

Monitoring Visits of ICDS

A Report



Central Monitoring Unit of ICDS
National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
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ADI	:	Average Daily Intake
AG	:	Adolescent Girls
ANM	:	Auxillary Nurse Midwife
AP	:	Andhra Pradesh
AS	:	Assam
AWC	:	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	:	Anganwadi Worker
AWH	:	Anganwadi Helper
CMU	:	Central Monitoring Unit
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
DPO	:	District Programme Officer
ECCE	:	Early Childhood Care and Education
GOI	:	Government of India
GM	:	Growth Monitoring
HP	:	Himachal Pradesh
HCM	:	Hot Cooked Meal
JTC	:	Job Training Course
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
J&K	:	Jammu and Kashmir
KSY	:	Kishori Shakti Yojana
LHV	:	Lady Health Visitor
ME	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MO	:	Medical Officer
MOU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	:	Madhya Pradesh
MSDP	:	Multi Sectoral Development Programme
MWCD	:	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NGO	:	Non Government Organization
NFPSE	:	Non Formal Pre School Education
NHED	:	Nutrition and Health Education
NPC	:	National Policy for Children

NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NIPCCD	:	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
PG	:	Post Graduate
PSE	:	Pre School Education
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RTE	:	Ready to Eat
RDA	:	Recommended Dietary Allowance
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SHG	:	Self Help Group
SS	:	Senior Secondary
SN	:	Supplementary Nutrition
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
TN	:	Tamil Nadu
TLM	:	Teaching Learning Material
UT	:	Union Territory
UP	:	Uttar Pradesh
WB	:	West Bengal
WFP	:	World Food Programme
WHO	:	World Health Organization



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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 810 ICDS Projects and 4423 Anganwadi Centers. 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 TLM Availability/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 (68.43%) of AWCs were located in Pucca buildings. Only one- fifth (19.6%) of AWCs were located in semi pucca buildings. All the AWCs in the State of Tripura were running in Pucca building. In the States of Manipur (37.5%), Bihar (30.58%), and Jharkhand (25.47%) were located in Kutcha building which needs to convert those AWCs into Pucca building.

So far as the location of AWCs is concerned, the percentage of AWCs located in premises of primary school and in the buildings provided by community free of rent is 7.26 and 7.53 per cent respectively. About one third (33.98 %) of AWCs are located in the buildings either provided by State Government or constructed by the State Government utilizing the provisions available in various other schemes. Little more than one fourth (26.68%) of AWCs are running in rented buildings. 73.33 per cent of AWCs in the state of Goa were running in rented buildings.

The availability of adequate outdoor and indoor space is reported from 62.33 per cent and 61.77 per cent of AWCs respectively. A good number (52%) of AWCs are yet to be provided the availability of functional toilets. Similarly, a good number (57%) of AWCs are yet to be provided the availability of separate storage space. Though, less than half (45%) of AWCs have the availability of adequate cooking space.

Personal Profile and Training Status

11.03 per cent of AWWs were qualified below metric. 15 per cent of AWWs in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Puducherry and 16 Per cent of AWWs in the state of Madhya Pradesh were Post Graduate. Most of the AWWs were qualified till Metric(35.56%).

So far as the appointment status of ICDS functionaries were concerned, it has been found that 5 per cent of AWWs positions and 25.14 per cent of ICDS Supervisors posts were lying vacant across the country . It was found that 82 per cent of AWWs were belonging to the same area/locality where they were operating AWC.



Training status of ICDS functionaries shows that 84 per cent of AWWs, 69 per cent of ICDS Supervisors and 77.13 per cent of CDPOs have received job training. Refresher training has been received by 64 per cent of AWWs and 54.26 Per cent of CDPOs. It is found that half of the CDPOs (52%) 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 (69.28%) of AWCs located across the country. 52.41% of the total selected AWCs were distributing HCF and less than one fifth (19%) of AWCs were distributing RTE to children 3 to 6 years of age. HCF and RTE (Both) were being given in one fifth (21%) of AWCs. 61.79 % of the total selected AWCs are 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 had been reported in majority (85.8%) of the AWCs. The quality of supplementary nutrition being distributed in little less than three-fourth (74.4%) of the AWCs had been rated as good by CMU consultants. It was also found that the required quantity of supplementary nutrition as envisaged in ICDS guidelines was being distributed in substantial number (85.7%) of the AWCs.

In sizeable number (81%) of AWCs, there had been no interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition to ICDS beneficiaries during the last six months. In close to two thirds (63.8%) of AWCs, the main reason of interruption had been reported as the shortage of supply. Transportation of food and lack of funds had not been reported as major cause for disruption of supplementary nutrition.

Utensils for serving of supplementary nutrition were adequately available in only 42.5% of AWCs. Unlike low availability of adequate utensils for serving of supplementary nutrition, more than three fourth (73%) of AWCs had adequate availability of utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition. Majority of the CDPOs (26%) had no problem so far as preparation and distribution of supplementary nutrition in ICDS is concerned.

- **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 (82.5%) of AWCs. The availability of availability of Salter scales had been reported in more than half (63.6%) of total AWCs followed by the availability of Weighing Pan had been reported in 10.7 percent of AWCs. Availability of measuring tapes was found to be very low in almost all the AWCs.

The observation of CMU consultant's shows that 67 per cent 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 (77%) of AWWs organized counseling sessions with mothers on growth monitoring.



- **Nutrition and Health Education**

The availability of adequate educational material pertaining to NHEd had been observed in only little more than one thirds (35%) of AWCs. Most discussed topics were Health care of Pregnant Women followed by nutrition and health care of infants/children.

So far as methods of NHEd was concerned, lecture cum discussion (63%) had been used as the most preferred method for NHEd. Lecture was being imparted by using charts and posters (46.6%) in most of the 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 (84%).

- **Health Related Services**

The data on health check-up shows that health check-up of all children were being carried out in little less than one third (30.3%) of AWCs.

The data on status of ante natal check of pregnant women shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs had gone through ante natal check-up in 61.6 per cent of AWCs.. In little less than one-fifth (18.8%) of AWCs, more than half but not all registered pregnant women had undergone ante natal check-up.

The data on status immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs had been immunized against tetanus in 68.1 per cent of AWCs. In about (18.4%) of AWCs, more than half but not all registered pregnant women had been immunised against tetanus.

The availability of referral slips and maintenance of children's health had been observed in one forth 24.5 per cent and 42 per cent of AWCs respectively.

- **Non Formal Pre School Education**

It has been observed (68.7%) 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 little less than three forth (74.3%) 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 50.9 per cent of AWCs. The play way and role play method for conducting pre-school activities were being used in 44 per cent and 18 per cent of AWCs respectively. The other innovative methods for conducting pre-school activities were being used in only negligible number (2.8%) of AWCs. The availability of adequate PSE teaching learning aids had been observed in (43.3%) of AWCs. The findings of the study further reveals that 57.8% of AWWs had prepared the low cost teaching and learning material used in conducting preschool

education sessions. The Supply of PSE kit had been reported (63.8%) of ICDS Projects taken in the study.

- **Services to Adolescent Girls**

The data on IFA supplementation and de worming of Adolescent Girls shows that it was being done in 46.8 per cent and 42.8 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 (61%) of AWCs.

Community Mobilization and Information, Education and Communication

About (44.4%) of ICDS projects were celebrating World Breast Feeding Week and National Nutrition Week and only one fourth (28.5%) of ICDS projects were organizing the Village Health and Nutrition Day. It has been reported that continuing education sessions were being organized in majority (81.3%) of the ICDS projects.

So far as topics of continuing education sessions is concerned, it had 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 (23.21%) followed by discussion on issues related to Anaemia (16.54%), Diarrhoea (11.48%), Morbidity /Mortality issues (11.11%), HIV/AIDS (10.62%) and Iodine Deficiency Disorders 9.63 per cent of ICDS projects. Under issues related to nutrition breast feeding were being discussed in 33.7% of ICDS projects followed by Growth Monitoring and Promotion (29.26%), discussion on Supplementary Nutrition (29%), and Nutrition Education (21.73%). The sessions on locally available food and low cost recipes were being conducted in only 10.86% and 7.16 per cent of the ICDS projects respectively. The issues related to sanitation and personal hygiene and safe drinking water were being discussed in 15.06 per cent and 12.72 per cent of ICDS projects only. During continuing education sessions, while the issues related to Pre School Education were being discussed in 21.48 per cent of ICDS projects, the Psycho Social Issues like Child Marriage and Female Foeticide were being discussed in 11.73 per cent and 11.60 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 22 per cent and 16.54 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.

Comprehensive and Continuous Monitoring and Supportive Supervision

While slightly more than half (50.86%) of CDPOs were using check list as one of the monitoring tool, more than three fourths (73.33%) of CDPOs were using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. It has further been reported that little less than three fourth (72.10%) of CDPOs were providing guidance to the AWWs by giving instructions and making suggestions during their supervision visits to AWCs. Only (32.5%) of CDPOs were using demonstration method for providing guidance during their supervision visits of AWCs. The data of the study further reveals that little less than one fourth (24%) of CDPOs were conducting mother's meeting during their



supervision visits of AWCs. The supply/availability of MPR forms had been reported in 74.69% of ICDS Projects. Two third of CDPOs (66.17%) approved Supervisor's plan of visit.

- **Additional Tasks to ICDS Functionaries**

The tasks of health activities and deputation in election duties had been reported as one of the major additional tasks performed by about 46.9 per cent and 35.3 per cent of CDPOs during the past one year. Nearly little more than one-fourth of CDPOs (27.6%) were handling the additional charge of other ICDS projects and (26.7%) reported about their engagements in handling the survey/census duties. About 17.2 per cent of CDPOs had reported their engagements in implementation of other welfare programmes.

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

Lack of proper infrastructure (47.7%) and shortage of staff (35.6%) had been reported as the major problems/ constraints in proper implementation of ICDS. Other problem areas in implementation of ICDS includes additional work load (29.3%) followed by unavailability of vehicles (27%), delay in supply of material like PSE/Medicine kit etc. (20.4%), lack of funds (19.3%), political interference (19.3%), low honorarium (17.4%) etc.

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 of the States/UTs had been carried out. Based upon such ranking, top five ranking states were Karnataka (Rank 1), Chandigarh (Rank 2), Kerala (Rank 3), Tamil Nadu (Rank 4) and Tripura (Rank 5).

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

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 2013¹, developed in harmony of Child Development approaches under 12th 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.

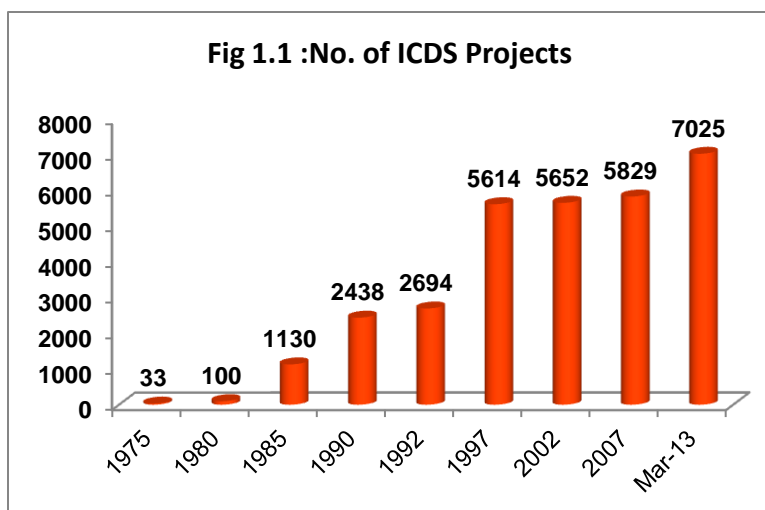
As a follow-up of these measures contained in the National Policy Resolution, the **Integrated Child Development Services**, popularly known as ICDS was evolved in 1975 by Government of India with the major objectives of:

- **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.

¹ National Policy on Children, 2013 adopted by Government of India on 26th 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 7,025 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 20th June, 2013 has identified seventeen flagship programmes in which ICDS is one of them². 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 ; 2013³).

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

² Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Press Information Bureau, GOI .

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



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 Anganwadi Centres

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

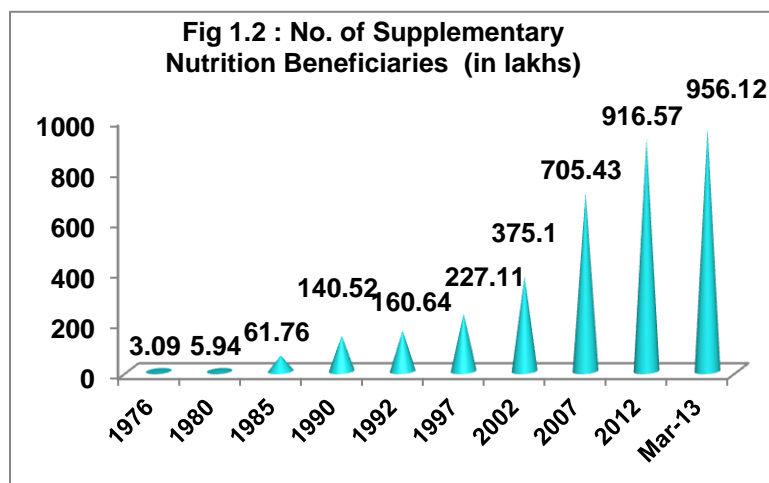
Mini Anganwadi Centres (Mini AWCs) can also be set up to cover the remote and low populated hamlets/villages. Further, till the year 2005, only one of the six services of ICDS was being provided in Mini AWCs. However, it has now been decided to provide all six services under ICDS from Mini AWCs also. 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 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

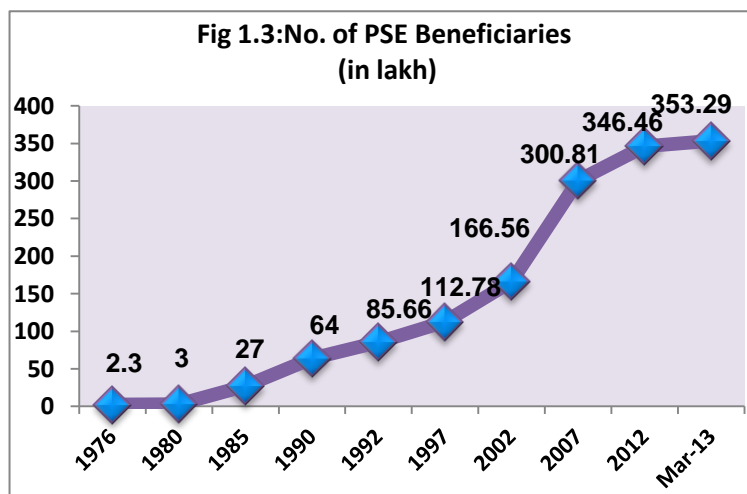
Nature of ICDS Project	Population Norms for Setting up of MAWCs
Rural/Urban	150 - 400 - 1 MAWC
Tribal/Riverine/Desert/Hilly and other difficult areas	150 - 300 - 1 MAWC

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 continuously increasing from 3.09 lakh in the year of 1976 to 956.12 lakh till March, 2013.

Similarly, beneficiaries under Non-Formal Pre-School Education have increased from 2.30 lakh in the year of 1976 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 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.



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; 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.

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.

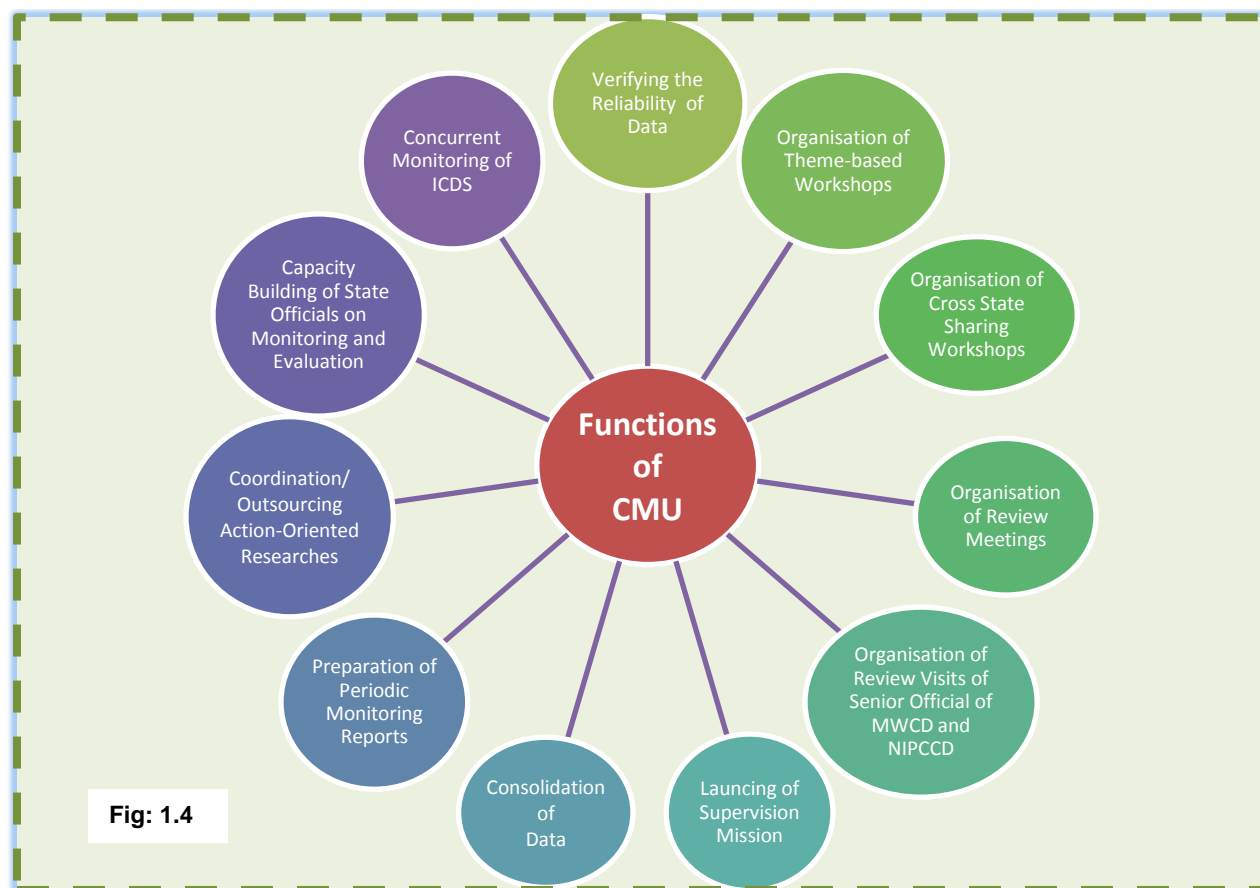


Fig: 1.4

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**.

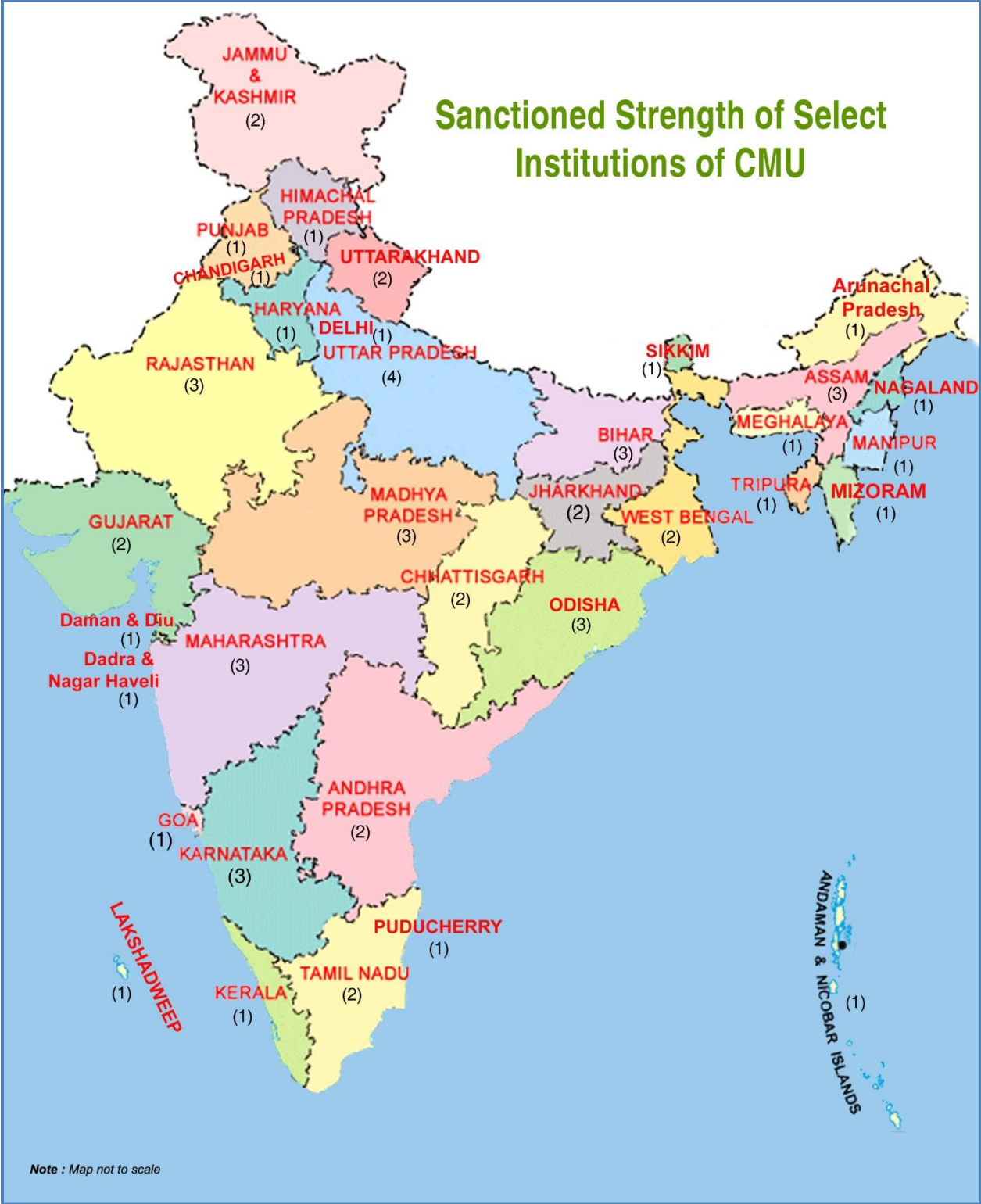
The number of SMUs in a particular state depends upon the size of the State. Those States which are having 25 Districts or less have a single Institution while those States having more than 25 and up to 50 Districts have two Institutions and States having more than 50 Districts have three Institutions attached with 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 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 States/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.	Andaman& Nicobar	1
30.	Chandigarh	1
31.	Dadra& Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman & Diu	1
33.	Delhi	1
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Pondicherry	1
	Total	60

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 analyse 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. Preferences 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.

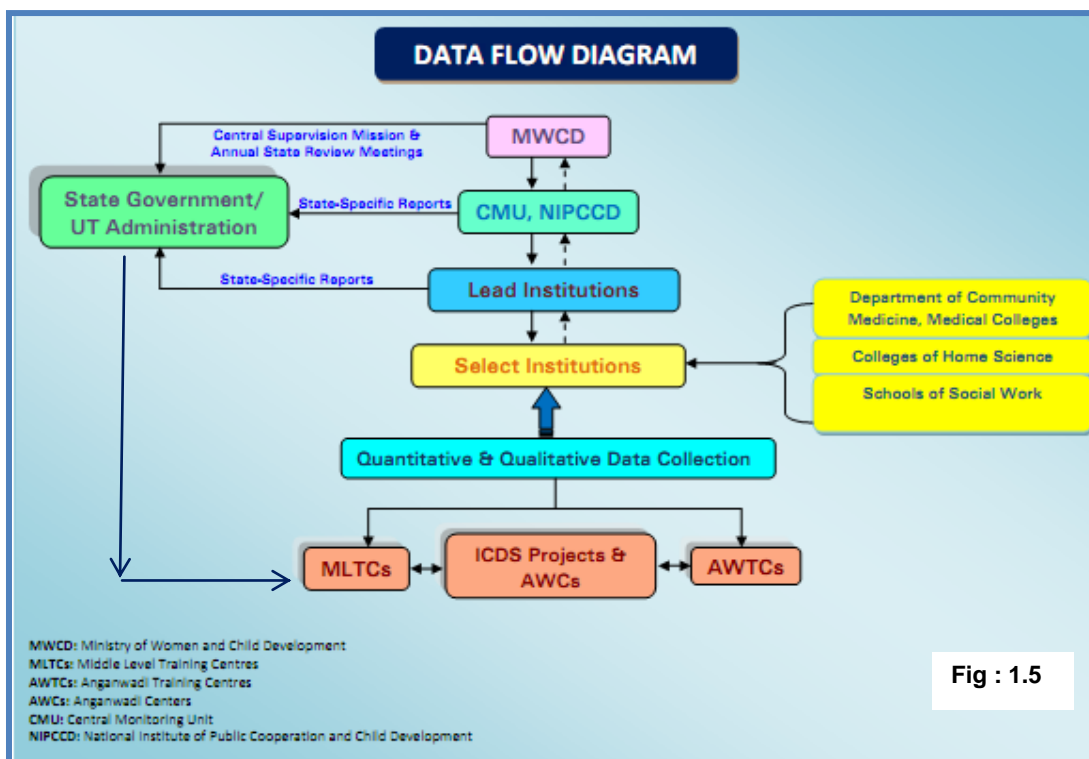


Fig : 1.5



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 12th 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.

- ✓ 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 includes Evaluation of Wheat Based Nutrition programme, Involvement of ASHA in ICDS, Evaluation of Functioning of Mini AWCs etc.

Expanding the Coverage of CMU Data

Just after establishing of CMU of ICDS in NIPCCD, the first concurrent evaluation report of ICDS was generated covering 22 States and UTs with representations of 92 ICDS Projects and 418 AWCs located therein. The second monitoring report was generated by expanding the CMU coverage to 26 States and UTs with 328 ICDS Projects and 1749 AWCs. The CMU coverage was further expanded by covering 433 ICDS Projects and 2353 AWCs located across 27 States and UTs. The CMU coverage was furthermore, expanded by covering 631 ICDS Projects and 3415 AWCs located across as many as 30 States and UTs. The present CMU report of ICDS implementation covers 810 ICDS Projects and 4423 AWCs located across as many as 31 States and UTs. The expanding coverage of CMU data is presented in **Table 1.4**.

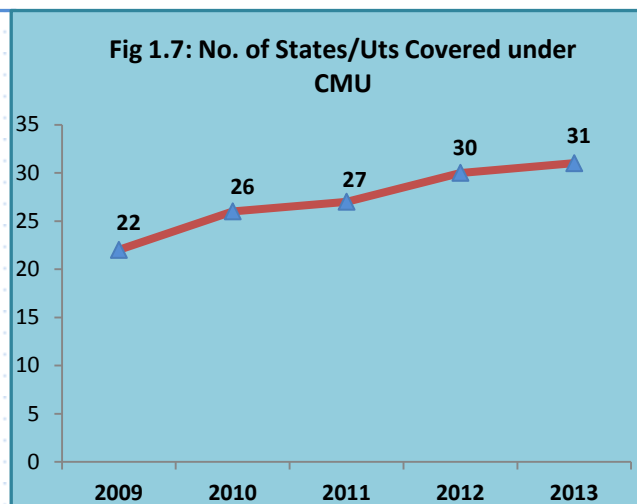
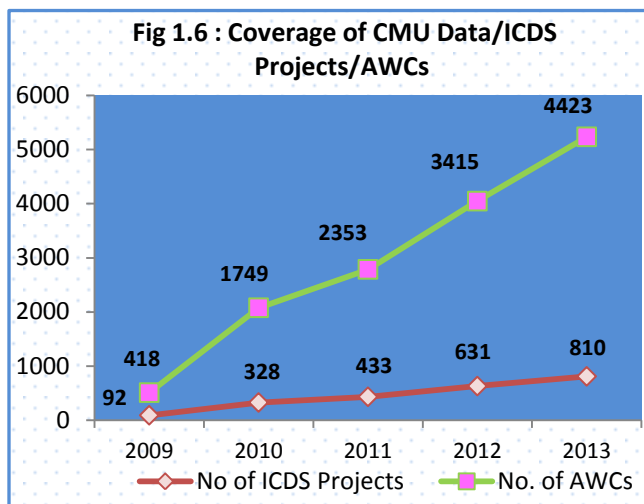
Table -1.4: Expanding Coverage of CMU

CMU Report	Number of ICDS Project	Number of AWCs	States/Union Territories	
			Number	Names
Monitoring & Supervision of ICDS Scheme - A Concurrent Evaluation	92	418	22	Andaman& Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
	328	1749	26	Andaman& Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
	433	2353	27	Andaman& Nicobar, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala,



				Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
	631	3415	30	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
	810	4423	31	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal

Here it is also pertinent to note that CMU has not only expanded its ICDS monitoring coverage continuously but has also either added new monitoring indicators or modified old monitoring indicators depending upon the monitoring requirements of ICDS. Some of these monitoring indicators are availability of new WHO Child Growth Standards, enrollment and actual attendance of children in PSE sessions, distribution of THR, Nutritional Grade according to new WHO Growth Charts, follow-up of referral services, beneficiaries responses about NHED sessions, type of community support, observance of special days (like Breastfeeding day and Nutrition week, village health and nutrition day etc.) and suggestions of AWWs for effective implementation of ICDS.



The Present Report

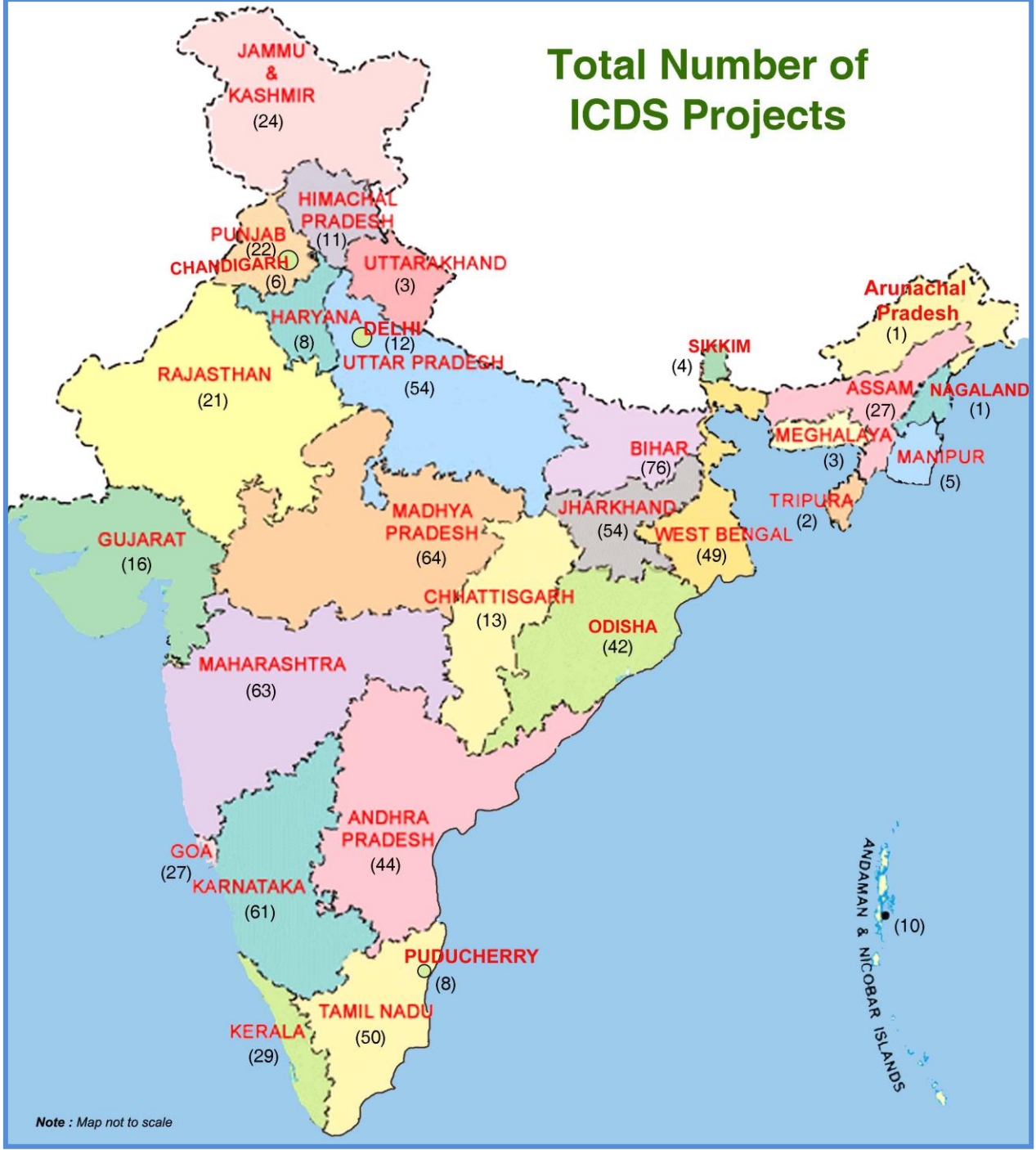
The CMU unit has received the data from 810 ICDS Projects and 4,423 AWCs till March 2013 as per details given in **Table 1.5**.

Table 1.5: Number of ICDS Projects and AWCs

States/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects	No. of AWCs
Northern Region		
Delhi	12	60
Haryana	8	30
Himachal Pradesh	11	60
Jammu & Kashmir	24	140
Punjab	22	110
Rajasthan	21	110
Uttar Pradesh	54	276
Uttarakhand	3	30
Eastern Region		
Bihar	76	376
Jharkhand	54	267
Odisha	42	209
West Bengal	49	249
North East Region		
Arunachal Pradesh	1	10
Assam	27	150
Manipur	5	24
Meghalaya	3	15
Nagaland	1	6
Sikkim	4	32
Tripura	2	10
Western Region		
Goa	27	135
Gujarat	16	80
Maharashtra	63	322

Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	44	213
Karnataka	61	305
Kerala	29	150
Tamil Nadu	50	243
Puducherry	8	163
Central Region		
Chhattisgarh	13	132
Madhya Pradesh	64	324
UTs		
A & N Islands	10	60
Chandigarh	6	132
Total	810	4423

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 1.6**.

**Table 1.6
List of Monitoring Indicators**

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

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

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.

Data Quality	Data Collection
<p>Measures taken</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of detailed guidelines ▪ Preparation of pre-coded Schedules ▪ Orientation of Consultants ▪ Editing to detect errors and omissions in entries of the schedules ▪ Checking consistency of responses 	<p>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.</p>
	Ensuring Data Quality
	<p>Several measures were taken to generate and collect the reliable and good quality data. Various ICDS monitoring indicators, as presented in Table 1.6, were finalised in consultation with policy makers, practitioners, officials and</p>

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 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, averages, 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 eastern, 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 Behaviour Change Index, ICDS NHED Index, ICDS Health Check-up Index, ICDS Social Behaviour Index etc. The NCAER study was sponsored by Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission.

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 1.7**. 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- 1.7: 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 Index	ICDS_Trgl	AWWs received Job Training (%)	%AWW_JT
		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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

* 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_InfI), ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI), ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrgI), 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, 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

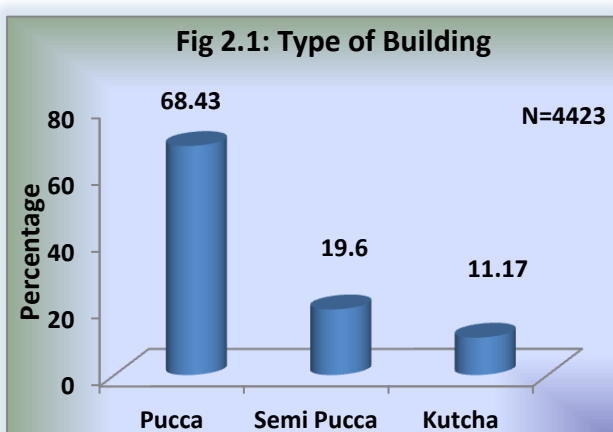
For the effective implementation of ICDS programme, the development of a suitable infrastructure in the form of pucca Anganwadi building is an essential requirement. The location of Anganwadi Centres in Pucca buildings not only provides a distinct identity to the AWC in the community but also save the beneficiaries of ICDS from vagaries of weather. The data have been gathered about the type (kutcha, 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		Kutcha	
		No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%
Northern Region							
Delhi	60	56	93.33	1	1.67	3	5
Haryana	30	29	96.67	1	3.33	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	44	73.33	14	23.33	2	3.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	99	70.71	25	17.86	16	11.43
Punjab	110	88	80	20	18.18	1	0.9
Rajasthan	110	94	85.45	10	9.1	6	5.45
Uttar Pradesh	276	220	79.71	34	12.32	22	7.97
Uttarakhand	30	21	70	8	26.67	1	3.33
Eastern Region							
Bihar	376	157	41.75	91	24.2	115	30.58
Jharkhand	267	156	58.43	42	15.73	68	25.47
Odisha	209	165	78.95	29	13.88	15	7.18
West Bengal	249	135	54.21	72	28.91	38	15.26
North East Region							
Arunachal Pradesh	10	2	20	7	70	1	10
Assam	150	129	86	8	5.33	13	8.66
Manipur	24	3	12.5	12	50	9	37.5
Meghalaya	15	8	53.33	7	46.67	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-	5	83.33	1	16.67
Sikkim	32	16	50	11	34.37	5	15.62
Tripura	10	10	100	0	-	0	-

Western Region							
Goa	135	107	79.26	22	16.29	6	4.44
Gujarat	80	56	70	15	18.75	8	10
Maharashtra	322	246	76.39	61	18.94	13	4.04
Southern Region							
Andhra Pradesh	213	151	70.89	51	23.94	10	4.69
Karnataka	305	254	83.27	38	12.46	13	4.26
Kerala	150	82	54.67	29	19.33	39	26
Tamil Nadu	243	109	44.86	109	44.86	24	9.88
Puducherry	163	124	76.07	38	23.31	1	0.61
Central Region							
Chhattisgarh	132	93	70.45	15	11.36	23	17.42
Madhya Pradesh	324	221	68.21	70	21.6	30	9.26
UTs							
A & N Islands	60	40	66.67	11	18.33	9	15
Chandigarh	132	112	84.85	11	8.33	2	1.52
Total	4423	3027	68.43	867	19.6	494	11.17

*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 more than two third (68.43%) of AWCs were located in Pucca buildings. Only one-fifth (19.6%) of AWCs were located in semi pucca buildings. All the AWCs in the State of Tripura were running in Pucca building. Sizeable number (more than 80%) of AWCs from the States of Haryana (96.67%), Delhi (93.33%), Assam (86%) Rajasthan (85.45%), UT of Chandigarh (84.85). and in Karnataka (83.27%) were

running in Pucca building. In the States of Manipur (37.5%), Bihar (30.58%), and Jharkhand (25.47%) were located in Kutcha building which needs to convert those AWCs into Pucca building.

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 2.5**.

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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	0	-
Haryana	30	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	7	11.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	31	22.14
Punjab	110	12	10.91
Rajasthan	110	41	37.27
Uttar Pradesh	276	62	22.46
Uttarakhand	30	12	40
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	124	32.98
Jharkhand	267	105	39.33
Odisha	209	69	33.01
West Bengal	249	30	12.05
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	60
Assam	150	54	36
Manipur	24	4	16.67
Meghalaya	15	8	53.33
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	13	40.63
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	135	6	4.44
Gujarat	80	26	32.50
Maharashtra	322	147	45.65
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	76	35.68
Karnataka	305	162	53.11
Kerala	150	77	51.33
Tamil Nadu	243	156	64.20
Puducherry	163	64	39.26
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	37	28.03
Madhya Pradesh	324	98	30.25
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	5	8.33
Chandigarh	132	56	42.42
Total	4423	1503	33.98

The above data reveals that one third (33.98%) of the total AWCs were operating in ICDS own building/ building provided by State Government. Substantial number (more than 80%) of AWCs in two states of north east region i.e. Tripura (100%) and Nagaland (83.3%) were running in building either provided by State Governments or constructed by State Government utilising various provisions. Very few AWCs in the States of Goa (4.44%) and UT of A&N Island (8.33%) were located in building provided by State Government. It may also be noted that not a single AWCs in the states of Delhi & Haryana were operating in ICDS own building or building provided by State Government.

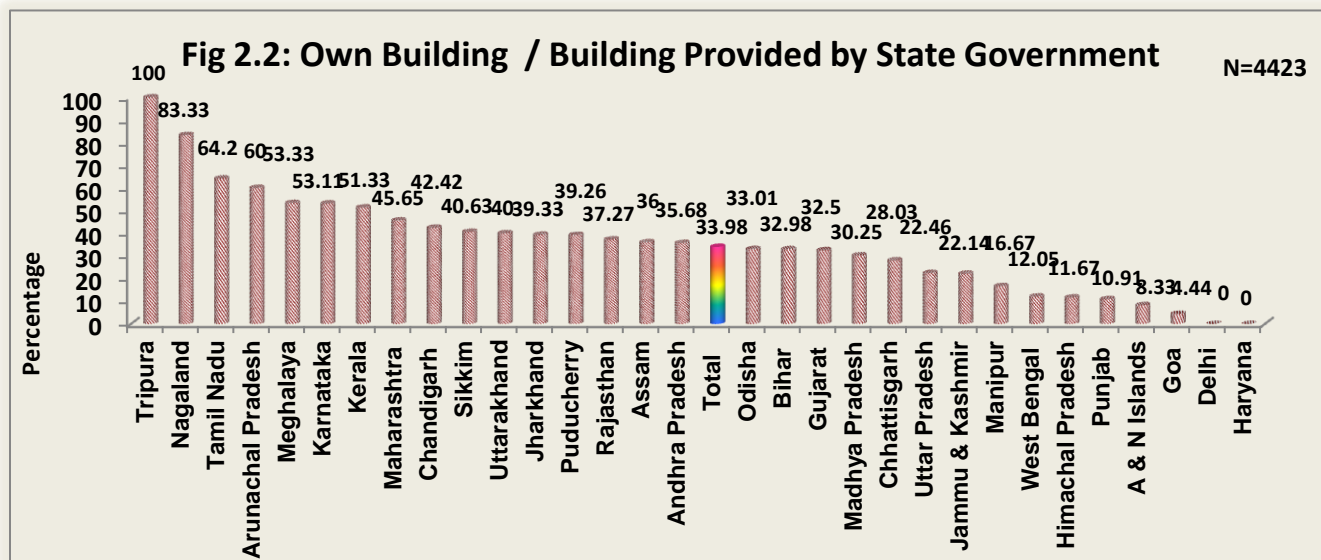


Table 2.3: Building Status -Primary School Building

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs in Primary School Building	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	0	-
Haryana	30	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	1	1.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	2	1.43
Punjab	110	16	14.55
Rajasthan	110	17	15.45
Uttar Pradesh	276	75	27.17
Uttarakhand	30	1	3.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	11	2.93
Jharkhand	267	5	1.87
Odisha	209	38	18.18
West Bengal	249	37	14.86
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	150	12	8
Manipur	24	2	8.33

Meghalaya	15	1	6.67
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	0	-
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	135	7	5.19
Gujarat	80	2	2.50
Maharashtra	322	31	9.63
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	15	7.04
Karnataka	305	4	1.31
Kerala	150	3	2
Tamil Nadu	243	5	2.06
Puducherry	163	3	1.84
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	10	7.58
Madhya Pradesh	324	22	6.79
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	1	1.67
Chandigarh	132	0	-
Total	4423	321	7.26



The data as contained in **Table 2.3** shows that the percentage of AWCs located in premises of primary school was very low (7.26%). Except in the States of Uttar Pradesh (27.17%), Odisha (18.18%) and Rajasthan (15.45%), data indicates that very few AWCs in the States of Maharashtra (9.63%), Manipur (8.33%), Assam (8%), Chhattisgarh (7.58%), Andhra Pradesh (7.04%), Madhya Pradesh (6.79%), Meghalaya (6.67%), Goa (5.19%), Uttarakhand (3.33%), Bihar (2.93%), Gujarat (2.50%), Tamil Nadu (2.06%), Kerala (2%) Jharkhand (1.87%), Puducherry (1.84%), Himachal Pradesh (1.67%), UT of A&N Island (1.67%), Jammu & Kashmir (1.43%) and Karnataka (1.31%) were operating in premises of primary school. No AWCs in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and UT of Chandigarh were operating in premises of primary school building.

Fig 2.3: Primary School Building

N=4423

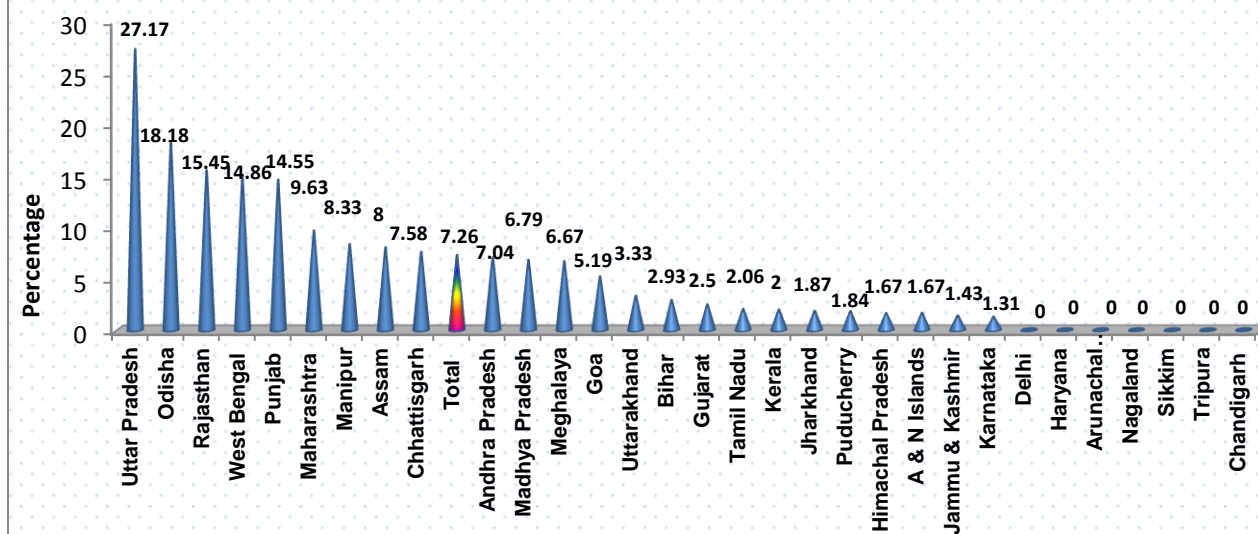


Table-2.4: Building Status-Provided by Community Free of Rent

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs Provided by Community free of rent	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	0	-
Haryana	30	5	16.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	4	6.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	3	2.14
Punjab	110	20	18.18
Rajasthan	110	4	3.64
Uttar Pradesh	276	29	10.51
Uttarakhand	30	0	-
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	26	6.91
Jharkhand	267	23	8.61
Odisha	209	32	15.31
West Bengal	249	55	22.09
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	30
Assam	150	19	12.67
Manipur	24	2	8.33
Meghalaya	15	3	20.00
Nagaland	6	1	16.67
Sikkim	32	1	3.13
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	135	0	-
Gujarat	80	9	11.25
Maharashtra	322	23	7.14
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	9	4.23

Karnataka	305	23	7.54
Kerala	150	4	2.67
Tamil Nadu	243	6	2.47
Puducherry	163	13	7.98
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	1	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	324	7	2.16
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	7	11.67
Chandigarh	132	1	0.76
Total	4423	333	7.53

The data as presented in **Table 2.4** shows that the percentage of AWCs running in building provided by the community was quite low (7.53%). The highest number of such AWCs were from the States of Arunachal Pradesh (30%), followed by West Bengal (22.09%) and Meghalaya (20%). On the other hand, the percentage of AWCs running in building provided by community free of cost is as low as 0.76 per cent in the UT of Chandigarh and State of Chhattisgarh, 2.14 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 2.16 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 2.47 per cent Tamil Nadu, 3.64 per cent in Rajasthan, 4.23 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 6.91 per cent in Bihar, 7.14 per cent in Maharashtra, 7.54 per cent in Karnataka, 7.98 per cent in Puducherry and 8.33 per cent Manipur and 11.25 per cent in Gujarat. None of the AWCs in the States of Delhi, Goa, Tripura, and Uttarakhand were running in the building provided by community free of cost.

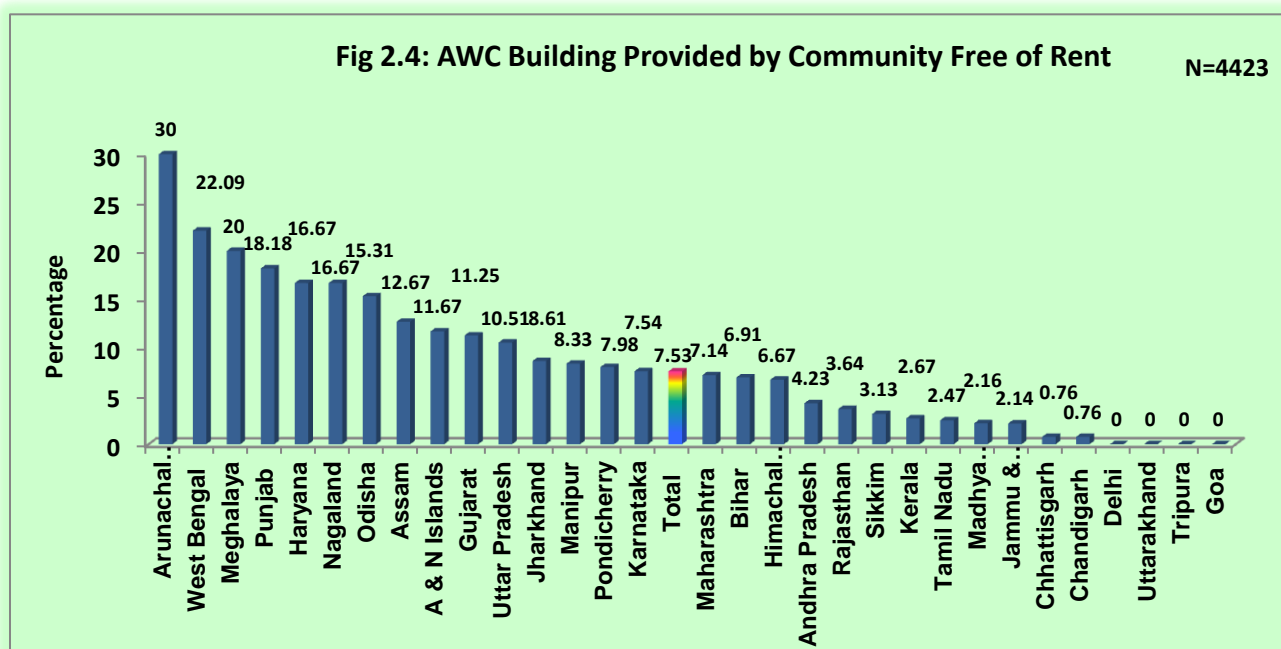
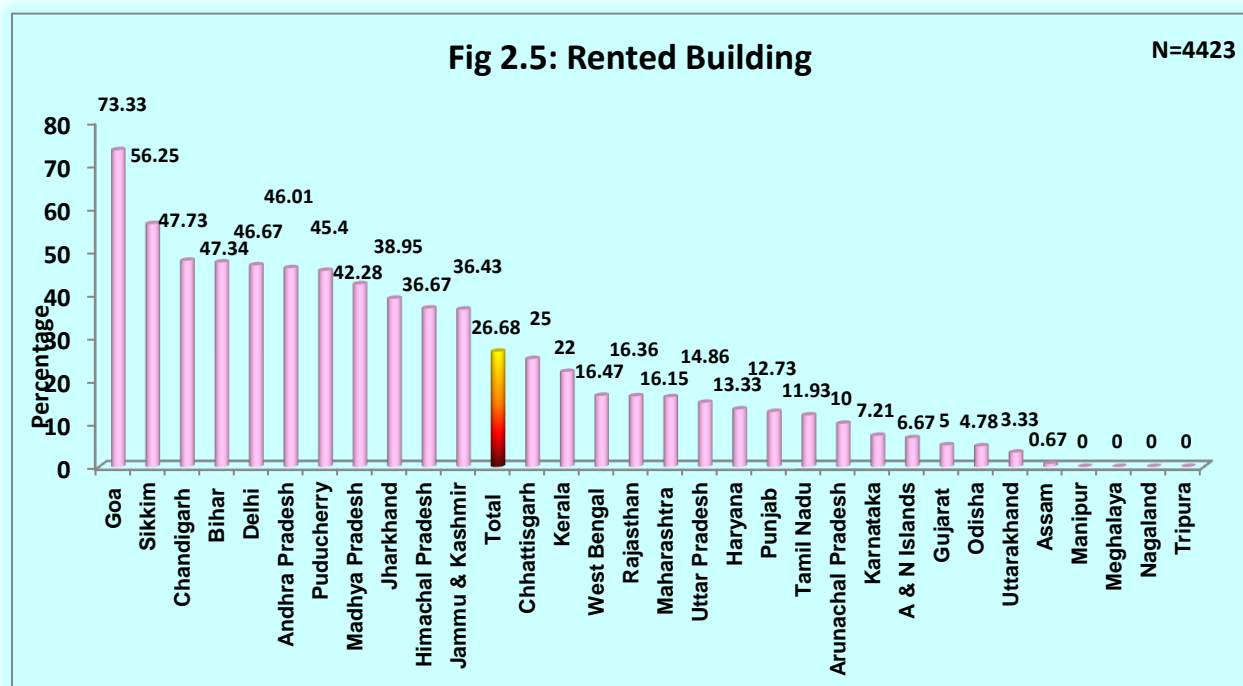


Table 2.5: Building Status -Rented Building

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs in Rented Building	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	28	46.67
Haryana	30	4	13.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	22	36.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	51	36.43
Punjab	110	14	12.73
Rajasthan	110	18	16.36
Uttar Pradesh	276	41	14.86
Uttarakhand	30	1	3.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	178	47.34
Jharkhand	267	104	38.95
Odisha	209	10	4.78
West Bengal	249	41	16.47
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	10
Assam	150	1	0.67
Manipur	24	0	-
Meghalaya	15	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	18	56.25
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	135	99	73.33
Gujarat	80	4	5
Maharashtra	322	52	16.15
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	98	46.01
Karnataka	305	22	7.21
Kerala	150	33	22
Tamil Nadu	243	29	11.93
Puducherry	163	74	45.40
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	33	25
Madhya Pradesh	324	137	42.28
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	4	6.67
Chandigarh	132	63	47.73
Total	4423	1180	26.68

The data as presented in **Table 2.5** shows that one fourth (26.68%) of AWCs were running in rented buildings. The highest number of such AWCs are from the States of Goa (73.33%) followed by (56.25%) in Sikkim, (47.7%) in UT of Chandigarh, (47.34%) in Bihar, (46.6%) in Delhi, (46.1%) in Andhra Pradesh, (45.4%) in Puducherry and (42.28%) in Madhya Pradesh and close to one third of AWCs in the States of Jharkhand (38.95%), HP (36.6%), Jammu and Kashmir (36.43%). On the other hand, the percentage of AWCs running in rented

buildings was as low as (0.67%) in Assam, (3.3%) in Uttarakhand, (4.78%) in Odisha, (5%) in Gujarat, (5.3%) in UT of Andaman & Nicobar and about (7.21%) in Karnataka. None of the AWC in the States of North Eastern region (Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura) were running in the rented building.



