

Study of Anganwadis in 5 districts of Karnataka, India

Infrastructure facilities and Schemes through the Anganwadis

5th June 2024
Lok Manch, Karnataka

Study Contributors

ESP Vijayapura Unit headed by **Teyol Machado SJ**

1. Center for Non-Formal Education, Vijayapura
2. Nava Sannidhya, Vijayapura
3. Sangama CIRDA, Sindagi
4. Nirmalalaya, Almel
5. JMJ, Devara Hipparagi
6. Deepalaya, Indi
7. Sevasadan, Muddebihal
8. Snehasadan, Kanakal

ESP Mundgod Unit headed by **Jerald D Souza SJ**

9. Loyola Vikas Kendra, Mundgod
10. Loyola Vikas Kendera, Hangal
11. Jyothi, Mundgod
12. Roshni, Hangal
13. Holy Cross, Mainalli

ESP Manvi Unit headed by **Don Prem Lobo SJ**

14. Loyola Center for Social Action, Manvi
15. Vimukthi Charitable Trust, Pothnal
16. Janodaya, Manvi
17. CIRW, Anekal

Study design and analysis: Teena Xavier (SLT, Karnataka)

Study guidance: Anil D Souza SJ

Contents

List of Tables:.....	3
List of Figures:	4
Abbreviations	4
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	5
2. METHODOLOGY.....	12
3. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWCs UNDER STUDY	12
3.1 Type of Anganwadis under Study	15
4. MANPOWER IN AWCs UNDER STUDY.....	16
4.1 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)	16
4.1.1 Type of posting of the AWW.....	16
4.1.2 Age of Anganwadi worker.....	18
4.1.3 Place of stay of Anganwadi workers	18
4.1.4 Distance from the AWW' place of stay to the AWC	18
4.1.5 Education of the Anganwadi workers.....	19
4.2 Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs).....	19
5. BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN AWCs UNDER STUDY	21
5.1 Anganwadi building	21
5.2 Anganwadis without building	22
5.3 Unmet needs for Anganwadi building.....	23
5.4 Separate kitchen in Anganwadis	23
5.5 Separate store room in Anganwadis	23
5.6 Compound wall for the Anganwadis.....	23
6. BENEFICIARY SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY THE AWW.....	25
7. GROWTH MONITORING (GM) OF CHILDREN BY THE AWW	26
7.1 Duration of growth monitoring.....	28
7.2 Growth monitoring coverage	28
7.3 Type of data on under nutrition in this study	28
7.4 Severely and Moderately Underweight children.....	29
7.5 Gender and under nutrition	29
7.6 Age and under nutrition	30
7.7 Referral and Admission of SAM children in Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC).....	30
8. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION	31
8.1 Pre-school working hours.....	32
8.2 Seating arrangements for children	32

8.3	Play materials and outdoor play space for children	32
8.4	AWW' knowledge on Pre-school <i>Chili-Pili</i> curriculum	33
8.5	Availability of Work books for children	33
9.	WATER AND SANITATION	33
9.1	Toilets	33
9.2	Water for daily use.....	33
9.3	Drinking water facilities	34
9.4	Drinking water storing habits.....	34
9.5	Type of drinking water storage facility	34
10.	SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMS (SNP).....	36
10.1	SNP for Pre-school children (3-6 years)	36
10.2	SNP for 6 months to 3 years children (Take home ration)	39
10.3	SNP for the Pregnant and Postnatal mothers	40
10.4.	Anaemic mothers in Anganwadis.....	42
11.	INTERVIEW WITH THE ANGANWADI SUPERVISORS	42
12.	VISIT TO THE MSPCS	43
13.	MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEMES	43
13.1	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhana Yojana.....	43
13.2	Janani Surakha Yojana	44
	Bibliography	45

List of Tables:

