 3.8: Number of CDPOs received Job and Refresher Training**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Total No. of CDPOs in Position	No. of CDPOs Received Job Training		No. of CDPOs Received Refresher Training	
			N	%	N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>						
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	100	2	100
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	5	62.5	5	62.5
Punjab	9	9	8	88.89	6	66.67
Rajasthan	17	14	11	78.57	3	21.43
Uttar Pradesh	14	14	13	92.86	8	57.14
<b>Eastern Region</b>						
Bihar	30	29	22	75.86	14	48.28
Jharkhand	26	26	23	88.46	20	76.92
Odisha	8	8	8	100	8	100
West Bengal	20	18	17	94.44	9	50
<b>North East Region</b>						
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	100	1	100
Assam	9	8	6	75	4	50
Manipur	2	2	1	50	2	100
Nagaland	1	1	1	100	0	-
Sikkim	4	4	4	100	4	100
<b>Western Region</b>						
Goa	12	10	9	90	6	60
Gujarat	6	6	5	83.33	2	33.33
Maharashtra	41	39	21	53.85	20	51.28

Southern Region						
Andhra Pradesh	18	17	15	88.24	17	100
Karnataka	20	18	18	100	16	88.89
Kerala	10	10	6	60	4	40
Tamil Nadu	16	16	11	68.75	9	56.25
Puducherry	4	4	4	100	4	100
Central Region						
Chhattisgarh	6	6	4	66.67	5	83.33
Madhya Pradesh	26	26	24	92.31	20	76.92
UT						
Chandigarh	3	3	3	100	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>80.94</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>64.21</b>

It is evident from **Table 3.8** that 80.94 per cent of CDPOs had received job training and 64.21 per cent had received refresher training. The data from the states shows that all CDPOs in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Puducherry and Chandigarh received both Job Training as well as refresher training. Other than this in the states of Nagaland and Karnataka all the CDPOs had received job training and in the states of Assam and Andhra Pradesh all CDPOs received refresher training. Maximum Backlog in the Job Training of the CDPOs was in the State of Manipur (50%) and Maharashtra (46.15%). And in the case of refresher training the State of Rajasthan (78.57), Gujarat (66.67%), Kerala (60%), Bihar (51.72%), Assam (50%) suffers backlog.



**Mode of Recruitment**

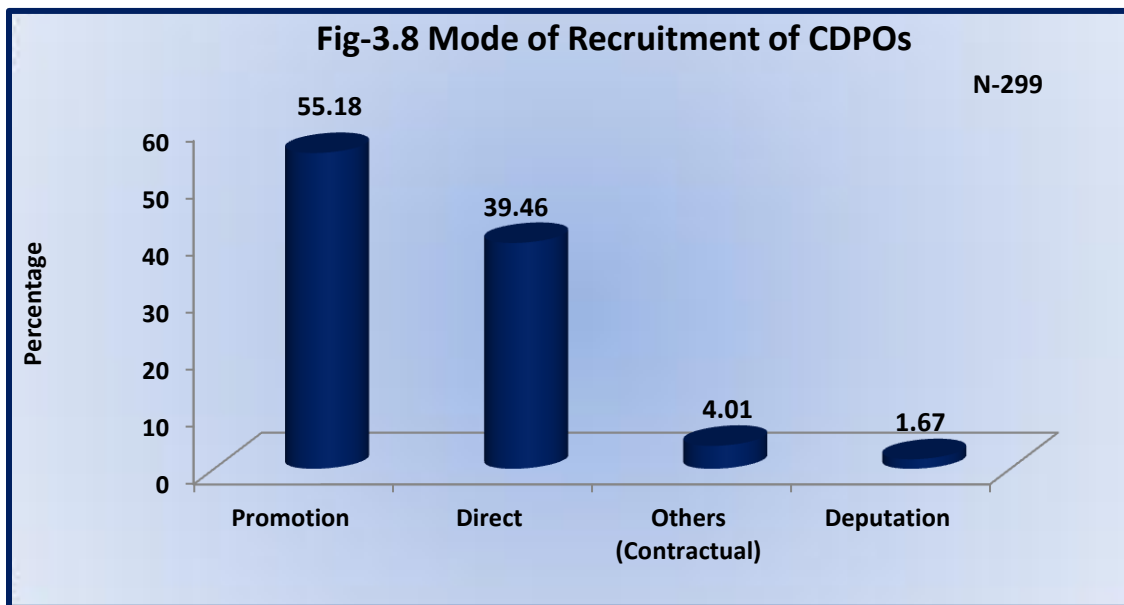
**Table 3.9: Mode of Recruitment**

Multiple responses

States/UTs	No. of CDPOs (in Position)	Direct		Promotion		Deputation		Others (Contractual)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Northern Region</b>									
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	-	2	100	0	-	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	8	2	25	6	75	0	-	0	-
Punjab	9	2	22.22	7	77.78	0	-	0	-
Rajasthan	14	7	50	5	35.71	2	14.29	2	14.29
Uttar Pradesh	14	1	7.14	12	85.71	0	-	1	7.14
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
Bihar	29	22	75.86	7	24.14	0	-	0	-
Jharkhand	26	22	84.62	0	-	0	-	2	7.69
Odisha	8	0	-	6	75	0	-	0	-
West Bengal	18	14	77.78	3	16.67	0	-	3	16.67
<b>North East Region</b>									
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100	0	-	0	-	0	-
Assam	8	5	62.50	3	37.50	0	-	0	-
Manipur	2	0	-	2	100	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	1	0	-	1	100	0	-	0	-
Sikkim	4	0	-	4	100	0	-	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>									
Goa	10	5	50	6	60	0	-	0	-
Gujarat	6	1	16.67	5	83.33	0	-	0	-
Maharashtra	39	5	12.82	33	84.62	2	5.13	1	2.56
<b>Southern Region</b>									
Andhra Pradesh	17	3	17.65	13	76.47	0	-	2	11.76
Karnataka	18	13	72.22	6	33.33	1	5.56	0	-
Kerala	10	2	20	8	80	0	-	0	-
Tamil Nadu	16	1	6.25	12	75	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	4	1	25	3	75	0	-	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>									
Chattisgarh	6	2	33.33	4	66.67	0	-	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	26	9	34.62	14	53.85	0	-	1	3.85
<b>UT</b>									
Chandigarh	3	0	-	3	100	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>39.46</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>55.18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4.01</b>

**Table 3.9** depicts that majority of the CDPOs (55.18%) had been promoted from the post of ICDS Supervisors and ACDPOs. Though on one side all CDPOs in the State of Arunachal Pradesh has been recruited by direct recruitment mode, on the other hand all CDPOs in the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Manipur, Nagaland and Chandigarh have been promoted from the post of ICDS Supervisors. The deputation and other mode on contract were quite negligible. It is only 1.65 and 3.30 per cent respectively but in the state of Rajasthan 40 per cent CDPOs were on Deputation.





**ICDS Personal Profile Index**

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Personal Profile Index is given in Table 3.10.

**Table: 3.10: ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS\_PPI)**

States/UTs	% of AWW Educated till Metric and above (%AWW_Edn)	% of AWW Belonging to Local Area (%AWW_IP)	% of Filled-in Position of AWWs (%AWW_IP)	% of Filled-in Position of Supervisors (%Sup_IP)	ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)	Rank
Sikkim	0.601	0.766	1	1	0.842	1
Chhattisgarh	0.632	0.869	0.927	0.875	0.826	2
Madhya Pradesh	0.756	0.901	0.795	0.849	0.825	3
Punjab	0.928	0.837	0.894	0.528	0.797	4
Assam	0.433	0.748	0.891	0.948	0.755	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	1	0.75	6
Manipur	0.123	1	0.875	1	0.75	7
Kerala	0.516	0.487	1	0.87	0.718	8
Andhra Pradesh	0.614	0.939	0.679	0.616	0.712	9
Maharashtra	0.469	0.849	0.719	0.725	0.691	10
Uttar Pradesh	1	0.79	0.712	0.236	0.685	11
Jammu & Kashmir	0.714	0.5	0.629	0.802	0.661	12
Odisha	0.819	0.837	0.588	0.387	0.658	13
Himachal Pradesh	0.614	1	0.935	0.023	0.643	14
Karnataka	0.447	0.611	0.776	0.674	0.627	15
Jharkhand	0.605	0.958	0.342	0.554	0.615	16

Goa	0.123	0.481	0.951	0.881	0.609	17
Tamil Nadu	0.723	0.699	0.281	0.72	0.606	18
Chandigarh	0.633	0	0.916	0.751	0.575	19
Rajasthan	0.479	0.799	0.148	0.655	0.52	20
Puducherry	0.711	0.035	0.981	0.354	0.52	21
Gujarat	0.573	0.694	0	0.737	0.501	22
Nagaland	0.205	1	0.136	0.66	0.5	23
Bihar	0.72	0.89	0.263	0	0.468	24
West Bengal	0.54	0.065	0.407	0.391	0.351	25
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.559</b>	<b>0.710</b>	<b>0.674</b>	<b>0.649</b>	<b>0.648</b>	

**Table: 3.11: States Falling above and below the Average on Select ICDS Personal Profile Indicators**

ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)	Average	States above Average	States below Average
AWW Educated till Metric and above (AWW_Edn)	0.559	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar , Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh , Jammu & Kashmir ,Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh ,Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab ,Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa ,Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra ,Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, West Bengal
AWW Belonging to Local Area (AWW_IP)	0.710	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar ,Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra , Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab , Rajasthan Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh	Chandigarh , Goa , Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir , Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
Filled-in Position of AWWs (AWW_IP)	0.674	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Himachal Pradesh , Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra , Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab , Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh	Bihar , Gujarat , Jammu & Kashmir , Jharkhand, Nagaland, Odisha Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
Filled-in Position of Supervisors (Sup_IP)	0.649	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Gujarat , Jammu & Kashmir , Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra , Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar ,Himachal Pradesh , Jharkhand, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab , Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)	0.648	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir , Kerala, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab , Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh	Bihar , Chandigarh , Goa , Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh , Jharkhand, Karnataka, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu West Bengal



**Table 3.12** presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Personal Profile Index.

**Table 3.12: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS\_PPI)**

>700( Grade-1)	699-600(Grade-2)	599-500 (Grade-3)	<500(Grade-4)
Sikkim Chhattisgarh Madhya Pradesh Punjab Assam Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Kerala Andhra Pradesh	Maharashtra Uttar Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Odisha Himachal Pradesh Karnataka Jharkhand Goa Tamil Nadu	Chandigarh Rajasthan Puducherry Gujarat Nagaland	Bihar West Bengal

Four level grading related to Personal Profile. Majority of the states (Nine states) have been grouped in Grade 1 and Grade 2. These states are in Grade 1 Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala, and Andhra Pradesh. States are in Grade 2 Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka Jharkhand, Goa, and Tamil Nadu. Grade 3 comprises Five States i.e. Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Puducherry, Gujarat, Nagaland and only two states Bihar, West Bengal have been classified in Grade 4.

**ICDS Training Index ( ICDS\_TrgI)**

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Training Index (ICDS\_TrgI) is given in **Table: 3.13**.

**Table 3.13: ICDS Training Index (ICDS\_TrgI)**

State/UT	% of AWWs received Job Training (%AWW_JT)	% of Supervisors received Job Training (%Sup_JT)	% of CDPOs received Job Training (%CDPO_JT)	ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrgI)	Rank
Chandigarh	1	0.897	1	0.966	1
Punjab	0.963	0.951	0.778	0.897	2
Karnataka	0.793	0.812	1	0.868	3
Puducherry	0.869	0.698	1	0.856	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0.519	1	1	0.84	5
Gujarat	0.945	0.843	0.667	0.818	6
Madhya Pradesh	0.679	0.803	0.846	0.776	7
Odisha	0.678	0.623	1	0.767	8
Rajasthan	0.928	0.758	0.571	0.752	9
Uttar Pradesh	0.68	0.717	0.857	0.751	10
Sikkim	0.533	0.623	1	0.719	11
Assam	0.657	0.925	0.5	0.694	12
West Bengal	0.425	0.408	0.889	0.574	13



Himachal Pradesh	0.24	0.401	1	0.547	14
Tamil Nadu	0.633	0.605	0.375	0.538	15
Andhra Pradesh	0.496	0.274	0.765	0.512	16
Jharkhand	0.351	0.214	0.769	0.445	17
Goa	0.362	0.102	0.8	0.421	18
Manipur	0	0.246	1	0.415	19
Chhattisgarh	0.373	0.385	0.333	0.364	20
Nagaland	0.696	0.321	0	0.339	21
Maharashtra	0.42	0.41	0.077	0.302	22
Jammu & Kashmir	0.125	0.368	0.25	0.248	23
Bihar	0.1	0	0.517	0.206	24
Kerala	0.255	0.048	0.2	0.168	25
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.549</b>	<b>0.537</b>	<b>0.688</b>	<b>0.591</b>	

**Table 3.14: States falling above and below the Average on Selected ICDS Training Profile Indicators**

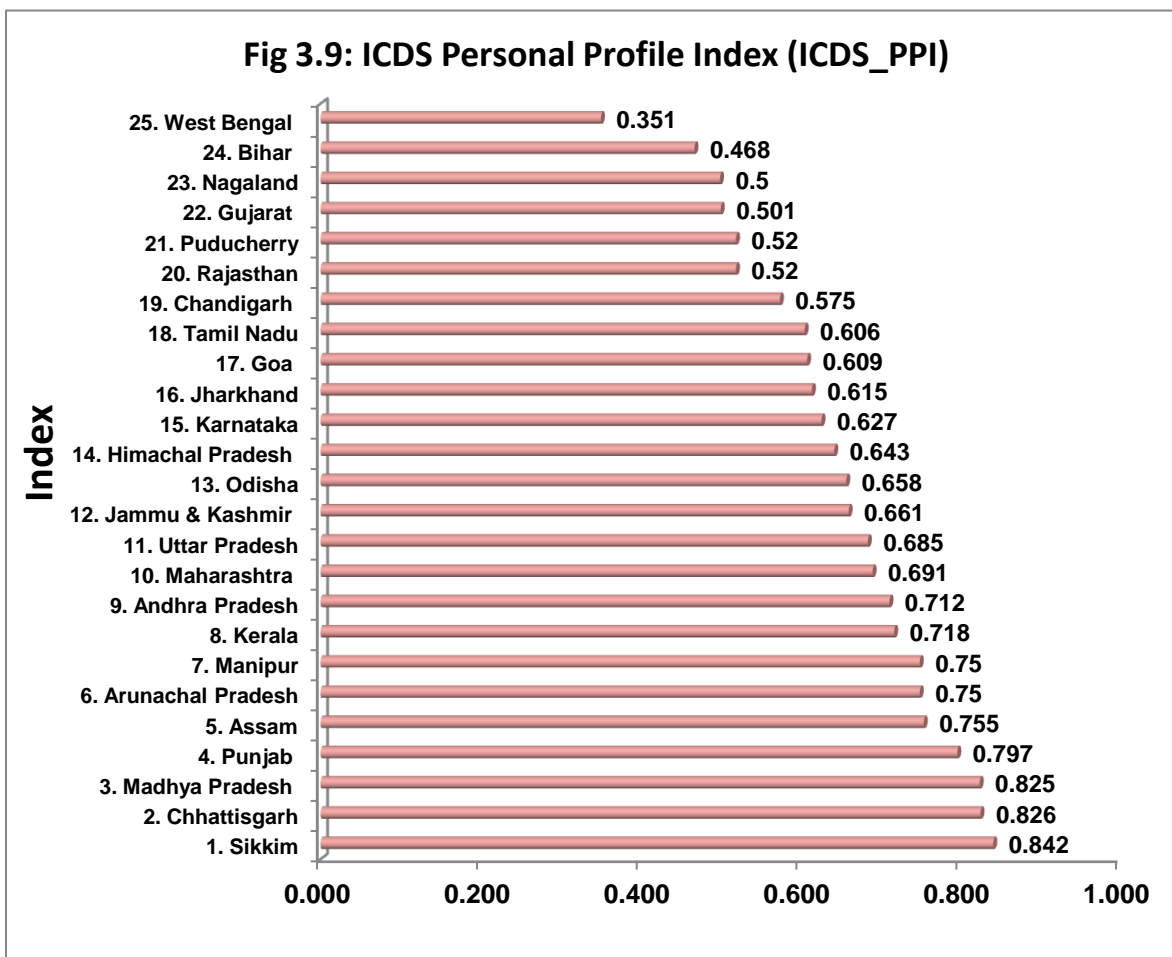
ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)	Average	States Above Average	States Below Average
AWWs received Job Training (AWW_JT)	0.549	Assam, Chandigarh , Gujarat , Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh , Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra , Manipur, Sikkim, West Bengal
Supervisors received Job Training (Sup_JT)	0.537	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Gujarat , Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh , Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra , Manipur, Nagaland, West Bengal
CDPOs received Job Training ( CDPO_JT)	0.688	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh , Goa , Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh , Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	Assam, Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra , Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)	0.591	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Gujarat , Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh , Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal

**Table 3.15** presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Training Index (ICDS\_ Trgl).

**Table: 3.15: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Training Index (ICDS\_TrgI)**

>700( Grade-1)	699-600(Grade-2)	599-500 (Grade-3)	<500(Grade-4)
Chandigarh Punjab Karnataka Puducherry Arunachal Pradesh Gujarat Madhya Pradesh Odisha Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh Sikkim	Assam	West Bengal Himachal Pradesh Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh	Jharkhand Goa Manipur Chhattisgarh Nagaland Maharashtra Jammu & Kashmir Bihar Kerala

Another important indicator of ICDS is the Training Index. 11 states have been grouped in Grade 1. These states/UTs were Chandigarh, Punjab, Karnataka, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim. Grade 2 comprises of only one State i.e. Assam; Grade 3 comprises of only Four States i.e. West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh. Remaining Nine states namely Jharkhand, Goa , Manipur, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Maharashtra , Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar and Kerala have been classified under Grade 4.



# ICDS Service Delivery Status



The present chapter assesses the extent to which the package of services under ICDS is delivered to benefit various target groups.

**Supplementary Nutrition**

Supplementary Nutrition under ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and the Average Daily Intake (ADI). On an average, the efforts are to provide daily nutritional supplements to the extent of 500 calories and 12-15 gm. of protein for children of 6-72 months; 800 calorie and 20-25 gm. of protein to severely undernourished children; and 600 calories and 18-20 gm. of protein to pregnant and nursing mothers. In order to ascertain the status of supplementary nutrition component, the required data from CDPOs and AWWs were collected on aspects like type of Supplementary Nutrition (Ready to Eat, Take Home Ration i.e. THR and Hot Cooked Meal), its quantity, quality and acceptability among beneficiaries, extent of disruption and reasons thereof and problems in distribution of supplementary nutrition, etc.

• **Type of Supplementary Nutrition**



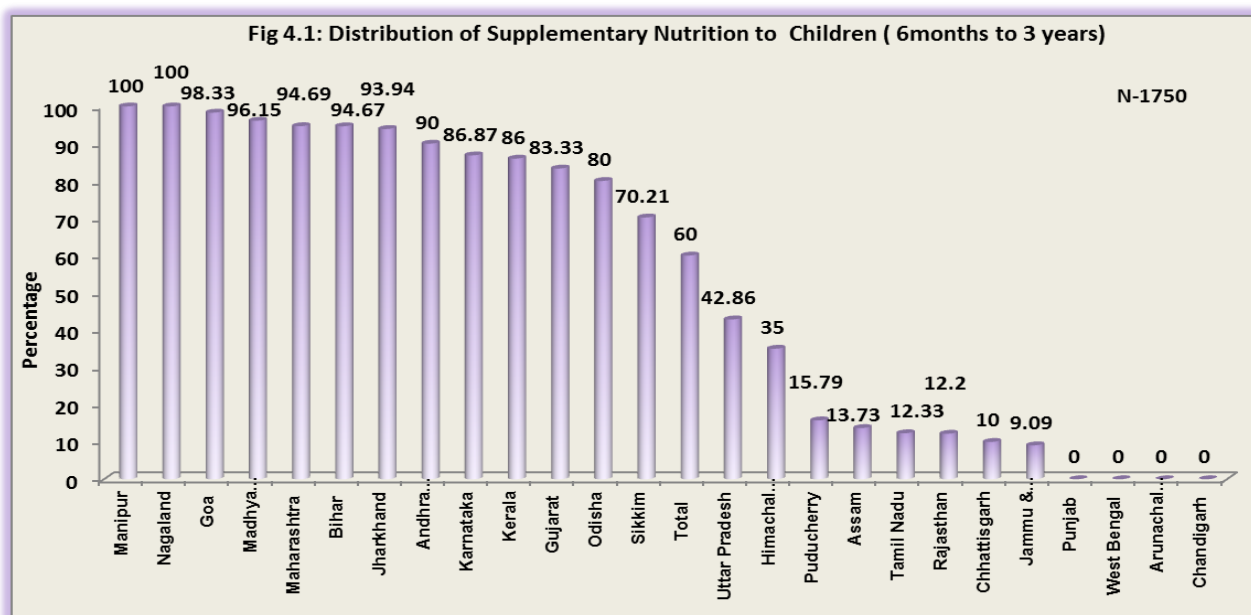
As per MWCD Office Order no 5-9/2005/ND/Tech (Vol-II) dated 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2009, all States/UTs have been requested to serve more than one meal to the children. This includes providing a morning snacks in the form of milk/banana/egg/seasonal fruits/micro nutrient fortified food followed by a Hot Cooked Meal. For children below three years of age, THR has to be provided. **Table 4.1, Table 4.2 and Table 4.3** depict the data in this regards.

**Table 4.1: No. of AWCs Distributing THR to Children 6 Months-3 Years**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	THR	
		N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	7	35
Jammu & Kashmir	55	5	9.09
Punjab	45	0	-
Rajasthan	82	10	12.20
Uttar Pradesh	70	30	42.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	142	94.67
Jharkhand	132	124	93.94
Odisha	45	36	80
West Bengal	100	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>			

Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	7	13.73
Manipur	10	10	100
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	47	33	70.21
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	59	98.33
Gujarat	30	25	83.33
Maharashtra	207	196	94.69
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	81	90
Karnataka	99	86	86.87
Kerala	50	43	86
Tamil Nadu	73	9	12.33
Puducherry	57	9	15.79
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	7	10
Madhya Pradesh	130	125	96.15
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>60</b>

The data as contained in **Table 4.1** depicts that Take Home Ration (THR) to the children of 6 months to three years was distributed in 60 percent of AWCs located across 24 States and UT of the country. Supply of THR in all the AWCs (100%) has been reported in two States namely Manipur and Nagaland. Sizeable number of AWCs (more than 90%) located in the six States namely Goa (98.33%), Madhya Pradesh (96.15%), Bihar (94.67%), Maharashtra (94.69%), Jharkhand (93.94%) and Andhra Pradesh (90%) serves THR to the children aged 6 months to 3 years. Few states where THR distribution was less than 15 per cent were Assam (13.73%), Tamil Nadu (12.33%), Rajasthan (12.20%) and Jammu & Kashmir (9.09 %). Few states where no AWC was distributing THR were Punjab, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh.



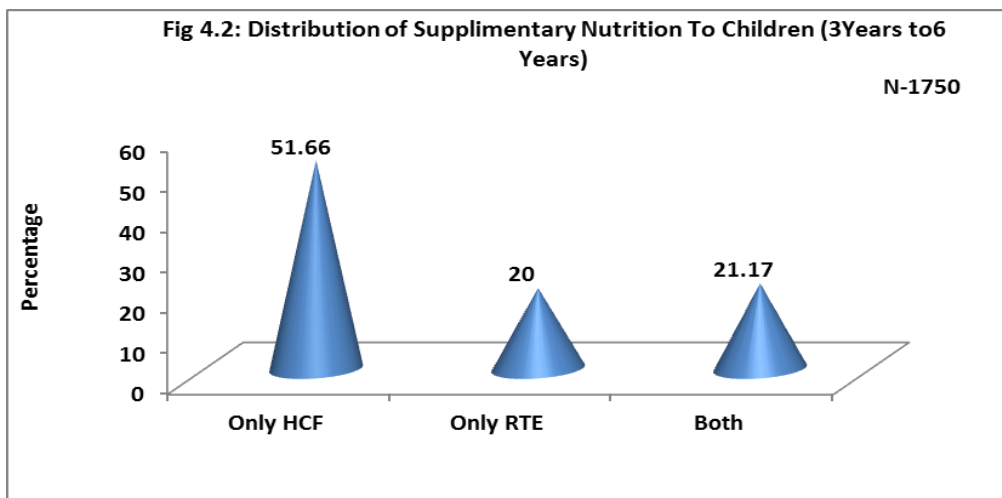
**Table 4.2: AWCs Distributing Different Types of Supplementary Nutrition to Children 3 years-6Years\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Only HCF		Only RTE		Both	
		No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%
<b>Northern Region</b>							
Himachal Pradesh	20	5	25	3	15	12	60
Jammu & Kashmir	55	31	56.36	3	5.45	21	38.18
Punjab	45	0	-	0	-	45	100
Rajasthan	82	30	36.59	21	25.61	31	37.80
Uttar Pradesh	70	18	25.71	1	1.43	51	72.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>							
Bihar	150	113	75.33	6	4	4	2.67
Jharkhand	132	14	10.61	76	57.58	31	23.48
Odisha	45	21	46.67	2	4.44	22	48.89
West Bengal	100	100	100	0	-	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>							
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-	5	100	0	-
Assam	51	27	52.94	1	1.96	20	39.22
Manipur	10	9	90	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	6	6	100	0	-	0	-
Sikkim	47	15	31.91	16	34.04	14	29.79
<b>Western Region</b>							
Goa	60	58	96.67	0	-	0	-
Gujarat	30	16	53.33	4	13.33	10	33.33
Maharashtra	207	87	42.03	75	36.23	43	20.77
<b>Southern Region</b>							
Andhra Pradesh	90	53	58.89	15	16.67	12	13.33
Karnataka	99	21	21.21	63	63.64	9	9.09
Kerala	50	38	76	1	2.00	11	22
Tamil Nadu	73	48	65.75	1	1.37	9	12.33
Puducherry	57	43	75.44	5	8.77	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>							
Chhattisgarh	70	6	8.57	27	38.57	20	28.57
Madhya Pradesh	130	81	62.31	24	18.46	14	10.77
<b>UT</b>							
Chandigarh	66	64	96.97	1	1.52	1	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>51.66</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>21.71</b>

\*Note: Totals may not come to hundred percent because of no responses due to interruption



It is evident from **Table 4.2** that 904 AWCs, that was, 51.66 per cent of the total selected AWCs were distributing HCF and around one-fifth (20%) of AWCs were distributing RTE to children 3 to 6 years of age. Both (HCF+RTE) was given in slightly more than one-fifth (21.71 %) of AWCs. West Bengal and Nagaland all children were receiving only HCF, in the state of Arunachal Pradesh Children were receiving RTE alone. Only in the State of Punjab children were receiving both HCF and RTE.



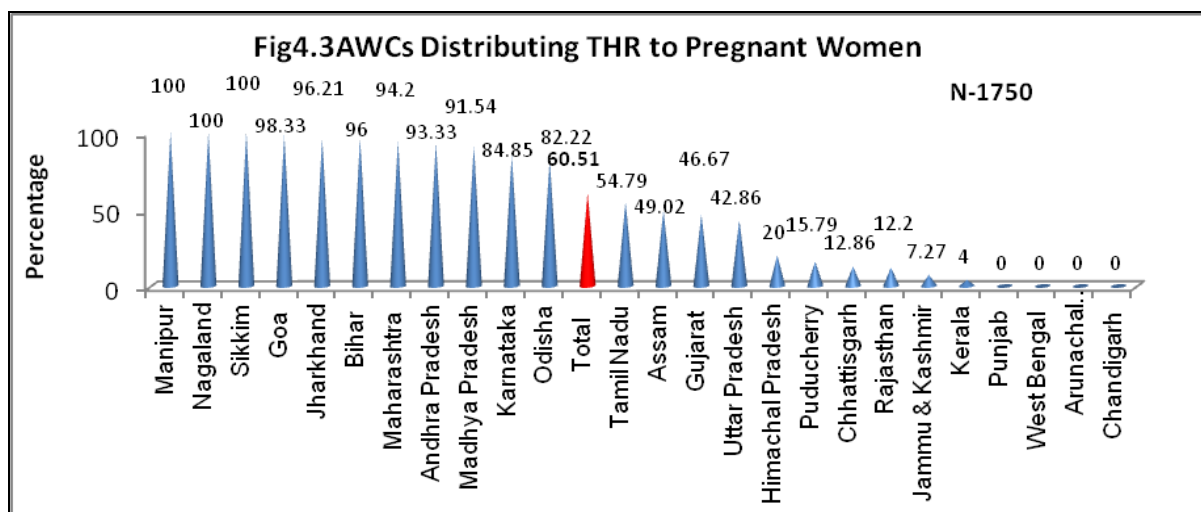
**Table 4.3: AWCs Distributing Different Types of Supplementary Nutrition to Pregnant and Nursing Mothers\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	THR	
		N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	4	20
Jammu & Kashmir	55	4	7.27
Punjab	45	0	-
Rajasthan	82	10	12.2
Uttar Pradesh	70	30	42.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	144	96
Jharkhand	132	127	96.21
Odisha	45	37	82.22
West Bengal	100	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	25	49.02
Manipur	10	10	100
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	47	47	100
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	59	98.33
Gujarat	30	14	46.67
Maharashtra	207	195	94.2
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	84	93.33
Karnataka	99	84	84.85
Kerala	50	2	4
Tamil Nadu	73	40	54.79
Puducherry	57	9	15.79
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	9	12.86
Madhya Pradesh	130	119	91.54



UT			
Chandigarh	66	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>60.51</b>

It is evident from **Table 4.3** that 1059 AWCs that is 60.51 percent of the total selected AWCs were distributing THR to the pregnant and lactating mothers as recommended in the ICDS guidelines issued by MWCD, GOI. All AWCs (100%) located in the States of Manipur, Nagaland and Sikkim were distributing THR to the pregnant and lactating mothers under supplementary nutrition component of ICDS. In the state of Punjab, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh not a single pregnant and lactating mothers were getting THR.



### Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition

The food supplements under ICDS needs to be palatable and acceptable to mothers and children. It has to be nutritious and low cost. Recipes need to be simple and should have minimum number of ingredients. AWWs were asked to give a feedback on the acceptability of food items of supplementary nutrition to the community (**Table 4.4**).

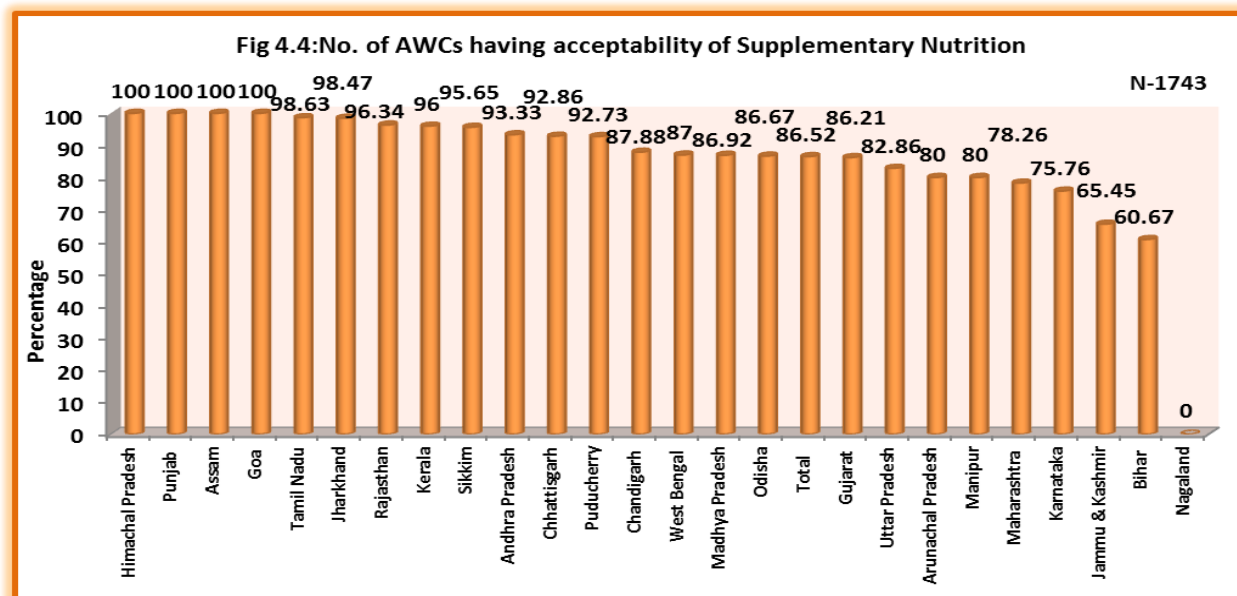
**Table 4.4: AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition by Children and Women\***

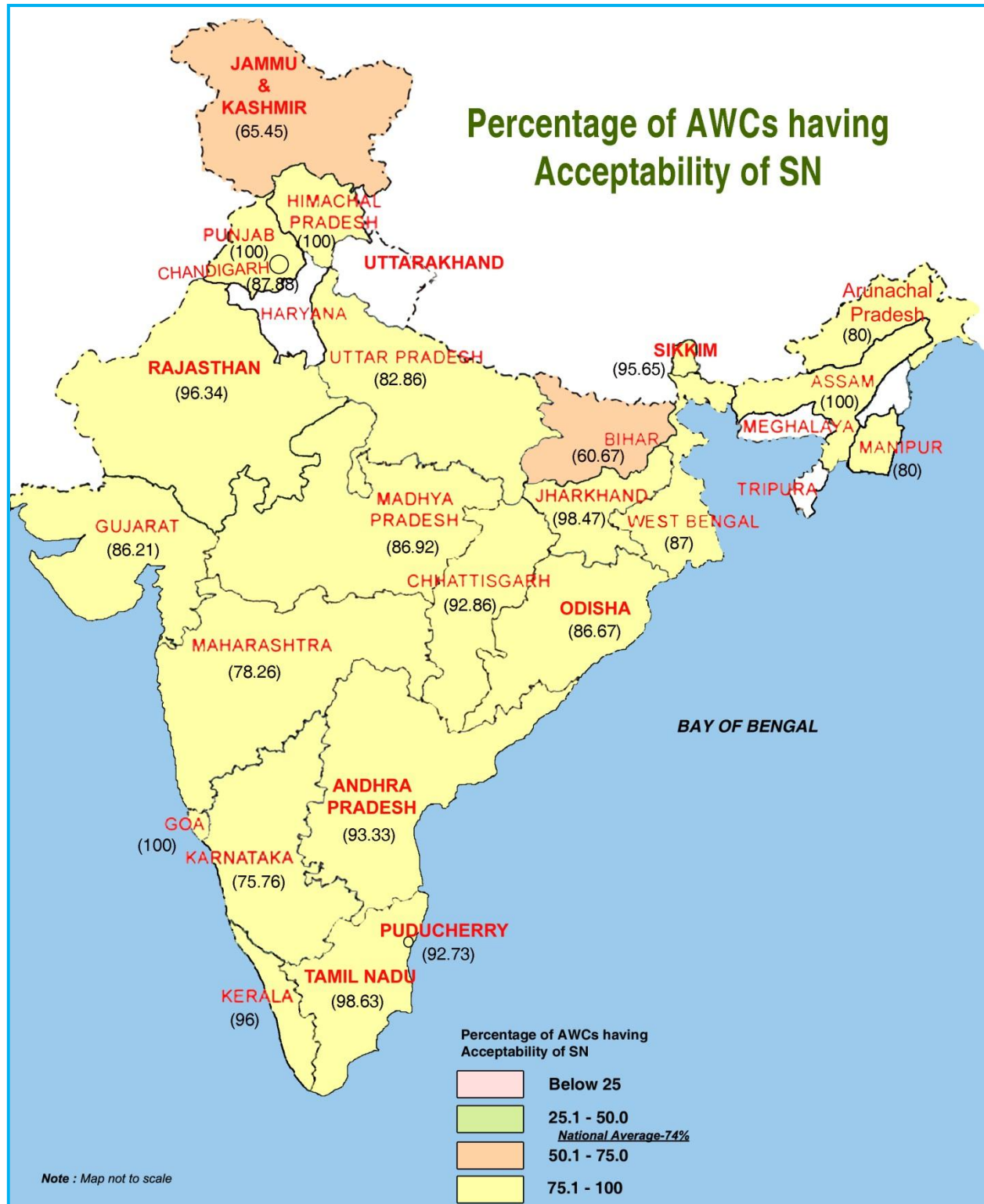
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs having acceptability of SN	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	20	20	100
Jammu & Kashmir	55	55	36	65.45
Punjab	45	45	45	100
Rajasthan	82	82	79	96.34
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	58	82.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	150	91	60.67
Jharkhand	132	131	129	98.47
Odisha	45	45	39	86.67
West Bengal	100	100	87	87



North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	4	80
Assam	51	50	50	100
Manipur	10	10	8	80
Nagaland	6	5	0	-
Sikkim	47	46	44	95.65
Western Region				
Goa	60	60	60	100
Gujarat	30	29	25	86.21
Maharashtra	207	207	162	78.26
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	90	90	84	93.33
Karnataka	99	99	75	75.76
Kerala	50	50	48	96
Tamil Nadu	73	73	72	98.63
Puducherry	57	55	51	92.73
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	70	70	65	92.86
Madhya Pradesh	130	130	113	86.92
UT				
Chandigarh	66	66	58	87.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1743</b>	<b>1503</b>	<b>86.23</b>

As evident from **Table 4.4**, the acceptability of supplementary nutrition by ICDS beneficiaries has been reported from 86.23 percent of the AWCs. The acceptability has been reported in more than 90 percent of AWCs located in the States of Himachal Pradesh (100%), Goa (100%), Punjab (100%), Assam (100%), Tamil Nadu (98.63%), Jharkhand (98.47%), Rajasthan (96.34%), Kerala (96%), Sikkim (95.65%), Andhra Pradesh (93.33%), Puducherry (92.73%) and Chhattisgarh (92.86%). The supplementary nutrition is not at all acceptable in the state of Nagaland.





Map 4.1

**Quality of Supplementary Nutrition**

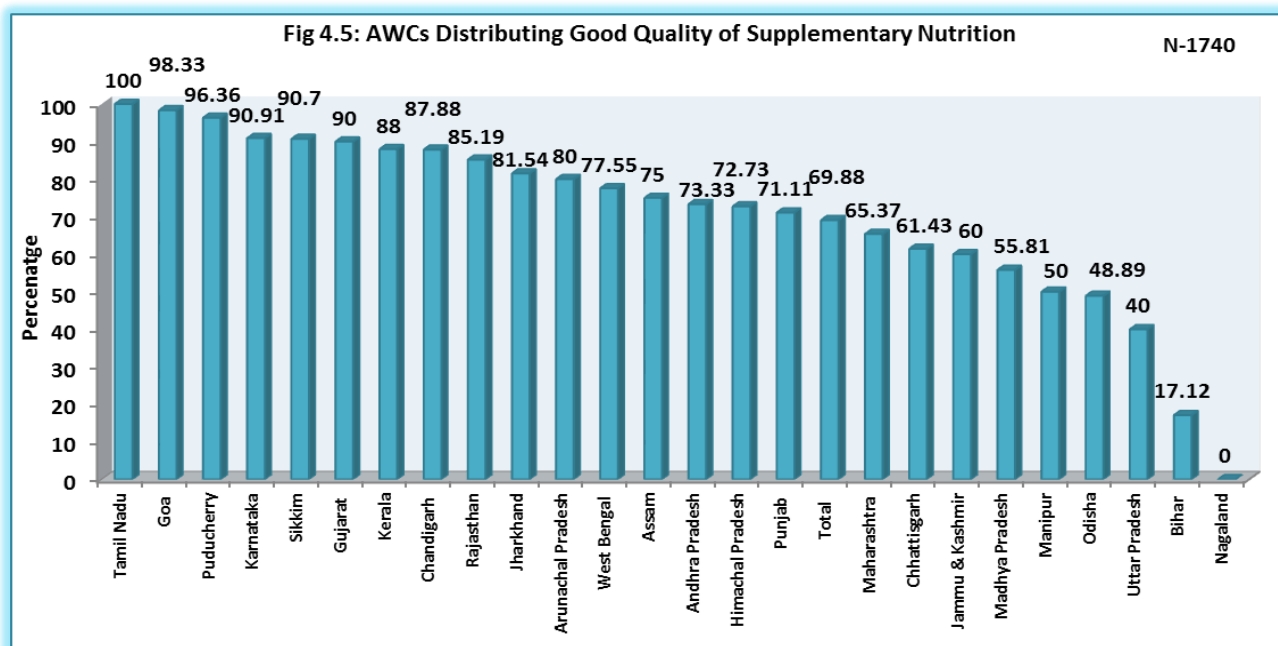
The data concerning observations of CMU consultants on quality of supplementary nutrition being distributed in AWCs are presented in **Table 4.5**.