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 outdoor and indoor space is presented in **Table 2.6** and **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.6: Number of AWCs having adequate Outdoor Space*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate Outdoor Space	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	5	8.33
Haryana	30	28	93.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	42	70
Jammu & Kashmir	140	91	65

Punjab	110	96	87.27
Rajasthan	110	68	61.82
Uttar Pradesh	276	178	64.49
Uttarakhand	30	23	76.67
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	197	52.39
Jharkhand	267	197	73.78
Odisha	209	124	59.33
West Bengal	249	152	61.04
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	40
Assam	150	105	70
Manipur	24	17	70.83
Meghalaya	15	11	73.33
Nagaland	6	4	66.67
Sikkim	32	5	15.63
Tripura	10	8	80
Western Region			
Goa	135	75	55.56
Gujarat	80	65	81.25
Maharashtra	322	219	68.01
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	133	62.44
Karnataka	305	212	69.51
Kerala	150	82	54.67
Tamil Nadu	243	154	63.37
Puducherry	163	61	37.42
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	86	65.15
Madhya Pradesh	324	178	54.94
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	48	80
Chandigarh	132	89	67.42
Total	4423	2757	62.33

*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 62.33 per cent of AWCs located across the country. The state-specific data indicates that none of the state was having all AWCs with availability of adequate outdoor space. The availability of adequate outdoor space varies from 93 per cent in Haryana to 8.33 per cent in Delhi. The states having more than 80 per cent of AWCs having adequate availability of outdoor space were Haryana (93.33%), Punjab (87.27), Gujarat (81.25%), Tripura (80%) and UT of A&N Island (80%). It is further revealed from **Table 2.6** that about 76.67 per cent of AWCs in Uttarakhand, 70 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, 65 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 64.49 in Uttar Pradesh and 61.82 per

cent in Rajasthan in northern region, 73.78 per cent in Jharkhand, 61.04 per cent in West Bengal, 59.33 per cent in Odisha and 52.39 per cent in Bihar in eastern region, 73.33 per cent in Meghalaya, 70.83 per cent in Manipur 70 per cent in Assam, 66.67 per cent in Nagaland and 40 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh in north east region, 68.01 per cent in Maharashtra and 55.56 per cent in Goa in Western region, 69.51 per cent in Karnataka, 63.37 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 62.44 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 54.67 per cent in Kerala and 37.42 per cent in Puducherry in Southern region and 65.15 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 54.94 per cent in Madhya Pradesh in central region and 67.42 per cent in UT of Chandigarh had adequate availability of outdoor space.

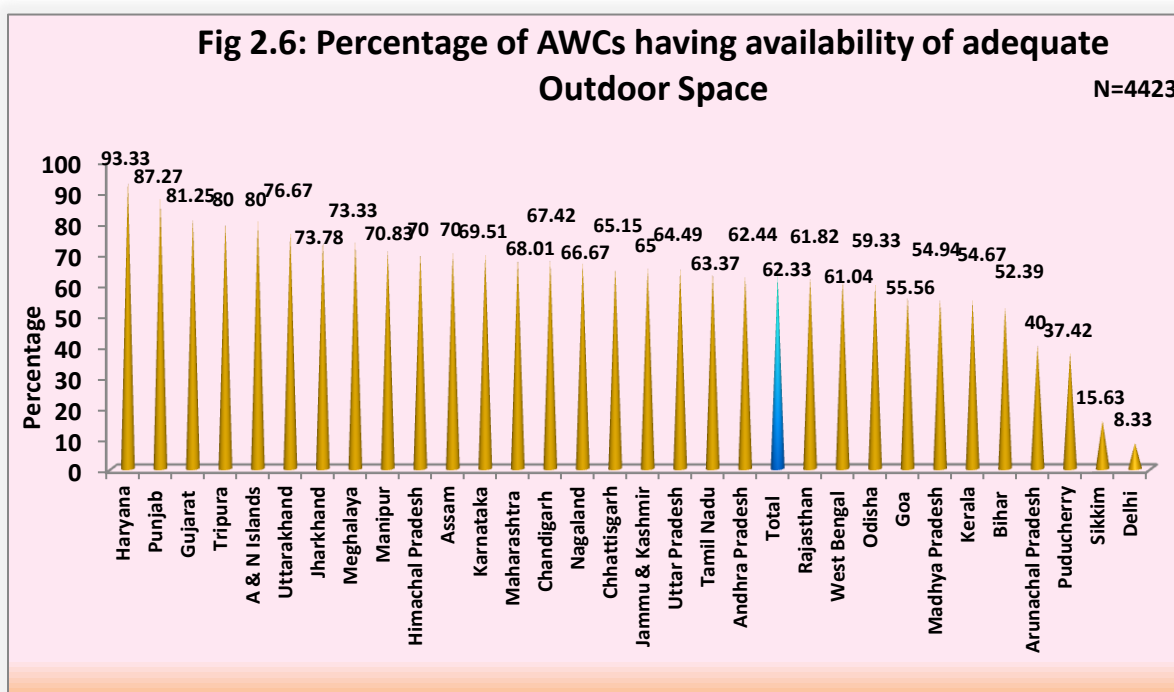


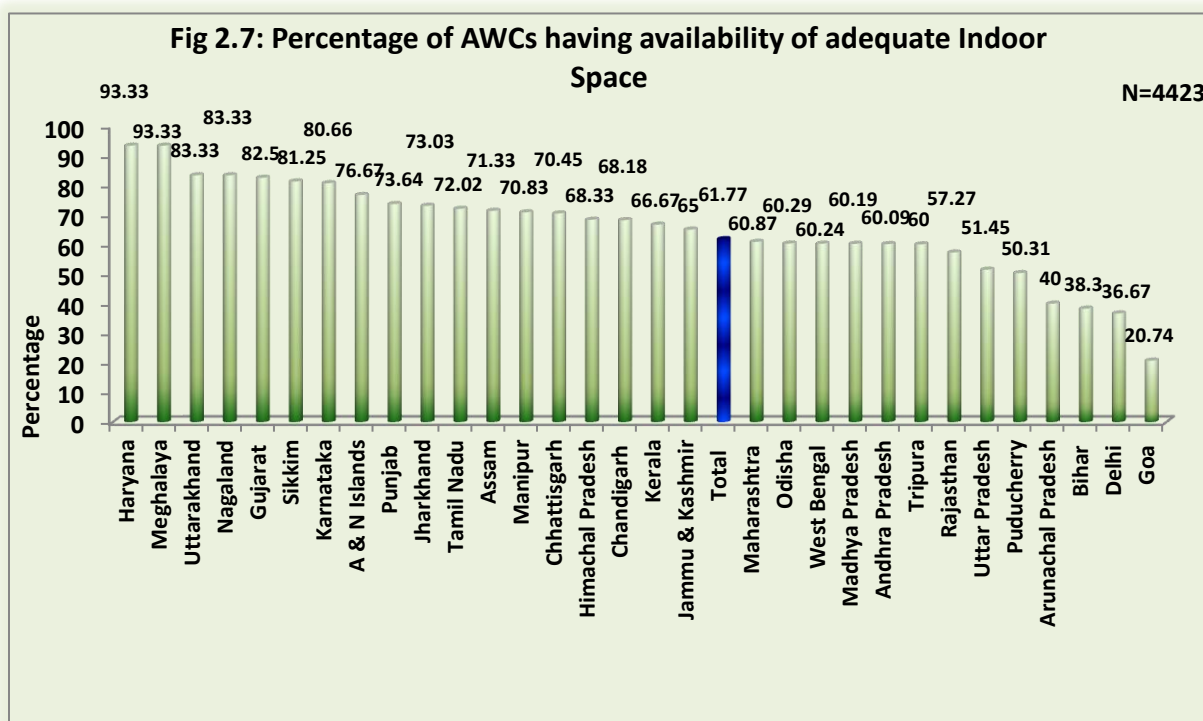
Table 2.7: Number of AWCs having availability of adequate Indoor Space*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of adequate Indoor Space	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	22	36.67
Haryana	30	28	93.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	41	68.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	91	65
Punjab	110	81	73.64
Rajasthan	110	63	57.27
Uttar Pradesh	276	142	51.45
Uttarakhand	30	25	83.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	144	38.30
Jharkhand	267	195	73.03

Odisha	209	126	60.29
West Bengal	249	150	60.24
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	40
Assam	150	107	71.33
Manipur	24	17	70.83
Meghalaya	15	14	93.33
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	26	81.25
Tripura	10	6	60
Western Region			
Goa	135	28	20.74
Gujarat	80	66	82.50
Maharashtra	322	196	60.87
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	128	60.09
Karnataka	305	246	80.66
Kerala	150	100	66.67
Tamil Nadu	243	175	72.02
Puducherry	163	82	50.31
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	93	70.45
Madhya Pradesh	324	195	60.19
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	46	76.67
Chandigarh	132	90	68.18
Total	4423	2732	61.77

*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 61.77 per cent of AWCs located across the country. The state specific percentage of AWCs having adequate indoor space reveals that none of the state was having all AWCs with availability of adequate indoor space. The availability of adequate indoor space varies from 93.3 per cent in Haryana and Meghalaya to 20.74 per cent in Goa. The states having more than 80 per cent of AWCs having adequate availability of indoor space were Haryana (93.33%), Meghalaya (93.33%), Nagaland (83.33%), Uttarakhand (83.33%), Gujarat (82.50%), Sikkim (81.25%) and Karnataka (80.66%). It is further revealed from **Table 2.7** that about 73.64 of AWCs in Punjab, 68.33 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, 65 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir 57.27 per cent in Rajasthan, 51.45 per cent in Uttar Pradesh in northern region, 73.03 per cent in Jharkhand, 60.29 per cent in Odisha, 60.24 per cent in West Bengal and 38.30 per cent in Bihar in eastern region, 71.33 per cent in Assam, 70.83 per cent in Manipur, 60 per cent in Tripura and 40 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh in North East region, 60.87 per cent in Maharashtra and 20.74 per cent in Goa in Western region, 72.02 per cent in Tamil Nadu, 66.67 per cent in Kerala, 60.09 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 50.31 per cent in Puducherry in southern region, 70.45 per cent in Chhattisgarh, 60.19 per cent in Madhya Pradesh in Central Region, 76.67 per cent in UT of Andaman & Nicobar Island and 68.18 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*

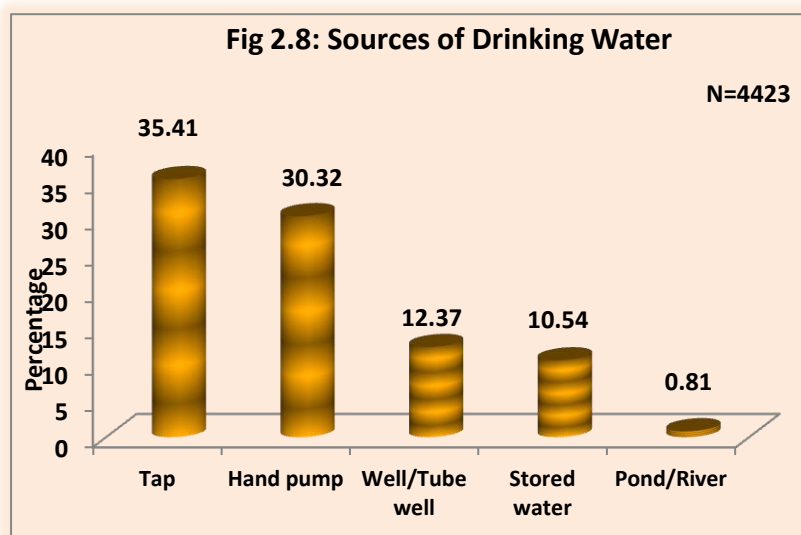
Multiple Responses

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	%
Northern Region											
Delhi	60	41	68.33	8	13.33	0	-	3	5	0	-
Haryana	30	10	33.33	1	3.33	0	-	6	20	5	16.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	43	71.67	7	11.67	0	-	0	-	8	13.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	69	49.29	32	22.86	1	0.71	3	2.14	25	17.86
Punjab	110	38	34.55	31	28.18	0	-	2	1.82	11	10
Rajasthan	110	20	18.18	23	20.91	0	-	2	1.82	46	41.82
Uttar Pradesh	276	7	2.54	232	84.06	0	-	14	5.07	9	3.26
Uttarakhand	30	9	30	17	56.67	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eastern Region											
Bihar	376	21	5.59	143	38.03	8	2.13	2	0.53	93	24.73
Jharkhand	267	14	5.24	172	64.42	2	0.75	36	13.48	21	7.87
Odisha	209	18	8.61	61	29.19	0	-	94	44.98	6	2.87
West Bengal	249	63	25.30	90	36.14	2	0.80	57	22.89	23	9.24
North East Region											
Arunachal	10	3	30	2	20.00	0	-	1	10	4	40



Pradesh											
Assam	150	17	11.33	43	28.67	1	0.67	21	14	15	10
Manipur	24	8	33.33	0	-	2	8.33	0	-	9	37.50
Meghalaya	15	6	40	0	-	4	26.67	0	-	4	26.67
Nagaland	6	1	16.67	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	25	78.13	0	-	1	3.13	0	-	6	18.75
Tripura	10	6	60	2	20	0	-	0	-	2	20
Western Region											
Goa	135	112	82.96	4	2.96	0	-	3	2.22	3	2.22
Gujarat	80	40	50.00	27	33.75	0	-	4	5	5	6.25
Maharashtra	322	139	43.17	90	27.95	1	0.31	41	12.73	39	12.11
Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh	213	123	57.75	21	9.86	0	-	35	16.43	16	7.51
Karnataka	305	161	52.79	41	13.44	2	0.66	82	26.89	7	2.30
Kerala	150	44	29.33	1	0.67	0	-	79	52.67	12	8
Tamil Nadu	243	111	45.68	29	11.93	3	1.23	16	6.58	45	18.52
Puducherry	163	138	84.66	0	-	0	-	4	2.45	9	5.52
Central Region											
Chhattisgarh	132	32	24.24	74	56.06	1	0.76	4	3.03	8	6.06
Madhya Pradesh	324	111	34.26	152	46.91	8	2.47	37	11.42	21	6.48
UTs											
A & N Islands	60	51	85	0	-	0	-	1	1.67	0	-
Chandigarh	132	85	64.39	38	28.79	0	-	0	-	9	6.82
Total	4423	1566	35.41	1341	30.32	36	0.81	547	12.37	466	10.54

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



Out of 4423 AWCs only 1566 (35.41%) AWCs were having Tap as the source of drinking water facility. 71.67 per cent of AWCs in Himachal Pradesh, 78.13 per cent of AWCs in Sikkim and 82.96 per cent in Goa, 84.66 per cent in Puducherry and 85 per cent in UT Andaman & Nicobar islands were having tap water as a source of drinking water. Hand pump was used in 30.32 per cent of AWCs. Most of the AWCs in the States of Uttar Pradesh (84.06%),

Jharkhand (64.42%), Uttarakhand (56.67%) and Chhattisgarh (56.06%) were having Hand pump as a source of water. The other sources of drinking water facilities in AWCs were Well/ tube Well (12.37%), Stored Water (10.54%) and Pond/ River (0.81%) respectively. Tube well/well was the main source of drinking water in about half of AWCs in Kerala (52.67%) and Odisha (44.98%). Negligible percentage of AWCs from the States of Bihar (0.53%), UT of Andaman & Nicobar (1.67%), Punjab (1.82%), Rajasthan (1.82%), Puducherry (2.45%) and Jammu & Kashmir (2.14%) were having well/tube well as one of the source of drinking water.

Stored water had been reported as one of the source of drinking water facility. In substantial number of AWCs in the States of Nagaland (83.33%) and Rajasthan (41.82%) were having stored water as major source of drinking facility.

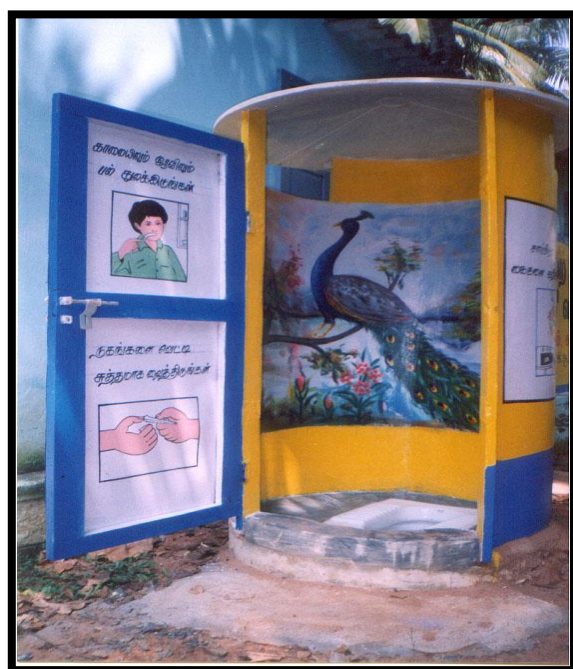
Sanitation

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 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 6th 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

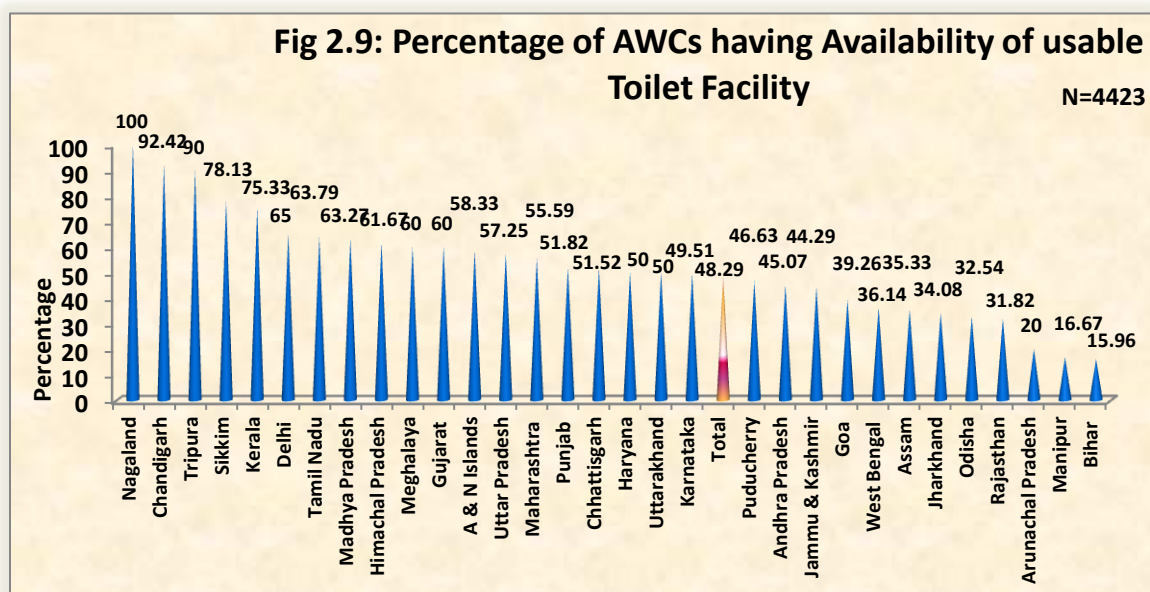
State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of Usable Toilet Facility	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	39	65
Haryana	30	15	50
Himachal Pradesh	60	37	61.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	62	44.29
Punjab	110	57	51.82
Rajasthan	110	35	31.82
Uttar Pradesh	276	158	57.25
Uttarakhand	30	15	50
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	60	15.96
Jharkhand	267	91	34.08
Odisha	209	68	32.54
West Bengal	249	90	36.14
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	2	20
Assam	150	53	35.33
Manipur	24	4	16.67
Meghalaya	15	9	60
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	25	78.13
Tripura	10	9	90
Western Region			
Goa	135	53	39.26

Gujarat	80	48	60
Maharashtra	322	179	55.59
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	96	45.07
Karnataka	305	151	49.51
Kerala	150	113	75.33
Tamil Nadu	243	155	63.79
Puducherry	163	76	46.63
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	68	51.52
Madhya Pradesh	324	205	63.27
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	35	58.33
Chandigarh	132	122	92.42
Total	4423	2136	48.29



It can be observed from **Table 2.9** that a good number (52%) of AWCs are yet to be provided the availability of usable 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 the UT of the Chandigarh (92.42%), Tripura (90%), Sikkim (78.13%) and Kerala (75.33%). Except these four States other 14 States and UTs where 50 per cent or more than 50 per cent of AWCs having availability of toilets were Delhi (65%), Tamil Nadu (63.79%), Madhya Pradesh (63.27%), Himachal Pradesh (61.67%), Meghalaya and Gujarat (60%), A & N Island (58.33%), Uttar Pradesh (57.29%), Maharashtra

(55.59%) Chhattisgarh (51.52%), Haryana and Uttarakhand (50%) and Karnataka (49.51%). The states where availability of toilets was low were Puducherry (46.63%), Andhra Pradesh (45.07%), Jammu & Kashmir (44.29%), Goa (39.26%), West Bengal (36.14%), Assam (35.33%), Jharkhand (34.08%), Odisha (32.54%) and Rajasthan (31.82%). The states where availability of toilets was very low (less than 20%) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (20%), Manipur (16.67%) and Bihar (15.96%).



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. The data in this aspect is presented in **Table-2.10**.

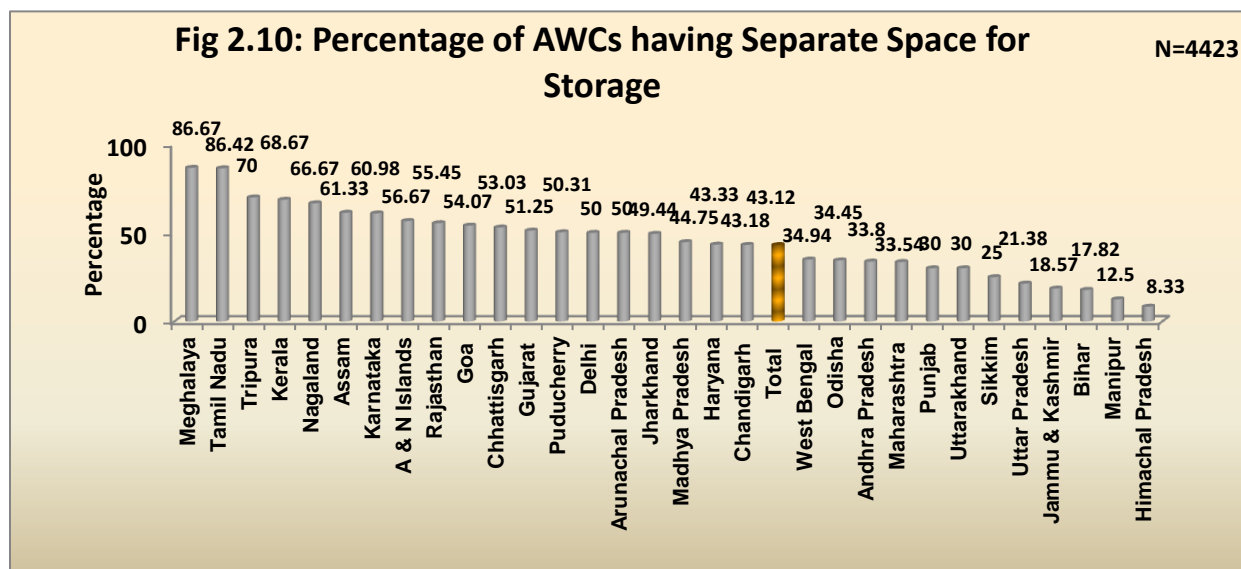
Table 2.10: Number of AWCs having Separate Space for Storage

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having Separate Space for Storage	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	30	50
Haryana	30	13	43.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	5	8.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	26	18.57
Punjab	110	33	30
Rajasthan	110	61	55.45
Uttar Pradesh	276	59	21.38
Uttarakhand	30	9	30
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	67	17.82
Jharkhand	267	132	49.44
Odisha	209	72	34.45
West Bengal	249	87	34.94
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	50
Assam	150	92	61.33
Manipur	24	3	12.50
Meghalaya	15	13	86.67

Nagaland	6	4	66.67
Sikkim	32	8	25.00
Tripura	10	7	70
Western Region			
Goa	135	73	54.07
Gujarat	80	41	51.25
Maharashtra	322	108	33.54
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	72	33.80
Karnataka	305	186	60.98
Kerala	150	103	68.67
Tamil Nadu	243	210	86.42
Puducherry	163	82	50.31
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	70	53.03
Madhya Pradesh	324	145	44.75
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	34	56.67
Chandigarh	132	57	43.18
Total	4423	1907	43.12

It is revealed from **Table 2.10** that the percentage of AWCs having separate space for storage was high (above 80%) in the States of Meghalaya (86.67%) and Tamil Nadu (86.42%). It can further be observed from **Table 2.10** that a good number (57%) of AWCs are yet to be provided the availability of separate storage space. The state specific percentages (more than 60%) of AWCs having availability of storage space were in the States of Tripura (70%), Kerala (68.67%), Nagaland (66.67%), Assam (61.33%) and Karnataka (60.98%). On other hand the lowest percentages (less than 20%) of AWCs having availability of storage space were in the states of Jammu & Kashmir (18.57%), Bihar (17.82%) Manipur (12.50%) and Himachal Pradesh (8.33%).





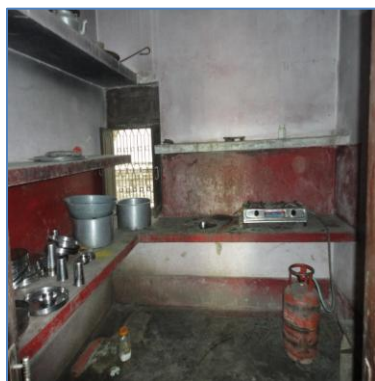
Availability of Cooking Space

Data in this regard are presented in Table 2.11.

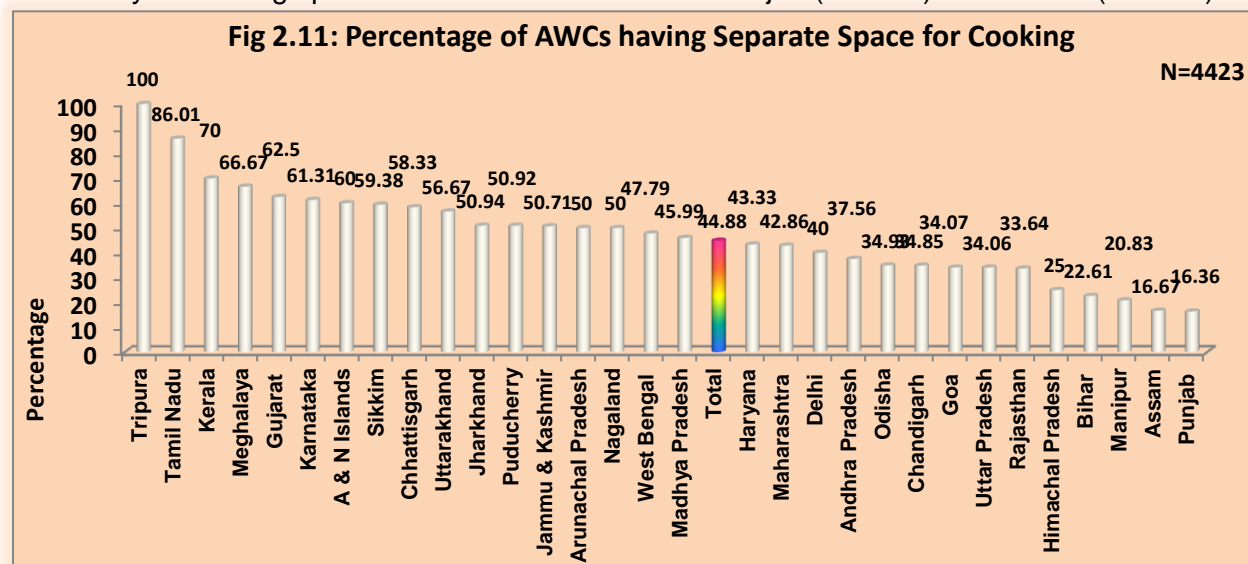
Table 2.11: Number of AWCs having availability of Cooking Space

State/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of Cooking Space	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	24	40
Haryana	30	13	43.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	15	25
Jammu & Kashmir	140	71	50.71
Punjab	110	18	16.36
Rajasthan	110	37	33.64
Uttar Pradesh	276	94	34.06
Uttarakhand	30	17	56.67
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	85	22.61
Jharkhand	267	136	50.94
Odisha	209	73	34.93
West Bengal	249	119	47.79
North Eastern Region			
Assam	150	25	16.67
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	50
Manipur	24	5	20.83
Meghalaya	15	10	66.67
Nagaland	6	3	50
Sikkim	32	19	59.38
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	135	46	34.07

Gujarat	80	50	62.50
Maharashtra	322	138	42.86
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	80	37.56
Karnataka	305	187	61.31
Kerala	150	105	70
Tamil Nadu	243	209	86.01
Puducherry	163	83	50.92
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	77	58.33
Madhya Pradesh	324	149	45.99
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	36	60
Chandigarh	132	46	34.85
Total	4423	1985	44.88



It is revealed from **Table 2.11** that the less than half (45%) of AWCs had the availability of adequate cooking space. The state specific percentage of AWCs having availability of Cooking Space reveals that except Tripura, none of the state was having all AWCs with availability of Cooking Space. The availability of cooking space in significant number (more than 80%) of AWCs was reported only in Tamil Nadu (86.01%). It can further be observed from **Table 2.12** that a good number (55%) of AWCs are yet to be provided the availability of separate cooking space. The good number of availability of cooking space in other states were Kerala (70%), Meghalaya (66.67%), Gujarat (62.50%), A & N island (60%), Sikkim (59.38%), Chhattisgarh (58.33%), Uttarakhand (56.67%), Jharkhand (50.94%), Puducherry (50.92%), Jammu & Kashmir (50.71%), Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland (50%). The lack of availability of cooking space was seen in the states of Punjab (16.36%) and Assam (16.67%).



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 Drinking Water Facilities (%AWC_DWF)	% of AWCs having adequate availability of Outdoor Space (%AWC_OS)	% AWCs having adequate availability of Indoor Space (%AWC_IS)	% of AWCs having Usable Toilet Facility (%AWC_TF)	% of AWCs having Adequate Cooking Space (%AWC_CS)	% of AWCs having Separate Storage Space (%AWC_SS)	ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)	Rank
Tripura	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.84	0.54	0.88	1.00	0.79	0.84	1
Meghalaya	0.53	0.53	0.45	0.76	1.00	0.52	0.60	1.00	0.68	2
Tamil Nadu	0.45	0.64	0.52	0.65	0.71	0.57	0.83	1.00	0.67	3
Karnataka	0.83	0.53	0.61	0.72	0.83	0.40	0.54	0.67	0.64	4
Chandigarh	0.85	0.42	0.75	0.70	0.65	0.91	0.22	0.44	0.62	5
Gujarat	0.70	0.33	0.58	0.86	0.85	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.62	6
Nagaland	0.00	0.83	0.17	0.69	0.86	1.00	0.40	0.74	0.59	7
Kerala	0.55	0.51	0.32	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.64	0.77	0.59	8
Puducherry	0.76	0.39	1.00	0.34	0.41	0.36	0.41	0.54	0.53	9
Sikkim	0.50	0.41	0.92	0.09	0.83	0.74	0.51	0.21	0.53	10
Chhattisgarh	0.70	0.28	0.26	0.67	0.68	0.42	0.50	0.57	0.51	11
Maharashtra	0.76	0.46	0.49	0.70	0.55	0.47	0.32	0.32	0.51	12
Assam	0.86	0.36	0.11	0.73	0.70	0.23	0.40	0.68	0.51	13
Madhya Pradesh	0.68	0.30	0.38	0.55	0.54	0.56	0.35	0.46	0.48	14
Andhra Pradesh	0.71	0.36	0.67	0.64	0.54	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.48	15
Himachal Pradesh	0.73	0.12	0.84	0.73	0.66	0.54	0.10	0.00	0.46	16
Punjab	0.80	0.11	0.39	0.93	0.73	0.43	0.00	0.28	0.46	17
Jharkhand	0.58	0.39	0.03	0.77	0.72	0.22	0.41	0.52	0.46	18
Jammu & Kashmir	0.71	0.22	0.57	0.67	0.61	0.34	0.41	0.13	0.46	19
Rajasthan	0.85	0.37	0.19	0.63	0.50	0.19	0.21	0.60	0.44	20
Goa	0.79	0.04	0.98	0.56	0.00	0.28	0.21	0.58	0.43	21
Odisha	0.79	0.33	0.07	0.60	0.54	0.20	0.22	0.33	0.39	22
West Bengal	0.54	0.12	0.28	0.62	0.54	0.24	0.38	0.34	0.38	23

Uttar Pradesh	0.80	0.22	0.00	0.66	0.42	0.49	0.21	0.17	0.37	24
Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.60	0.33	0.37	0.27	0.05	0.00	0.53	0.29	25
Manipur	0.13	0.17	0.37	0.74	0.69	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.28	26
Bihar	0.42	0.33	0.04	0.52	0.24	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.22	27
Average	0.638	0.385	0.445	0.639	0.602	0.431	0.364	0.472	0.497	

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

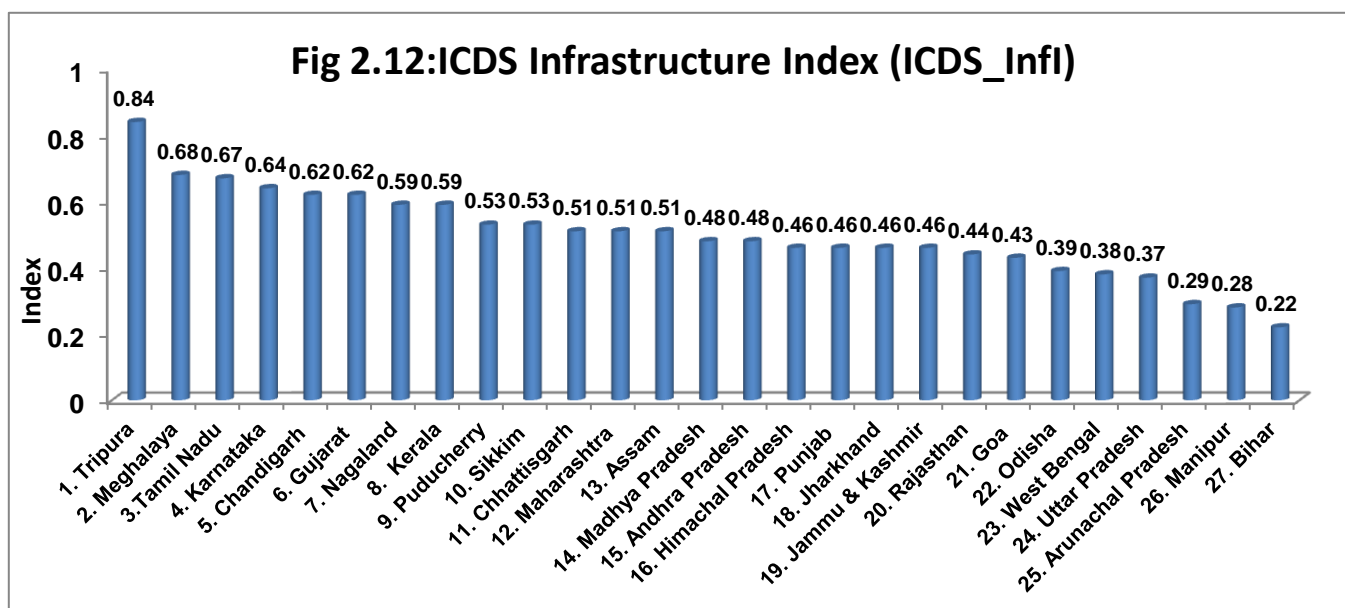
ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)	Average	States Above Average	States Below Average
AWCs having Pucca Building (AWC_PB)	0.638	Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh,	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal
AWCs having Own Building Provided by State Govt. (AWC_OB)	0.385	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Sikkim, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	A.P., Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, H.P., Jammu & Kashmir, M.P., Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal
AWCs having Adequate availability of Outdoor Space (AWC_OS)	0.639	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, West Bengal
AWCs having adequate availability of Indoor Space (AWC_IS)	0.602	Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having Drinking Water Facilities	0.445	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh,

(AWC_DWF)		Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Sikkim, Puducherry, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Meghalaya	Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having usable Toilet Facility (AWC_TF)	0.431	Chandigarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal
AWCs having Separate Storage Space (AWC_SS)	0.472	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs having Adequate Cooking Space (AWC_CS)	0.364	Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)	0.497	Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, 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.

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

As revealed from Table 2.14, only State of Tripura had 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 eastern 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

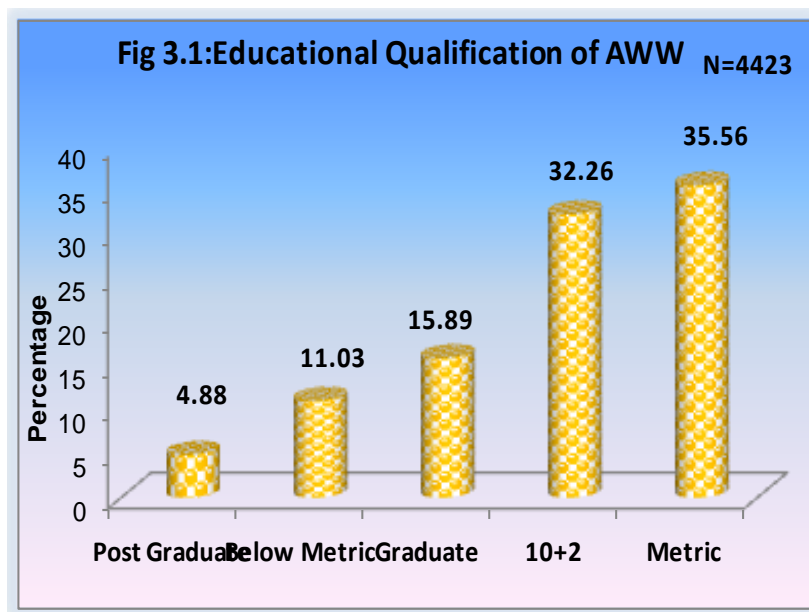
As per schematic pattern of ICDS, an AWW should preferably be matriculate. Alternatively, the AWW should at least have passed standard VIII. It has been further mentioned in the scheme that, in case even standard VIII passed AWW is also not available, then less educated or even illiterate /semi-literate 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/UT	No. of AWWs	Below Metric AWWs		Metric AWWs		10+2 AWWs		Graduate AWWs		Post Graduate AWWs	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Region											
Delhi	60	5	8.33	11	18.33	24	40	15	25	5	8.33
Haryana	30	6	20	22	73.33	2	6.67	0	-	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	1	1.67	32	53.33	20	33.33	7	11.67	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	140	11	7.86	52	37.14	46	32.86	19	13.57	11	7.86
Punjab	110	0	-	50	45.45	38	34.55	16	14.55	5	4.55
Rajasthan	110	59	53.64	22	20	10	9.09	12	10.91	7	6.36
Uttar Pradesh	276	8	2.90	59	21.38	71	25.72	96	34.78	42	15.22
Uttarakhand	30	6	20	8	26.67	5	16.67	10	33.33	1	3.33
Eastern Region											
Bihar	376	17	4.52	145	38.56	127	33.78	68	18.09	11	2.93
Jharkhand	267	15	5.62	127	47.57	50	18.73	68	25.47	5	1.87
Odisha	209	26	12.44	71	33.97	54	25.84	55	26.32	3	1.44
West Bengal	249	23	9.24	119	47.79	69	27.71	37	14.86	0	-
North East Region											
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	50	4	40	1	10	0	-	0	-
Assam	150	19	12.67	78	52	40	26.67	11	7.33	2	1.33
Manipur	24	1	4.17	11	45.83	5	20.83	6	25	1	4.17
Meghalaya	15	12	80	3	20	0	-	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	6	3	50	2	33.33	1	16.67	0	-	0	-
Sikkim	32	6	18.75	10	31.25	12	37.50	4	12.50	0	-
Tripura	10	8	80	1	10	1	10	0	-	0	-
Western Region											
Goa	135	14	10.37	90	66.67	28	20.74	2	1.48	0	-
Gujarat	80	16	20	21	26.25	28	35	10	12.50	5	6.25
Maharashtra	322	79	24.53	114	35.40	72	22.36	50	15.53	7	2.17

Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh	213	12	5.63	92	43.19	60	28.17	44	20.66	5	2.35
Karnataka	305	20	6.56	127	41.64	129	42.30	29	9.51	0	-
Kerala	150	3	2	47	31.33	88	58.67	12	8	0	-
Tamil Nadu	243	15	6.17	51	20.99	162	66.67	6	2.47	9	3.70
Puducherry	163	5	3.07	44	26.99	76	46.63	13	7.98	25	15.34
Central Region											
Chhattisgarh	132	31	23.48	30	22.73	27	20.45	25	18.94	17	12.88
Madhya Pradesh	324	41	12.65	51	15.74	110	33.95	69	21.30	53	16.36
UTs											
A&N Islands	60	18	30	27	45	13	21.67	2	3.33	0	-
Chandigarh	132	3	2.27	52	39.39	58	43.94	17	12.88	2	1.52
Total	4423	488	11.03	1573	35.56	1427	32.26	703	15.89	216	4.88

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



It is observed from **Table 3.1** that one-third of AWWs each were matriculate and twelfth passed. About 16 per cent were graduate and 5% were postgraduate. Only one-tenth was those who were below matriculate. Significant number of AWWs (more than 60%) having below 10+2 level educational background are from the States of Haryana (73.33%), Goa (66.67%), Himachal Pradesh (53%), Assam (52%). Only in the State of Rajasthan (53.64%) of AWWs were educated below

secondary level background. In the state of Punjab, none of the AWW is educated below secondary level. The AWWs having post graduate background more than 15 per cent were from the States of Madhya Pradesh (16.36%), Puducherry (15.34%) and Uttar Pradesh (15.22%). About one fourth of AWWs was graduate from the State of Delhi (25%). Significantly higher numbers of AWWs (more than 50%) were senior secondary from the States of Tamil Nadu (66.67%) and Kerala (58.67%).

Appointment Status of ICDS Functionaries

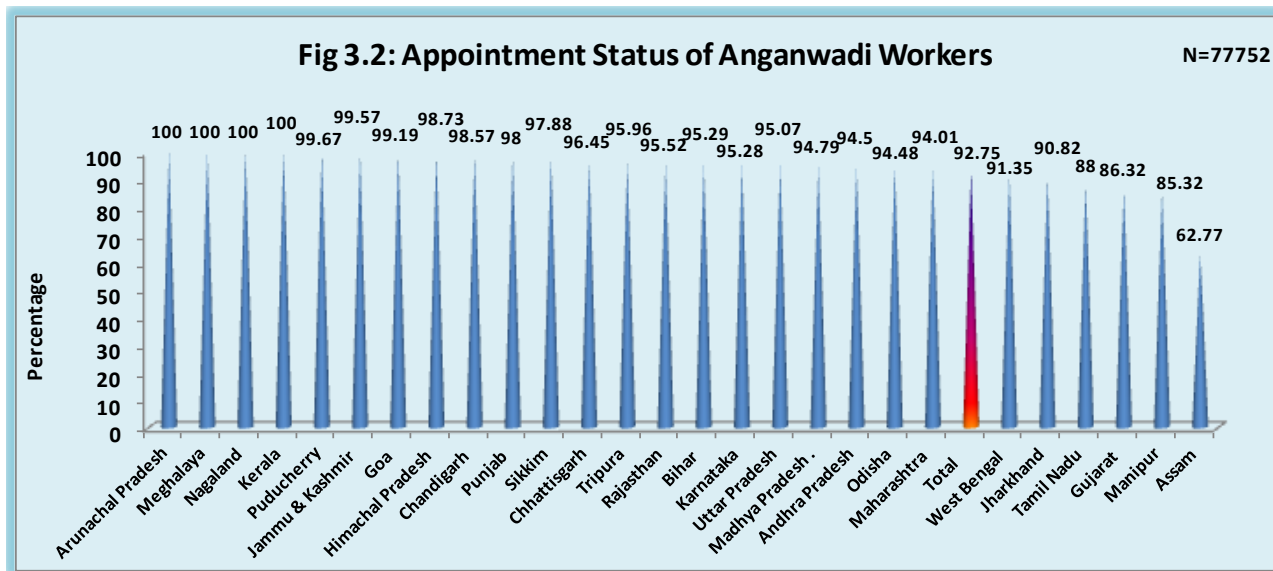
For effective implementation of ICDS programme, the sanctioned number of posts of ICDS functionaries needs to be filled up. Data in respect of filling up of the sanctioned number of posts of AWWs are presented in **Table 3.2**.

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.	%
Northern Region						
Himachal Pradesh	5	1336	1319	98.73	17	1.27
Jammu & Kashmir	7	1635	1628	99.57	7	0.43
Punjab	10	2002	1962	98	40	2
Rajasthan	15	2969	2836	95.52	133	4.48
Uttar Pradesh	16	2939	2794	95.07	145	4.93
Eastern Region						
Bihar	31	3931	3746	95.29	185	4.71
Jharkhand	34	7484	6797	90.82	128	1.71
Odisha	12	2861	2703	94.48	158	5.52
West Bengal	31	9264	8463	91.35	801	8.65
North East Region						
Arunachal Pradesh	1	53	53	100	0	-
Assam	14	3709	2328	62.77	124	3.34
Manipur	2	620	529	85.32	91	14.68
Meghalaya	2	197	197	100	0	-
Nagaland	1	82	82	100	0	-
Sikkim	4	377	369	97.88	4	1.06
Tripura	2	717	688	95.96	29	4.04
Western Region						
Goa	15	1857	1842	99.19	15	0.81
Gujarat	7	1140	984	86.32	156	13.68
Maharashtra	44	7476	7028	94.01	448	5.99
Southern Region						
Andhra Pradesh	20	4075	3851	94.50	224	5.50
Karnataka	28	10365	9876	95.28	489	4.72
Kerala	12	1972	1972	100	0	-
Tamil Nadu	17	2141	1884	88	257	12
Puducherry	4	605	603	99.67	2	0.33
Central Region						
Chhattisgarh	7	2166	2089	96.45	77	3.55
Madhya Pradesh	33	5359	5080	94.79	179	3.34
UTs						
Chandigarh	3	420	414	98.57	6	1.43
Total	377	77752	72117	92.75	3715	4.78

It is evident from **Table 3.2** that approximately 5 per cent of AWWs positions were lying vacant. No posts of AWWs were lying vacant in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland in north east region and Kerala in southern region. Maximum number of AWWs posts lying vacant were in Manipur (15%), followed by Gujarat (13.68%) Tamil Nadu (12%),

Andhra Pradesh (5.5%) and Rajasthan (4.48%). The vacant positions in other States were West Bengal (8.65%), Maharashtra (5.99%), Odisha (5.52%), Andhra Pradesh (5.50%), UP (5%), Karnataka (4.72%), Bihar (4.71%), Tripura (4%), Chhattisgarh (3.55%), Assam (3.34%), Madhya Pradesh (3.34%), Jharkhand (2%), Punjab (2%), UT of Chandigarh (1.43%) Himachal Pradesh (1.27%), Goa (0.81%), and Puducherry (0.33%). All States located in eastern region had less than 10 per cent of vacant positions of AWWs.



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

State/UT	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Sanctioned No. of Supervisors	No. of Supervisors in Position		No. of Vacant Posts	
			No.	%	No.	%
Northern Region						
Himachal Pradesh	5	56	26	46.43	30	53.57
Jammu & Kashmir	7	78	73	93.59	5	6.41
Punjab	10	74	54	72.97	20	27.03
Rajasthan	15	121	94	77.69	27	22.31
U.P	16	102	60	58.82	42	41.18
Eastern Region						
Bihar	31	171	36	21.05	119	69.59
Jharkhand	34	176	130	73.86	31	17.61
Odisha	12	85	58	68.24	27	31.76
West Bengal	31	401	222	55.36	179	44.64
North East Region						
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	4	100	0	-
Assam	14	90	84	93.33	6	6.67
Manipur	2	19	15	78.95	4	21.05
Meghalaya	2	6	4	66.67	2	33.33
Nagaland	1	2	2	100	0	-
Tripura	2	18	14	77.78	4	22.22
Sikkim	4	15	15	100	0	-

Western Region						
Goa	15	89	82	92.13	7	7.87
Gujarat	7	51	46	90.20	5	9.80
Maharashtra	44	314	260	82.80	54	17.20
Southern Region						
Andhra Pradesh	20	142	110	77.46	32	22.54
Karnataka	28	408	322	78.92	86	21.08
Kerala	12	78	72	92.31	6	7.69
Tamil Nadu	17	57	47	82.46	10	17.54
Puducherry	4	25	15	60	10	40
Central Region						
Chhattisgarh	7	79	77	97.47	2	2.53
Madhya Pradesh	33	210	195	92.86	15	7.14
UTs						
Chandigarh	3	13	11	84.62	2	15.38
Total	377	2884	2128	73.79	725	25.14

It is evident from **Table 3.3** that one fourth (25%) of Supervisors posts were lying vacant in visited projects. Bihar had the highest number (69.59%) of vacant posts of ICDS Supervisors followed by the States Himachal Pradesh (53.57%), West Bengal (44.64%), Uttar Pradesh (41.18%), Puducherry (40%), Meghalaya (33.33%) and Odisha (31.76%). The vacant positions in other States were Andhra Pradesh (22.54%), Rajasthan (22.31%), Tripura (22.22%), Karnataka (21.08%), Manipur (21.05%), Tamil Nadu (17.54%) and Chandigarh (15.38%)



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

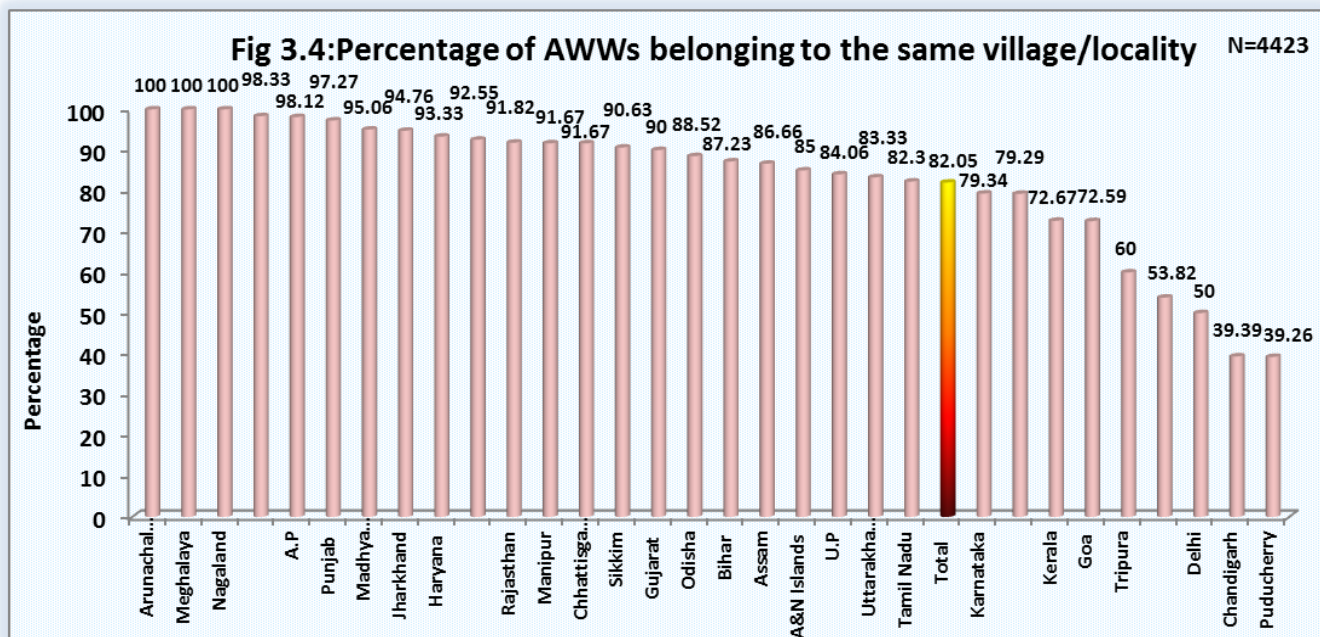
much of her time at the AWC without carrying anxiety of travelling. Data pertaining to this regard are presented in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: No. of AWWs belonging to the same village/Local Area*

States/UT	Total No. of AWWs	No. of AWWs belonging to the same village/Local Area	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	30	50
Haryana	30	28	93.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	59	98.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	111	79.29
Punjab	110	107	97.27
Rajasthan	110	101	91.82
U.P	276	232	84.06
Uttarakhand	30	25	83.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	328	87.23
Jharkhand	267	253	94.76
Odisha	209	185	88.52
West Bengal	249	134	53.82
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	100
Assam	150	130	86.66
Manipur	24	22	91.67
Meghalaya	15	15	100
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	29	90.63
Tripura	10	6	60
Western Region			
Goa	135	98	72.59
Gujarat	80	72	90
Maharashtra	322	298	92.55
Southern Region			
A.P	213	209	98.12
Karnataka	305	242	79.34
Kerala	150	109	72.67
Tamil Nadu	243	200	82.30
Puducherry	163	64	39.26
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	121	91.67
Madhya Pradesh	324	308	95.06
UTs			
A&N Islands	60	51	85
Chandigarh	132	52	39.39
Total	4423	3629	82.05

It is evident from **Table 3.4** that 82 per cent of AWWs belong to the same area/locality where they were operating AWC. All AWWs from Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland in north east region belong to the same area/locality. Sizeable number (more than 90%) of

AWWs from the States of Himachal Pradesh (98%), Punjab (97%), Haryana (93%) Rajasthan (92%) in northern region. Jharkhand (95%) in eastern region, Manipur (91.6%), and Sikkim (90.63%) in north east region, Maharashtra (92%) and Gujarat (90%) in western region, Andhra Pradesh (98%) in southern region, Madhya Pradesh (95%) and Chhattisgarh (91.6%) in central region belong to the same area/locality of AWCs. The States where 50 per cent or less of AWWs belong to local area includes Delhi (50%) and Puducherry (39%).