Table 1	Overview of geographical distribution of study area and ESP partners	12
Table 2	Detailed geographical distribution of Study area and ESP partners	13
Table 3	Basic information pertaining to the Anganwadi workers under study	16
Table 4	Detailed information of the Deputy Angnanwadi workers under Study	17
Table 5	Detail information of the Temporary Anganwadi workers under study	17
Table 6	Anganwadi helpers post and vacancies in Anganwadis under study	20
Table 7	Building and infrastructure facilities in AWCs	21
Table 8	Pregnant and postnatal mother's in the study area as per the survey of AWWs as on 31 st March 2024	25
Table 9	0-6 year old children in the study areas as per the survey of AWWs as on 31 st March 2024	25
Table 10	Underweight children (SAM+MAM) in the study area as as per the latest GM carried out by the AWW as on 31 st March2024	26
Table 11	Growth monitoring related indicators with respect to the districts under study	27
Table 12	Referral and admission of SAM children in Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRC)	30
Table 13	Pre-school education related Indicators for AWCs	31
Table 14	Water and sanitation facilities in AWCs under study	35
Table 15	Morning Snack and milk to the pre-school children	37
Table 16	Middy meals to the pre-school children	38

Table 17	Take Home Ration to the 6 months to 3 years children through the AWCs	39
Table 18	Supplementary nutrition to the pregnant and postnatal mothers through the Anganwadis	41
Table 19	Anaemic mothers reported by the AWWs under study	42
Table 20	Coverage of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhanaa Yojana for the pregnant and postnatal mothers	44
Table 21	Coverage of JSJ for pregnant women	44

List of Figures:

Figure 1	LokManch Unit wise distribution of Anganwadis under Study	14
Figure 2	Number of surveys carried out by the ESP partners	15
Figure 3	Age of Anganwadi workers under study	18
Figure 4	Education of Anganwadi workers under study	19
Figure 5	Distance from the AWC and AWW' place of stay	19
Figure 6	Status of appointment of Anganwadi helpers	20
Figure 7	Duration of vacancy of Anganwadi Helper post	21
Figure 8	Building-status of Angnawadis under study	23
Figure 9	Place of functioning of Anganwadis without its own building	24
Figure 10	Status of construction of new building for those without building and building under repair	24
Figure 11	Quantum of rent paid by the Anganwadis that don't have its own building in rural and urban areas	24
Figure 12	Separate kitchen, store room and compound wall facilities in the AWCs under study	25
Figure 13	<i>Availability of weighing machines in AWCs under study</i>	27
Figure 14	Source of malnutrition data (weighing done) by the AWWs in this study	28
Figure 15	Growth monitoring practices of the AWWs	28
Figure 16	Age and sex categories of malnourished children under study	29
Figure 17	Severely (SAM) and moderately (MAM) malnourished children in different age categories under study	30

Abbreviations

1. NFHS: National Family Health Survey
2. AWC: Anganwadi Centers
3. AWW: Anganwadi worker
4. AWH: Anganwadi Helper
5. SAM: Severe and Acute Malnutrition
6. MAM: Moderate and Acute Malnutrition
7. NRC: Nutrition Rehabilitation Center.
8. GM: Growth Monitoring

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

This report discusses the major findings of a study conducted in 315 Anganwadis covering 5 districts (Bangalore Urban, Haveri, Raichur, Uttara Kannada and Vijayapura) of Karnataka, India on basic facilities in Anganwadis and its major functions such as delivery of supplementary nutrition programs to the mothers and children, pre-school education, growth monitoring and management of malnourished children.

As per the *poshan tracker* public dash board as on March 2024, there are 65,911 Anganwadis in Karnataka; of which 63,246 (96%) has an AWW appointed; 46,903 (71%) has its own building; 63347 (96%) has functional toilets; 60458 (92%) has a drinking water source. In terms of having its own building, the districts under study fell far below the state average as in Bangalore Urban district only 1232 (51%), Vijayapura district 1387 (60%) and Raichur 1706 (64%) had its own anganwadi building (<https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics>)

40,743 (62%) of the anganwadis in Karnataka were opened at least for 21 days in March 2024 as per the *Poshan tracker*. However, this was far below in the study districts Uttara Kannada 808 (30%), Vijayapura 925 (40%) and Raichur 1357 (50%) districts. (<https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics>)

As per the NFHS-5 reports 35.4% of the under five children in Karnataka are stunted, 32.2% are underweight and 18.5% are wasted; 65.5% are anaemic. Regional disparity in Health care indicators is remarkably high in Karnataka as the districts in Northern Karnataka region perform poorer than the southern districts. A comparison of 5 districts under study shows that the northern Raichur district performs poorer than the other districts with all indicators above the state average (Stunting-39.8%, wasting-23.2%, underweight-40.7% and anaemia-73.6%) (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2019-20)

Discussion on Key findings of the Study:

Study findings are compared with the information available in Poshan Tracker public dashboard for the month of March 2024. *'Poshan Tracker'* is Government of India's the largest mobile phone-based nutrition surveillance system in the world. It provides data on anthropometric outcomes, functioning of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and receipt of care services, namely the provision of supplementary food to women, children and adolescent girls.