**Table 4.5: AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs providing good quality of SN	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	11	8	72.73
Jammu & Kashmir	55	55	33	60
Punjab	45	45	32	71.11
Rajasthan	82	81	69	85.19
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	28	40
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	146	25	17.12
Jharkhand	132	130	106	81.54
Odisha	45	45	22	48.89
West Bengal	100	98	76	77.55
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	4	80
Assam	51	48	36	75
Manipur	10	10	5	50
Nagaland	6	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	43	39	90.70
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	60	59	98.33
Gujarat	30	30	27	90
Maharashtra	207	205	134	65.37
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	90	66	73.33
Karnataka	99	99	90	90.91
Kerala	50	50	44	88
Tamil Nadu	73	73	73	100
Puducherry	57	55	53	96.36
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	70	43	61.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	129	72	55.81
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	66	58	87.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>69.88</b>

As evident from **Table 4.5**, the quality of supplementary nutrition being distributed in two third (69.88%) of the AWCs has been rated as good by CMU consultants. The good quality rating has been reported in sizeable number of AWCs (more than 90%) located in six states. These are Tamil Nadu (100%), Goa (98.33%), Puducherry (96.36%), Karnataka (90.91%), Sikkim (90.70%) and Gujarat (90%). The Quality of Supplementary Nutrition was not good in the state of Bihar, where acceptability was just 17.12 percent, the AWCs needs attention. None of the AWCs located in the State of Nagaland, the quality of supplementary nutrition has been rated as good by the CMU consultants.



### Quantity of Supplementary Nutrition

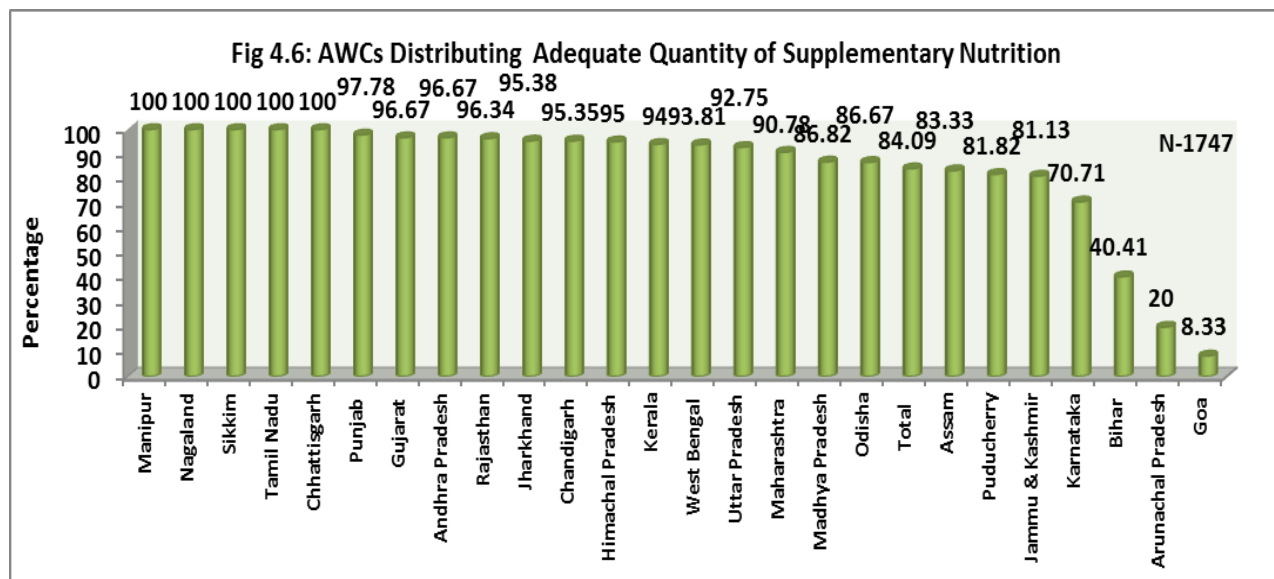
The data concerning observations of CMU consultants on quality of supplementary nutrition being distributed in AWCs are presented in **Table 4.6**.

**Table 4.6: AWCs Providing Adequate Quantity of Supplementary Nutrition**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs providing adequate quantity of SN	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	20	19	95
Jammu & Kashmir	55	53	43	81.13
Punjab	45	45	44	97.78
Rajasthan	82	82	79	96.34
Uttar Pradesh	70	69	64	92.75
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	146	59	40.41
Jharkhand	132	130	124	95.38
Odisha	45	45	39	86.67
West Bengal	100	97	91	93.81
<b>North East Region</b>				

Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	1	20
Assam	51	48	40	83.33
Manipur	10	10	10	100
Nagaland	6	6	6	100
Sikkim	47	43	43	100
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	60	5	8.33
Gujarat	30	30	29	96.67
Maharashtra	207	206	187	90.78
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	90	87	96.67
Karnataka	99	99	70	70.71
Kerala	50	50	47	94
Tamil Nadu	73	73	73	100
Puducherry	57	55	45	81.82
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	70	70	100
Madhya Pradesh	130	129	112	86.82
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	86	82	95.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1747</b>	<b>1469</b>	<b>84.09</b>

The data as presented in **Table 4.6** reveals that the required quantity of supplementary nutrition as envisaged in ICDS guidelines was being distributed in substantial number (84.09%) of the AWCs. The distribution of required quantity of supplementary nutrition was not sufficient in the states of Arunachal Pradesh (20%) and Goa (8.33%).



### Disruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition

Duration of distribution of supplementary food is a crucial indicator having implications on the impact and benefits intended to be achieved by supplementary nutrition. As per norms,

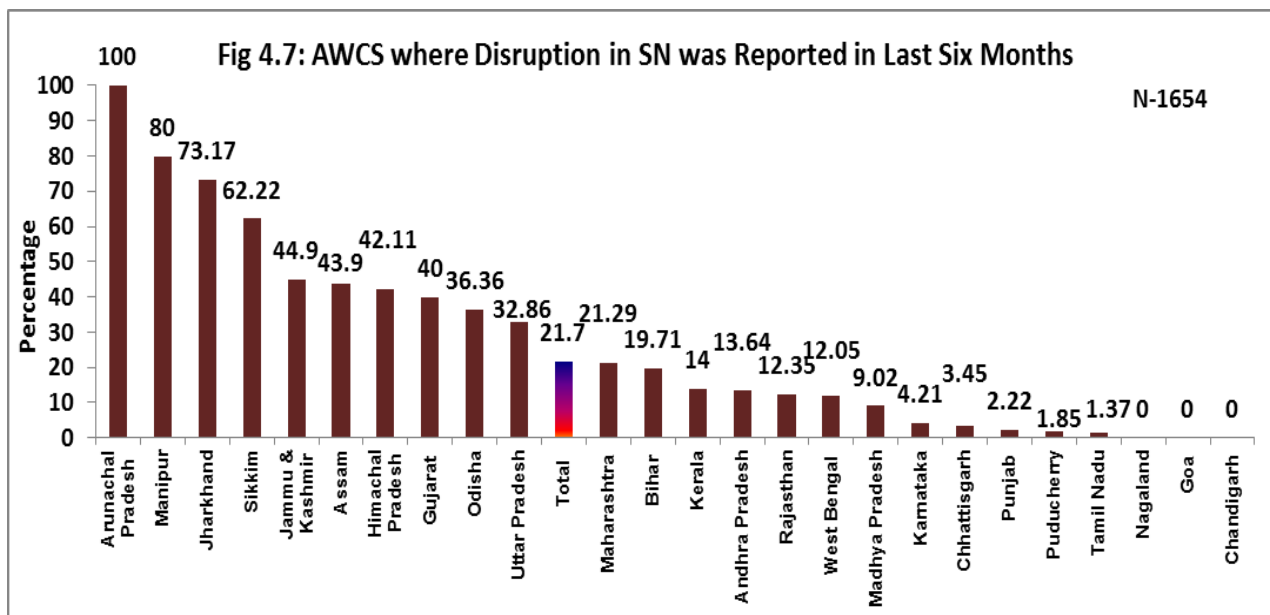
supplementary nutrition has to be delivered 300 days in a year. CDPOs were asked to report the disruption of supplementary food. This was counter checked with available records. The data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.7**.

**Table 4.7: AWCs Where Disruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition was reported in Last 6 Months**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs having interruption of SN	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	19	8	42.11
Jammu & Kashmir	55	49	22	44.90
Punjab	45	45	1	2.22
Rajasthan	82	81	10	12.35
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	23	32.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	137	27	19.71
Jharkhand	132	123	90	73.17
Odisha	45	44	16	36.36
West Bengal	100	83	10	12.05
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	5	100
Assam	51	41	18	43.90
Manipur	10	10	8	80
Nagaland	6	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	46	28	62.22
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	58	0	-
Gujarat	30	30	12	40
Maharashtra	207	202	43	21.29
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	88	12	13.64
Karnataka	99	95	4	4.21
Kerala	50	50	7	14
Tamil Nadu	73	73	1	1.37
Puducherry	57	54	1	1.85
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	58	2	3.45
Madhya Pradesh	130	122	11	9.02
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	66	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1655</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>21.69</b>

The data on disruption of supplementary nutrition as presented in **Table 4.7** reveals that in sizeable number (78.3%) of AWCs, there has been no **Disruption** in distribution of supplementary nutrition to ICDS beneficiaries during the last six months. No disruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition has been reported in any of the AWC located in the UT of Chandigarh and the States of Goa and Nagaland. Disruption of supplementary nutrition during the last six months has been reported in all AWCs of Arunachal Pradesh and majority of the AWCs from the States of Jharkhand (73.17%) and Sikkim (62.22%).





**Causes of Disruption of Supplementary Nutrition**

The data pertaining to causes of disruption in supplementary nutrition are presented in **Table 4.8** to **Table 4.11**.

**Table 4.8: Cause of Disruption in Supplementary Nutrition-Shortage of Supply**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause - Shortage of Supply	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	8	6	75
Jammu & Kashmir	55	22	20	90.91
Punjab	45	1	1	100
Rajasthan	82	10	4	40
Uttar Pradesh	70	23	7	30.43
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	27	14	51.85
Jharkhand	132	90	19	21.11
Odisha	45	16	15	93.75
West Bengal	100	10	10	100
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	5	100
Assam	51	18	6	33.33
Manipur	10	8	7	87.50
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	47	28	16	55.14
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	0	0	-
Gujarat	30	12	9	75
Maharashtra	207	43	14	32.56
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	12	6	50



Karnataka	99	4	0	-
Kerala	50	7	7	100
Tamil Nadu	73	1	0	-
Puducherry	57	1	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	2	1	50
Madhya Pradesh	130	11	3	27.27
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>47.22</b>

The causes of disruption in supplementary nutrition as presented in **Table 4.8** suggests that in close to half (47.22%) of AWCs, the main reason of disruption has been reported as the shortage of supply. All AWCs (100%) located in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal and Kerala reported the shortage of supply as the only reason for disruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition in AWCs. Majority (more than 80%) of AWCs located in the States of Odisha (93.75%), Jammu & Kashmir (90.91%) and Manipur (87.50%) have also reported shortage of supply as one of the reason for disruption of supplementary nutrition. **Table 4.9** shows disruption in Supplementary Nutrition due to transportation.

**Table 4.9: Cause of Disruption in Supplementary Nutrition-Transportation**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause-Transportation Problem	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	8	0	0
Jammu & Kashmir	55	22	5	22.73
Punjab	45	1	0	-
Rajasthan	82	10	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	70	23	1	4.35
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	27	2	7.41
Jharkhand	132	90	0	-
Odisha	45	16	0	-
West Bengal	100	10	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	-
Assam	51	18	0	-
Manipur	10	8	1	12.50
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	47	28	0	0.00
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	0	0	-
Gujarat	30	12	1	8.33
Maharashtra	207	43	0	-
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	12	6	50.00
Karnataka	99	4	1	25.00
Kerala	50	7	0	-

Tamil Nadu	73	1	0	-
Puducherry	57	1	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	2	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	130	11	3	27.27
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5.57</b>

The data as presented in **Table 4.9** shows that unlike the short supply of food material as the main reason of disruption, transportation of food has not been reported as major cause for disruption of supplementary nutrition. Except in the States of Andhra Pradesh (50%) and Madhya Pradesh (27.27%) where transportation problem has been reported as a cause for disruption of supplementary nutrition.

The data presented in **Table 4.10** shows the disruption in Supplementary Nutrition due to lacks of funds.

**Table 4.10: Cause of Disruption in Supplementary Nutrition - Lack of Funds**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause – Lack of Funds	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	8	1	12.5
Jammu & Kashmir	55	22	15	68.18
Punjab	45	1	0	-
Rajasthan	82	10	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	70	23	0	-
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	27	21	77.78
Jharkhand	132	90	79	87.78
Odisha	45	16	1	6.25
West Bengal	100	10	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	-
Assam	51	18	6	33.33
Manipur	10	8	1	12.50
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	47	28	4	14.28
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	0	0	-
Gujarat	30	12	1	8.33
Maharashtra	207	43	1	2.33
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	12	0	-
Karnataka	99	4	0	-
Kerala	50	7	1	14.29
Tamil Nadu	73	1	0	-
Puducherry	57	1	0	-
<b>Southern Region</b>				

Chhattisgarh	70	2	1	50.00
Madhya Pradesh	130	11	0	-
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	0	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>36.77</b>

The data as presented in **Table 4.10** shows that in majority of AWCs lack of funds is not a major cause of disruption in supplementary nutrition in sizeable number (63.23%) of AWCs. State-specific situation shows that a sizable number of AWCs from the Jharkhand (87.78%), Bihar (77.78%) and Jammu and Kashmir (68.18%) have reported lack of funds as a major reason for disruption of distribution of supplementary nutrition in ICDS.

**Table 4.11** shows the causes of disruption in Supplementary Nutrition due to other problems.

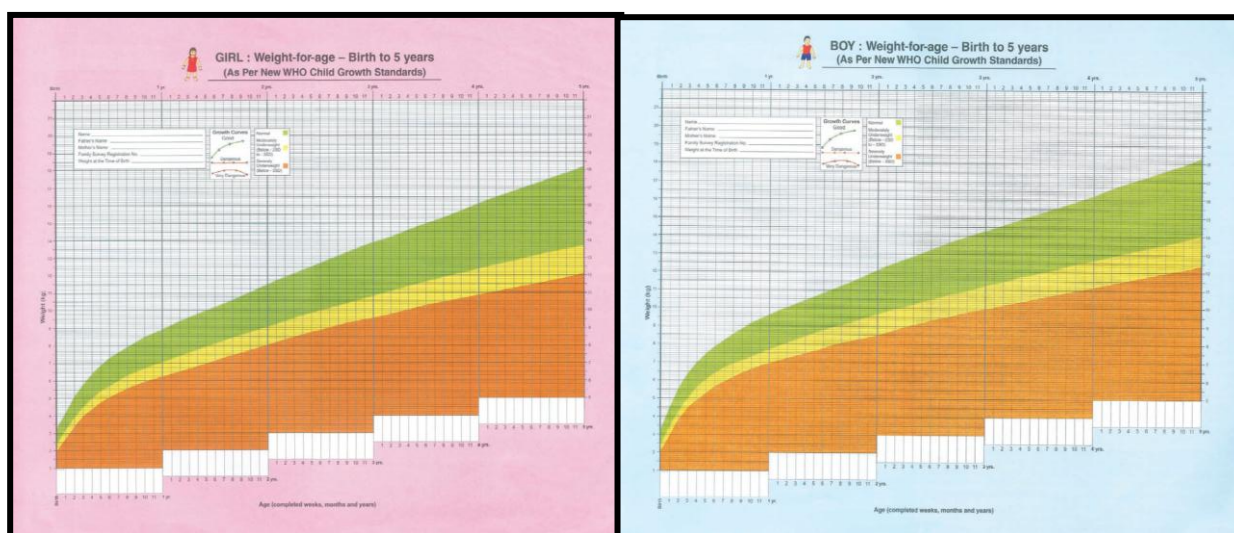
**Table 4.11 Cause of Disruption in Supplementary Nutrition – Other Problems**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No of AWCs having Interruption in SN	Other problems	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	8	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	55	22	0	-
Punjab	45	1	0	-
Rajasthan	82	10	5	50
Uttar Pradesh	70	23	0	-
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	27	0	-
Jharkhand	132	90	0	-
Odisha	45	16	0	-
West Bengal	100	10	1	10
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	0	-
Assam	51	18	0	-
Manipur	10	8	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	47	28	3	10.71
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	0	0	-
Gujarat	30	12	0	-
Maharashtra	207	43	2	4.65
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	12	1	8.33
Karnataka	99	4	1	25.00
Kerala	50	7	0	-
Tamil Nadu	73	0	0	-
Puducherry	57	1	0	-
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	2	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	130	11	0	-
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	0	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3.62</b>

The data presented in the **Table 4.11** shows that only 3.62 percent of the AWCs from the 24 states and one UT is facing other problems like no proper storage or fund not released by the department or lapse due to change in position of CDPO. In the State of Rajasthan 50 percent, Karnataka 25 percent and in Sikkim 10.71 percent of the AWCs are facing disruptions in Supplementary Nutrition due to above specified reasons.

**Growth Monitoring and Promotion**

Growth Monitoring and promotion of children from birth to five years is one of the important components of the ICDS programme. Weight for age has been adopted as the method for assessment and improvement of nutritional status of children under the ICDS programme.



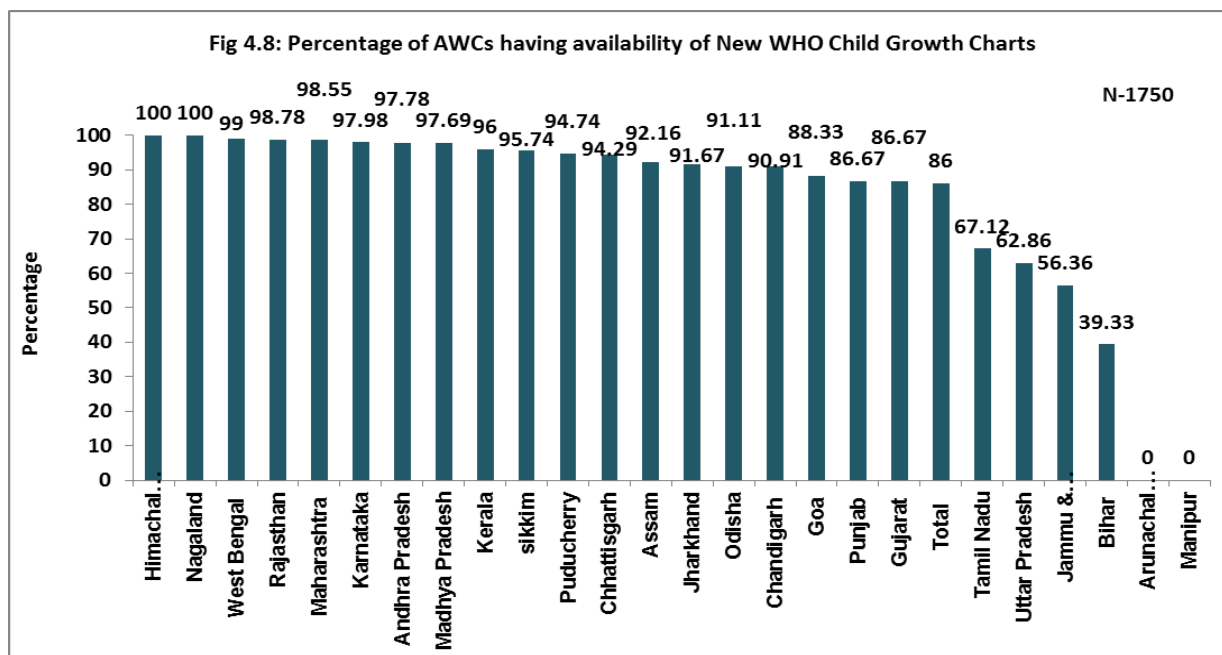
- **Availability of New WHO Child Growth Charts**

Children below six years of age have to be enlisted for supplementary nutrition on the basis of measuring weight for age. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have jointly introduced New WHO Child Growth Standards in the country for monitoring growth of children using the ICDS scheme with effect from 15 August 2008. The weight of the children has to be plotted on the growth charts so as to classify them under different nourishment zones. The data about availability of New WHO Child Growth charts are presented in **Table 4.12**.

**Table 4.12: AWCs having Availability of New WHO Child Growth Charts**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of New WHO Child Growth Standards	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	20	100
Jammu & Kashmir	55	31	56.36
Punjab	45	39	86.67
Rajasthan	82	81	98.78
Uttar Pradesh	70	44	62.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	59	39.33
Jharkhand	132	121	91.67
Odisha	45	41	91.11
West Bengal	100	99	99
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	47	92.16
Manipur	10	0	
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	47	45	95.74
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	53	88.33
Gujarat	30	26	86.67
Maharashtra	207	204	98.55
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	88	97.78
Karnataka	99	97	97.98
Kerala	50	48	96
Tamil Nadu	73	49	67.12
Puducherry	57	54	94.74
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	66	94.29
Madhya Pradesh	130	127	97.69
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	60	90.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1505</b>	<b>86</b>

In the year of 2010-11, a new variable regarding availability of New Child Growth Standards in ICDS was added in the CMU data capture format. Data in this respect, which is presented in **Table 4.12**, reveals the availability of New Child Growth standards charts in substantial number (86%) of AWCs located across 24 States and one UT (Chandigarh). A look at the state-specific data reveals that availability of new WHO child growth standard charts has been observed in impressive number (more than 95%) of AWCs located in Himachal Pradesh (100%), Nagaland (100%), West Bengal (99%), Rajasthan (98.78%), Maharashtra (98.55%), Karnataka (97.98%), Andhra Pradesh (97.78%), Madhya Pradesh (97.69%), Kerala (96%) and Sikkim (95.74%). In the state of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur New Child Growth standard charts are not available in any of the AWCs.



• Availability of Weighing Scales

Regular weighing of the child is necessary for monitoring her/his growth. Mainly two types of scales are being used in ICDS for weighing children. These are Bar Scale and the Salter or Dial scale. The salter weighing scale is a reliable, light and portable scale which can weigh children weighing up to 25 kg. The bar weighing scale is a light metal scale and is reliable, sensitive and portable and can weigh children up to 20 kg. The data regarding types of weighing scales being used in AWCs are presented in Table 4.13.

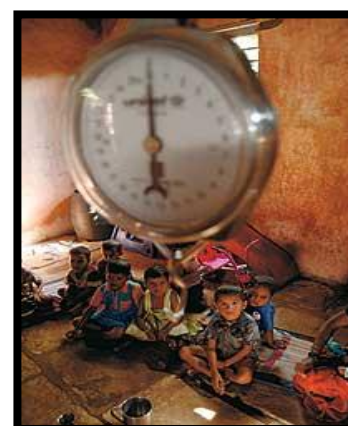


Table 4.13: Type of Weighing Scale being used in AWCs

Multiple Responses

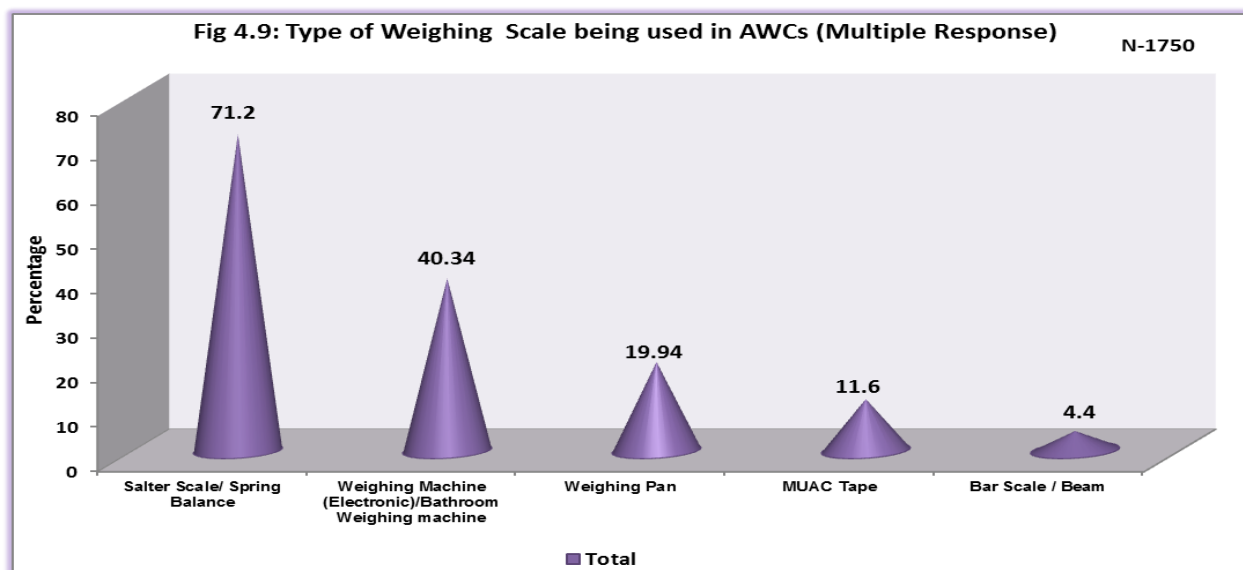
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Type of Measuring Scales									
		Salter Scale/ Spring Balance		Weighing Pan		Weighing Machine (Electronic) /Bathroom Weighing machine		Bar Scale / Beam		MUAC Tape	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>											
Himachal Pradesh	20	19	95	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	55	35	63.64	6	10.91	20	36.36	1	1.82	0	-
Punjab	45	19	42.22	1	2.22	25	55.56	1	2.22	0	-
Rajasthan	82	57	69.51	44	53.66	49	59.76	1	1.22	0	-

## Chapter - 4 | Monitoring Visits of ICDS (2011-2013) - A Report

Uttar Pradesh	70	17	24.29	31	44.29	8	11.43	0	-	0	-
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	150	50	33.33	91	60.67	104	69.33	4	2.67	0	-
Jharkhand	132	114	86.36	32	24.24	77	58.33	2	1.52	66	50
Odisha	45	43	95.56	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	11.11
West Bengal	100	100	100	29	29	11	11	0	-	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>											
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	60	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Assam	51	7	13.73	5	9.80	26	50.98	1	1.96	0	-
Manipur	10	1	10	3	30	1	10	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	6	1	16.67	5	83.33	0	-	0	-	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	7	14.89	1	2.13	5	10.64	0	-	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>											
Goa	60	40	66.67	0	-	21	35	0	-	0	-
Gujarat	30	28	93.33	9	30	6	20	3	10	0	-
Maharashtra	207	190	91.79	16	7.73	56	27.05	21	10.14	5	2.42
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	90	85	94.44	6	6.67	17	18.89	2	2.22	4	4.44
Karnataka	99	94	94.95	0	-	13	13.13	0	-	0	-
Kerala	50	28	56	19	38	28	56	1	2	0	-
Tamil Nadu	73	60	82.19	4	5.48	44	60.27	25	34.25	1	1.37
Puducherry	57	9	15.79	3	5.26	44	77.19	1	1.75	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>											
Chhattisgarh	70	62	88.57	41	58.57	26	37.14	11	15.71	4	5.71
Madhya Pradesh	130	125	96.15	3	2.31	65	50	3	2.31	113	86.92
<b>UT</b>											
Chandigarh	66	52	78.79	0	-	60	90.91	0	-	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1246</b>	<b>71.20</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>19.94</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>40.34</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>11.60</b>

It is evident from **Table 4.13** that availability of Salter scales has been reported in more than half (71.20%) of total AWCs followed by availability of weighing machines in less than half (40.34%) of AWCs. The availability of Salter scale has been reported in sizeable number (more than 90%) in the AWCs in eight states which included the state of West Bengal (100%), Madhya Pradesh (96.15), Odisha (95.56%), Himachal Pradesh (95%), Karnataka (94.95%), Andhra Pradesh (94.44%), Gujarat (93.33%), and Maharashtra (91.79%) have reported the availability of Salter scale. The availability of Bar Scales has been reported from less than one-tenth (4.40%) of AWCs. The availability of Bar Scale has been reported in close to one-third of AWCs in the States of Tamil Nadu (34.25%). The availability of Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape has also been reported from a good number (86.92% and 83.33%) of AWCs in Madhya Pradesh and Nagaland.





- **Accuracy in Weighing and Plotting**

The CMU consultants during data collection observed the Growth Monitoring Skills of AWW. The skills related to weighing and plotting were observed on five dimensions i.e. correct method of weighing, correct reading of weight, correctly filling of growth charts, correct plotting and correct interpretation. Similarly, skills related to interpretation and counseling were observed on criterion of classifying the children, explaining the weight to the mothers, advising mothers, referring for extra care and enrolment for double ration. The data are presented in Table 4.14.

**Table 4.14: AWWs having adequate Skills of Weighing and Plotting on Growth Monitoring\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWWs	Responses Received	No. of AWWs having adequate skills of Weighing and Plotting	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	18	12	66.67
Jammu & Kashmir	55	43	29	67.44
Punjab	45	45	41	91.11
Rajasthan	82	80	69	86.25
Uttar Pradesh	70	54	31	57.41
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	135	23	17.04
Jharkhand	132	118	112	94.92
Odisha	45	44	36	81.82
West Bengal	100	98	82	83.67
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	0	-
Assam	51	40	9	22.50
Manipur	10	1	1	100
Nagaland	6	5	4	80
Sikkim	47	43	39	90.70
<b>Western Region</b>				



<b>Goa</b>	60	59	55	93.22
<b>Gujarat</b>	30	29	24	82.76
<b>Maharashtra</b>	207	194	167	86.08
<b>Southern Region</b>				
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	90	89	82	92.13
<b>Karnataka</b>	99	90	72	80
<b>Kerala</b>	50	49	46	93.88
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	73	71	69	97.18
<b>Puducherry</b>	57	40	36	90
<b>Central Region</b>				
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	70	65	61	93.85
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	130	124	105	84.68
<b>UT</b>				
<b>Chandigarh</b>	66	66	63	95.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>1268</b>	<b>79.25</b>

\* Note: Rest of the AWWs were not having adequate skills in weighing and plotting

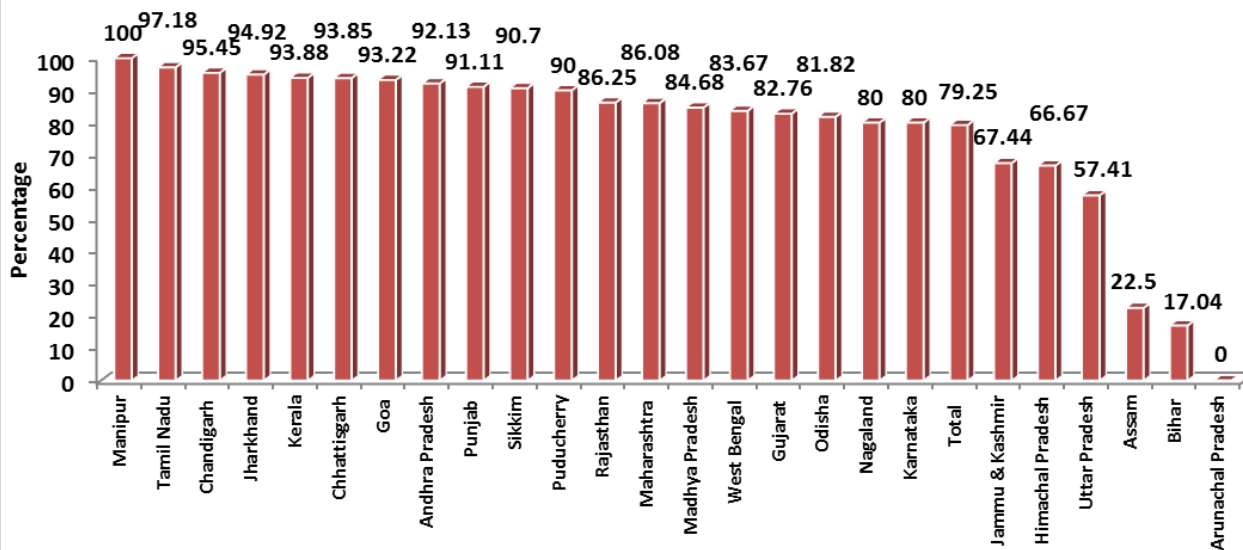


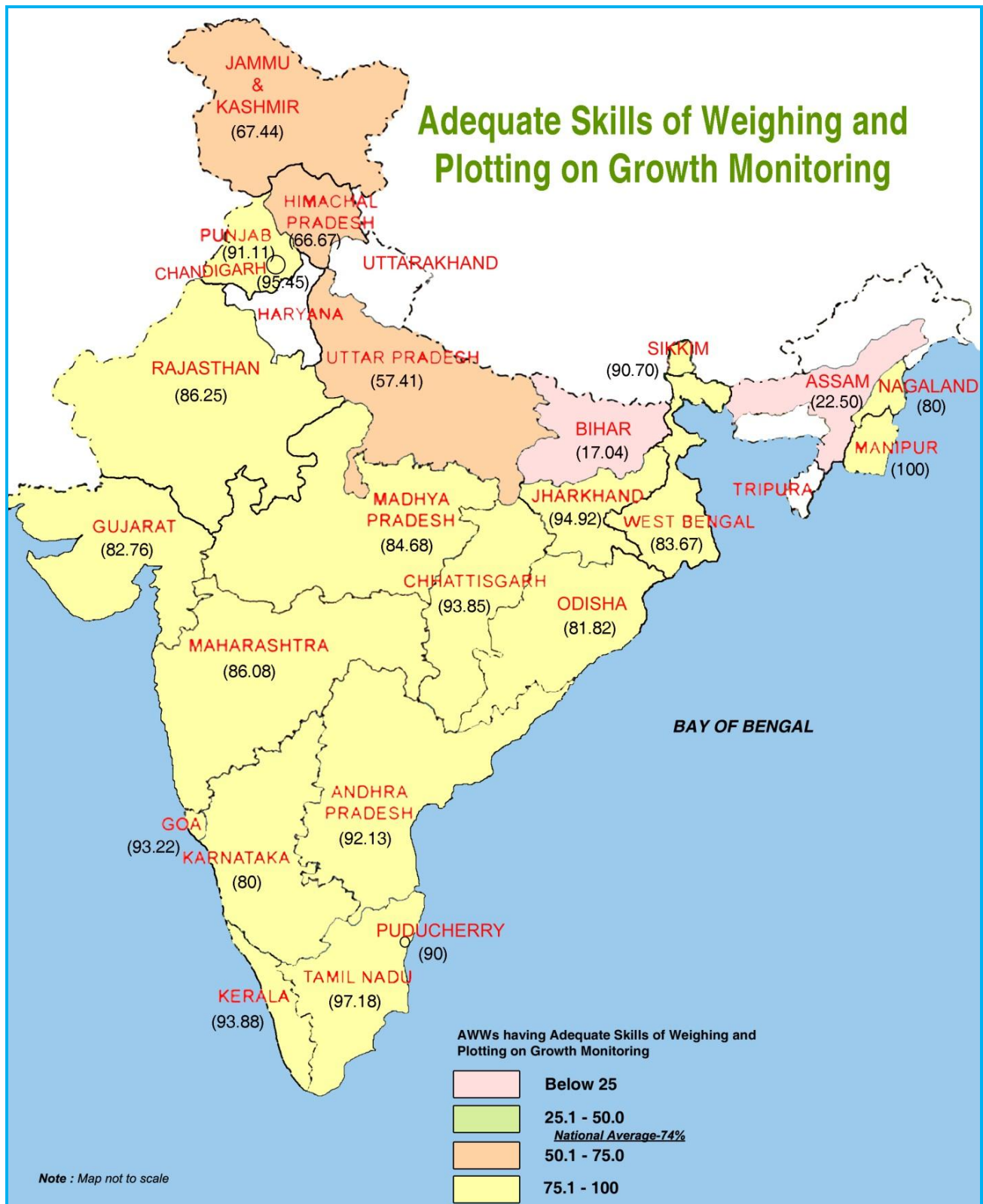
The data as presented in **Table 4.14** reveals that little more than three fourth (79.25%) of AWWs are able to accurately plot on the New WHO Child Growth charts. Substantial number (more than 90%) of AWWs serving in the States of Tamil Nadu (97.18%), UT of Chandigarh (95.45%), Jharkhand (94.92%), Chhattisgarh (93.85%), Kerala (93.88%), Goa (93.22%), Andhra Pradesh (92.13%), Punjab (91.11%), Sikkim (90.70%) and Puducherry (90%), have been found of accurately plotting the weight of the children on the new WHO Child Growth charts single AWW knows how to use the new WHO Child Growth charts. On the other hand Skill of Weighing and Plotting is very low in the states of Assam and Bihar where 22.50 and 17.04 per cent of AWW found to be accurately plotting Growth Chart.

On the other hand Skill of Weighing and Plotting is very low in the states of Assam and Bihar where 22.50 and 17.04 per cent of AWW found to be accurately plotting Growth Chart.

Fig 4.10: AWWs having adequate skills in Growth Monitoring

N-1600





Map 4.2

• **Organisation of Counseling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring**

Based on the growth monitoring, the AWW has to advise the mothers on appropriate actions depending upon the age of the child, the duration of no weight gain or weight loss and various possible causes of growth faltering of the child. The data pertaining to organization of such counseling sessions based on growth monitoring are presented in **Table 4.15**.