Training of ICDS Functionaries



Under Comprehensive Training Strategy of ICDS, all categories of ICDS functionaries 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 realising 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

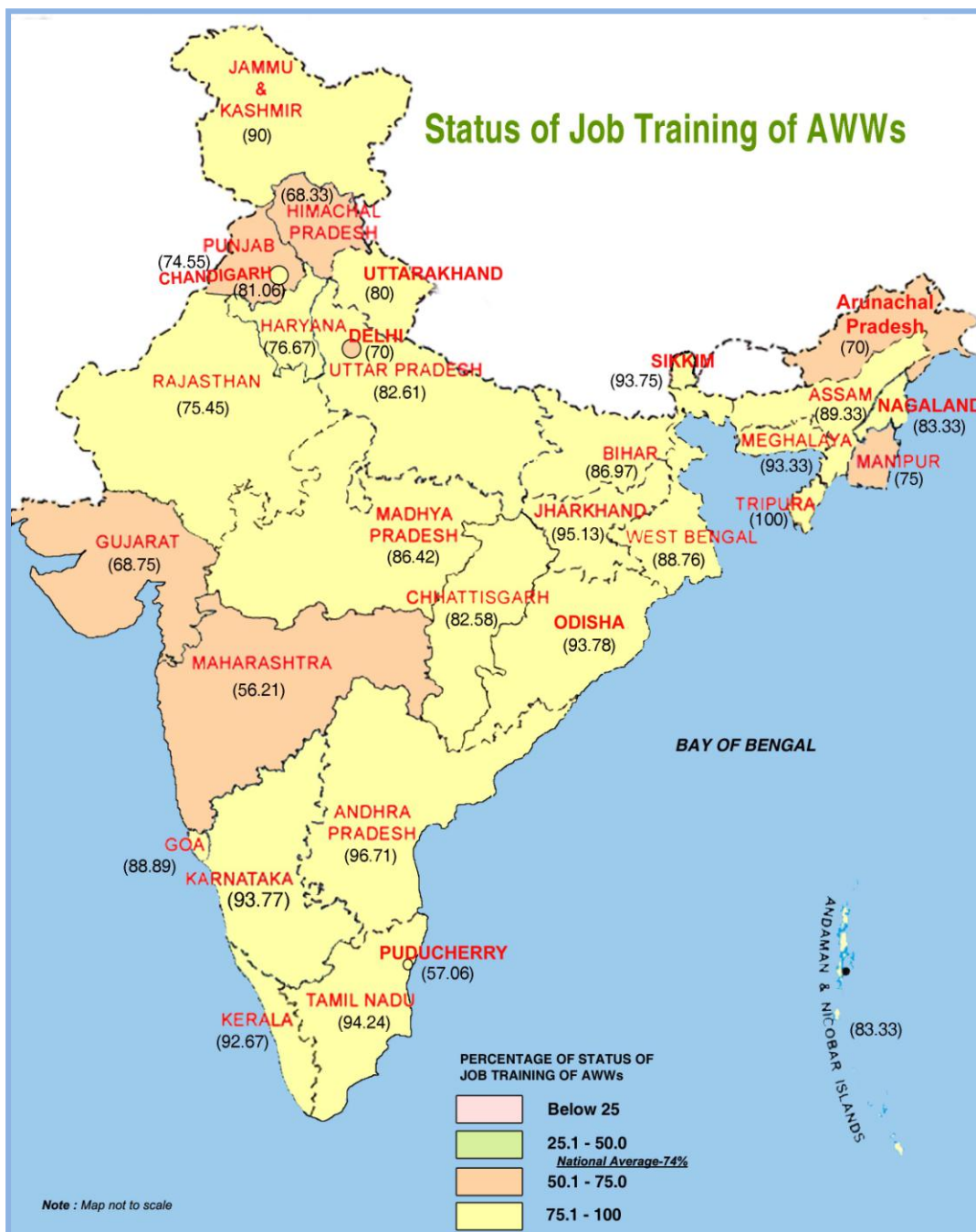
areas of early childhood care and education. Data with regard to training status of ICDS functionaries are presented in **Table 3.5** to **Table 3.9**

Table 3.5:No. of AWWs received Job Training

State/UT	Total No of AWWs	No. of AWWs received Job Training	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	42	70
Haryana	30	23	76.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	41	68.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	126	90
Punjab	110	82	74.55
Rajasthan	110	83	75.45
Uttar Pradesh	276	228	82.61
Uttarakhand	30	24	80
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	327	86.97
Jharkhand	267	254	95.13
Odisha	209	196	93.78
West Bengal	249	221	88.76
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	7	70
Assam	150	134	89.33
Manipur	24	18	75
Meghalaya	15	14	93.33
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	30	93.75
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	135	120	88.89
Gujarat	80	55	68.75
Maharashtra	322	181	56.21
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	206	96.71
Karnataka	305	286	93.77
Kerala	150	139	92.67
Tamil Nadu	243	229	94.24
Puducherry	163	93	57.06
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	109	82.58
Madhya Pradesh	324	280	86.42
UTs			
A&N Islands	60	50	83.33
Chandigarh	132	107	81.06
Total	4423	3720	84.11

It is evident from **Table 3.5** that 84 per cent of AWWs had received job training. State-specific data shows that all AWWs in Tripura had received JTC. Sizeable number (90% and more than 90%) of AWWs had received JTC were from the States of Andhra Pradesh (96.71%), Jharkhand (95%), Sikkim (94%), Tamil Nadu (94%), Karnataka (93.7%), Odisha (93.7%), Meghalaya (93%) and Jammu & Kashmir (90%). Except Puducherry, more than 90 per

cent of AWWs had received JTC in southern region. The States where 80 per cent and more than 80 per cent AWWs had received JTC were from the States of Goa (89%) Assam (89%), West Bengal (88.7%), Bihar (87%), Madhya Pradesh (86%), Nagaland (83%), UT of Andaman & Nicobar Island (83%) Uttar Pradesh (82.6%), Chhattisgarh (82.5%), UT of Chandigarh (81%) and Uttarakhand (80%). Two states namely Puducherry (57%) and Maharashtra (56%) more than 50% of AWWs had received JTC.



Map 3.1

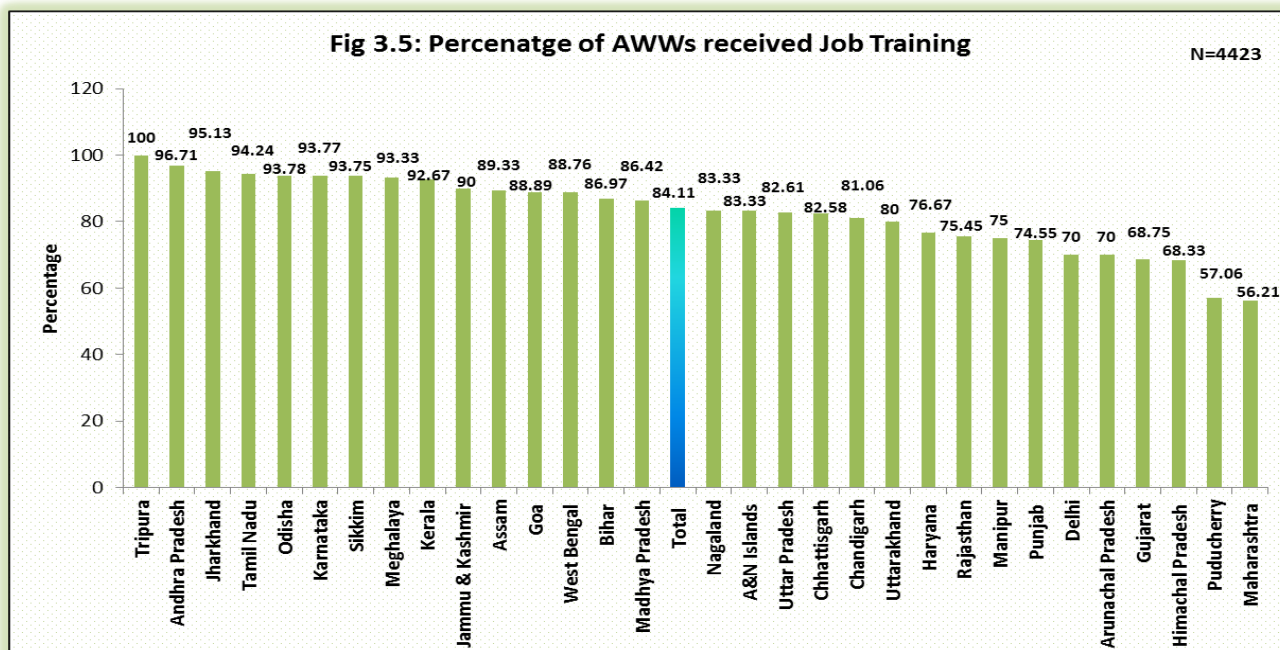
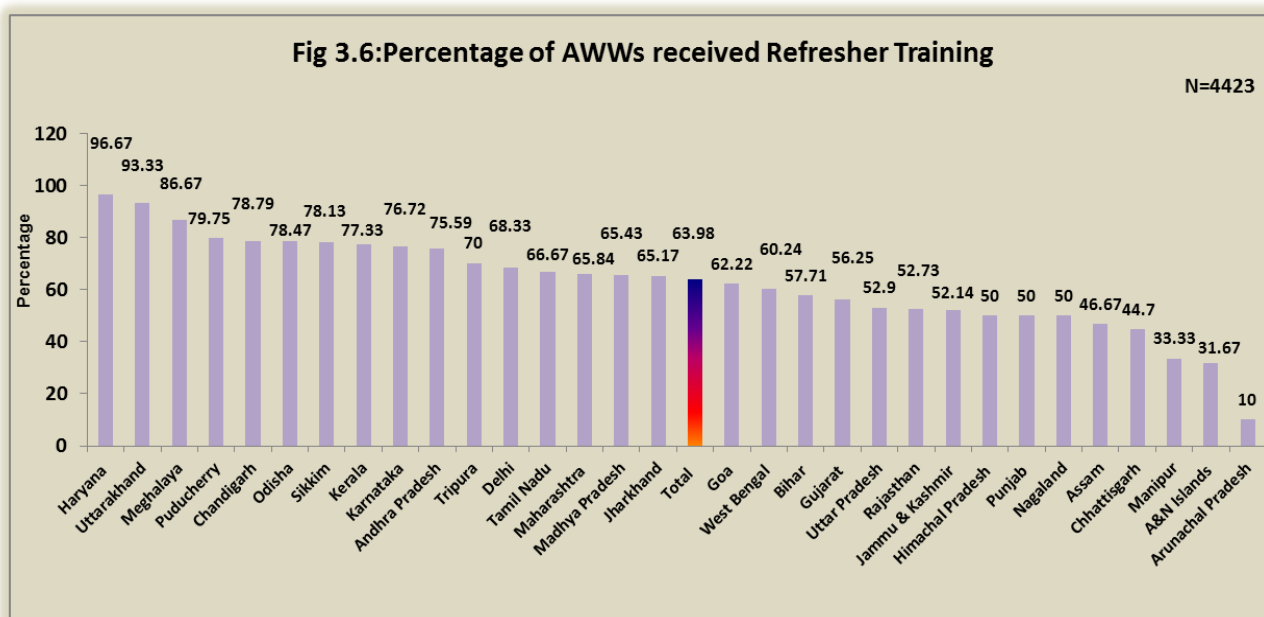


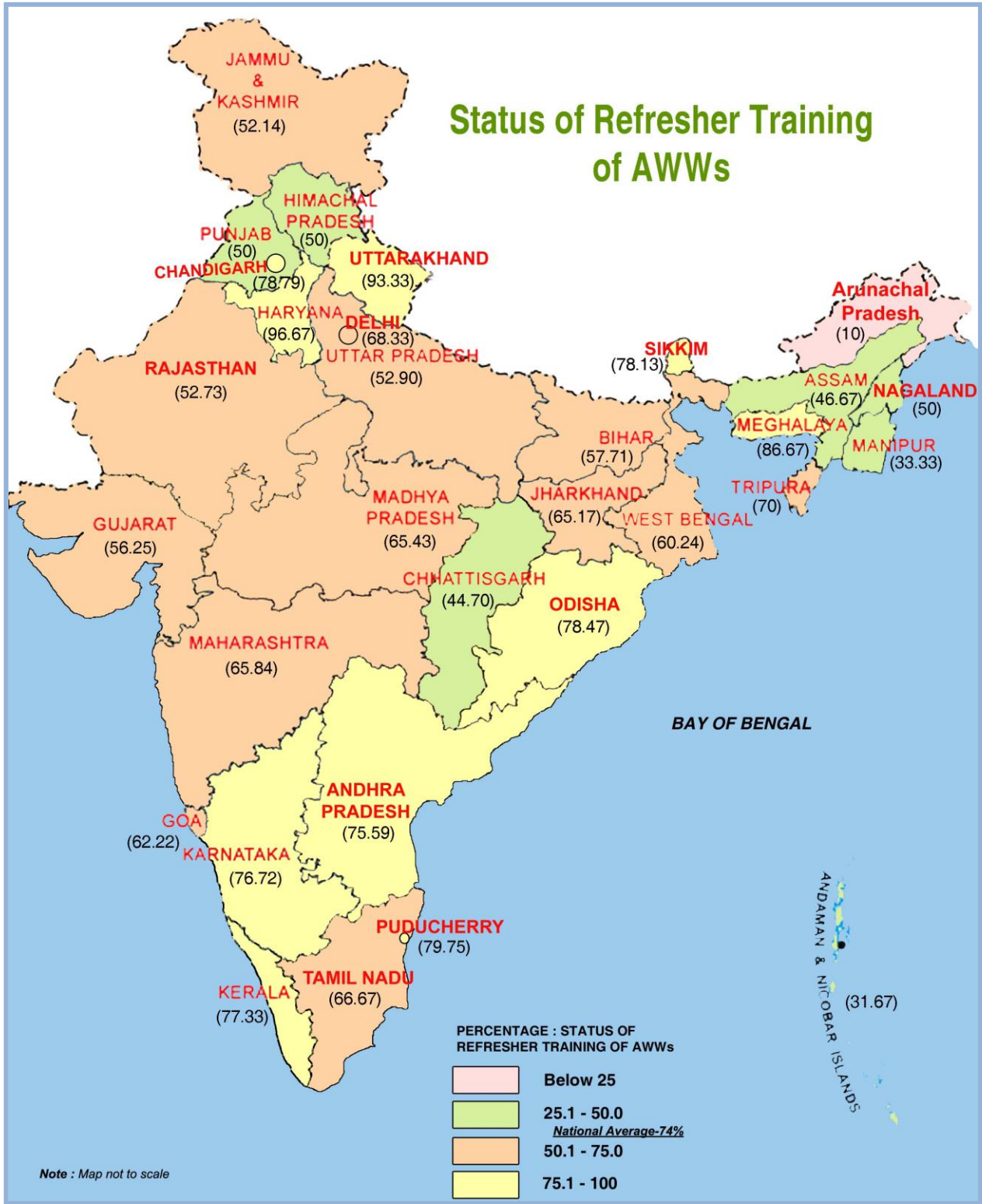
Table 3.6:No. of AWWs received Refresher Training

States/UTs	Total No of AWWs	No. of AWWs Received Refresher Training	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	41	68.33
Haryana	30	29	96.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	30	50
Jammu & Kashmir	140	73	52.14
Punjab	110	55	50
Rajasthan	110	58	52.73
Uttar Pradesh	276	146	52.90
Uttarakhand	30	28	93.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	217	57.71
Jharkhand	267	174	65.17
Odisha	209	164	78.47
West Bengal	249	150	60.24
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	10
Assam	150	70	46.67
Manipur	24	8	33.33
Meghalaya	15	13	86.67
Nagaland	6	3	50
Sikkim	32	25	78.13
Tripura	10	7	70

Western Region			
Goa	135	84	62.22
Gujarat	80	45	56.25
Maharashtra	322	212	65.84
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	161	75.59
Karnataka	305	234	76.72
Kerala	150	116	77.33
Tamil Nadu	243	162	66.67
Puducherry	163	130	79.75
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	59	44.70
Madhya Pradesh	324	212	65.43
UTs			
A&N Islands	60	19	31.67
Chandigarh	132	104	78.79
Total	4423	2830	63.98

It is evident from **Table 3.6** that only 64 per cent of AWWs had received refresher training. State-specific data shows that the states where more than 90 per cent of AWWs had received refresher training were Haryana (97%) and Uttarakhand (93%). Though in all States and UTs AWWs had received refresher training, however, States/UTs where only 20 to 50 per cent of AWWs had undergone refresher training were Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland with 50%, Assam (46.6%), Chhattisgarh (44.7%), Manipur (33.3%) and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (31.6%).





Map 3.2

Table 3.7: No. of Supervisors received Job Training

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	No. of Supervisors in Position	No. of Supervisors Job Training Received	
			No.	%
Northern Region				
Himachal Pradesh	5	26	15	57.69
Jammu & Kashmir	7	73	24	32.88
Punjab	10	54	54	100
Rajasthan	15	94	84	89.36
U.P	16	60	54	90
Eastern Region				
Bihar	31	36	9	25
Jharkhand	34	130	58	44.62
Odisha	12	58	41	70.69
West Bengal	31	222	151	68.02
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	4	100
Assam	14	84	75	89.29
Manipur	2	15	5	33.33
Meghalaya	2	4	1	25
Nagaland	1	2	2	100
Sikkim	4	15	6	40
Tripura	2	14	14	100
Western Region				
Goa	15	82	30	36.59
Gujarat	7	46	37	80.43
Maharashtra	44	260	173	66.54
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	20	110	37	33.64
Karnataka	28	322	271	84.16
Kerala	12	72	52	72.22
Tamil Nadu	17	47	35	74.47
Puducherry	4	15	9	60
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	7	77	40	51.95
Madhya Pradesh	33	195	175	89.74
UTs				
Chandigarh	3	11	10	90.91
Total	377	2128	1466	68.89

It is evident from **Table 3.7** that 69 per cent of ICDS Supervisors had received job training. State-specific data shows that all ICDS supervisors (100%) in states of Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura had received job training. In states where majority of ICDS supervisors (more than 80 %) had received job training includes UT of Chandigarh (91%), Uttar Pradesh (90%), Madhya Pradesh (90%), Assam (89%), Rajasthan (89%), Karnataka

(84%), and Gujarat (80.4%). The substantial number (more than 50%) of Supervisors had received JTC from the states of Tamil Nadu (74.4%), Kerala (72%), Odisha (70.6%), West Bengal (68%), Maharashtra (66.5%), Puducherry (60%), Himachal Pradesh (57.6%) and Chhattisgarh (52%). The remaining states have less than 50 per cent of Supervisors who had received JTC. These states were Jharkhand (44.6%), Sikkim (40%), Goa (36.59%), Andhra Pradesh (34%), Manipur (33%), Jammu & Kashmir (33%) and Bihar (25%).

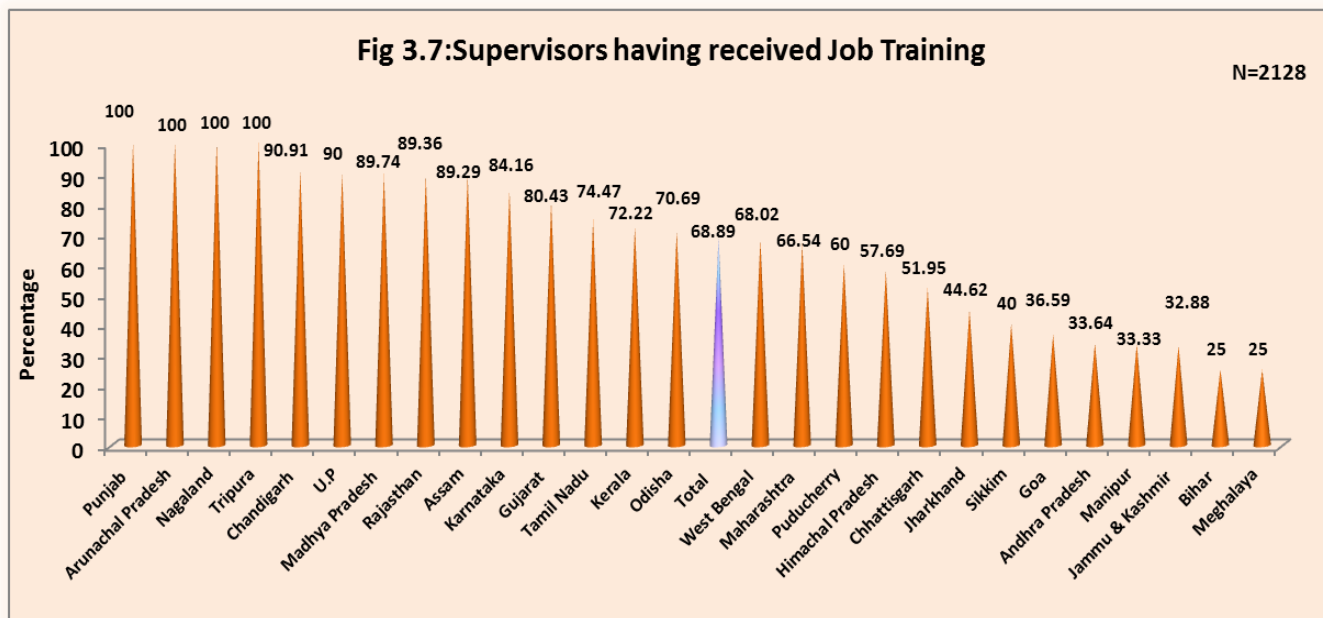


Table 3.8: No. of CDPOs received Job Training

States/UTs	No. of CDPOs in Position	No. of CDPOs Received Job Training	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	5	1	20
Jammu & Kashmir	7	5	71.43
Punjab	10	6	60
Rajasthan	14	9	64.29
U.P.	16	15	93.75
Eastern Region			
Bihar	31	23	74.19
Jharkhand	34	31	91.18
Odisha	12	12	100
West Bengal	31	26	83.87
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	14	10	71.43
Manipur	2	1	50
Meghalaya	2	2	100
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	4	100
Tripura	2	2	100
Western Region			

Goa	15	10	66.67
Gujarat	7	6	85.71
Maharashtra	44	23	52.27
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	20	17	85
Karnataka	28	26	92.86
Kerala	12	8	66.67
Tamil Nadu	17	11	64.71
Puducherry	4	4	100
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	7	4	57.14
Madhya Pradesh	33	29	87.88
Union Territory			
Chandigarh	3	3	100
Total	376	290	77.13

It is evident from **Table 3.8** that 77 per cent of CDPOs had received job training. State-specific data shows that all CDPOs in the States of Odisha in Eastern Region, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura in north east region, Puducherry in southern region and UT of Chandigarh had received job training. The states where majority (more than 80 %) of CDPOs had received job training includes Uttar Pradesh (94%), Karnataka (93%), Jharkhand (91%), Madhya Pradesh (88%), Gujarat (85.71%), Andhra Pradesh (85%), and West Bengal (84%). About half of CDPOs had not received job training in the States of Chhattisgarh (57%) and Manipur (50%).

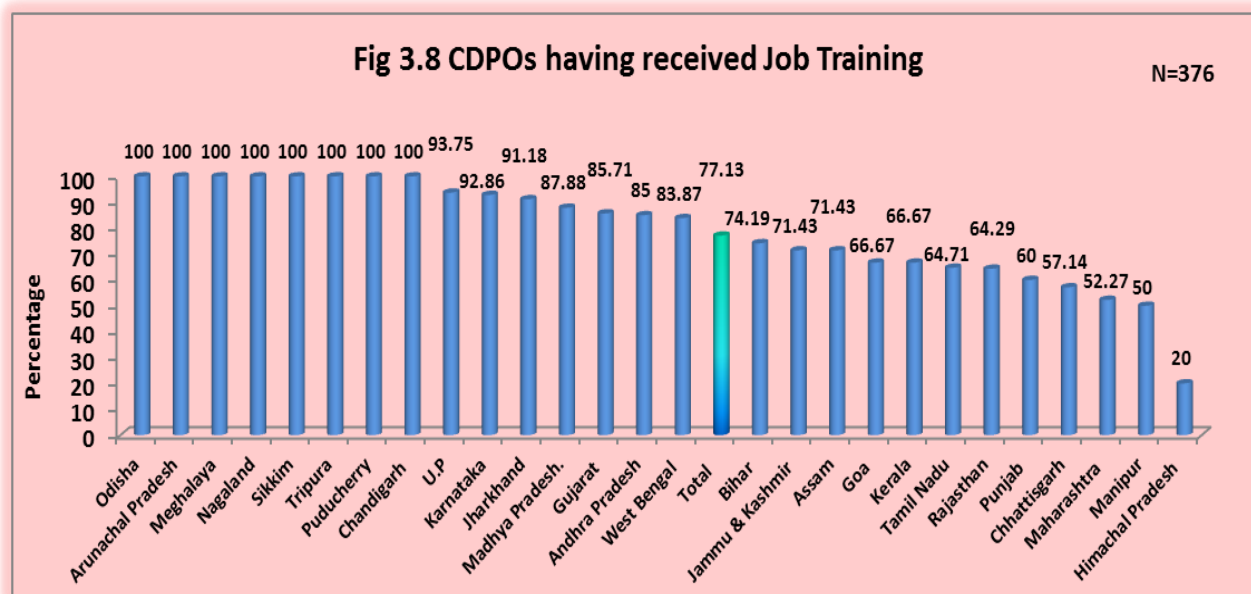
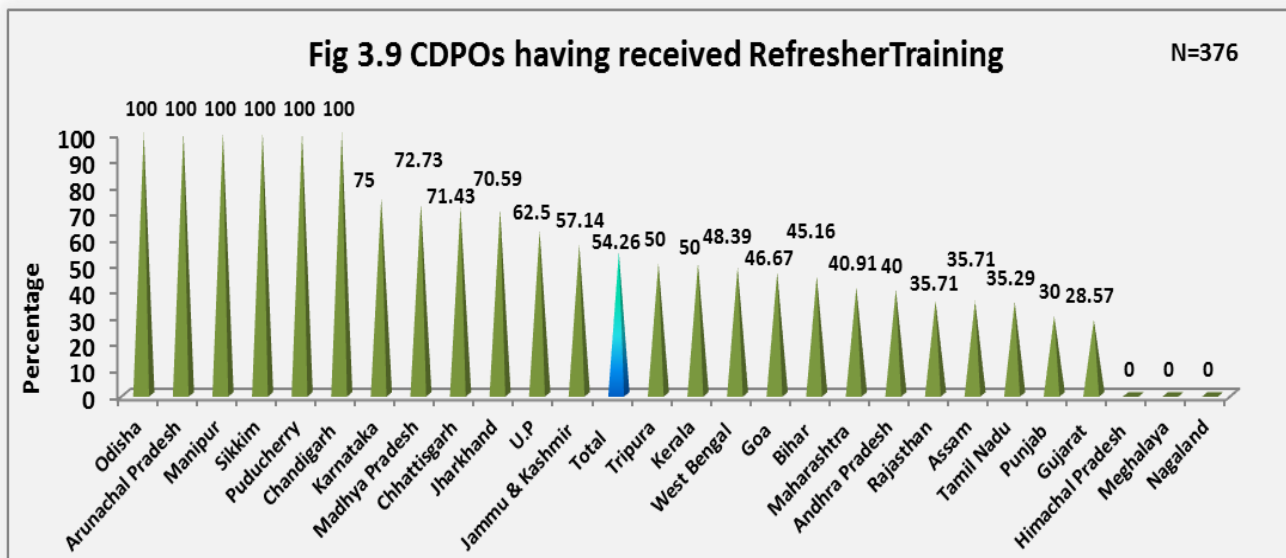


Table 3.9: No. of CDPOs received Refresher Training

States/UTs	No. of CDPOs in Position	No. of CDPOs Received Refresher Training	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	5	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	7	4	57.14
Punjab	10	3	30
Rajasthan	14	5	35.71
U.P	16	10	62.50
Eastern Region			
Bihar	31	14	45.16
Jharkhand	34	24	70.59
Odisha	12	12	100
West Bengal	31	15	48.39
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	14	5	35.71
Manipur	2	2	100
Meghalaya	2	0	-
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	4	100
Tripura	2	1	50
Western Region			
Goa	15	7	46.67
Gujarat	7	2	28.57
Maharashtra	44	18	40.91
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	20	8	40
Karnataka	28	21	75
Kerala	12	6	50
Tamil Nadu	17	6	35.29
Puducherry	4	4	100
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	7	5	71.43
Madhya Pradesh	33	24	72.73
Union Territory			
Chandigarh	3	3	100
Total	376	204	54.26

It is evident from **Table 3.9** that only little more than half (54.26%) of CDPOs had received refresher training. State-specific data shows that all CDPOs from the States of Odisha in eastern region, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim in north east region and Puducherry in southern region and UT of Chandigarh had received refresher training. Substantial number (50% and more than 50 %) of refresher training was reported from many states. These include Karnataka (75%), Madhya Pradesh (73%), Chhattisgarh (71%), Jharkhand (70.5%), Uttar

Pradesh (62.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (57%), Tripura (50%) and Kerala (50%). In the State of Himachal Pradesh no CDPO had undergone refresher training.



Mode of Recruitment

Table 3.10: Mode of Recruitment

States/UTs	No. of CDPOs in Position	Direct		Promotion		Deputation		Others (Contractual)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Northern Region									
Himachal Pradesh	5	1	20	2	40	0	-	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	7	2	28.57	5	71.43	0	-	0	-
Punjab	10	3	30	7	70	0	-	0	-
Rajasthan	14	7	50	4	28.57	1	7.14	1	7.14
U.P.	16	1	6.25	14	87.50	0	-	1	6.25
Eastern Region									
Bihar	31	24	77.42	6	19.35	1	3.23	0	-
Jharkhand	34	29	85.29	1	2.94	0	-	2	5.88
Odisha	12	2	16.67	10	83.33	0	-	0	-
West Bengal	31	21	67.74	5	16.13	0	-	5	16.13
North East Region									
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100	0	-	0	-	0	-
Assam	14	7	50	6	42.86	0	-	0	-
Manipur	2	0	-	2	100	0	-	0	-
Meghalaya	2	2	100	0	-	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	1	0	-	1	100	0	-	0	-
Sikkim	4	0	-	4	100	0	-	0	-
Tripura	2	2	100	0	-	0	-	0	-

Western Region									
Goa	15	6	40	8	53.33	0	-	0	-
Gujarat	7	1	14.29	6	85.71	0	-	0	-
Maharashtra	44	7	15.91	34	77.27	2	4.55	1	2.27
Southern Region									
Andhra Pradesh	20	3	15	14	70	0	-	3	15
Karnataka	28	13	46.43	14	50	1	3.57	0	-
Kerala	12	3	25	9	75	0	-	0	-
Tamil Nadu	17	2	11.76	14	82.35	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	4	1	25	3	75	0	-	0	-
Central Region									
Chhattisgarh	7	2	28.57	5	71.43	0	-	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	33	11	33.33	18	54.55	0	-	2	6.06
UT									
Chandigarh	3	0	-	3	100	0	-	0	-
Total	376	151	40.16	195	51.86	5	1.33	15	3.99

Table 3.10 depicts that majority of the CDPOs (52%) had been promoted from the post of ICDS Supervisors and ACDPOs. Though on one side all CDPOs in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura had been recruited by direct recruitment mode, on the other hand all CDPOs in the states of Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and UT of Chandigarh had been promoted from the post of ICDS Supervisors. The deputation and other mode on contract were quite negligible. It is only 1 and 4 per cent respectively.

ICDS Personal Profile Index

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Personal Profile Index is given in **Table 3.11**.

Table: 3.11: 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
Punjab	1.00	0.96	0.95	0.66	0.89	1
MP	0.85	0.92	0.86	0.91	0.88	2
Andhra Pradesh	0.94	0.97	0.85	0.71	0.87	3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.90	0.66	0.99	0.92	0.87	4
Kerala	0.99	0.55	1.00	0.90	0.86	5
Chhattisgarh	0.70	0.86	0.90	0.97	0.86	6
Arunachal Pradesh	0.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.84	7

Nagaland	0.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.84	8
Goa	0.87	0.55	0.98	0.90	0.82	9
Jharkhand	0.93	0.91	0.75	0.67	0.82	10
Himachal Pradesh	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.32	0.81	11
Sikkim	0.77	0.85	0.89	0.72	0.81	12
Maharashtra	0.70	0.88	0.84	0.78	0.80	13
Karnataka	0.93	0.66	0.87	0.73	0.80	14
Manipur	0.96	0.86	0.61	0.73	0.79	15
Odisha	0.85	0.81	0.85	0.60	0.78	16
Gujarat	0.76	0.84	0.63	0.88	0.78	17
Tamil Nadu	0.93	0.71	0.68	0.78	0.77	18
UP	0.97	0.74	0.87	0.48	0.76	19
Rajasthan	0.33	0.87	0.88	0.72	0.70	20
Chandigarh	0.98	0.00	0.96	0.81	0.69	21
Bihar	0.93	0.79	0.87	0.00	0.65	22
Meghalaya	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.58	0.64	23
Assam	0.85	0.78	0.00	0.92	0.64	24
Puducherry	0.97	0.00	0.99	0.49	0.61	25
West Bengal	0.89	0.24	0.77	0.43	0.58	26
Tripura	0.00	0.34	0.94	1.00	0.57	27
Average	0.769	0.730	0.848	0.726	0.768	

Table: 3.12: 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)	0.769	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, MP, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, UP, West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura
AWW Belonging to Local Area (AWW_IP)	0.730	A.P, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, U.P	Chandigarh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal
Filled-in Position of AWWs (AWW_IP)	0.848	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal	Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal

		Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura Uttar Pradesh	
Filled-in Position of Supervisors (Sup_IP)	0.726	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, U.P, West Bengal
ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)	0.768	Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, MP, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, UP, West Bengal

Table 3.13 presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Personal Profile Index

Table 3.13: 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)
Punjab MP Andhra Pradesh Jammu & Kashmir Kerala Chhattisgarh Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland Goa Jharkhand Himachal Pradesh Sikkim Maharashtra Karnataka Manipur Odisha Gujarat Tamil Nadu UP Rajasthan	Chandigarh Bihar Meghalaya Assam Puducherry	West Bengal Tripura	

ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrgI)

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Training Index(ICDS_TrgI) is given in Table: 3.14.

Table 3.14: 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
Sikkim	0.86	1.00	1.00	0.95	1
Nagaland	0.62	1.00	1.00	0.87	2
Karnataka	0.86	0.79	0.91	0.85	3
Odisha	0.86	0.61	1.00	0.82	4
Chandigarh	0.57	0.88	1.00	0.82	5
Madhya Pradesh	0.69	0.86	0.85	0.80	6
Uttar Pradesh	0.60	0.87	0.92	0.80	7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.31	1.00	1.00	0.77	8
Assam	0.76	0.86	0.64	0.75	9
Tripura	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.73	10
West Bengal	0.74	0.57	0.80	0.71	11
Tamil Nadu	0.87	0.66	0.56	0.70	12
Kerala	0.83	0.63	0.58	0.68	13
Jharkhand	0.89	0.26	0.89	0.68	14
Punjab	0.42	1.00	0.50	0.64	15
Andhra Pradesh	0.92	0.12	0.81	0.62	16
Rajasthan	0.44	0.86	0.55	0.62	17
Meghalaya	0.85	0.00	1.00	0.62	18
Gujarat	0.29	0.74	0.82	0.62	19
Jammu & Kashmir	0.77	0.11	0.64	0.51	20
Puducherry	0.02	0.47	1.00	0.50	21
Goa	0.75	0.15	0.58	0.49	22
Chhattisgarh	0.60	0.36	0.46	0.48	23
Bihar	0.70	0.00	0.68	0.46	24
Maharashtra	0.00	0.55	0.40	0.32	25
Manipur	0.43	0.11	0.38	0.31	26
Himachal Pradesh	0.28	0.44	0	0.24	27
Average	0.627	0.559	0.740	0.642	

Table 3.15: 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)	0.627	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa ,Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha ,Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat ,Himachal Pradesh ,Maharashtra, Manipur Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
Supervisors received Job Training (Sup_JT)	0.559	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa ,Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra , Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Sikkim
CDPOs received Job Training (CDPO_JT)	0.740	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa ,Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab , Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)	0.642	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka ,Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Sikkim ,Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh ,West Bengal	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar , Chhattisgarh, Goa , Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan

Table 3.16 presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl).

Table: 3.16: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)

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

Another important indicator of ICDS is the Training Index. Altogether, majority of the states (twelve) have been grouped in Grade 1. These states/UTs are Sikkim, Nagaland, Karnataka, Odisha, Chandigarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu .Grade 2 comprises of seven States (Kerala, Jharkhand, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Meghalaya and Gujarat); Grade 3 comprises of only two States namely Jammu and Kashmir and Puducherry. Remaining six states Goa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Manipur and Himachal Pradesh have been classified in Grade 4.

Fig 3.10: ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)

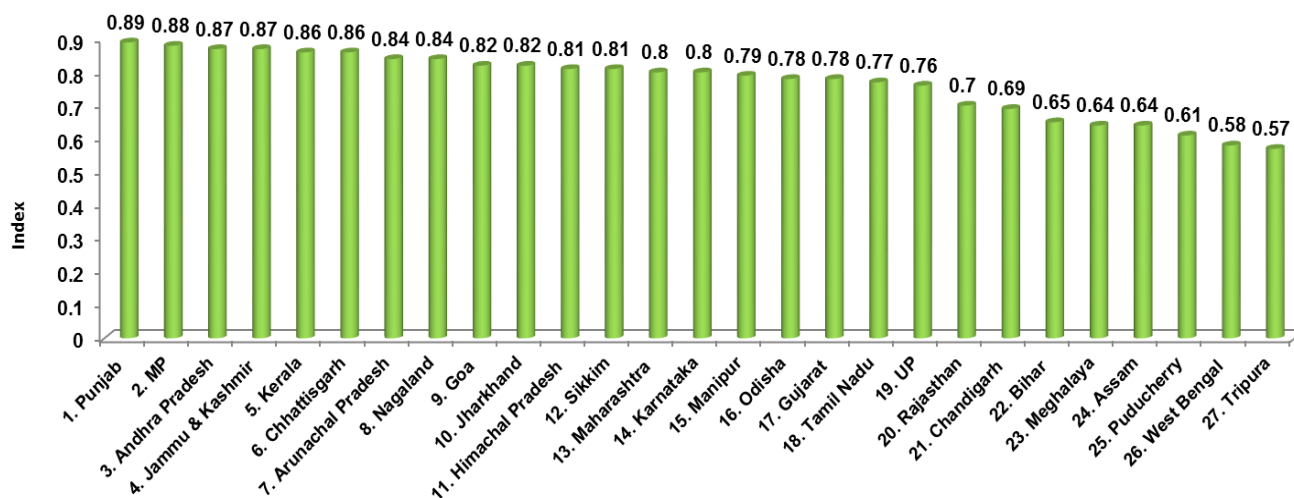
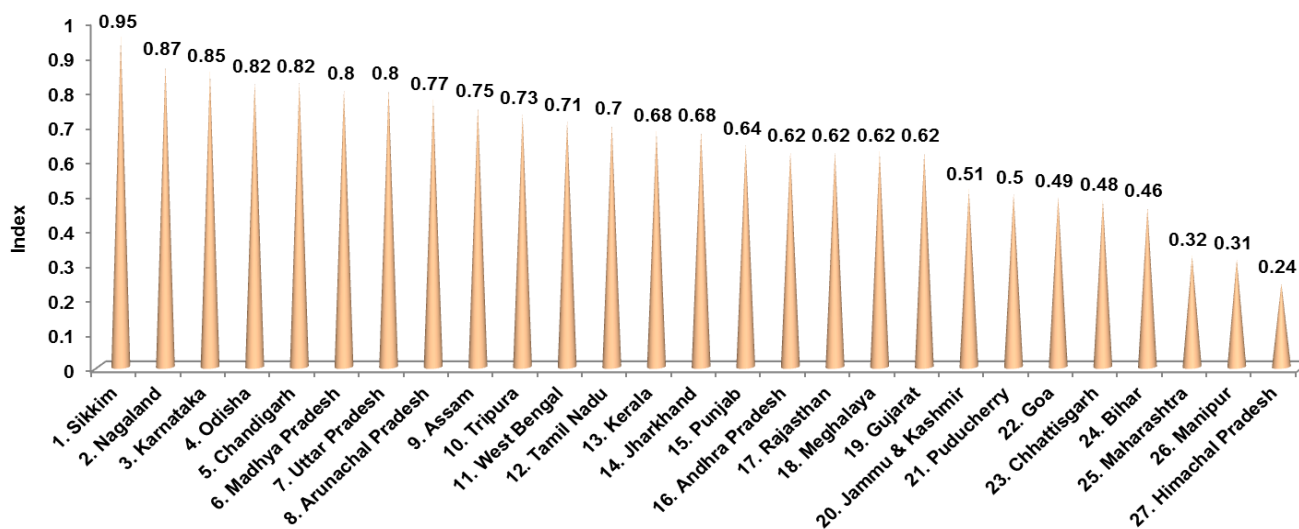


Fig 3.11: ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrgI)





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 24th 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	No. of AWCs providing THR	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	8	26.67
J & K	55	5	9.09
Punjab	50	20	40
Rajasthan	80	30	37.50
U.P	80	79	98.75
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	139	89.68
Jharkhand	167	159	95.21
Odisha	60	50	83.33
West Bengal	154	2	1.30
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	60
Assam	79	52	65.82
Manipur	10	10	100
Meghalaya	10	8	80

Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	25	78.13
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	75	74	98.67
Gujarat	35	34	97.14
Maharashtra	222	210	94.59
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	95	90	94.74
Karnataka	139	131	94.24
Kerala	60	53	88.33
Tamil Nadu	78	27	34.62
Puducherry	72	12	16.67
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	31	41.33
Madhya Pradesh	165	161	97.58
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	2	3.03
Total	2070	1434	69.28



The data as contained in **Table 4.1** depicts the status of supplementary nutrition being distributed to the children of six months to three years, THR was provided in little more than two third (69.2%) of AWCs. Supply of THR in all the AWCs (100%) had been reported in three States namely Manipur, Nagaland, and Tripura. Major number of AWCs (more than 90%) located in the eight States namely Uttar Pradesh (98.7%), Goa (98.6%), Madhya Pradesh (97.5%), Gujarat (97%), Jharkhand (95.2%), Andhra Pradesh (94.7%), Maharashtra (94.5%), and Karnataka (94.2%) were distributing THR to the children aged 6 months to

3 years. The percentage of AWCs distributing THR in remaining states is lower than the States mentioned above. As per Government of India instructions, all AWCs have to distribute THR to children aged 6 months to 3 years but in States of Jammu & Kashmir (9.09%) were distributing THR and in rest of AWCs HCF and both (HCF& RTE) was distributed, in UT of Chandigarh (3.03%) were distributing THR and in most of AWCs HCF was distributed and in West Bengal (1.3%) were distributing THR and in most of AWCs HCF was distributed.

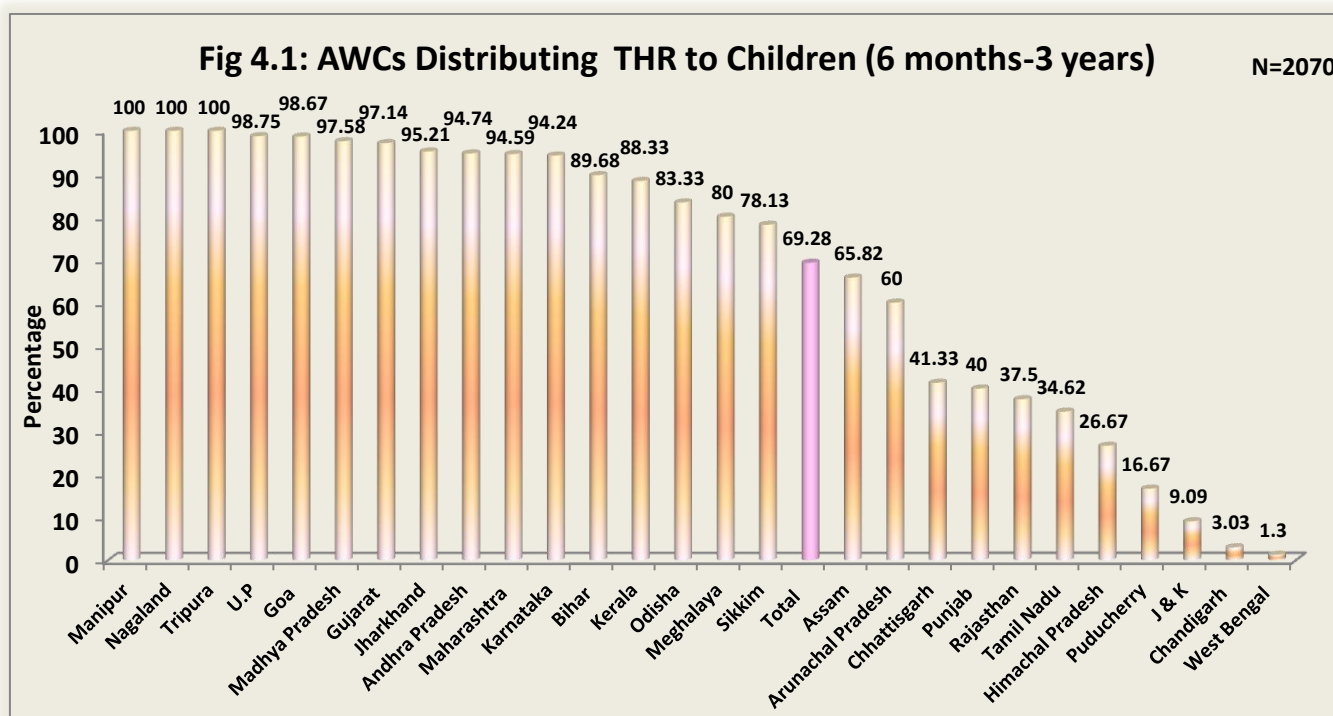


Table 4.2: AWCs Distributing Different Types of Supplementary Nutrition to Children 3 Years -6 Years*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Only HCF		Only RTE		Both	
		No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%	No. of AWCs	%
Northern Region							
Himachal Pradesh	30	11	36.67	2	6.67	15	50
J & K	55	31	56.36	1	1.82	23	41.82
Punjab	50	0	-	5	10	30	90
Rajasthan	80	35	43.75	9	11.25	31	38.75
U.P.	80	10	12.50	6	7.50	64	80
Eastern Region							
Bihar	155	115	74.19	5	3.23	8	5.16
Jharkhand	167	14	8.38	103	61.68	32	19.16
Odisha	60	36	60	0	-	24	40
West Bengal	154	152	98.70	2	1.30	0	-
North East Region							
Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	40	5	50	1	10
Assam	79	51	64.56	0	-	23	29.11
Manipur	10	10	100	0	-	0	-
Meghalaya	10	5	50	5	50	0	-
Nagaland	6	6	100	0	-	0	-
Sikkim	32	15	46.88	9	28.13	7	21.88
Tripura	10	0	-	0	-	10	100
Western Region							
Goa	75	74	98.67	0	-	0	-
Gujarat	35	13	37.15	12	34.29	10	28.57
Maharashtra	222	91	40.99	63	28.38	49	22.07

Southern Region							
Andhra Pradesh	95	55	57.89	18	18.95	11	11.58
Karnataka	139	24	17.27	76	54.68	34	24.46
Kerala	60	48	80.00	0	-	12	20
Tamil Nadu	78	45	57.69	2	2.56	10	12.82
Puducherry	72	58	80.56	5	6.95	0	-
Central Region							
Chhattisgarh	75	6	8	32	42.67	20	26.67
Madhya Pradesh	165	112	67.88	24	14.55	18	10.91
UTs							
Chandigarh	66	64	96.97	1	1.52	1	1.52
Total	2070	1085	52.41	385	18.60	433	21

*Note: Totals may not come to hundred because of no response due to interruption

It is evident from **Table 4.2** that 1085 AWCs, that is, 52.41% of the total selected AWCs were distributing HCF and less than one-fifth (18.6%) of AWCs were distributing RTE to children 3 to 6 years of age. Both type of supplementary nutrition was being given in less than one-fourth (21%) of AWCs taken in the study. In State of Tripura all AWCs (100%) and in Punjab (90%) of AWCs distribution of both type of supplementary nutrition had been reported. Very few AWCs in the State of Madhya Pradesh along with HCF & RTE were providing fruits and egg to the beneficiaries. More number of States was distributing HCF than RTE as revealed from **Table 4.2**

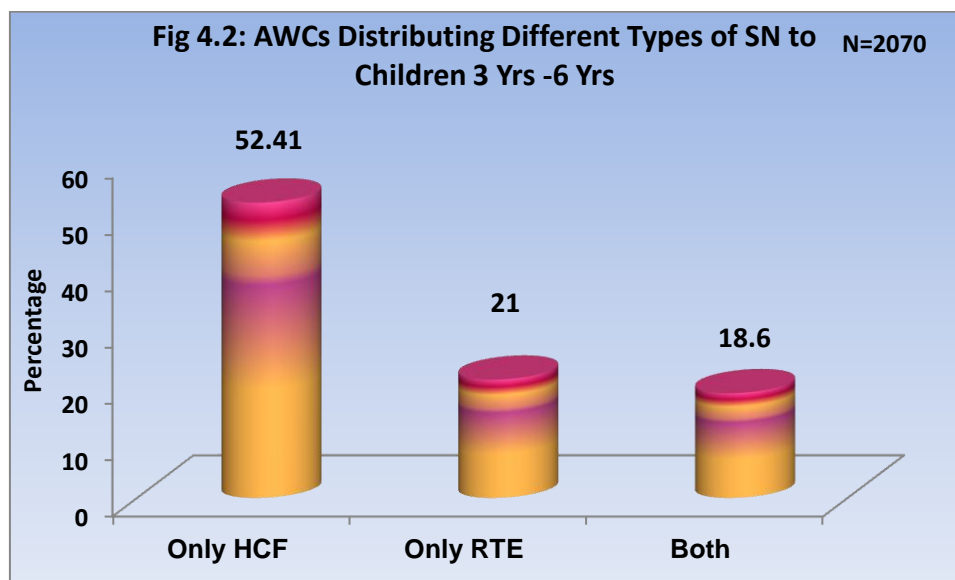


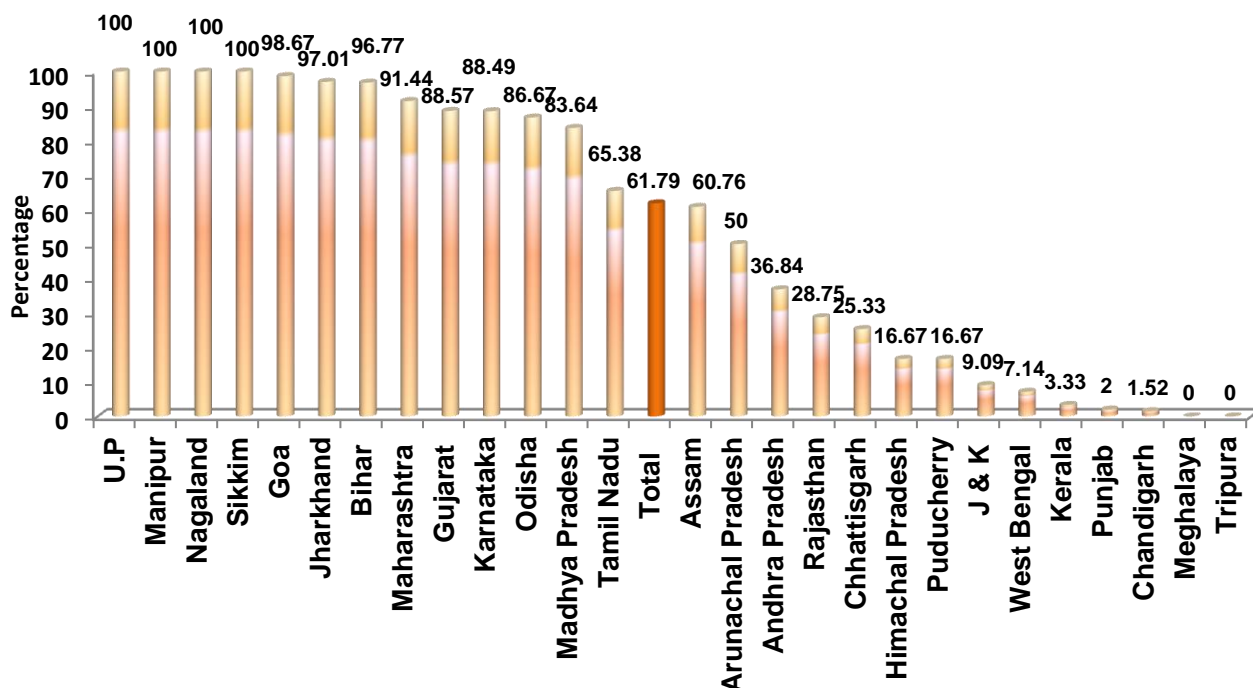
Table 4.3: AWCs Distributing Different Types of Supplementary Nutrition to Pregnant and Nursing Mothers

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	THR	
		No. of AWCs	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	5	16.67
J & K	55	5	9.09

Punjab	50	1	2
Rajasthan	80	23	28.75
U.P	80	80	100
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	150	96.77
Jharkhand	167	162	97.01
Odisha	60	52	86.67
West Bengal	154	11	7.14
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	50
Assam	79	48	60.76
Manipur	10	10	100
Meghalaya	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	32	100
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	75	74	98.67
Gujarat	35	31	88.57
Maharashtra	222	203	91.44
Andhra Pradesh	95	35	36.85
Karnataka	139	123	88.49
Kerala	60	2	3.33
Tamil Nadu	78	51	65.38
Puducherry	72	12	16.67
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	19	25.33
Madhya Pradesh	165	138	83.64
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	1	1.52
Total	2070	1279	61.79

It is evident from **Table 4.3** that 1279 AWCs that is about 61.79 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. All AWCs (100%) located in the States of Manipur, Sikkim, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh were distributing THR to the pregnant and lactating mothers under supplementary nutrition component of ICDS. Sizeable number (more than 80%) of AWCs from the States of Goa (98.6%), Jharkhand (97%), Bihar (96.7%), Maharashtra (91.4%), Gujarat (88.5%), Karnataka (88.4%), Odisha (86.6%) and Madhya Pradesh (83.6%) had also reported distribution of THR to the target beneficiaries under ICDS.

Fig 4.3: AWCs Distributing THR to Pregnant and Lactating Mother N=2070



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).