1. Manpower in Anganwadis:

Anganwadi workers (AWWs): 297 (94.3%) had a regular Anganwadi worker posted; as per the *Poshan tracker* 96% of the AWWs posts are filled in Karnataka.

Only 32 (10%) of the AWWs were in the age group of 20-30 years, 123 (39%) were 31-40 years, 103 (32.7%) were 41-50 years and 57 (18.1%) were in the age category 51-60 years.

Almost half of the AWWs 150 (47.6%) had done their matriculation; 96 (30.5%) had done PUC; and 69 (21.9%) were under graduates.

248 (78.7%) of the Anganwadi workers stayed in the same village where the Anganwadi is located, however, this varied across the districts- lowest reported 9 (45%) in Bangalore Urban district

Anganwadi Helpers (HWHs): In 43 (13.8%) of the regular Anganwadis under study, the post of Anganwadi helper was vacant; vacancy of Anganwadi helper varied across the districts- Vijayapura district had 27 (19.2%) vacancies. Sub-district wise analysis showed that Vijayapura Sub-district had 21 (36.2%) of vacancies of Anganwadi helpers with higher vacancies in Vijayapura Urban 18 (85.7%).

2. Building and Infrastructure:

One third 105 (33.3%) of the Anganwadis under study did not have its own building (71% for Karnataka as per *Poshan tracker*). This vulnerability varied across districts, 79 (56%) of the Anganwadis in Vijayapura districts under study did not have its own building. Of the 79 Anganwadis in Vijayapura district that did not have its own building 47 (59%) were in the urban areas (Vijayapura Urban-44, Almel Town Panchayat-2, Devara Hipparagi Purasabha-1). Only 183 (58.1%) the Anganwadis under study had its own building in a good condition.

Of the 103 Anganwadis that did not have its own building, 82 (79.6%) paid rent for the facilities they used for Anganwadi. Mean rent paid by the Anganwadis in Urban areas is Rs.3116.4 and rural areas are Rs.1140.

Of the 132 AWCs that were in need for a building (i.e., *no own building or building in a bad condition*) only 18 (13.6%) had a new Anganwadi under construction at the time of study indicating a huge unmet need for anganwadi buildings.

186 (88.6%) of the Anganwadis that had its own building had a separate kitchen; 180 (85.7%) had a separate store room.

Only 70 (33.3%) anganwadis that had its own building (*rented building not assessed*) had a completed compound wall.

3. Growth monitoring and malnutrition in children

In this study prevalence of underweight for 0-6 years reported by the AWWs in the districts under study are: Raichur district- 413 (11.1%), Vijayapura district- 196 (2.3%), Haveri district- 36(2.1%), Bangalore Urban- 7 (1%) and Uttara Kannada district- 3 (0.5%). Whereas the prevalence of underweight in 0-5 years as per the NFHS-5 statistics for the study districts are Raichur-40.7%, Bijapur-

39%, Haveri-35%, Bangalore Urban-28% and Uttara Kannada-33.3%. Prevalence of underweight for Karnataka as per *Poshan tracker* during the study period (March 2024) is only 20%. *Poshan Tracker* often estimates a lower prevalence of under nutrition than the subset of children in NFHS-5. On average, stunting was estimated to be 1.86 percentage points lower in *Poshan Tracker* data than NFHS-5; underweight was 13.7% points lower; and wasting was 12.2% points lower; overweight, in contrast, was 0.68% points higher in *Poshan Tracker* on average, than in NFHS-5. (Lindsay M. Jaacks, 2024)

This indicates higher levels of underreporting by the AWWs in this study.