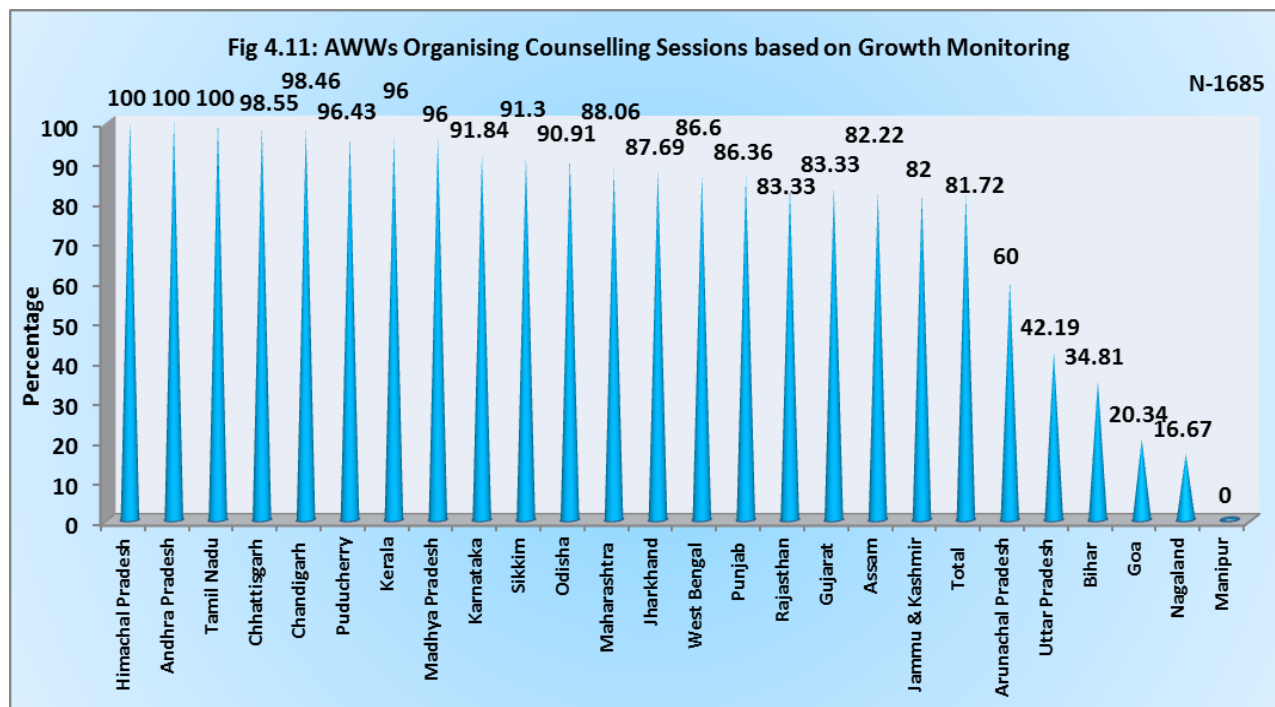


**Table 4.15: AWWs Organising Counseling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWWs organising Counselling Sessions	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	18	18	100
Jammu & Kashmir	55	50	41	82
Punjab	45	44	38	86.36
Rajasthan	82	78	65	83.33
Uttar Pradesh	70	64	27	42.19
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	135	47	34.81
Jharkhand	132	130	114	87.69
Odisha	45	44	40	90.91
West Bengal	100	97	84	86.60
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	3	60.00
Assam	51	45	37	82.22
Manipur	10	8	0	0.00
Nagaland	6	6	1	16.67
Sikkim	47	46	42	91.30
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	59	12	20.34
Gujarat	30	30	25	83.33
Maharashtra	207	201	177	88.06
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	90	90	100
Karnataka	99	98	90	91.84
Kerala	50	50	48	96
Tamil Nadu	73	72	72	100
Puducherry	57	56	54	96.43
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	69	68	98.55
Madhya Pradesh	130	125	120	96
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	65	64	98.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1685</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>81.72</b>

\*Note: Rest of the AWWs are not organizing Counselling Sessions

The data as presented in **Table 4.15** shows that three forth (81.72%) of AWWs organize counseling sessions with mothers on growth monitoring. The States, such as Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have organized counseling session in all (100%) AWCs. On the other hand, none of the AWC in the state of Manipur organizing counseling sessions with mothers on the growth monitoring. Less than one- fourth of the AWCs in the state of Goa (20.34%) and Nagaland (16.67%) organize counseling sessions based on Growth Monitoring.



**Availability of Utensils for Consumption of Supplementary Nutrition**

The data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.16**

**Table 4.16: AWCs having Adequate Availability of Utensils for Serving Supplementary Nutrition\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for serving SN	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	17	17	100
Jammu & Kashmir	55	41	33	80.49
Punjab	45	40	39	97.50
Rajasthan	82	77	69	89.61
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	16	22.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	120	62	51.67

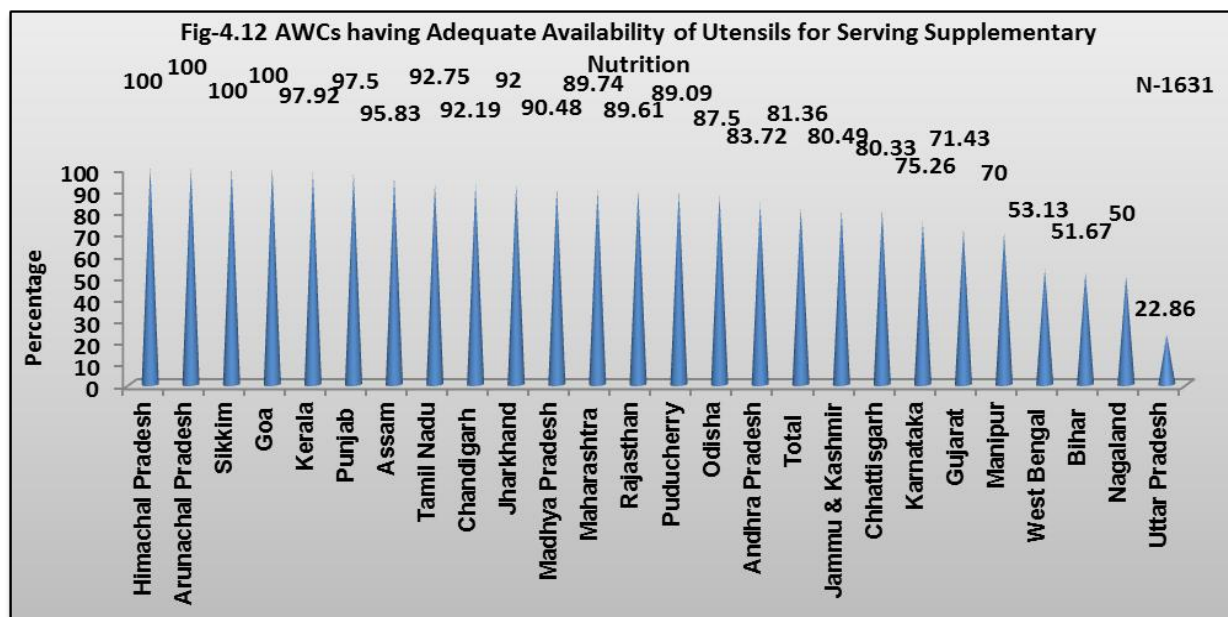


Jharkhand	132	125	115	92
Odisha	45	40	35	87.50
West Bengal	100	96	51	53.13
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	5	100
Assam	51	48	46	95.83
Manipur	10	10	7	70
Nagaland	6	6	3	50
Sikkim	47	47	47	100
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	60	60	100
Gujarat	30	28	20	71.43
Maharashtra	207	195	175	89.74
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	86	72	83.72
Karnataka	99	97	73	75.26
Kerala	50	48	47	97.92
Tamil Nadu	73	69	64	92.75
Puducherry	57	55	49	89.09
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	61	49	80.33
Madhya Pradesh	130	126	114	90.48
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	64	59	92.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1631</b>	<b>1327</b>	<b>81.36</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adequate availability of utensils for serving SN was not reported



The data as presented in **Table 4.16** shows that utensil for serving of supplementary nutrition are adequately available in only 81.36 per cent of AWCs. The highest percentage of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for serving of supplementary nutrition is reported in Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Himachal Pradesh (100%), Sikkim (100%) and Goa (100%). The percentage of AWCs running without adequate availability of serving utensils is as high as 77.14 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 50 per cent in Nagaland.



**Availability of Utensils for Cooking of Supplementary Nutrition**

The data in this regard are presented in Table 4.17.

**Table 4.17: AWCs having adequate availability of Utensils for Cooking of Supplementary Nutrition\***

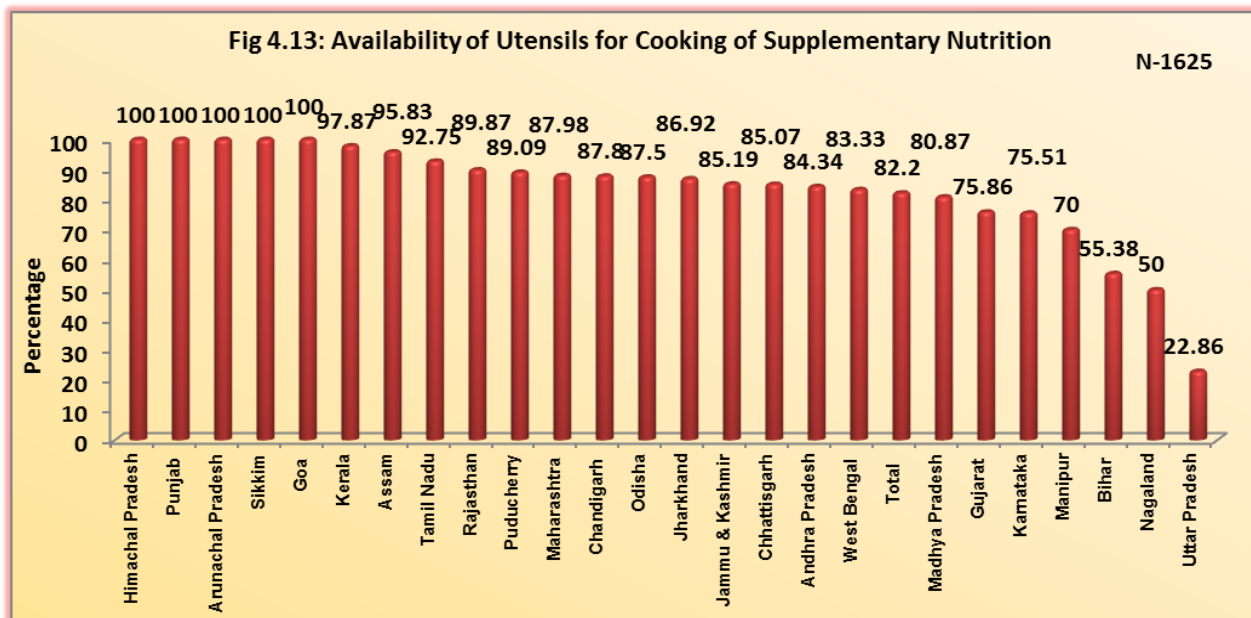
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for cooking	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	17	17	100
Jammu & Kashmir	55	54	46	85.19
Punjab	45	45	45	100
Rajasthan	82	79	71	89.87
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	16	22.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	130	72	55.38
Jharkhand	132	130	113	86.92
Odisha	45	40	35	87.50
West Bengal	100	96	80	83.33
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	5	100
Assam	51	48	46	95.83
Manipur	10	10	7	70
Nagaland	6	6	3	50
Sikkim	47	47	47	100
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	60	60	100
Gujarat	30	29	22	75.86
Maharashtra	207	183	161	87.98



Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	90	83	70	84.34
Karnataka	99	98	74	75.51
Kerala	50	47	46	97.87
Tamil Nadu	73	69	64	92.75
Puducherry	57	55	49	89.09
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	70	67	57	85.07
Madhya Pradesh	130	115	93	80.87
UT				
Chandigarh	66	41	36	87.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1624</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>82.20</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adequate availability of utensils for cooking of SN was not reported

The data contained in **Table 4.17** shows that unlike low availability of adequate utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition, more than three-fourth (82.20%) of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition. Almost all the AWCs in Himachal Pradesh (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Sikkim (100%), Punjab (100%), Kerala (97.87%) and Assam (95.83%) have the adequate availability of utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition. The percentage of AWCs having adequate availability of cooking utensils remained low as 22.86 per cent in the State of UP.



**Problems Regarding Supplementary Nutrition**

Data regarding problems being faced by AWWs in proper delivery of service concerning Supplementary Nutrition are given at **Table 4.18**.

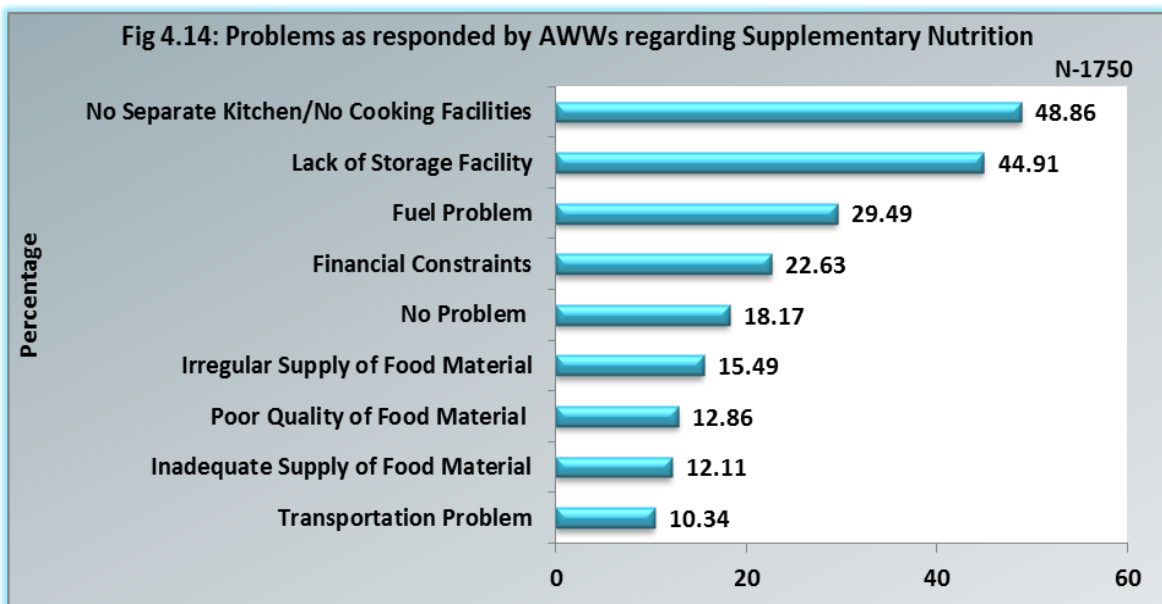


**Table 4.18: Problem regarding supplementary nutrition**

(N=1750)

S. No.	Problems/Observations	No. of AWCs	%
1	No Separate Kitchen/No Cooking Facilities	855	48.86
2	Irregular Supply of Food Material	271	15.49
3	Inadequate Supply of Food Material	212	12.11
4	Lack of Storage Facility	786	44.91
5	Fuel Problem	516	29.49
6	Poor Quality of Food Material	225	12.86
7	Financial Constraints	396	22.63
8	Transportation Problem	181	10.34
9	No Problem	318	18.17

**Table 4.18** reveals that 48.86 percent of AWWs face the problem pertaining to unavailability of separate kitchen/cooking facilities followed by lack of storage space 44.91 percent, Fuel problem 29.49 percent and financial constrain 22.63 percent. The problems like poor quality of food material (12.86%), inadequate supply of food material (12.86%) and (10.34%) transportation problem was reported in fewer AWCs.





### Nutrition and Health Education

The nutrition and health education component of ICDS scheme aims at effective communication of certain basic health and nutrition messages with a view to enhancing the mother's awareness of the child's needs and her capacity to look after these within the family environment. The frequent organisation of such successful health and nutrition education sessions at regular intervals can bring greater and lasting returns in terms of improved health and nutritional status of women and children. Further a relatively small investment in this vital service can lead to saving much larger investment in supplementary feeding and health services. The status of NHEd was measured by finding out the availability of NHEd material, types of messages imparted in NHEd sessions, methods adopted for conducting NHEd sessions etc.

- **Availability of NHEd Educational Material**

Apart from Audio Visual media for attractive and effective mass communication of NHEd messages, good educational films, slides, charts and other audio visual materials needs to be used for disseminating the messages of NHEd in the community. The ICDS field functionaries are also required to prepare other such promotional materials in local languages for the benefit of the community. The data pertaining to availability of such material in AWCs are presented in **Table 4.19**.

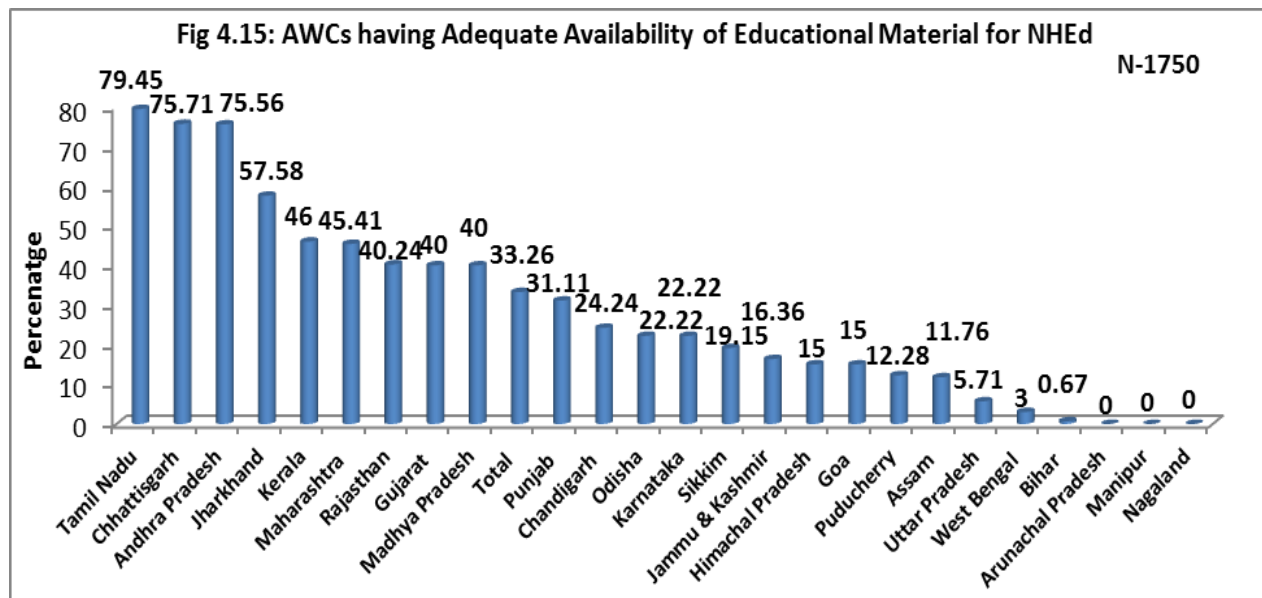
**Table 4.19: AWCs having Adequate Availability of Educational Material for NHEd\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of NHEd Material	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	3	15
Jammu & Kashmir	55	9	16.36
Punjab	45	14	31.11
Rajasthan	82	33	40.24
Uttar Pradesh	70	4	5.71
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	1	0.67
Jharkhand	132	76	57.58
Odisha	45	10	22.22
West Bengal	100	3	3
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	6	11.76
Manipur	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	9	19.15
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	9	15
Gujarat	30	12	40
Maharashtra	207	94	45.41
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	68	75.56
Karnataka	99	22	22.22

Kerala	50	23	46
Tamil Nadu	73	58	79.45
Puducherry	57	7	12.28
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	53	75.71
Madhya Pradesh	130	52	40
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	16	24.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>33.26</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adequate availability of NHED material was not observed

**Table 4.19** shows that availability of adequate educational material pertaining to NHED has been observed in only in one thirds (33.26%) of AWCs. The highest number of AWCs having adequate availability of such NHED material has been reported from the States of Tamil Nadu (79.45%), Chhattisgarh (75.71%) and Andhra Pradesh (75.56%). Availability of adequate NHED material is very low in the states of Bihar (0.67%), West Bengal (3%), Uttar Pradesh (5.71%), Puducherry (12.28%) and Himachal Pradesh (15%).



• **Topics Covered in NHED**

CDPOs were asked about topics covered during NHED sessions. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.20**.

**Table 4.20: Themes/Topics of NHED Sessions (Multiple Responses)\***

(N=1750)

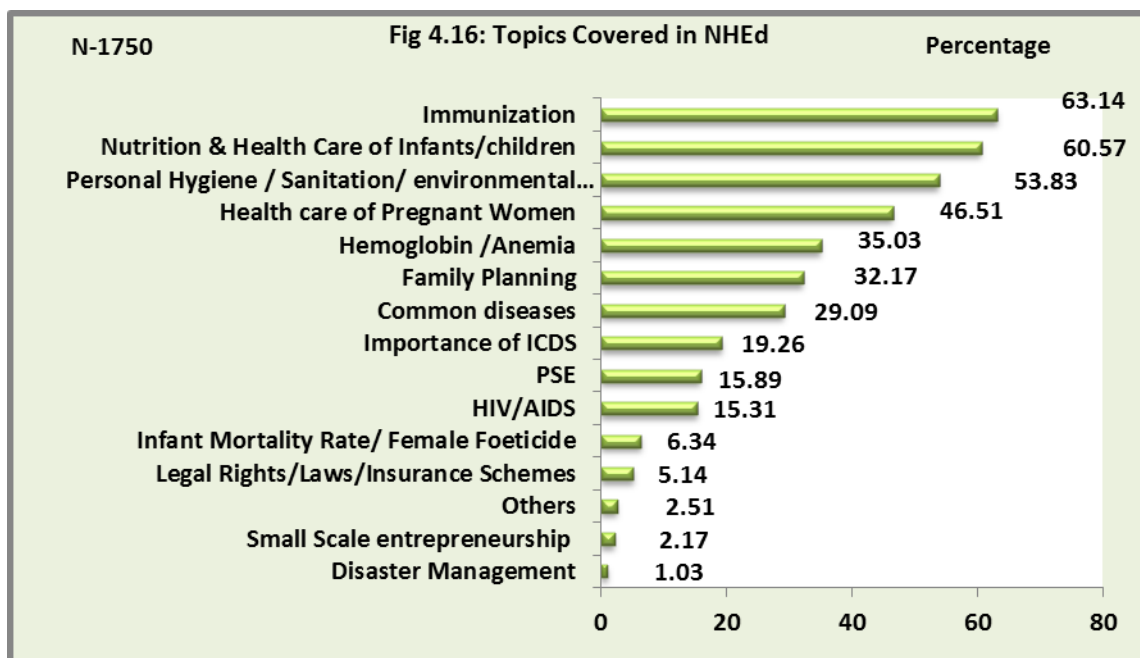
S.No.	Theme / Topic	No. of AWCs	%
1.	Nutrition & Health Care of Infants/children	1060	60.57
2.	Haemoglobin /Anaemia	613	35.03
3.	Personal Hygiene / Sanitation/ environmental hygiene	942	53.83
4.	Health care of Pregnant Women	814	46.51
5.	Immunization	1105	63.14
6.	Common diseases	509	29.09



7.	HIV/AIDS	268	15.31
8.	Family Planning	563	32.17
9.	Importance of ICDS	337	19.26
10.	Infant Mortality Rate/ Female Foeticide	111	6.34
11.	Legal Rights/Laws/Insurance Schemes	90	5.14
12.	Small Scale entrepreneurship	38	2.17
13.	PSE	278	15.89
14.	Disaster Management	18	1.03
15.	Others	44	2.51

\*Note: Totals may not come to hundred percent because of multiple responses

It is evident from **Table 4.20** that in large number of AWCs, the focus of NHEd has been reported in the area of immunization (63.14%) followed by nutrition and health care of infants/children (60.57%), personal hygiene/sanitation/environmental hygiene (55.83%) and health care of pregnant women (46.51%). The NHEd areas which have been reported of receiving comparatively lesser attention are importance of ICDS infant mortality rate/female foeticide (6.34%), Legal Rights/Laws/Insurance Schemes (5.14%), Small Scale entrepreneurship (2.17%) and Disaster Management (1.03%). PSE is discussed only in (15.89%) AWCs.



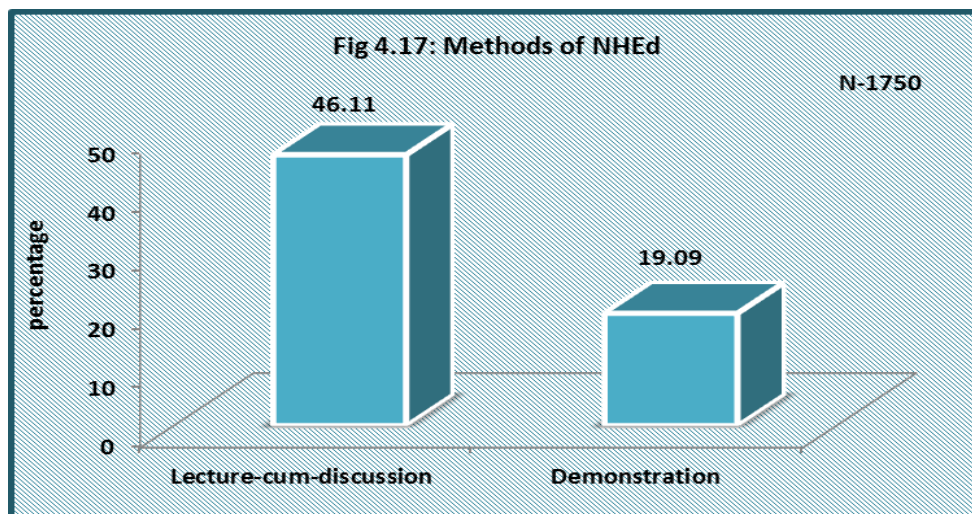
- **Method and Material of NHEd**

Under broader framework of NHEd, cooking demonstrations of nutritious food using locally available food stuff needs to be undertaken frequently by AWWs so as to bring about improvement in the cooking practices and diet of the people. Some of the other topics have to be covered by using lecture cum discussion method. The data pertaining to the use of such method are presented in **Table 4.21**.

**Table: 4.21: Methods of NHed\***  
(N=1750)

S.No.	Methods	No of AWCs	%
1.	Lecture-cum-discussion	807	46.11
2.	Demonstration	334	19.09

\*Note - The totals may not come to hundred per cent because the data concerning other methods of NHED was not captured



**Table 4.21** reveals that lecture cum-discussion is the most preferred method of NHED in less than half (46.11%) of AWCs. Though cooking demonstration of nutritious food using locally available food stuff should be undertaken frequently by AWW so as to bring about desirable improvements in the cooking practices and diet of the people, however, this method of NHED is not being used in majority of the AWCs (80.91%).

- Use of Educational Material of NHed**

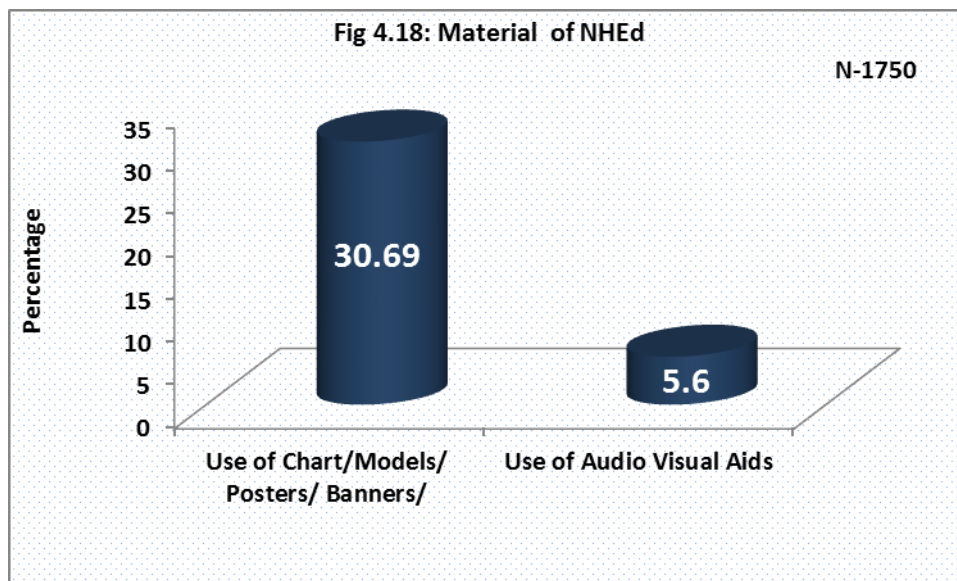
Audio Visual media has generally been found to be attractive and effective for mass communication of messages, good educational films, slides, charts, and other audio visual materials. Each NHED message has to be translated into commonly used words and communicated through use of audio visual aids and non-conventional media. Data in this respect are presented in **Table 4.22**.

**Table 4.22: Material of NHed\***  
Multiple Responses  
(N=1750)

S.No.	Use of NHED Material and AV Aids	No. of AWCs	%
1.	Use of Chart/Models/ Posters/ Banners/ Pamphlets/Puppets/Blackboard/ Books/Booklets/Puzzles/Flip charts etc	537	30.69
2.	Use of Audio Visual Aids	98	5.60

\*Note: Totals may not come to hundred percent because rest of the AWWs are not using any type of NHED Material and AV Aids.

The data as contained in **Table 4.22** shows that the use of Audio Visual Aids has not been reported by sizeable number (94.4%) of AWWs. In 30.69 percent of the AWWs are using non-conventional and print material for disseminating the NHEd messages to the ICDS beneficiaries.



- **Supply of NHEd Kit**

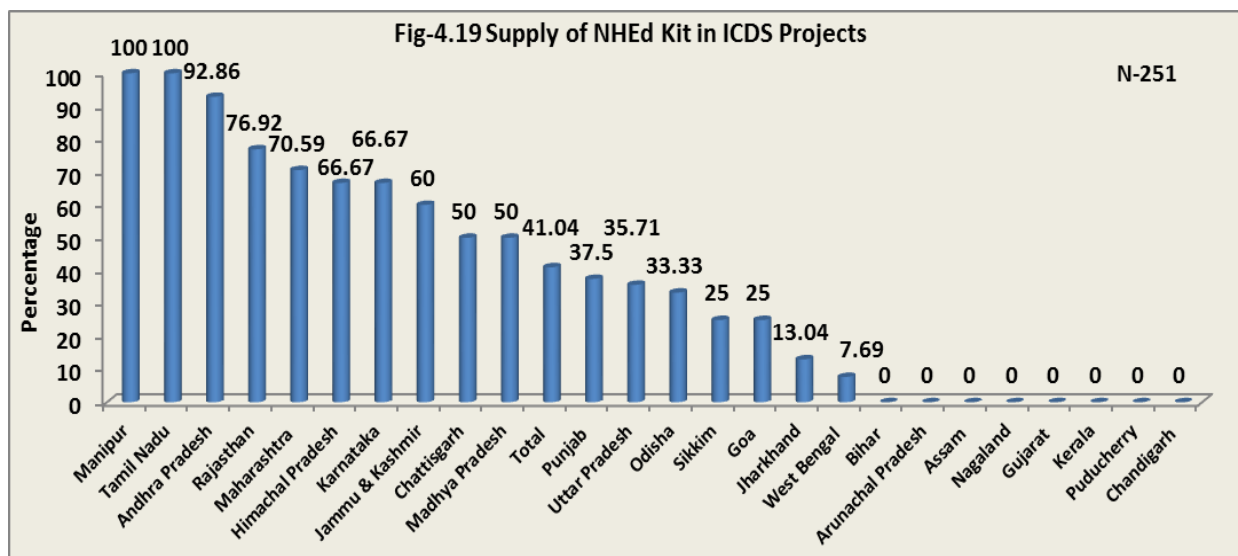
NHEd kit was developed by NIPCCD for use in MLTCs and AWTCs. As this kit was quite comprehensive and includes all communication material most suited for effective communication of NHEd messages, it was decided by MWCD, GOI to supply the same to all ICDS projects as well as to develop the office of the CDPO as a resource center. The data about availability/supply of NHEd kit are presented in **Table 4.23**.

**Table 4.23: Supply of NHEd Kit in ICDS Projects**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Responses Received	No. of ICDS Projects having supply of NHEd Kit	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	2	66.67
Jammu & Kashmir	8	5	3	60
Punjab	9	8	3	37.50
Rajasthan	17	13	10	76.92
Uttar Pradesh	14	14	5	35.71
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	30	28	0	-
Jharkhand	26	23	3	13.04
Odisha	8	6	2	33.33
West Bengal	20	13	1	7.69
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	-
Assam	9	9	0	-

Manipur	2	1	1	100
Nagaland	1	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	4	1	25
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	12	8	2	25
Gujarat	6	5	0	-
Maharashtra	41	34	24	70.59
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	18	14	13	92.86
Karnataka	20	12	8	66.67
Kerala	10	5	0	-
Tamil Nadu	16	11	11	100
Puducherry	4	4	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	6	4	2	50
Madhya Pradesh	26	24	12	50
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	3	1	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>41.04</b>

The Supply of NHED kit has been reported in only little more than one third of ICDS projects (41.04%). Amongst the major States, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur have the 100 percent supply of NHED kit in their ICDS Projects, whereas none of the ICDS projects from the states of Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Nagaland and Puducherry have the supply of NHED kits.



### Health Check-Up

Health Check-up includes ante-natal care of expectant mothers, post natal care of nursing mothers and care of new born and care of children under six years of age. The entire population of expectant and nursing mothers and children less than six years of age of the ICDS project area has to be covered under this service. Thus, regularity of conducting health

check-up of beneficiaries is an important aspect of implementing health services. Data regarding health check-up of children and pregnant mothers are presented in **Table 4.24**.

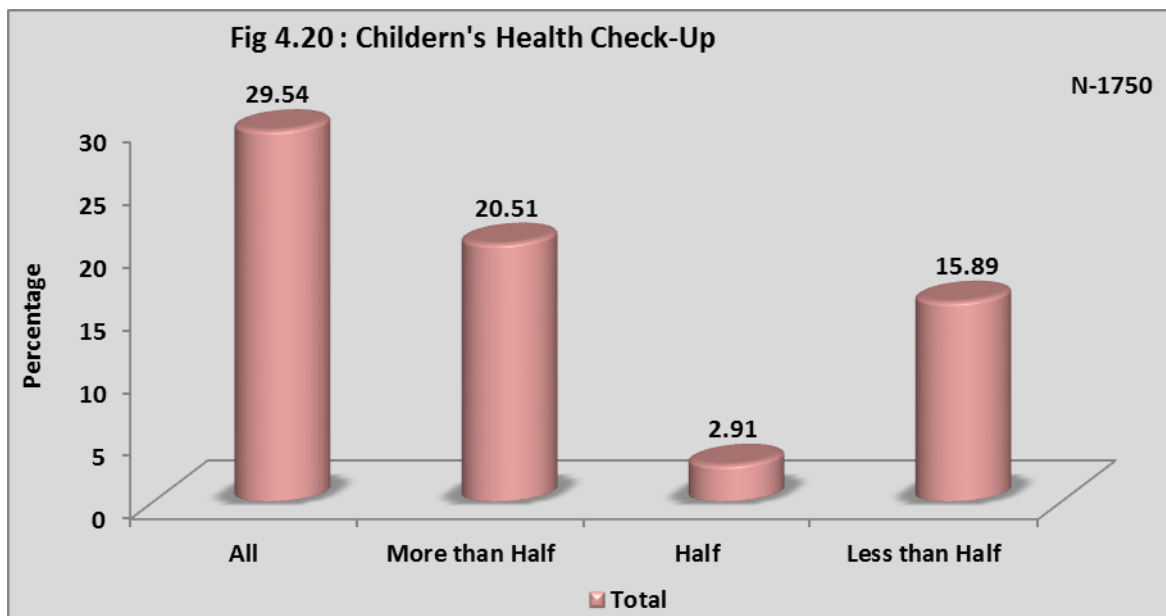
**Table 4.24: Status of Health Check-Up of Children**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	All		More than Half		Half		Less than Half		Data Not Available	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>											
Himachal Pradesh	20	12	60	2	10	0	-	2	10	4	20.00
Jammu & Kashmir	55	29	52.73	5	9.09	0	-	4	7.27	17	30.91
Punjab	45	9	20	7	15.56	1	2.22	4	8.89	24	53.33
Rajasthan	82	17	20.73	16	19.51	5	6.1	14	17.07	30	36.59
Uttar Pradesh	70	1	1.43	9	12.86	0	-	22	31.43	38	54.29
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	150	8	5.33	9	6	2	1.33	16	10.67	115	76.67
Jharkhand	132	14	10.61	10	7.58	5	3.79	71	53.79	32	24.24
Odisha	45	14	31.11	12	26.67	4	8.89	4	8.89	11	24.44
West Bengal	100	18	18	14	14	4	4	7	7	57	57.00
<b>North East Region</b>											
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	100.00
Assam	51	7	13.73	3	5.88	2	3.92	28	54.90	11	21.57
Manipur	10	1	10	6	60	1	10	0	-	2	20.00
Nagaland	6	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	6	100.00
Sikkim	47	15	31.91	2	4.26	1	2.13	4	8.51	25	53.19
<b>Western Region</b>											
Goa	60	1	1.67	19	31.67	1	1.67	4	6.67	12	40.00
Gujarat	30	8	26.67	4	13.33	2	6.67	4	13.33	15	7.25
Maharashtra	207	94	45.41	46	22.22	5	2.42	47	22.71	0	0.00
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	90	61	67.78	20	22.22	2	2.22	7	7.78	38	38.38
Karnataka	99	25	25.25	30	30.30	2	2.02	4	4.04	6	12.00
Kerala	50	34	68	5	10	0	0	5	10	14	19.18
Tamil Nadu	73	50	68.49	2	2.74	2	2.74	5	6.85	25	43.86
Puducherry	57	21	36.84	3	5.26	2	3.51	6	10.53	38	38.38
<b>Central Region</b>											
Chhattisgarh	70	34	48.57	29	41.43	3	4.29	4	5.71	0	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	130	38	29.23	52	40	6	4.62	16	12.31	18	13.85
<b>UT</b>											
Chandigarh	66	6	9.09	54	81.82	1	1.52	0	-	5	7.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>29.54</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>15.89</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>31.14</b>



The data on status of organization of health check-up of children attending Anganwadi Centers as presented in **Table 4.24** shows that health check-up of all children are being carried out in around one-third (29.43%) of AWCs taken in the study. In about one fifth of AWCs (20.51%), the health check-up of more than half of children registered in the AWCs is being done regularly. Majority of the AWCs located in the States of Tamil Nadu (68.49%) and Andhra Pradesh (67.78%) have reported the

health check-up of all children registered in the AWCs. In state of Arunachal Pradesh proper record pertaining to status of health check-up of children are not available.



- Ante Natal Check Up of Pregnant Women**

There has been a provision under health check-up service of ICDS for complete physical and obstetrical examination of the expectant mothers at regular intervals. A minimum of four such examinations of mothers have to be done during pregnancy. Data concerning health check-up of pregnant women under ICDS are presented in **Table 4.25**.