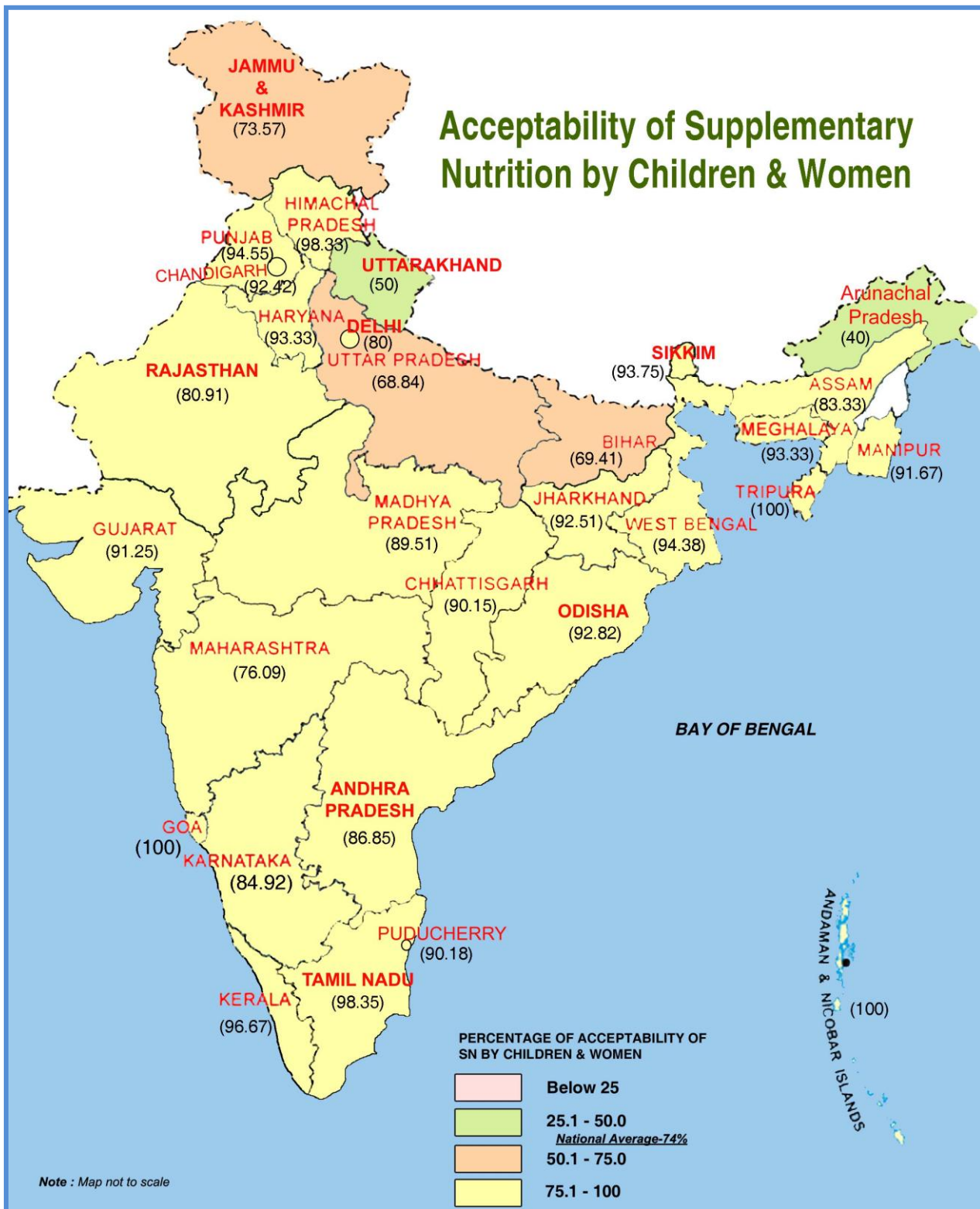
Table 4.4: AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition by Children and Women*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having acceptability of SN	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	48	80
Haryana	30	28	93.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	59	98.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	103	73.57
Punjab	110	104	94.55
Rajasthan	110	89	80.91
Uttar Pradesh	276	190	68.84
Uttarakhand	30	15	50
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	261	69.41
Jharkhand	267	247	92.51
Odisha	209	194	92.82
West Bengal	249	235	94.38
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	40
Assam	150	125	83.33

Manipur	24	22	91.67
Meghalaya	15	14	93.33
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	30	93.75
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	135	135	100
Gujarat	80	73	91.25
Maharashtra	322	245	76.09
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	185	86.85
Karnataka	305	259	84.92
Kerala	150	145	96.67
Tamil Nadu	243	239	98.35
Puducherry	163	147	90.18
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	119	90.15
Madhya Pradesh	324	290	89.51
UTs			
A & N island	60	60	100
Chandigarh	132	122	92.42
Total	4423	3797	85.85

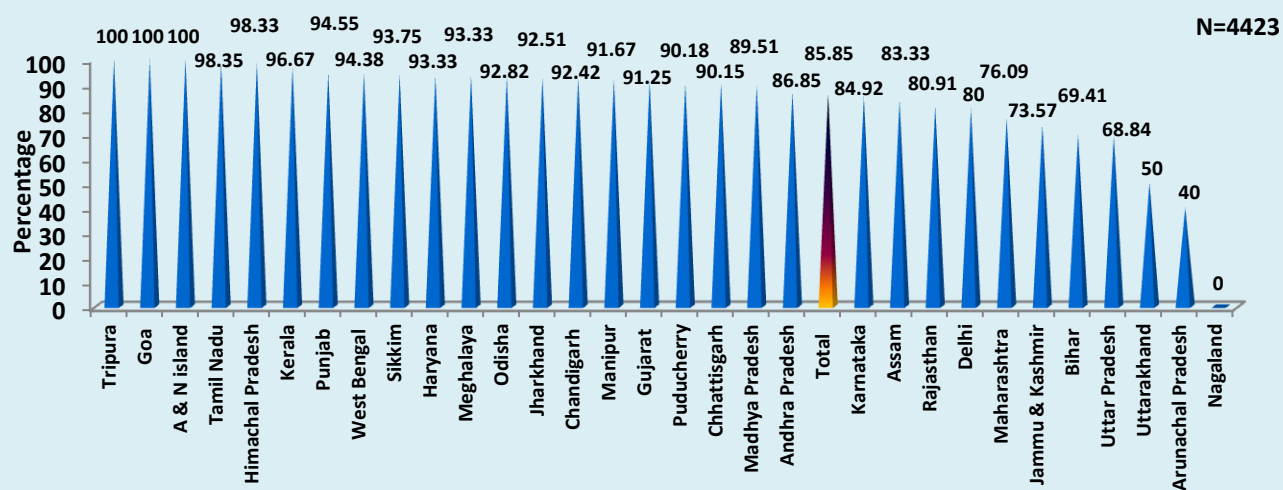
*Note: In rest of the AWCs, either SN was partially accepted or not accepted

As evident from **Table 4.4**, the acceptability of supplementary nutrition by ICDS beneficiaries had been reported in majority (85.8%) of the AWCs. The Supplementary nutrition was acceptable in more than 90% of AWCs located in the States Tripura (100%), Goa (100%), UT of Andaman & Nicobar islands (100%), Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (98.3%), Kerala (96.6%), Punjab (94.5%), West Bengal (94.3%), Sikkim (93.7%), Haryana and Meghalaya (93.3%) Odisha (92.8%), Jharkhand (92.5%), UT of Chandigarh (92.4%), Manipur (91.6%), Gujarat (91.2%), Puducherry and Chhattisgarh (90.1%). Also, the acceptability of supplementary nutrition had been reported in half of AWCs in the State of Uttarakhand (50%).



Map 4.1

Fig 4.4: AWCs having acceptability of SN By Women and Children



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.



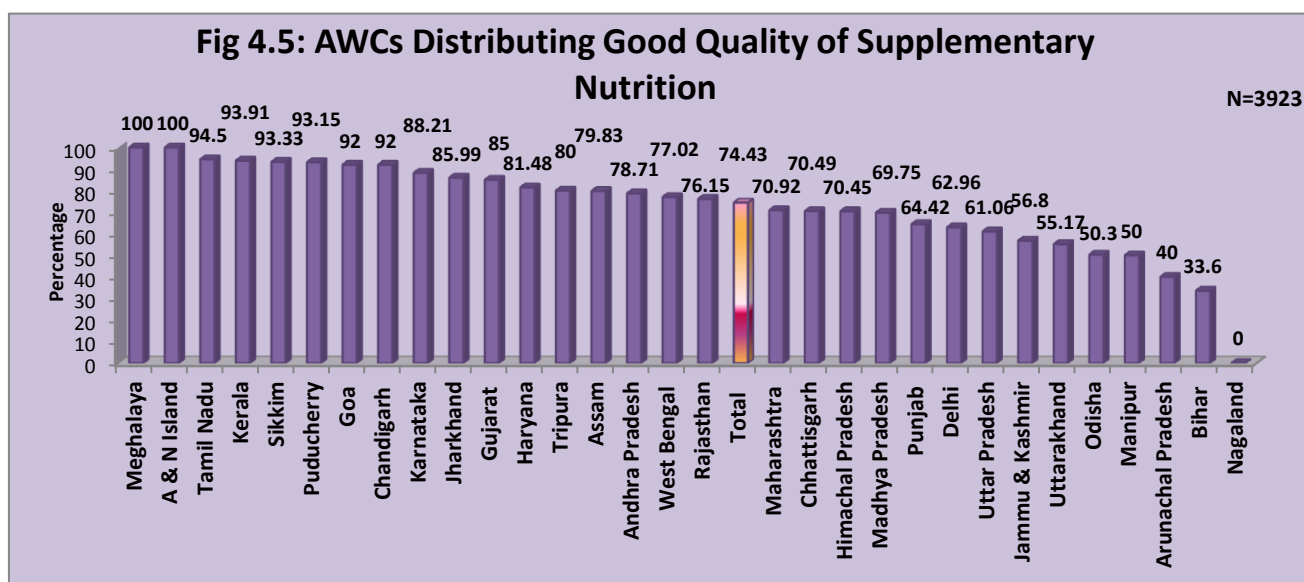
Table 4.5: AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs providing good quality of SN	%
Northern Region				
Delhi	60	54	34	62.96
Haryana	30	27	22	81.48
Himachal Pradesh	60	44	31	70.45
Jammu & Kashmir	140	125	71	56.80
Punjab	110	104	67	64.42
Rajasthan	110	109	83	76.15
Uttar Pradesh	276	226	138	61.06
Uttarakhand	30	29	16	55.17
Eastern Region				
Bihar	376	247	83	33.60
Jharkhand	267	257	221	85.99
Odisha	209	165	83	50.30
West Bengal	249	248	191	77.02
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	4	40
Assam	150	119	95	79.83
Manipur	24	24	12	50
Meghalaya	15	15	15	100
Nagaland	6	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	30	28	93.33
Tripura	10	10	8	80
Western Region				

Goa	135	125	115	92
Gujarat	80	80	68	85
Maharashtra	322	306	217	70.92
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	213	202	159	78.71
Karnataka	305	280	247	88.21
Kerala	150	115	108	93.91
Tamil Nadu	243	200	189	94.50
Puducherry	163	146	136	93.15
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	132	122	86	70.49
Madhya Pradesh	324	314	219	69.75
UTs				
A & N Island	60	59	59	100
Chandigarh	132	125	115	92
Total	4423	3923	2920	74.43

*Note: In rest of the AWCs, the quality of SN was either average or poor in quality

As evident from **Table 4.5**, the quality of supplementary nutrition being distributed in little less than three-fourth (74.4%) of the AWCs had been rated as good by CMU consultants. The good quality rating had been seen in large number of AWCs (80% and more than 80%) located in maximum states and UTs. These were Meghalaya (100%), UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (100%), Tamil Nadu (94.5%), Kerala (93.9%), Sikkim (93.3%), Puducherry (93%), Goa and UT of Chandigarh (92%), Karnataka (88.2%), Jharkhand (85.99%), Gujarat (85%), Haryana (81.48%), Tripura (80%), Assam (79.83%), Andhra Pradesh (78.71%), West Bengal (77.02%), Rajasthan (76.15%), Total (74.43%), Maharashtra (70.92%), Chhattisgarh (70.45%), Himachal Pradesh (69.75%), Madhya Pradesh (64.42%), Punjab (62.96%), Delhi (61.06%), Uttar Pradesh (56.8%), Jammu & Kashmir (55.17%), Uttarakhand (50.35%), Odisha (50.35%), Manipur (40%), Arunachal Pradesh (33.6%), Bihar (33.6%), Nagaland (0%).



CMU consultants.

Quantity of Supplementary Nutrition

As per MWCD Office Order No 5-9/2005/ND/Tech(Voll) dated 24th February, 2009 all States/UTs are required to make food supplementation of 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gm of protein per child per day (6 months-72 months) at the cost of Rs 4.00 per child per day to supplement home feeding. For severely underweight children, additional 300 calories of

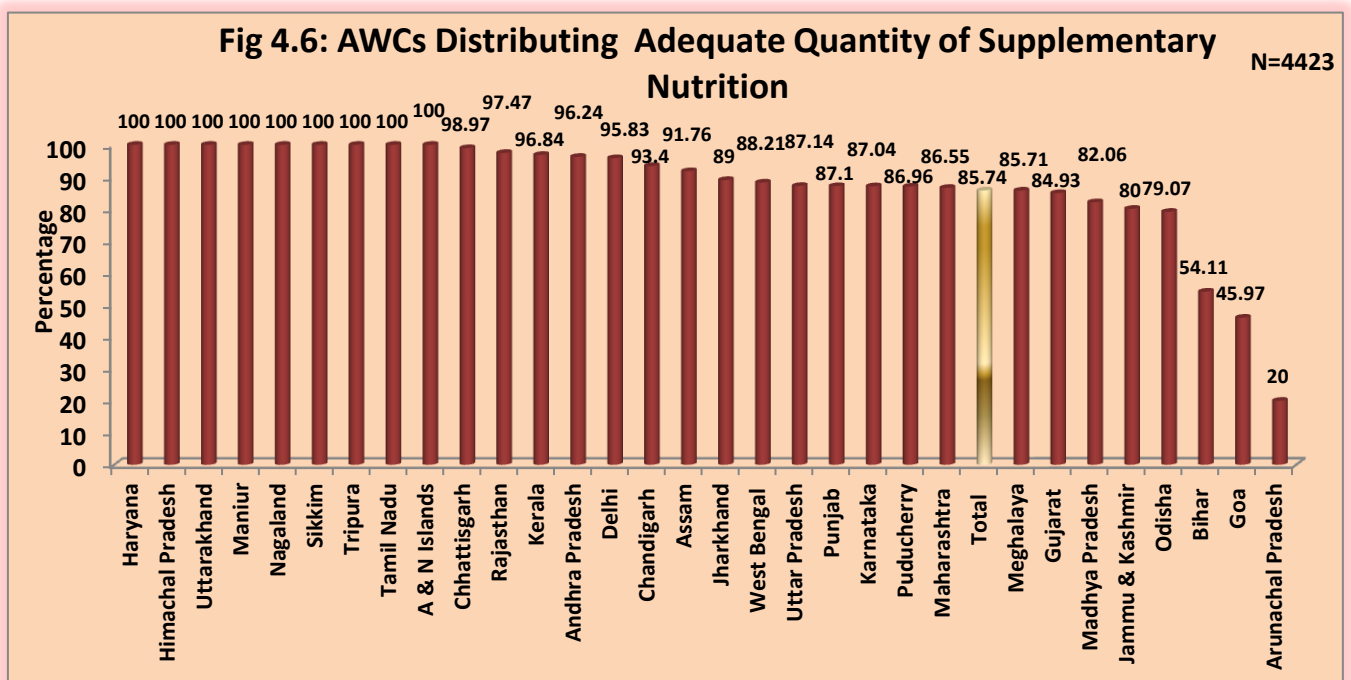
energy and 8-10 gm of protein (in addition to 500 calories of energy and 12-15 gm of proteins given at AWC) also needs be given by providing greater amount of supplementary nutrition of 800 calories and 20-25 gm of proteins at the cost of Rs 6.00 per child per day. Data in this regard are presented in **Table4.6**.

Table4.6: AWCs Providing Adequate Quantity of Supplementary Nutrition*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Responses Received	No. of AWCs providing adequate quantity of SN	%
Northern Region				
Delhi	60	24	23	95.83
Haryana	30	19	19	100
Himachal Pradesh	60	43	43	100
Jammu & Kashmir	140	60	48	80
Punjab	110	93	81	87.10
Rajasthan	110	79	77	97.47
Uttar Pradesh	276	210	183	87.14
Uttarakhand	30	15	15	100
Eastern Region				
Bihar	376	207	112	54.11
Jharkhand	267	200	178	89
Odisha	209	129	102	79.07
West Bengal	249	229	202	88.21
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	5	1	20
Assam	150	85	78	91.76
Manipur	24	17	17	100
Meghalaya	15	14	12	85.71
Nagaland	6	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	30	30	100
Tripura	10	9	9	100
Western Region				
Goa	135	124	57	45.97
Gujarat	80	73	62	84.93
Maharashtra	322	275	238	86.55
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	213	186	179	96.24
Karnataka	305	247	215	87.04
Kerala	150	95	92	96.84
Tamil Nadu	243	174	174	100
Puducherry	163	138	120	86.96
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	132	97	96	98.97
Madhya Pradesh	324	262	215	82.06
UTs				
A & N Islands	60	30	30	100
Chandigarh	132	106	99	93.40
Total	4423	3281	2813	85.74

*Note: In rest of the AWCs, distribution of inadequate quantity of SN was reported

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 (85.7%) of the AWCs. The distribution of required quantity of supplementary nutrition had been reported in major number of AWCs (more than 90%) located in the States of Haryana (100%), Himachal Pradesh (100%), Uttarakhand (100%), Manipur (100%), Nagaland (100%), Sikkim (100%), Tripura (100%), Tamil Nadu (100%), UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (100%), Chhattisgarh (98.9%), Rajasthan (97.4%), Kerala (96.8%), Andhra Pradesh (96.2%), Delhi (95.8%), Chandigarh (93.4%) and Assam (91.7%). Less number of AWCs from State of Arunachal Pradesh (20%) had reported the distribution



of required quantity of supplementary nutrition.

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 interruption 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	No. of AWCs having interruption of SN	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	3	5
Haryana	30	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	14	23.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	47	33.57
Punjab	110	23	20.91
Rajasthan	110	15	13.64
Uttar Pradesh	276	76	27.54
Uttarakhand	30	14	46.67
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	53	14.10
Jharkhand	267	101	37.83
Odisha	209	87	41.63
West Bengal	249	36	14.46
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	100
Assam	150	100	66.67
Manipur	24	15	62.50
Meghalaya	15	3	20
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	22	68.75
Tripura	10	9	90
Western Region			
Goa	135	0	-
Gujarat	80	35	43.75
Maharashtra	322	63	19.57
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	23	10.80
Karnataka	305	29	9.51
Kerala	150	11	7.33
Tamil Nadu	243	5	2.06
Puducherry	163	6	3.68
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	3	2.27
Madhya Pradesh	324	18	5.56
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	0	-
Chandigarh	132	0	-
Total	4423	821	18.56

*Note: In rest of the AWCs, no disruption of SN was reported

The data on interruption of supplementary nutrition as presented in **Table 4.7** reveals that only 18.5 per cent of AWCs had faced interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition to ICDS beneficiaries during the last six months. No interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition had been seen in any of the AWC located in the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar and Chandigarh and the States of Goa, Haryana and Nagaland. Interruption of supplementary nutrition during the last six months had been reported in all AWCs of Arunachal Pradesh and in majority of the AWCs from the States of Tripura (90%),

Sikkim (68.7%), Assam (66.6%), and Manipur (62.5%). AWCs having interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition during the last six months to the ICDS beneficiaries had been lower in the States of Andhra Pradesh (10.8%), Karnataka (9.5%), Kerala (7.3%), Madhya Pradesh (5.56%), Delhi (5%), Puducherry (3.6%), Chhattisgarh (2.2%) and Tamil Nadu (2%).

- **Causes of Interruption of Supplementary Nutrition**

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

Fig 4.7: AWCs where Disruption in SN was Reported in Last Six Months

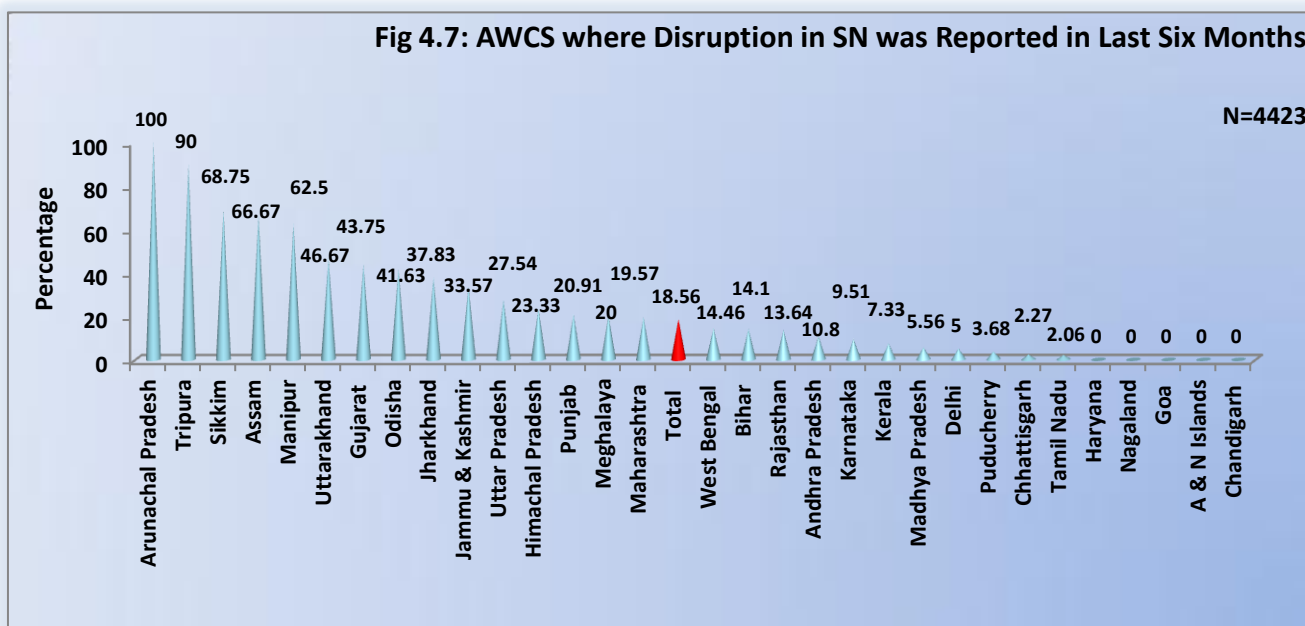


Fig 4.8: Causes of Disruption in Supplementary Nutrition

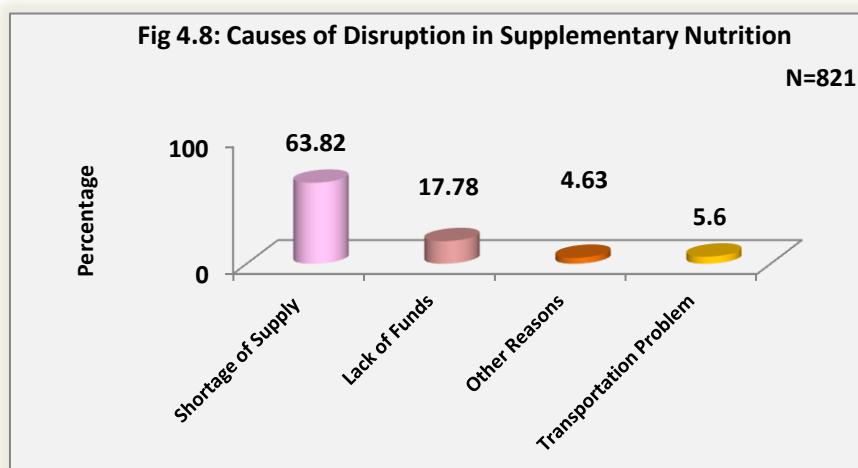


Table 4.8: Cause of Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition-Shortage of Supply

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause - Shortage of Supply	%
Northern Region				
Delhi	60	3	0	-
Haryana	30	0	0	
Himachal Pradesh	60	14	12	85.71
Jammu & Kashmir	140	47	40	85.11
Punjab	110	23	22	95.65
Rajasthan	110	15	8	53.33
Uttar Pradesh	276	76	45	59.21
Uttarakhand	30	14	14	100
Eastern Region				
Bihar	376	53	18	33.96
Jharkhand	267	101	26	25.74
Odisha	209	87	71	81.61
West Bengal	249	36	35	97.22
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	10	100
Assam	150	100	67	67
Manipur	24	15	14	93.33
Meghalaya	15	3	3	100
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	32	22	15	68.18
Tripura	10	9	7	77.78
Western Region				
Goa	135	0	0	-
Gujarat	80	35	22	62.86
Maharashtra	322	63	30	47.62
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	213	23	17	73.91
Karnataka	305	29	24	82.76
Kerala	150	11	11	100
Tamil Nadu	243	5	5	100
Puducherry	163	6	0	-
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	132	3	2	66.67
Madhya Pradesh	324	18	6	33.33
UTs				
A & N Islands	60	0	0	-
Chandigarh	132	0	0	-
Total	4423	821	524	63.82

A look at the causes of interruption in supplementary nutrition as presented in **Table 4.8** shows that in sixty four percent of AWCs, the main cause of interruption had been reported is the shortage of supply. All AWCs (100%) located in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand reported the shortage of supply as cause for interruption in distribution of supplementary nutrition in AWCs. Majority (more than 80%) of AWCs located in the States of West Bengal (97.2%), Punjab (95.6%), Manipur (93.3%), Himachal Pradesh (85.7%), Jammu & Kashmir (85%), Karnataka (82.7%) and Odisha (81.6%) had also responded shortage of supply as one of the reason for interruption

of supplementary nutrition. Shortage of supply as one of the reason for interruption of supplementary nutrition was less in the some of the AWCs from the States of Maharashtra (47.6%), Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (33.3%) and Jharkhand (25.7%).

Table 4.9: Causes of Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition-Transportation

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause-Transportation Problem	%
Northern Region				
Delhi	60	3	0	-
Haryana	30	0	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	14	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	140	47	7	14.89
Punjab	110	23	0	-
Rajasthan	110	15	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	276	76	1	1.32
Uttarakhand	30	14	0	-
Eastern Region				
Bihar	376	53	4	7.55
Jharkhand	267	101	0	-
Odisha	209	87	10	11.49
West Bengal	249	36	4	11.11
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	0	-
Assam	150	100	0	-
Manipur	24	15	0	-
Meghalaya	15	3	1	33.33
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	32	22	0	-
Tripura	10	9	0	-
Western Region				
Goa	135	0	0	-
Gujarat	80	35	0	-
Maharashtra	322	63	5	7.94
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	213	23	6	26.09
Karnataka	305	29	2	6.90
Kerala	150	11	0	-
Tamil Nadu	243	5	0	-
Puducherry	163	6	0	-
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	132	3	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	324	18	6	33.33
UTs				
A & N Islands	60	0	0	-
Chandigarh	132	0	0	-
Total	4423	821	46	5.60

The data as presented in **Table 4.9** depicts that the short supply of food material shown as the main reason of interruption, transportation of food had not been reported as major cause for disruption of supplementary nutrition. Except in the States of Meghalaya & Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, where transportation problem had been reported as

a cause for interruption of supplementary nutrition in sizeable number of AWCs, i.e. 33.3per cent and 26 per cent of AWCs respectively.

Table 4.10: Causes of Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition - Lack of Funds

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause – Lack of Funds	%
Northern Region				
Delhi	60	3	0	-
Haryana	30	0	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	14	1	7.14
Jammu & Kashmir	140	47	15	31.91
Punjab	110	23	0	-
Rajasthan	110	15	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	276	76	16	21.05
Uttarakhand	30	14	0	-
Eastern Region				
Bihar	376	53	19	35.85
Jharkhand	267	101	79	78.22
Odisha	209	87	2	2.30
West Bengal	249	36	1	2.78
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	0	-
Assam	150	100	7	7
Manipur	24	15	1	6.67
Meghalaya	15	3	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	32	22	2	9.09
Tripura	10	9	0	-
Western Region				
Goa	135	0	0	-
Gujarat	80	35	1	2.86
Maharashtra	322	63	0	-
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	213	23	0	-
Karnataka	305	29	0	-
Kerala	150	11	1	9.09
Tamil Nadu	243	5	0	-
Puducherry	163	6	0	-
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	132	3	1	33.33
Madhya Pradesh	324	18	0	-
UTs				
A & N Islands	60	0	0	-
Chandigarh	132	0	0	-
Total	4423	821	146	17.78

The data as presented in **Table 4.10** shows that lack of funds was not a major cause of interruption in supplementary nutrition in large number of AWCs. Such problem had been reported only in (17.7%) of AWCs. State-specific data depicts that in few states, Jharkhand (78.2%), Bihar (35.8%), Chhattisgarh (33.3%), Jammu & Kashmir (32%), and Uttar Pradesh (21%) lack of funds was noticed as a major reason for interruption of distribution of supplementary nutrition in ICDS. In impressive number of 18 States and UTs Delhi,

Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Madhya Pradesh, UTs of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh no problem had been reported so far as lack of funds for supplementary nutrition is concerned.

Table 4.11: Causes of Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition - Other Reasons

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No of AWCs having Interruption in Supplementary Nutrition	Cause – Other Reasons	%
Northern Region				
Delhi	60	3	0	-
Haryana	30	0	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	14	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	140	47	3	6.38
Punjab	110	23	5	21.74
Rajasthan	110	15	0	-
Uttar Pradesh	276	76	6	7.89
Uttarakhand	30	14	0	-
Eastern Region				
Bihar	376	53	5	9.43
Jharkhand	267	101	1	0.99
Odisha	209	87	3	3.45
West Bengal	249	36	0	-
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	0	-
Assam	150	100	5	5
Manipur	24	15	0	-
Meghalaya	15	3	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	0	-
Sikkim	32	22	3	13.64
Tripura	10	9	0	-
Western Region				
Goa	135	0	0	-
Gujarat	80	35	1	2.86
Maharashtra	322	63	3	4.76
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	213	23	0	-
Karnataka	305	29	2	6.90
Kerala	150	11	0	-
Tamil Nadu	243	5	0	-
Puducherry	163	6	1	16.67
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	132	3	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	324	18	0	-
UTs				
A & N Islands	60	0	0	-
Chandigarh	132	0	0	-
Total	4423	821	38	4.63

Other Reasons:

- 1: Transport Tender Expired Recently
- 2: Money was not released from DPO office for purchase of HCF food item
- 3: SHG not regularly provided
- 4: Strike

The data in **Table 4.11** shows that other problems were not associated with interruption of supplementary nutrition; it can be seen only in 4.6 percent of AWCs. State-specific data depicts that more than 10% in few states of Punjab (21.7%) followed by Puducherry (16.6%), Sikkim (13.6%) noticed other reasons as a one of the reason for interruption of distribution of supplementary nutrition in ICDS. None of the AWCs from the States of Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and UTs of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh had reported other reason as a cause for interruption in supplementary nutrition in ICDS centers.

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**.

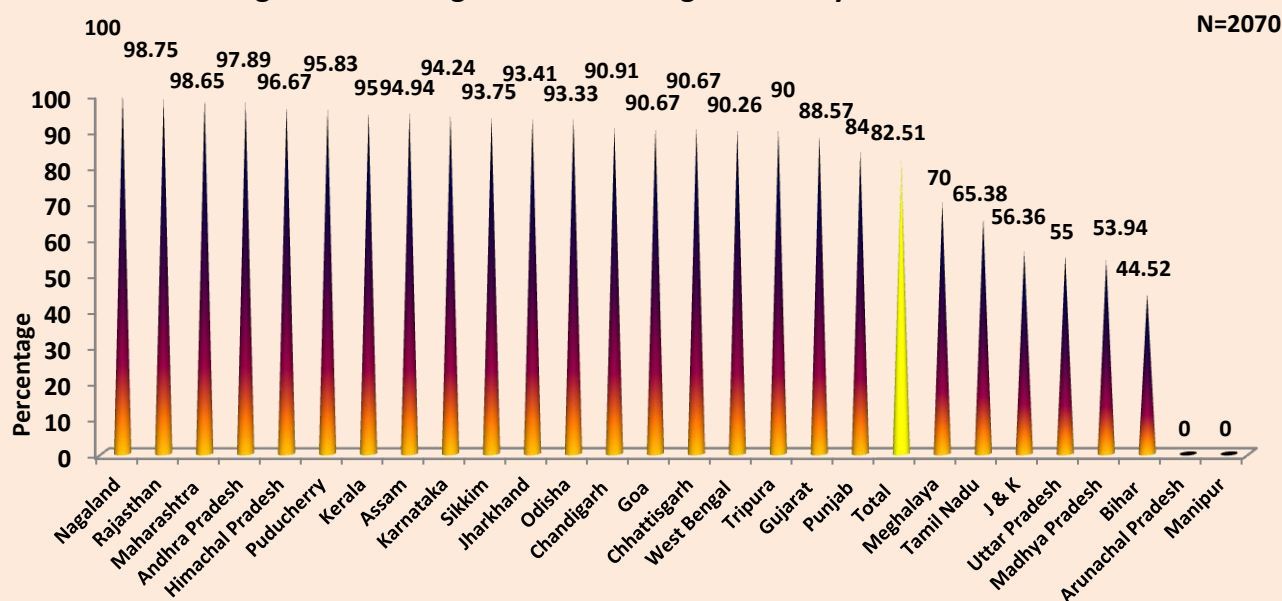
Table 4.12: AWCs having Availability of New WHO Child Growth Charts*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of New WHO Child Growth Standards	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	29	96.67
J & K	55	31	56.36
Punjab	50	42	84
Rajasthan	80	79	98.75
Uttar Pradesh	80	44	55
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	69	44.52
Jharkhand	167	156	93.41
Odisha	60	56	93.33
West Bengal	154	139	90.26
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	79	75	94.94
Manipur	10	0	-
Meghalaya	10	7	70
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	30	93.75
Tripura	10	9	90

Western Region			
Goa	75	68	90.67
Gujarat	35	31	88.57
Maharashtra	222	219	98.65
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	95	93	97.89
Karnataka	139	131	94.24
Kerala	60	57	95
Tamil Nadu	78	51	65.38
Puducherry	72	69	95.83
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	68	90.67
Madhya Pradesh	165	89	53.94
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	60	90.91
Total	2070	1708	82.51

* Note: In rest of the AWCs, either availability of old growth charts or non-availability of New WHO Child growth charts were reported

Fig 4.9: Percentage of AWCs having availability of New WHO Child Growth



In the year of 2010-11, a new variable regarding availability of New Child Growth Standards in ICDS was added in CMU data format. Data in this respect is presented in **Table 4.12**, which reveals the availability of New Child Growth standards charts in substantial number (82.5%) of AWCs. The state-specific data reveals that availability of new WHO child growth standards charts had been observed in more than 90% of AWCs located in Nagaland (100%), Rajasthan (98.7%), Maharashtra (98.6%), Andhra Pradesh (97.8%), Himachal Pradesh (96.6%), Puducherry (95.8%), Kerala (95%), Assam (94.4%), Karnataka (94.2%), Sikkim (93.7%), Jharkhand (93.4%), Odisha (93.3%), UT of Chandigarh (90.9%), Goa and Chhattisgarh (90.6%), West Bengal (90.2%) and Tripura (90%). None of the AWCs located in

two States (Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur) of north eastern region, was having availability of New WHO Child Growth Standards

- **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**

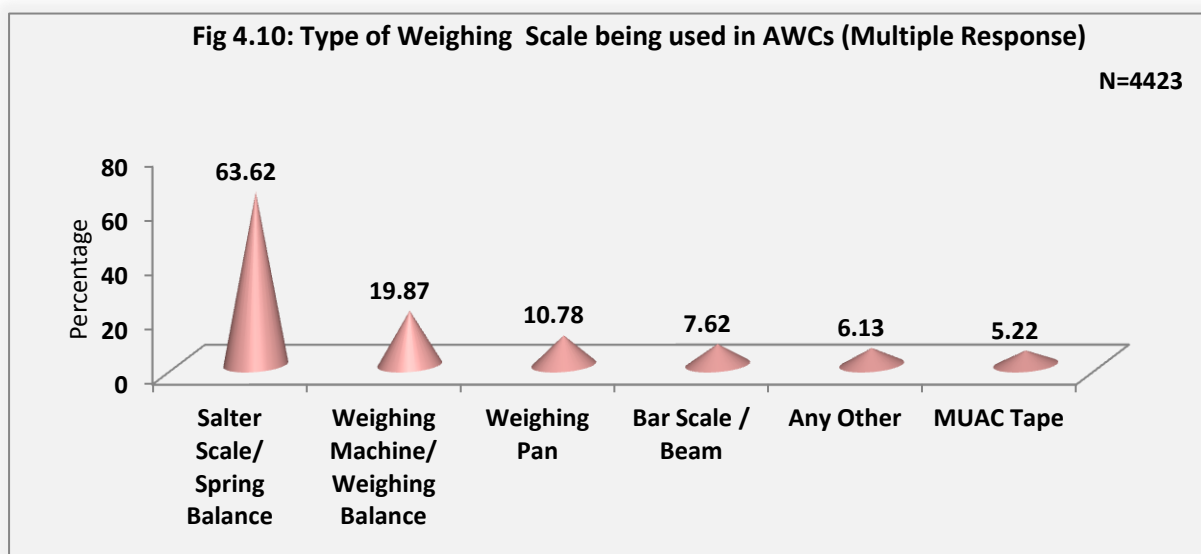
Table 4.13: Type of Weighing Scale being used in AWCs*

Multiple responses

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Type of Measuring Scales											
		Salter Scale/ Spring Balance		Weighing Pan		Weighing Machine/ Weighing Balance		Bar Scale / Beam		MUAC Tape		Any Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Region													
Delhi	60	39	65.00	0	-	10	16.67	0	-	0	-	0	-
Haryana	30	22	73.33	0	-	9	30.00	0	-	0	-	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	41	68.33	7	11.67	2	3.33	3	5	0	-	0	-
Jammu & Kashmir	140	70	50.00	6	4.29	54	38.57	5	3.57	2	1.43	0	-
Punjab	110	46	41.82	8	7.27	9	8.18	6	5.45	0	-	12	10.91
Rajasthan	110	70	63.64	43	39.09	31	28.18	5	4.55	0	-	1	0.91
Uttar Pradesh	276	78	28.26	50	18.12	26	9.42	44	15.94	0	-	30	10.87
Uttarakhand	30	28	93.33	0	-	1	3.33	0	-	0	-	0	-
Eastern Region													
Bihar	376	58	15.43	92	24.47	121	32.18	16	4.26	0	-	33	8.78
Jharkhand	267	198	74.16	69	25.84	98	36.70	27	10.11	74	27.72	1	0.37
Odisha	209	202	96.65	1	0.48	14	6.70	1	0.48	5	2.39	0	-
West Bengal	249	245	98.39	38	15.26	8	3.21	9	3.61	0	-	25	10.04
North East Region													
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	30	3	30	0	0.00	5	50	4	40	9	90
Assam	150	85	56.67	14	9.33	30	20.00	14	9.33	0	-	7	4.67
Manipur	24	1	4.17	3	12.50	6	25.00	0	-	0	-	1	4.17
Meghalaya	15	2	13.33	4	26.67	1	6.67	8	53.33	0	-	0	-
Nagaland	6	1	16.67	5	83.33	0	0.00	0	-	5	83.33	0	-
Sikkim	32	16	50	1	3.13	5	15.63	0	-	0	-	2	6.25
Tripura	10	0	-	0	-	0	0.00	0	-	0	-	10	100
Western Region													
Goa	135	95	70.37	0	-	21	15.56	0	0.00	0	-	2	1.48
Gujarat	80	77	96.25	11	13.75	19	23.75	9	11.25	0	-	1	1.25
Maharashtra	322	286	88.82	17	5.28	38	11.80	23	7.14	5	1.55	8	2.48
Southern Region													
Andhra Pradesh	213	151	70.89	7	3.29	51	23.94	8	3.76	4	1.88	9	4.23
Karnataka	305	265	86.89	8	2.62	16	5.25	2	0.66	0	-	11	3.61
Kerala	150	93	62	25	16.67	45	30.00	2	1.33	0	-	17	11.33
Tamil Nadu	243	78	32.10	9	3.70	79	32.51	112	46.09	1	0.41	34	13.99
Puducherry	163	30	18.40	3	1.84	66	40.49	6	3.68	0	-	31	19.02
Central Region													
Chhattisgarh	132	114	86.36	41	31.06	35	26.52	11	8.33	4	3.03	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	324	303	93.52	8	2.47	45	13.89	11	3.40	127	39.20	5	1.54
UTs													
A & N Islands	60	25	41.67	4	6.67	3	5	0	-	0	-	0	-
Chandigarh	132	92	69.70	0	-	36	27.27	10	7.58	0	-	22	16.67
Total	4423	2814	63.62	477	10.78	879	19.87	337	7.62	231	5.22	271	6.13



It is evident from **Table 4.13** that availability of Salter scales had been reported in little less than two third (63.6%) of total AWCs. The availability of Salter scale had been reported in sizeable number (more than 90%) of AWCs located in the States of West Bengal (98.3%), Odisha (96.5%), Gujarat (96.2%), Madhya Pradesh (93.5%) and Uttarakhand (93.3%). Whereas, only 18.4 per cent of AWCs in Puducherry, 16.6 per cent of AWCs in Nagaland, 15.4 per cent of AWCs in Bihar, 13.3 per cent of AWCs in Meghalaya and 4.1 per cent of AWCs in Manipur had reported availability of Salter scale. The availability of Weighing Pan had been reported in 10.7 percent of AWCs. Weighing Pan had been used by maximum AWCs in Nagaland (83.3%). Weighing machine was found in 19.8 percent anganwadi centers, whereas Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape was used in 83.3 percent of AWCs in Nagaland. Table also shows that Arunachal Pradesh (50%) & Meghalaya (53%) AWCs had Bar Scale at their centers.



• **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 counselling 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**.

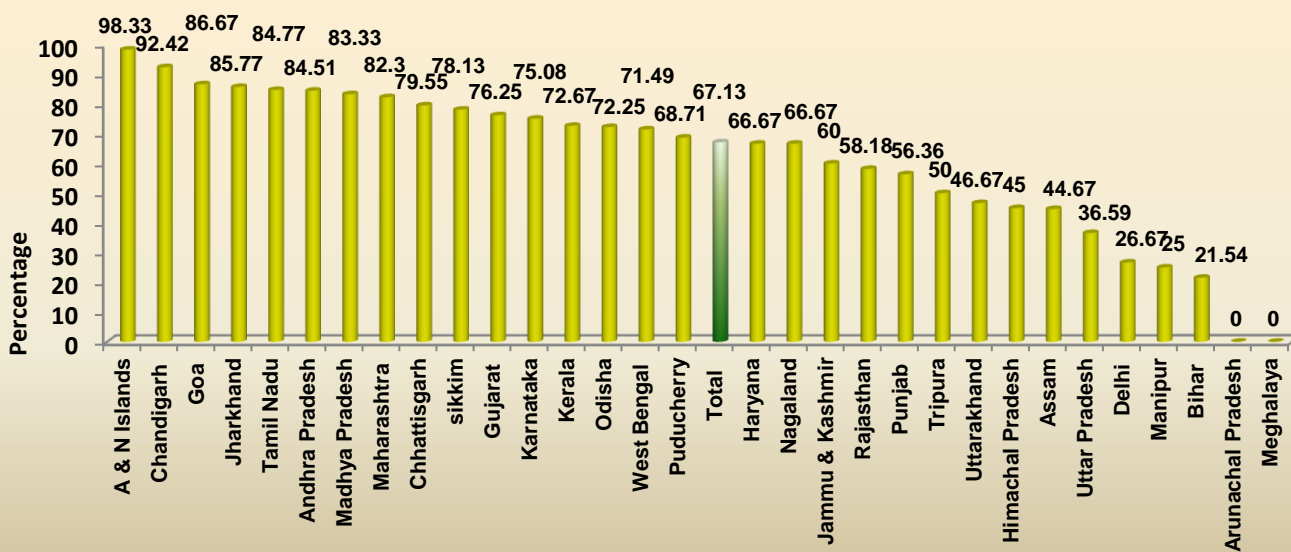
Table 4.14: AWWs having adequate Skills of Weighing and Plotting on Growth Monitoring*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWWs	No. of AWWs having adequate skills of Weighing and Plotting Accurately	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	16	26.67
Haryana	30	20	66.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	27	45
Jammu & Kashmir	140	84	60
Punjab	110	62	56.36
Rajasthan	110	64	58.18
Uttar Pradesh	276	101	36.59
Uttarakhand	30	14	46.67
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	81	21.54
Jharkhand	267	229	85.77
Odisha	209	151	72.25
West Bengal	249	178	71.49
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	150	67	44.67
Manipur	24	6	25
Meghalaya	15	0	-
Nagaland	6	4	66.67
Sikkim	32	25	78.13
Tripura	10	5	50
Western Region			
Goa	135	117	86.67
Gujarat	80	61	76.25
Maharashtra	322	265	82.30
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	180	84.51
Karnataka	305	229	75.08
Kerala	150	109	72.67
Tamil Nadu	243	206	84.77
Puducherry	163	112	68.71
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	105	79.55
Madhya Pradesh	324	270	83.33
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	59	98.33
Chandigarh	132	122	92.42
Total	4423	2969	67.13

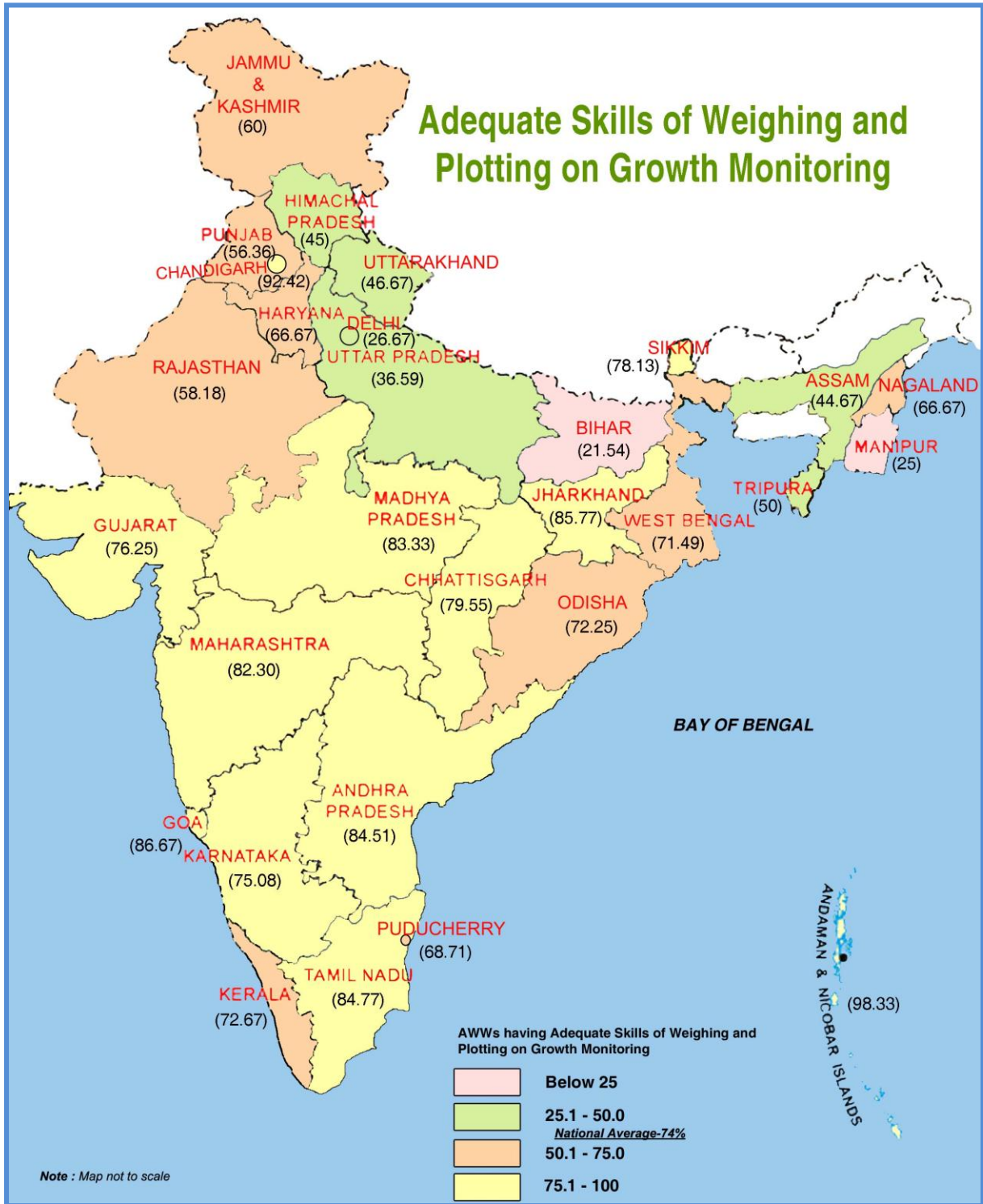
* Note: Rest of the AWWs were not having adequate skills in weighing and plotting

Fig 4.11: AWWs having Adequate Skills in Growth Monitoring

N=4423



The data as presented in **Table 4.14** reveals that about (67%) of AWWs were able to accurately plot the weight on the New WHO Child Grow charts. Substantial number (more than 80%) of AWWs serving in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar (98.3%) and Chandigarh (92.4%) and States of Goa (86.6%), Jharkhand (85.7%), Tamil Nadu (84.7%), Andhra Pradesh (84.5%), Madhya Pradesh (83.3%), and Maharashtra (82.3%) had been found accurately plotting the weight of the children on the new WHO Child Growth charts. On the other side only 26.6 per cent of AWWs in Delhi, 25 per cent of AWWs in Manipur and 21 per cent of AWWs in Bihar had been found accurately plotting the weight of the children on the new WHO Child Growth charts. None of the AWW from the two States of north eastern region (Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya) had been found accurately plotting the weight of the children on the new WHO Child Growth charts.



Map 4.2

- **Organization of Counseling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring**

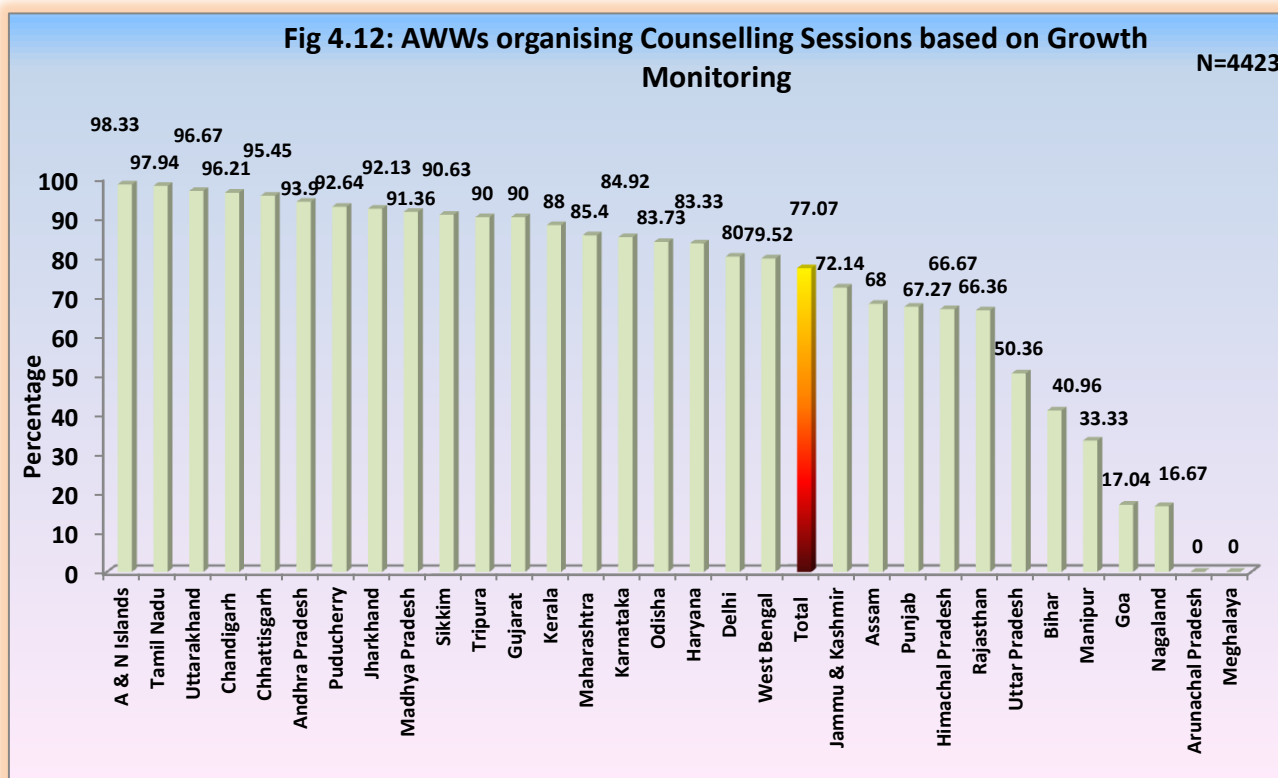
Based on the growth monitoring, the AWW has to advise the mothers on appropriate actions depending upon the age of the child, the duration of no weight gain or weight loss and various possible causes of growth faltering of the child. The data pertaining to organization of such counseling sessions based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

Table 4.15: AWWs Organising Counselling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWWs organizing Counselling Sessions	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	48	80
Haryana	30	25	83.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	40	66.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	101	72.14
Punjab	110	74	67.27
Rajasthan	110	73	66.36
Uttar Pradesh	276	139	50.36
Uttarakhand	30	29	96.67
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	154	40.96
Jharkhand	267	246	92.13
Odisha	209	175	83.73
West Bengal	249	198	79.52
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	150	102	68
Manipur	24	8	33.33
Meghalaya	15	0	-
Nagaland	6	1	16.67
Sikkim	32	29	90.63
Tripura	10	9	90
Western Region			
Goa	135	23	17.04
Gujarat	80	72	90
Maharashtra	322	275	85.40
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	200	93.90
Karnataka	305	259	84.92
Kerala	150	132	88
Tamil Nadu	243	238	97.94
Puducherry	163	151	92.64
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	126	95.45
Madhya Pradesh	324	296	91.36
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	59	98.33
Chandigarh	132	127	96.21
Total	4423	3409	77.07

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

The data as presented in **Table 4.15** shows that altogether three forth (77%) of AWWs organized counselling sessions with mothers on growth monitoring. The UT of Andaman & Nicobar islands (98.3%) and States of Tamil Nadu (97.9%) Uttarakhand (96.6%), UT of Chandigarh (96.2%)Andhra Pradesh (93.9%), Jharkhand (92%), Puducherry (92.6%), Madhya Pradesh (91.3%), Sikkim (90.6%), Tripura and Gujarat (90%) organise counseling sessions with the mothers on growth monitoring in majority of AWCs. On the other hand, none of AWCs in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya were organising counseling sessions with mothers on the growth monitoring.



Availability of Utensils for Consumption of Supplementary Nutrition

The data in this regard are presented in **Table4.16**

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

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for serving SN	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	0	-
Haryana	30	3	10
Himachal Pradesh	60	25	41.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	46	32.86
Punjab	110	51	46.36
Rajasthan	110	71	64.55
Uttar Pradesh	276	41	14.86
Uttarakhand	30	0	-
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	76	20.21

Jharkhand	267	168	62.92
Odisha	209	64	30.62
West Bengal	249	102	40.96
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	100
Assam	150	85	56.67
Manipur	24	10	41.67
Meghalaya	15	5	33.33
Nagaland	6	3	50
Sikkim	32	32	100
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	135	86	63.70
Gujarat	80	30	37.50
Maharashtra	322	205	63.66
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	98	46.01
Karnataka	305	142	46.56
Kerala	150	70	46.67
Tamil Nadu	243	96	39.51
Puducherry	163	65	39.88
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	57	43.18
Madhya Pradesh	324	159	49.07
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	10	16.67
Chandigarh	132	62	46.97
Total	4423	1882	42.55

*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 were adequately available in only 42.5 per cent of AWCs. The highest percentage of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for serving of supplementary nutrition was reported in Sikkim (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Tripura (100%) followed by Rajasthan (64.5%), Goa (63.7%), Maharashtra (63.6%) Jharkhand (62.9%), Assam (56.6%), Nagaland (50%) and the lowest in Haryana (10%). None of the AWCs from Delhi and Utrakhand reported adequate availability of utensils for distribution of supplementary nutrition.