A few facts that indicate to the higher levels of malnutrition in this study amidst the underreporting are:

- **Extremely lower Growth monitoring coverage:** Though 292 (93%) of the AWWs reported of doing monthly growth monitoring, the coverage is very low. Only 17347 (52.3%) of the 0-6 years children under study were weighed as reported by the AWWs, this being the lowest in Uttara Kannada district (30%).
- **Lower proportion of SAM children and higher proportion of admission in NRCs:** Only 27 (0.04%) of underweight children were reported as Severe and Acute Malnourished (SAM) by the AWWs; NFHS-5 has 7.7% of all malnourished children falling under SAM. However, 16 out of 27 (59%) SAM children reported by AWWs in this study were admitted in NRCs. There is ample evidence suggesting that large numbers of children with SAM do not have medical complications (85-90% of the SAM children) (Collins, Volume 27, no-3) and can be treated in their communities without being admitted to a health facility. This suggests the presence of higher proportion of malnourished children in this study.
- **Almost half of the reported underweight children in this study is in the age group of 3-6 years:** As per the NFHS-5 statistics proportion of children who are underweight increases rapidly with children' age from birth to 2 years; peaking at age 1.5 years; even during the first 6 months of life when most infants are breast-fed 10% children are underweight and by age 18-23 months when many children are being weaned from breast milk 10% are severely underweight. (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 2019-20). However, in this study almost half (48.7%) of the underweight children were in the age group of 3-6 years, 46% were in the age group of 6 months to 3 years and only 5.2% were in the age group of birth to 6 months were underweight. This pattern contrary to the NFHS-5 pattern suggest that AWWs largely restricting the growth monitoring to children enrolled for pre-school in the AWCs and less number of children are weighed from birth of 3 years, even lesser monitoring of below 6 months old.

4. Pre-school education in Anganwadis

All AWCs under study carried out pre-school education for 3-6 years children. 8824 children were enrolled in 315 Anganwadis under survey. 25 (7.9%) of the Anganwadis had only less than 10 children enrolled. 64 (20.3%) of the Anganwadis has 10-20 children enrolled; one third 106 (33.7%) of the Anganwadis has 20-30 children enrolled; 83 (26.3%) of the Anganwadis had 30-40 children enrolled; 20 (6.3%) had 40-50 children enrolled; and 17 (5.4%) of the Anganwadis had more than 50 children enrolled. Comparatively higher enrolment of children is seen in Vijayapura district and lower enrolment seen in Bangalore Urban district.

A large majority of the AWCs 219 (69.5%) said that pre-school working hours as 9.30 am to 4 pm; 80 (25.4%) said 9.30 am to 1 pm: regional disparities noted as 52 (36.9%) of the AWCs in Vijayapura district worked until noon but all Anganwadis in Haveri worked 9.30 am to 4 pm.

145 (44.5%) of the AWCs under study used floor mats, 117 (35.7%) kid' chairs 58 (17.8%) benches and 6 (1.8%) AWCs had chairs and tables for children.

More than half of the AWCs 32 (51.6%) in Hangal taluk and 11 (50%) AWCs in Bangalore Urban district had chairs for children

283 (89.8%) of the AWCs under study had adequate play materials for children but only 167 (53%) had adequate outdoor space for children to play.

286 (90.8%) of the AWCs said that they have text books and curriculum for pre-school education. But only 258 (90.2%) AWCs correctly said *Chili-Pili* as their curriculum. Among them only 123 (47.7%) knew they have to teach 6 text books during a year.

5. Water and sanitation in Anganwadis

Only 145 (46%) of the AWCs under study had a functional toilet with regular water supply; another 66 (21%) had a functional toilet without water supply and one third 104 (33%) of the AWCs had no functional toilets. Vijayapura district was the worst among all other study districts as 66 (46.8%) of the AWCs do not have a functional toilet. Whereas, the *poshan tracker* statistics for Karnataka is 96% and the study districts above the state average.

Only 59 (18.7%) AWCs under study had a functional water filter for drinking water; 165 (64.5%) depended on the public water supply for the village; 57 (22.3%) public water filters; 28 (10.9%) hand bore wells; one AWC in Hangal taluk was using water from open well for drinking; in 3 AWCs children brought water from home. However, as per the *poshan tracker* 92% of the AWCs have its own drinking water source in Karnataka.