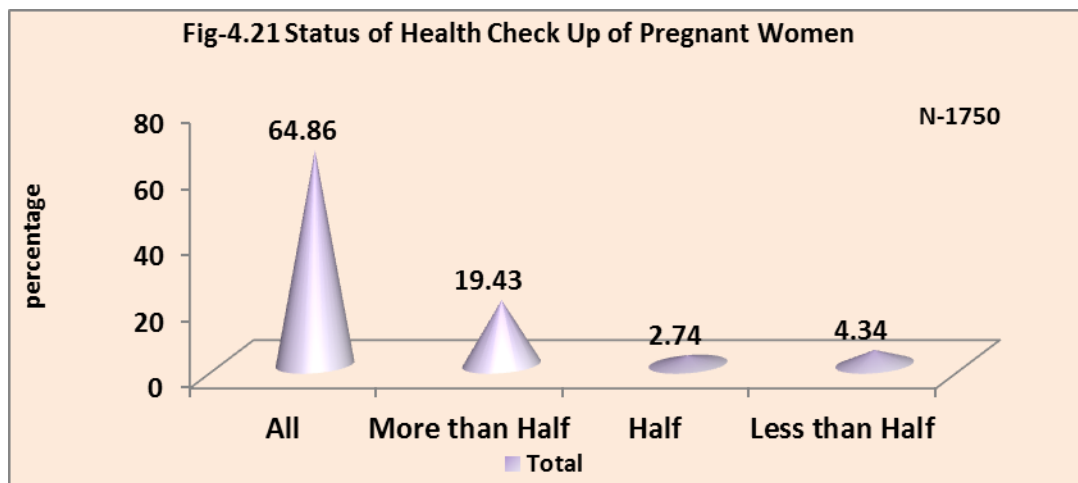
**Table 4.25: Status of Health Check Up of Pregnant Women**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	All		More than Half		Half		Less than Half		Data Not Available	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>											
Himachal Pradesh	20	19	95	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5
Jammu Kashmir	55	33	60	2	3.64	2	3.64	2	3.64	16	29.09
Punjab	45	33	73.33	5	11.11	1	2.22	3	6.67	3	6.67
Rajasthan	82	45	54.88	24	29.27	8	9.76	1	1.22	4	4.88
Uttar Pradesh	70	25	35.71	20	28.57	2	2.86	17	24.29	6	8.57
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	150	58	38.67	15	10	14	9.33	14	9.33	49	32.67
Jharkhand	132	94	71.21	18	13.64	4	3.03	11	8.33	5	3.79
Odisha	45	36	80	8	17.78	0	-	0	-	1	2.22
West Bengal	100	66	66	30	30	3	-	1	1	0	-



North East Region											
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	80	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	20
Assam	51	47	92.16	2	3.92	0	-	2	3.92	0	-
Manipur	10	6	60	3	30	1	10	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	100
Sikkim	47	35	74.47	5	10.64	1	2.13	0	-	6	12.77
Western Region											
Goa	60	13	21.67	30	50	2	3.33	3	5	12	20
Gujarat	30	17	56.67	4	13.33	0	-	0	-	9	30
Maharashtra	207	138	66.67	56	27.05	1	0.48	1	0.48	11	5.31
Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh	90	76	84.44	13	14.44	1	1.11	0	-	0	-
Karnataka	99	35	35.35	42	42.42	1	1.01	15	15.15	6	6.06
Kerala	50	44	88	2	4	1	2	0	-	3	6
Tamil Nadu	73	71	97.26	0	-	2	2.74	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	57	52	91.23	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	8.77
Central Region											
Chhattisgarh	70	49	70	19	27.14	1	1.43	1	1.43	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	130	92	70.77	26	20	2	1.54	5	3.85	5	3.85
UT											
Chandigarh	66	47	71.21	16	24.24	1	1.52	0	-	2	3.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>64.86</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>4.34</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>8.63</b>

The data on status of ante natal check of pregnant women as presented in **Table 4.25** shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs have gone through ante natal check-up in 64.86 per cent of AWCs. In little less than one-fifth (19.43%) of AWCs, more than half but not all registered pregnant women have undergone ante natal check-up. Majority of the AWCs located in the States of Tamil Nadu (97.26%), Himachal Pradesh (95%), Assam (92.16%) and Puducherry (87.10%) have reported coverage of all registered pregnant women by receiving ante natal check-up. Except in the States of Nagaland where none of the pregnant women received any kind of health check-up.



• **Immunisation against Tetanus**

The status of immunisation of pregnant women against Tetanus is presented in **Table 4.26**.

**Table 4.26: Immunization of Pregnant Women against Tetanus**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	All		More than Half		Half		Less than Half		Data Not Available	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Northern Region</b>											
Himachal Pradesh	20	19	95	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5
Jammu & Kashmir	55	43	78.18	2	3.64	1	1.82	0	-	9	16.36
Punjab	45	33	73.33	3	6.67	1	2.22	6	13.33	2	4.44
Rajasthan	82	45	54.88	28	34.15	5	6.1	1	1.22	3	3.66
Uttar Pradesh	70	25	35.71	20	28.57	2	2.86	17	24.29	6	8.57
<b>Eastern Region</b>											
Bihar	150	82	54.67	19	12.67	14	9.33	12	8	23	15.33
Jharkhand	132	112	84.85	9	6.82	1	0.76	6	4.55	4	3.03
Odisha	45	36	80	8	17.78	0	-	0	-	1	2.22
West Bengal	100	73	73	23	23	3	3	1	1	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>											
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	80	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	20
Assam	51	47	92.16	2	3.92	0	-	2	3.92	0	-
Manipur	10	6	60	3	30	1	10	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	100
Sikkim	47	36	76.60	2	4.26	2	4.26	0	-	7	14.89
<b>Western Region</b>											
Goa	60	9	15	30	50	4	6.67	5	8.33	12	20
Gujarat	30	17	56.67	4	13.33	0	-	0	-	9	30
Maharashtra	207	149	71.98	44	21.26	2	0.97	2	0.97	10	4.83
<b>Southern Region</b>											
Andhra Pradesh	90	76	84.44	14	15.56	0	-	0	-	0	-
Karnataka	99	32	32.32	44	44.44	1	1.01	15	15.15	7	7.07
Kerala	50	47	94	3	6	0	-	0	-	0	-
Tamil Nadu	73	71	97.26	0	-	2	2.74	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	57	54	94.74	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	5.26
<b>Central Region</b>											
Chhattisgarh	70	51	72.86	18	25.71	0	-	1	1.43	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	130	100	76.92	18	13.85	2	1.54	4	3.08	6	4.62
<b>UT</b>											
Chandigarh	66	51	77.27	12	18.18	1	1.52	1	1.52	1	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>6.34</b>

The data on status of immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs have been immunized against tetanus in 69.6 per cent of AWCs. In about little less than one fifth (17.49%) of AWCs, more than half but not all



registered pregnant women have been immunised against tetanus. Majority of the AWCs located in the States of Tamil Nadu (97.26%), Himachal Pradesh (95%), Puducherry (94.74%) and Assam (92.16%) have reported coverage of immunisation to all registered pregnant women against tetanus. In some states very few pregnant women immunized against tetanus and these are Goa (15%), Uttar Pradesh (35.71%), and Karnataka (32.32%). Except in the States of Nagaland (100%) of AWCs located have no record of immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus.

### Non-Formal Pre-School Education

Non formal Pre School Education component of ICDS is a very crucial component of package of services as it is directed towards providing and ensuring a natural, joyful and stimulating environment with emphasis on necessary inputs for optimal growth and development. This early learning component of ICDS is a significant input for providing a sound foundation for lifelong learning and development. The pre-school education component was assessed on the basis of programme planning, attendance of children, availability of facilities in the form of aids and materials, availability of PSE kit etc.



- **Enrollment of Children**

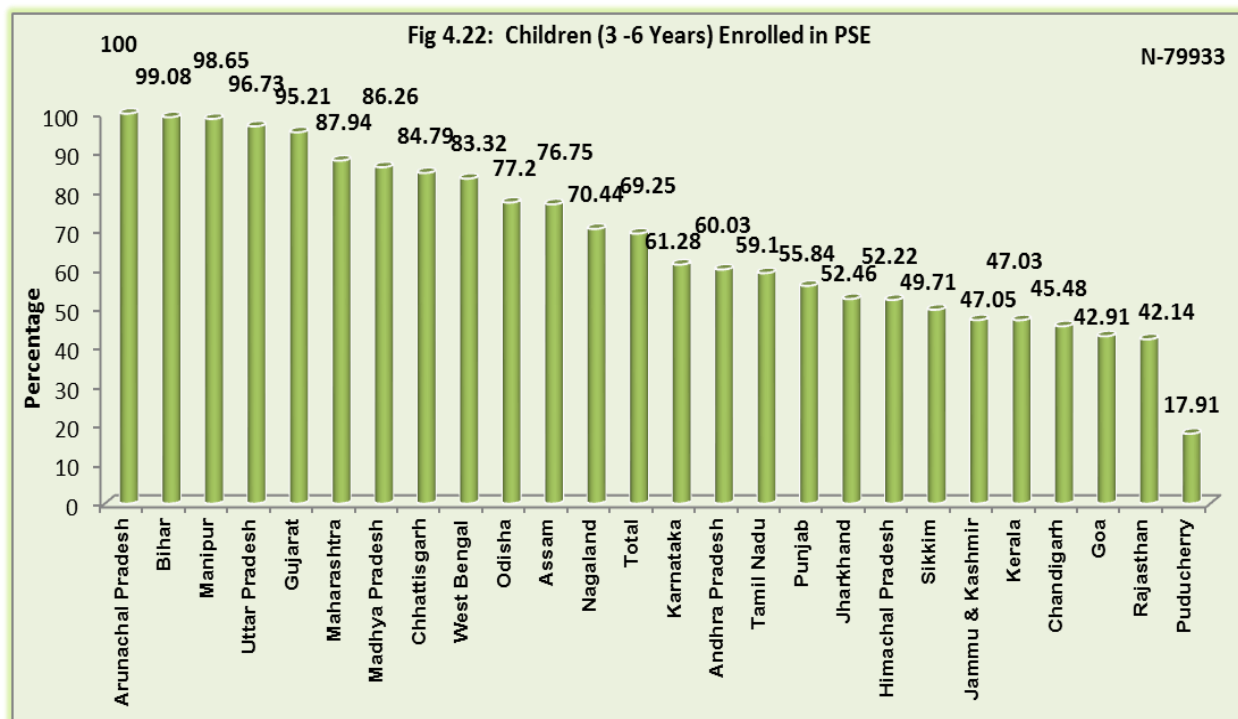
Data concerning enrollment of children in pre-school activities under ICDS are presented in **Table 4.27**.

**Table 4.27: Number of Children Enrolled in Pre-School Education**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Total Population of Children 3-6 Years in AWC Area	Enrolment	
			No. of Children Enrolled for PSE	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	360	188	52.22
Jammu & Kashmir	55	948	446	47.05
Punjab	45	2260	1262	55.84
Rajasthan	82	4703	1982	42.14
Uttar Pradesh	70	4215	4077	96.73
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	5862	5808	99.08
Jharkhand	132	8305	4357	52.46
Odisha	45	1645	1270	77.20
West Bengal	100	3914	3261	83.32
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	130	130	100
Assam	51	2391	1835	76.75
Manipur	10	223	220	98.65
Nagaland	6	203	143	70.44
Sikkim	47	1358	675	49.71

Western Region				
Goa	60	2440	1047	42.91
Gujarat	30	1002	954	95.21
Maharashtra	207	9600	8442	87.94
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	90	4063	2439	60.03
Karnataka	99	4148	2542	61.28
Kerala	50	1954	919	47.03
Tamil Nadu	73	2763	1633	59.10
Puducherry	57	1619	290	17.91
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	70	2933	2487	84.79
Madhya Pradesh	130	7549	6512	86.26
UT				
Chandigarh	66	5345	2431	45.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>79933</b>	<b>55350</b>	<b>69.25</b>

The data as presented in **Table 4.27** shows that almost three-fourth (69.25%) of children of the total population (3-6 years) are enrolled for availing pre-school education inputs under ICDS. Sizeable number of children (more than 80%) from the States of Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Bihar (99.08%), Manipur (98.65%), Uttar Pradesh (96.73%), Gujarat (95.21%), Maharashtra (87.94%), MP (86.26%), Chhattisgarh (84.79%) and West Bengal (83.32%) are availing the benefits of pre schooling under ICDS, except for the state of Sikkim (49.71%), Jammu & Kashmir (47.05%), Kerala (47.03%), Goa (42.91%), Rajasthan (42.14%) and Puducherry (17.91%). In other states more than half of total children have been enrolled in pre schooling under ICDS.



- **Number of Children Attending PSE Activities**

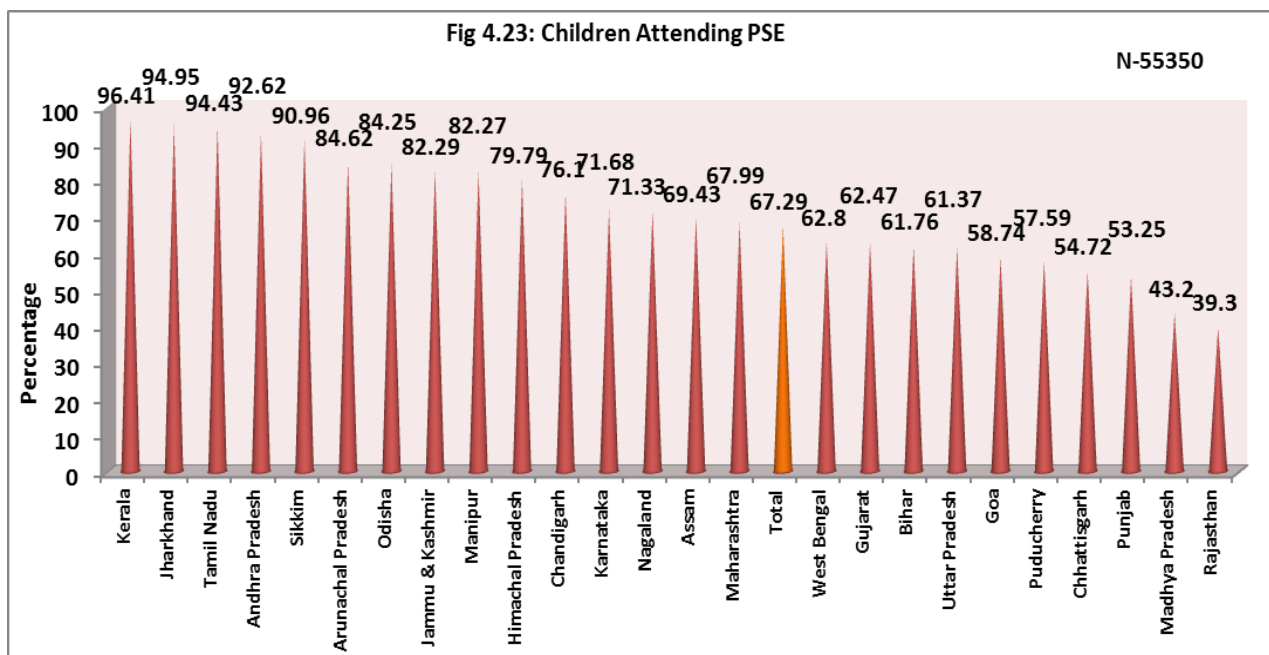
The data on number of children attending PSE sessions is given in **Table 4.28**

**Table 4.28: Number of Children Attending PSE Sessions**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of Children Enrolled for PSE	Attendance	
			No. of Children Attending PSE Activities	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	188	150	79.79
Jammu & Kashmir	55	446	367	82.29
Punjab	45	1262	672	53.25
Rajasthan	82	1982	779	39.30
Uttar Pradesh	70	4077	2502	61.37
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	5808	3587	61.76
Jharkhand	132	4357	4137	94.95
Odisha	45	1270	1070	84.25
West Bengal	100	3261	2048	62.80
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	130	110	84.62
Assam	51	1835	1274	69.43
Manipur	10	220	181	82.27
Nagaland	6	143	102	71.33
Sikkim	47	675	614	90.96
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	1047	615	58.74
Gujarat	30	954	596	62.47
Maharashtra	207	8442	5740	67.99
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	2439	2259	92.62
Karnataka	99	2542	1822	71.68
Kerala	50	919	886	96.41
Tamil Nadu	73	1633	1542	94.43
Puducherry	57	290	167	57.59
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	2487	1361	54.72
Madhya Pradesh	130	6512	2813	43.20
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	2431	1850	76.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>55350</b>	<b>37244</b>	<b>67.29</b>

The data as contained in **Table 4.28** shows that two-third (67.29%) of enrolled children are attending pre-school education activities at the AWCs. Impressive numbers (more than 90%) of such children are from the States of Kerala (96.41%), Jharkhand (94.95%), Tamil Nadu (94.43%) and Andhra Pradesh (92.62%). In all other states more than half of the students are attending PSE activities except for the state of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where the percentage is just 43.20 and 39.30.





- **Use of Charts /Posters in PSE Sessions**

The use of charts/posters has been envisaged for conducting free conversation activities under PSE component of ICDS. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.29**.

**Table 4.29: Use of Charts/Posters in PSE\***

Multiple Response

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs Using Charts/ Posters in Conducting PSE Sessions	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	19	95
Jammu & Kashmir	55	49	89.09
Punjab	45	42	93.33
Rajasthan	82	77	93.90
Uttar Pradesh	70	56	80
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	61	40.67
Jharkhand	132	126	95.45
Odisha	45	26	57.78
West Bengal	100	92	92
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	60
Assam	51	46	90.20
Manipur	10	3	30
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	44	93.62
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	60	100

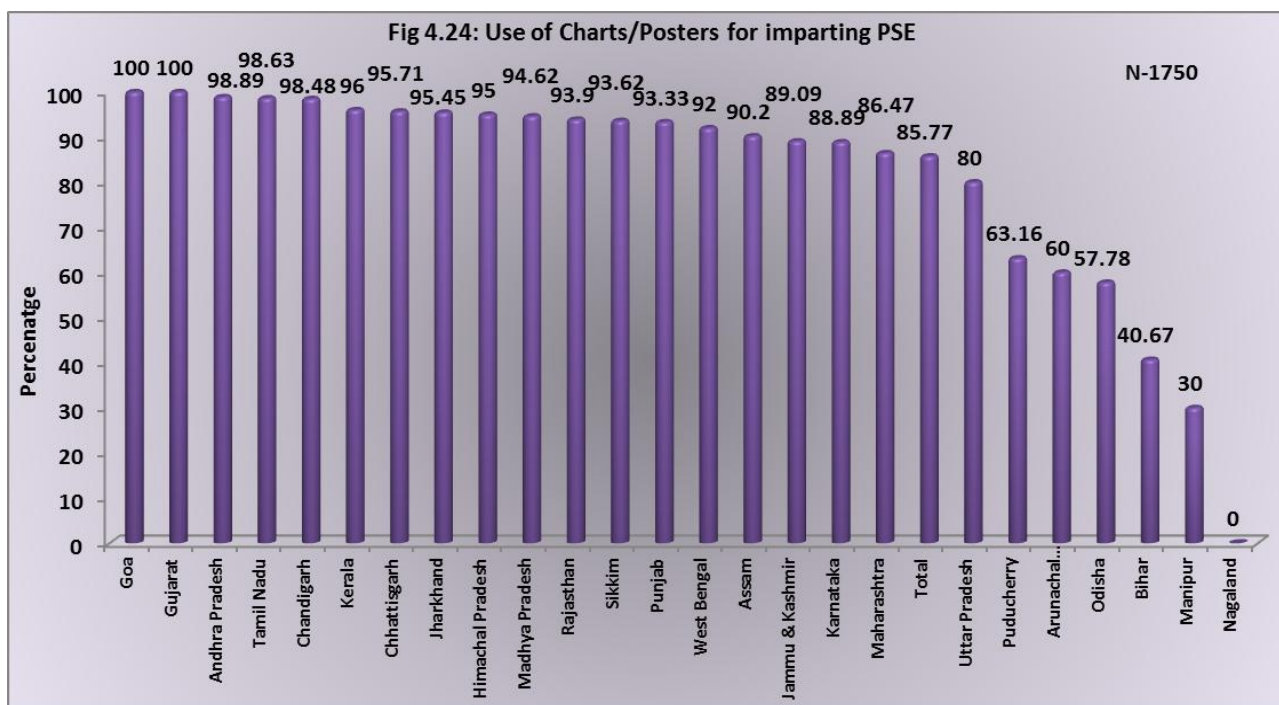


Gujarat	30	30	100
Maharashtra	207	179	86.47
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	89	98.89
Karnataka	99	88	88.89
Kerala	50	48	96
Tamil Nadu	73	72	98.63
Puducherry	57	36	63.16
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	67	95.71
Madhya Pradesh	130	123	94.62
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	65	98.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>85.77</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, no use of charts/posters in conducting PSE activities was reported.



The data as contained in **Table 4.29** shows that are being used in 85.77 per cent of AWCs located across 24 States and 1UT. In the states of Goa and Gujarat 100 percent of AWCs are using chart and poster for conducting PSE sessions. In all the states more than 70 percent of the AWCs are using charts/posters for conducting free conversation activities under pre-school education, except for the state of Puducherry (63.16), Arunachal Pradesh (60%), Odisha (57.78%), Bihar (40.67%) and Manipur (30%). The use of charts/posters has not been reported in AWCs in the state of Nagaland.



**Adoption of Play Way Method in Pre-School Education**

The programme content of pre-school activities for children has to be largely centered on organisation of play activities. It is undesirable to force young children to formal methods of schooling by making them sit in rows, keeping silence, parroting lessons, copying from the black board etc. Young children are active by nature and they learn by doing and by interacting with their environment. Play is the main activity by which the child learns and develops. Therefore, rich and diversified programme of play activities rooted in indigenous material and culture needs to form the core of early childhood education. The data concerning observation of play way method of organising PSE activities are presented in **Table 4.30**.



**Table 4.30: AWCs Adopting Play Way Method in Imparting Pre School Education\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs adopting Play Way Method in PSE	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	18	90
Jammu & Kashmir	55	34	61.82
Punjab	45	33	73.33
Rajasthan	82	49	59.76
Uttar Pradesh	70	46	65.71
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	45	30
Jharkhand	132	118	89.39
Odisha	45	35	77.78
West Bengal	100	60	60
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	5	100
Assam	51	36	70.59
Manipur	10	10	100
Nagaland	6	1	16.67
Sikkim	47	35	74.47
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	11	18.33
Gujarat	30	28	93.33
Maharashtra	207	132	63.77
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	72	80
Karnataka	99	80	80.81
Kerala	50	45	90
Tamil Nadu	73	53	72.60
Puducherry	57	23	40.35
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	69	98.57

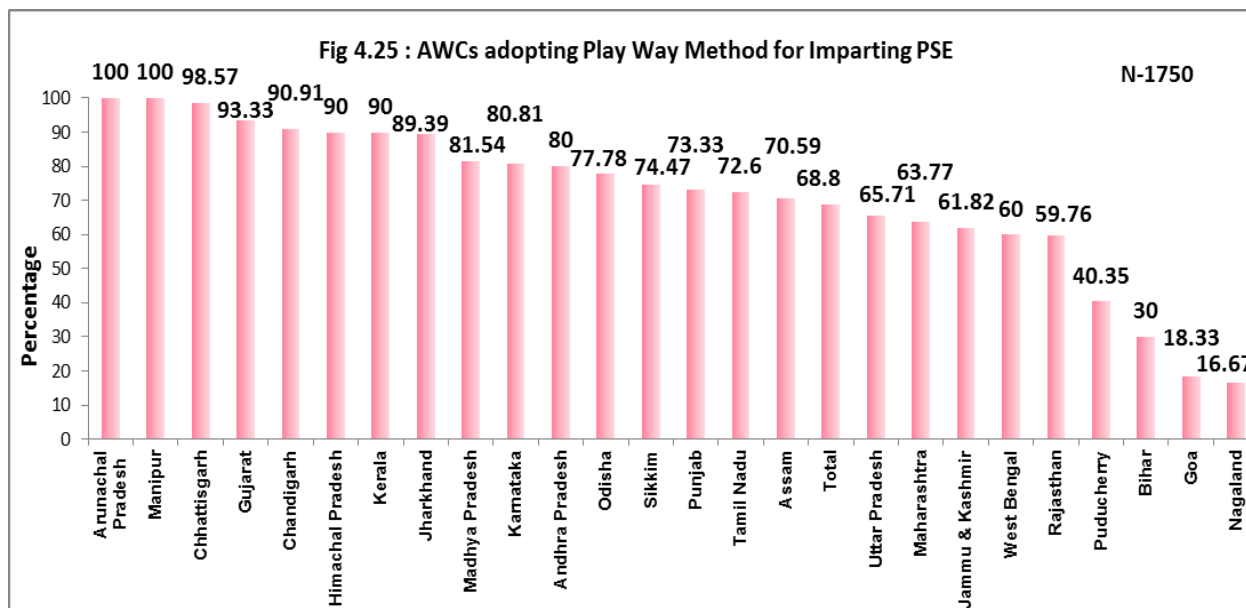


Madhya Pradesh	130	106	81.54
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	60	90.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1204</b>	<b>68.80</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adoption of play way methodology was not observed



The data as contained in **Table 4.30** shows that play way method for conducting pre-school activities are being used in 69.80 per cent of AWCs located across 24 study States and 1UT. In majority of the AWCs (more than 90%) located in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Manipur(100%), Chhattisgarh (98.57%), Gujarat (93.33%), UT of Chandigarh (90.91%),Kerala (90%) and Himachal Pradesh (90%)use play way method. The lesser use of play way method for imparting pre-school education has been reported in the states of Bihar (30%), Goa (18.33%) and Nagaland (16.67%).



### Adoption of Role Play Method in Pre School Education

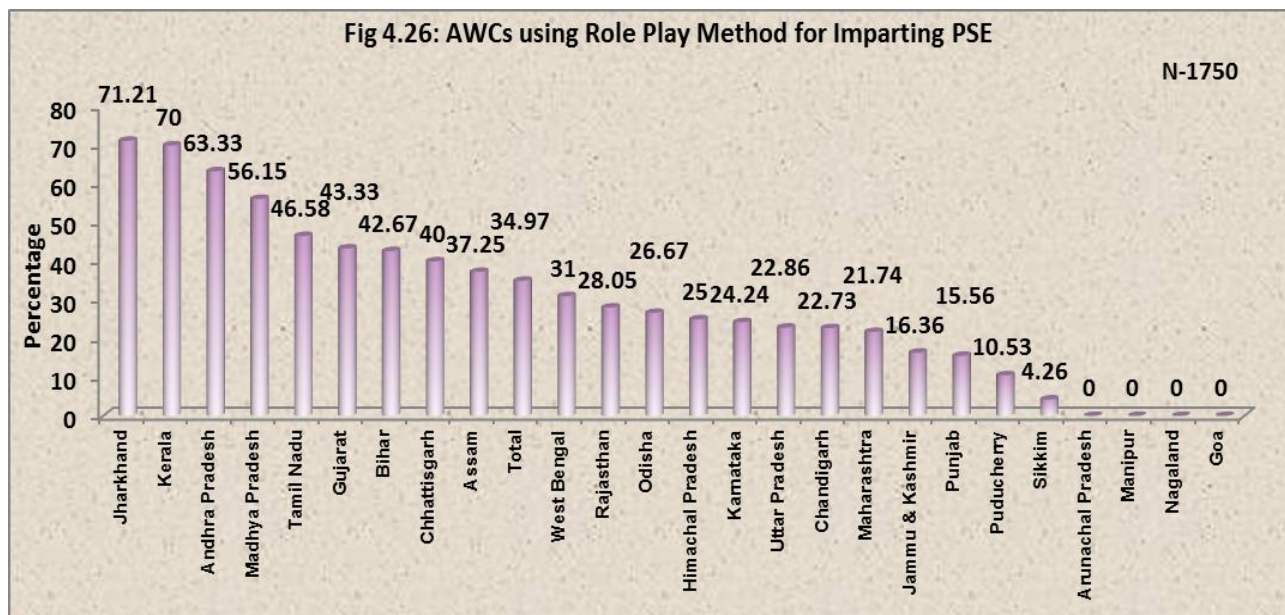
The data concerning adoption of role play method in imparting pre-school education under ICDS are presented in **Table 4.31**.

**Table 4.31: AWCs Adopting Role Play Method for imparting PSE**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs using Role Play Method in Conducting PSE Sessions	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	5	25
Jammu & Kashmir	55	9	16.36
Punjab	45	7	15.56
Rajasthan	82	23	28.05
Uttar Pradesh	70	16	22.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	64	42.67
Jharkhand	132	94	71.21
Odisha	45	12	26.67
West Bengal	100	31	31
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	19	37.25
Manipur	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	2	4.26
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	0	-
Gujarat	30	13	43.33
Maharashtra	207	45	21.74
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	57	63.33
Karnataka	99	24	24.24
Kerala	50	35	70
Tamil Nadu	73	34	46.58
Puducherry	57	6	10.53
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	28	40
Madhya Pradesh	130	73	56.15
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	15	22.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>34.97</b>

The data as contained in **Table 4.31** show that role play method for conducting pre-school activities are being used in only 34.97 per cent of AWCs located across 24 study States and 1 UT. The use of such method has not been reported in any of the AWC from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Goa. The percentage of AWCs using role play method is as low in the States of Punjab (15.56%), Puducherry (10.53%) and Sikkim (4.26%) In the state of Jharkhand 71.21percent of AWCs are using role play methods for conducting pre-school activities.





The data showing adoption of **other method** in conducting pre-school education activities are presented in **Table 4.32**.

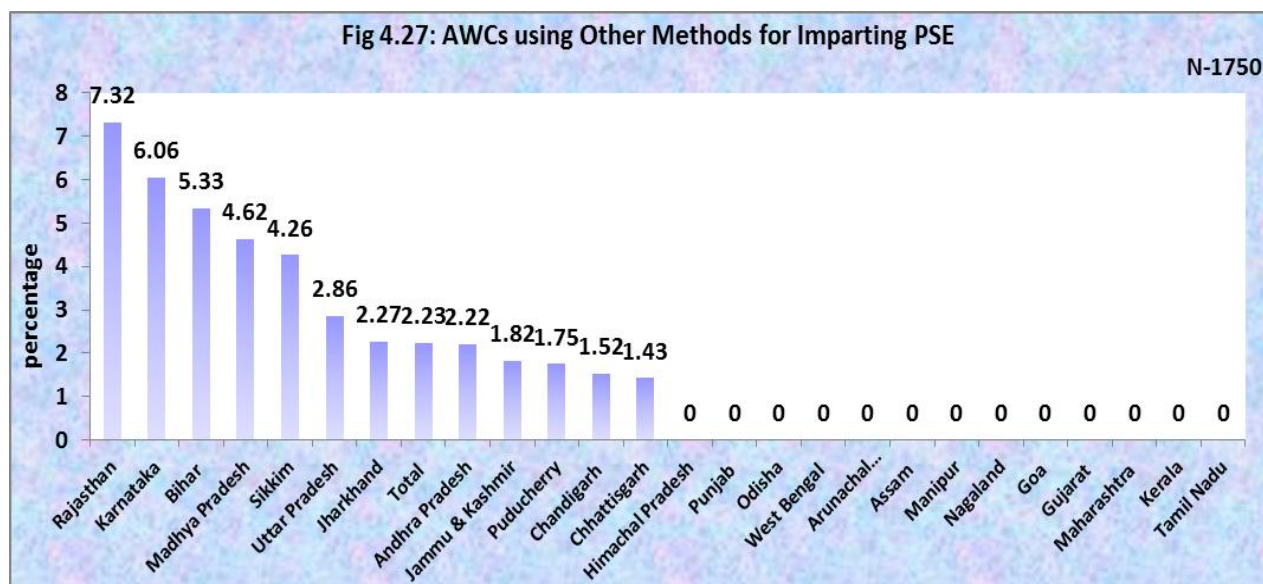
**Table 4.32: AWCs Using Other Methods for imparting PSE\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs using other method in Conducting PSE Sessions	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	55	1	1.82
Punjab	45	0	-
Rajasthan	82	6	7.32
Uttar Pradesh	70	2	2.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	8	5.33
Jharkhand	132	3	2.27
Odisha	45	0	-
West Bengal	100	0	-
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	0	-
Manipur	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	2	4.26
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	0	-
Gujarat	30	0	-
Maharashtra	207	0	-
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	2	2.22

Karnataka	99	6	6.06
Kerala	50	0	-
Tamil Nadu	73	0	-
Puducherry	57	1	1.75
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	1	1.43
Madhya Pradesh	130	6	4.62
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	1	1.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2.23</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adoption of other innovative methods of PSE was not observed

The data as contained in **Table 4.32** shows that other method for conducting pre-school activities are being used in only negligible number (2.23%) of AWCs located across States. The use of other method of imparting pre-school education has not been reported in any of the AWC. The percentage of AWCs using innovative method of imparting pre-school education is as low in the States of Jharkhand (2.27%), Andhra Pradesh (2.22%), Jammu & Kashmir (1.82%), Puducherry (1.75%), Chandigarh (1.52%) and Chhattisgarh (1.43%).



- **Availability of Pre School Material**

The PSE material like resting frames, papers, beads, free conversation charts, blocks, festival dolls, folk toys, picture books etc. have a great deal of pre-school educational possibilities. Data concerning availability of such material in AWCs are presented in **Table 4.33**.

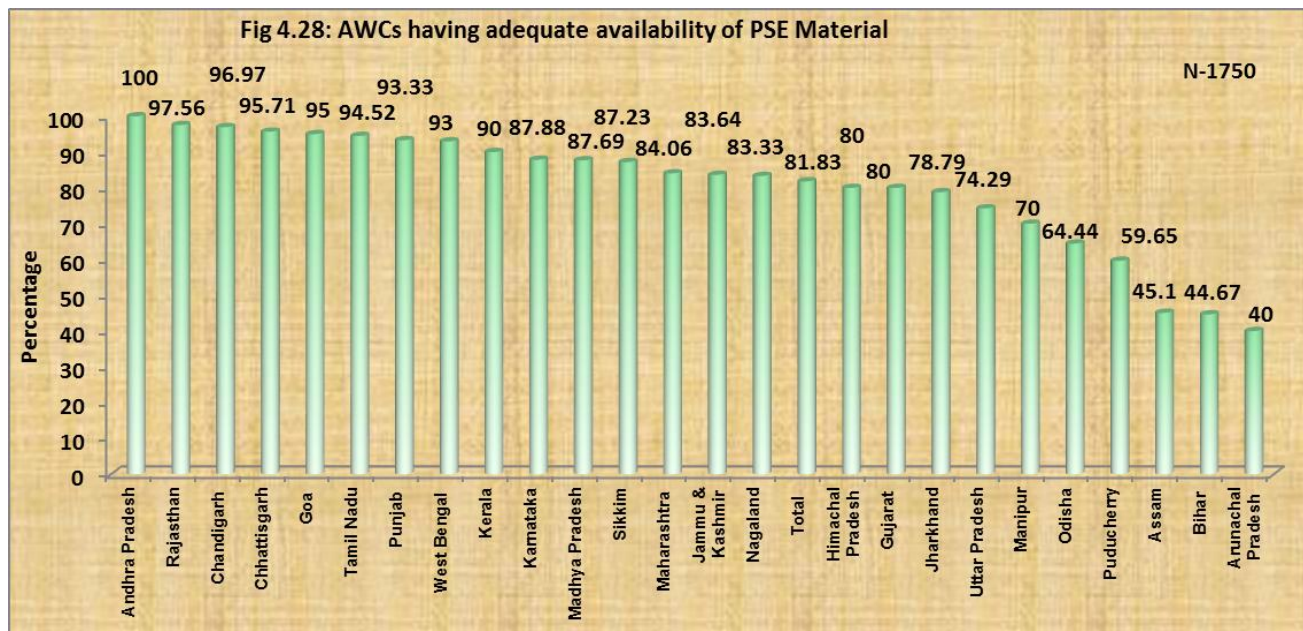
**Table 4.33: AWCs having Adequate Availability of PSE Material**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of PSE Material	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	16	80
Jammu & Kashmir	55	46	83.64
Punjab	45	42	93.33
Rajasthan	82	80	97.56
Uttar Pradesh	70	52	74.29
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	67	44.67
Jharkhand	132	104	78.79
Odisha	45	29	64.44
West Bengal	100	93	93
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	40
Assam	51	23	45.10
Manipur	10	7	70
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	41	87.23
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	57	95
Gujarat	30	24	80
Maharashtra	207	174	84.06
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	90	100
Karnataka	99	87	87.88
Kerala	50	45	90
Tamil Nadu	73	69	94.52
Puducherry	57	34	59.65
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	67	95.71
Madhya Pradesh	130	114	87.69
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	64	96.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1432</b>	<b>81.83</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adequate availability of PSE Material was not reported



The data as contained in **Table 4.33** shows that availability of adequate PSE teaching learning aids has been observed in 81.83 percent of AWCs. The all AWCs having adequate availability ( more than 90%) of such PSE material has been reported from the States of Andhra Pradesh (100%), Rajasthan (97.56%), UT of Chandigarh (96.97%), Chhattisgarh (95.71%), Tamil Nadu (94.52%)a and Punjab (93.33).The state of Assam (45.10%), Bihar (44.67%) and Arunachal Pradesh (40%)lacks adequate availability of PSE material.



• **Preparation of Low Cost TLM**

The materials and equipments to be used in Anganwadi for non-formal pre-school activities needs to be of indigenous origin, designed and made by the Anganwadi workers or local artisans, and should be inexpensive. Dependency upon non-indigenous play equipment's should be minimised and emphasis should be on the improvisation of materials from local resources. Anganwadi workers should play a leading role in designing and making of these materials. Materials like sand, clay, seeds, leaves, twigs, water etc. have immense possibilities. Slides, sandpits, resting frames, crayon and brush, drawings and paintings, paper cuttings, beads etc. have been found to be more popular with pre-school children than sophisticated dolls, toys and other equipments. The traditional festival dolls and folk toys have a great deal of educational possibilities but have largely remained untapped so far. Similarly, picture books are of great interest and importance to young children. They develop reading interests in children and facilitate their language development. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.34**.

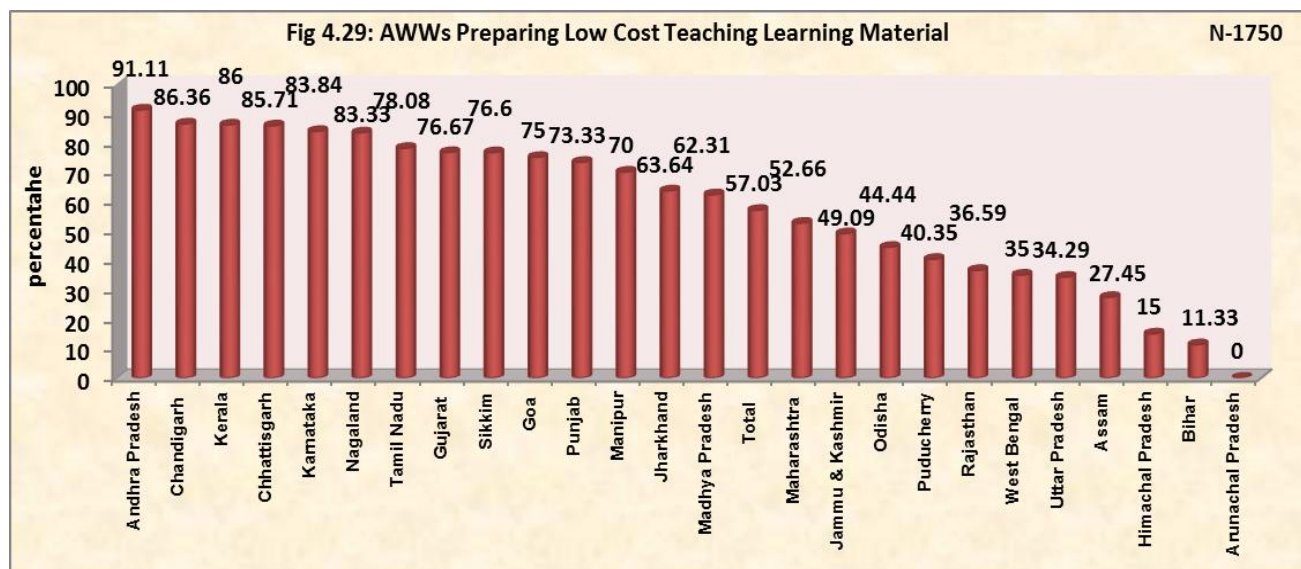


**Table 4.34: AWWs Preparing Low Cost Teaching Learning Material \***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWWs prepared low cost Teaching Learning Material	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	3	15
Jammu & Kashmir	55	27	49.09
Punjab	45	33	73.33

Rajasthan	82	30	36.59
Uttar Pradesh	70	24	34.29
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	17	11.33
Jharkhand	132	84	63.64
Odisha	45	20	44.44
West Bengal	100	35	35
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	14	27.45
Manipur	10	7	70
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	36	76.60
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	45	75
Gujarat	30	23	76.67
Maharashtra	207	109	52.66
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	82	91.11
Karnataka	99	83	83.84
Kerala	50	43	86
Tamil Nadu	73	57	78.08
Puducherry	57	23	40.35
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	60	85.71
Madhya Pradesh	130	81	62.31
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	57	86.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>57.03</b>

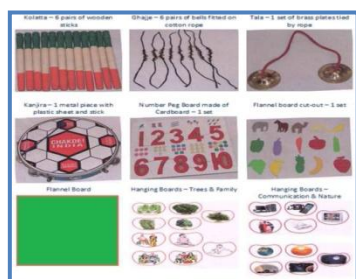
\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, low cost Teaching Learning was not being prepared by AWWs



The average of all study states reveals that only 57.03% of AWWs have prepared the low cost teaching and learning material for use in conducting pre-school education sessions. The state specific observations shows that in the state of Andhra Pradesh (91.11%), Chandigarh (86.36%), Chhattisgarh (85.71%), Karnataka(83.34%) and Nagaland (83.33%) more than 80 percent of AWCs are preparing low cost TLM. On the other hand, few AWWs from the States of HP (15%) and Bihar (11.33%) are preparing the low cost teaching learning material for the use of teaching children. In Arunachal Pradesh not a single AWC is preparing TLM.