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	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of utensils for cooking	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	23	76.67
J & K	55	47	85.45
Punjab	50	48	96

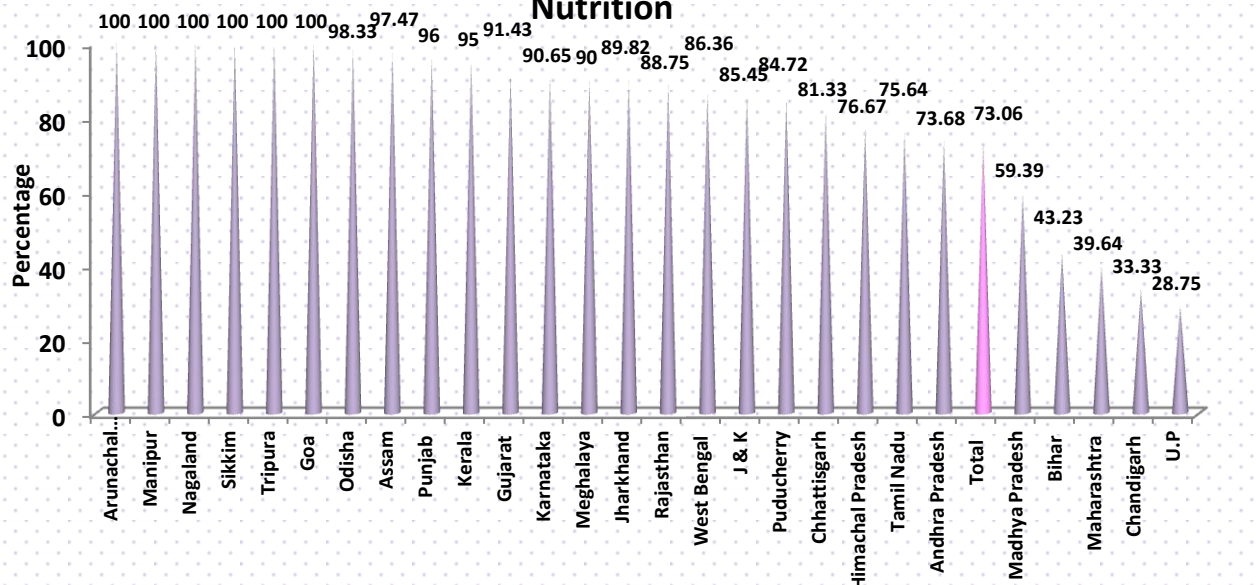
Rajasthan	80	71	88.75
U.P	80	23	28.75
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	67	43.23
Jharkhand	167	150	89.82
Odisha	60	59	98.33
West Bengal	154	133	86.36
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	100
Assam	79	77	97.47
Manipur	10	10	100
Meghalaya	10	9	90
Nagaland	6	6	100
Sikkim	32	32	100
Tripura	10	10	100
Western Region			
Goa	75	75	100
Gujarat	35	32	91.43
Maharashtra	222	88	39.64
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	95	70	73.68
Karnataka	139	126	90.65
Kerala	60	57	95
Tamil Nadu	78	59	75.64
Puducherry	72	61	84.72
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	61	81.33
Madhya Pradesh	165	98	59.39
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	22	33.33
Total	2070	1524	73.06

*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 serving of supplementary nutrition, more than three-fourth (73%) of AWCs had adequate availability of utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition. Almost all the AWCs in Sikkim (100%), Manipur (100%), Nagaland (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Tripura (100%), Goa (100%), Odisha (98.3%), Assam (97.4%), Punjab (96%), Kerala (95%), Gujarat (91.4%), Karnataka (90.6%) and Meghalaya (90%) had adequate availability of utensils for cooking of supplementary nutrition. The percentage of AWCs having adequate availability of cooking utensils remained low as 33.3% in Chandigarh and 28.7% in the State of Uttar Pradesh.



Fig 4.13: Availability of Utensils for Cooking of Supplementary Nutrition



Problem 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

S. No.	Problems/Observations	No. of AWCs	%
1	No Separate Kitchen/No Cooking Facilities	1173	26.52
2	Irregular Supply of Food Material	496	11.21
3	Lack of Storage Facility	992	22.43
4	Poor Quality of Food Material	346	7.82
5	Financial Constraints	494	11.17
6	Others	303	6.85
7	No Problem	1148	25.96

Fig 4.14: Problems as Responded by AWWs regarding Supplementary Nutrition

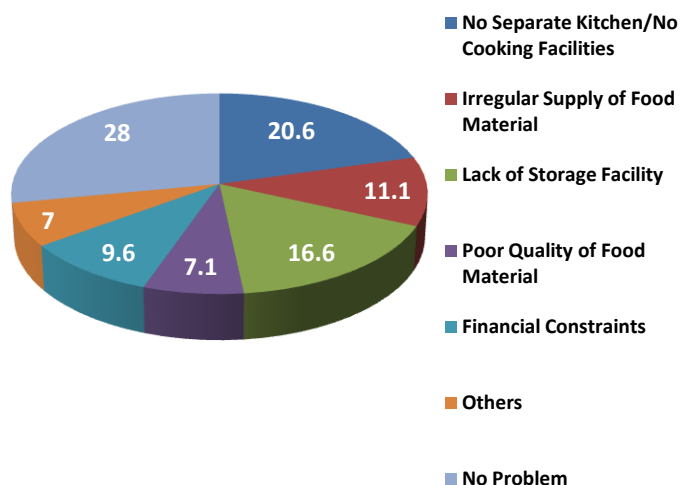


Table 4.18 reveals that the AWWs (26%) had no problem so far as preparation and distribution of supplementary nutrition in ICDS is concerned. Only about little more than one-fourth (26.5%) of AWWs faced the problem pertaining to unavailability of separate kitchen/cooking facilities followed by lack of storage space (22.4%) and irregular supply of food material (11%).

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*

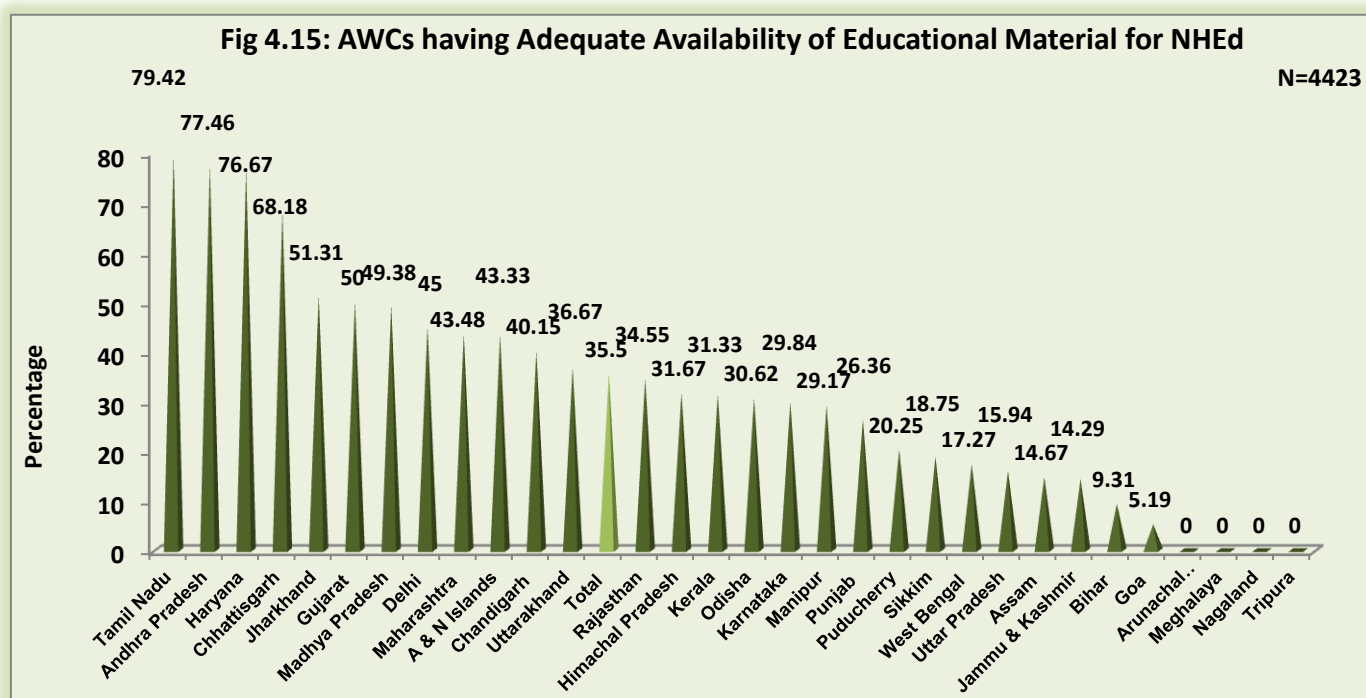
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of NHEd Material Adequate	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	27	45
Haryana	30	23	76.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	19	31.67



Jammu & Kashmir	140	20	14.29
Punjab	110	29	26.36
Rajasthan	110	38	34.55
Uttar Pradesh	276	44	15.94
Uttarakhand	30	11	36.67
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	35	9.31
Jharkhand	267	137	51.31
Odisha	209	64	30.62
West Bengal	249	43	17.27
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	150	22	14.67
Manipur	24	7	29.17
Meghalaya	15	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	6	18.75
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	135	7	5.19
Gujarat	80	40	50
Maharashtra	322	140	43.48
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	165	77.46
Karnataka	305	91	29.84
Kerala	150	47	31.33
Tamil Nadu	243	193	79.42
Puducherry	163	33	20.25
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	90	68.18
Madhya Pradesh	324	160	49.38
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	26	43.33
Chandigarh	132	53	40.15
Total	4423	1570	35.50

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

As per the Table 4.19 the adequate availability of NHED material was there in only 35.50 percent of AWCs. The availability of NHED material was more than 50 per cent in the states of Tamil Nadu (79.4%), Andhra Pradesh (77.46%), Haryana (76.67%), Chhattisgarh (68.18%), Jharkhand (51.3%) and Gujarat (50%). In most of the North East States such as Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura NHED material was not available in any of the AWCs. In rest of the states availability of NHED material was very low.



- Topics Covered in NHED**

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

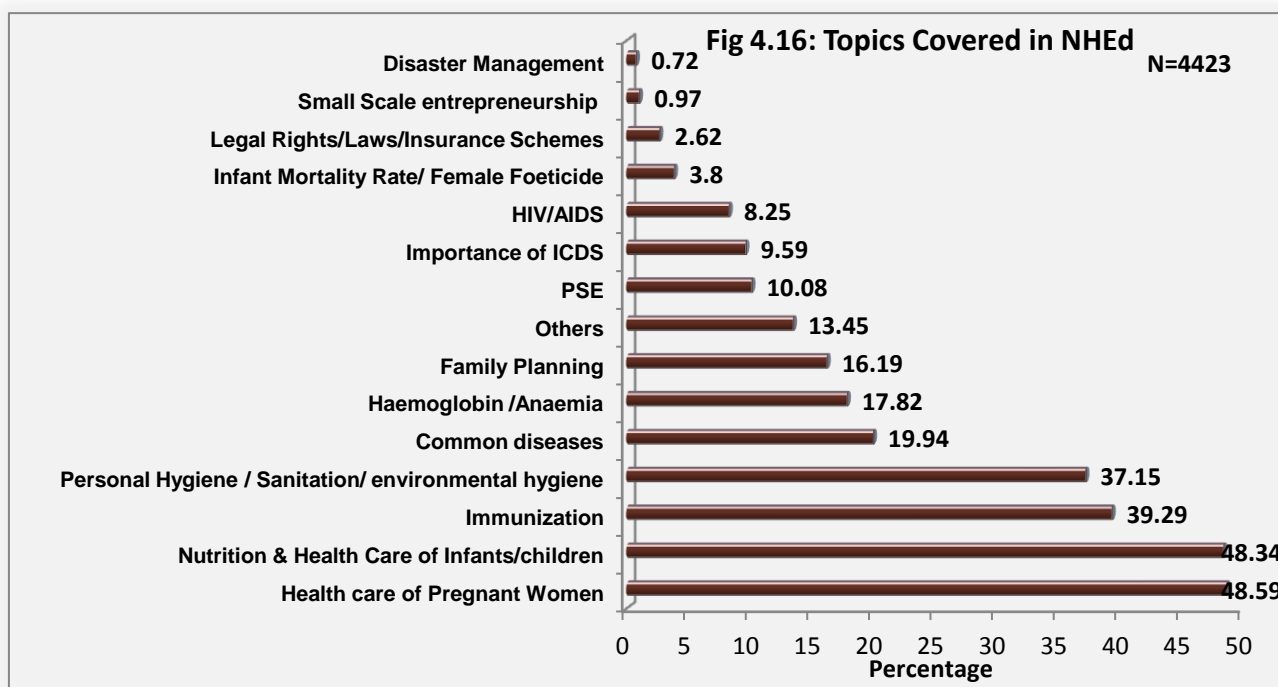
Table 4.20: Themes/Topics of NHed Sessions (Multiple Response)

(N= 4423)

S.No.	Theme / Topic	No. of AWCs	%
1.	Nutrition & Health Care of Infants/children	2138	48.34
2.	Haemoglobin /Anaemia	788	17.82
3.	Personal Hygiene / Sanitation/ environmental hygiene	1643	37.15
4.	Health care of Pregnant Women	2149	48.59
5.	Immunization	1738	39.29
6.	Common diseases	882	19.94
7.	HIV/AIDS	365	8.25
8.	Family Planning	716	16.19
9.	Importance of ICDS	424	9.59
10.	Infant Mortality Rate/ Female Foeticide	168	3.80
11.	Legal Rights/Laws/Insurance Schemes	116	2.62
12.	Small Scale entrepreneurship	43	0.97
13.	PSE	446	10.08
14.	Disaster Management	32	0.72
15.	Others	595	13.45



It is evident from **Table 4.20** that in large number of AWCs, the focus of NHEd had been reported in the area of Health care of Pregnant Women(48.59%), followed by nutrition and health care of infants/children (48.34%), focusing on Immunisation in 39.29 per cent of children and pregnant women and personal hygiene/sanitation/environmental hygiene (37.15%) .The NHEd areas which had been reported of receiving comparatively lesser attention were family planning (16.19%), PSE(10%), importance of ICDS (9.59%), HIV/AIDS (8.25%) and infant mortality rate/female foeticide (3.80%).



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**.

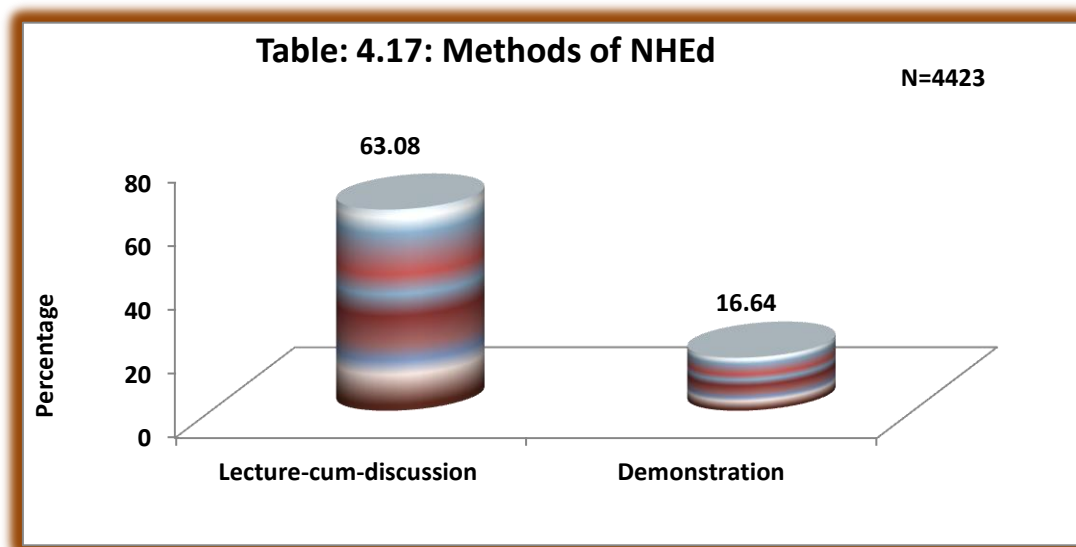
Table: 4.21: Methods of NHEd Multiple Responses

(N=4423)

S.No.	Methods	No of AWCs	%
1.	Lecture-cum-discussion	2790	63.08
2.	Demonstration	736	16.64

Table4.21 reveals that lecture cum-discussion was the most preferred method of NHEd in more than half (63.08%) 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 (83%).



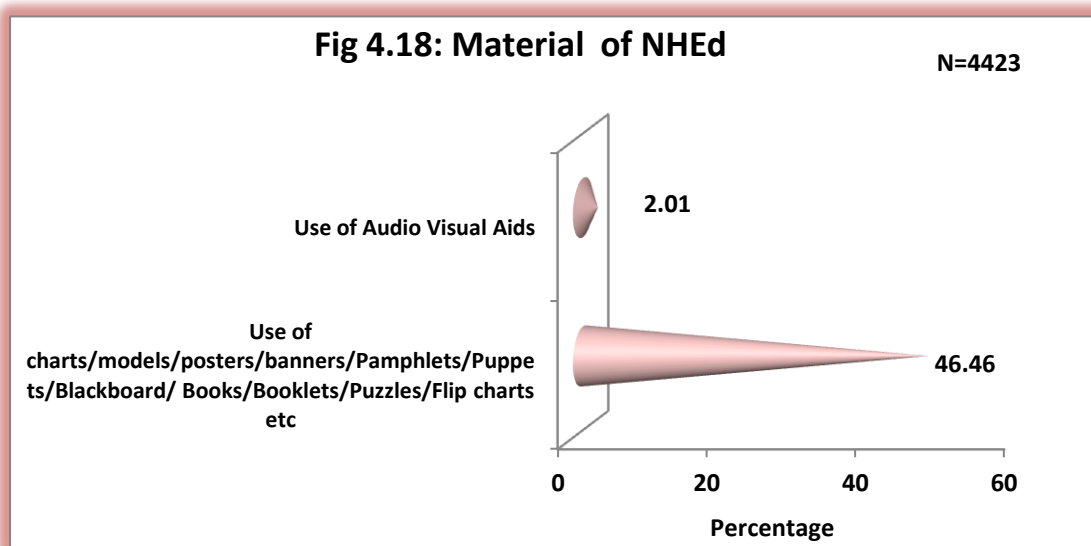
- Use of Educational Material of NHED**

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=4423)
S.No.	Use of NHED Material and AV Aids	No. of AWCs	%
1.	Use of charts/models/posters/banners/ Pamphlets/Puppets/ Blackboard/ Books/Booklets/Puzzles/Flip charts etc	2055	46.46
2.	Use of Audio Visual Aids	89	2.01

The data as contained in **Table 4.22** shows that the use of Audio Visual Aids had not been reported by sizeable number (98%) of AWWs. In half of the AWCs (46%), the AWWs were 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 so as to develop the office of the CDPO as a resource centre. 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	No. of ICDS Projects having supply of NHEd Kit	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	1	8.33
Haryana	8	4	50
Himachal Pradesh	11	5	45.45
Jammu & Kashmir	24	4	16.67
Punjab	22	3	13.64
Rajasthan	21	12	57.14
Uttar Pradesh	54	3	5.56
Uttarakhand	3	1	33.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	7	9.21
Jharkhand	54	6	11.11
Odisha	42	6	14.29
West Bengal	49	7	14.29
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-
Assam	27	2	7.41
Manipur	5	2	40
Meghalaya	3	1	33.33
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	1	25
Tripura	2	0	-
Western Region			

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Goa	27	10	37.04
Gujarat	16	6	37.50
Maharashtra	63	29	46.03
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	25	56.82
Karnataka	61	14	22.95
Kerala	29	8	27.59
Tamil Nadu	50	35	70
Puducherry	8	1	12.50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	2	15.38
Madhya Pradesh	64	17	26.56
UTs			
A & N Islands	10	3	30
Chandigarh	6	3	50
Total	810	218	26.91

* Note: In rest of the ICDS Projects, no supply of NHED Kit was reported

The Supply of NHED kit had been reported in little more than one fourth of ICDS projects (27%). Among the states, majorly Tamil Nadu (70%), Andhra Pradesh (56.8%) and Rajasthan (57.14%) had the supply of NHED kit in their ICDS Projects, whereas only 5.6 per cent of ICDS projects in UP, 7.41 per cent of ICDS projects in Assam, 8.33 per cent of ICDS projects in Delhi, 9.21 per cent in Bihar, 12.5 per cent of ICDS projects in Puducherry, 15.38 per cent in Chhattisgarh and 16.67 per cent of ICDS projects in Jammu & Kashmir had the supply of NHED kits. None of the ICDS projects from the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura had 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

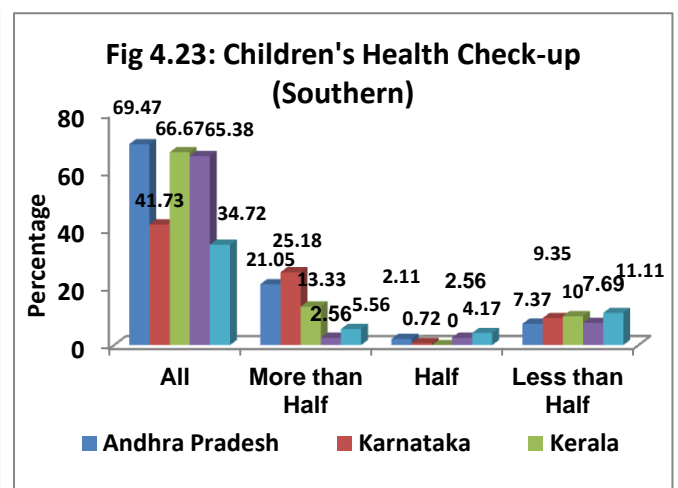
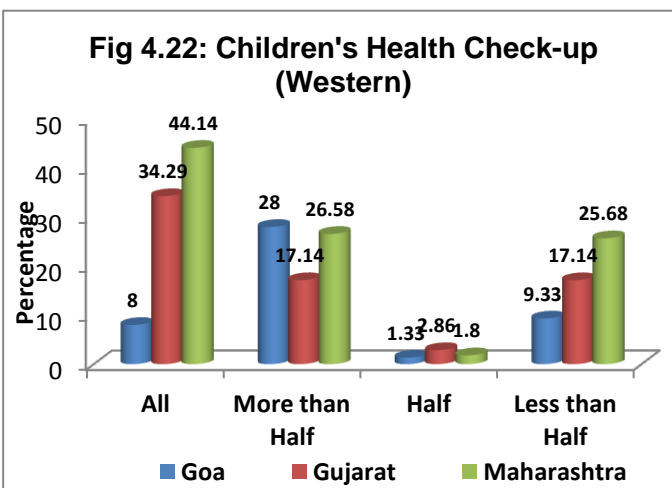
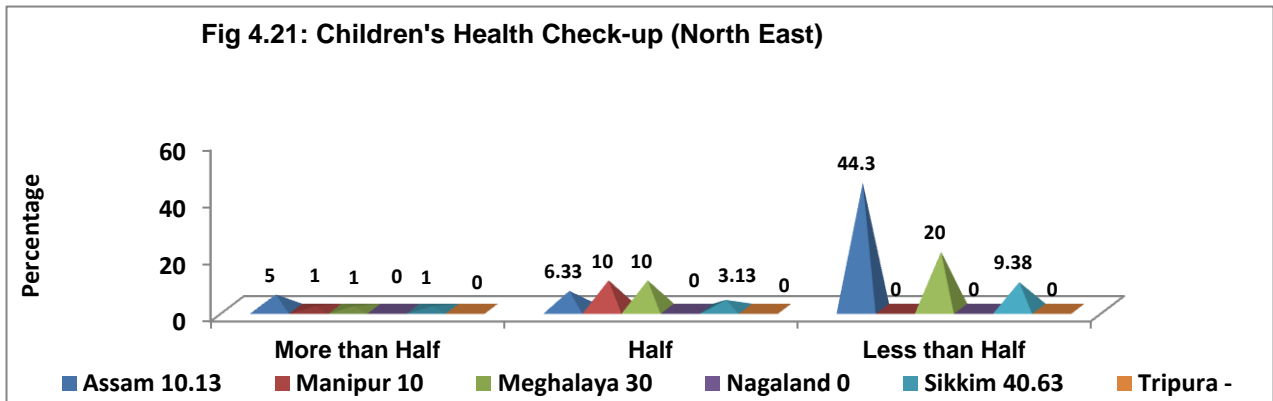
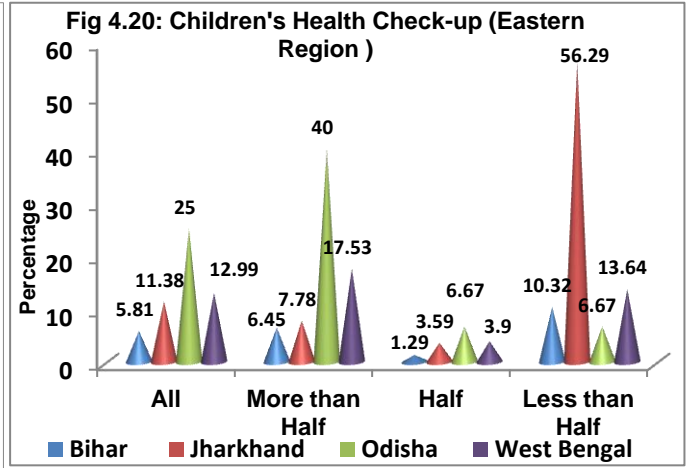
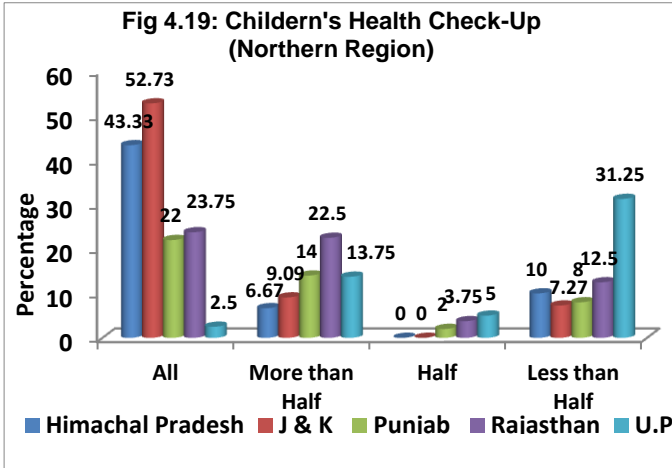
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	All		More than Half		Half		Less than Half		Data Not Available	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Northern Region											
Himachal Pradesh	30	13	43.33	2	6.67	0	-	3	10	12	40
J & K	55	29	52.73	5	9.09	0	-	4	7.27	17	30.91
Punjab	50	11	22	7	14	1	2	4	8	27	54
Rajasthan	80	19	23.75	18	22.50	3	3.75	10	12.50	21	26.25
U.P	80	2	2.50	11	13.75	4	5	25	31.25	38	47.50
Eastern Region											
Bihar	155	9	5.81	10	6.45	2	1.29	16	10.32	93	60
Jharkhand	167	19	11.38	13	7.78	6	3.59	94	56.29	35	20.96
Odisha	60	15	25	24	40	4	6.67	4	6.67	13	21.67
West Bengal	154	20	12.99	27	17.53	6	3.90	21	13.64	80	51.95
North East Region											
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	10	100
Assam	79	8	10.13	8	10.13	5	6.33	35	44.30	23	29.11
Manipur	10	1	10	6	60	1	10	0	-	2	20
Meghalaya	10	3	30	1	10	1	10	2	20	3	30
Nagaland	6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	100
Sikkim	32	13	40.63	1	3.13	1	3.13	3	9.38	13	40.63
Tripura	10	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	10	100
Western Region											
Goa	75	6	8	21	28	1	1.33	7	9.33	35	46.67
Gujarat	35	12	34.29	6	17.14	1	2.86	6	17.14	11	31.43
Maharashtra	222	98	44.14	59	26.58	4	1.80	57	25.68	1	0.45
Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh	95	66	69.47	20	21.05	2	2.11	7	7.37	0	-
Karnataka	139	58	41.73	35	25.18	1	0.72	13	9.35	25	18
Kerala	60	40	66.67	8	13.33	0	-	6	10	6	10
Tamil Nadu	78	51	65.38	2	2.56	2	2.56	6	7.69	17	21.79
Puducherry	72	25	34.72	4	5.56	3	4.17	8	11.11	42	58.33
Central Region											
Chhattisgarh	75	34	45.33	29	38.66	3	4	8	10.67	1	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	165	71	43.03	41	24.85	7	4.25	20	12.12	26	15.75
UTs											
Chandigarh	66	6	9.09	54	81.82	1	1.52	0	-	5	7.58
Total	2070	629	30.38	411	20	59	3	367	17.72	572	27.63

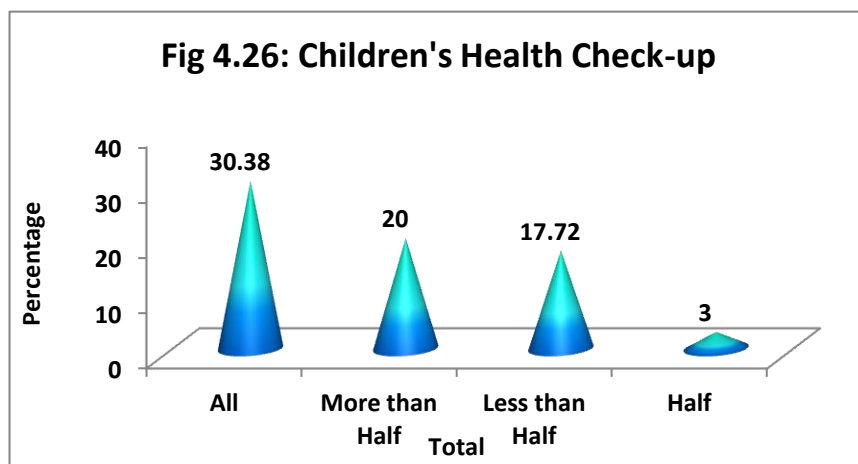
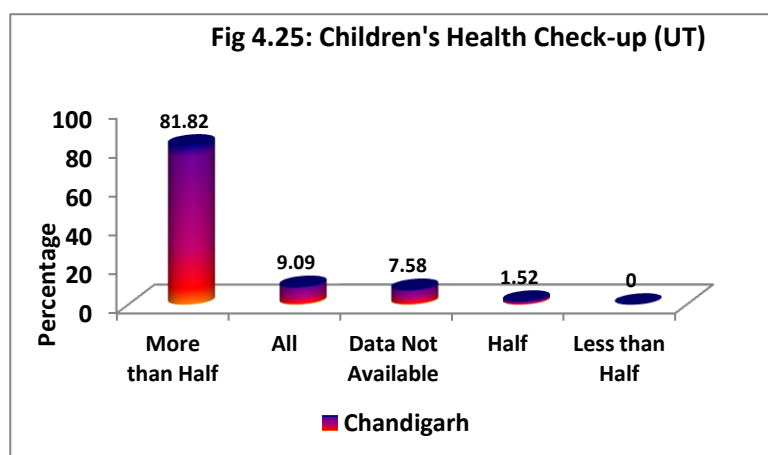
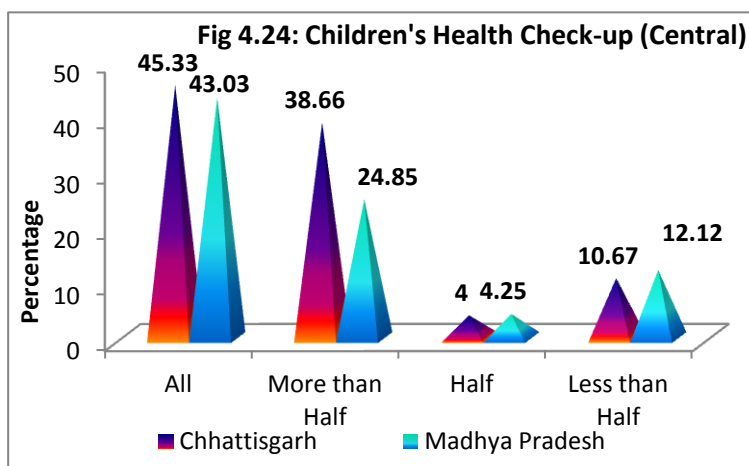
The data on status of organization of health check-ups of children attending Anganwadi Centers as presented in **Table 4.24** shows that health check-up of all children were being carried out in little less than one third (30.3%) of AWCs taken in the study. In one fifth of AWCs (20%), the health check-up of more than half of children registered in the AWCs was being done regularly. Majority of the AWCs located in the States of Andhra Pradesh (69.4%), Kerala (66.6%) and Tamil Nadu (65.38%) had reported the health check-up of all children registered in the AWCs. In many states like Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland

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and Tripura, proper record pertaining to status of health check-up of children were not available.

N=2070





• **Ante Natal Check Up of Pregnant Women**

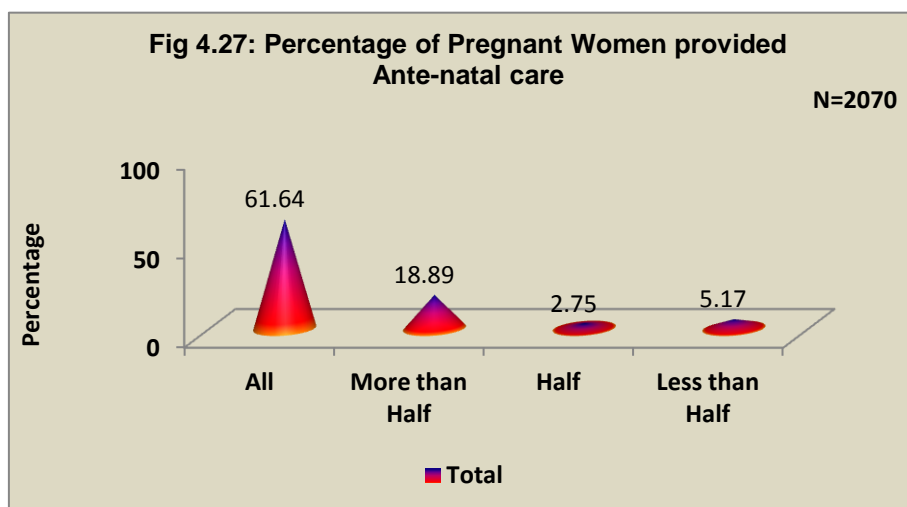
There has been a provision under health check-up service of ICDS for complete physical and obstetrical examination of the expectant mothers at regular intervals. A minimum of four such examinations of mothers have to be done during pregnancy. Data concerning health check-up of pregnant women under ICDS 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	%
Northern Region											
Himachal Pradesh	30	19	63.33	0	-	1	3.33	0	-	10	33.33
J & K	55	33	60	2	3.64	2	3.64	3	5.45	15	27.27
Punjab	50	36	72	6	12	1	2	2	4	5	10
Rajasthan	80	39	48.75	22	27.50	7	8.75	4	5	8	10
U.P	80	32	40	13	16.25	5	6.25	22	27.50	8	10
Eastern Region											
Bihar	155	16	10.32	11	7.10	7	4.52	22	14.19	99	63.87
Jharkhand	167	124	74.25	20	11.98	5	2.99	13	7.78	5	2.99
Odisha	60	50	83.33	6	10	1	1.67	1	1.67	2	3.33
West Bengal	154	96	62.34	44	28.57	6	3.90	5	3.25	3	1.95
North East Region											
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	30	0	-	0	-	1	10	6	60
Assam	79	71	89.87	6	7.59	1	1.27	1	1.27	0	-
Manipur	10	2	20	6	60	1	10	0	-	1	10
Meghalaya	10	2	20	5	50	2	20	1	10	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	100
Sikkim	32	25	78.13	4	12.50	0	-	0	-	3	9.38
Tripura	10	5	50	3	30	0	-	2	20	0	-
Western Region											
Goa	75	20	26.67	36	48	1	1.33	0	-	18	24
Gujarat	35	20	57.14	5	14.29	0	-	1	2.86	9	25.71
Maharashtra	222	143	64.41	67	30.18	5	2.25	1	0.45	6	2.70
Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh	95	83	87.37	10	10.53	1	1.05	1	1.05	0	-
Karnataka	139	58	41.73	54	38.85	3	2.16	17	12.23	7	5.04
Kerala	60	53	88.33	1	1.67	1	1.67	2	3.33	3	5
Tamil Nadu	78	69	88.46	4	5.13	1	1.28	0	-	4	5.13
Puducherry	72	61	84.72	1	1.39	0	-	0	-	10	13.89
Central Region											
Chhattisgarh	75	48	64	24	32	1	1.33	2	2.67	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	165	110	66.67	36	21.82	4	2.42	6	3.64	9	5.45
UT's											
Chandigarh	66	58	87.88	5	7.58	1	1.52	0	-	2	3.03
Total	2070	1276	61.64	391	18.89	57	2.75	107	5.17	239	11.55

The data on status of ante natal checkup of pregnant women as presented in **Table 4.25** shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs had gone through ante natal check-up in 61.6 per cent of AWCs. In little less than one-fifth (18.8%) of AWCs, more than half but not all registered pregnant women had undergone ante natal check-up. Maximum number of the AWCs located in the States of Assam (89.8%), Tamil Nadu (88.4%), Kerala (88.3%), UT of Chandigarh (87.8%), Andhra Pradesh (87.3%), Puducherry (84.7%), Odisha (83.3%), , Sikkim (78%), Jharkhand (74.2%) and Punjab (72%) had reported coverage of all registered pregnant women by receiving ante natal check-up. Except in the States of

Nagaland (100%), Bihar (63.8%), Arunachal Pradesh (60%) and only few number of AWCs located in other states had no record of ante natal check-up of pregnant women.



- 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	%
Northern Region											
Himachal Pradesh	30	23	76.67	0	-	0	-	0	-	7	23.33
J & K	55	43	78.18	2	3.64	1	1.82	0	-	9	16.36
Punjab	50	35	70	3	6	1	2	6	12	5	10
Rajasthan	80	35	43.75	30	37.50	6	7.50	1	1.25	8	10
U.P	80	26	32.50	22	27.50	7	8.75	19	23.75	6	7.50
Eastern Region											
Bihar	155	74	47.74	20	12.90	21	13.55	14	9.03	26	16.77
Jharkhand	167	145	86.83	11	6.59	1	0.60	6	3.59	4	2.40
Odisha	60	46	76.67	11	18.33	0	-	0	-	3	5
West Bengal	154	111	72.08	34	22.08	4	2.60	3	1.95	2	1.30
North East Region											
Arunachal Pradesh	10	7	70	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	30
Assam	79	74	93.67	4	5.06	0	-	1	1.27	0	-
Manipur	10	6	60	3	30	1	10	0	-	0	-
Meghalaya	10	0	-	7	70	1	10	2	20	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	6	100
Sikkim	32	26	81.25	1	3.13	1	3.13	0	-	4	12.50
Tripura	10	6	60	1	10	0	-	3	30	0	-
Western Region											
Goa	75	17	22.67	34	45.33	4	5.33	7	9.33	13	17.33
Gujarat	35	18	51.43	8	22.86	0	-	0	-	9	25.71
Maharashtra	222	159	71.62	52	23.42	3	1.35	2	0.90	6	2.70
Southern Region											
Andhra Pradesh	95	81	85.26	14	14.74	0	-	0	-	0	-

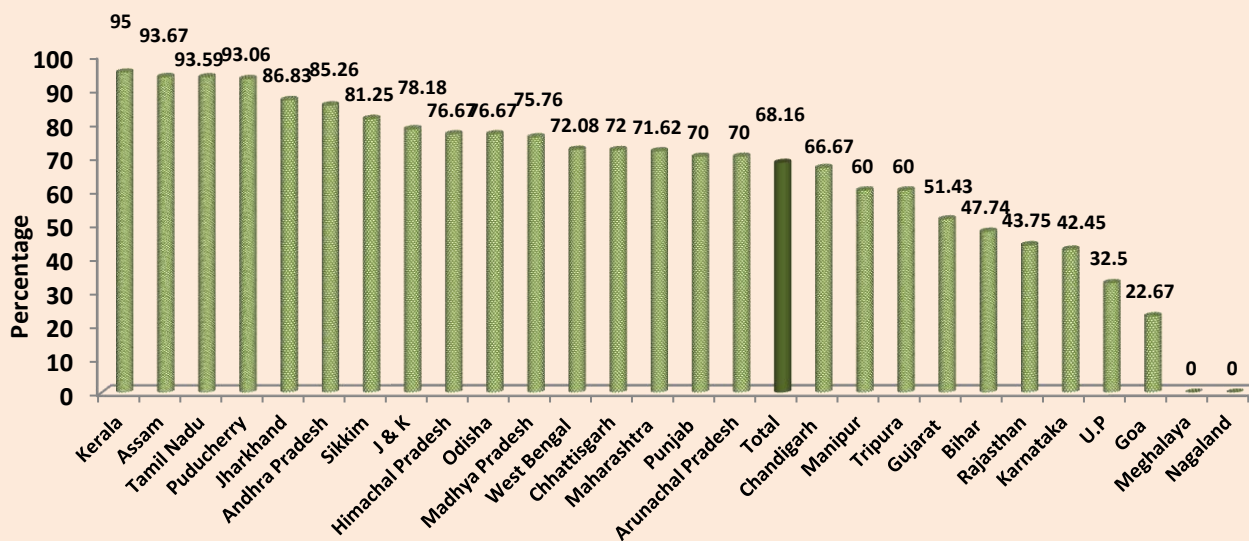
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Karnataka	139	59	42.45	57	41.01	1	0.72	16	11.51	6	4.32
Kerala	60	57	95	3	5	0	-	0	-	0	-
Tamil Nadu	78	73	93.59	0	-	2	2.56	0	-	3	3.85
Puducherry	72	67	93.06	0	-	0	-	0	-	5	6.94
Central Region											
Chhattisgarh	75	54	72	20	26.67	0	-	1	1.33	0	-
Madhya Pradesh	165	125	75.76	26	15.76	2	1.21	4	2.42	8	4.85
UT's											
Chandigarh	66	44	66.67	19	28.79	1	1.52	1	1.52	1	1.52
Total	2070	1411	68.16	382	18.45	57	2.75	86	4.15	134	6.47

The data on status of immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus shows that all pregnant women registered in AWCs had been immunized against tetanus in 68.1 per cent of AWCs. In about (18.4%) of AWCs, more than half but not all registered pregnant women had been immunised against tetanus. Majority of the AWCs located in the States of Kerala (95%), Assam (93.6%), Tamil Nadu (93.5%), Puducherry (93%), Jharkhand (86.8%), Andhra Pradesh (85%), Sikkim (81.2%), Jammu & Kashmir (78%) , Odisha and Himachal Pradesh (76.6%), West Bengal (72%), Maharashtra (71.6%), Punjab and Arunachal Pradesh (70%) had reported coverage of immunisation to all registered pregnant women against tetanus. Except in the States of Nagaland (100%), Arunachal Pradesh (30%),Gujarat (25.7%) and Himachal Pradesh(23%) only few numbers of AWCs located in other states had no record of immunisation of pregnant women against tetanus.



Fig 4.28: Pregnant Women Immunized against Tetanus(All) N=2070



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**.

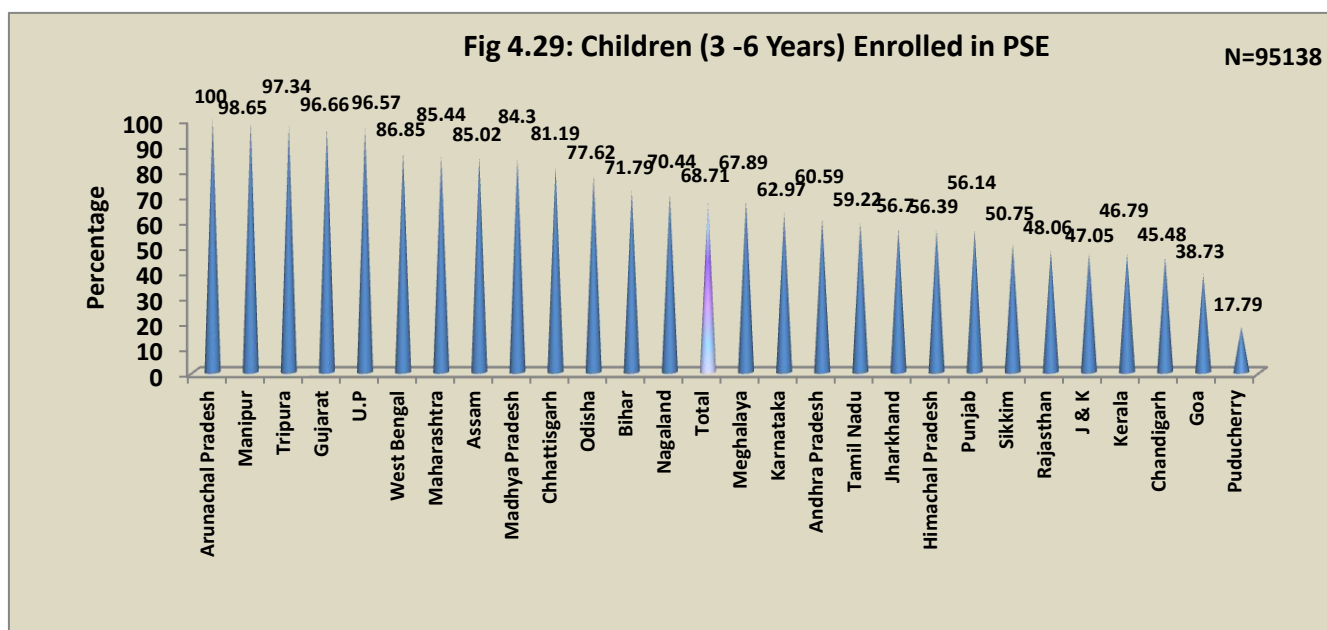
Table 4.27: No. of Children Enrolled in Pre-School Education

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	Total Population of Children 3-6 Years in AWC Area	Enrollment	
			No. of Children Enrolled for PSE	%
Northern Region				
Himachal Pradesh	30	454	256	56.39
J & K	55	948	446	47.05
Punjab	50	2469	1386	56.14
Rajasthan	80	4143	1991	48.06
U.P	80	4870	4703	96.57
Eastern Region				
Bihar	155	7231	5191	71.79
Jharkhand	167	9975	5656	56.70
Odisha	60	2163	1679	77.62
West Bengal	154	5751	4995	86.85



North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	213	213	100
Assam	79	3646	3100	85.02
Manipur	10	223	220	98.65
Meghalaya	10	408	277	67.89
Nagaland	6	203	143	70.44
Sikkim	32	934	474	50.75
Tripura	10	301	293	97.34
Western Region				
Goa	75	3460	1340	38.73
Gujarat	35	1228	1187	96.66
Maharashtra	222	10209	8723	85.44
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	95	4187	2537	60.59
Karnataka	139	5949	3746	62.97
Kerala	60	2306	1079	46.79
Tamil Nadu	78	2825	1673	59.22
Puducherry	72	2260	402	17.79
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	75	3189	2589	81.19
Madhya Pradesh	165	10248	8639	84.30
UTs				
Chandigarh	66	5345	2431	45.48
Total	2070	95138	65369	68.71

The data as presented in **Table 4.27** shows that (68.7%) of children of the total population (3-6 years) were enrolled in for availing pre-school education inputs under ICDS. Sizeable number of children (more than 80%) from the States of Arunachal Pradesh (100%), Manipur (98.6%), Tripura (97.3%), Gujarat (96.6%), Uttar Pradesh (96.5%), West Bengal (86.8%), Maharashtra (85.4%), Assam (85%), Madhya Pradesh (84%) and Chhattisgarh (81%) were availing the benefits of pre schooling under ICDS. The States where less than half (50%) of total children had been enrolled in pre schooling under ICDS were Rajasthan (48%), Jammu & Kashmir (47%), Kerala (46.7%), Chandigarh (45.4%), Goa (38.7%) and Puducherry (17.7%).



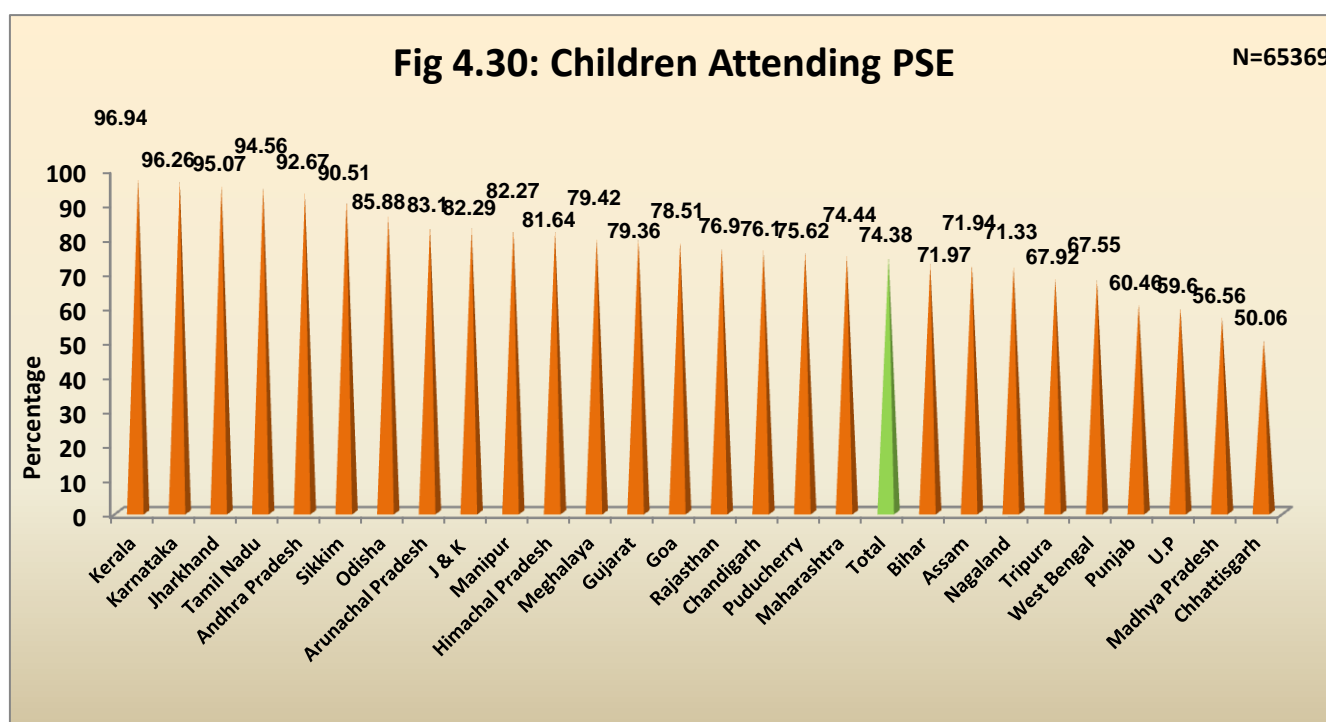
- Number of Children Attending PSE Activities

Table 4.28: No of Children Attending PSE Sessions

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of Children Enrolled for PSE	Attendance	
			No. of Children Attending PSE Activities	%
Northern Region				
Himachal Pradesh	30	256	209	81.64
J & K	55	446	367	82.29
Punjab	50	1386	838	60.46
Rajasthan	80	1991	1531	76.90
U.P	80	4703	2803	59.60
Eastern Region				
Bihar	155	5191	3736	71.97
Jharkhand	167	5656	5377	95.07
Odisha	60	1679	1442	85.88
West Bengal	154	4995	3374	67.55
North East Region				
Arunachal Pradesh	10	213	177	83.10
Assam	79	3100	2230	71.94
Manipur	10	220	181	82.27
Meghalaya	10	277	220	79.42
Nagaland	6	143	102	71.33
Sikkim	32	474	429	90.51
Tripura	10	293	199	67.92
Western Region				
Goa	75	1340	1052	78.51
Gujarat	35	1187	942	79.36
Maharashtra	222	8723	6493	74.44
Southern Region				
Andhra Pradesh	95	2537	2351	92.67
Karnataka	139	3746	3606	96.26

Kerala	60	1079	1046	96.94
Tamil Nadu	78	1673	1582	94.56
Puducherry	72	402	304	75.62
Central Region				
Chhattisgarh	75	2589	1296	50.06
Madhya Pradesh	165	8639	4886	56.56
UTs				
Chandigarh	66	2431	1850	76.10
Total	2070	65369	48623	74.38

The data as contained in **Table 4.28** shows that little less than three forth(74.3%) of enrolled children were attending pre-school education activities at the AWCs. Impressive numbers (more than 90%) of such children were from the States of Kerala (96.9%), Karnataka (96.2%), Jharkhand (95%), Tamil Nadu (94.5%), Andhra Pradesh (92.6%), and Sikkim (90.5%). The States where less than 60% of enrolled children were attending pre-school activities at AWCs were Uttar Pradesh (59.6%), Madhya Pradesh (56.5%) and Chhattisgarh (50%).



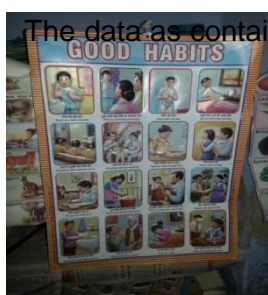
- Use of Charts /Posters in PSE Sessions**

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*

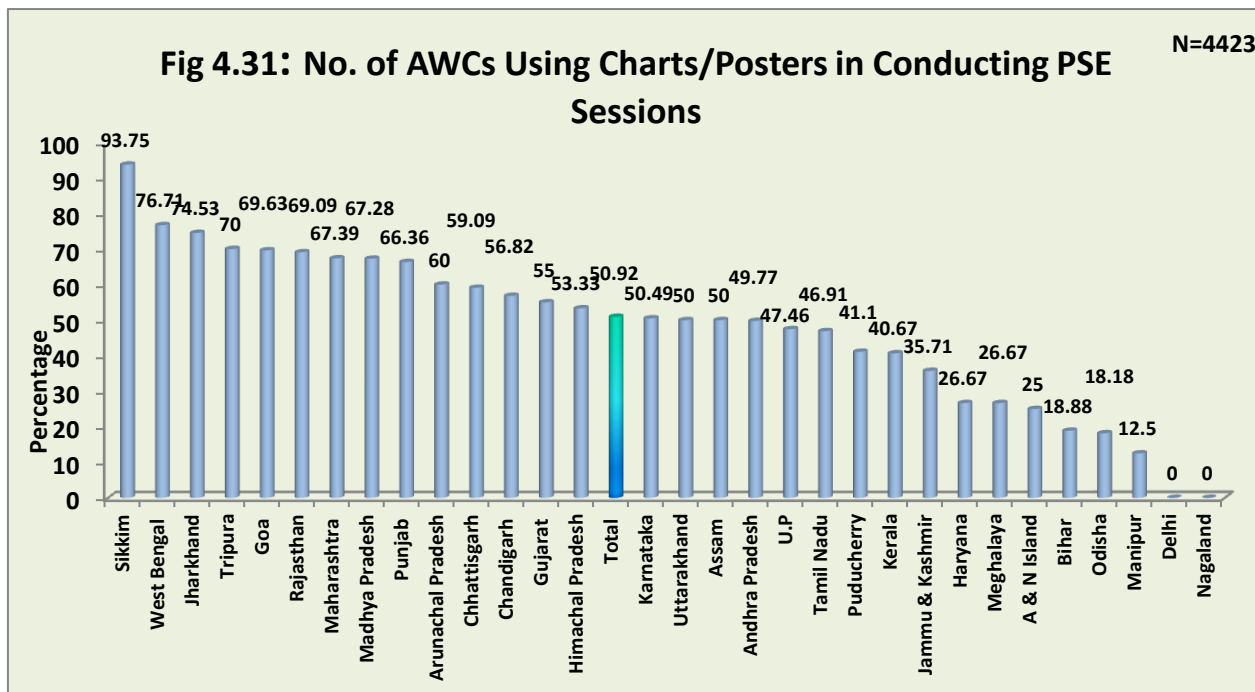
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs Using Charts/Posters in Conducting PSE Sessions	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	0	-
Haryana	30	8	26.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	32	53.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	50	35.71
Punjab	110	73	66.36
Rajasthan	110	76	69.09
U.P	276	131	47.46
Uttarakhand	30	15	50
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	71	18.88
Jharkhand	267	199	74.53
Odisha	209	38	18.18
West Bengal	249	191	76.71
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	60
Assam	150	75	50
Manipur	24	3	12.50
Meghalaya	15	4	26.67
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	30	93.75
Tripura	10	7	70
Western Region			
Goa	135	94	69.63
Gujarat	80	44	55
Maharashtra	322	217	67.39
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	106	49.77
Karnataka	305	154	50.49
Kerala	150	61	40.67
Tamil Nadu	243	114	46.91
Puducherry	163	67	41.10
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	78	59.09
Madhya Pradesh	324	218	67.28
UTs			
A & N Island	60	15	25
Chandigarh	132	75	56.82
Total	4423	2252	50.92

*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 charts/posters for conducting free conversation activities under pre-school education were being used in 50.9 per cent of AWCs. In the State of Sikkim (93.7%) of AWCs were using posters/charts for organizing PSE activities. The States where more than 60 per cent of AWCs were using posters/charts for organizing PSE activities were West Bengal (76.7%), Jharkhand (74.5%), Tripura (70%), Goa (69.3%),

Rajasthan (69%), Maharashtra (67.3%), Madhya Pradesh (67.2%) and Punjab (66.3%). It can also be noticed that none of the AWCs from Delhi and Nagaland states were using these aids for teaching children.



- 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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	10	16.67
Haryana	30	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	18	30
Jammu & Kashmir	140	55	39.29
Punjab	110	44	40
Rajasthan	110	45	40.91
Uttar Pradesh	276	92	33.33

Uttarakhand	30	0	-
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	72	19.15
Jharkhand	267	117	43.82
Odisha	209	134	64.11
West Bengal	249	127	51
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	60
Assam	150	95	63.33
Manipur	24	10	41.67
Meghalaya	15	12	80
Nagaland	6	1	16.67
Sikkim	32	23	71.88
Tripura	10	8	80
Western Region			
Goa	135	34	25.19
Gujarat	80	43	53.75
Maharashtra	322	159	49.38
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	113	53.05
Karnataka	305	168	55.08
Kerala	150	75	50
Tamil Nadu	243	80	32.92
Puducherry	163	62	38.04
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	89	67.42
Madhya Pradesh	324	154	47.53
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	11	18.33
Chandigarh	132	91	68.94
Total	4423	1948	44.04

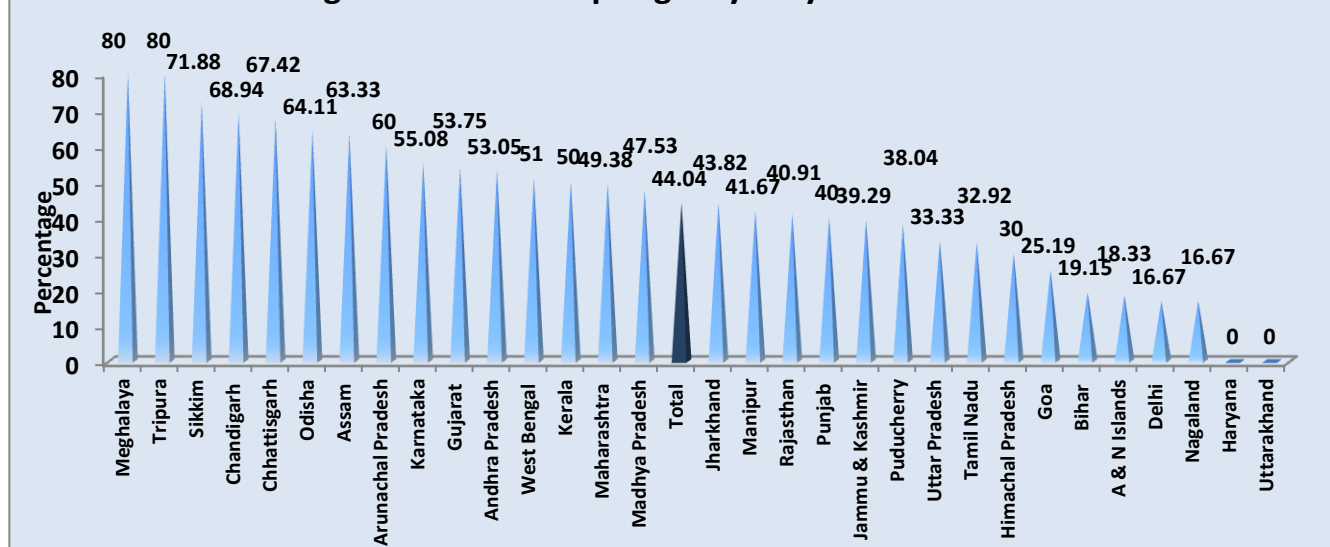
*Note: In rest of the AWCs, adoption of play way methodology was not observed

The data as contained in **Table 4.30** shows that play way method for conducting pre-school activities were being used in 44 per cent of AWCs from above shown states. In majority of the AWCs (more than 60%) located in the States of Meghalaya (80%), Tripura (80%), Sikkim (71.8%), UT of Chandigarh (68.9%) Chhattisgarh (67.4%), Odisha (64%), Assam (63.3%), and in Arunachal Pradesh (60%) PSE activities were organized by play way method. It can also be noticed that none of the AWCs from Haryana and Uttarakhand states were using play way method for teaching children.



Fig 4.32: AWCs adopting Play Way Method in PSE

N=4423



• 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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	0	-
Haryana	30	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	60	5	8.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	12	8.57
Punjab	110	11	10
Rajasthan	110	13	11.82
Uttar Pradesh	276	25	9.06
Uttarakhand	30	10	33.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	58	15.43
Jharkhand	267	116	43.45
Odisha	209	13	6.22
West Bengal	249	52	20.88
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	10
Assam	150	33	22
Manipur	24	0	-
Meghalaya	15	4	26.67
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	1	3.13
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	135	1	0.74

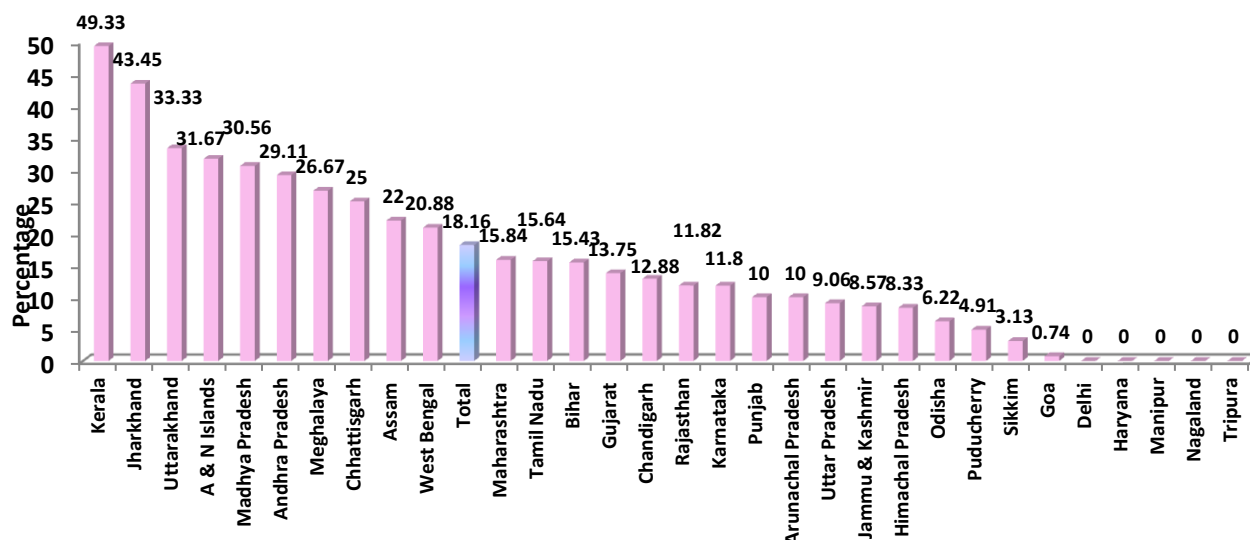
Gujarat	80	11	13.75
Maharashtra	322	51	15.84
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	62	29.11
Karnataka	305	36	11.80
Kerala	150	74	49.33
Tamil Nadu	243	38	15.64
Puducherry	163	8	4.91
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	33	25
Madhya Pradesh	324	99	30.56
UT's			
A & N Islands	60	19	31.67
Chandigarh	132	17	12.88
Total	4423	803	18.16



The data as contained in **Table 4.31** shows that role play method for conducting pre-school activities were being used in only 18 per cent of AWCs located in States and two UTs. The use of such method had not been reported in any of the AWC from the States of Delhi, Haryana, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. The percentage of AWCs using role play method is low in the States of Punjab (10%), Arunachal Pradesh (10%), Uttar Pradesh (9%), Jammu & Kashmir (8.5%), Himachal Pradesh (8.3%), Odisha (6%), Puducherry (4.8%), Sikkim (3%) and Goa (0.74%).

Fig 4.33: AWCs using Role Play Method in Conducting PSE Sessions

N=4423



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

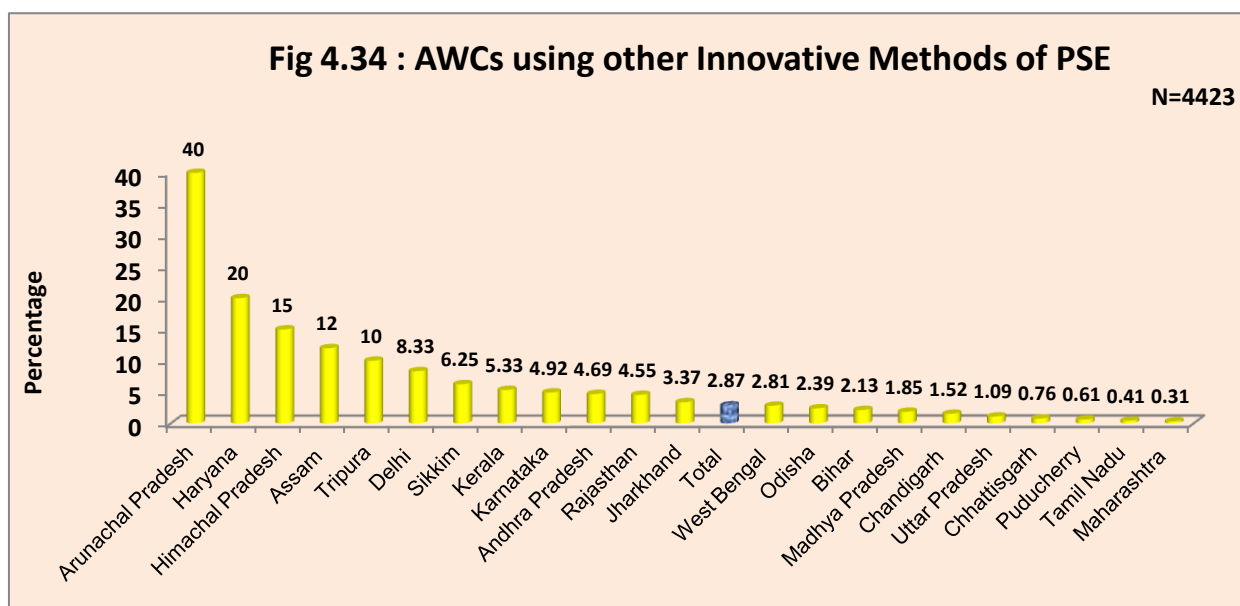
Table 4.32: AWCs Using Other Methods for imparting PSE*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs using other Innovative Methods of PSE	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	5	8.33
Haryana	30	6	20
Himachal Pradesh	60	9	15
Jammu & Kashmir	140	0	-
Punjab	110	0	-
Rajasthan	110	5	4.55
Uttar Pradesh	276	3	1.09
Uttarakhand	30	0	-
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	8	2.13
Jharkhand	267	9	3.37
Odisha	209	5	2.39
West Bengal	249	7	2.81
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	4	40
Assam	150	18	12
Manipur	24	0	-
Meghalaya	15	0	-
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	2	6.25
Tripura	10	1	10
Western Region			
Goa	135	0	-
Gujarat	80	0	-

Maharashtra	322	1	0.31
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	10	4.69
Karnataka	305	15	4.92
Kerala	150	8	5.33
Tamil Nadu	243	1	0.41
Puducherry	163	1	0.61
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	1	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	324	6	1.85
UTs			
A & N Island	60	0	-
Chandigarh	132	2	1.52
Total	4423	127	2.87

*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 were being used in only negligible number 2.8 percent of AWCs. The use of other innovative method of imparting pre-school education had not been reported in any of the AWC from the States of Goa, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Uttarakhand and UT of Andaman & Nicobar. The percentage of AWCs using innovative method of imparting pre-school education is low in the States of Karnataka (4.9%), Andhra Pradesh (4.6%), Rajasthan (4.5%), Jharkhand (3.3%), West Bengal (2.8%), Odisha (2.3%), Bihar (2%), UT of Chandigarh (1.5%), MP (1.8%), UP (1%), Chhattisgarh (0.76%), Puducherry (0.6%), Tamil Nadu (0.4%) and Maharashtra (0.3%).



- **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**.

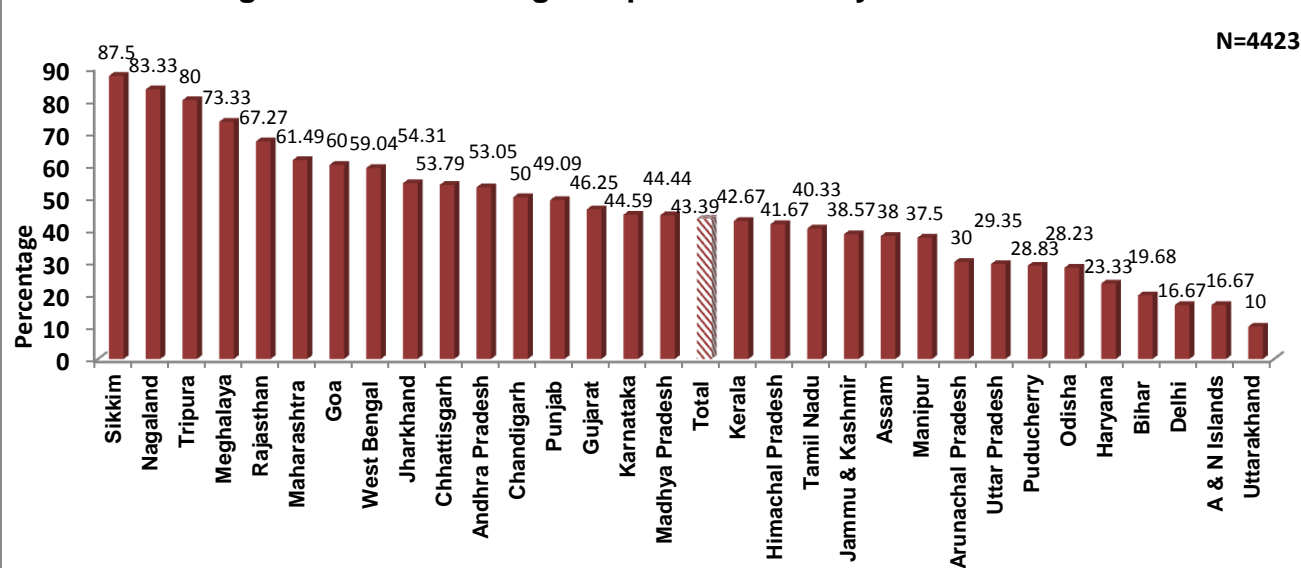
Table 4.33: AWCs having Adequate Availability of PSE Material*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having adequate availability of PSE Material	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	10	16.67
Haryana	30	7	23.33
Himachal Pradesh	60	25	41.67
Jammu & Kashmir	140	54	38.57
Punjab	110	54	49.09
Rajasthan	110	74	67.27
Uttar Pradesh	276	81	29.35
Uttarakhand	30	3	10
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	74	19.68
Jharkhand	267	145	54.31
Odisha	209	59	28.23
West Bengal	249	147	59.04
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	30
Assam	150	57	38
Manipur	24	9	37.50
Meghalaya	15	11	73.33
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	28	87.50
Tripura	10	8	80
Western Region			
Goa	135	81	60
Gujarat	80	37	46.25
Maharashtra	322	198	61.49
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	113	53.05
Karnataka	305	136	44.59
Kerala	150	64	42.67
Tamil Nadu	243	98	40.33
Puducherry	163	47	28.83
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	71	53.79
Madhya Pradesh	324	144	44.44
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	10	16.67
Chandigarh	132	66	50
Total	4423	1919	43.39

*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 had been observed in 43.3% of AWCs. Significant number (more than 70%) of AWCs from the States of Sikkim (87.5%), Nagaland (83.3%), Tripura (80%) and Meghalaya (73.3%) had adequate availability PSE material in their AWCs. On the other hand, (less than 20%) of AWCs from States of Bihar (19.6%), Delhi (16.6%) and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands (16.6%) and Uttarakhand (10%) had adequate availability of

Fig 4.35: AWCs having adequate availability of PSE Material



PSE material.

- Preparation of Low Cost TLM**

The materials and equipment's 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 inexpensive. Dependency upon non-indigenous play equipments 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**.

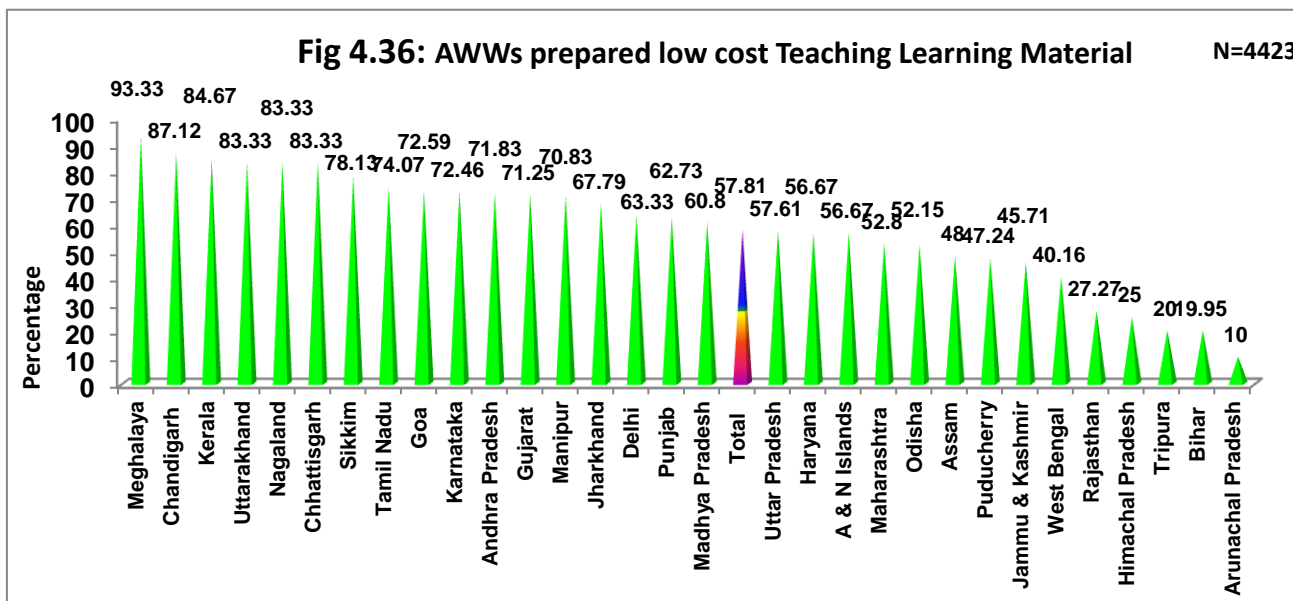


Table 4.34: AWWs Preparing Low Cost Teaching Learning Material*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWWs prepared low cost Teaching Learning Material	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	38	63.33
Haryana	30	17	56.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	15	25
Jammu & Kashmir	140	64	45.71
Punjab	110	69	62.73
Rajasthan	110	30	27.27
Uttar Pradesh	276	159	57.61
Uttarakhand	30	25	83.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	75	19.95
Jharkhand	267	181	67.79
Odisha	209	109	52.15
West Bengal	249	100	40.16
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	10
Assam	150	72	48
Manipur	24	17	70.83
Meghalaya	15	14	93.33
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	25	78.13
Tripura	10	2	20
Western Region			
Goa	135	98	72.59
Gujarat	80	57	71.25
Maharashtra	322	170	52.80
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	153	71.83
Karnataka	305	221	72.46
Kerala	150	127	84.67
Tamil Nadu	243	180	74.07
Puducherry	163	77	47.24
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	110	83.33
Madhya Pradesh	324	197	60.80
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	34	56.67
Chandigarh	132	115	87.12
Total	4423	2557	57.81

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

The data as contained in **Table 4.34** reveals that only 57.8% of AWWs had prepared the low cost teaching and learning material for conducting pre-school education sessions. The state specific observations shows that while majority (more than 80%) of the AWWs from the States of Meghalaya (93.3%), UT of Chandigarh (87%), Kerala (84.6%), Uttarakhand (83.3%), Nagaland (83.3%) and Chhattisgarh (83.3%) had prepared adequate low cost teaching learning material. On the other hand, AWWs from the States of Himachal Pradesh (25%), Tripura (20%), Bihar (19.9%) and Arunachal Pradesh (10%) had not prepared low cost teaching learning material for use with children.



- **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, Colors, 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*

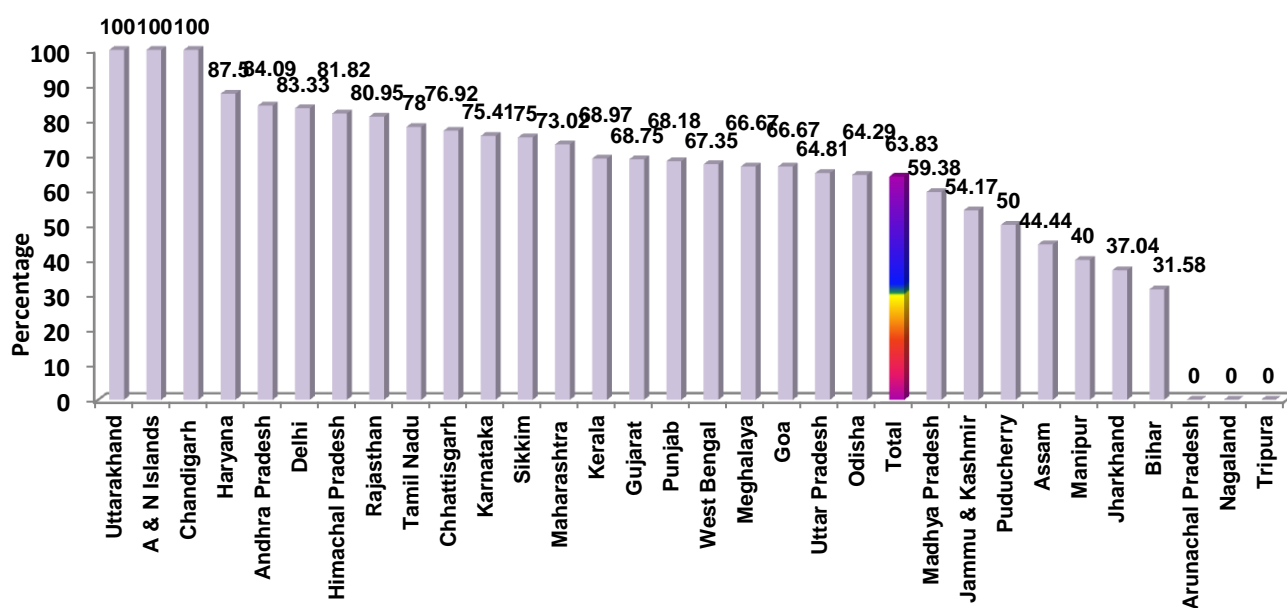
States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	No. of ICDS Projects having supply of PSE Kit	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	10	83.33
Haryana	8	7	87.50
Himachal Pradesh	11	9	81.82
Jammu & Kashmir	24	13	54.17
Punjab	22	15	68.18
Rajasthan	21	17	80.95
Uttar Pradesh	54	35	64.81
Uttarakhand	3	3	100
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	24	31.58
Jharkhand	54	20	37.04
Odisha	42	27	64.29
West Bengal	49	33	67.35
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-
Assam	27	12	44.44
Manipur	5	2	40
Meghalaya	3	2	66.67
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	3	75
Tripura	2	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	27	18	66.67
Gujarat	16	11	68.75
Maharashtra	63	46	73.02
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	37	84.09
Karnataka	61	46	75.41
Kerala	29	20	68.97
Tamil Nadu	50	39	78
Puducherry	8	4	50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	10	76.92
Madhya Pradesh	64	38	59.38
UTs			
A & N Islands	10	10	100
Chandigarh	6	6	100
Total	810	517	63.83

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

The Supply of PSE kit had been reported in 63.8% of ICDS Projects taken in the study. Though all ICDS projects (100%) located in the States of Uttarakhand, UT of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh had the supply of PSE kit, however, in none of the ICDS projects from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura, the supply of PSE kit had been reported. In more than 70% ICDS projects from the States of Haryana (87.5%), Andhra Pradesh (84%), Delhi (83.3%), Himachal Pradesh (81.8%), Rajasthan (80.9%), Tamil Nadu (78%), Chhattisgarh (76.9%), Karnataka (75.4%), Sikkim (75%) and Maharashtra (73%) the supply of PSE kit had been reported.

Fig 4.37: ICDS Projects having supply of PSE Kit

N=4423



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 specialized 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*

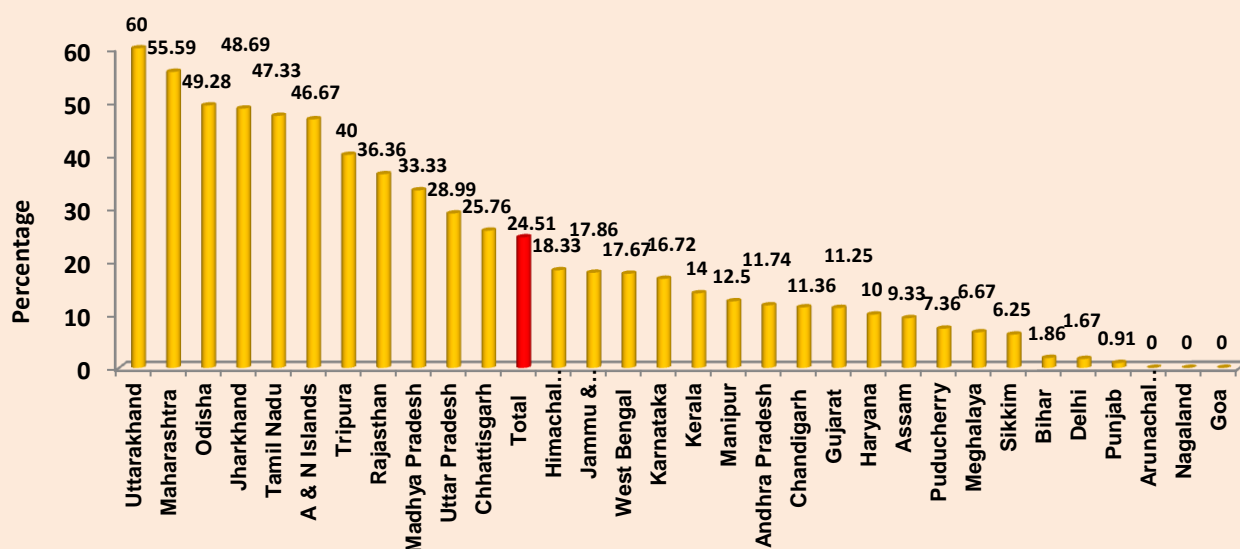
States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs having availability of referral slips	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	1	1.67
Haryana	30	3	10
Himachal Pradesh	60	11	18.33
Jammu & Kashmir	140	25	17.86
Punjab	110	1	0.91
Rajasthan	110	40	36.36
Uttar Pradesh	276	80	28.99
Uttarakhand	30	18	60
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	7	1.86
Jharkhand	267	130	48.69
Odisha	209	103	49.28
West Bengal	249	44	17.67
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	150	14	9.33
Manipur	24	3	12.50
Meghalaya	15	1	6.67
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	2	6.25
Tripura	10	4	40
Western Region			
Goa	135	0	-
Gujarat	80	9	11.25
Maharashtra	322	179	55.59
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	25	11.74
Karnataka	305	51	16.72
Kerala	150	21	14
Tamil Nadu	243	115	47.33
Puducherry	163	12	7.36
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	34	25.76
Madhya Pradesh	324	108	33.33
UTs			
A & N Islands	60	28	46.67
Chandigarh	132	15	11.36
Total	4423	1084	24.51

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

Table 4.36 shows that referral slips were available in only (24.5%) of AWCs. The availability of referral slips had been reported in close to half of AWCs in the States of Odisha (49.2%), Jharkhand (48.6%), Tamil Nadu (47.3%) and UT of Andaman & Nicobar (46.6%). In none of the AWCs located in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Nagaland, the referral slips had not been provided.

Fig 4.38: AWCs having availability of Referral Slips

N=4423



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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	60	3	5
Haryana	30	2	6.67
Himachal Pradesh	60	21	35
Jammu & Kashmir	140	66	47.14
Punjab	110	10	9.09
Rajasthan	110	52	47.27
Uttar Pradesh	276	61	22.10
Uttarakhand	30	25	83.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	376	116	30.85
Jharkhand	267	209	78.28
Odisha	209	47	22.49
West Bengal	249	86	34.54
North East Region			



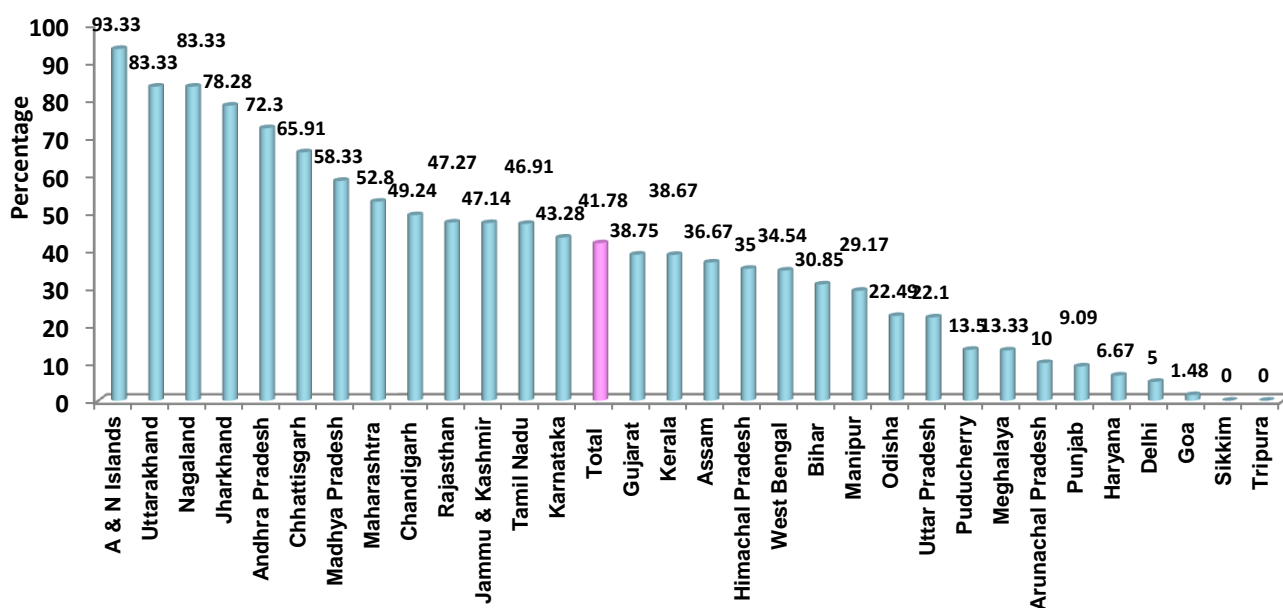
Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	10
Assam	150	55	36.67
Manipur	24	7	29.17
Meghalaya	15	2	13.33
Nagaland	6	5	83.33
Sikkim	32	0	-
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	135	2	1.48
Gujarat	80	31	38.75
Maharashtra	322	170	52.80
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	213	154	72.30
Karnataka	305	132	43.28
Kerala	150	58	38.67
Tamil Nadu	243	114	46.91
Puducherry	163	22	13.50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	132	87	65.91
Madhya Pradesh	324	189	58.33
UT's			
A & N Islands	60	56	93.33
Chandigarh	132	65	49.24
Total	4423	1848	41.78

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

It can be noticed from the above table that, health cards of children had been maintained in 41.7 per cent of AWCs. In majority of the AWCs (more than 70%) located in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar (93.3%) and in the states of Nagaland (83.3%), Uttarakhand (83.3%), Jharkhand (78%) and Andhra Pradesh (72.3%) the maintenance of health cards of children had been reported. On the other hand, very few AWCs in the States of Arunachal Pradesh (10%), Punjab (9%), Haryana (6.6%), Delhi (5%), and Goa (1.4%) were maintaining the health cards of children. Whereas, none of the centers from Sikkim and Tripura were maintaining health cards.

Fig 4.39: AWCs maintaining Health Cards

N=4423



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 Carry out IFA Supplementation of Adolescent Girls*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs providing IFA Supplementation to Adolescent Girls	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	20	66.67
Jammu Kashmir	55	34	61.82
Punjab	50	7	14
Rajasthan	80	68	85
Uttar Pradesh	80	27	33.75
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	46	29.68
Jharkhand	167	63	37.72
Odisha	60	38	63.33
West Bengal	154	48	31.17
North East Region			

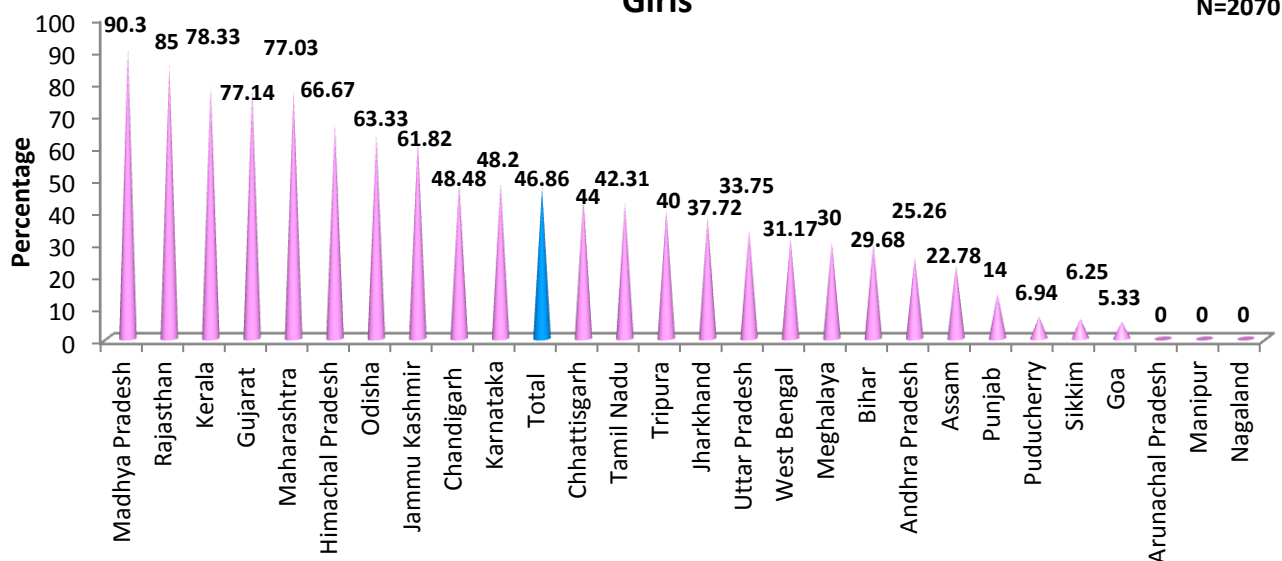


Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	-
Assam	79	18	22.78
Manipur	10	0	-
Meghalaya	10	3	30
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	2	6.25
Tripura	10	4	40
Western Region			
Goa	75	4	5.33
Gujarat	35	27	77.14
Maharashtra	222	171	77.03
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	95	24	25.26
Karnataka	139	67	48.20
Kerala	60	47	78.33
Tamil Nadu	78	33	42.31
Puducherry	72	5	6.94
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	33	44
Madhya Pradesh	165	149	90.30
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	32	48.48
Total	2070	970	46.86

*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 was being done in less than half (46.8%) of AWCs. In majority of the AWCs, (more than 75%) where IFA Supplementation was provided to adolescent girlswere in the States of Madhya Pradesh(90.3%), Rajasthan (85%), Kerala (78.3%), Gujarat (77.1%) and Maharashtra (77%). In none of the AWCs from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland IFA Supplementation was provided to adolescent girls.

Fig 4.40 : AWCs carrying out IFA Supplementation to Adolescent Girls



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

Table 4.39: AWCs Giving Deworming Tablets to Adolescent Girls*

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs giving Deworming to Adolescent Girls	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	20	66.67
Jammu Kashmir	55	21	38.18
Punjab	50	14	28
Rajasthan	80	62	77.50
Uttar Pradesh	80	36	45
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	41	26.45
Jharkhand	167	85	50.90
Odisha	60	42	70
West Bengal	154	52	33.77
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	3	30
Assam	79	3	3.80
Manipur	10	0	-
Meghalaya	10	1	10
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	4	12.50
Tripura	10	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	75	1	1.33
Gujarat	35	15	42.86
Maharashtra	222	140	63.06
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	95	29	30.53
Karnataka	139	62	44.60

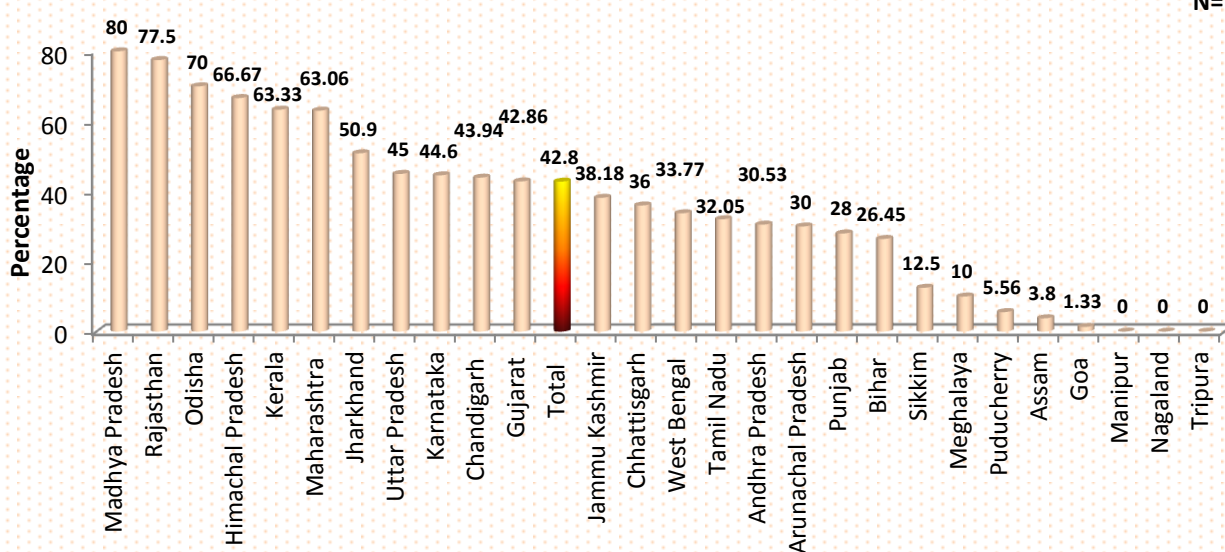
Kerala	60	38	63.33
Tamil Nadu	78	25	32.05
Puducherry	72	4	5.56
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	27	36
Madhya Pradesh	165	132	80
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	29	43.94
Total	2070	886	42.80

***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 was carried out in 42.8 per cent of AWCs. In significant number of the AWCs (more than 60%) where deworming of adolescent girls was being done were Madhya Pradesh(80%), Rajasthan (77.5%), Odisha (70%), Himachal Pradesh (66.6%), Kerala (63.3%), and Maharashtra (63%). On other hand, in none of the AWCs from the States of Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura deworming of adolescent girls was being done.

Fig 4.41: AWCs giving Deworming to Adolescent Girls

N= 2070



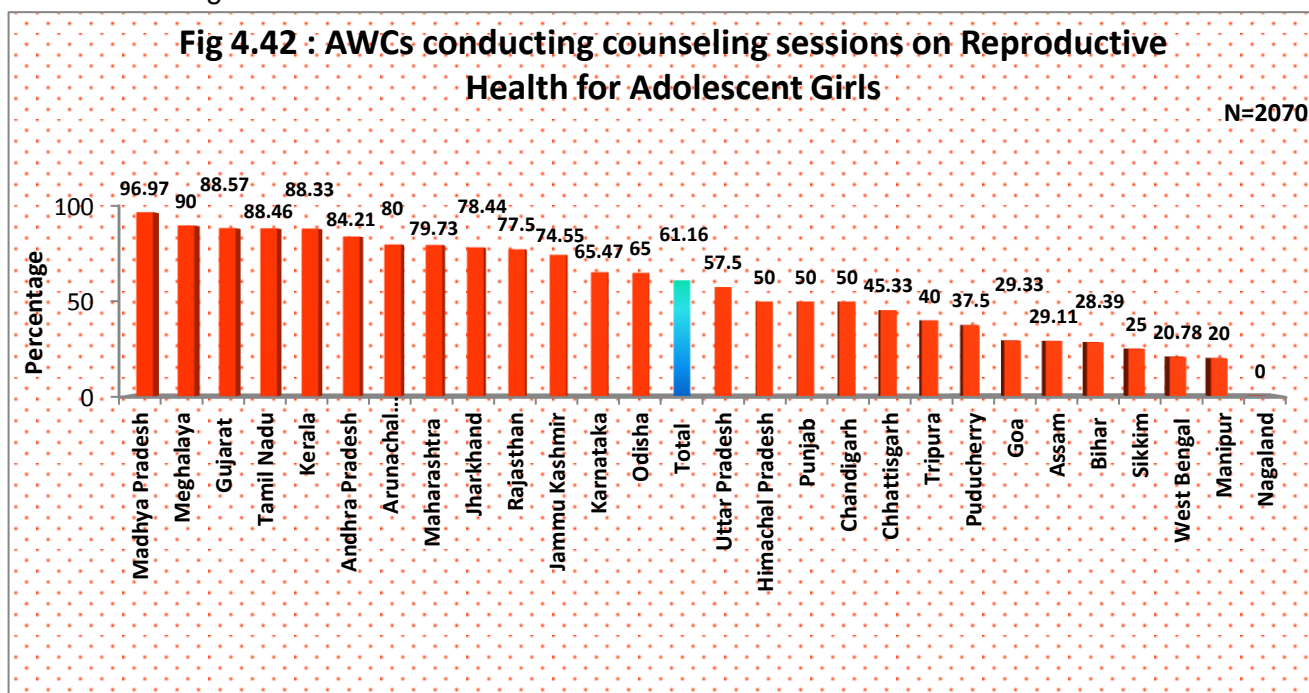
Note: In rest of the AWCs, deworming tablets were not being given to Adolescent

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

States/UTs	Total No. of AWCs	No. of AWCs conducting counseling sessions on Reproductive Health for Adolescent Girls	%
Northern Region			
Himachal Pradesh	30	15	50
Jammu Kashmir	55	41	74.55
Punjab	50	25	50
Rajasthan	80	62	77.50
Uttar Pradesh	80	46	57.50
Eastern Region			
Bihar	155	44	28.39
Jharkhand	167	131	78.44
Odisha	60	39	65
West Bengal	154	32	20.78
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	10	8	80
Assam	79	23	29.11
Manipur	10	2	20
Meghalaya	10	9	90
Nagaland	6	0	-
Sikkim	32	8	25
Tripura	10	4	40
Western Region			
Goa	75	22	29.33
Gujarat	35	31	88.57
Maharashtra	222	177	79.73
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	95	80	84.21
Karnataka	139	91	65.47
Kerala	60	53	88.33
Tamil Nadu	78	69	88.46
Puducherry	72	27	37.50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	75	34	45.33
Madhya Pradesh	165	160	96.97
UTs			
Chandigarh	66	33	50
Total	2070	1266	61.16

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

The data on counselling on reproductive health education to adolescent girls (**Table 4.40**) shows that it was being carried out in more than half (61.1%) of AWCs. In significant number of the AWCs (more than 60%) where counseling of adolescent girls on different aspects of reproductive health was being carried out were Madhya Pradesh (96.9%), Meghalaya (90%), Gujarat (88.5%), Tamil Nadu (88.4%), Kerala (88.3%), Andhra Pradesh (84.2%), Arunachal Pradesh (80%), Maharashtra (79.7%), Jharkhand (78.4%), Rajasthan (77.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (74.5%), Karnataka (65.4%) and Odisha (65%). None of the AWCs from the State of Nagaland had reported conducting such counselling sessions of 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**.

Chapter-4 Monitoring Visits of ICDS – A Report

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

Sates/UTs	AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition (%AWC_SN_A) (%)	AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition (%AWC_SN_GQ) (%)	AWCs having no interruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition	Children Attending PSE Sessions (%ChI_PSE) (%)	Children getting Health Check-up (%ChI_HCU) (%)	Pregnant Women with Ante Natal Check Up (%PW_ANC)	AWWs giving Counseling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring(%AWW_OCS)	AWW having Accuracy in Growth Monitoring (%AWW_AGM) (%)	AWCs having Adequate Availability of Educational Material for NHEd	AWWs maintaining Health Cards (%AWW_HC) (%)	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)	Rank
Tamil Nadu	0.98	0.95	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.98	1.00	0.86	1.00	0.50	0.91	1
Andhra Pradesh	0.87	0.79	0.89	0.91	1.00	0.97	0.95	0.86	0.98	0.77	0.90	2
Kerala	0.97	0.94	0.93	1.00	0.96	0.98	0.89	0.74	0.39	0.41	0.82	3
Jharkhand	0.93	0.86	0.62	0.96	0.16	0.83	0.94	0.87	0.65	0.84	0.77	4
Chandigarh	0.92	0.92	1.00	0.56	0.13	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.51	0.53	0.75	5
Chhattisgarh	0.90	0.70	0.98	0.00	0.73	0.71	0.97	0.81	0.86	0.71	0.76	6
Karnataka	0.85	0.88	0.90	0.99	0.60	0.46	0.86	0.76	0.38	0.46	0.72	7
Madhya Pradesh	0.90	0.70	0.94	0.14	0.62	0.74	0.93	0.85	0.62	0.62	0.71	8
Maharashtra	0.76	0.71	0.80	0.52	0.64	0.72	0.87	0.84	0.55	0.57	0.70	9
Puducherry	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.55	0.50	0.94	0.94	0.70	0.25	0.14	0.68	10
Gujarat	0.91	0.85	0.56	0.63	0.49	0.64	0.92	0.78	0.63	0.42	0.68	11
Sikkim	0.94	0.93	0.31	0.86	0.58	0.87	0.92	0.79	0.24	0.00	0.65	12
Himachal Pradesh	0.98	0.70	0.77	0.67	0.62	0.70	0.68	0.46	0.40	0.38	0.64	13
Odisha	0.93	0.50	0.58	0.76	0.36	0.93	0.85	0.73	0.39	0.24	0.63	14
Jammu & Kashmir	0.74	0.57	0.66	0.69	0.76	0.67	0.73	0.61	0.18	0.51	0.61	15
Rajasthan	0.81	0.76	0.86	0.57	0.34	0.54	0.67	0.59	0.44	0.51	0.61	16
West Bengal	0.94	0.77	0.86	0.37	0.19	0.69	0.81	0.73	0.22	0.37	0.59	17
Punjab	0.95	0.64	0.79	0.22	0.32	0.80	0.68	0.57	0.33	0.10	0.54	18
Assam	0.83	0.80	0.33	0.47	0.22	1.00	0.69	0.45	0.18	0.39	0.54	19
Goa	1.00	0.92	1.00	0.61	0.12	0.30	0.17	0.88	0.07	0.02	0.51	20
Tripura	1.00	0.80	0.10	0.38	0.00	0.56	0.92	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.43	21
Meghalaya	0.93	1.00	0.80	0.63	0.43	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.42	22
Uttar Pradesh	0.69	0.61	0.72	0.20	0.04	0.45	0.51	0.37	0.20	0.24	0.40	23
Manipur	0.92	0.50	0.38	0.69	0.05	0.22	0.34	0.25	0.37	0.31	0.40	24
Bihar	0.69	0.34	0.86	0.47	0.08	0.11	0.42	0.22	0.12	0.33	0.36	25
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.68	0.00	0.89	0.32	26
Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.19	27
Average	0.838	0.721	0.726	0.590	0.41	0.64	0.697	0.624	0.368	0.38	0.60	
					1	3				9	0	

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

ICDS Service Delivery Status(ICDS_SDI)	Average	States above Average	States below Average
AWCs having no interruption in Distribution of Supplementary Nutrition (AWC_SN_NI)	0.726	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar , Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab , Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu ,West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Manipur, Odisha, Sikkim ,Tripura ,Uttar Pradesh
AWCs having Acceptability of Supplementary Nutrition (AWC_SN_A)	0.838	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry ,Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
Pregnant Women with Ante Natal Check Up (PW_ANC)	0.643	Andhra Pradesh ,Assam, Chandigarh ,Chhattisgarh Himachal Pradesh, J & K ,Jharkhand, Kerala ,Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha Puducherry ,Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa ,Gujarat ,Karnataka, Manipur ,Meghalaya , Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh
Children getting Health Check-up (ChI_HCU)	0.411	Andhra Pradesh ,Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, J & K ,Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Meghalaya ,Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar ,Chandigarh, Goa ,Jharkhand ,Manipur,Nagaland, Odisha ,Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWW having Accuracy in Growth Monitoring (AWW_AGM)	0.624	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh ,Goa ,Gujarat , Jharkhand ,Karnataka ,Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra , Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu ,West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh ,Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab ,Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh
AWWs giving Counselling Sessions Based on Growth Monitoring(%AWW_OCS)	0.697	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh Chhattisgarh, Gujarat , Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand ,Karnataka, Kerala ,Madhya Pradesh ,Maharashtra ,Odisha, Puducherry,	Arunachal Pradesh ,Assam, Bihar ,Goa ,Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya ,Nagaland, Punjab ,Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh

		Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal	
Children Attending PSE Sessions (ChI_PSE)	0.590	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh ,J& K, Jharkhand, Karnataka ,Kerala ,Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha ,Sikkim, Tamil Nadu	Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh ,Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland , Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWCs Providing Good Quality of Supplementary Nutrition (AWC_SN_GQ)	0.721	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Goa ,Gujarat , Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Puducherry Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh
AWCs having Adequate Availability of Educational Material for NHEd (AWC_EDU_M)	0.368	Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh , Chhattisgarh ,Gujarat , Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka ,Kerala ,Madhya Pradesh ,Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh ,Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya ,Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab ,Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
AWWs maintaining Health Cards (AWW_HC)	0.389	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh ,Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand ,Karnataka ,Kerala, Madhya Pradesh ,Maharashtra , Nagaland, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, ,Meghalaya, Odisha, Puducherry ,Punjab, Sikkim ,Tripura ,Uttar Pradesh West Bengal
ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)	0.600	Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh ,Maharashtra ,Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar ,Goa Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab ,Tripura ,Uttar Pradesh West Bengal

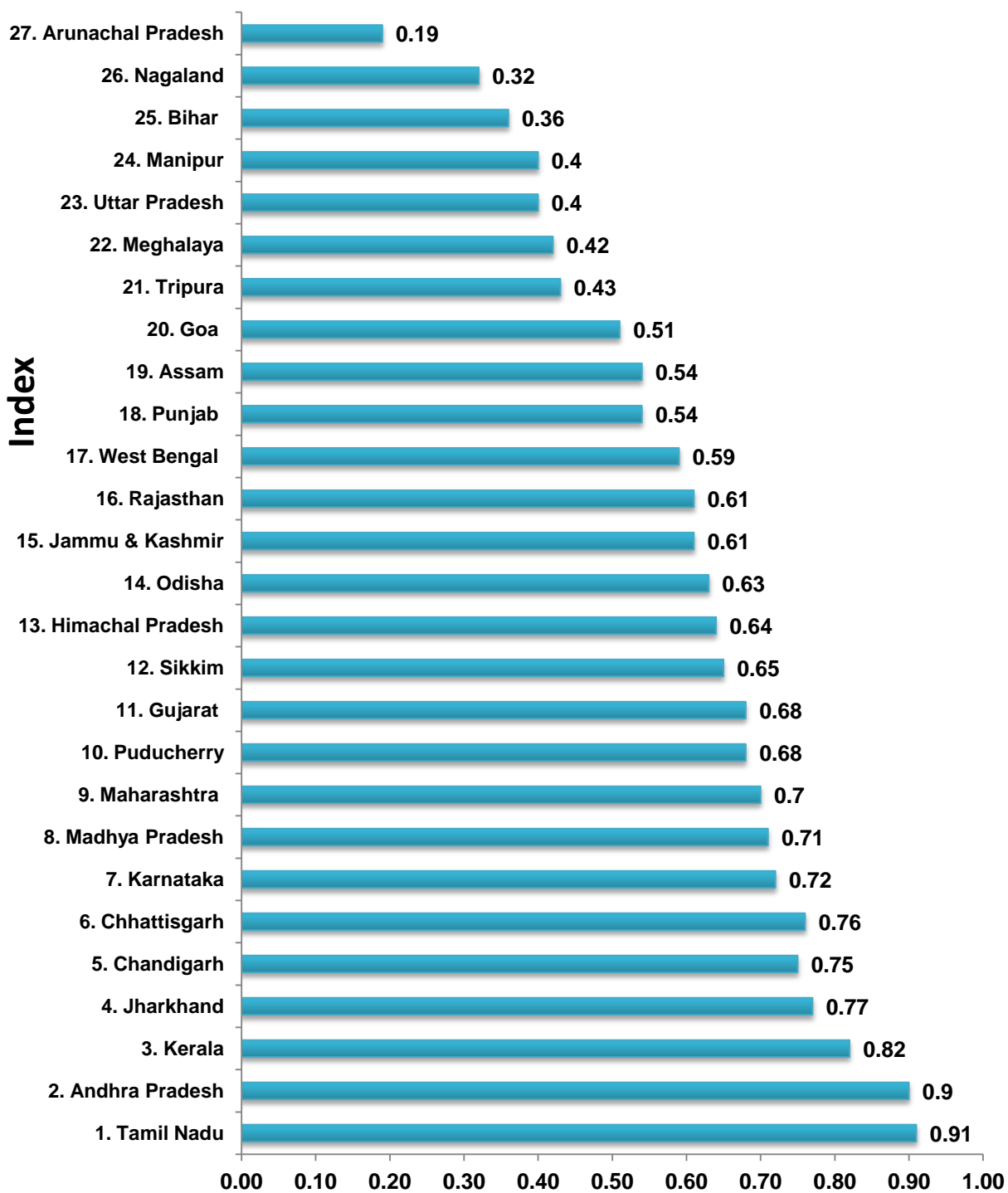
Table 4.43 presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI).