• Supply of PSE Kit



As per MWCD officer order no 4-4/2008-CD-2 dated 11 May 2009, all State Governments/UTs have been requested the supply of PSE kits in each AWC every year at the rate of Rs. 1000 per AWC per annum. The suggested list of PSE kits includes; Flash cards for story-telling, Models on pictures/picture books of animals, fruits, vegetables, parts of the body, pictures/picture books, Building blocks-plastic or card board or wood, Stuffed toys, Dolls for role play, Colours, number, alphabet, matching cards, Stacking rings/shape towers, Balls, Threading Boards/Beads & Wires, Kitchen Set, Wheel toys, Dhaphli/Small drum, Simple Puzzles etc. Data about supply of PSE kit are presented in **Table 4.35**.

**Table 4.35: ICDS Projects having Supply of Pre-School Education Kit \***

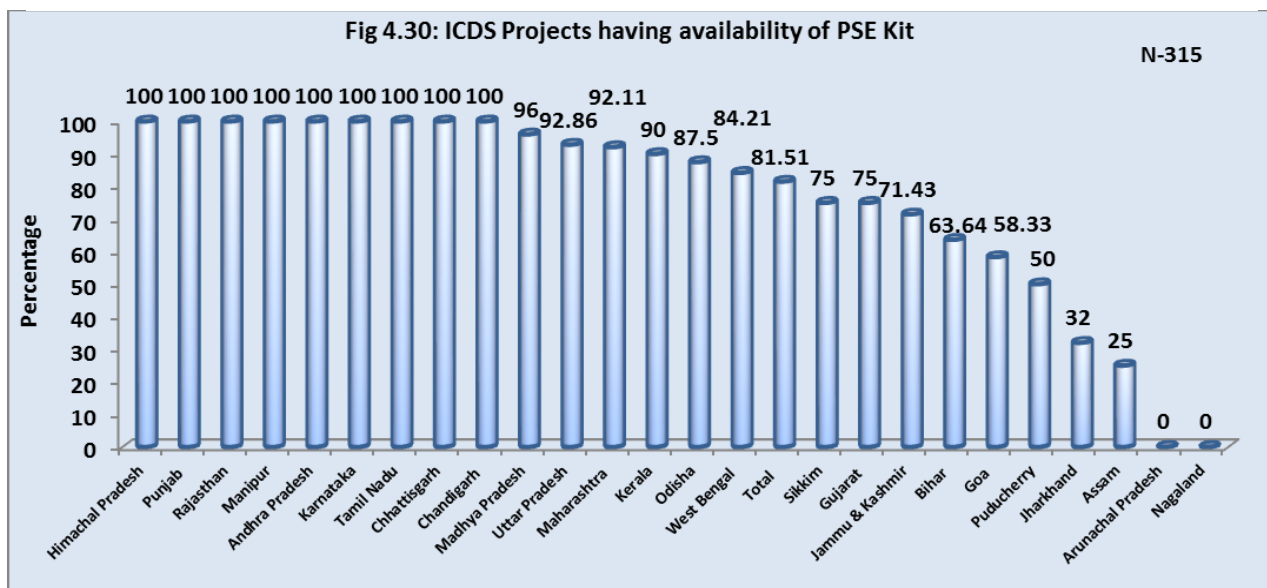
States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Responses Received	No. of ICDS Projects having supply of PSE Kit	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	100
Jammu & Kashmir	8	7	5	71.43
Punjab	9	9	9	100
Rajasthan	17	16	16	100
Uttar Pradesh	14	14	13	92.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	30	22	14	63.64
Jharkhand	26	25	8	32
Odisha	8	8	7	87.50
West Bengal	20	19	16	84.21
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	-
Assam	9	8	2	25
Manipur	2	2	2	100
Nagaland	1	1	0	-



Sikkim	4	4	3	75
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	12	12	7	58.33
Gujarat	6	4	3	75
Maharashtra	41	38	35	92.11
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	18	18	18	100
Karnataka	20	18	18	100
Kerala	10	10	9	90
Tamil Nadu	16	15	15	100
Puducherry	4	4	2	50
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	6	6	6	100
Madhya Pradesh	26	25	24	96
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	3	2	2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>81.51</b>

\*Note: In rest of the ICDS Projects, supply of PSE Kit was not reported

The Supply of PSE kit has been reported in 81.51 percent of ICDS Projects taken in the study. Though all ICDS projects (100%) located in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and UT of Chandigarh have the supply of PSE kit, however, in none of the ICDS projects from the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland the supply of PSE kit has been reported.



### Referral Services

Beneficiaries identified during health check-up and growth monitoring with acute medical problems in need of prompt medical attention, are provided referral services through ICDS scheme. An early detection of disabilities and timely diagnosis of many childhood diseases can prevent childhood morbidity and any other handicaps (Sharma, 1989). The need



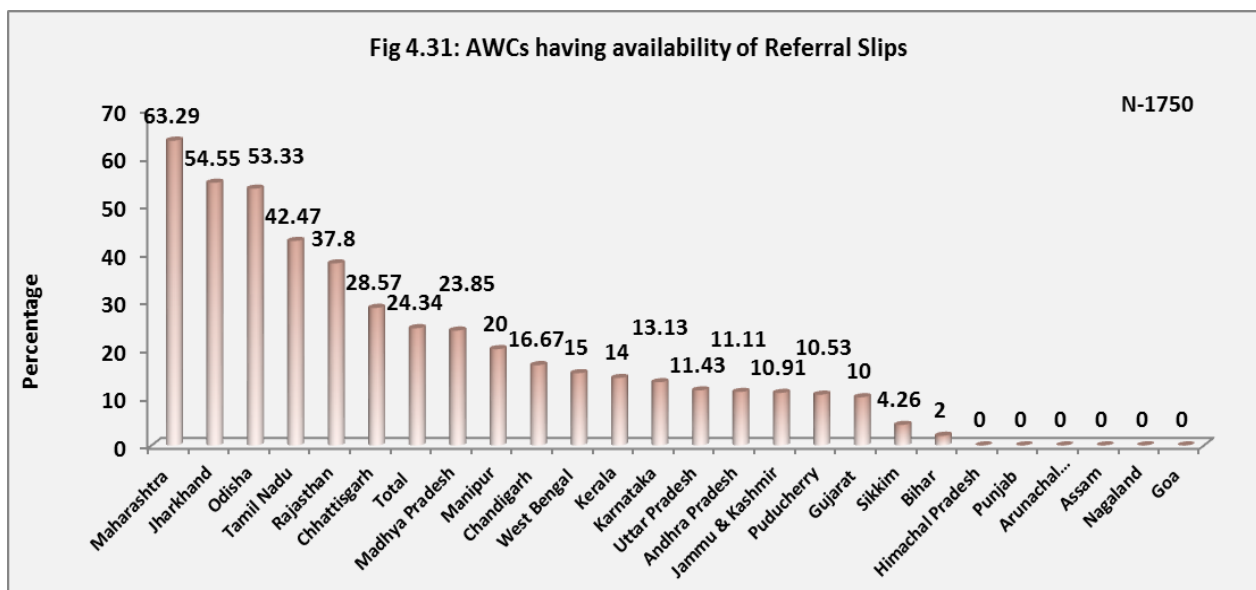
for referral services might arise to those pregnant mothers and children who are at risk zone. Not only this, pregnant mothers and children with problems requiring specialised treatment have to be referred for medical care of an appropriate standard by the use of referral slips. The data pertaining to the availability of referral slips in AWCs are presented in **Table 4.36**.

**Table 4.36: AWCs having Availability of Referral Slips\***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of referral slips	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	55	6	10.91
Punjab	45	0	-
Rajasthan	82	31	37.80
Uttar Pradesh	70	8	11.43
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	3	2
Jharkhand	132	72	54.55
Odisha	45	24	53.33
West Bengal	100	15	15
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	0	-
Manipur	10	2	20
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	2	4.26
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	0	-
Gujarat	30	3	10
Maharashtra	207	131	63.29
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	90	10	11.11
Karnataka	99	13	13.13
Kerala	50	7	14
Tamil Nadu	73	31	42.47
Puducherry	57	6	10.53
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	70	20	28.57
Madhya Pradesh	130	31	23.85
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	66	11	16.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>24.34</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs Availability of Referral Slips was not reported

**Table 4.36** shows that referral slips are available in only one fourth (24.34%) of AWCs. The availability of referral slips has been reported more than 50 percent in the states of Maharashtra (63.29%), Jharkhand (54.55%) and Odisha (53.33%). The state of Gujarat (10%), Sikkim (4.26%) and Bihar (2%) have reported less than 10 percent, in context of availability of referral slips. In none of the AWCs located in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Assam and Nagaland, the availability of referral slips has been reported.



**Maintenance of Health Cards**

It is important to keep correct records of children’s vaccination. The date of child immunisation has to be properly maintained on health cards. The required entries have to be made by medical/Para medical staff administering the immunisation. The data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.37**.

**Table 4.37: AWCs Maintaining Health Cards\***

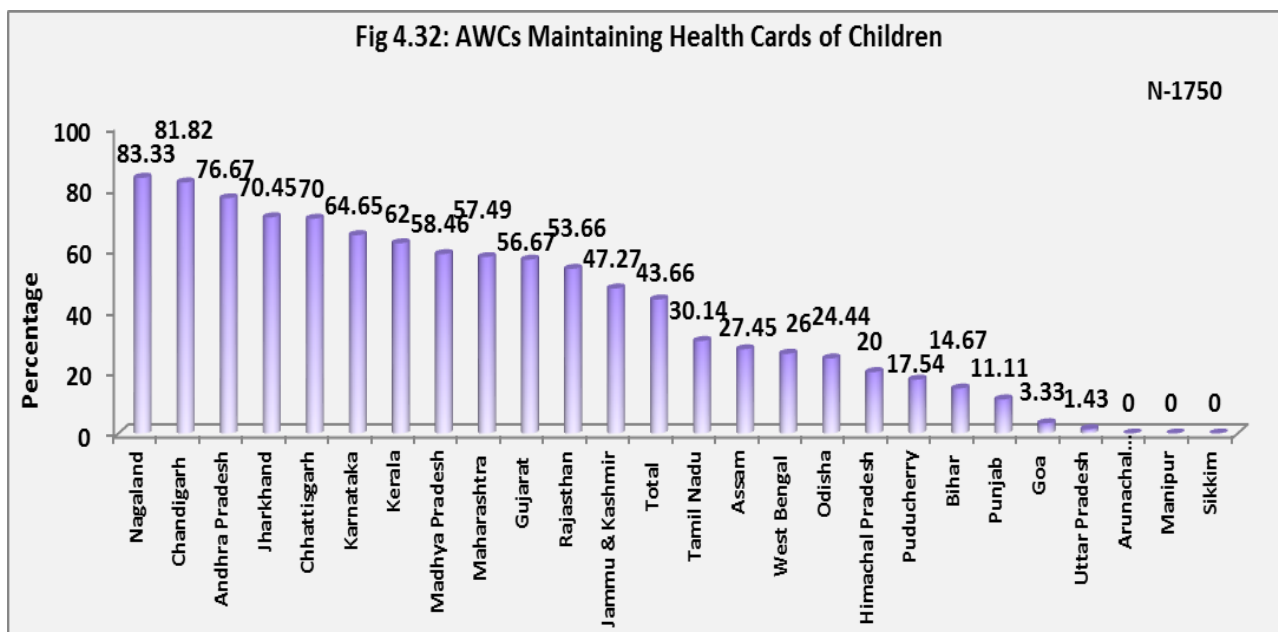
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs maintaining health cards	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	20	4	20
Jammu & Kashmir	55	26	47.27
Punjab	45	5	11.11
Rajasthan	82	44	53.66
Uttar Pradesh	70	1	1.43
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	150	22	14.67
Jharkhand	132	93	70.45
Odisha	45	11	24.44
West Bengal	100	26	26
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Assam	51	14	27.45
Manipur	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	47	0	-
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	60	2	3.33
Gujarat	30	17	56.67
Maharashtra	207	119	57.49



Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	90	69	76.67
Karnataka	99	64	64.65
Kerala	50	31	62
Tamil Nadu	73	22	30.14
Puducherry	57	10	17.54
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	70	49	70
Madhya Pradesh	130	76	58.46
UT			
Chandigarh	66	54	81.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>43.66</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, health cards were not being maintained

The maintenance of health cards of children has been reported in 43.66 per cent of AWCs located across 24 States and 1 Union Territory. Health cards are not maintained in more than half (56.34%) of the AWCs. Only the state of Nagaland (83.33%) and UT of Chandigarh (81.82%) show more than 80 percent of AWCs are maintaining health cards. In the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur health cards are not maintained in any of the AWCs. As elicited in **Table 4.37**.



### Services to Adolescent Girls

Adolescent Girls forms an important segment of the society. There are 8.3 crores of Adolescent Girls in the age group of 11-18 years, which comes around 16.75 per cent of country's population. About one third of these AGs are underweight. In order to address the issues related to adolescence, particularly the health and nutrition gaps, provision has been made in ICDS for their IFA supplementation and deworming and for strengthening their other life skills. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 4.38** to **Table 4.40**.

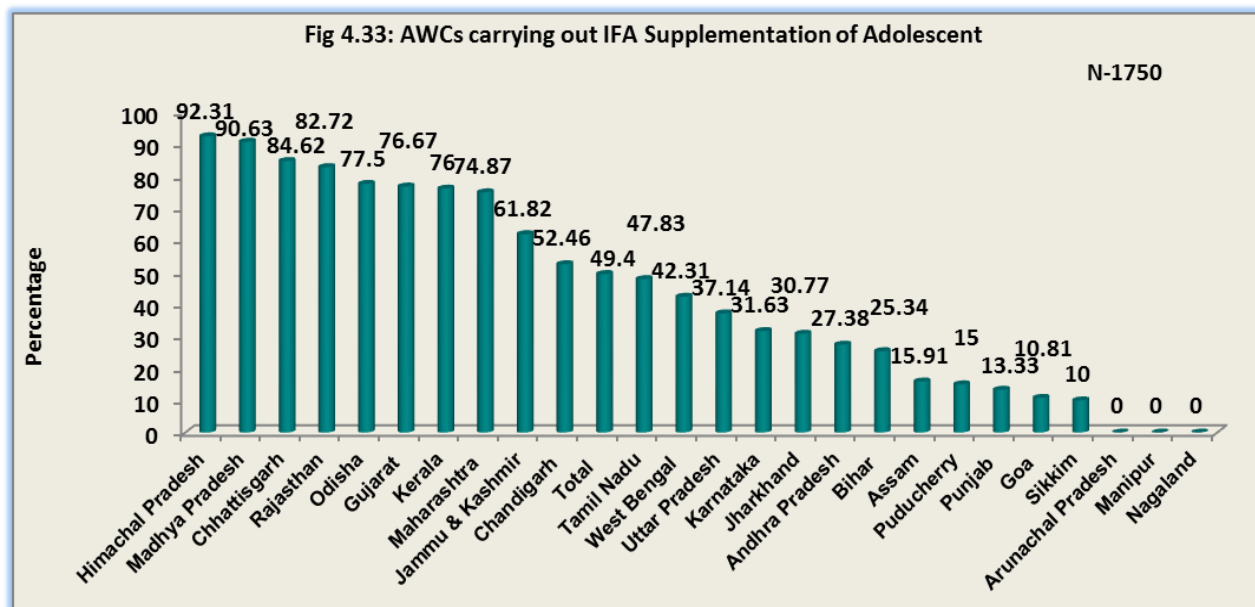
**Table 4.38: AWCs Providing IFA Supplementation of Adolescent Girls**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs providing IFA Supplementation to Adolescent Girls	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	13	12	92.31
Jammu & Kashmir	55	55	34	61.82
Punjab	45	45	6	13.33
Rajasthan	82	81	67	82.72
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	26	37.14
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	146	37	25.34
Jharkhand	132	130	40	30.77
Odisha	45	40	31	77.50
West Bengal	100	78	33	42.31
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	0	-
Assam	51	44	7	15.91
Manipur	10	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	30	3	10
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	37	4	10.81
Gujarat	30	30	23	76.67
Maharashtra	207	195	146	74.87
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	84	23	27.38
Karnataka	99	98	31	31.63
Kerala	50	50	38	76
Tamil Nadu	73	69	33	47.83
Puducherry	57	40	6	15
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	39	33	84.62
Madhya Pradesh	130	128	116	90.63
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	61	32	52.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>49.40</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs IFA tablets were not being given to Adolescent Girls

The data on IFA supplementation to Adolescent Girls (**Table 4.38**) shows that it is being done in half (49.40%) of AWCs. In none of the AWCs from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland have reported carrying out IFA supplementation to adolescent girls. More than 90 percent of IFA tablets have been given only in two states that are Himachal Pradesh (92.31%) and Madhya Pradesh (90.63%).





The data on AWCs giving Deworming tablets to Adolescents is presented in **Table 4.39**

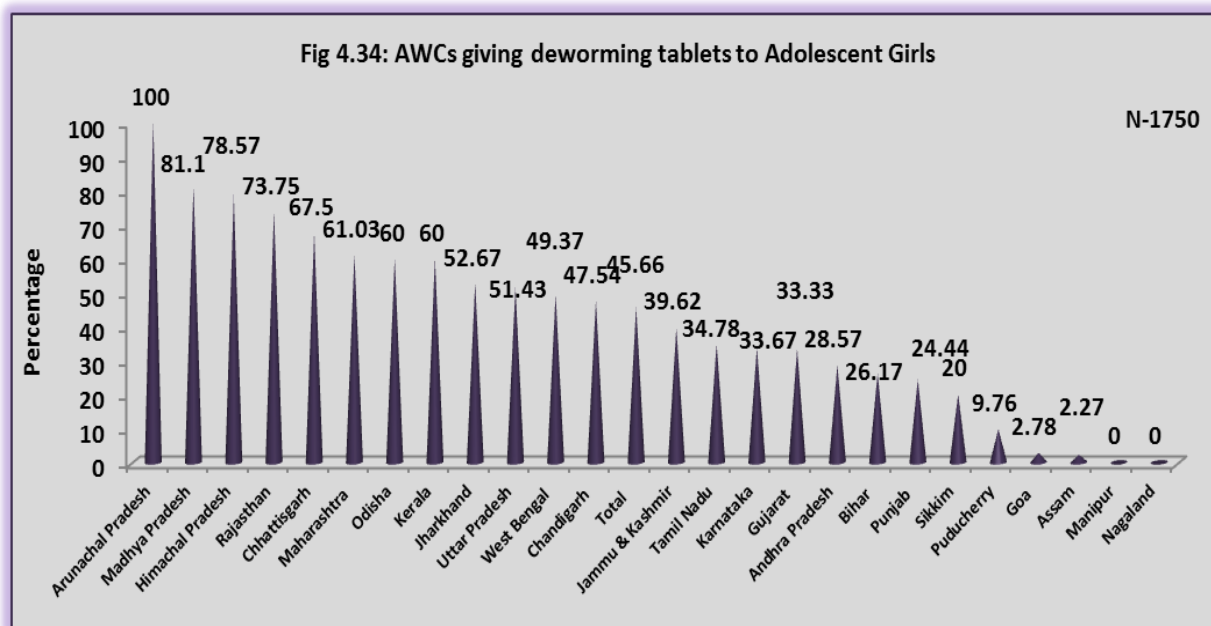
**Table 4.39: AWCs Giving Deworming Tablets to Adolescent Girls**

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs giving Deworming to Adolescent Girls	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	14	11	78.57
Jammu & Kashmir	55	53	21	39.62
Punjab	45	45	11	24.44
Rajasthan	82	80	59	73.75
Uttar Pradesh	70	70	36	51.43
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	149	39	26.17
Jharkhand	132	131	69	52.67
Odisha	45	45	27	60
West Bengal	100	79	39	49.37
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	3	3	100
Assam	51	44	1	2.27
Manipur	10	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	30	6	20
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	36	1	2.78
Gujarat	30	30	10	33.33
Maharashtra	207	195	119	61.03
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	84	24	28.57
Karnataka	99	98	33	33.67
Kerala	50	50	30	60

Tamil Nadu	73	69	24	34.78
Puducherry	57	41	4	9.76
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	40	27	67.50
Madhya Pradesh	130	127	103	81.10
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	61	29	47.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1590</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>45.66</b>

\*Note: In rest of the AWCs, deworming tablets were not being given to Adolescent Girls

The data on deworming of adolescent girls (Table 4.39) shows that it is being carried out in 45.66 per cent of AWCs. Only in Arunachal Pradesh all adolescent girls have received deworming tablets. Other states like Madhya Pradesh (81%), Himachal Pradesh (78.57%) and Chhattisgarh (67.50%) girls have received deworming tablets. In none of the AWCs from the States of Manipur and Nagaland and Puducherry have reported doing out deworming of adolescent girls.



The data on AWCs conducting Counseling sessions on reproductive health education to adolescent girls is presented in Table 4.40

**Table 4.40: AWCs Conducting Counseling Sessions on Reproductive Health Education to Adolescent Girls \***

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs conducting counselling sessions on Reproductive Health to Adolescent Girls	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	20	14	13	92.86
Jammu & Kashmir	55	54	41	75.93
Punjab	45	45	22	48.89
Rajasthan	82	80	64	80

## Chapter - 4 | Monitoring Visits of ICDS (2011-2013) - A Report

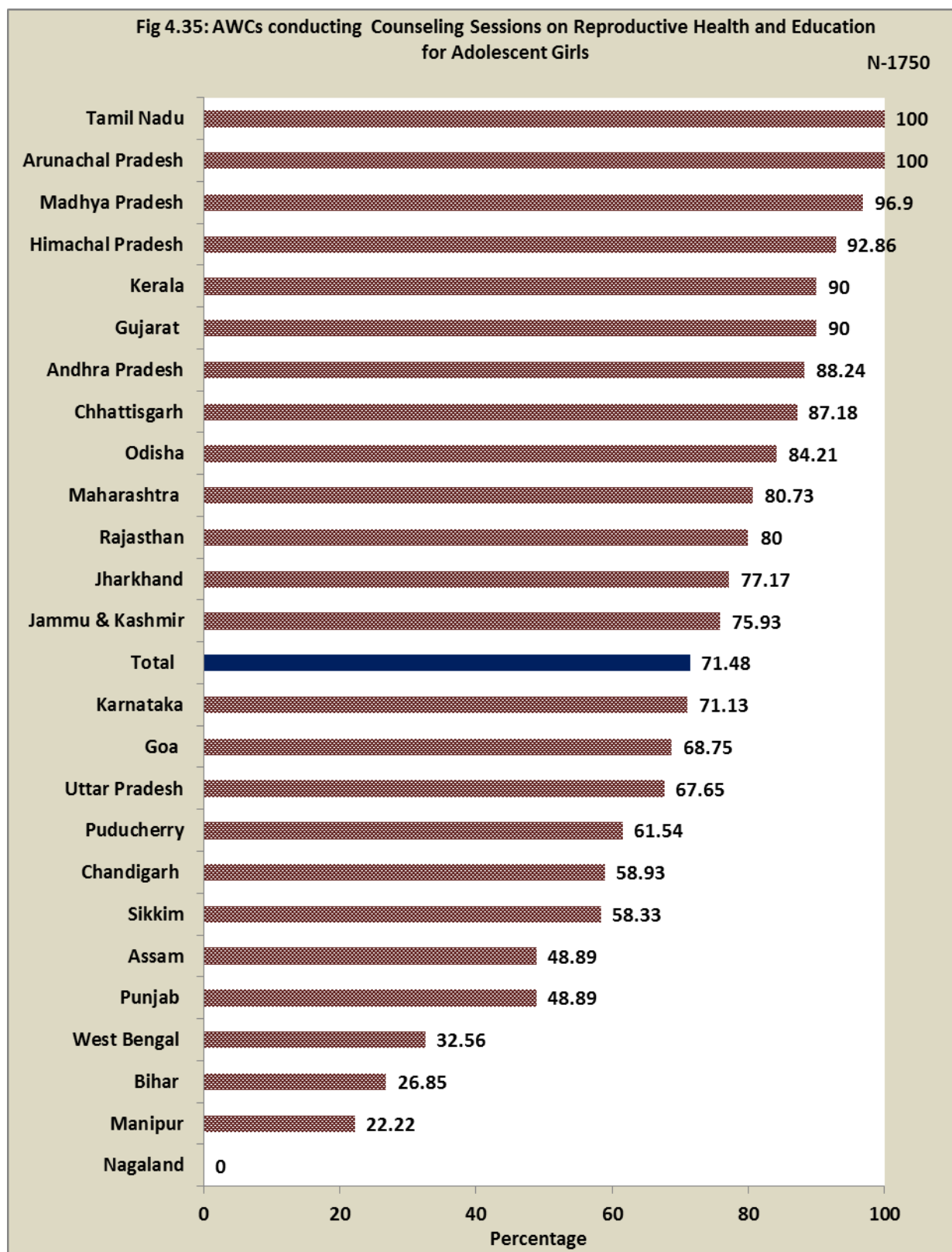
Uttar Pradesh	70	68	46	67.65
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	150	149	40	26.85
Jharkhand	132	127	98	77.17
Odisha	45	38	32	84.21
West Bengal	100	43	14	32.56
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	5	4	4	100
Assam	51	45	22	48.89
Manipur	10	9	2	22.22
Nagaland	6	6	0	-
Sikkim	47	24	14	58.33
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	60	32	22	68.75
Gujarat	30	30	27	90
Maharashtra	207	192	155	80.73
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	90	85	75	88.24
Karnataka	99	97	69	71.13
Kerala	50	50	45	90
Tamil Nadu	73	67	67	100
Puducherry	57	39	24	61.54
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	70	39	34	87.18
Madhya Pradesh	130	129	125	96.90
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	66	56	33	58.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>1088</b>	<b>71.48</b>

**\*Note:** In rest of the AWCs counselling sessions on Reproductive Health and Education were not being conducted

The data on counseling on reproductive health education to adolescent girls (**Table 4.40**) shows that it is being carried out in more than half (71.48%) of AWCs located across 24 States and one Union Territory. In significant number of the AWCs (more than 90%) where counseling of adolescent girls on different aspects of reproductive health is being carried out are Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Madhya Pradesh (96.90%), Himachal Pradesh (92.86%), Kerala (90%) and Gujarat (90%). On the other hand less number of AWCs located in the state of West Bengal (32.56%), Bihar (26.85%) and Manipur (22.22%) conducted counseling. None of the AWCs from the States of Goa and Nagaland have reported conducting such counseling sessions for adolescent girls.







**Ranking of the States/UTs with respect to ICDS Service Delivery States**

Based on the data and analysis in the foregoing paragraphs, the ranking of the States/UTs with respect of the ICDS Service Delivery Index (as per the methodology given in chapter 1) is given below in **Table 4.41**.

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Service Delivery Index is given in **Table: 4.41**.

**Table 4.41: Ranking of States/UTs as per ICDS Service Delivery Index**

Sates/UTs	AWCs having no interruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition (%AWC SN NI) (%)	AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition (% AWC SN A) (%)	Pregnant Women with Ante Natal Check Up (%PW_ANG) (%)	Children getting Health Check-up (%Chl_HCU) (%)	AWW having Accuracy in Growth Monitoring (%AWW_AGM) (%)	AWWs giving Counseling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring (%AWW_OCS) (%)	Children Attending PSE Sessions (%Chl_PSE) (%)	AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition (%AWC_SN_GQ) (%)	AWCs having Adequate Availability of Educational Material for NHED (%AWC_EDU_M) (%)	AWWs maintaining Health Cards (%AWW_HC) (%)	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.136	0.933	0.868	0.99	0.921	1	0.934	0.733	0.951	0.92	0.839	1
Tamil Nadu	0.014	0.986	1	1	0.972	1	0.965	1	1	0.362	0.83	2
Kerala	0.14	0.96	0.905	0.993	0.939	0.96	1	0.88	0.579	0.744	0.81	3
Jharkhand	0.732	0.985	0.732	0.155	0.949	0.877	0.974	0.815	0.725	0.845	0.779	4
Chhattisgarh	0.035	0.929	0.72	0.709	0.939	0.986	0.27	0.614	0.953	0.84	0.7	5
Himachal Pradesh	0.421	1	0.977	0.876	0.667	1	0.709	0.727	0.189	0.24	0.681	6
Sikkim	0.622	0.957	0.766	0.466	0.907	0.913	0.905	0.907	0.241	0	0.668	7
Maharashtra	0.213	0.783	0.685	0.663	0.861	0.881	0.502	0.654	0.572	0.69	0.65	8
Chandigarh	0	0.879	0.732	0.133	0.955	0.985	0.644	0.879	0.305	0.982	0.649	9
Gujarat	0.4	0.862	0.583	0.389	0.828	0.833	0.406	0.9	0.503	0.68	0.638	10
Jammu & Kashmir	0.449	0.655	0.617	0.77	0.674	0.82	0.753	0.6	0.206	0.567	0.611	11
Odisha	0.364	0.867	0.823	0.454	0.818	0.909	0.787	0.489	0.28	0.293	0.608	12
Puducherry	0.019	0.927	0.938	0.538	0.9	0.964	0.32	0.964	0.155	0.21	0.594	13
Karnataka	0.042	0.758	0.363	0.369	0.8	0.918	0.567	0.909	0.28	0.776	0.578	14
Madhya Pradesh	0.09	0.869	0.728	0.427	0.847	0.96	0.068	0.558	0.503	0.702	0.575	15
Rajasthan	0.124	0.963	0.564	0.303	0.863	0.833	0	0.852	0.506	0.644	0.565	16
Assam	0.439	1	0.948	0.2	0.225	0.822	0.528	0.75	0.148	0.329	0.539	17
Punjab	0.022	1	0.754	0.292	0.911	0.864	0.244	0.711	0.392	0.133	0.532	18
West Bengal	0.121	0.87	0.679	0.263	0.837	0.866	0.411	0.776	0.038	0.312	0.517	19
Arunachal	1	0.8	0.823	0	0	0.6	0.794	0.8	0	0	0.482	20



<b>Pradesh</b>												
<b>Manipur</b>	0.8	0.8	0.617	0.146	1	0	0.752	0.5	0	0	0.462	<b>21</b>
<b>Goa</b>	0	1	0.223	0.024	0.932	0.203	0.34	0.983	0.189	0.04	0.393	<b>22</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	0.329	0.829	0.367	0.021	0.574	0.422	0.386	0.4	0.072	0.017	0.342	<b>23</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	0.197	0.607	0.398	0.078	0.17	0.348	0.393	0.171	0.008	0.176	0.255	<b>24</b>
<b>Nagaland</b>	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.167	0.561	0	0	1	0.253	<b>25</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.268</b>	<b>0.849</b>	<b>0.672</b>	<b>0.410</b>	<b>0.772</b>	<b>0.765</b>	<b>0.569</b>	<b>0.703</b>	<b>0.352</b>	<b>0.460</b>	<b>0.582</b>	

**Table 4.42: States Above and below the average on Selected ICDS Service Delivery Indicators**

<b>ICDS Service Delivery Status(ICDS_SDI)</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>States above Average</b>	<b>States below Average</b>
<b>AWCs having no interruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition (AWC_SN_NI)</b>	0.268	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar , Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
<b>AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition ( AWC_SN_A)</b>	0.849	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar , Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra , Manipur, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh
<b>Pregnant Women with Ante Natal Check Up (PW_ANC)</b>	0.672	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab , Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar , Goa ,Gujarat , Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh
<b>Children getting Health Check-up (ChI_HCU)</b>	0.410	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar , Chandigarh , Goa , Gujarat , Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab , Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
<b>AWW having Accuracy in Growth Monitoring (AWW_AGM)</b>	0.772	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Gujarat , Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar , Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh

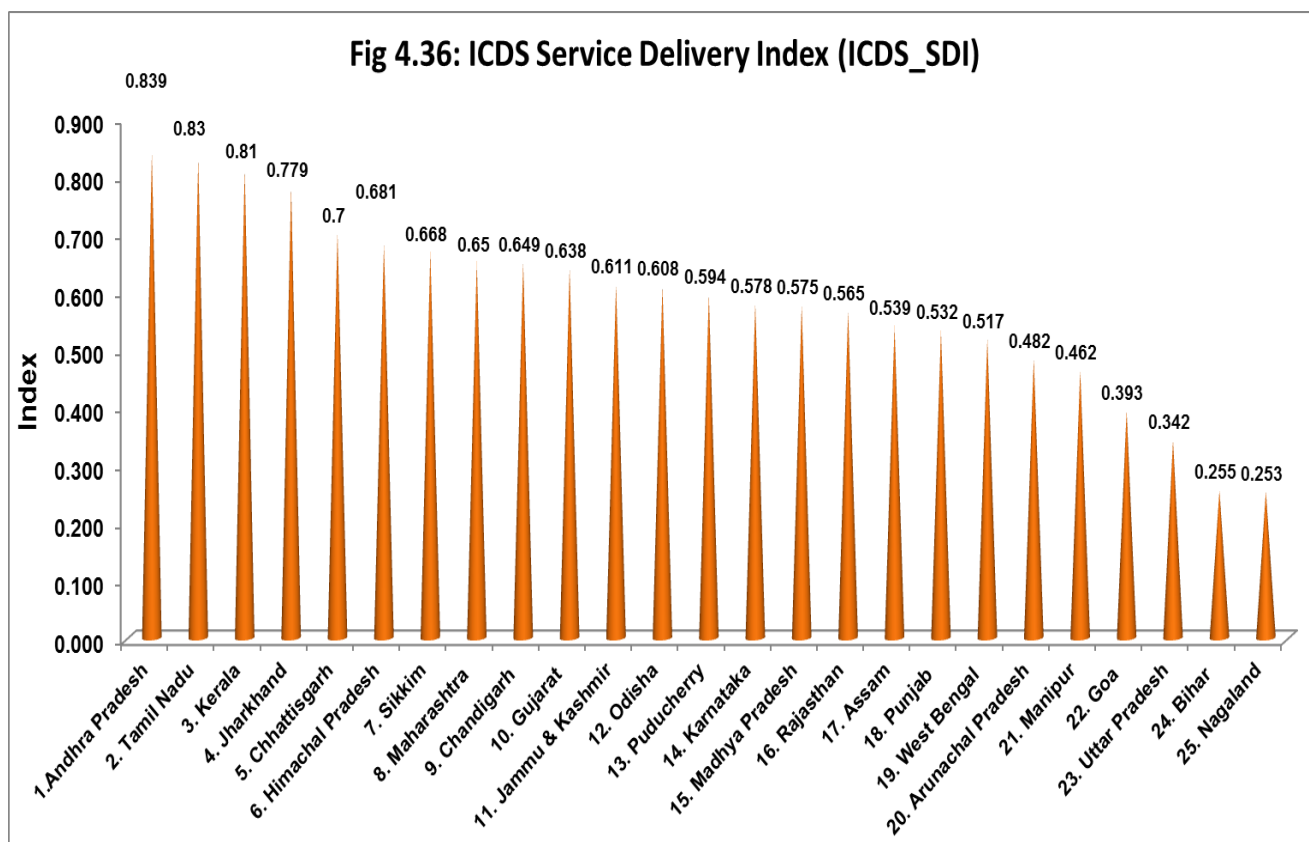
<b>AWWs giving Counseling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring(%AWW_OC S)</b>	0.765	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar , Goa , Manipur, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh
<b>Children Attending PSE Sessions (ChI_PSE)</b>	0.569	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Assam,, Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Gujarat , Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
<b>AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition (AWC_SN_GQ)</b>	0.703	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh , Goa , Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh
<b>AWCs having Adequate Availability of Educational Material for NHEd (AWC_EDU_M)</b>	0.352	Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Punjab , Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar , Chandigarh , Goa , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
<b>AWWs maintaining Health Cards (AWW_HC)</b>	0.460	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Nagaland, Rajasthan	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar , Goa , Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab , Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
<b>ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)</b>	0.582	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra , Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar , Goa , Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab , Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Table 4.43 presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS\_SDI).

**Table 4.43: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS\_SDI)**

<b>&gt;700 ( Grade-1)</b>	<b>699-600 (Grade-2)</b>	<b>599-500 (Grade-3)</b>	<b>&lt;500 (Grade-4)</b>
Andhra Pradesh Tamil Nadu Kerala Jharkhand Chhattisgarh	Himachal Pradesh Sikkim Maharashtra Chandigarh Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Odisha	Puducherry Karnataka Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Assam Punjab West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Goa Uttar Pradesh Bihar Nagaland

On ICDS Service Delivery Index which is based on the output of the ICDS Scheme, Five states namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh have been classified in Grade 1 showing that Service delivery status in these states are very good. Seven states/UTs have been classified in Grade 2 and grade 3 namely Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Odisha and Puducherry, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Punjab, West Bengal. And six states comprise in Grade 4 namely Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Nagaland.



# Community Mobilization and Information, Education and Communication



## Community Mobilisation and Information, Education and Communication

The present chapter attempts to analyse various dimensions of achieving community participation in ICDS projects/AWCs running across the country.

## Involvement of Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions

The need for involvement of PRIs in monitoring of ICDS activities has been always felt and desired in order to build an accountability mechanism for delivery of services and availability of supplies at AWC level. However, in the absence of clear cut defined guidelines, involvement of PRIs in supporting the implementation of ICDS has rather been sporadic and limited to selection of AWWs and AWHs, construction of AWC buildings etc. MWCD, GOI has instructed all State Governments/UT Administrations to involve PRI members in day-to-day functioning / monitoring of the AWCs, especially with respect of regularity in functioning of the AWCs, regularity in supplementary food (snacks, hot-cooked meals and THR), its quality and acceptance by the community, coverage of all households and eligible beneficiaries, regular weighing of children, regular supply of IFA, vitamin A and supply of de-worming medicines, organisation of the monthly joint meetings between personnel of health and ICDS (Village Health and Sanitation Committees), monthly observance of Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs), availability of prescribed records and registers at the AWC, monitoring of regular payment of honoraria to AWWs/ AWHs, construction of AWCs and its maintenance, community mobilisation by motivating people to participate in ICDS service delivery etc. Data with respect to participation of PRI Members in ICDS are presented in **Table 5.1**.