Table 4.43: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)

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

On ICDS Service Delivery Index which is based on the output of the ICDS Scheme, nine states namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Chandigarh Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have been classified in Grade 1 showing that Service delivery status in these states are very good. Seven states namely Puducherry, Gujarat, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan have been classified in Grade 2 and four States West Bengal, Punjab, Assam and Goa has been classified in Grade 3. Grade 4 States comprises of altogether seven states including Tripura Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Bihar, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

Fig 4.43: ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)





Community Mobilization and Information, Education and Communication

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

Involvement of Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions

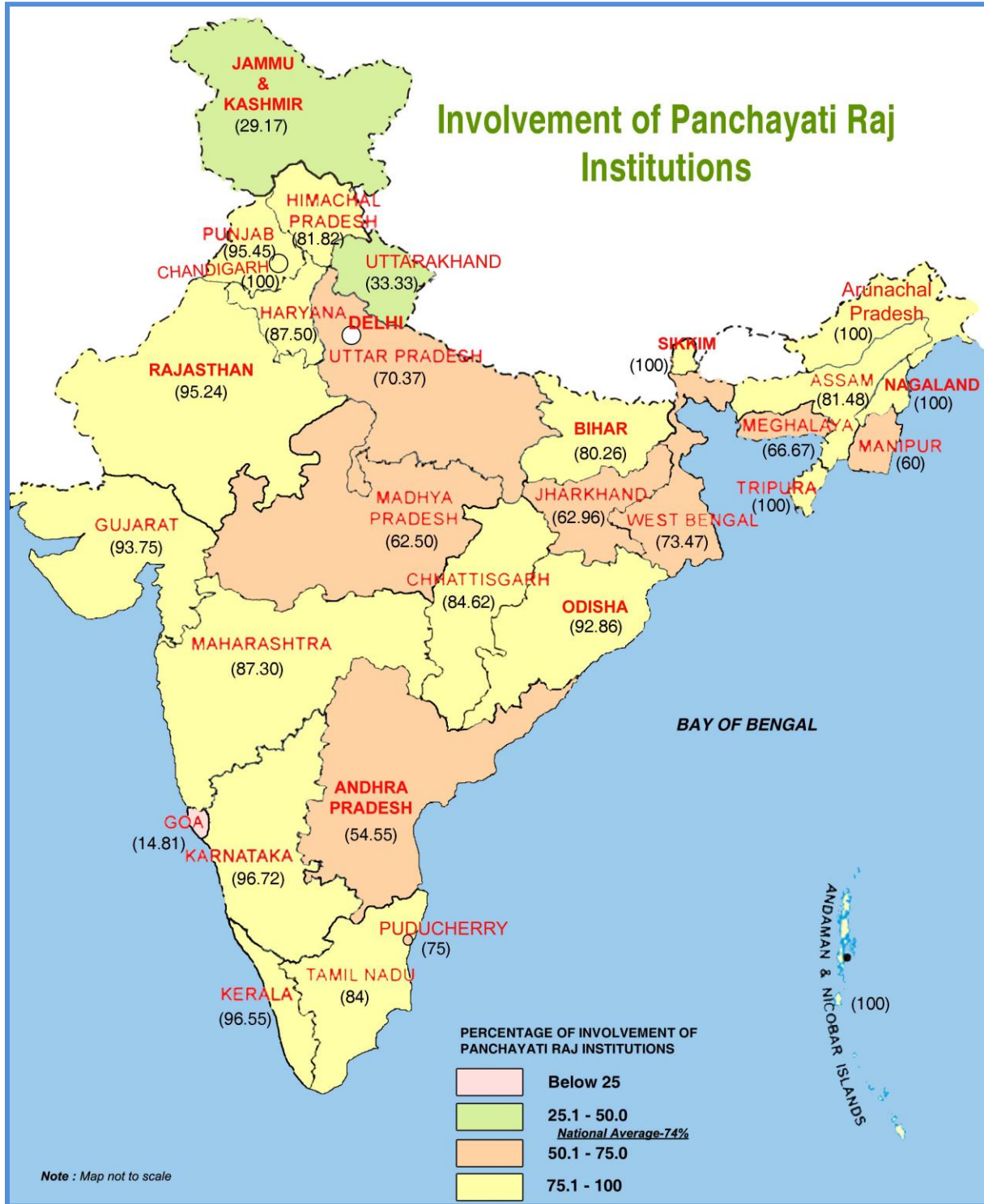
The need for involvement of PRIs in monitoring of ICDS activities has been always felt and desired in order to build an accountability mechanism for delivery of services and availability of supplies at AWC level. However, in the absence of clear cut defined guidelines, involvement of PRIs in supporting 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 **Table5.1**.

Table 5.1: ICDS Projects having Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions

States/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects visited	No. of ICDS Projects having Involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	0	-
Haryana	8	7	87.50
Himachal Pradesh	11	9	81.82
Jammu & Kashmir	24	7	29.17
Punjab	22	21	95.45
Rajasthan	21	20	95.24
Uttar Pradesh	54	38	70.37
Uttarakhand	3	1	33.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	61	80.26
Jharkhand	54	34	62.96
Odisha	42	39	92.86
West Bengal	49	36	73.47

North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	27	22	81.48
Manipur	5	3	60
Meghalaya	3	2	66.67
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	4	100
Tripura	2	2	100
Western Region			
Goa	27	4	14.81
Gujarat	16	15	93.75
Maharashtra	63	55	87.30
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	24	54.55
Karnataka	61	59	96.72
Kerala	29	28	96.55
Tamil Nadu	50	42	84
Puducherry	8	6	75
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	11	84.62
Madhya Pradesh	64	40	62.50
UTs			
A & N Islands	10	10	100
Chandigarh	6	6	100
Total	810	608	75.06

It is evident from **Table 5.1**, that 75% of ICDS projects had involvement of members of Panchayati Raj institutions in organising various activities of ICDS. The involvement of PRIs members in organising various activities of ICDS had been found in all (100%) ICDS projects located in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh. The involvement of PRI members in ICDS had been found in sizeable number (more than 90%) of ICDS Projects located in the States of Kerala (97%), Karnataka (97%), Punjab (95.4%), Rajasthan (95%), Gujarat (94%) and Odisha (93%). No involvement seen in Delhi by PRIs.



Map 5.1

Fig 5.1 : Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions

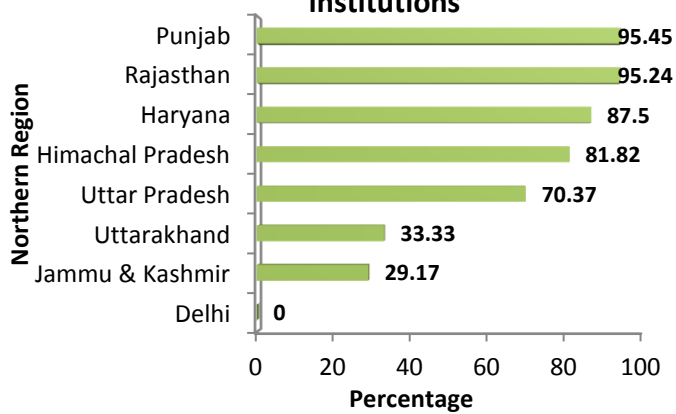


Fig 5.2: Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions

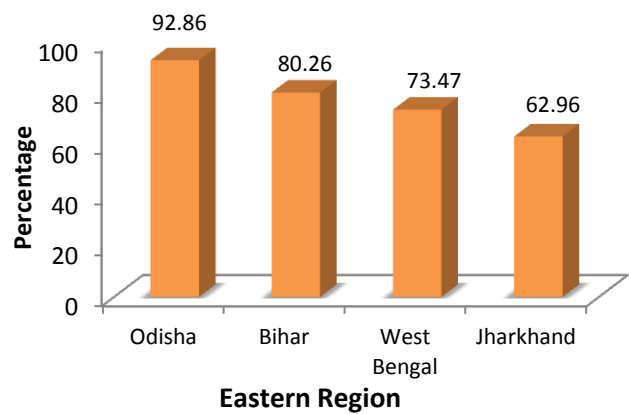


Fig 5.3: Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions

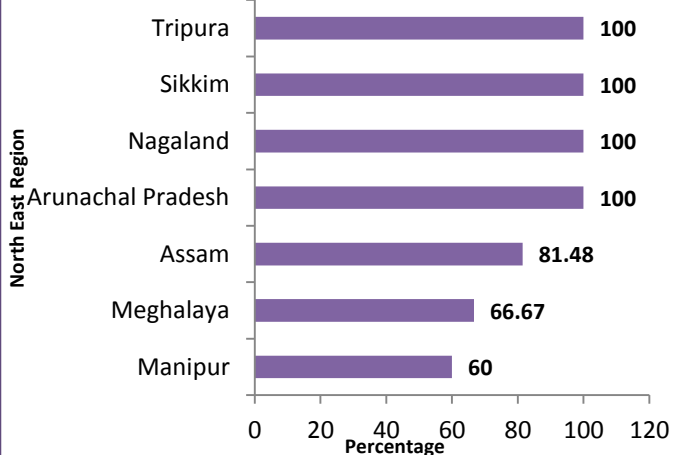


Fig 5.4: Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions

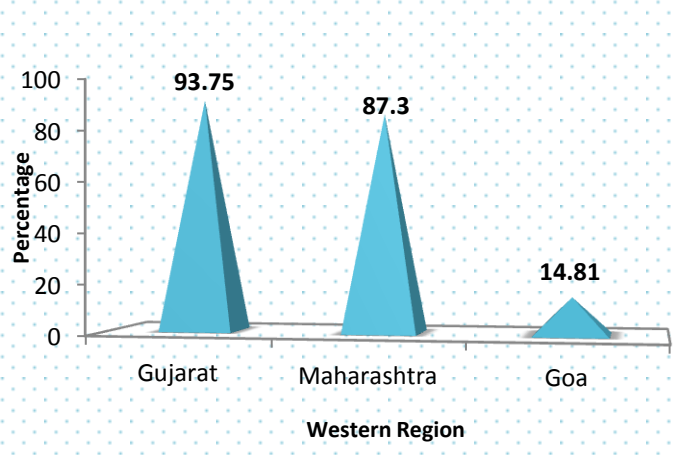


Fig 5.5: Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions

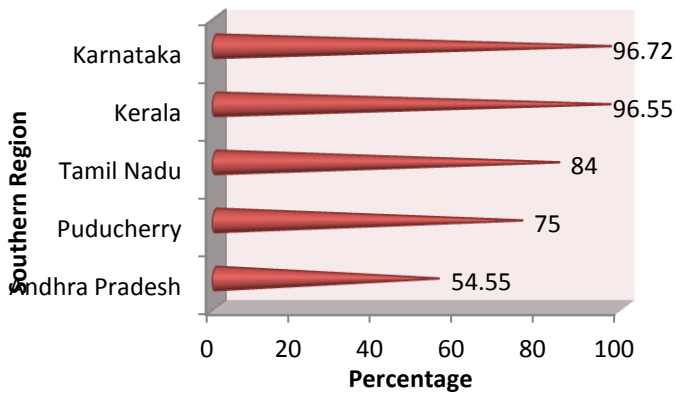
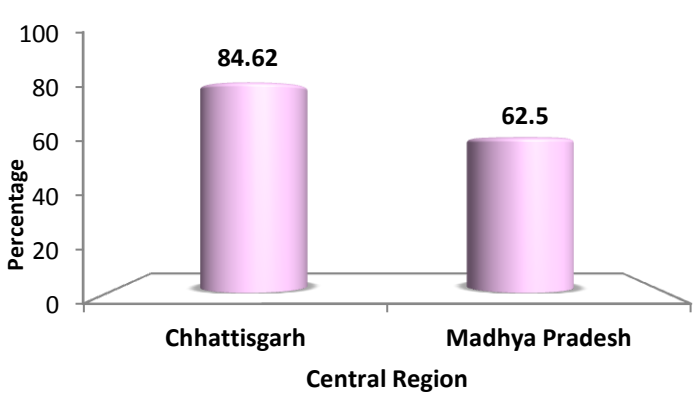
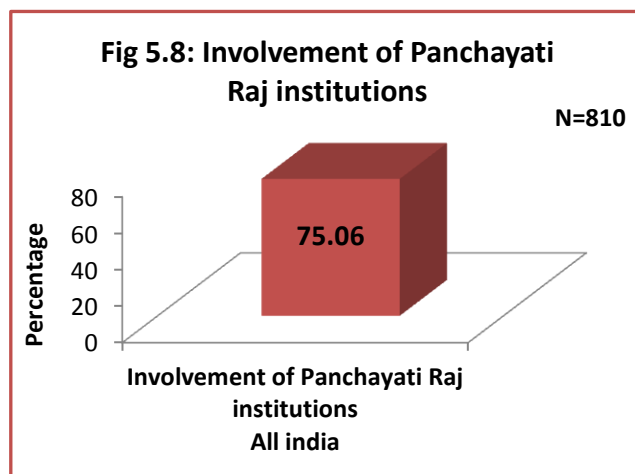
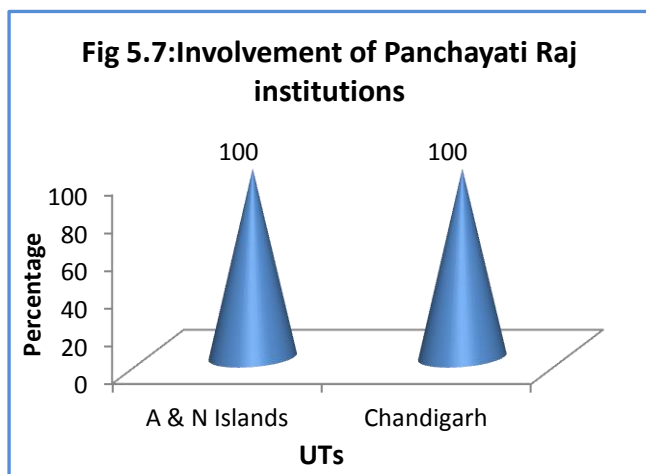


Fig 5.6: Involvement of Panchayati Raj institutions





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 is 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=810)**

IEC Activities	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Celebration of Breast Feeding Week/ Nutrition Week	360	44.44



It is evident from **Table 5.2** that only 44percent 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=810)**

IEC Activities	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Organising Village Health & Nutrition days	231	28.52

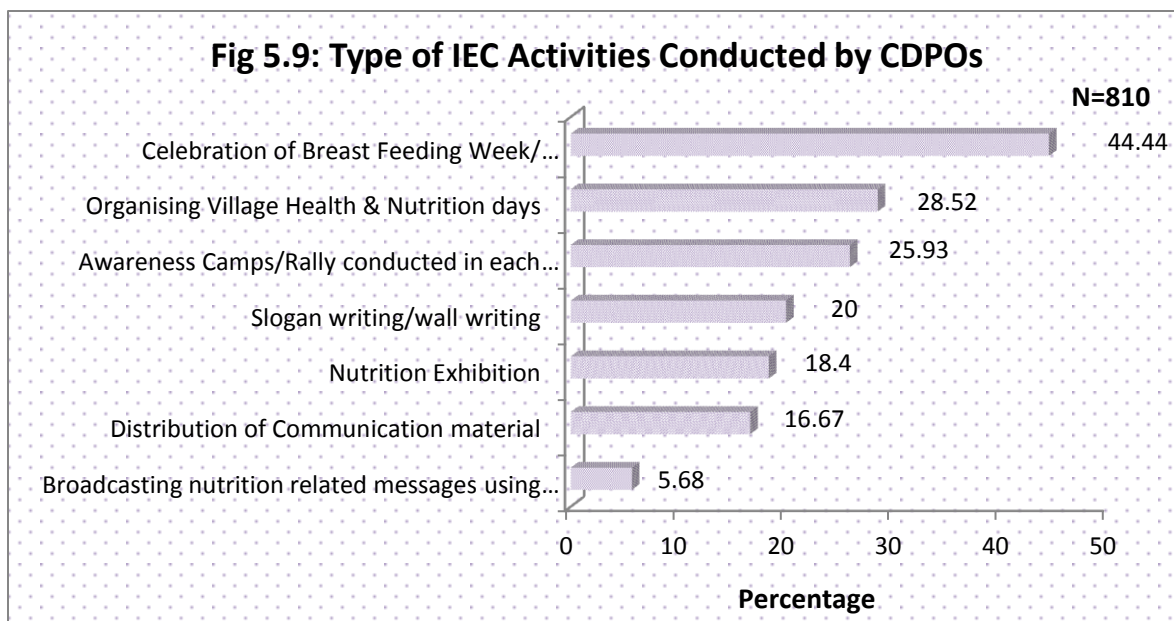
It is evident from **Table 5.3** that only one-fourth (28.5%) of ICDS projects were organising the Village Health and Nutrition Day.

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=810)**

IEC Activities	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Distribution of Communication material	135	16.67



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=810)**

Organisation of Advocacy and Awareness Camps	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Awareness Camps/Rally conducted in each AWC	210	25.93

Nutrition Exhibition –

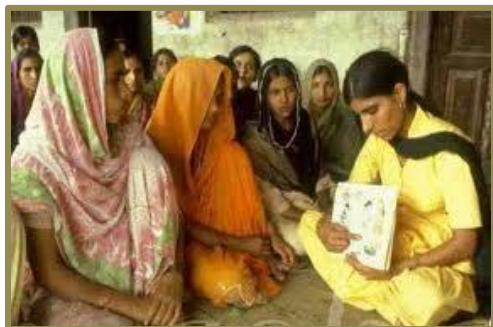
Cooking demonstration of nutritious food locally using available food stuff needs to be undertaken frequently by the AWW so as to bring about desirable improvements in the cooking practices and diet of ICDS beneficiaries. These demonstrations need to be specifically culture-oriented and there should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



Table 5.6: Nutrition Exhibition
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=810)

Nutrition Exhibition	No. of ICDS Projects	%
	149	18.40

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
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=810)

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	46	5.68
Slogan writing/wall writing	162	20

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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	6	50
Haryana	8	7	87.50
Himachal Pradesh	11	9	81.82
Jammu & Kashmir	24	20	83.33
Punjab	22	21	95.45
Rajasthan	21	20	95.24
Uttar Pradesh	54	38	70.37
Uttarakhand	3	1	33.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	29	38.16
Jharkhand	54	49	90.74
Odisha	42	40	95.24
West Bengal	49	38	77.55
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	27	22	81.48
Manipur	5	4	80
Meghalaya	3	0	-
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	3	75
Tripura	2	2	100
Western Region			
Goa	27	22	81.48
Gujarat	16	15	93.75
Maharashtra	63	44	69.84
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	42	95.45
Karnataka	61	60	98.36
Kerala	29	27	93.10
Tamil Nadu	50	46	92
Puducherry	8	8	100
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	13	100
Madhya Pradesh	64	55	85.94
UTs			
A & N Islands	10	10	100
Chandigarh	6	6	100
Total	810	659	81.36

The data as contained in **Table 5.8** shows that continuing education sessions were organised in majority (81.3%) of the ICDS projects. The organisation of continuing education sessions had been conducted in all ICDS Projects (100%) located in UT of Andaman & Nicobar and Chandigarh and in the States of Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry

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and Tripura. The organisation of continuing education sessions had also been reported from majority of the ICDS projects (more than 80%) in the States of Karnataka (98%), Punjab(95.4%), Andhra Pradesh (95.4%), Rajasthan (95.2%), Odisha (95.2%),Gujarat(93.7%), Kerala (93%),Tamil Nadu (92%),Jharkhand (91%),Haryana (87.5%), Madhya Pradesh (86%), Jammu & Kashmir (83.3%), Himachal Pradesh (81.8%), Assam (81%) and Goa (81%).

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
(Total No. of ICDS Projects=810)

Multiple Responses

S.No.	Topics	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Health Related Topics			
1	HIV/AIDS	86	10.62
2	Immunisation	188	23.21
3	Anaemia	134	16.54
4	Mental Health	40	4.94
5	Diarrhoea	93	11.48
6	Iodine Deficiency Disorders	78	9.63
7	Morbidity /Mortality and Other Health-Related Issues	90	11.11
Nutrition Related Topics			
1	Breast Feeding	273	33.70
2	Supplementary Nutrition	234	28.89
3	Nutrition Education	176	21.73
4	Growth Monitoring	237	29.26
5	Locally Available Foods	88	10.86
6	Low Cost Recipes	58	7.16
Sanitation and Personal Hygiene			
1	Safe Drinking Water	103	12.72
2	Sanitation and Personal hygiene	122	15.06
Non Formal Pre School Education			
1	PSE activities (Practical Demonstration)	174	21.48
Psycho social issues			
1	Female Foeticides	94	11.60
2	Child Marriage	95	11.73
Issues Related to Adolescent Girls			
1	Kishori Shakti Yojna/Balika Samridhi Yojna/Ladli Yojna	178	21.98



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2	Adolescent Nutrition	134	16.54
Miscellaneous Issues			
1	Services Provided under ICDS	168	20.74
2	Record Keeping/Surveys	140	17.28

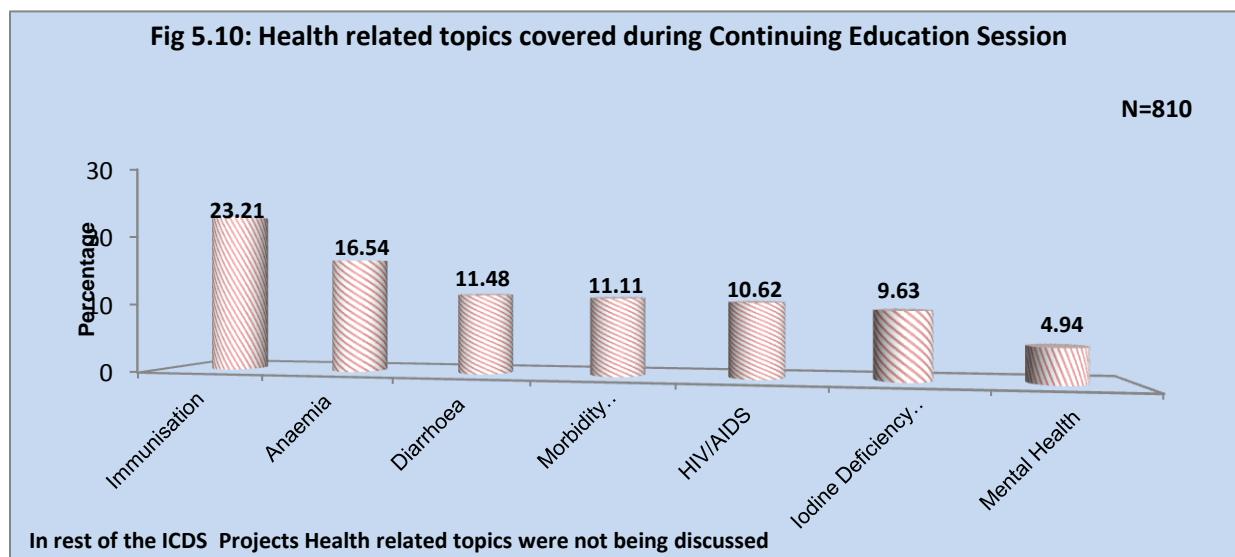


Figure 5.10 shows that in 87.5% of ICDS Projects, the topics related to child and maternal health were being discussed in the continuing education sessions. Immunization related issues were the favoured topics (23.2%) followed by discussion on issues related to Anaemia (16.5%), diarrhoea (11.8%), morbidity/ mortality (11.11%), HIV/AIDS (10.6%), and iodine deficiency disorders issues in 9.63 % of ICDS projects.

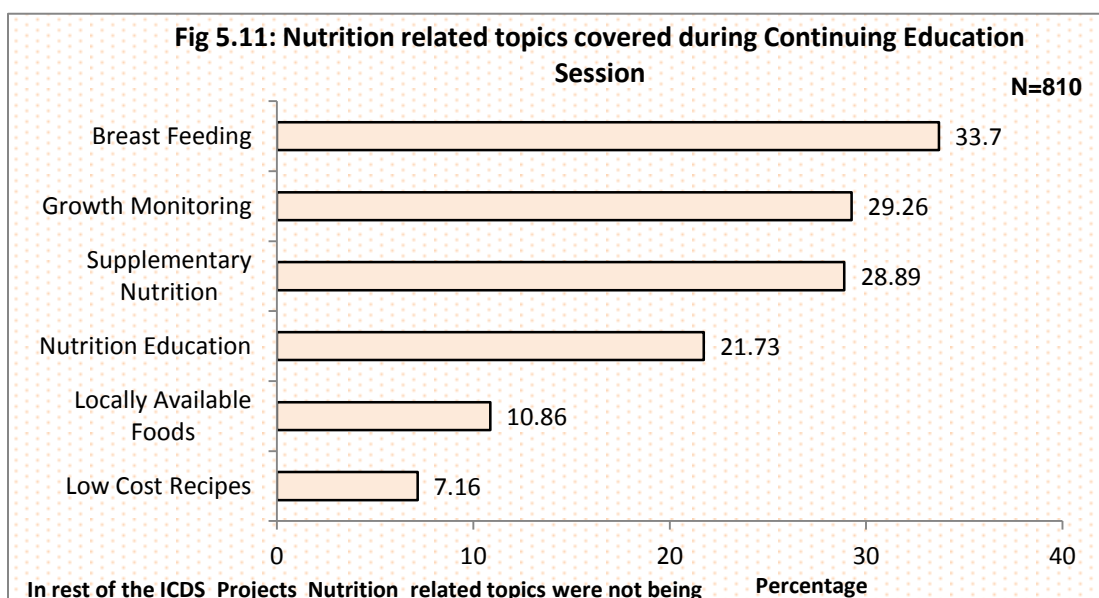


Figure 5.11 during continuing education sessions, the issues related to breast feeding were being discussed in 33.7 per cent of ICDS projects followed by discussion on Growth Monitoring (29.2%), supplementary Nutrition (28.8%), and Nutrition Education (21.7%). The sessions on locally available food and low cost recipes were being conducted in only 10.8 per cent and 7.1per cent of the ICDS projects respectively.

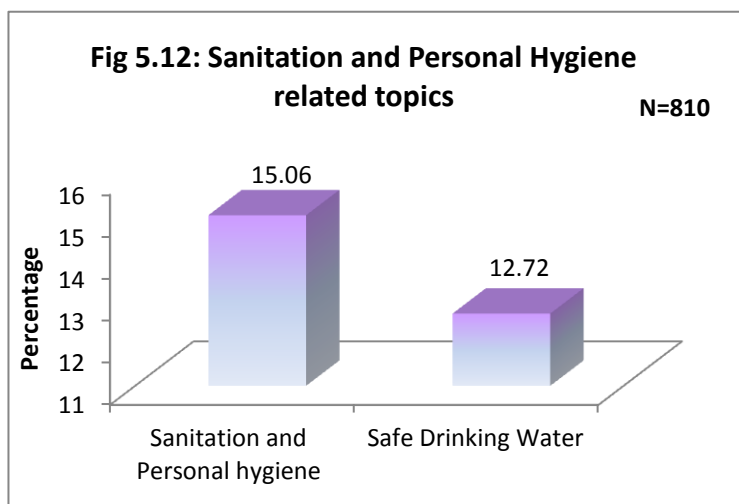
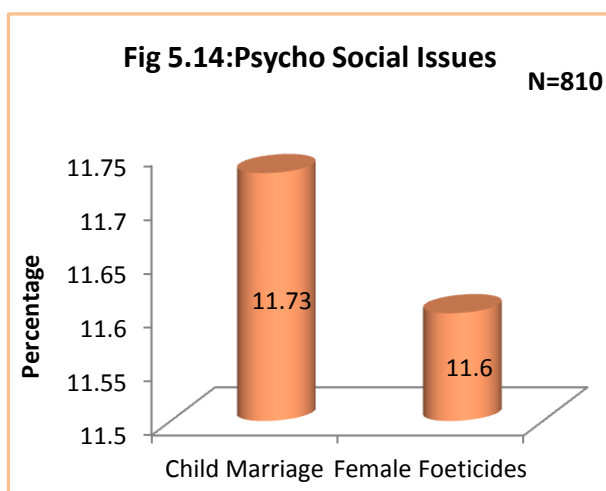
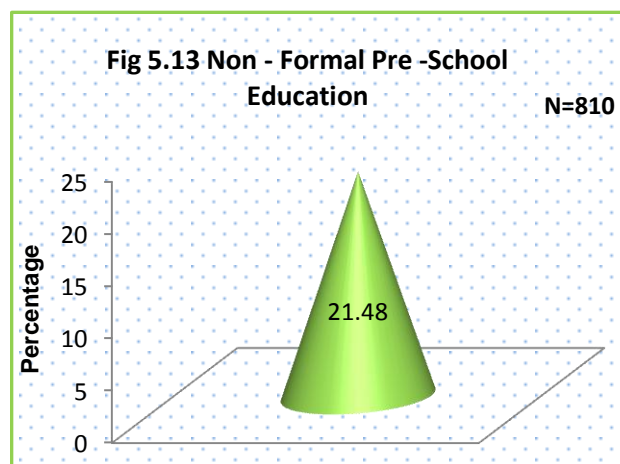
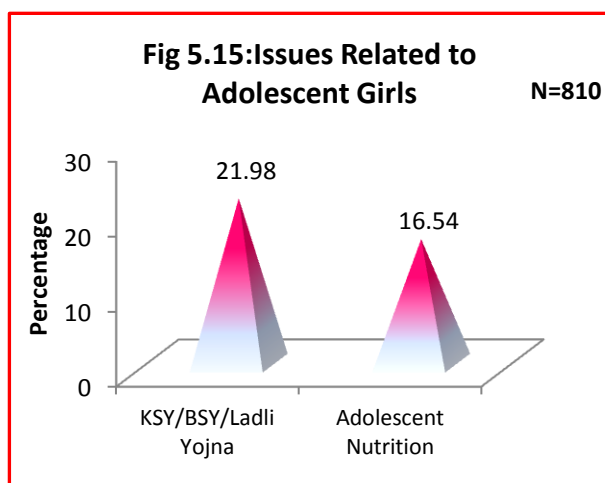


Figure 5.12 shows that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to sanitation and personal hygiene and safe drinking water were being discussed in 15 per cent and 12.7per cent of ICDS projects only.

The data as contained in **Figure5.13** show that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to Pre School Education were being discussed in 21.4 per cent of ICDS projects only.

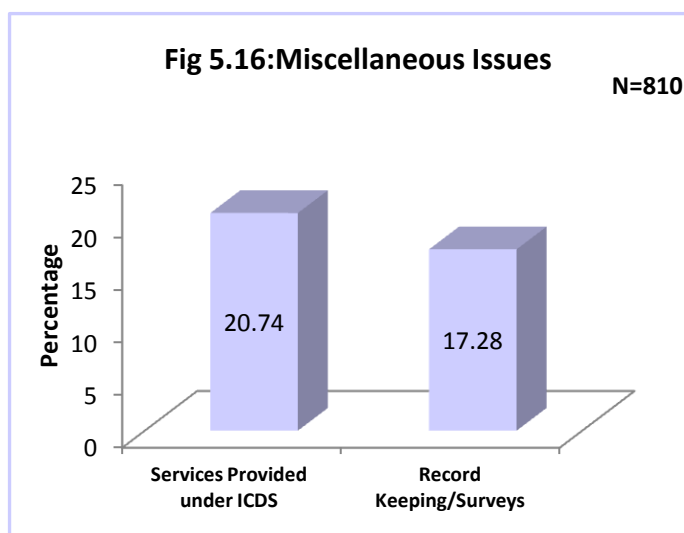


The data in **Figure 5.14**show that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to Psycho Social Issues like Child Marriage and Female Foeticide were being discussed in 11.7 per cent and 11.6 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.



The data as contained in **Figure 5.15** show that during continuing education sessions, the issues related to Adolescent Girls namely Kishori Shakti Yojna/Balika Samridhi Yojna/Ladli and Nutrition were being discussed in 21.9 per cent and 16.5 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.

The data as contained in **Figure 5.16** show that during continuing education sessions, the miscellaneous issues related to services provided under ICDS and Record keeping/Surveys were being discussed in 20.7 per cent and 17.2 per cent of ICDS projects respectively.



ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)

The ranking of the States/Union Territories on ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI) is given in **Table 5.10**.

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
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1
Nagaland	1	1	1	1



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Tripura	1	1	1	1
Chandigarh	1	1	1	1
Karnataka	0.97	0.98	0.98	2
Punjab	0.95	0.95	0.95	3
Rajasthan	0.95	0.95	0.95	4
Kerala	0.97	0.93	0.95	5
Odisha	0.93	0.95	0.94	6
Gujarat	0.94	0.94	0.94	7
Chhattisgarh	0.85	1.00	0.92	8
Tamil Nadu	0.84	0.92	0.88	9
Sikkim	1.00	0.75	0.88	10
Puducherry	0.75	1.00	0.88	11
Himachal Pradesh	0.82	0.82	0.82	12
Assam	0.81	0.81	0.81	13
Maharashtra	0.87	0.70	0.79	14
Jharkhand	0.63	0.91	0.77	15
West Bengal	0.73	0.78	0.76	16
Andhra Pradesh	0.55	0.95	0.75	17
Madhya Pradesh	0.63	0.86	0.74	18
Uttar Pradesh	0.70	0.70	0.70	19
Manipur	0.60	0.80	0.70	20
Bihar	0.80	0.38	0.59	21
Jammu & Kashmir	0.29	0.83	0.56	22
Goa	0.15	0.81	0.48	23
Meghalaya	0.67	0.00	0.33	24
Average	0.792	0.842	0.817	

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)	0.792	Arunachal Pradesh ,Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh ,Chhattisgarh, Gujarat ,Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan ,Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

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ICDS Projects Organising Continuing Education Sessions (ICDS_CES)	0.842	Andhra Pradesh Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala ,Madhya Pradesh ,Nagaland, Odisha ,Puducherry ,Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Assam, Bihar ,Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)	0.817	Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka ,Kerala, Nagaland ,Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan ,Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Andhra Pradesh ,Assam, Bihar ,Goa ,Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand ,Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

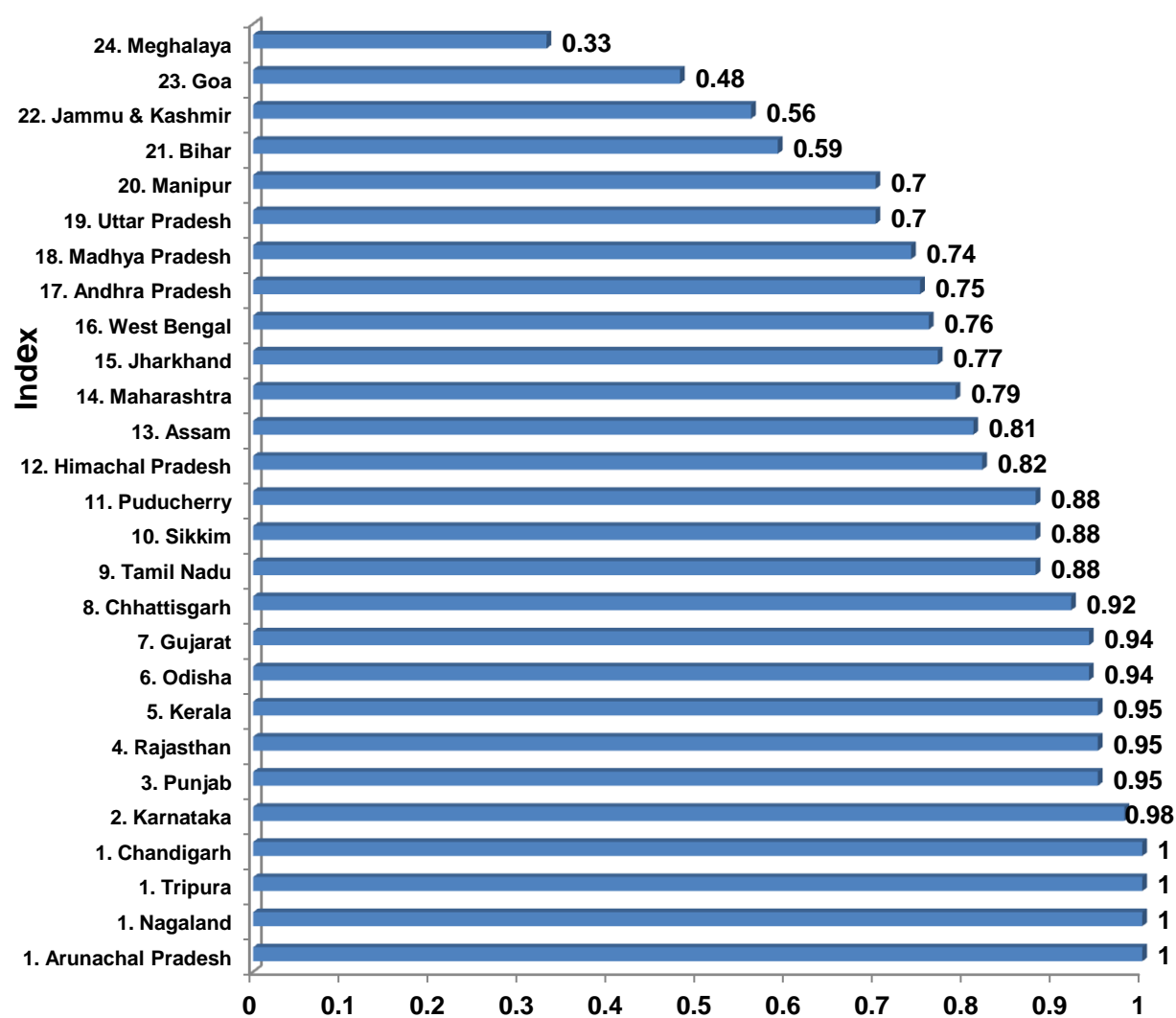
Table 5.12 presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI).

Table 5.12: Grading of States/UTs on ICDS Community Mobilisation and IECIndex(ICDS_CM&IECI)

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

On ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index, sizable number (23) of States/UTs have been classified in Grade 1 these are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura, Chandigarh, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Kerala, Odisha, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur. Incidentally in these states/UTs the Self-Help Groups and MahilaMandal have been involved in preparation and distribution of Supplementary Nutrition. None of the State has been classified in Grade 2. Grade 3 comprises of only two namely Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir and Grade 4 comprises of Goa and Meghalaya.

Fig 5.17: 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 are 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

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Monitoring by Physical Visits only	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	4	33.33
Haryana	8	3	37.50
Himachal Pradesh	11	5	45.45
Jammu & Kashmir	24	12	50
Punjab	22	12	54.55
Rajasthan	21	16	76.19
Uttar Pradesh	54	31	57.41
Uttarakhand	3	0	-
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	39	51.32
Jharkhand	54	42	77.78
Odisha	42	24	57.14
West Bengal	49	41	83.67
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	27	21	77.78
Manipur	5	3	60.00
Meghalaya	3	2	66.67
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	2	50
Tripura	2	2	100
Western Region			
Goa	27	23	85.19
Gujarat	16	11	68.75

Maharashtra	63	48	76.19
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	33	75
Karnataka	61	34	55.74
Kerala	29	20	68.97
Tamil Nadu	50	23	46
Puducherry	8	7	87.50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	11	84.62
Madhya Pradesh	64	51	79.69
Union Territory			
A & N Islands	10	0	-
Chandigarh	6	6	100
Total	810	528	65.19

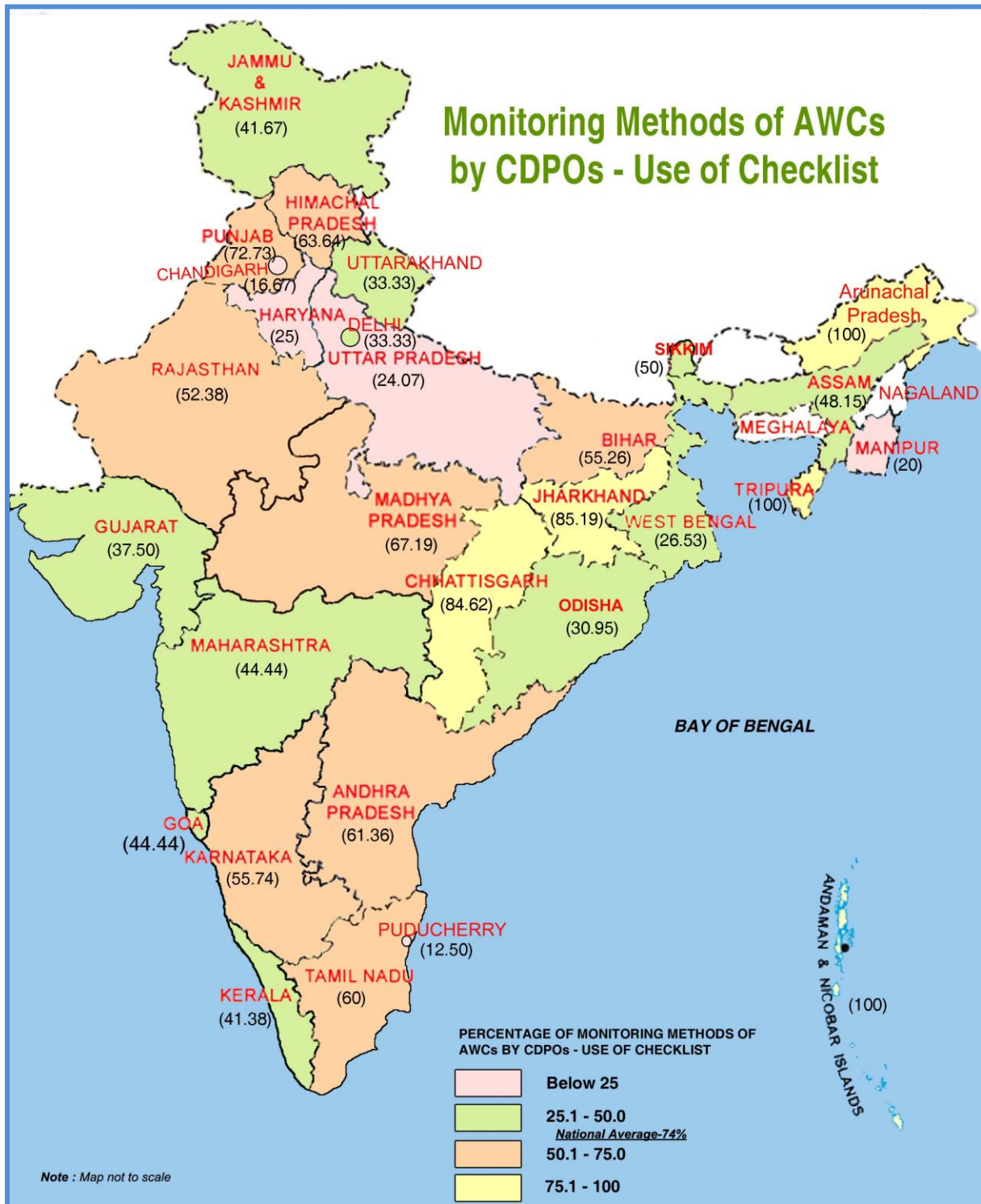
The data in **Table 6.1** shows that more than half (65%) of CDPOs were adopting only personal visits of AWCs as one of the monitoring methods. All CDPOs (100%) in the UT of Chandigarh and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Nagaland adopt only personal visit of AWCs as one of the monitoring method; however, CDPOs from Uttarakhand and UT of Andaman & Nicobar adopt other method of monitoring besides undertaking only personal visits. Significant number of CDPOs (more than 60%) from the States of Puducherry (87.5%), Goa (85%), Chhattisgarh (84.6%), West Bengal (83.6%), Madhya Pradesh (79.6%), Jharkhand and Assam (77.7%), Maharashtra and Rajasthan (76%), Andhra Pradesh (75%), Kerala (68.9%), Gujarat (68.7%) and Meghalaya (66.6%) were adopting only personal visits of AWCs as the monitoring method.

Table 6.2: Monitoring Methods of AWCs by CDPOs

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Monitoring by Use of Checklist	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	4	33.33
Haryana	8	2	25
Himachal Pradesh	11	7	63.64
Jammu & Kashmir	24	10	41.67
Punjab	22	16	72.73
Rajasthan	21	11	52.38
Uttar Pradesh	54	13	24.07
Uttarakhand	3	1	33.33
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	42	55.26
Jharkhand	54	46	85.19
Odisha	42	13	30.95
West Bengal	49	13	26.53
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	27	13	48.15

Manipur	5	1	20
Meghalaya	3	0	-
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	2	50
Tripura	2	2	100
Western Region			
Goa	27	12	44.44
Gujarat	16	6	37.50
Maharashtra	63	28	44.44
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	27	61.36
Karnataka	61	34	55.74
Kerala	29	12	41.38
Tamil Nadu	50	30	60
Puducherry	8	1	12.50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	11	84.62
Madhya Pradesh	64	43	67.19
Union Territory			
A & N Islands	10	10	100
Chandigarh	6	1	16.67
Total	810	412	50.86

The data in **Table 6.2** reveal that half (50.8%) of CDPOs were using check list as one of the monitoring tool. All CDPOs (100%) in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura were using check list as one of the monitoring tool. Majority of CDPOs (more than 80%) from the States of Jharkhand (85.1%) and Chhattisgarh (84.6%) were using check list as one of the monitoring tool while undertaking visits of AWCs. Significant number of CDPOs (more than 60%) from the States of Punjab (72.7%), Madhya Pradesh (67.1%), Himachal Pradesh (63.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (61.3%) were using check list as one of the monitoring method. The use of check list was reported less than 30% in the States of Haryana (25%), Manipur (20%) and UT of Chandigarh (16.67%).



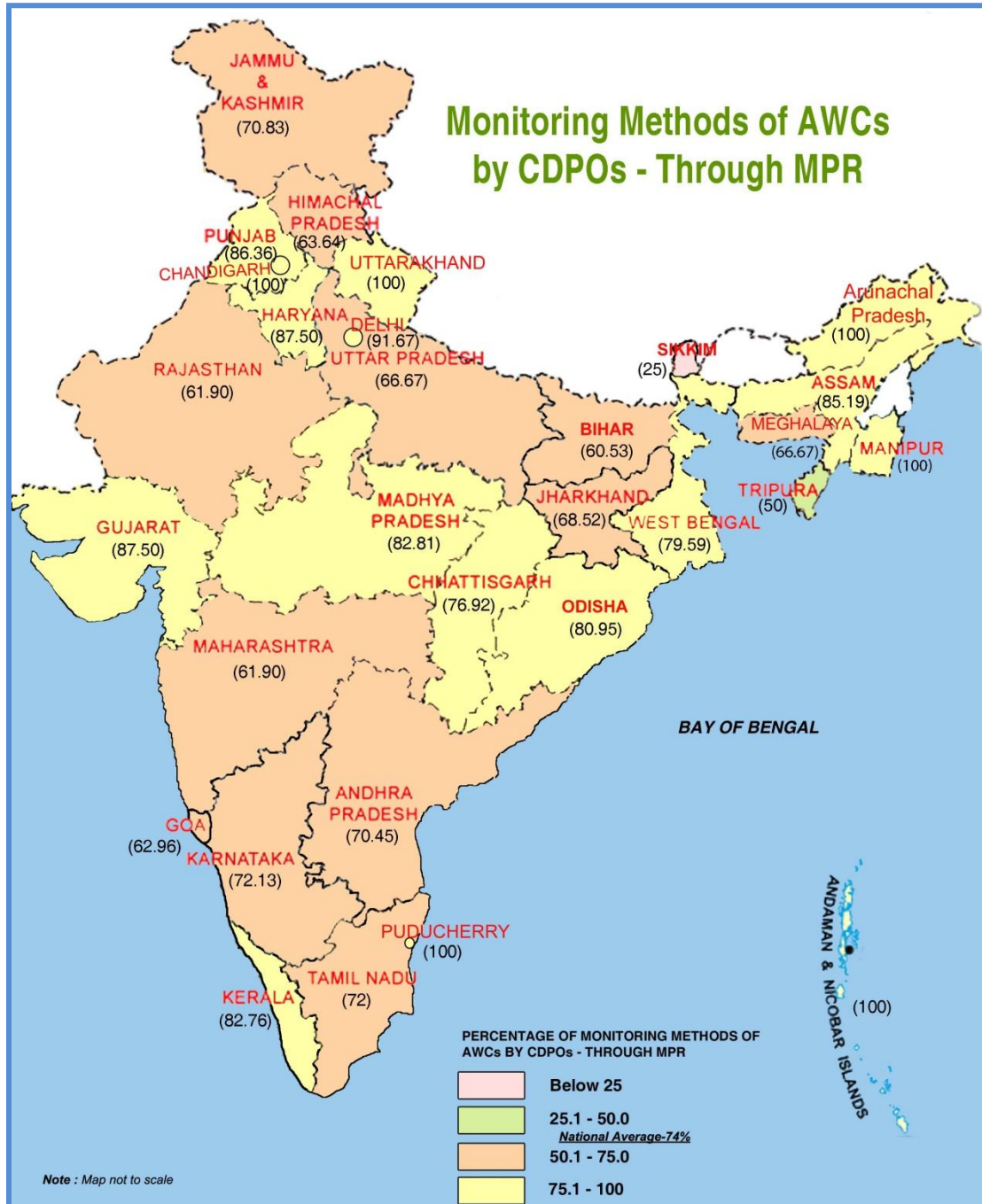
Map 6.1

Table 6.3: Monitoring Methods of AWCs by CDPOs

States/UTs	Total No. of ICDS Projects	Monitoring of AWCs with use of MPR	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	11	91.67
Haryana	8	7	87.50
Himachal Pradesh	11	7	63.64
Jammu & Kashmir	24	17	70.83
Punjab	22	19	86.36
Rajasthan	21	13	61.90
Uttar Pradesh	54	36	66.67
Uttarakhand	3	3	100
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	46	60.53
Jharkhand	54	37	68.52
Odisha	42	34	80.95
West Bengal	49	39	79.59
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100
Assam	27	23	85.19
Manipur	5	5	100
Meghalaya	3	2	66.67
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	1	25
Tripura	2	1	50
Western Region			
Goa	27	17	62.96
Gujarat	16	14	87.50
Maharashtra	63	39	61.90
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	31	70.45
Karnataka	61	44	72.13
Kerala	29	24	82.76
Tamil Nadu	50	36	72
Puducherry	8	8	100
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	10	76.92
Madhya Pradesh	64	53	82.81
Union Territory			
A & N Islands	10	10	100
Chandigarh	6	6	100
Total	810	594	73.33

The data as presented in **Table 6.3** reveals that more than three-fourth (73.3%) of CDPOs was using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. All CDPOs (100%) in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar and in Chandigarh and in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Puducherry and Uttarakhand were using MPR as one of the monitoring tool. In the State of Nagaland CDPO was not using MPR as method of monitoring AWCs.

It had been observed from the data that in the State of Arunachal Pradesh CDPO was using all three methods of monitoring AWCs. Whereas, in the state of Nagaland only physical visit was used. In the State of Uttarakhand by the use of only MPR AWCs were being monitored. On the other hand, CDPOs in the UT of Andaman & Nicobar islands used checklist and MPR as the method of monitoring.



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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	6	50
Haryana	8	5	62.5
Himachal Pradesh	11	6	54.55
Jammu & Kashmir	24	18	75
Punjab	22	8	36.36
Rajasthan	21	13	61.90
Uttar Pradesh	54	42	77.78
Uttarakhand	3	3	100
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	36	47.37
Jharkhand	54	35	64.81
Odisha	42	21	50
West Bengal	49	35	71.43
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	-
Assam	27	14	51.85
Manipur	5	5	100
Meghalaya	3	2	66.67
Nagaland	1	0	-
Sikkim	4	3	75
Tripura	2	0	-
Western Region			
Goa	27	22	81.48
Gujarat	16	13	81.25
Maharashtra	63	40	63.49
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	36	81.82
Karnataka	61	51	83.61
Kerala	29	21	72.41
Tamil Nadu	50	45	90
Puducherry	8	6	75
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	12	92.31
Madhya Pradesh	64	56	87.50
UTs			
A & N Islands	10	10	100
Chandigarh	6	4	66.67
Total	810	536	66.17

Table 6.4 shows that CDPOs 66.17 per cent plan the visits of ICDS supervisors. All CDPOs (100%) from UT of Andaman & Nicobar, Manipur and from Uttarakhand reported of approving Supervisor's plan of visit. Majority of the CDPOs (above 80%) from the States of Chhattisgarh (92.3%), Tamil Nadu (90%), Madhya Pradesh (87.5%), Karnataka (83.6%), Andhra Pradesh (81.8%), Goa (81.4%) and Gujarat (81.2%) reported of approving the Supervisor's plan of monitoring visits. Approval of Supervisors monitoring visit plan had not been reported from three States of north eastern region. These are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura.

Methods of Supervision

In ICDS, CDPO is an important and key functionary whose dynamisms and skills determine the pace of the programme. He /She are 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 **Table6.5**.

Table 6.5: Method of Providing Guidance

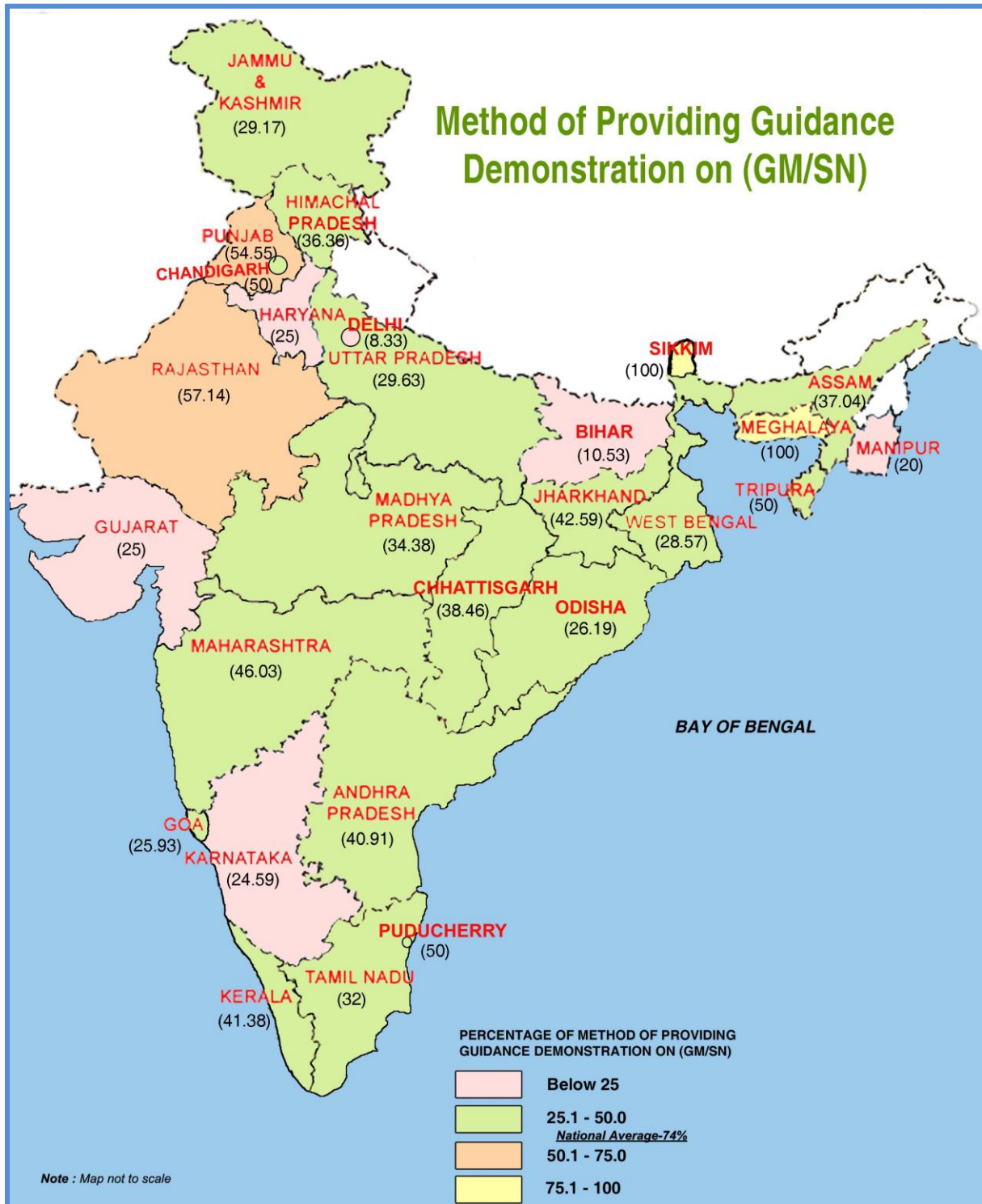
States/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects Visited	Providing Guidance by Giving Instructions only		Providing Guidance to AWW by Demonstration		Providing Guidance by Checking of Record & Registers		Providing Guidance to AWW by Conducting Mother's Meetings	
		No. of ICDS Projects	%	No. of ICDS Projects	%	No. of ICDS Projects	%	No. of ICDS Projects	%
Northern Region									
Delhi	12	7	58.33	1	8.33	4	33.33	1	8.33
Haryana	8	4	50	2	25	2	25	0	-
Himachal Pradesh	11	4	36.36	4	36.36	6	54.55	2	18.18
Jammu & Kashmir	24	12	50	7	29.17	13	54.17	4	16.67
Punjab	22	12	54.55	12	54.55	10	45.45	9	40.91
Rajasthan	21	15	71.43	12	57.14	16	76.19	10	47.62
Uttar Pradesh	54	34	62.96	16	29.63	22	40.74	8	14.81
Uttarakhand	3	2	66.67	0	-	1	33.33	0	-
Eastern Region									
Bihar	76	48	63.16	8	10.53	32	42.11	12	15.79
Jharkhand	54	42	77.78	23	42.59	37	68.52	10	18.52
Odisha	42	23	54.76	11	26.19	19	45.24	7	16.67
West Bengal	49	38	77.55	14	28.57	27	55.10	8	16.33
North East Region									
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100	0	-	1	100	0	-
Assam	27	24	88.89	10	37.04	10	37.04	4	14.81

Manipur	5	4	80	1	20	3	60	3	60
Meghalaya	3	2	66.67	3	100	2	66.67	1	33.33
Nagaland	1	1	100	0	-	1	100	0	-
Sikkim	4	3	75	4	100	4	100	2	50
Tripura	2	2	100	1	50	2	100	0	-
Western Region									
Goa	27	23	85.19	7	25.93	14	51.85	6	22.22
Gujarat	16	13	81.25	4	25	6	37.50	2	12.50
Maharashtra	63	46	73.02	29	46.03	35	55.56	19	30.16
Southern Region									
Andhra Pradesh	44	33	75	18	40.91	22	50	13	29.55
Karnataka	61	51	83.61	15	24.59	32	52.46	16	26.23
Kerala	29	23	79.31	12	41.38	16	55.17	11	37.93
Tamil Nadu	50	35	70	16	32	23	46	13	26
Puducherry	8	7	87.50	4	50	4	50	4	50
Central Region									
Chhattisgarh	13	10	76.92	5	38.46	8	61.54	5	38.46
Madhya Pradesh	64	50	78.13	22	34.38	35	54.69	21	32.81
Union Territory									
A & N Islands	10	10	100	0	-	0	-	0	-
Chandigarh	6	5	83.33	3	50	4	66.67	3	50
Total	810	584	72.10	264	32.59	411	50.74	194	23.95

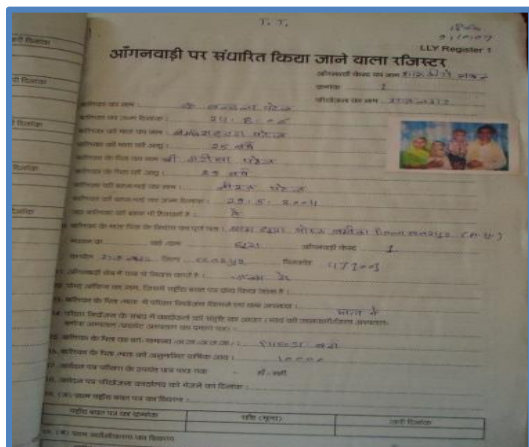
The data as presented in **Table 6.5** reveals that seventy two percent of CDPOs were providing guidance to the AWWs by **giving instructions** and making suggestions during their supervision visits to AWCs. All CDPOs (100%) in the UT of A & N Islands, and States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura in the north east region, were passing on the instructions and making suggestions during their supervision visits to ICDS centres. Majority of CDPOs (80% and more than 80%) from the States of Assam (88.8%), Puducherry (87.5%), Goa (85%), Karnataka (83.6%), Chandigarh (83.3%), Gujarat (81.2%) and Manipur (80%) had reported of passing on the instructions during supervision visits.