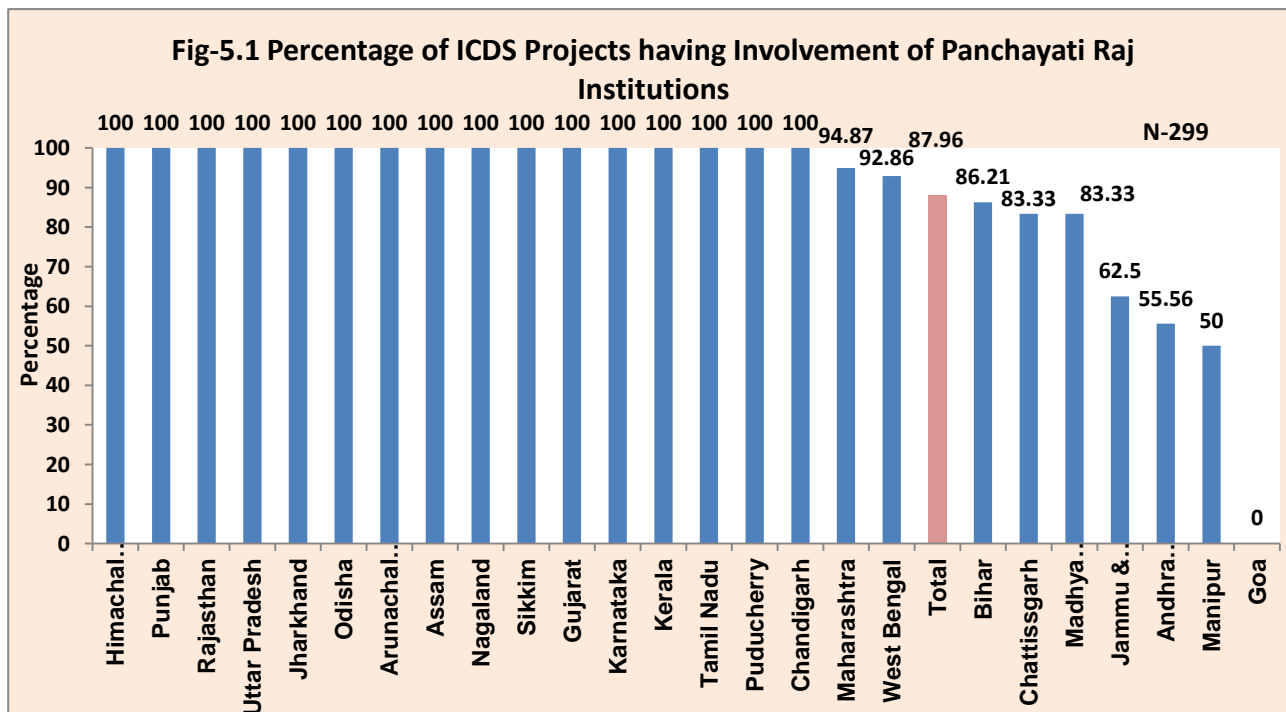
Table 5.1: ICDS Projects having Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions

States/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects visited	Responses Received	No. of ICDS Projects having Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions	%
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	100
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	5	62.5
Punjab	9	9	9	100
Rajasthan	17	17	17	100
Uttar Pradesh	14	13	13	100
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	30	29	25	86.21
Jharkhand	26	26	26	100
Odisha	8	8	8	100
West Bengal	20	14	13	92.86
<b>North East Region</b>				
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	100
Assam	9	8	8	100
Manipur	2	2	1	50
Nagaland	1	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	4	4	100
<b>Western Region</b>				
Goa	12	12	0	-

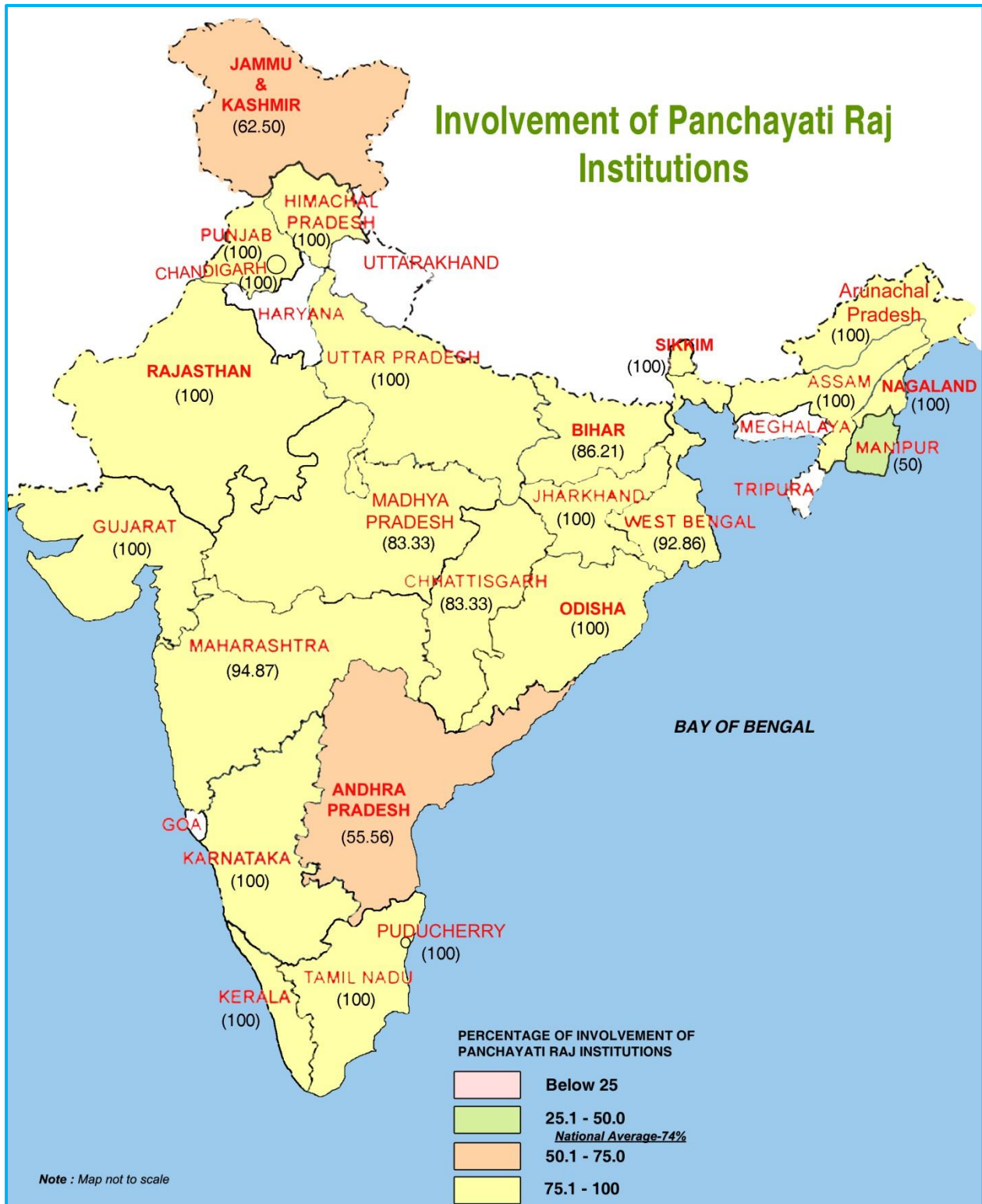


Gujarat	6	6	6	100
Maharashtra	41	39	37	94.87
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	18	18	10	55.56
Karnataka	20	20	20	100
Kerala	10	10	10	100
Tamil Nadu	16	15	15	100
Puducherry	4	4	4	100
<b>Central Region</b>				
Chhattisgarh	6	6	5	83.33
Madhya Pradesh	26	24	20	83.33
<b>UT</b>				
Chandigarh	3	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>87.96</b>

As evident from **Table 5.1**, the involvement of members of Panchayati Raj institutions in organising various activities of ICDS has been found in all (87.96%) ICDS projects. The involvement of PRIs members in organising various activities of ICDS has also been found in all (100%) ICDS projects located in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Sikkim, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and UT of Chandigarh. Less involvement has been reported from the State of Manipur (50%) and no involvement of PRI in the state of Goa.







Map 5.1



### Information, Education, Communication and Community Mobilisation

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Community Mobilisation activities constitute a major component under the ICDS Scheme aimed at sustainable behaviour and attitudinal change of the society for holistic development of young children. To address these issues comprehensively, MWCD, Government of India issued detailed guidelines vide their letter no. 1-10/2008-CD-I dated 18 February, 2009. As per these guidelines a provision of Rs. 1000/- per operational AWC per annum (except for UTs of Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu where it is Rs. 50,000/- per project per annum) has been made for carrying out various IEC activities. The activities for implementation under IEC may include; home visits, holding small group meetings, village level camps, *annaprasan* ceremonies etc., project and district level seminars/meetings, regular nutrition and health education sessions with Mahila Mandals, Mother's groups, distribution and use of slides, flash cards, flip charts/books, flannel graph, publication of periodical newsletters, posters, hand bills, hoardings, newspaper advertisements, audio visual media, folk media, puppet shows, songs, yatra, electronic media, latest techniques of propagation via satellite communication etc. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.2** to **Table 5.7**.

### Celebration of Breast Feeding and Nutrition Week –

In order to promote the breast feeding, World Breast Feeding Week is celebrated in all AWCs from 1-7 August every year. Similarly, National Nutrition Week was observed in all AWCs from 1-7 September every year. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.2**.

**Table 5.2: Breast Feeding Week/ Nutrition Week**  
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=315)

IEC Activities	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Celebration of Breast Feeding Week/ Nutrition Week	249	79.05

It is evident from **Table 5.2** that little more than three fourth (79.05%) of ICDS projects were celebrating World Breast Feeding Week and National Nutrition Week.



**Organisation of Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND)** - The VHND is to be organised once every month (preferably on Wednesdays and for those villages that have been left out, on any other day of the same month) at the AWC in the village. VHND is also to be seen as a platform for interfacing between the community and the health system. VHND, if organised regularly and effectively, can bring about the much needed behavioural changes in the community, and can also induce health-seeking

behaviour in the community leading to better health outcomes. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.3**.

**Table 5.3: Organisation of Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND)**  
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=315)

IEC Activities	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Organising Village Health & Nutrition days	176	55.87

It is evident from **Table 5.3** that little more than half (55.87 %) of ICDS projects were organised the Village Health and Nutrition Day.

### Distribution of Communication Material

Under social marketing strategy of IEC, relevant communication material in the form of flash cards, flip charts, posters, hand bills, hoardings, newspaper advertisement etc. have to be developed and disseminated among the community so as to affect and sustain behavioural and attitudinal changes in child caring, nutrition and health behaviour and to muster and sustain community participation. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.4**.

**Table 5.4: Distribution of Communication material**  
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=315)

IEC Activities	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Distribution of Communication material	106	33.65

It is evident from table 5.4 that distribution of communication material was done only in 33.65 per cent of ICDS project.

### Organisation of Advocacy and Awareness Camps



Under IEC strategy of ICDS, special campaigns for mass communication of social messages have to be organised with the help of folk media puppet shows, yatras, nukkade natak etc. at suitable intervals. During these mass communication programmes, the social messages have to be translated into commonly used words in villages through different stories, drama, folk tales jokes, sings, puppetry etc. to suit to the local people.

Data in this regard is presented in **Table 5.5**.

**Table 5.5: Organisation of Advocacy and Awareness Camps**  
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=315)

Organisation of Advocacy and Awareness Camps	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Awareness Camps/Rally conducted in each AWC	159	50.48
Mahila Jagriti	165	52.38

It is evident from the **Table: 5.5** that Awareness Camps/Rally organized only in 50.48 per cent in each ICDS Project and Mahila Jagriti was organized in 52.38 percent of ICDS Projects.

**Nutrition Exhibition**

Cooking demonstration of nutritious food locally using available food stuff needs to be undertaken frequently by the AWW so as to bring about desirable improvements in the cooking practices and diet of ICDS beneficiaries. These demonstrations need to be specifically culture-oriented and there should not be any undue preoccupation with nutritional requirements. Demonstration of low cost recipes, promotion of balance & nutritious diet, local nutritious foods, should be undertaken. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.6**.

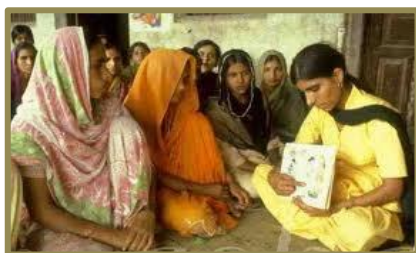


**Table 5.6: Nutrition Exhibition**  
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=315)

Nutrition Exhibition	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Nutrition Exhibition	134	42.54
NHEd	171	54.29

It is evident from **Table 5.6** that Nutrition exhibition was organised in 42.54 per cent of ICDS Project. And NHEd sessions organised in 54.29 per cent of ICDS Project.

**Use of Electronic, Print Media and Other Medium to Disseminate Nutrition Related Messages**

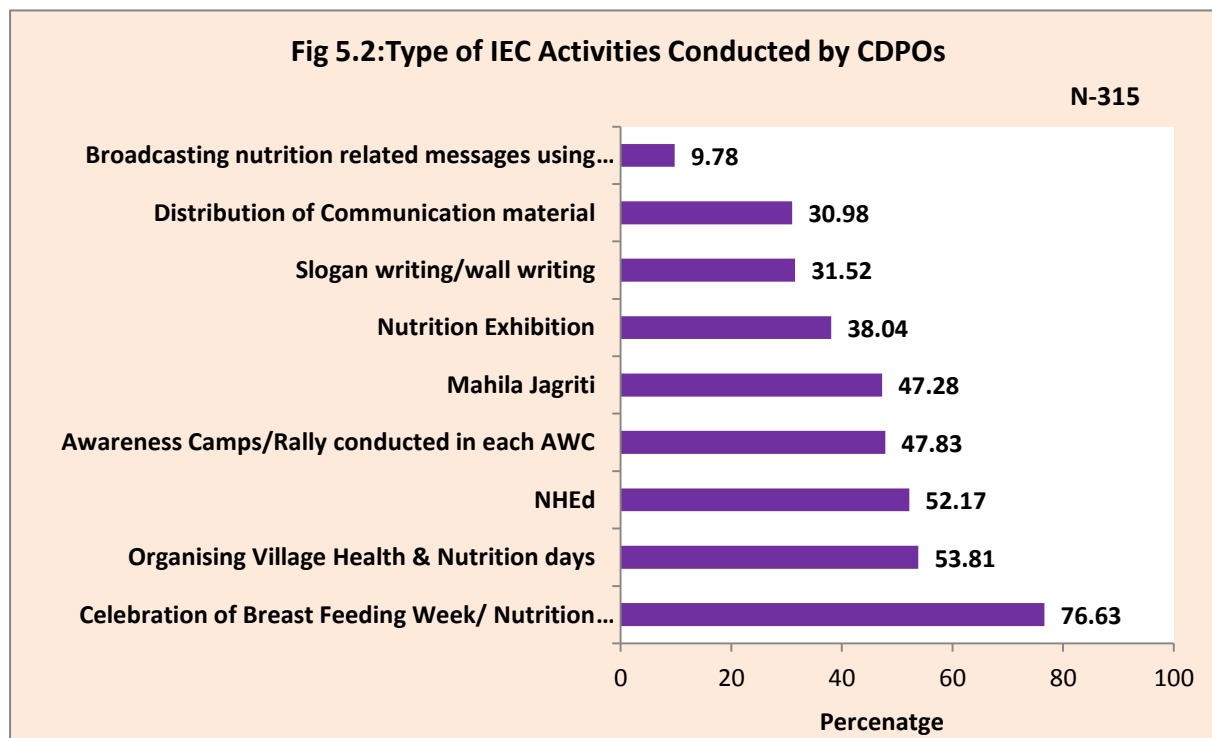


IEC under ICDS envisages the effective use of print and electronic media in a planned manner to inform, educate and transfer nutrition related social messages to target beneficiaries. The data showing use of such communication channel are presented in **Table 5.7**.

**Table 5.7: Use of Electronic, Print Media and Other Medium to Disseminate Nutrition Related Messages**

Use of Electronic, Print Media and Other Medium to Disseminate Nutrition Related Messages	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Broadcasting nutrition related messages using local TV channel	29	9.21
Slogan writing/wall writing	112	35.56

Broadcasting nutrition related messages using local TV channel was done only in 9.21 per cent of ICDS Projects. Slogan writing or wall writing was done in 35.56 per cent of ICDS Project as depicted in **Table-5.7**.



**Organization of Continuing Education Sessions**



As per structural guidelines issued by MWCD, GOI, continuing education sessions have to be organised at frequent intervals so as to make the ICDS functionaries aware about various updates on issues having bearing on ICDS. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.8**.

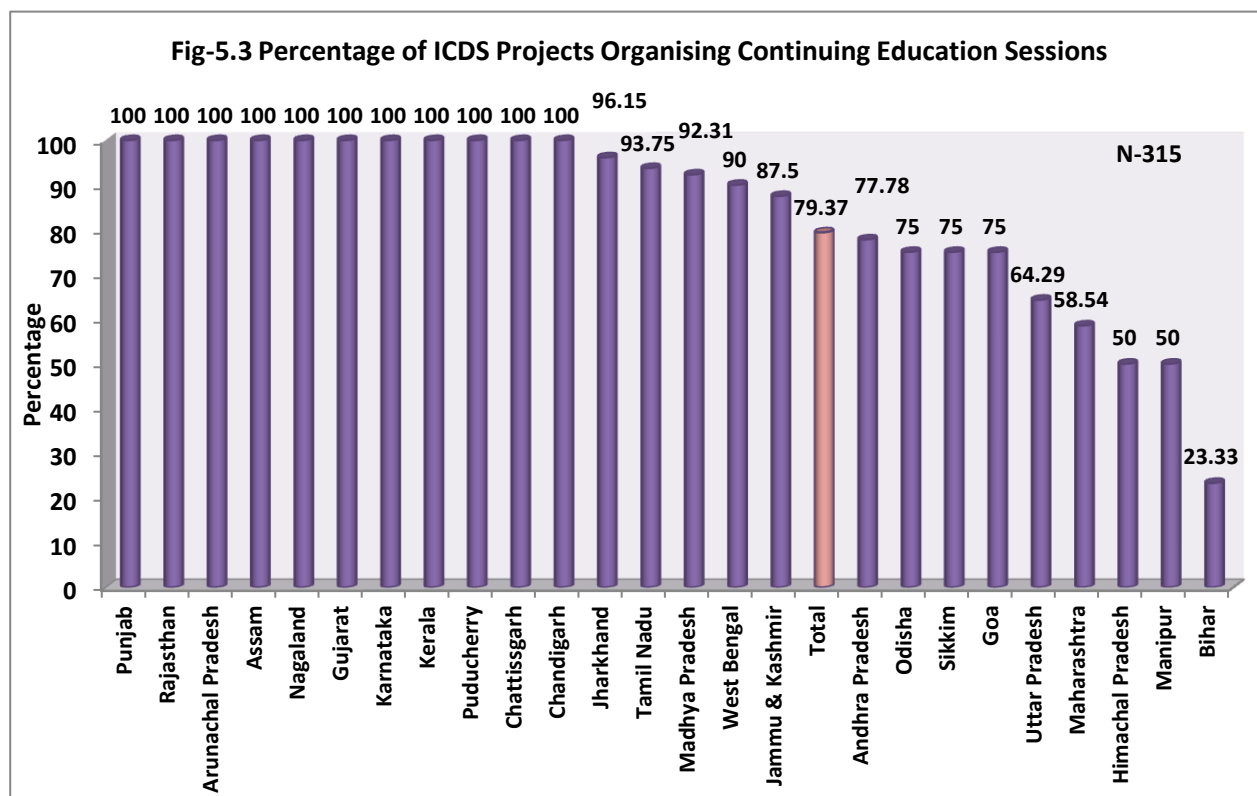
**Table 5.8: ICDS Projects Organising Continuing Education Sessions**

States/UTs	Total no. of ICDS projects	No. of ICDS Projects Organising Continuing Education Sessions	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	7	87.5
Punjab	9	9	100
Rajasthan	17	17	100



Uttar Pradesh	14	9	64.29
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	30	7	23.33
Jharkhand	26	25	96.15
Odisha	8	6	75
West Bengal	20	18	90
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	9	9	100
Manipur	2	1	50
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	3	75
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	12	9	75
Gujarat	6	6	100
Maharashtra	41	24	58.54
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	18	14	77.78
Karnataka	20	20	100
Kerala	10	10	100
Tamil Nadu	16	15	93.75
Puducherry	4	4	100
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	6	6	100
Madhya Pradesh	26	24	92.31
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>79.37</b>

The data as contained in **Table 5.8** shows that continuing education sessions were being organised in majority (79.37%) of the ICDS projects. The organisation of continuing education sessions has been reported in all ICDS Projects (100%) located in the UT of Chandigarh and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka and Kerala and Chhattisgarh.. The organisation of continuing education sessions have also been reported from majority of the ICDS projects In Bihar only 23.33 per cent of Projects have organised Continuing Education Sessions.



**Topics Covered in Continuing Education Sessions**



During the continuing education sessions of ICDS functionaries and para medical professionals, the recent developments in the topics related to child and maternal health, nutrition, pre-school education and early stimulation, psycho social issues have to be discussed with them. The data in this regard are presented in **Table 5.9**.

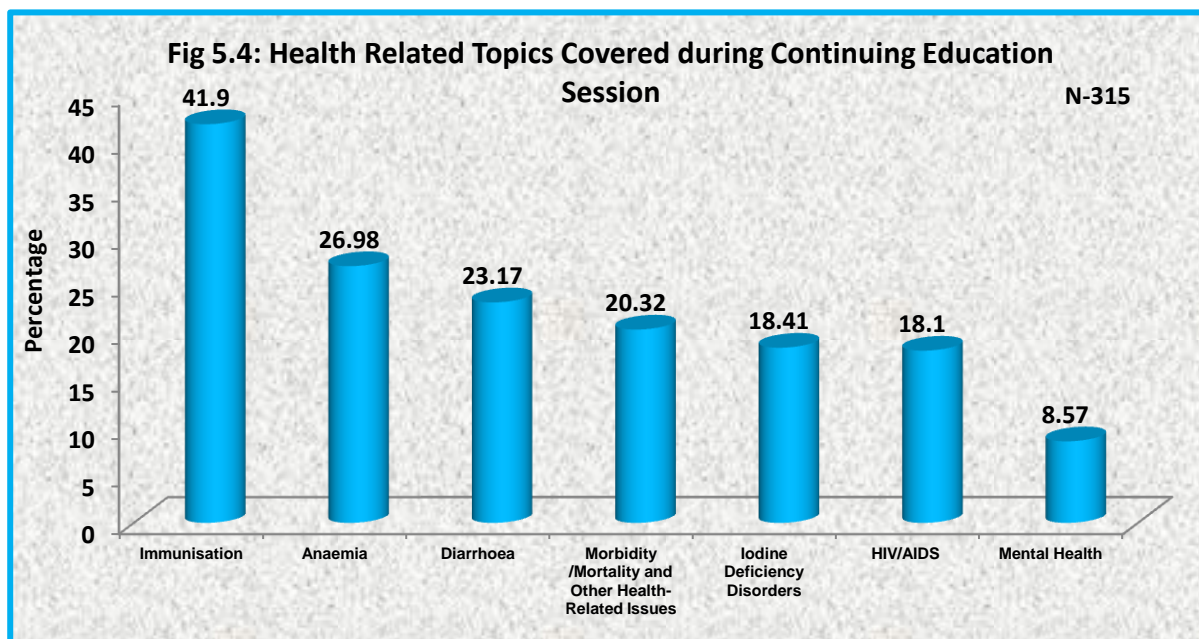
**Table 5.9: Topics Covered during Continuing Education Session (N=315) Multiple Responses**

Sl.No.	Topics	No. of ICDS Projects	%
<b>Health Related Topics</b>			
1	HIV/AIDS	57	18.10
2	Immunisation	132	41.90
3	Anaemia	85	26.98
4	Mental Health	27	8.57
5	Diarrhoea	73	23.17
6	Iodine Deficiency Disorders	58	18.41



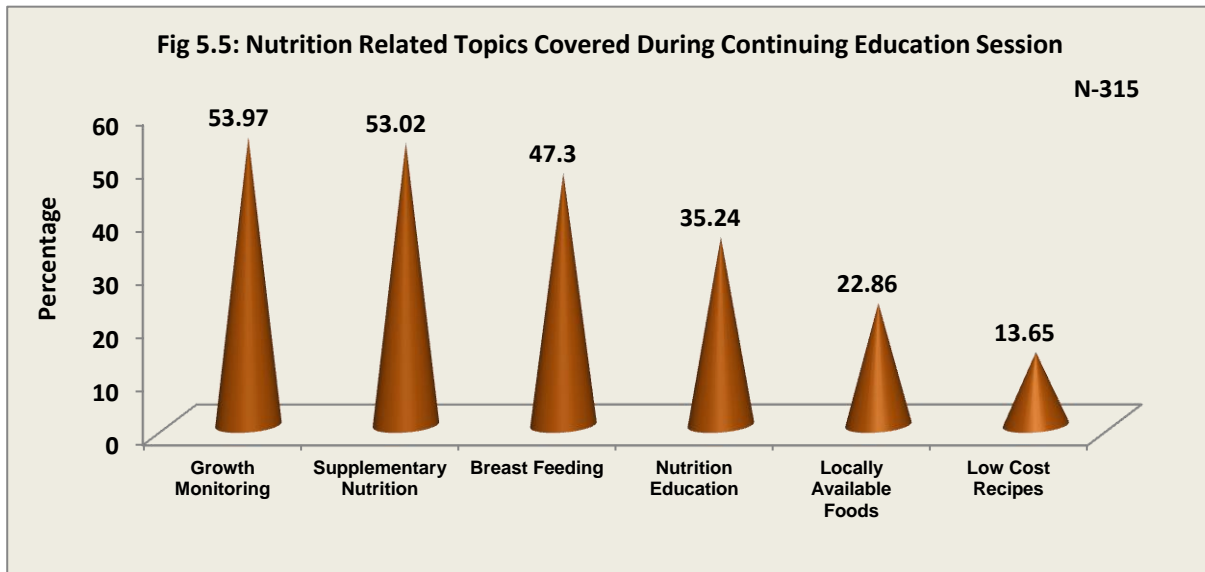
7	Morbidity /Mortality and Other Health-Related Issues	64	20.32
<b>Nutrition Related Topics</b>			
1	Breast Feeding	149	47.30
2	Supplementary Nutrition	167	53.02
3	Nutrition Education	111	35.24
4	Growth Monitoring	170	53.97
5	Locally Available Foods	72	22.86
6	Low Cost Recipes	43	13.65
<b>Sanitation and Personal Hygiene</b>			
1	Safe Drinking Water	74	23.49
2	Sanitation and Personal hygiene	90	28.57
<b>Non Formal Pre School Education</b>			
1	PSE activities (Practical Demonstration)	112	35.56
<b>Psycho Social Issues</b>			
1	Female Foeticides	62	19.68
2	Child Marriage	76	24.13
<b>Issues Related to Adolescent Girls</b>			
1	Kishori Shakti Yojna/Balika Samridhi Yojna/Ladli Yojna	123	39.05
2	Adolesent Girls Nutrition	110	34.92
<b>Miscellaneous Issues</b>			
1	Services Provided under ICDS	116	36.83
2	Record Keeping/Surveys	111	35.24

**Figure 5.4** shows that the topics related to child and maternal health were being discussed in the continuing education sessions. Immunization related issues were the favoured topics (41.90%) followed by discussion on issues related to Anaemia (26.98 %), diarrhoea (23.17 %), and morbidity/ mortality issues (20.32%). The Least discussed topics are Iodine deficiency disorders (18.41 %), HIV/AIDS (18.9%), and Mental health (8.57 %) of ICDS projects.

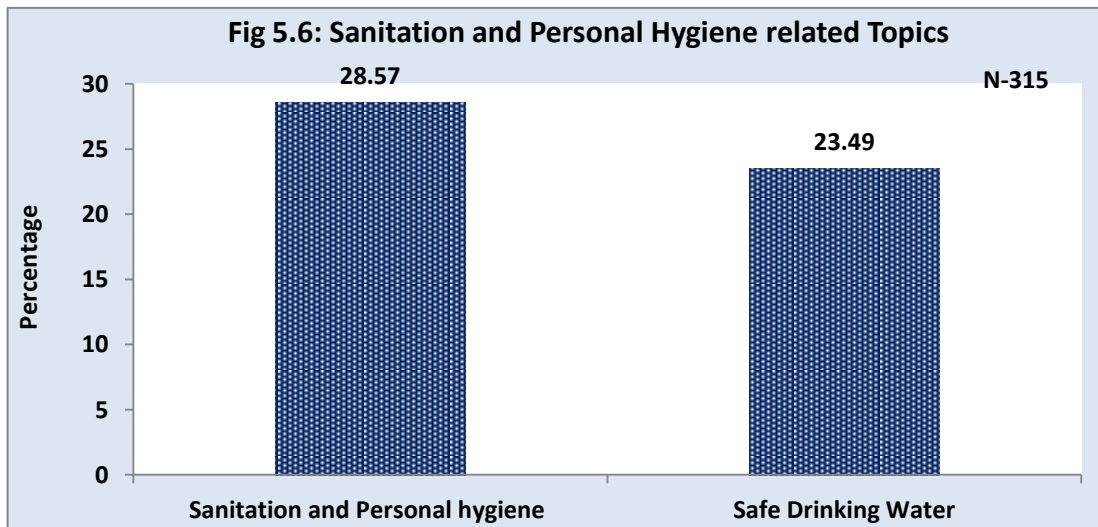




**Figure 5.5** shows that during continuing education sessions, Almost 50 per cent of the AWCs were discussing the issues related to Growth Monitoring (53.97 %), Supplementary Nutrition (53.02 %) and Breast feeding (47.30 %). Less discussed topic was Nutrition Education (35.24%). The sessions on locally available food and low cost recipes were conducted in only 22.86 per cent and 13.65 per cent of the ICDS projects respectively.

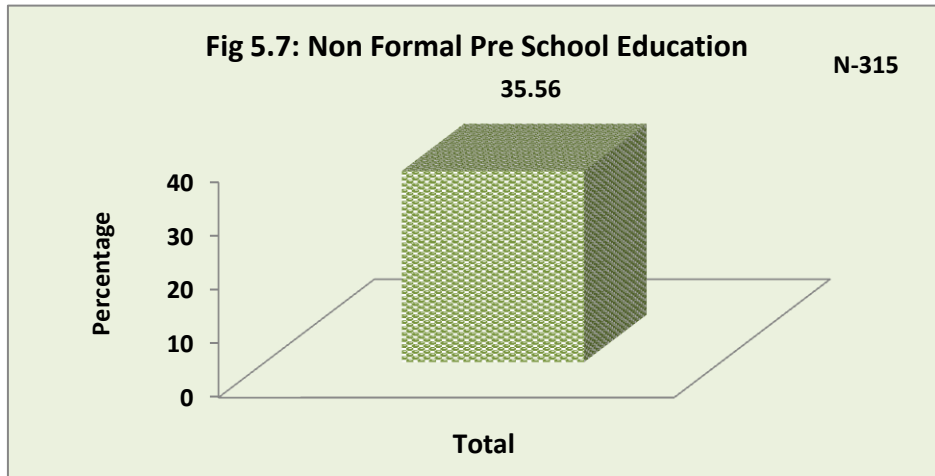


**Figure 5.6** shows that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to sanitation and personal hygiene and safe drinking water are being discussed in 28.57 per cent and 23.45 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.

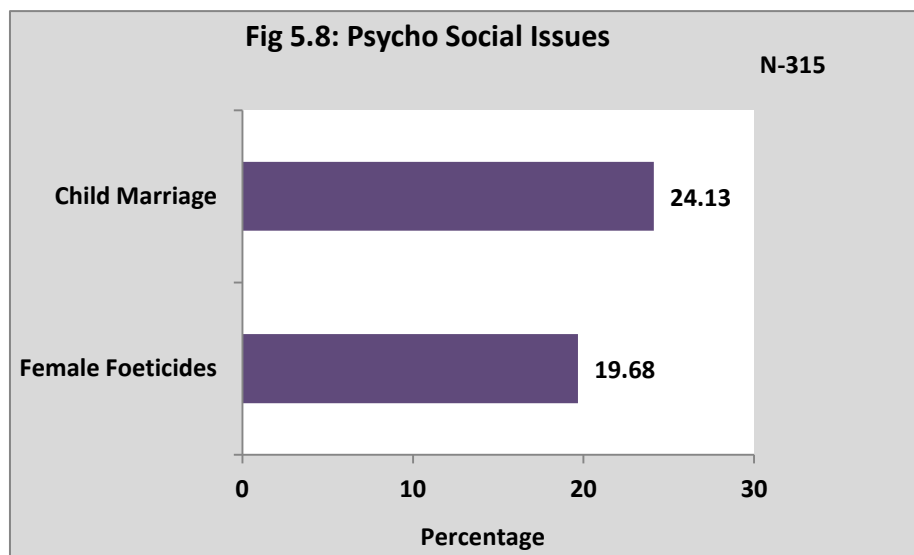


The data as contained in **Figure 5.7** show that during continuing education sessions, the Issues related to Pre School Education were being discussed in 35.56 per cent of ICDS projects only.





The data in **Figure 5.8** show that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to Psycho Social Issues like Child Marriage and Female Foeticide were being discussed in 24.13 per cent and 19.68 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.



The data as contained in **Figure 5.9** shows that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to Adolescent Girls namely Kishori Shakti Yojna/Balika Samridhi Yojna/Ladli and Nutrition were discussed in 39.05 per cent and 34.92 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.



**Table 5.10: ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS\_CM&IECI)**

State/UT	% of ICDS Projects having Involvement of PRI Institutions (%ICDS_PRI)	% of ICDS Projects Organising Continuing Education Sessions (%ICDS_CES)	ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)	Rank
Punjab	1	1	1	1
Rajasthan	1	1	1	1
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
Assam	1	1	1	1
Nagaland	1	1	1	1
Gujarat	1	1	1	1
Karnataka	1	1	1	1
Kerala	1	1	1	1
Puducherry	1	1	1	1
Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
Jharkhand	1	0.95	0.975	2
Tamil Nadu	1	0.918	0.959	3
Chhattisgarh	0.833	1	0.917	4
West Bengal	0.929	0.87	0.9	5
Madhya Pradesh	0.833	0.9	0.867	6
Odisha	1	0.674	0.837	7
Sikkim	1	0.674	0.837	8
Uttar Pradesh	1	0.534	0.767	9
Jammu & Kashmir	0.625	0.837	0.731	10
Maharashtra	0.949	0.459	0.704	11
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.348	0.674	12
Andhra Pradesh	0.556	0.71	0.633	13
Bihar	0.862	0	0.431	14
Manipur	0.5	0.348	0.424	15
Goa	0	0.674	0.337	16
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.883</b>	<b>0.796</b>	<b>0.840</b>	

**Table 5.11: States Falling above and below the Average on Selected ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS\_CM&IECI)**

ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)	National Average	State above Average	State below Average
ICDS Projects having Involvement of PRI Institutions (ICDS_PRI)	0.883	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur



<b>ICDS Projects Organising Continuing Education Sessions (ICDS_CES)</b>	0.796	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh
<b>ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&amp;IECI)</b>	0.840	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh

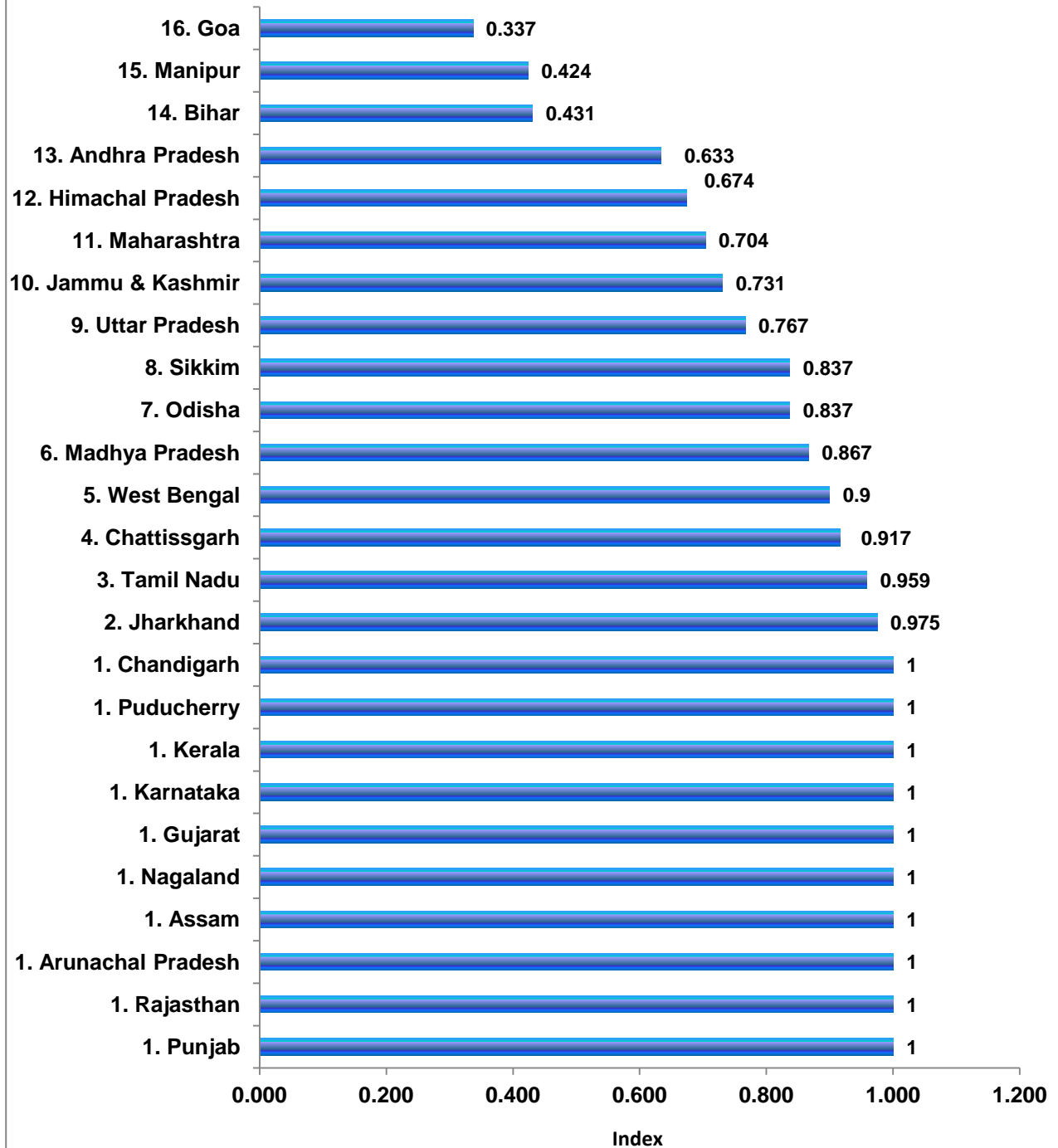
**Table 5.12** presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index (ICDS\_CM&IECI).

**Table 5.12: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS\_CM&IECI)**

<b>&gt;700 (Grade-1)</b>	<b>699-600 (Grade-2)</b>	<b>599-500 (Grade-3)</b>	<b>&lt;500 (Grade-4)</b>
Punjab Rajasthan Arunachal Pradesh Assam Nagaland Gujarat Karnataka Kerala Puducherry Chandigarh Jharkhand Tamil Nadu Chhattisgarh West Bengal Madhya Pradesh Odisha Sikkim Uttar Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Maharashtra	Himachal Pradesh Andhra Pradesh	-	Bihar Manipur Goa

On ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index, sizable number (20) of States/UTs have been classified in Grade 1 these are Punjab, Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra. Grade 2 comprised of Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and Grade 4 comprise of Bihar, Manipur and Goa.

Fig 5.11: ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS\_CM&IECI)





# Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision





## Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision are a process for continuous review of flow of inputs and outcome of outputs. The process helps in introducing mid - course corrections, wherever and whenever necessary. In the present chapter, an attempt has been made to analyse the data on supportive supervision and monitoring mechanism being adopted in ICDS projects located across the country.

## Monitoring Methods of AWCs

In the administrative set up of ICDS, the CDPO has a vital role to play. In order to provide a constant support and back up to the AWWs, the CDPOs is required to monitor the functioning of the AWCs adopting different monitoring tools/methods. The data pertaining to use of different monitoring tools by CDPOs are presented in **Table-6.1** to **Table-6.3**.

Table 6.1: Monitoring Methods of AWCs by CDPOs- Physical Visits Only

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Monitoring by Physical Visits only	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	100
Punjab	9	4	44.44
Rajasthan	17	12	70.59
Uttar Pradesh	14	13	92.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	30	17	56.67
Jharkhand	26	24	92.31
Odisha	8	8	100
West Bengal	20	20	100
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	9	9	100
Manipur	2	2	100
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	2	50
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	12	11	91.67
Gujarat	6	5	83.33
Maharashtra	41	40	97.56
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	18	17	94.44
Karnataka	20	14	70
Kerala	10	9	90
Tamil Nadu	16	11	68.75

Puducherry	4	4	100
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	6	6	100
Madhya Pradesh	26	21	80.77
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>83.81</b>

The data in **Table 6.1** shows that more than three fourth (83.81%) of CDPOs were adopting only personal visits of AWCs as one of the monitoring methods. All CDPOs (100%) in the UT of Chandigarh and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Nagaland in North East states, Puducherry in Southern States, Odisha and West Bengal from Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir from Northern States adopt only personal visit of AWCs as one of the monitoring method; however, only about half of the CDPOs from the states of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim were adopting only personal visits of AWCs as the monitoring method. In the states of Punjab only 44.44 percent of CDPOs were using personal visits to AWCs as the monitoring method.

**Table 6.2: Monitoring Methods of AWCs by CDPOs- Use of Checklist**

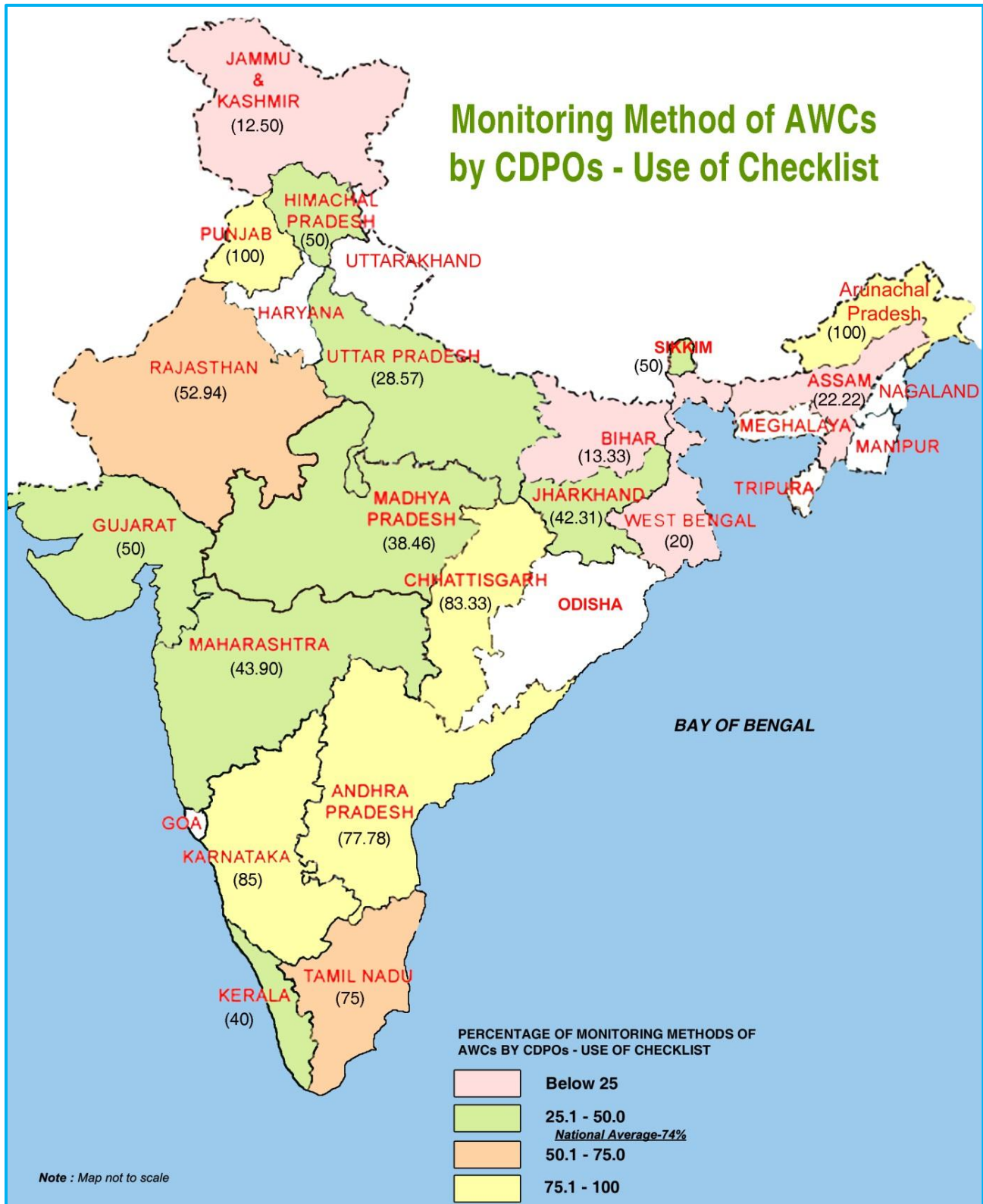
States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Monitoring by Use of Checklist	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	1	12.5
Punjab	9	9	100
Rajasthan	17	9	52.94
Uttar Pradesh	14	4	28.57
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	30	4	13.33
Jharkhand	26	11	42.31
Odisha	8	0	-
West Bengal	20	4	20
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	9	2	22.22
Manipur	2	0	-
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	2	50
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	12	0	-

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Gujarat	6	3	50
Maharashtra	41	18	43.90
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	18	14	77.78
Karnataka	20	17	85
Kerala	10	4	40
Tamil Nadu	16	12	75
Puducherry	4	0	-
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	6	5	83.33
Madhya Pradesh	26	10	38.46
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	3	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>41.90</b>

The data in **Table 6.2** reveal that 41.90 percent of CDPOs were using check list as one of the monitoring tool. All CDPOs (100%) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Punjab were using check list as one of the monitoring tool. In the states where less than 40 percent who were using check list as one of the monitoring method were Kerala (40%), Madhya Pradesh (38.46%), Uttar Pradesh (28.57%), Assam (22.22%), West Bengal (20%), Bihar (13.33%) and Jammu & Kashmir (12.5%). In the state of Odisha, Manipur, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry and Chandigarh CDPOs were not using checklist as the tool for monitoring.





Map 6.1

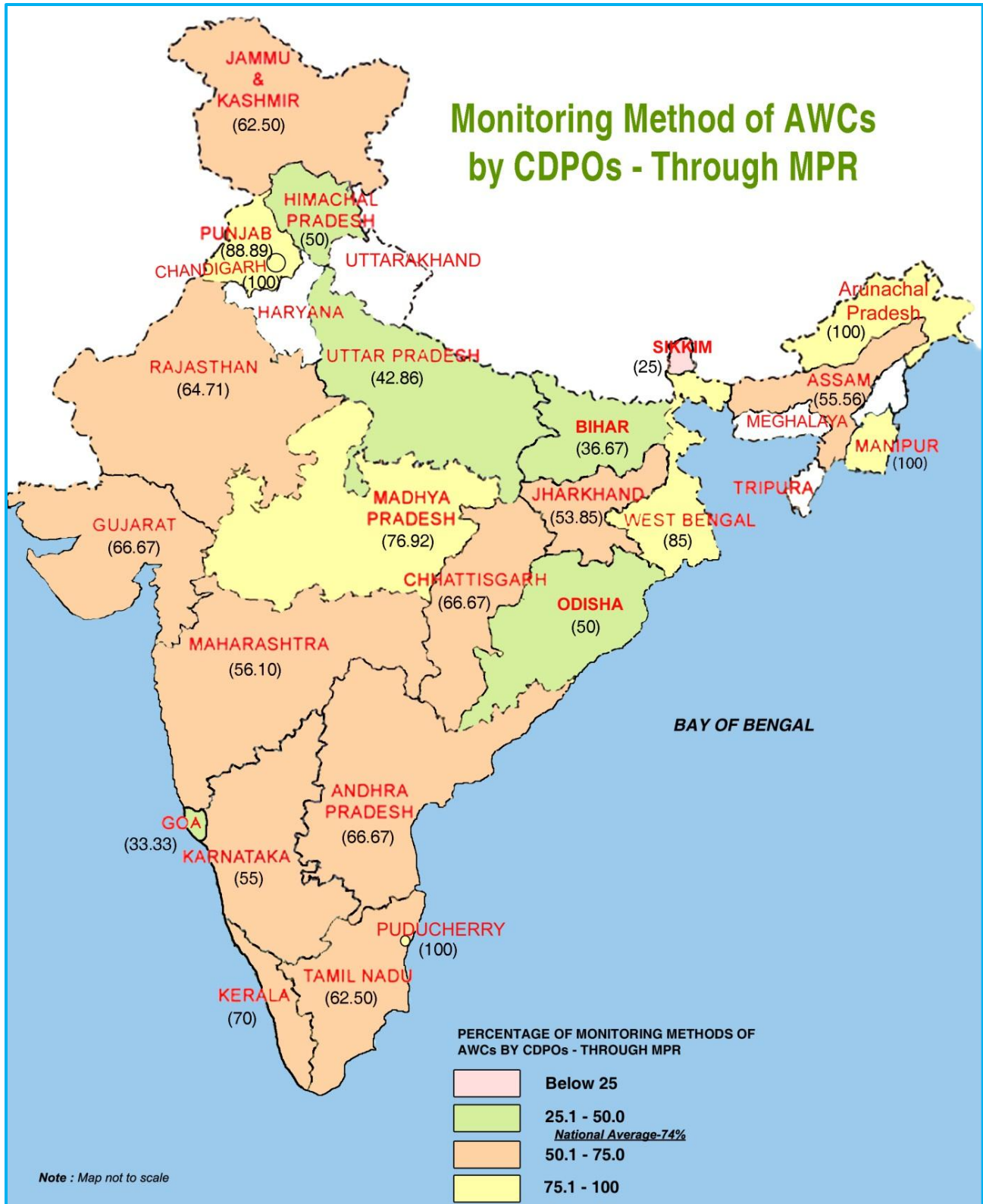


**Table 6.3: Monitoring Methods of AWCs by CDPOs- Use of MPR**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Monitoring of AWCs with use of MPR	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	5	62.5
Punjab	9	8	88.89
Rajasthan	17	11	64.71
Uttar Pradesh	14	6	42.86
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	30	11	36.67
Jharkhand	26	14	53.85
Odisha	8	4	50
West Bengal	20	17	85
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	9	5	55.56
Manipur	2	2	100
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	1	25
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	12	4	33.33
Gujarat	6	4	66.67
Maharashtra	41	23	56.10
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	18	12	66.67
Karnataka	20	11	55
Kerala	10	7	70
Tamil Nadu	16	10	62.50
Puducherry	4	4	100
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	6	4	66.67
Madhya Pradesh	26	20	76.92
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>60</b>

The data as presented in **Table 6.3** reveal that more than half (60%) of CDPOs were using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. All CDPOs (100%) in the UT of Chandigarh and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Puducherry were using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. In the state of Nagaland CDPOs were not using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. Only 30 to 40 percent of CDPOs from the states Bihar (36.67%) and Goa (33.33%) were using MPR as one of the monitoring method.





Map 6.2

Table 6.4: ICDS Projects where CDPO Approved Supervisor’s Plan of Visit

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	No. of ICDS Projects where CDPO Approved Supervisor’s Plan of Visit	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	5	62.5
Punjab	9	0	0
Rajasthan	17	12	70.59
Uttar Pradesh	14	11	78.57
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	30	17	56.67
Jharkhand	26	13	50
Odisha	8	2	25
West Bengal	20	12	60
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-
Assam	9	1	11.11
Manipur	2	2	100
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	3	75
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	12	9	75
Gujarat	6	4	66.67
Maharashtra	41	27	65.85
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	18	16	88.89
Karnataka	20	14	70
Kerala	10	6	60
Tamil Nadu	16	12	75
Puducherry	4	3	75
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	6	6	100
Madhya Pradesh	26	23	88.46
<b>UTs</b>			
Chandigarh	3	2	66.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>64.13</b>

Table 6.4 shows that slightly less than three-fourth of CDPOs (64.13%) plans the visits of ICDS supervisors. All CDPOs (100%) from Manipur and Chhattisgarh reported of approving Supervisor’s plan of visit. In Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland Supervisors visit were not approved by CDPOs. In the states of Odisha and Assam only 25 and 11.11 percent of CDPOs approved the supervisor’s plan.

### Methods of Supervision

In ICDS, CDPO is an important and key functionary whose dynamisms and skills determine the pace of the programme. He /She is required to adopt various innovative methods of guiding the



AWWs so that they can perform their tasks much effectively. Data in this regard are presented in **Table 6.5**.

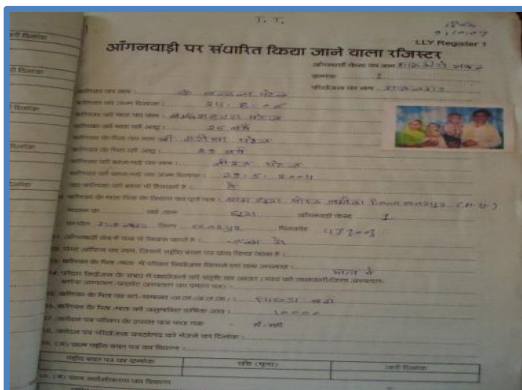
**Table 6.5: Method of Providing Guidance**

\*Multiple Responses

States/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects Visited	Providing Guidance by Giving Instructions only		Providing Guidance to AWW by Demonstration		Providing Guidance by Checking of Record & Registers		Providing Guidance to AWW by Conducting Mother's Meetings	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%	No. of ICDS Projects	%	No. of ICDS Projects	%	No. of ICDS Projects	%
<b>Northern Region</b>									
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	100	3	37.5	8	100	3	37.5
Punjab	9	6	66.67	8	88.89	6	66.67	8	88.89
Rajasthan	17	16	94.12	14	82.35	14	82.35	12	70.59
Uttar Pradesh	14	11	78.57	7	50	12	85.71	4	28.57
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
Bihar	30	25	83.33	9	30	21	70	11	36.67
Jharkhand	26	26	100	14	53.85	24	92.31	6	23.08
Odisha	8	7	87.50	5	62.50	6	75	2	25
West Bengal	20	20	100	7	35	15	75	8	40
<b>North East Region</b>									
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100	0	-	1	100	0	-
Assam	9	9	100	6	66.67	6	66.67	3	33.33
Manipur	2	2	100	1	50	2	100	2	100
Nagaland	1	1	100	0	-	1	100	0	-
Sikkim	4	3	75	4	100	4	100	2	50
<b>Western Region</b>									
Goa	12	12	100	5	41.67	11	91.67	4	33.33
Gujarat	6	5	83.33	4	66.67	5	83.33	1	16.67
Maharashtra	41	40	97.56	22	53.66	27	65.85	15	36.59
<b>Southern Region</b>									
Andhra Pradesh	18	17	94.44	12	66.67	16	88.89	11	61.11
Karnataka	20	19	95	9	45	17	85	9	45
Kerala	10	10	100	9	90	9	90	9	90
Tamil Nadu	16	11	68.75	11	68.75	13	81.25	12	75
Puducherry	4	4	100	4	100	4	100	3	75
<b>Central Region</b>									
Chhattisgarh	6	5	83.33	5	83.33	5	83.33	5	83.33
Madhya Pradesh	26	25	96.15	15	57.69	20	76.92	15	57.69
<b>UT</b>									
Chandigarh	3	3	100	3	100	3	100	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>91.43</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>56.83</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>47.62</b>





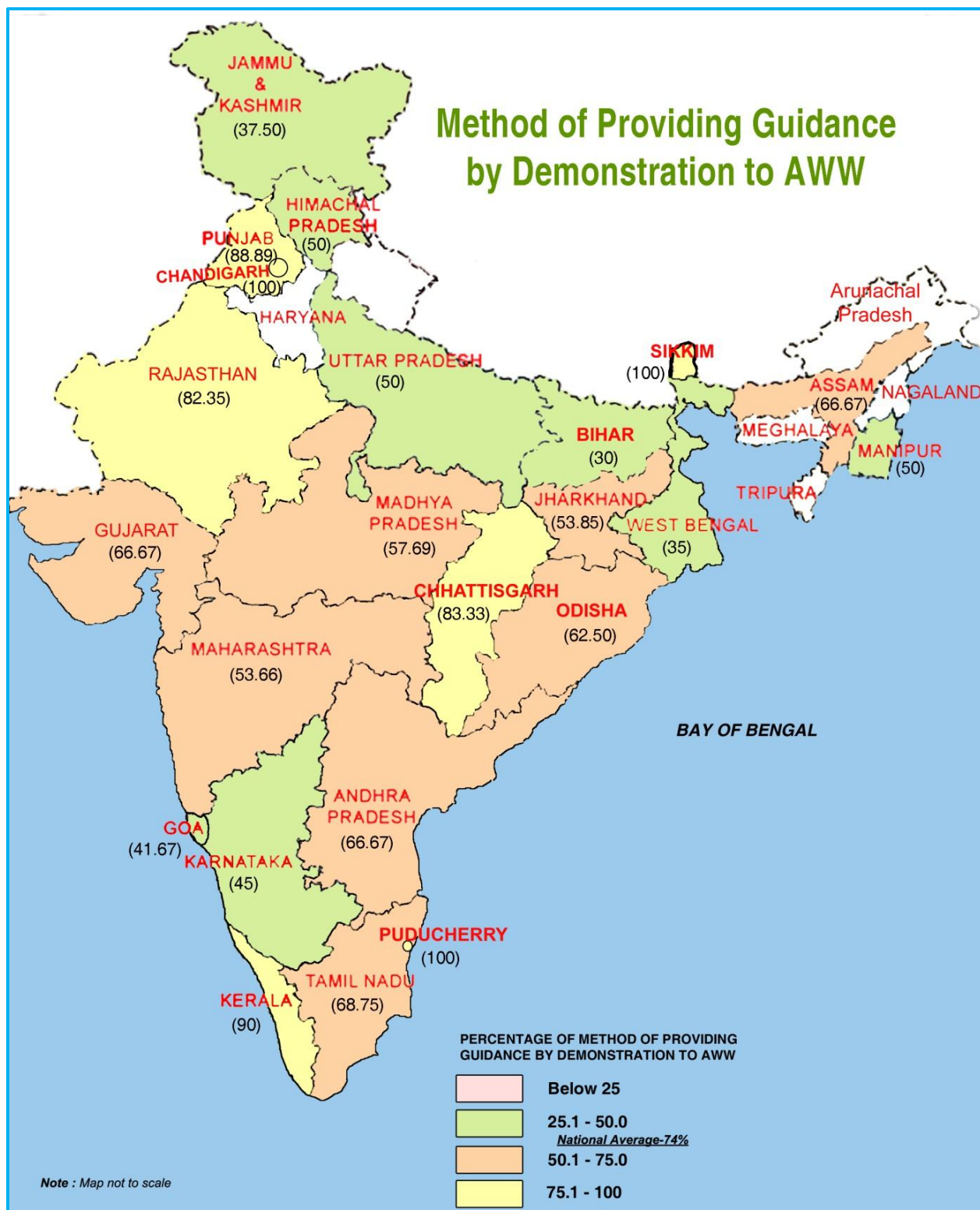


The data as presented in **Table 6.5** reveals that 91.43 per cent of CDPOs were providing guidance to the AWWs by **giving instructions** and making suggestions during their supervision visits to AWCs. All CDPOs (100%) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur in North East Region, Jammu and Kashmir in Northern region, Jharkhand and West Bengal in Eastern Region, Goa, Kerala, Puducherry and UT of Chandigarh have providing guidance during their supervision visits to AWCs.

In the states of Sikkim, Puducherry and Chandigarh 100 percent CDPOs were providing guidance to AWW by **Demonstration**. If we see the over- all percentage the total shows 56.83 per cent. In the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland Demonstration method was not used for providing guidance.

**Table 6.5** also shows that 80 per cent of CDPOs were providing guidance to AWW by **checking of Record & Registers**. All the CDPOs from the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim, Puducherry and UT of Chandigarh were using this method of providing guidance.

The **Table 6.5** shows that only 47.62 per cent of CDPOs were conducting mother's meeting for providing guidance. Method of providing Guidance to AWW by **Conducting Mother's Meetings** was 100 per cent Manipur and UT of Chandigarh. The states like Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland this method of providing guidance was not used. Those states where only 25 to 35 per cent CDPOs organising Mother's Meetings for providing guidance were Goa (33.33%), Assam (33.33%), Uttar Pradesh (28.57%) and Jharkhand (23.08%)



Map 6.3



### Availability of MPR Forms

A well-defined Monitoring Information System has already been introduced in ICDS through tapping the data by the use of monthly and quarterly progress reports. These reports have to be filled up by AWW and have to be passed on to the concerned CDPO through circle Supervisors. The CDPO is required to send these reports to the concerned State Government/UT Administration with a copy to the control room of ICDS located in MWCD, GOI. Data regarding availability of this MPR Performa's are presented in **Table 6.6**.

**Table 6.6: Availability of MPR Forms**

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	No. of ICDS Projects where MPR Forms are Available	%
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	50
Jammu & Kashmir	8	7	87.5
Punjab	9	6	66.67
Rajasthan	17	14	82.35
Uttar Pradesh	14	10	71.43
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Bihar	30	27	90
Jharkhand	26	23	88.46
Odisha	8	8	100
West Bengal	20	20	100
<b>North East Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	9	8	88.89
Manipur	2	2	100
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	4	100
<b>Western Region</b>			
Goa	12	10	83.33
Gujarat	6	5	83.33
Maharashtra	41	40	97.56
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Andhra Pradesh	18	13	72.22
Karnataka	20	8	40
Kerala	10	8	80
Tamil Nadu	16	7	43.75
Puducherry	4	4	100
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	6	5	83.33
Madhya Pradesh	26	23	88.46
<b>UT</b>			
Chandigarh	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>82.22</b>

It is revealed from **Table 6.6** that the supply/availability of MPR forms has been reported in 82.22 per cent of ICDS Projects. All ICDS projects (100%) located in the States of Odisha, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Puducherry and UT of Chandigarh reported of availability of MPR forms in the AWCs. Availability of MPR form were



lowest in the state Karnataka (40%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (50%) and 66.67 percent in Punjab.



Map 6.4



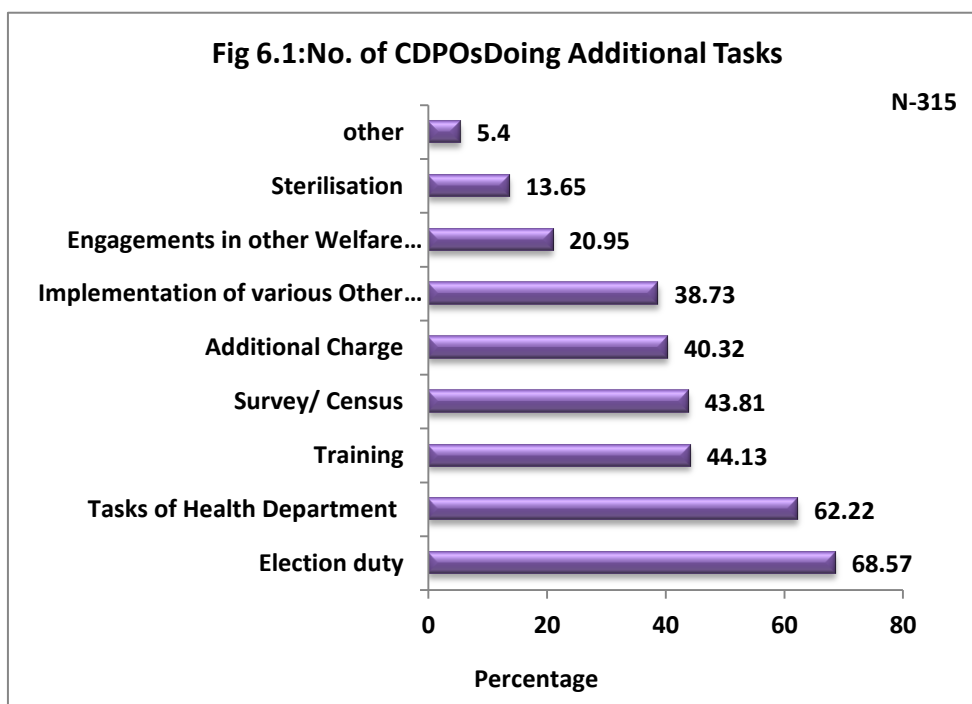
**Additional Tasks to ICDS Functionaries**

Apart from ICDS tasks, it has been frequently reported by ICDS functionaries that they have to discharge many other tasks not related with ICDS. Data in this regard are presented in Table 6.7.

**Table 6.7: Additional Tasks/ Assignments as Reported by CDPOs**  
(Total No. of CDPOs=315)  
Multiple Responses

S.No.	Additional Tasks	No. of CDPOs	%
1	Election duty	216	68.57
2	Engagements in other Welfare Schemes (Old age pension scheme/Old age homes)	66	20.95
3	Survey/ Census	138	43.81
4	Implementation of various Other Acts/Schemes	122	38.73
5	Additional Charge	127	40.32
6	Tasks of Health Department	196	62.22
7	Training	139	44.13
8	Sterilisation	43	13.65
9	other	17	5.40

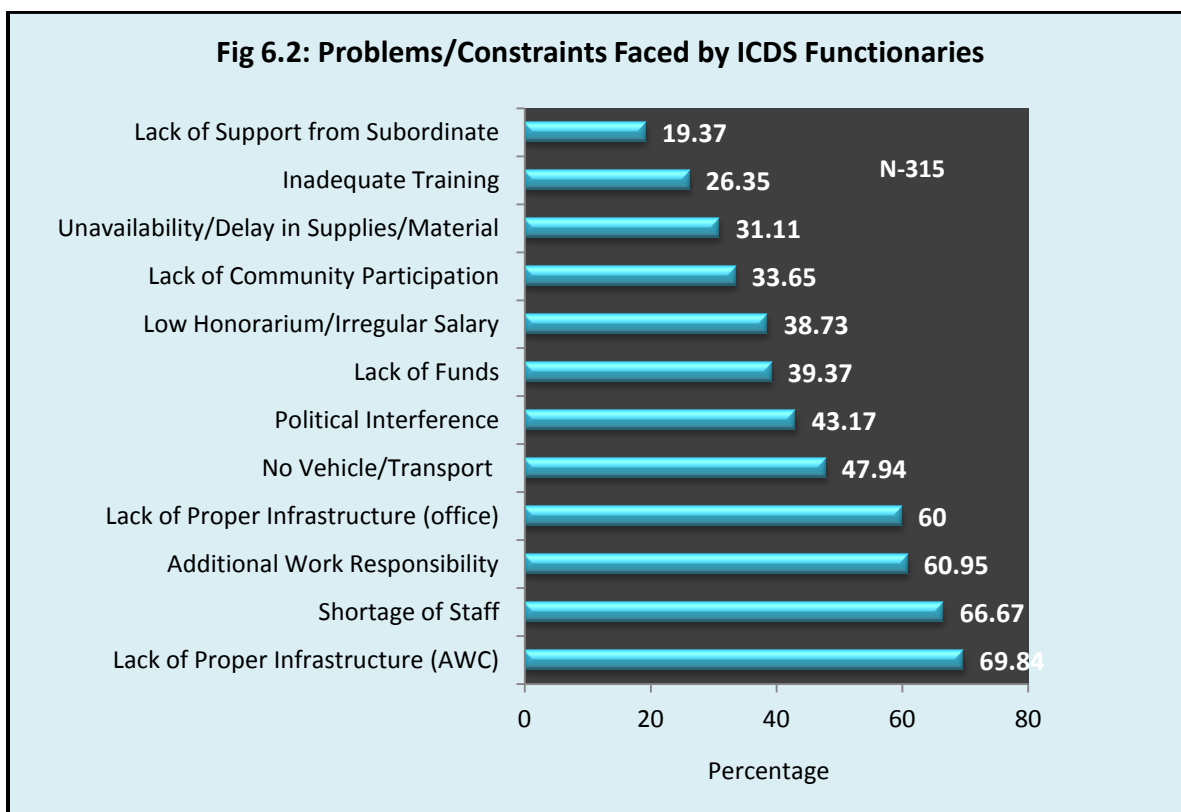
The deputation in election duties have been reported as one of the major additional tasks performed by about 68.57 per cent of CDPOs during the past one year. About 20.95 per cent of CDPOs have reported their engagements in implementation of other welfare programmes (like Old age pension scheme/Old age homes etc.) of the respective State Governments. 40.32 percent of CDPOs reported about their engagements in handling the additional charge of other ICDS projects, which in turn according to them hampers the proper implementation of ICDS. 62.22 percent of CDPOs were engaged in doing tasks of health department. 44.13 percent of CDPOs were doing additional tasks as training.



**Table 6.8: Constraints/Problems in Implementation of ICDS as Reported by CDPOs (Total No. of CDPOs=315)**

S.No.	Problems/Constraints	Multiple Response	
		No. of CDPOs	%
1	Lack of Support from Subordinate	61	19.37
2	Lack of Proper Infrastructure (office)	189	60
3	Lack of Proper Infrastructure (AWC)	220	69.84
4	Shortage of Staff	210	66.67
5	Unavailability/Delay in Supplies/Material	98	31.11
6	Lack of Funds	124	39.37
7	Lack of Community Participation	106	33.65
8	Additional Work Responsibility	192	60.95
9	Inadequate Training	83	26.35
10	Low Honorarium/Irregular Salary	122	38.73
11	Political Interference	136	43.17
12	No Vehicle/Transport	151	47.94

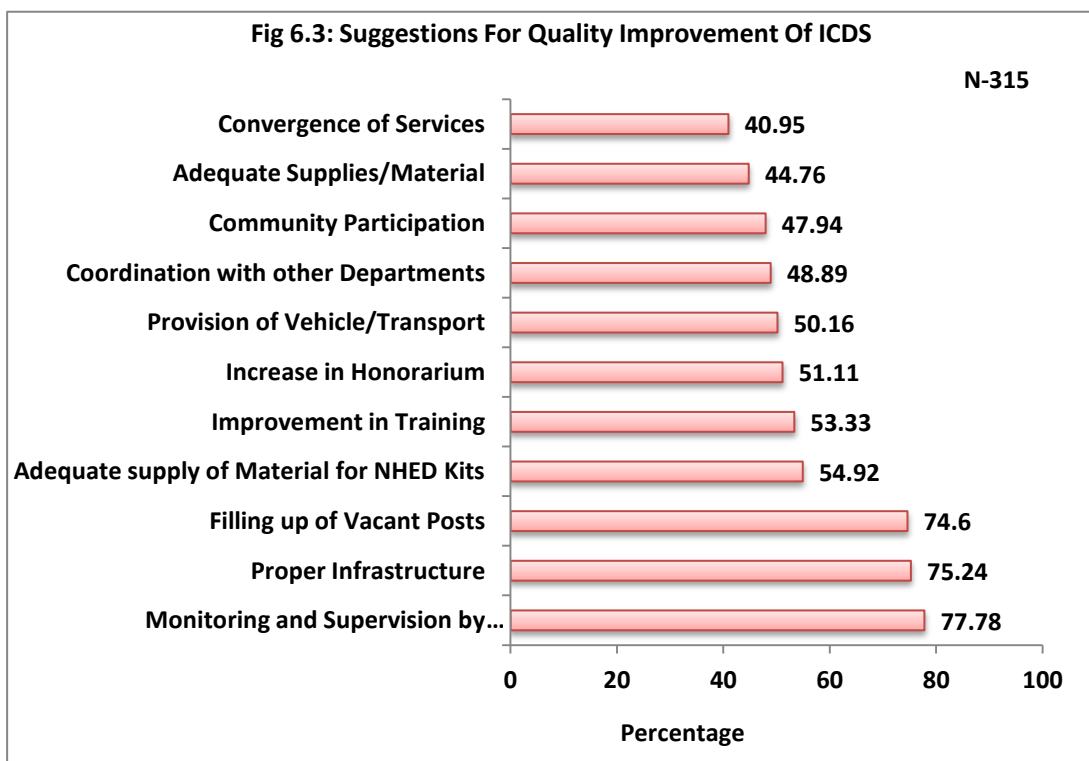
It is revealed from **Table 6.8** that lack of proper AWC infrastructure (69.84%) shortage of staff (66.67%), additional work responsibility (60.95%), improper official infrastructure (60%) and unavailability of vehicles (47.94%) has been reported as the major problems/ constraints in proper implementation of ICDS. Other problem areas for implementation of ICDS include Political interference (43.17%), lack of funds (39.37%), low honorarium (38.73%) and lack of community participation (33.65%).



**Table 6.9: Suggestions for Quality Improvement of ICDS**  
(Total No. of CDPOs=315)  
Multiple Responses

S.No.	Suggestions	No. of CDPOs	%
1	Proper Infrastructure	237	75.24
2	Monitoring and Supervision by Community/ Mahila Mandal/ PRIs	245	77.78
3	Filling up of Vacant Posts	235	74.60
4	Adequate Supplies/Material	141	44.76
5	Provision of Vehicle/Transport	158	50.16
6	Improvement in Training	168	53.33
7	Increase in Honorarium	161	51.11
8	Adequate supply of Material for NHED Kits	173	54.92
9	Convergence of Services	129	40.95
10	Community Participation	151	47.94
11	Coordination with other Departments	154	48.89

As evident from **Table 6.9** Monitoring and Supervision by Community/ Mahila Mandal/ PRIs was (77.78%) followed by filling up Vacant posts (74.60%), three fourth of CDPOs (75.24%) reported about the need of proper infrastructure,adequate supply of Material for NHED Kits (54.92%),improvement in training (53.33%) and increase of honorarium(51.11%) as remedial measure for quality improvement in ICDS has been reported by CDPOs .Coordination &convergence has also been emphasised by 48.89 per cent and 40.95 per cent of CDPOs respectively. About 50 percent suggest that provision of vehicle or transport improves the quality of ICDS.



**ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS\_CCM&SSI)**

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS\_CCM&SSI) is given in **Table: 6.10**.

**Table 6.10: Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS\_CCM&SSI)**

State/UT	% of CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by Paying Visits only (%PMM_V)	% of CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using Checklists during Visits (%PMM_Ch)	% of CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using MPR Performa Reports (%PMM_MPR)	ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	Rank
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh	1	0.833	0.833	0.889	2
Andhra Pradesh	0.9	0.778	0.778	0.819	3
Karnataka	0.46	0.85	0.85	0.72	4
Punjab	0	1	1	0.667	5
Tamil Nadu	0.438	0.75	0.75	0.646	6
Maharashtra	0.956	0.439	0.439	0.611	7
Jharkhand	0.862	0.423	0.423	0.569	8
Gujarat	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.567	9
Kerala	0.82	0.4	0.4	0.54	10
Rajasthan	0.471	0.529	0.529	0.51	11
Uttar Pradesh	0.871	0.286	0.286	0.481	12
Assam	1	0.222	0.222	0.481	13
Madhya Pradesh	0.654	0.385	0.385	0.475	14
West Bengal	1	0.2	0.2	0.467	15
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0.125	0.125	0.417	16
Himachal Pradesh	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.367	17
Sikkim	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.367	18
Odisha	1	0	0	0.333	19
Manipur	1	0	0	0.333	19
Nagaland	1	0	0	0.333	19
Puducherry	1	0	0	0.333	19
Chandigarh	1	0	0	0.333	19
Goa	0.85	0	0	0.283	20
Bihar	0.22	0.133	0.133	0.162	21
<b>Average</b>	<b>0.736</b>	<b>0.394</b>	<b>0.394</b>	<b>0.508</b>	





**Table 6.11: States Falling above and below the National Average on Selected ICDS Indicators Concerning Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision (ICDS\_CCM&SSI)**

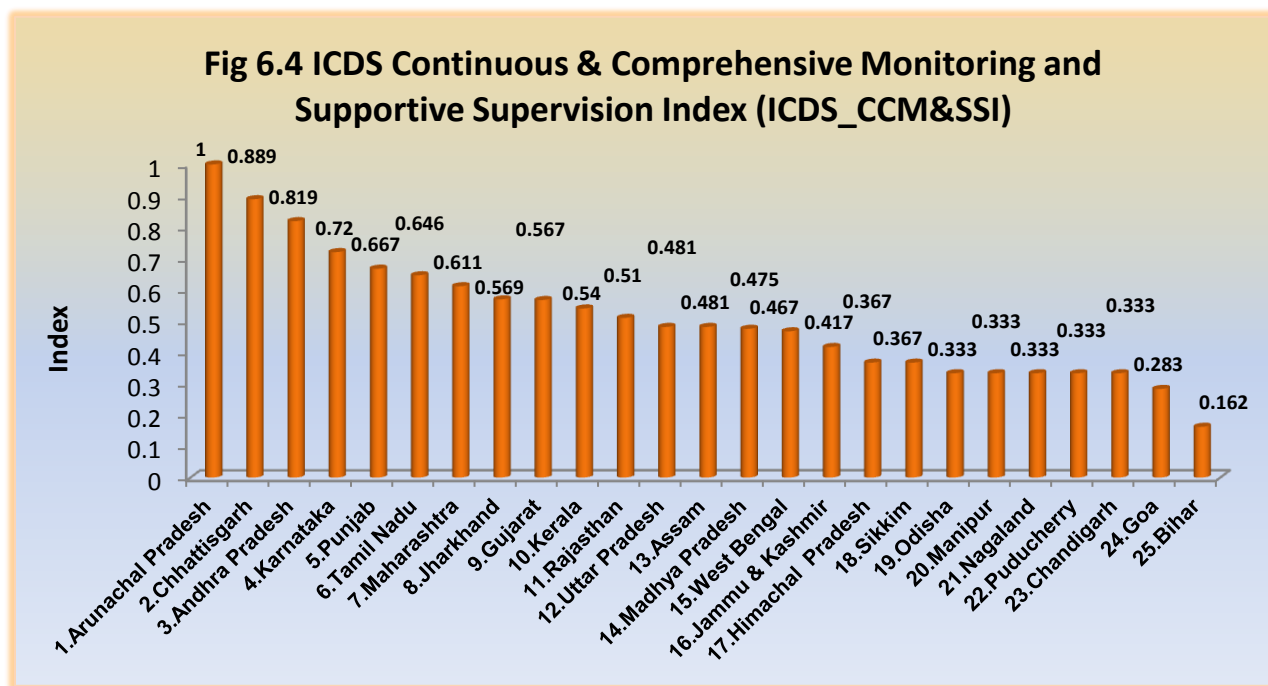
ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision	Average	States above Average	States below Average
CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by Paying Visits only (PMM_V)	0.736	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu
CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using Checklists during Visits (PMM_Ch)	0.394	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using MPR Performa Reports (PMM_MPR)	0.394	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	0.508	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

**Table 6.12** presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index

**Table 6.12: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS\_CCM&SSI)**

>700 (Grade-1)	699-600 (Grade-2)	599-500 (Grade-3)	<500 (Grade-4)
Arunachal Pradesh Chhattisgarh Andhra Pradesh Karnataka	Punjab Tamil Nadu Maharashtra	Jharkhand Gujarat Kerala Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh Assam Madhya Pradesh West Bengal Jammu & Kashmir Himachal Pradesh Sikkim Odisha Manipur Nagaland Puducherry Chandigarh Goa Bihar

On ICDS Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index, four states/UTs namely Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have been classified in Grade 1. Three states namely Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have been classified in Grade 2; four states (Jharkhand, Gujarat, Kerala and Rajasthan) have been placed in Grade 3. Ten States namely Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, West, Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Odisha, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Goa and Bihar have been placed in Grade 4.