The data also reveals that approximately one fourth (32%) of CDPOs were using **demonstration method** for providing guidance during their supervision visits of AWCs. Such method had been reported to be adopted by all (100%) CDPOs working in the States of Meghalaya and Sikkim of north eastern region. None of the CDPOs from the UT of Andaman & Nicobar and from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Uttarakhand reported of demonstrating growth monitoring and preparation and distribution of supplementary nutrition during their supervisory visits. Very marginal number of CDPOs (less than 30%) from other states such as Uttar Pradesh (29.6%), Jammu & Kashmir (29%), West Bengal (28.5%), Odisha (26%), Goa (25.9%), Haryana and Gujarat (25%), Karnataka (24.5%) and Manipur (20%) had reported the use of demonstration method of supervision. The situation with regard to Delhi and Bihar is 8.3 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively.





Map 6.3



The data also indicates that little more than half (50.7%) of CDPOs were mainly **checking records and registers for providing guidance** during their supervision visits of AWCs. Such method of supervision had been reported to be adopted by all (100%) CDPOs working in the north eastern States namely Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Lesser number of CDPOs from the States of Gujarat (37.5%), Assam (37%), Uttarakhand (33.3%), Delhi (33.3%) and Haryana (25%) had reported the use of checking records and registers as one of the method of supervision.



The data also showed that little less than one-fourth (24%) of CDPOs were **conducting mothers meetings during their supervision visits** of AWCs. Though half of CDPOs (50%) from the UT of Chandigarh and the States of Sikkim and Puducherry had reported of conducting mothers meetings during their supervision visits, however, only marginal number of CDPOs (less than 20%) from the States of Jharkhand (18.5%), H.P (18%), Jammu & Kashmir and Odisha (16.6%), West Bengal (16.3%), Bihar (15.7%),

Uttar Pradesh and Assam (14.8%), Gujarat (12.5%) and Delhi (8.3%) had reported of adopting such practice of conducting mothers meeting during their supervision visits. None of the CDPOs from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttarakhand and UT of Andaman & Nicobar were organising mothers meetings during their supervision visits.

Availability of MPR Forms

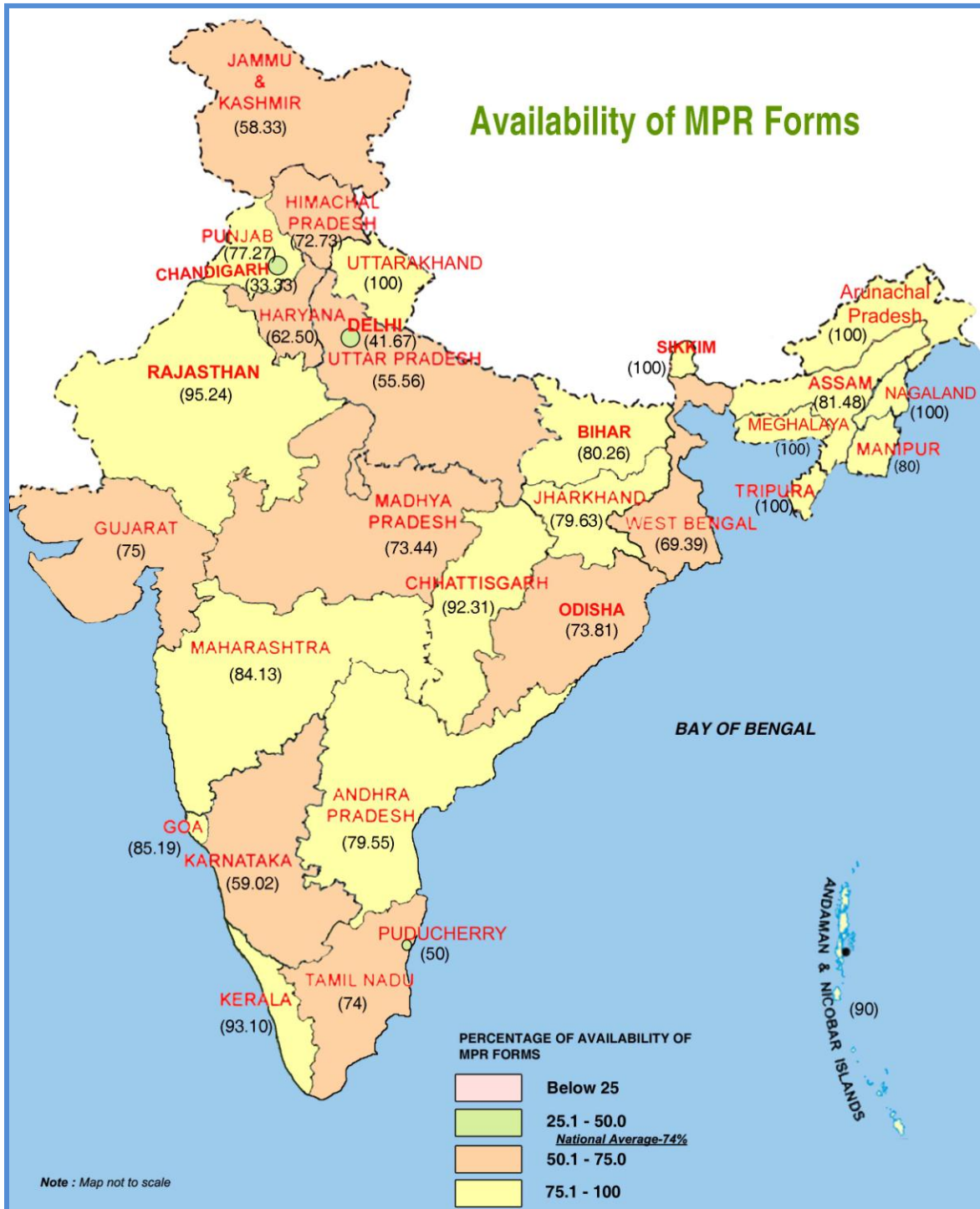
A well-defined Monitoring Information System has already been introduced in ICDS through tapping the data by the use of monthly and quarterly progress reports. These reports have to be filled up by AWW and have to be passed on to the concerned CDPO through circle Supervisors. The CDPO is required to 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	%
Northern Region			
Delhi	12	5	41.67
Haryana	8	5	62.50
Himachal Pradesh	11	8	72.73
Jammu & Kashmir	24	14	58.33
Punjab	22	17	77.27
Rajasthan	21	20	95.24
Uttar Pradesh	54	30	55.56
Uttarakhand	3	3	100
Eastern Region			
Bihar	76	61	80.26
Jharkhand	54	43	79.63
Odisha	42	31	73.81
West Bengal	49	34	69.39
North East Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	100.
Assam	27	22	81.48
Manipur	5	4	80
Meghalaya	3	3	100
Nagaland	1	1	100
Sikkim	4	4	100
Tripura	2	2	100
Western Region			
Goa	27	23	85.19
Gujarat	16	12	75
Maharashtra	63	53	84.13
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	44	35	79.55
Karnataka	61	36	59.02
Kerala	29	27	93.10
Tamil Nadu	50	37	74
Puducherry	8	4	50
Central Region			
Chhattisgarh	13	12	92.31
Madhya Pradesh	64	47	73.44
Union Territory			
A & N Islands	10	9	90
Chandigarh	6	2	33.33
Total	810	605	74.69

It is revealed from **Table 6.6** that the supply/availability of MPR forms had been reported in 74.6 per cent of ICDS Projects. All ICDS projects (100%) located in the States of Uttarakhand in the northern region; Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura in the North Eastern region reported of availability of MPR forms in the AWCs. Noticeable number of

CDPOs (80% and above 80%) from the States of Rajasthan (95%), Kerala (93%), Chhattisgarh (92.3%), from the UT of Andaman & Nicobar (90%), States of Goa (85%), Maharashtra (84%), Assam (81.4%), Bihar (80.2%) and Manipur (80%) had reported about the availability of MPR forms.



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 CDPO
(Total No. of CDPOs=810)**

S.No.	Additional Tasks	Multiple Response	
		No. of CDPOs	%
1	Election duty	286	35.31
2	Engagements in other Welfare Schemes (Old age pension scheme/Old age homes)	140	17.28
3	Survey/ Census	217	26.79
4	Implementation of various Other Acts/Schemes	204	25.19
5	Additional Charge	224	27.65
6	Tasks of Health activities	380	46.91

The tasks of health activities and deputation in election duties had been reported as one of the major additional tasks performed by about 46.9 per cent and 35.3 per cent of CDPOs during the past one year. Nearly little more than one-fourth of CDPOs (27.6%) were handling the additional charge of other ICDS projects and (26.7%) reported about their engagements in handling the survey/census duties. About 17.2 per cent of CDPOs had reported their engagements in implementation of other welfare programmes (like Old age pension scheme/Old age homes etc.) of the respective State Governments., which in turn according to them hampers the proper implementation of ICDS.

**Table 6.8: Constraints/Problems in Implementation of ICDS as Reported by CDPOs
(Total No. of CDPOs=810)**

S.No.	Problems/Constraints	Multiple Responses	
		No. of CDPOs	%
1	Lack of Support from Subordinate	82	10.12
2	Lack of Proper Infrastructure	387	47.78
3	Shortage of Staff	289	35.68
4	Unavailability/Delay in Supplies/Material	166	20.49
5	Lack of Funds	157	19.38
6	Lack of Community Participation	123	15.19
7	Additional Work Responsibility	238	29.38
8	Inadequate Training	102	12.59
9	Low Honorarium/Irregular Salary	141	17.41
10	Political Interference	157	19.38
11	No Vehicle/Transport	219	27.04

It is revealed from **Table 6.8** that Lack of proper infrastructure (47.7%) and shortage of staff (35.6%) had been reported as the major problems/ constraints in proper implementation of ICDS. Other problem areas in implementation of ICDS includes additional work load (29.3%) followed by unavailability of vehicles (27%), delay in supply of material like PSE/Medicine kit etc. (20.4%), lack of funds (19.3%), political interference (19.3%), low honorarium (17.4%) etc

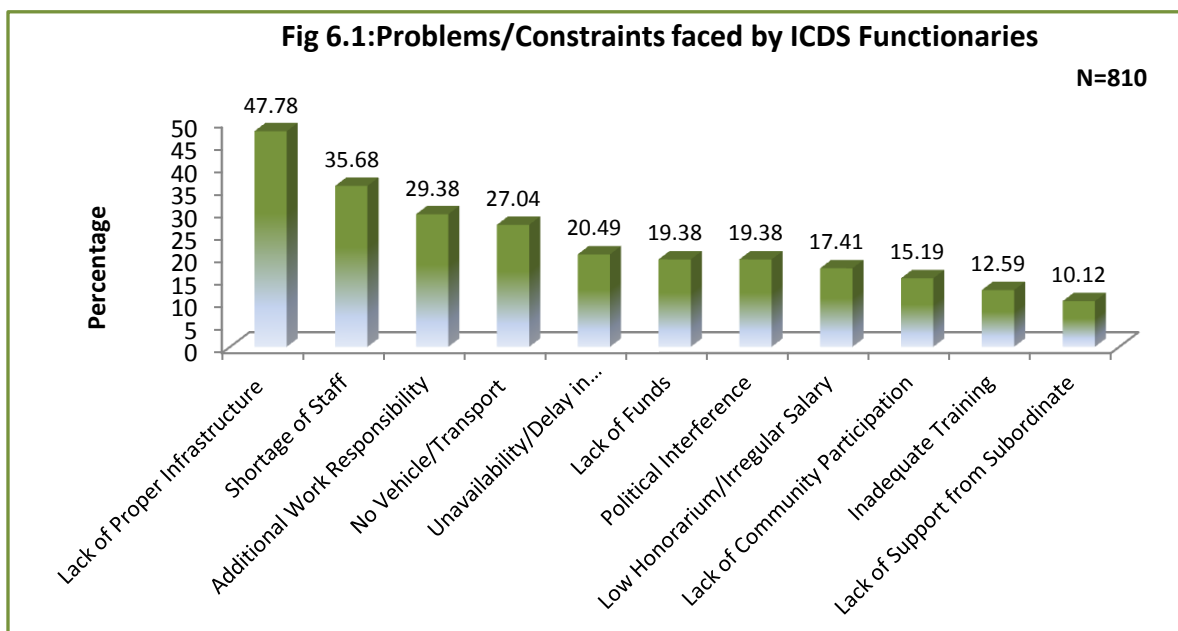


Table 6.9: Suggestions for Quality Improvement of ICDS

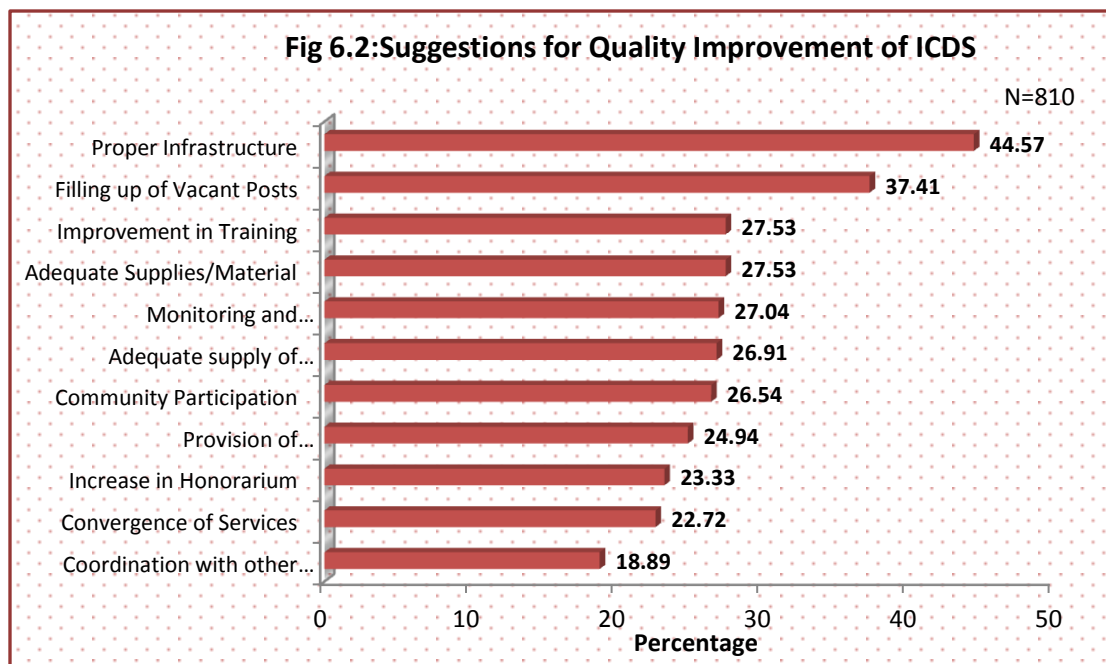
(Total No. of CDPOs=810)

Multiple Responses

S.No	Suggestions	No. of CDPOs	%
1	Proper Infrastructure	361	44.57
2	Monitoring and Supervision by Community/ MahilaMandal/ PRIs	219	27.04
3	Filling up of Vacant Posts	303	37.41
4	Adequate Supplies/Material	223	27.53
5	Provision of Vehicle/Transport	202	24.94
6	Improvement in Training	223	27.53
7	Increase in Honorarium	189	23.33
8	Adequate supply of Material for NHED Kits	218	26.91
9	Convergence of Services	184	22.72
10	Community Participation	215	26.54
11	Coordination with other Departments	153	18.89

As evident from **Table 6.9** 44.5% of CDPOs reported about the need of proper infrastructure followed by emphasising filling up of vacant posts (37.4%) and adequate supplies/ material (27.5%). Monitoring and Supervision by Community/MahilaMandal/PRIs

(27%) had also been reported as the important need by CDPOs. Increase of honorarium as remedial measure for quality improvement in ICDS had been reported by comparatively less number of CDPOs (23.3%). Coordination had also been emphasised by 18.8 per cent.



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
Tripura	1	1	0.50	0.83	2
Chhattisgarh	0.85	0.85	0.77	0.82	3
Jharkhand	0.78	0.85	0.69	0.77	4
Madhya Pradesh	0.80	0.67	0.83	0.766	5
Chandigarh	1	0.17	1.00	0.72	6
Punjab	0.55	0.73	0.86	0.71	7

Assam	0.78	0.48	0.85	0.70	8
Andhra Pradesh	0.75	0.61	0.70	0.69	9
Puducherry	0.88	0.13	1	0.67	10
Gujarat	0.69	0.38	0.88	0.65	11
Kerala	0.69	0.41	0.83	0.64	12
Goa	0.85	0.44	0.63	0.64	13
Rajasthan	0.76	0.52	0.62	0.63	14
West Bengal	0.84	0.27	0.80	0.63	15
Karnataka	0.56	0.56	0.72	0.61	16
Maharashtra	0.76	0.44	0.62	0.61	17
Manipur	0.60	0.20	1	0.60	18
Tamil Nadu	0.46	0.60	0.72	0.59	19
Himachal Pradesh	0.45	0.64	0.64	0.58	20
Odisha	0.57	0.31	0.81	0.56	21
Bihar	0.51	0.55	0.61	0.56	22
Jammu & Kashmir	0.50	0.42	0.71	0.54	23
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	0.24	0.67	0.49	24
Meghalaya	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.44	25
Sikkim	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.42	26
Nagaland	1	0.00	0.00	0.33	27
Average	0.717	0.480	0.717	0.638	

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)	0.717	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal	Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh
CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using Checklists during Visits (PMM_Ch)	0.480	Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	Chandigarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
CDPOs monitoring the AWCs by using MPR Performance Reports (PMM_MPR)	0.717	Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur,	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Meghalaya,

		Odisha, Puducherry ,Punjab ,Tamil Nadu, West Bengal	Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh
ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SSI)	0.638	Andhra Pradesh ,Arunachal Pradesh, ,Assam, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Puducherry, Punjab, Tripura	Bihar ,Himachal Pradesh, Jammu &Kashmir,Karnataka,Maharashtra,Manipur,MeghalayaNagaland,Odisha,Rajasthan,Sikkim,Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

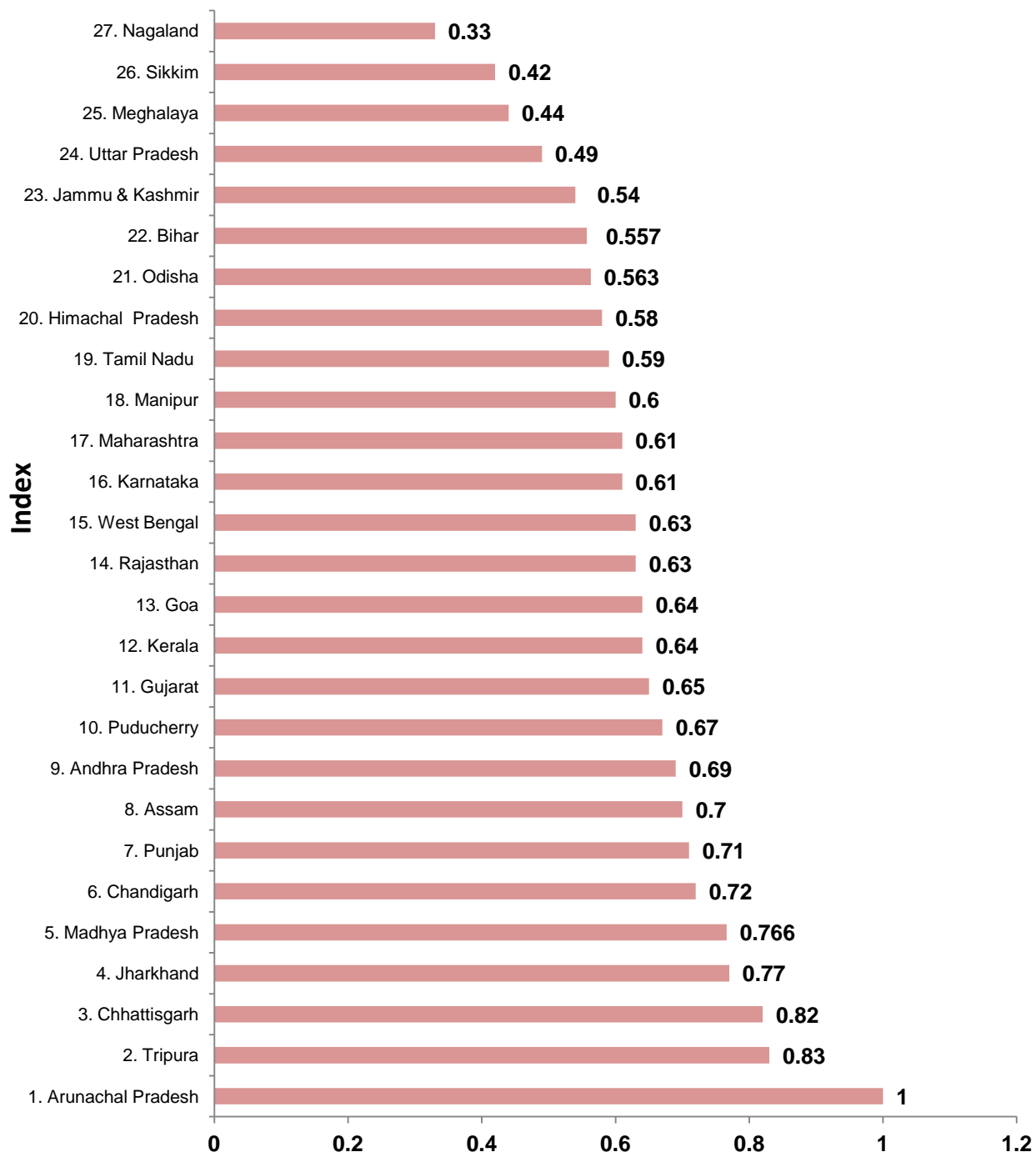
Table 6.11 presents the distribution of four levels grading of States/Union Territories on composite value of ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index

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 Tripura Chhattisgarh Jharkhand Madhya Pradesh Chandigarh Punjab Assam	Andhra Pradesh Puducherry Gujarat Kerala Goa Rajasthan West Bengal Karnataka Maharashtra Manipur	Tamil Nadu Himachal Pradesh Odisha Bihar Jammu & Kashmir	Uttar Pradesh Meghalaya Sikkim Nagaland

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

Fig 6.3: Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index(ICDS_CCM&SSI)




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. In order to effective targeting 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 well being of the programme.

In this section, variations in effectiveness of different set of core indicators across the states have been analyzed. The methodology of evolving Composite set of ICDS implementation Index and ICDS Implementation Index on its various six set 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 under **Table – 7.1**.

Table -7.1
Rankings of Various States/UTs

State/UTs	Composite ICDS Implementation Index	National Rank
Karnataka	0.766	1
Chandigarh	0.765	2
Kerala	0.757	3
Tamil Nadu	0.755	4
Tripura	0.735	5
Chhattisgarh	0.720	6
Andhra Pradesh	0.718	7
Madhya Pradesh	0.716	8
Gujarat	0.712	9
Jharkhand	0.710	10
Sikkim	0.704	11
Punjab	0.699	12
Odisha	0.687	13
Arunachal Pradesh	0.684	14
Nagaland	0.660	15
Rajasthan	0.659	16
Assam	0.659	17
Puducherry	0.643	18
Maharashtra	0.618	19
West Bengal	0.609	20
Jammu & Kashmir	0.5909	21
Himachal Pradesh	0.5908	22
Uttar Pradesh	0.589	23

Goa	0.563	24
Meghalaya	0.562	25
Manipur	0.488	26
Bihar	0.473	27
All States and UTs	0.661	

The ICDS Implementation Index (ICDS-II) as presented in **Table 7.1** reveals that top five ranking states are Karnataka (ICDSII 0.766), Chandigarh (ICDSII 0.765), Kerala (ICDSII, 0.757), Tamil Nadu (ICDSII, 0.755), Tripura (ICDSII, 0.735) and Chhattisgarh (ICDSII, 0.720),. Among these top five ranking states, three states from (Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu) are from Southern Region, Chandigarh is UTs and Tripura is from North Eastern Region. All these top five ranking states have ICDS implementation index much higher than the value of the national composite ICDS index of 0.661. On the other hand Bihar, Manipur, Meghalaya, Goa, and Uttar Pradesh have been ranked at the position of 27, 26, 25, and 23 respectively with composite ICDS implementation index values of 0.473, 0.488, 0.562, 0.563 and 0.589 respectively. All these bottom five ranking states have ICDS implementation index much lower than the value of the national composite ICDS index of 0.661.

The values of ICDS implementation index as presented in **Table 7.1** further reveals that fourteen States/UTs (out of total 27 States and UTs for which ICDS implementation index values are available) are above the national average of ICDS implementation index. These states are Karnataka (ICDSII 0.766), Chandigarh (ICDSII 0.765), Kerala (ICDSII, 0.757), Tamil Nadu (ICDSII, 0.755), Tripura (ICDSII, 0.735), Chhattisgarh (ICDSII, 0.720), Andhra Pradesh (ICDSII0.718), Madhya Pradesh (ICDSII0.716), Gujarat (ICDSII0.712), Jharkhand (ICDSII,0.710), Sikkim (ICDSII0.704), Punjab (ICDSII,0.699), Odisha (ICDSII,0.687) and Arunachal Pradesh (ICDSII,0.684).

Altogether thirteen states are below the national average of ICDS implementation index. These States are Nagaland (rank 15 with ICDSII value of . 0.660) Rajasthan (rank 16 with ICDSII value of 0.659), , Assam (rank 17 with ICDSII value of . 0.659), Pudducherry (rank 18 with ICDSII value of 0.643), Maharashtra (rank 19 with ICDSII value of 0.618), West Bengal(rank 20 with ICDSII value of 0.609), Jammu& Kashmir(rank 21 with ICDSII value of 0.591),Himachal Pradesh(rank 22 with ICDSII value of 0.591), Uttar Pradesh (rank 23 with ICDSII value of 0.589), Goa (rank 24 with ICDSII value of 0.563), Meghalaya (rank 25 with ICDSII value of 0.562), Manipur (rank 26 with ICDSII value of 0.488) and Bihar (rank 27 with ICDSII value of 0.473) .

Table -7.2
ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators

State	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IE CI)		ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM &SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.90	2	0.48	15	0.87	3	0.62	16	0.75	17	0.69	9
Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	27	0.29	25	0.84	7	0.77	8	1.00	1	1.00	1
Assam	0.54	19	0.51	13	0.64	24	0.75	9	0.81	13	0.70	8
Bihar	0.36	25	0.22	27	0.65	22	0.46	24	0.59	21	0.56	22
Chandigarh	0.75	5	0.62	5	0.69	21	0.82	5	1.00	1	0.72	6
Chhattisgarh	0.73	6	0.51	11	0.86	6	0.48	23	0.92	8	0.82	3
Goa	0.51	20	0.43	21	0.82	9	0.49	22	0.48	23	0.64	13
Gujarat	0.68	11	0.62	6	0.78	17	0.62	19	0.94	7	0.65	11
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	13	0.46	16	0.81	11	0.24	27	0.82	12	0.58	20
Jammu & Kashmir	0.61	15	0.46	19	0.87	4	0.51	20	0.56	22	0.54	23
Jharkhand	0.77	4	0.46	18	0.82	10	0.68	14	0.77	15	0.77	4
Karnataka	0.72	7	0.64	4	0.80	14	0.85	3	0.98	2	0.61	16
Kerala	0.82	3	0.59	8	0.86	5	0.68	13	0.95	5	0.64	12
Madhya Pradesh	0.71	8	0.48	14	0.80	13	0.80	6	0.74	18	0.766	5
Maharashtra	0.70	9	0.51	12	0.79	15	0.32	25	0.79	14	0.61	17
Manipur	0.40	24	0.28	26	0.64	23	0.31	26	0.70	20	0.60	18
Meghalaya	0.42	22	0.68	2	0.88	2	0.62	18	0.33	24	0.44	25
Nagaland	0.32	26	0.59	7	0.84	8	0.87	2	1.00	1	0.33	27
Odisha	0.63	14	0.39	22	0.78	16	0.82	4	0.94	6	0.56	21
Puducherry	0.68	10	0.53	9	0.61	25	0.50	21	0.88	11	0.67	10
Punjab	0.54	18	0.46	17	0.89	1	0.64	15	0.95	3	0.71	7
Rajasthan	0.61	16	0.44	20	0.70	20	0.62	17	0.95	4	0.63	14
Sikkim	0.65	12	0.53	10	0.81	12	0.95	1	0.88	10	0.42	26
Tamil Nadu	0.91	1	0.67	3	0.77	18	0.70	12	0.88	9	0.59	19
Tripura	0.43	21	0.84	1	0.57	27	0.73	10	1.00	1	0.83	2
Uttar Pradesh	0.40	23	0.37	24	0.76	19	0.80	7	0.70	19	0.49	24
West Bengal	0.59	17	0.38	23	0.58	26	0.71	11	0.76	16	0.63	15

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top five ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index are Karnataka (ICDSII 0.766), Chandigarh (ICDSII 0.765), Kerala (ICDSII, 0.757), Tamil Nadu (ICDSII, 0.755), Tripura (ICDSII, 0.735) and Chhattisgarh (ICDSII, 0.720), 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 Tamil Nadu (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery Index value of 0.91), Andhra Pradesh (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.90), Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.82), Jharkhand (rank 4 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.77), and Chandigarh (rank 5 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.75), the top five states on **ICDS Infrastructure Index** are Tripura (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.84), Meghalaya (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.68), Tamil Nadu (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.67), Karnataka (rank 4 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.64) and Chandigarh (rank 5 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.62),

Similarly while the top five states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Punjab (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.89), Nagaland (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.88), Andhra Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.869), Jammu & Kashmir (rank 4 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.867) and Kerala (rank 5 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.86), the top five states on **ICDS training** component are Sikkim (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 1), Nagaland (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.87), Karnataka (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.85), Odisha (rank 4 with ICDS Training index value of 0.822) and Chandigarh (rank 5 with ICDS Training index value of 0.812).

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 Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Nagaland and Tripura (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1) and Karnataka (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.98) and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 1), Tripura (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.83), Chhattisgarh (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.82), Jharkhand (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.77), and Madhya Pradesh (rank 5 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.766).

Table 7.3
Details of States Falls Above and Below the National Average on Composite ICDS Implementation Index

Average	States Above Average	States Below Average
0.661	Karnataka ,Chandigarh , Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh ,Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat ,Jharkhand, Sikkim, Punjab ,Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh	Nagaland ,Rajasthan, Assam, Puducherry, Maharashtra ,West Bengal , Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Uttar Pradesh ,Goa ,Meghalaya, Manipur ,Bihar

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)
Karnataka, Chandigarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat, Jharkhand, Sikkim, Punjab	Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, , Rajasthan, Assam, Puducherry, Maharashtra, West Bengal	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Meghalaya	- Manipur Bihar

Eleven States and one UT (Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Sikkim and Punjab) have been classified in grade 1, Seven States (Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Puducherry, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal) have been classified in grade 2, Five States (Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya and Jammu & Kashmir) have been classified in grade -3 and Two States (Bihar and Manipur) have been classified in grade-4.

North Eastern Region

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

The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.5** reveals that the state of Tripura with composite ICDSII of 0.735 outperformed other five states in the region. Sikkim is placed second with composite value of ICDSII of 0.704 and Arunachal Pradesh is placed third with composite value of ICDSII of 0.684. Here it has to mention that Three states

of north east region (Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim) have higher value of the composite ICDS II than national composite value of ICDS Implementation Index.

Table – 7.5
Rankings of Various States of North Eastern Region

State/UTs	Composite ICDS Implementation Index	National Rank	Regional Rank
Tripura	0.735	5	1
Sikkim	0.704	11	2
Arunachal Pradesh	0.684	14	3
Nagaland	0.660	15	4
Assam	0.659	17	5
Meghalaya	0.562	25	7
Manipur	0.488	26	8

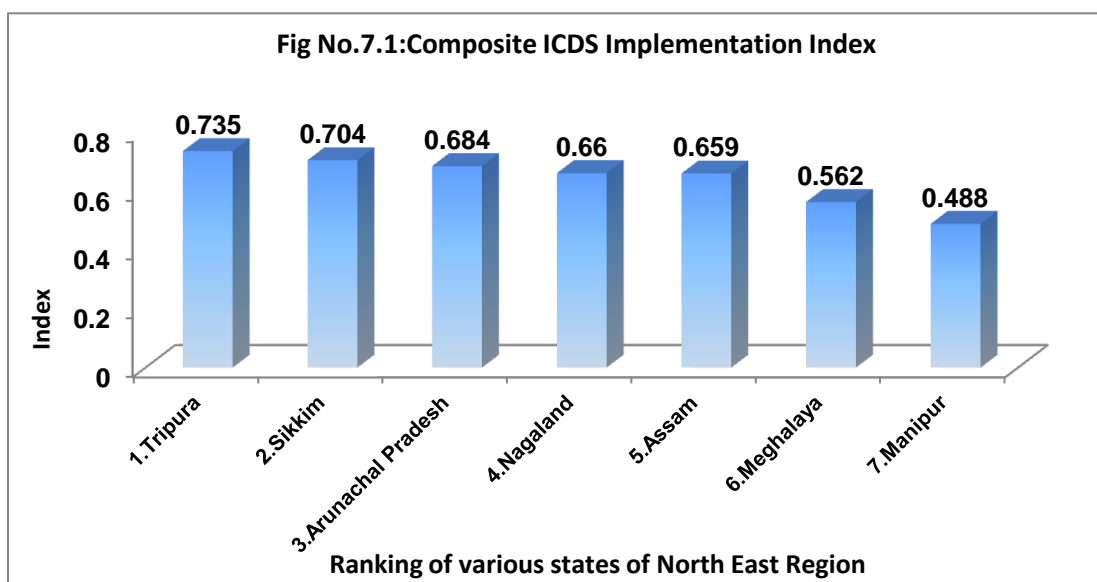


Table 7.6
ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States Located in NE Region

State	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IECI)		ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM&SS)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	7	0.29	6	0.845	2	0.77	3	1.00	1	1.00	1
Assam	0.54	2	0.51	5	0.637	4	0.75	4	0.81	3	0.70	3
Nagaland	0.32	6	0.59	3	0.845	2	0.87	2	1.00	1	0.33	7
Meghalaya	0.42	4	0.68	2	0.88	1	0.62	6	0.33	5	0.44	5
Manipur	0.40	5	0.28	7	0.644	5	0.31	7	0.70	4	0.60	4
Sikkim	0.65	1	0.53	4	0.81	3	0.95	1	0.88	2	0.42	6
Tripura	0.43	3	0.84	1	0.57	6	0.73	5	1.00	1	0.83	2

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on **composite ICDS implementation index** Tripura (ICDSII 0.735), Sikkim (ICDSII 0.704) and Arunachal Pradesh (ICDSII 0.684), 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 0.65), Assam (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.51) Tripura (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.43) and the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure Index** are Tripura (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.84), Meghalaya (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.68) and Nagaland (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.59).

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Meghalaya (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.88), Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.84) and Sikkim (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.81), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Sikkim (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 1), Nagaland (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.87), and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.77).

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 Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Tripura (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Sikkim (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.88), Assam (rank 3 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.81) and Arunachal Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 1), Tripura (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.83), and Assam (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.70).

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 two states of eastern region (Jharkhand, Orissa) have higher value of the composite ICDS II than national composite value of ICDS Implementation Index. The States of 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/UTs	Composite ICDS Implementation Index	Regional Rank	National Rank
Jharkhand	0.710	1	10
Odisha	0.687	2	13
West Bengal	0.609	3	20
Bihar	0.473	4	27

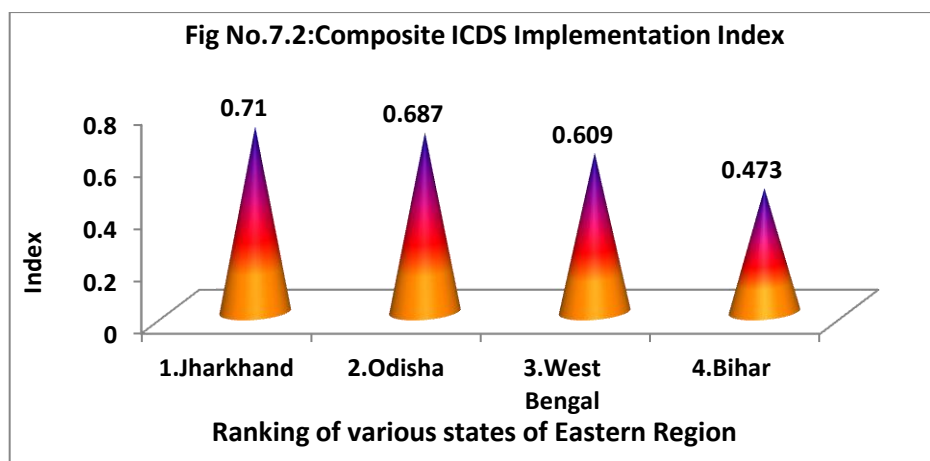


Table 7.8

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

State/UTs	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trngl)		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
Jharkhand	0.77	1	0.46	1	0.82	1	0.68	3	0.77	2	0.77	1
Odisha	0.63	2	0.39	2	0.78	2	0.82	1	0.94	1	0.563	3
West Bengal	0.59	3	0.38	3	0.58	4	0.71	2	0.76	3	0.63	2
Bihar	0.36	4	0.22	4	0.65	3	0.46	4	0.59	4	0.557	4

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index Jharkhand (ICDSII 0.71), Orissa (ICDSII 0.687) and West Bengal (ICDSII 0.609). While top three states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.77), Odisha (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.63) and West Bengal (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.59), the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.46), Odisha (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.39) and West Bengal (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.38).

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Jharkhand (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.82), Odisha (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.78) and Bihar (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.65), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Odisha (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.82), West Bengal (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.71), and Jharkhand (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.68).

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 Odisha (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.94), Jharkhand (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.77), West Bengal (rank 3 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.76) and Jharkhandh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.77), West Bengal (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.63), and Odisha (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.56).

Northern Region

The Six states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under north region. These states are Chandigarh, Punjab, U.P, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.9** reveals that the UT of Chandigarh with composite value of ICDSII 0.765 outperformed other four states in this region. Punjab is placed second with composite value of ICDSII 0.699 and the last is the state of Rajasthan with the value of composite ICDS II of 0.659. Here it has to mention that only one UT of north region Chandigarh and one state of this region Punjab 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/Uts	Composite ICDS Implementation Index	Regional Ranking	National Rank
Chandigarh	0.765	1	2
Punjab	0.699	2	12
Rajasthan	0.659	3	16
Jammu & Kashmir	0.5909	4	21
Himachal Pradesh	0.5908	5	22
Uttar Pradesh	0.589	6	23

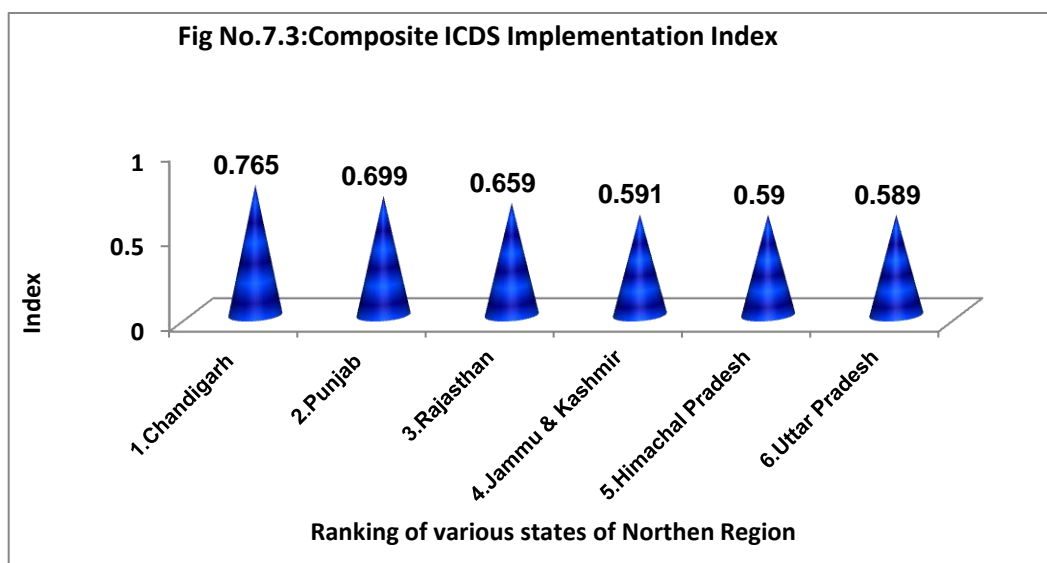


Table 7.10
ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States/UT Located in Northern Region

State/UTs	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index (ICDS_CM&IE CI)		ICDS Continuous & Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index (ICDS_CCM& SSI)	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Chandigarh	0.75	1	0.62	1	0.69	6	0.82	1	1	1	0.72	1
Punjab	0.54	5	0.46	3	0.89	1	0.64	3	0.955	2	0.71	2
Rajasthan	0.61	4	0.44	5	0.70	5	0.62	4	0.952	3	0.63	3
Jammu & Kashmir	0.61	3	0.46	4	0.87	2	0.51	5	0.56	6	0.54	5
Himachal Pradesh	0.64	2	0.46	2	0.81	3	0.24	6	0.82	4	0.58	4
Uttar Pradesh	0.40	6	0.37	6	0.76	4	0.80	2	0.70	5	0.49	6

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index Chandigarh (ICDSII 0.765), Punjab (ICDSII 0.699) and Rajasthan (ICDSII 0.659). While top three states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.75), H.P (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.64) and Jammu & Kashmir (rank 3 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.61), the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.62), H.P (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.46) and Punjab (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.457).

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Punjab (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.89), Jammu & Kashmir (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.87) and Himachal Pradesh (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.81), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.82), U.P (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.80), and Punjab (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.64).

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 Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 1), Punjab (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index

value of 0.955), Rajasthan (rank 3 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.952) and Chandigarh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.72), Punjab (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.71), and Rajasthan (rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.63).

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 reveals that the state of Gujarat with composite value of ICDSII 0.712 outperformed other two states in this region. Maharashtra is placed second with composite value of ICDSII 0.618. Here it has to mention 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/UTs	Composite	Regional Rank	National Rank
Gujarat	0.712	1	9
Maharashtra	0.618	2	19
Goa	0.563	3	24

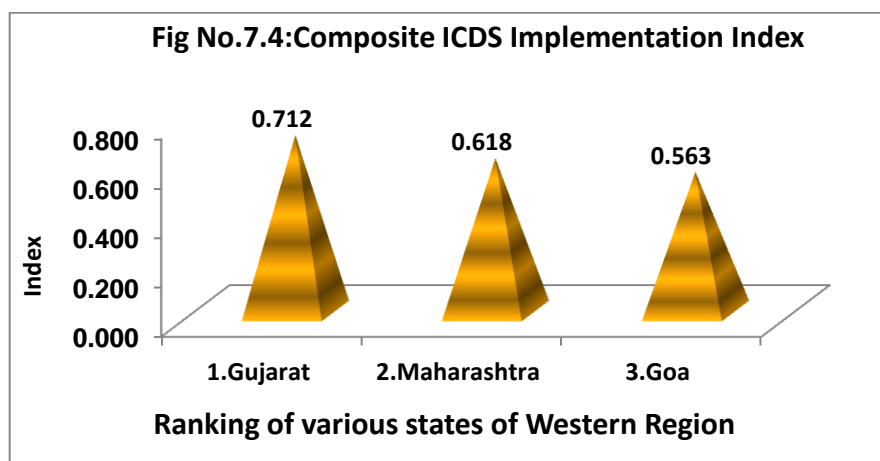


Table 7.12
ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States Located in Western Region

State/UTs	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index(ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrgI)		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
Gujarat	0.68	2	0.62	1	0.78	3	0.62	1	0.94	1	0.65	1
Maharashtra	0.70	1	0.51	2	0.79	2	0.32	3	0.79	2	0.61	3
Goa	0.51	3	0.43	3	0.82	1	0.49	2	0.48	3	0.64	2

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top two ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index Gujarat (ICDSII 0.712), Maharashtra (ICDSII 0.618). While top two states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Maharashtra (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.70) and Gujarat (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.68), The top two states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Gujarat (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.62), Maharashtra (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.51).

Similarly while the top two states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Goa (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.82) and Maharashtra (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.79),.The top two states on ICDS **training** component are Gujarat (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.62),Goa(rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.49).

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 0.94) , Maharashtra (rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.79),and Gujarat (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.65), Goa (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.64).

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, Puducherry. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.11** reveals that the state of Karnataka with composite value of ICDSII 0.766 outperformed other four states in this region. Kerala is placed second with composite value of ICDSII 0.757. Tamil Nadu is placed third with composite value of ICDSII 0.755 Here it has to mention that four states of Southern region Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, 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/UTs	Composite	Regional rank	National Rank
Karnataka	0.766	1	1
Kerala	0.757	2	3
Tamil Nadu	0.755	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	0.718	4	7
Puducherry	0.643	5	18

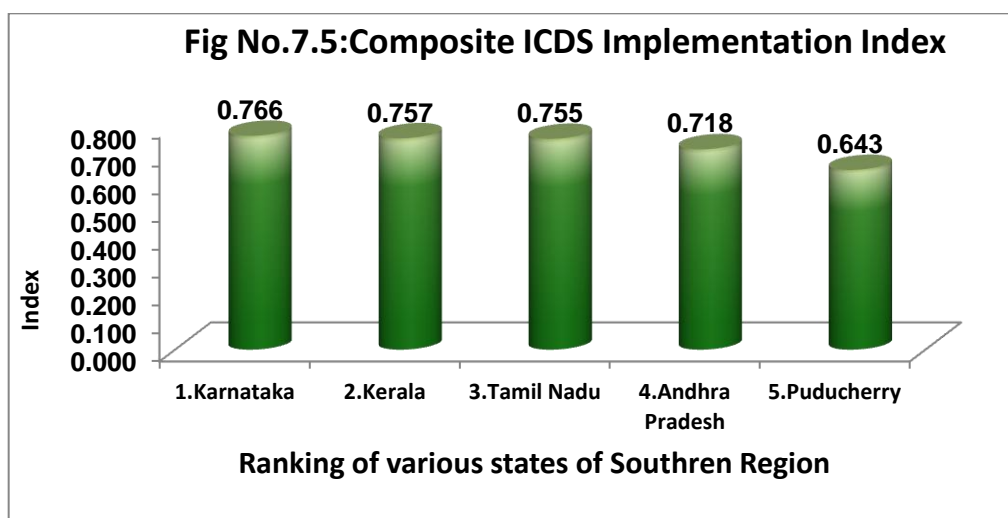


Table 7.14

ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States Located in Southern Region

State/UTs	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_Trgl)		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
Karnataka	0.72	4	0.64	2	0.80	3	0.85	1	0.98	1	0.61	4
Kerala	0.82	3	0.59	3	0.86	2	0.68	3	0.95	2	0.64	3
Tamil Nadu	0.91	1	0.67	1	0.77	4	0.70	2	0.880	4	0.59	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.90	2	0.48	5	0.87	1	0.62	4	0.75	5	0.69	1
Puducherry	0.68	5	0.53	4	0.61	5	0.50	5	0.875	3	0.67	2

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that top three ranking states on composite ICDS implementation index Karnataka (ICDSII 0.766), Kerala (ICDSII 0.757) and Tamil Nadu (ICDSII 0.755). While top three states on ICDS **service delivery** index are Tamil Nadu (rank 1 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.91), A.P (rank 2 with ICDS Service Delivery index value of 0.90) and Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Service

Delivery index value of 0.82), the top three states on ICDS **Infrastructure** Index are Tamil Nadu (rank 1 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.67), Karnataka (rank 2 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.64) and Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Infrastructure index value of 0.59).

Similarly while the top three states on ICDS **Personal Profile** are Andhra Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.87), Kerala (rank 2 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.86) and Karnataka (rank 3 with ICDS Personal Profile index value of 0.80), the top three states on ICDS **training** component are Karnataka (rank 1 with ICDS Training index value of 0.85), Tamil Nadu (rank 2 with ICDS Training index value of 0.70), and Kerala (rank 3 with ICDS Training index value of 0.68).

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 0.98) , Kerala(rank 2 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.95),Tamil Nadu (rank 3 with ICDS Community Participation index value of 0.88) and Andhra Pradesh (rank 1 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.69), Puducherry (rank 2 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.67)and Kerala(rank 3 with ICDS Monitoring and Evaluation index value of 0.64).

Central Region

The Two states for which data were available with CMU have been grouped together under Central region. These states are Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh. The Composite ICDS Implementation Index as presented in **Table 7.15** reveals that the state of Chhattisgarh with composite value of ICDSII 0.720 is placed at rank one and Madhya Pradesh with composite value of ICDSII 0.716 is placed at rank -2.

Table 7.15
Rankings of Various States of Central Region

State/UTs	Composite	Regional Rank	National Rank
Chhattisgarh	0.720	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	0.716	2	8

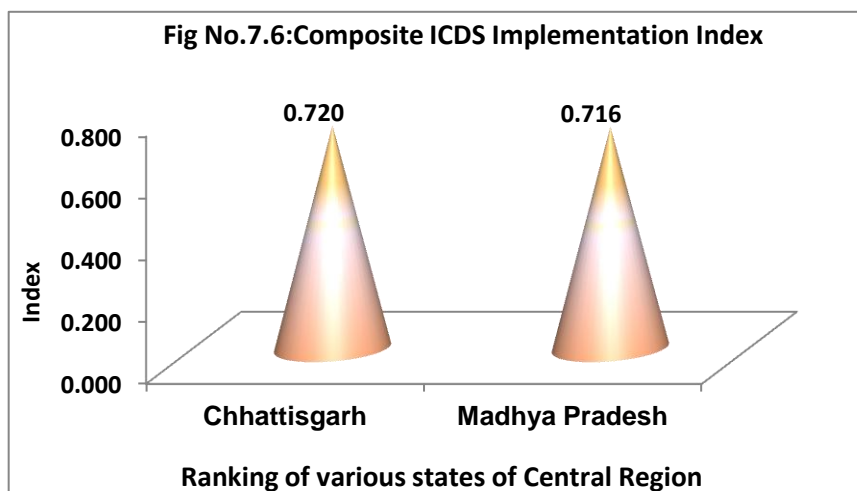


Table 7.16

ICDS Implementation Index on Different Core Indicators of States Located in Central Region

State/UTs	ICDS Service Delivery Index (ICDS_SDI)		ICDS Infrastructure Index (ICDS_Infl)		ICDS Personal Profile Index (ICDS_PPI)		ICDS Training Index (ICDS_TrngI)		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	0.73	1	0.51	1	0.86	1	0.48	2	0.92	1	0.82	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.71	2	0.48	2	0.80	2	0.80	1	0.74	2	0.77	2

Composite Index Value

The ICDS implementation index in each set of indicators, however, reveals that the top ranking state on composite ICDS implementation index is Chhattisgarh (ICDSII 0.720) followed by the State of M.P with rank 2 and ICDS implementation index of 0.716.

While Chhattisgarh is the top state in Five ICDS indices i.e. **ICDS service delivery index, ICDS Infrastructure Index, ICDS Personal Profile Index, ICDS Community Mobilization and IEC Index and ICDS Continuous and Comprehensive Monitoring and Supportive Supervision Index**. The State of M.P has achieved rank one in remaining one ICDS index. This is **ICDS Training Index Concluding Observation**.

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 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. Like only one States (Tripura) have been classified in Grade 1 in case of ICDS Infrastructure Index, In ICDS Personal Profile Index (Punjab, MP, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh Nagaland Goa Himachal Pradesh Sikkim Maharashtra Karnataka Manipur Odisha Gujarat Tamil Nadu UP Rajasthan) have been classified in Grade 1 whereas as many as 12 States/UTs (Tripura, Sikkim, Nagaland, Odisha, Karnataka, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, U.P, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and Assam) have been classified in grade1sofarasICDS Training Index is concerned. Tamil Nadu Similarly, while Nine states (namely Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, A.P, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chandigarh and Chhattisgarh) have been classified in Grade 1 in ICDS Service Delivery Index, Twenty three states/UT(namelyArunachalPradesh,Nagaland,Tripura,Chandigarh,Karnataka,Punjab,Rajasthan,Kerala,Odisha,Gujarat,Chhattisgarh,TamilNadu,Sikkim,Puducherry,HimachalPradesh,Assam,Maharashtra,Jharkhand,West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Manipur) have been classified in Grade 1 so far as ICDS Community Mobilisation and IEC Index is concerned. Eight states (Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh Chandigarh ,Punjab and Assam) 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 other dimensions of ICDS implementation. The conclusion is based on the fact though, the State of Tamil Nadu has topped in ranking in Service delivery followed by Andhra Pradesh.

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 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 be improved.

Fig 7.7: Rankings of Various States/UTs