ICDS  
Infrastructure  
Index

ICDS  
Community  
Mobilization  
and IEC  
Index

ICDS Personal  
Profile  
Index

# ICDS Implementation

## Index

ICDS Service  
Delivery  
Index

ICDS Training  
Index

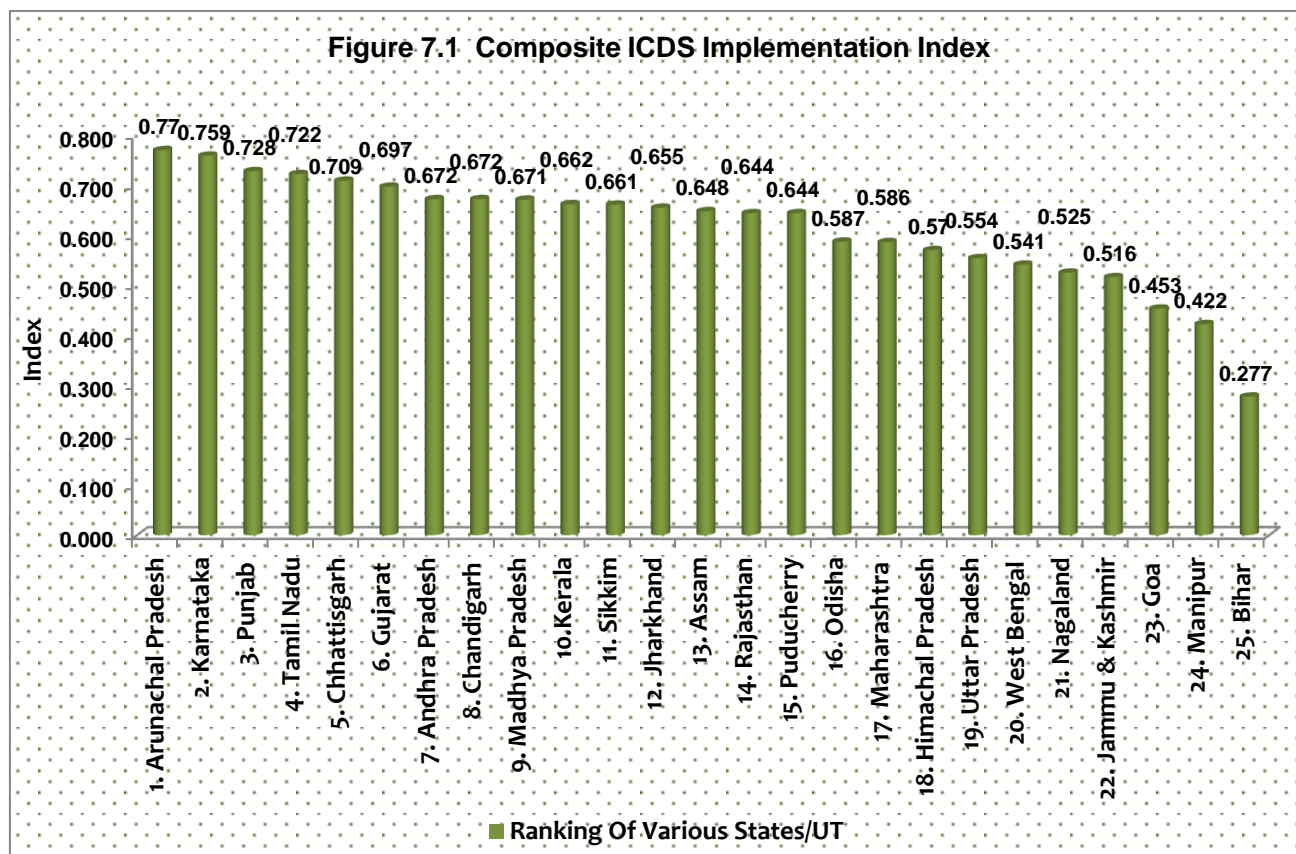
ICDS Continuous  
and Comprehensive  
Monitoring and  
Supportive  
Supervision  
Index

An attempt has been made in this chapter to compute ICDS Implementation Index for 25 States and Union Territories and to examine the variations in the rankings of the States/UTs. For effective functioning of the programme being sponsored by MWCD, GOI to improve the overall situation of children in India, it is necessary to know the relative positioning of the different States so that suitable goals and strategies could be formulated to improve the efficacy of the programme.

In this section, variations in effectiveness of different set of core indicators across the states have been analysed. The methodology of evolving Composite set of ICDS Implementation Index and ICDS Implementation Index along its six sets of sub indicators has been detailed out in chapter -1. Based upon these core ICDS implementation indices, the raking of various states/UTs are as in **Table 7.1**.

**Table 7.1: Rankings of Various States/UTs**

State	Composite ICDS Implementation Index	National Rank
Arunachal Pradesh	0.770	1
Karnataka	0.759	2
Punjab	0.728	3
Tamil Nadu	0.722	4
Chhattisgarh	0.709	5
Gujarat	0.697	6
Andhra Pradesh	0.672	7
Chandigarh	0.672	8
Madhya Pradesh	0.671	9
Kerala	0.662	10
Sikkim	0.661	11
Jharkhand	0.655	12
Assam	0.648	13
Rajasthan	0.644	14
Puducherry	0.644	15
Odisha	0.587	16
Maharashtra	0.586	17
Himachal Pradesh	0.57	18
Uttar Pradesh	0.554	19
West Bengal	0.541	20
Nagaland	0.525	21
Jammu & Kashmir	0.516	22
Goa	0.453	23
Manipur	0.422	24
Bihar	0.277	25
<b>All states/UTs</b>	<b>0.614</b>	



The ICDS Implementation Index (ICDS II) as presented in **Table 7.1** reveals that top five ranking states are Arunachal Pradesh (ICDSII, 0.77), Karnataka (ICDSII, 0.759), Punjab (ICDSII, 0.728), Tamil Nadu (ICDSII, 0.722) and Chhattisgarh (ICDSII 0.709). Among these top five ranking states, two states (Tamil Nadu and Karnataka) are from southern region. All these top five ranking states have ICDS implementation index much higher than the value of the national composite ICDS index of 0.614. On the other hand, Bihar, Manipur, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland have been ranked at the position of 25,24,23,22 and 21 respectively with composite ICDS implementation index values of 0.277, 0.422, 0.453, 0.516 and 0.525 respectively. All these bottom five ranking states have ICDS implementation index much lower than the value of the national composite ICDS index of 0.614.

The values of ICDS implementation index as presented in **Table 7.1** further reveals that 15 States/UTs (out of total 25 States and UTs for which ICDS implementation index values are available) are above the national average of ICDS implementation index. These States are Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS II, 0.77), Karnataka (rank 2 with ICDS II, 0.759), Punjab (rank 3 with ICDS II, 0.728), Tamil Nadu (rank 4 with ICDS II, 0.722) Chhattisgarh (rank 5 with ICDS II 0.709), Gujarat (rank 6 with ICDS II 0.697), Andhra Pradesh (rank 7 with ICDS II value of 0.672), UT of Chandigarh (rank 8 with ICDS II value of 0.672, Madhya Pradesh (rank 9 with ICDS II value of 0.671), Kerala (rank 10 with ICDS II value of 0.662), Sikkim (rank 11 with ICDS II value of 0.661), Jharkhand (rank 12 with ICDS II value of 0.655), Assam (rank 13 with ICDS II value of 0.648), Rajasthan (rank 14 with ICDS II value of 0.644) and Puducherry (rank 15 with ICDS II value of 0.644).

Altogether 10 states are below the national average of ICDS implementation index. Odisha (rank 16 with ICDS II value of 0.587) Maharashtra (rank 17 with ICDS II value of 0.586), Himachal Pradesh (rank 18 with ICDS II value of 0.57), Uttar Pradesh, (rank 19 with ICDS II value of 0.554), West Bengal (rank 20 with ICDS II value of 0.541), Nagaland (rank 21 with ICDS II value of 0.525), Jammu & Kashmir (rank 22 with ICDS II value of 0.516), Goa (rank 23 with ICDS II value of 0.453), Manipur (rank 24 with ICDS II value of 0.422), Bihar (rank 25 with ICDS II value of 0.277).

**Table 7.2: ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators**

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.518	13	0.512	16	0.712	9	0.839	1	0.633	13	0.819	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.547	11	0.84	5	0.75	6	0.482	20	1	1	1	1
Assam	0.421	21	0.694	12	0.755	5	0.539	17	1	1	0.481	13
Bihar	0.139	25	0.206	24	0.468	24	0.255	24	0.431	14	0.162	21
Chandigarh	0.507	16	0.966	1	0.575	19	0.649	9	1	1	0.333	19
Chhattisgarh	0.559	9	0.364	20	0.826	2	0.7	5	0.917	4	0.889	2
Goa	0.676	4	0.421	18	0.609	17	0.393	22	0.337	16	0.283	20
Gujarat	0.66	5	0.818	6	0.501	22	0.638	10	1	1	0.567	9
Himachal Pradesh	0.505	17	0.547	14	0.643	14	0.681	6	0.674	12	0.367	17
Jammu & Kashmir	0.426	20	0.248	23	0.661	12	0.611	11	0.731	10	0.417	16
Jharkhand	0.549	10	0.445	17	0.615	16	0.779	4	0.975	2	0.569	8
Karnataka	0.759	1	0.868	3	0.627	15	0.578	14	1	1	0.72	4
Kerala	0.736	3	0.168	25	0.718	8	0.81	3	1	1	0.54	10
Madhya Pradesh	0.507	15	0.776	7	0.825	3	0.575	15	0.867	6	0.475	14
Maharashtra	0.56	8	0.302	22	0.691	10	0.65	8	0.704	11	0.611	7
Manipur	0.225	24	0.415	19	0.75	7	0.253	21	0.424	15	0.333	19
Nagaland	0.646	6	0.339	21	0.5	23	0.462	25	1	1	0.333	19
Odisha	0.319	22	0.767	8	0.658	13	0.608	12	0.837	7	0.333	19
Puducherry	0.563	7	0.856	4	0.52	21	0.594	13	1	1	0.333	19
Punjab	0.476	18	0.897	2	0.797	4	0.532	18	1	1	0.667	5
Rajasthan	0.515	14	0.752	9	0.52	20	0.565	16	1	1	0.51	11
Sikkim	0.535	12	0.719	11	0.842	1	0.668	7	0.837	8	0.367	18
Tamil Nadu	0.753	2	0.538	15	0.606	18	0.83	2	0.959	3	0.646	6
Uttar Pradesh	0.299	23	0.751	10	0.685	11	0.342	23	0.767	9	0.481	12
West Bengal	0.436	19	0.574	13	0.351	25	0.517	19	0.9	5	0.467	15

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top five ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index Arunachal Pradesh (ICDS II, 0.77), Karnataka (ICDS II, 0.759), Punjab (ICDS II, 0.728), Tamil Nadu (ICDS II, 0.722) and Chhattisgarh (ICDS II 0.709) do not stand on the top ranking on each of six sets of individual ICDS Implementation index. While top five states on **ICDS service delivery index** are Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery Index value of 0.839), Tamil Nadu (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.83), Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.81), Jharkhand (rank 4 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.779) and Chhattisgarh (rank 5 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.7). The top five states on **ICDS Infrastructure Index** are Karnataka (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.759), Tamil Nadu (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.753), Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.736), Goa (rank 4 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.421) and Gujarat (rank 5 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.66).

Similarly **Table 7.2** shows that while the top five states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Sikkim (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.842), Chhattisgarh (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.826), Madhya Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.825), Punjab (rank 4 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.797) and Assam (rank 5 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.755). The top five states on **ICDS training** component are UT of Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.966), Punjab (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.897), Karnataka (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.868), Puducherry (rank 4 with ICDS Training index value of 0.856) and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 5 with ICDS Training index value of 0.84).

On remaining two other sets of ICDS implementation indicators namely **community mobilization & IEC** and **continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supportive supervision**, the set of top five states are Punjab (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Rajasthan (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Assam (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Nagaland (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry and Chandigarh also ranked 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1 and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 1), Chhattisgarh (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.889), Andhra Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.819), Karnataka (rank 4 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.72), and Punjab (rank 5 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.667). The States falling above or below the average of Composite ICDS Implementation Index shown in **Table 7.3** and **7.4**.

**Table 7.3: States Falling above and below the National Average on Composite ICDS Implementation Index**

Average	States above Average	States below Average
0.614	Arunachal Pradesh Andhra Pradesh Assam Chandigarh Chhattisgarh Gujarat Jharkhand	Bihar Goa Himachal Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Maharashtra Manipur Nagaland



	Karnataka Kerala Madhya Pradesh Puducherry Punjab Rajasthan Sikkim Tamil Nadu	Odisha Uttar Pradesh West Bengal
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**Table 7.4** presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Implementation Index.

**Table 7.4: Grading of States/UTs on Composite Value of ICDS Implementation Index**

>700 (Grade-1)	699-600 (Grade-2)	599-500 (Grade-3)	<500 (Grade-4)
Arunachal Pradesh Karnataka Punjab Tamil Nadu Chhattisgarh	Gujarat Andhra Pradesh Chandigarh Madhya Pradesh Kerala Sikkim Jharkhand Assam Rajasthan Puducherry	Odisha Maharashtra Himachal Pradesh Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Nagaland Jammu & Kashmir	Goa Manipur Bihar

Five states (Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh) have been classified in grade 1; 10 States (Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Assam, Rajasthan and Puducherry) have been classified in grade 2, while Seven States (Odisha, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Nagaland and Jammu & Kashmir) have been classified in grade-3.

### North Eastern Region

The five states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under north eastern region. These states are Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

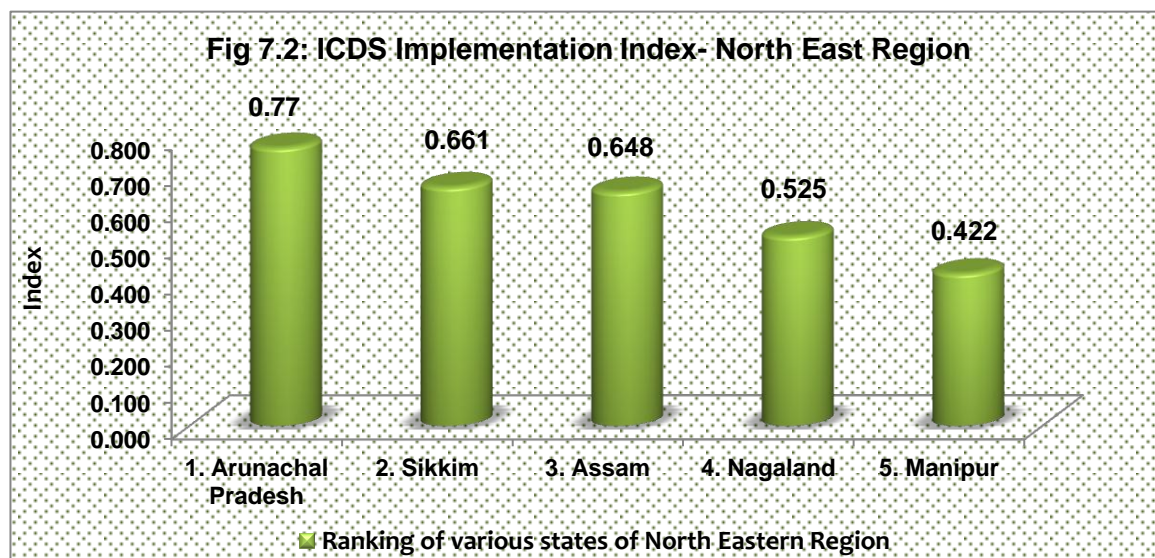
The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.5** reveals that the state of Arunachal Pradesh with composite ICDS II of 0.77 outperformed other four states in the region. Sikkim is placed second with composite value of ICDSII of 0.661. On third and fourth place Assam and Nagaland with composite value of ICDSII 0.648 and 0.525 and the last is the state of Manipur with the value of composite ICDS II of 0.422

**Table 7.5: Rankings of Various States of North Eastern Region**

State	Composite ICDS Implementation Index	Regional Rank	National Rank
<b>North Eastern Region</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	0.77	1	1
Sikkim	0.661	2	11
Assam	0.648	3	13
Nagaland	0.525	4	21
Manipur	0.422	5	24







**Table 7.6**  
**ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States Located in NE Region**

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infrl)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trngl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Arunachal Pradesh	0.547	2	0.84	1	0.75	3	0.482	3	1	1	1	1
Assam	0.421	4	0.694	3	0.755	2	0.539	2	1	1	0.481	2
Manipur	0.225	5	0.415	4	0.5	5	0.462	4	0.424	3	0.333	4
Nagaland	0.646	1	0.339	5	0.75	4	0.253	5	1	1	0.333	4
Sikkim	0.535	3	0.719	2	0.842	1	0.668	1	0.837	2	0.367	3

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on **composite ICDS implementation index** i.e. Nagaland (ICDSII 0.646), Arunachal Pradesh (ICDSII 0.547) and Sikkim (ICDSII 0.535), do not stand on the top three ranking on each of six sets of individual ICDS Implementation index. While top three states on ICDS **service delivery index** are Sikkim (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.668), Assam (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.539) and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.482) and the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure Index** are Nagaland (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.646), Arunachal Pradesh (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.547) and Sikkim (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.535) **Table 7.6**.

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Sikkim (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.842) Assam (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.755) Arunachal Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.75), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS

Training index value of 0.84), Sikkim (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.719) and Assam (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.694).

On remaining two other sets of ICDS implementation indicators namely **community mobilization & EC** and **continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supportive supervision**, the set of top three states are Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Assam (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Nagaland (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1) and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 1), Assam (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.481) and Sikkim (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.367).

### Eastern Region

The four states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under eastern region. These states are Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.7** reveals that the top three state of Eastern region are Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal. Here it has to mention that only one state of eastern region (Jharkhand) has higher value of the composite ICDS II than national composite value of ICDS Implementation Index. The States of Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar have the lower composite value of ICDS Implementation Index than national value.

**Table 7.7: Rankings of Various States of Eastern Region**

State	Composite	Rank	National Rank
<b>Eastern Region</b>			
Jharkhand	0.655	1	12
Orissa	0.587	2	16
West Bengal	0.541	3	20
Bihar	0.277	4	25

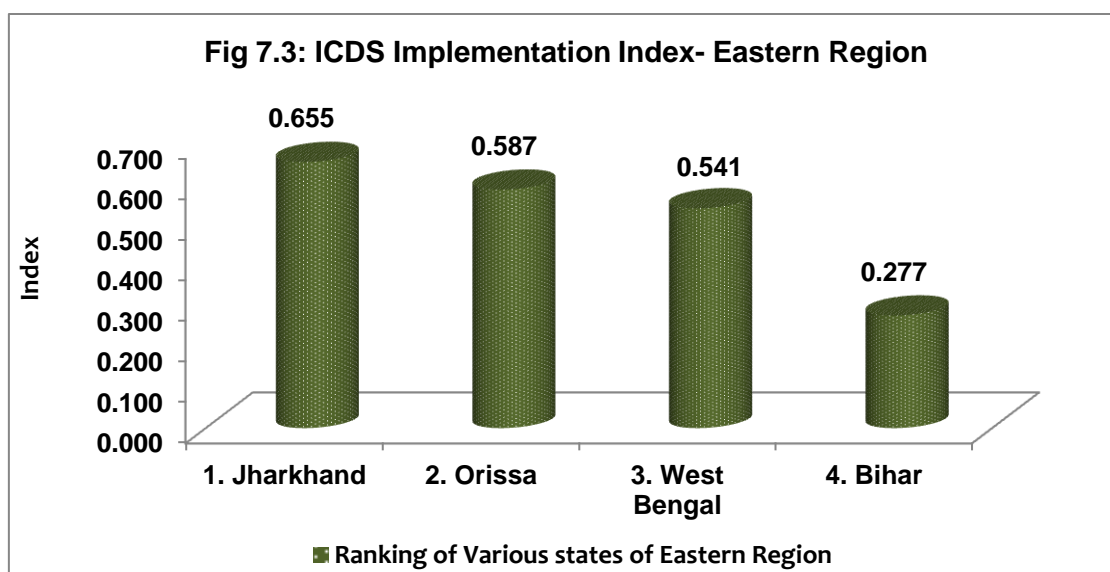


Table 7.8 ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States Located in Eastern Region

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bihar	0.139	4	0.206	4	0.468	3	0.255	4	0.431	4	0.162	4
Jharkhand	0.549	1	0.445	3	0.615	2	0.779	1	0.975	1	0.569	1
Odisha	0.319	3	0.767	1	0.658	1	0.608	2	0.837	3	0.333	3
West Bengal	0.436	2	0.574	2	0.351	4	0.517	3	0.867	2	0.467	2

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index viz. Jharkhand (ICDSII 0.655), Odisha (ICDSII 0.587) and West Bengal (ICDSII 0.541). While top three states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.779), Odisha (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.608) and West Bengal (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.517), the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.549), West Bengal (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.436) and Odisha (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.319) **Table 7.8**.

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Odisha (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.658), Jharkhand (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.615) and Bihar (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.468), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Odisha (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.767), West Bengal (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.574) and Jharkhand (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.445).

On remaining two other sets of ICDS implementation indicators namely **community mobilization & IEC** and **continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supportive supervision**, the set of top three states are Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.975), West Bengal (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.867), Odisha (rank 3 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.837) and Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.569), West Bengal (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.467) and Odisha (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.333).

### Northern Region

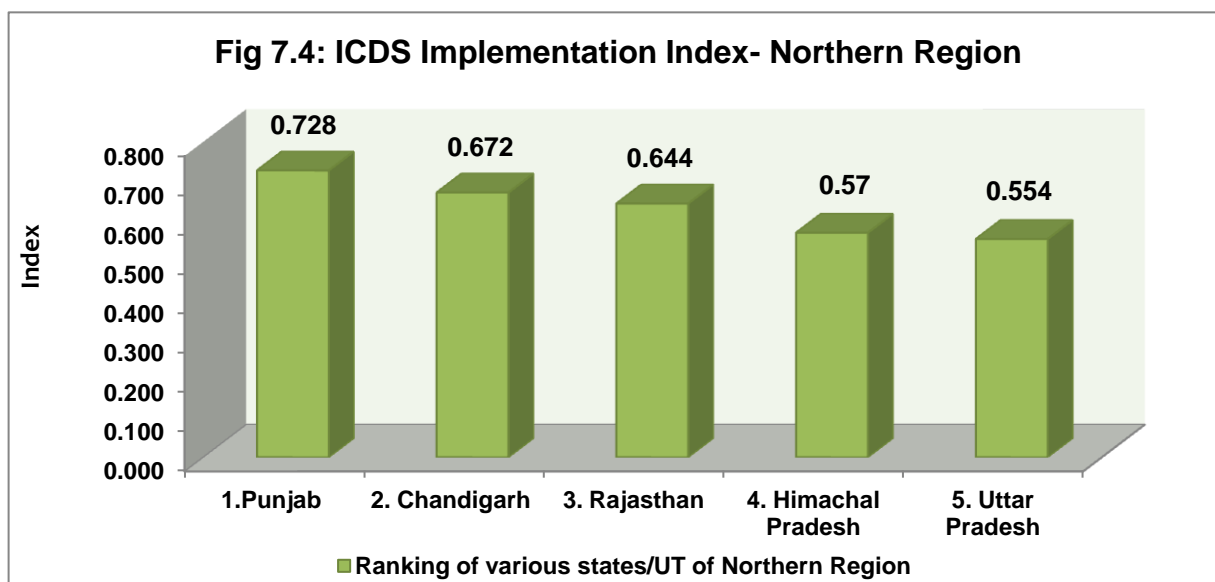
The six states/UTs for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under north region. These are UT of Chandigarh, Punjab, U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.9** reveals that the state of Punjab with composite value of ICDSII 0.728



outperformed other five states in this region. UT of Chandigarh is placed second with composite value of ICDSII 0.672 and the last is the state of Jammu & Kashmir with the value of composite ICDS II of 0.516. Here it may be added that three states of north region i.e. Punjab, UT of Chandigarh and Rajasthan has higher value of the composite ICDS II than national composite value of ICDS Implementation Index.

**Table 7.9: Rankings of Various States/UT of Northern Region**

State	Composite	Rank	National Rank
<b>Northern Region</b>			
Punjab	0.728	1	3
Chandigarh	0.672	2	8
Rajasthan	0.644	3	14
Himachal Pradesh	0.57	4	18
Uttar Pradesh	0.554	5	19
Jammu & Kashmir	0.516	6	22



**Table 7.10: ICDS Implementation Index on Core Indicators of States/UT in Northern Region**

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Chandigarh	0.507	2	0.966	1	0.575	5	0.649	2	1	1	0.333	6
Himachal Pradesh	0.505	3	0.547	5	0.643	4	0.681	1	0.674	4	0.367	5

Jammu & Kashmir	0.426	5	0.248	6	0.661	3	0.611	3	0.731	3	0.417	4
Punjab	0.476	4	0.897	2	0.797	1	0.532	5	1	1	0.667	1
Rajasthan	0.515	1	0.752	3	0.52	6	0.565	4	1	1	0.51	2
Uttar Pradesh	0.299	6	0.751	4	0.685	2	0.342	6	0.767	2	0.481	3

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states/UTs on composite ICDS implementation index as Punjab (ICDSII 0.728), UT of Chandigarh (ICDSII 0.672) and Rajasthan (ICDS II 0.644). While top three states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Himachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.681), UT of Chandigarh (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.649) and Jammu & Kashmir (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.611), the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Rajasthan (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.515), UT of Chandigarh (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.507) and Himachal Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.505)**Table 7.10.**

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Punjab (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.797), Uttar Pradesh (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.685) and Jammu & Kashmir (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.661), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are UT of Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.966), Punjab (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.897) and Rajasthan (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.752).

On remaining two other sets of ICDS implementation indicators namely **community mobilization & IEC** and **continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supportive supervision**, the set of top three states are Punjab (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Rajasthan (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), UT of Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1) and Punjab (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.667), Rajasthan (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.51) and U.P. (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.481).

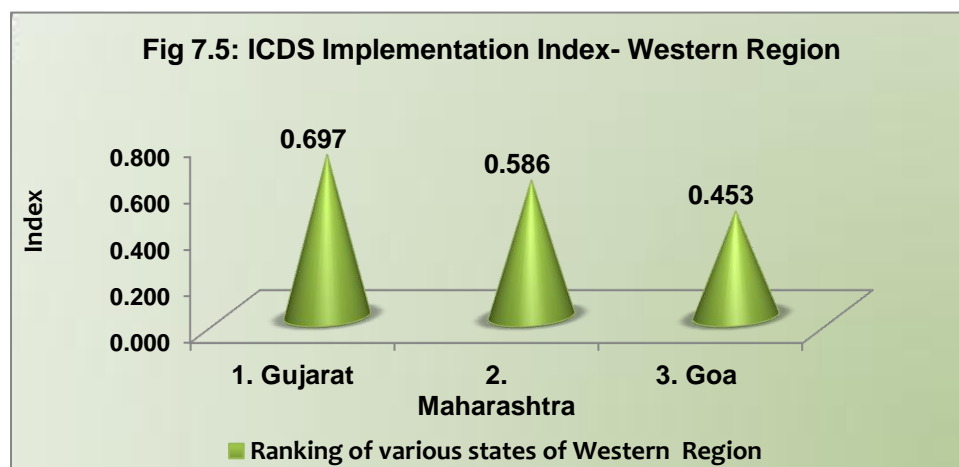
### Western Region

The three states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under Western region. These states are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.11** reveals that the state of Gujarat with composite value of ICDSII 0.697 outperformed other two states in this region. Maharashtra is placed second with composite value of ICDSII 0.586. Here it is mentioned that only one state of Western region Gujarat has higher value of the composite ICDS II than national composite value of ICDS Implementation Index.

**Table 7.11: Rankings of Various States of Western Region**

State	Composite	Rank	National Rank
<b>Western Region</b>			
Gujarat	0.697	1	6
Maharashtra	0.586	2	17
Goa	0.453	3	23





**Table 7.12 ICDS Implementation Index on Core Indicators of States in Western Region**

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Goa	0.676	1	0.421	2	0.609	2	0.393	3	0.337	3	0.283	3
Gujarat	0.66	2	0.818	1	0.501	3	0.638	2	1	1	0.567	2
Maharashtra	0.56	3	0.302	3	0.691	1	0.65	1	0.704	2	0.611	1

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top two ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index are Gujarat (ICDSII 0.697) and Maharashtra (ICDSII 0.586). While top two states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Maharashtra (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.65) and Gujarat (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.638) **Table 7.12**. The top two states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Goa (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.676) and Maharashtra (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.66).

Similarly while the top two states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Maharashtra (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.691), Goa (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.609). The top two states on ICDS **training** component are Gujarat (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.818) and Goa (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.421).

On remaining two other sets of ICDS implementation indicators namely **community mobilization & IEC** and **continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supportive supervision**, the set of top two states are Gujarat (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Maharashtra (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.704) and Maharashtra (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index

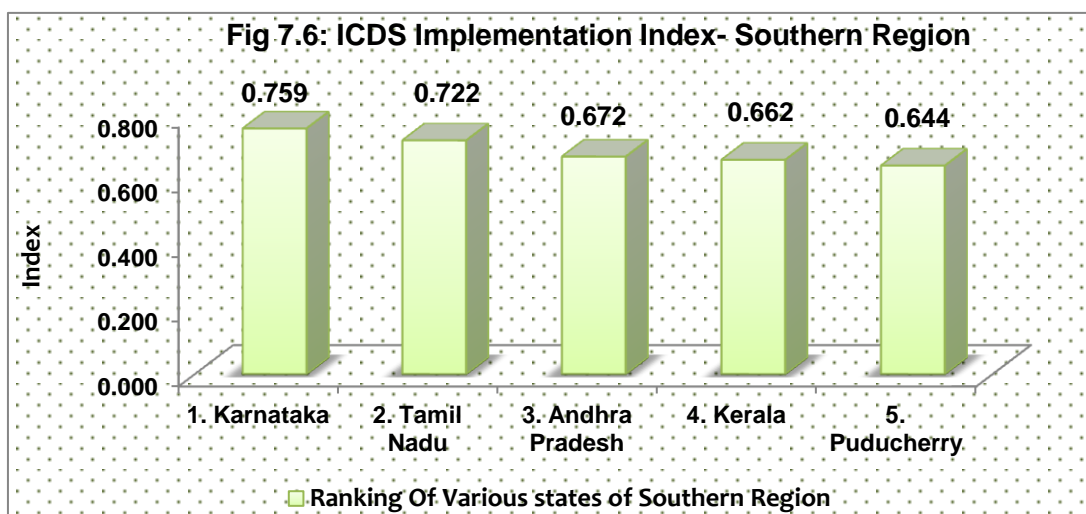
value of 0.611) and Gujarat (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.567).

**Southern Region**

The five states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under Southern region. These states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Puducherry. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.13** reveals that the state of Karnataka with composite value of ICDSII 0.759 outperformed other four states in this region. Tamil Nadu is placed second with composite value of ICDSII 0.722. Andhra Pradesh is placed third with composite value of ICDSII 0.672. Here it is mentioned that all the five states of Southern region Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Puducherry have higher value of the composite ICDS II than national composite value of ICDS Implementation Index.

**Table 7.13: Rankings of Various States of Southern Region**

State	Composite	Rank	National Rank
<b>Southern Region</b>			
Karnataka	0.759	1	2
Tamil Nadu	0.722	2	4
Andhra Pradesh	0.672	3	7
Kerala	0.662	4	10
Puducherry	0.644	5	15



**Table 7.14: ICDS Implementation Index on Core Indicators of States in Southern Region**

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_InfI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrI)		ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank

Andhra Pradesh	0.518	5	0.512	4	0.712	2	0.839	1	0.633	3	0.819	1
Karnataka	0.759	1	0.868	1	0.627	3	0.578	5	1	1	0.72	2
Kerala	0.736	3	0.168	5	0.718	1	0.81	3	1	1	0.54	4
Puducherry	0.563	4	0.856	2	0.52	5	0.594	4	1	1	0.333	5
Tamil Nadu	0.753	2	0.538	3	0.606	4	0.83	2	0.959	2	0.646	3

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index Karnataka (ICDSII 0.759), Tamil Nadu (ICDSII 0.722) and Andhra Pradesh (ICDSII 0.672). While top three states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Andhra Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.839), Tamil Nadu (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.83) and Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.81), the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Karnataka (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.759), Tamil Nadu (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.753) and Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.736) **Table 7.14**.

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Kerala (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.718), Andhra Pradesh (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.712) and Karnataka (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.627), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Karnataka (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.868), Puducherry (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.856) and Tamil Nadu (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.538).

On remaining two other sets of ICDS implementation indicators namely **community mobilization & IEC** and **continuous and comprehensive monitoring and supportive supervision**, the set of top three states are Karnataka (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Kerala (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Puducherry (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1) and Andhra Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.819), Karnataka (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.72) and Tamil Nadu (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.646).

### Central Region

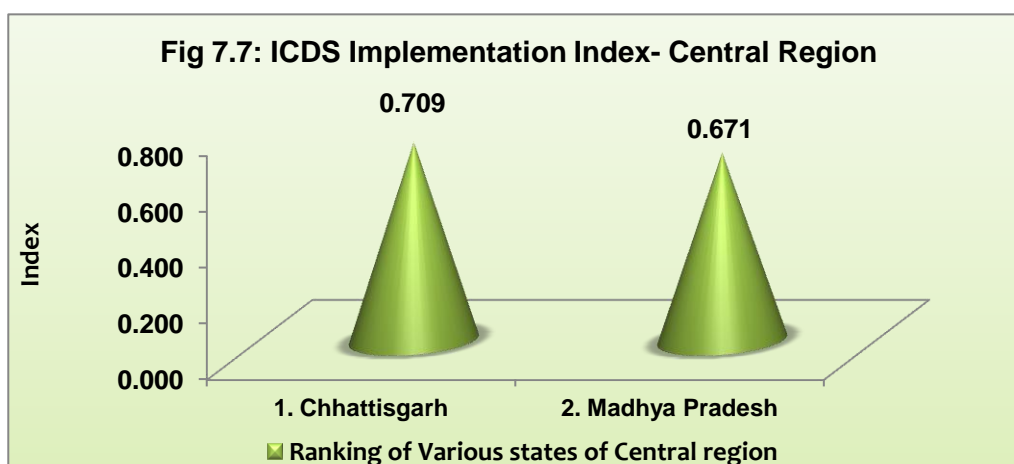
The Two states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under Central region. These states are Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.15** reveals that the state of Chhattisgarh with composite value of ICDSII 0.709 is placed at rank one and Madhya Pradesh with composite value of ICDSII 0.671 is placed at rank 2.

**Table 7.15: Rankings of Various States of Central Region**

State	Composite	Rank	National Rank
<b>Central Region</b>			
Chhattisgarh	0.709	2	5
Madhya Pradesh	0.671	1	9







**Table 7.16: ICDS Implementation Index on Core Indicators of States in Central Region**

State	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Chhattisgarh	0.559	1	0.364	2	0.826	1	0.7	1	0.917	1	0.889	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.507	2	0.776	1	0.825	2	0.575	2	0.867	2	0.475	2

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that the top ranking state on composite ICDS implementation index is Chhattisgarh (ICDSII 0.709) followed by the State of M.P. with rank 2 and ICDS implementation index of 0.671.

While Chhattisgarh is the top state on five ICDS indices i.e. **ICDS service delivery index**, **ICDS Personal Profile Index**, **ICDS Community Mobilisation**, **ICDS Infrastructure Index** and **IEC Index** and **ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index**. The State of M.P. has achieved rank one only in one ICDS index that is **ICDS Training Index**.

### Concluding Observations

Based upon the composite value of ICDS Implementation Index, States/UTs were grouped together into four grades of Grade 1, Grade 2, Grade 3 and Grade 4. Grade 1 includes states/UTs having >700 value of ICDS Implementation Index, Grade 2 has States/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index between 699-600, Grade-3 includes States/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index between 599-500 and Grade -4 includes States/UTs of values of ICDS Implementation Index <500.

After conducting the grading exercise of States/UTs on composite ICDS Implementation Index and on its six sub sets of ICDS Implementation Index, it can be inferred that none of

the State/UT has obtained the same grade on all the seven ICDS implementation indices including composite ICDS Implementation Index. Like only three States (Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala) have been classified in Grade 1 in case of ICDS Infrastructure Index, whereas as many as 11 States/UTs (Chandigarh, Punjab,

Karnataka, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim) have been classified in Grade 1 so far as ICDS Training Index is concerned. Similarly, while five states (namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh) have been classified in Grade 1 in ICDS Service Delivery Index, four other states/UTs (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) have been classified in Grade 1 so far as ICDS Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index is concerned.

Thus it can be concluded that while any particular state may perform very well in one of the dimension of ICDS implementation, it needs improvement in certain other dimensions of ICDS implementation. The conclusion is based on the fact though, the State of Arunachal Pradesh has been placed in Grade 1 in four out of six ICDS Implementation Index (ICDS Training Index, ICDS Personal Profile Index, ICDS Community Mobilisation & IEC Index and ICDS Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index), however, the State has obtained grade 3 in ICDS Infrastructure Index and grade 4 in ICDS Service Deliver Index. Similarly, the State of Karnataka has been placed in Grade 1 in four out of six ICDS Implementation Index (ICDS Infrastructure Index, ICDS Training Index, ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index and ICDS Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index) however, the State has obtained Grade 2 status in ICDS Personal Profile Index and Grade 3 status in ICDS Service Delivery Index. Similarly, the State of Kerala has been placed in Grade 1 in four out of six ICDS Implementation Index (ICDS Infrastructure Index, ICDS Personal Profile Index, ICDS Service Delivery and ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index) however; the State has obtained Grade 4 status in ICDS Training Index and Grade 3 status in ICDS Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index.

The analysis of overall ICDS Implementation Index clearly reveals that different States are at different levels of ICDS implementation. A few States with high ICDS Implementation Index are termed better than the other States but still they may not be well placed with regard to all the six sub groups of indicators used in computation of ICDS Index. Even, if a State is ranked first, still it may need further improvement for which individual ICDS Index needs to be critically analysed. In addition, there is also a need to analyse each indicator separately and identify States that need improvement. Even the top ranking States are not perfect in case of all the six sub group of indicators which is reflected in individual ICDS Implementation Index values.

In order to improve the overall status of ICDS implementation across various States/UTs, there emerges a strong need to design States/UTs specific planned approaches focusing on strategically crafted micro planning inputs. In order to do so, the States/UTs may require computing district and project wise ICDS Implementation Indices. Without carrying out such intensive efforts, the overall Implementation status of ICDS is not expected to bring desired improvements.