224 AWCs stored water for drinking; those stored water, 213 (95.1%) changed the water every day. 178 (79.5%) stored in a covered pot or vessel; 39 (17.4%) stored in a covered pot or vessel with a tap in it; 7 (3.1%) stored drinking water in uncovered vessel or a pot, 5 of those AWCs were in Vijayapura district.

Of the 185 AWCs that stored the drinking water in a pot without a tap only in 28 (15.1%) AWCs drew water using a long handled spoon; in all the other centers water was taken from the pots using bare hands.

6. Supplementary Nutrition Programs (SNP)

Amid allegations of insufficient nutritious food for children in AWCs, the State High court followed by the Supreme Court directed the Government to revise the menu. As a result under the ICDS scheme, AWCs across the State are now adhering to the new food menu. Starting from January 10th 2024 all the AWCs in the State is receiving the new food menu.

The Department of Women and Child Development used to release funds for purchasing raw material like jaggery and groundnuts for preparation of *chikki*. It also paid for procuring groceries such as rice, pulses, *sambar* powder, tamarind, mustard, oil, sprouts, and so on, besides vegetables. Now oil, other ingredients and vegetables are removed and instead readymade *sambar* masala or *uppittu* masala is given.

DFRL (The Defense Food Research Laboratory) in Mysore has approved the new menu. A food supply agreement has been established between the MSPCs and three qualified BIS licensed women's groups. Food is supplied according to the formula approved by the licensed women groups and DFRL.

In this context this study looked into the Supplementary nutrition programs through the AWCs to the mothers and 0-6 years children in 5 districts and quickly gathered the responses of the beneficiaries through the AWWs

SNP for Pre-school children:

Morning snacks: As per the new menu children has to be given either "*Wheat laddu, nutritional powder, cereal laddu (25 gms daily)*" along with weekly 5 days milk.

Only 79 (25%) of the AWCs under study provided weekly 5 days milk to the children; Bangalore Urban district and & Hangal Taluk of Haveri districts provided milk to the children. But supply of milk was irregular in Uttara Kannada, Raichur and Vijayapura districts. Only half the AWCs 26 (49.1%) in Mundgod taluk of Uttara Kannada district provided milk; *whereas, milk supply is completely stopped in Raichur and Vijayapura districts.*

236 AWCs where the milk supply was stopped, duration varied- 136 (57%) of the AWCs 7 months to one year and 54 (23%) more than a year; 45 (19.2%) less than 6 months.

238 (75.6%) provided millet laddu to the children, however only 159 AWCs provided all 6 days in a week millet laddu to the children and the other AWCs gave Pushti and millet laddu to the children on different days in a week. 119 (37.8%) of the Anganwadis were giving Pushti to the pre-school children of which 37 Anganwadis gave only *Pushti* 6 days a week. *Pushti* is the menu for 6

months to 3 years old children. This was a clear indication that menu not being followed for the pre-school children. One Anganwadi in Uttara Kannada district reported of giving Parle G biscuits sponsored by the donor to the children!!!

Midday meals: 190 (60.3%) of the AWCs were giving *rice and sambar* or *Uppittu (semi-processed as readymade uppittu masala is used and cooking is done without oil and other ingredients but only cooking with the readymade uppittu masala)* to the pre-school children. 91 (28.9%) of AWCs gave *rice-kichadi* (processed) or *rice/ sambar* or *Uppittu* on different week days; 30 (9.5%) of the AWCs gave only rice kichadi to the children; though rice kichadi was said to be removed from the menu, 131 AWCs were still giving it to the pre-school children.

Eggs in midday meals: 261 (82.9%) of the AWCs gave eggs for midday meal. Number of days eggs given in a week varied- 203 (77.8%) gave 2 days a week as per the norm; 58 (22.2%) AWCs gave 3 or 3+ eggs; of which 52 (89.7%) were in Raichur district and the rest in Vijayapura district. These districts were giving more eggs than the norm to all pre-school children by diverting the eggs (*5 days a week*) that has to be given to the malnourished children. AWWs say that it is difficult to feed the malnourished children by excluding the other children.

Inclusion of Vegetables in midday meals: Only 80 (29.3%) AWCs that provided rice and sambar for midday meals were including vegetables in *sambar*. 164 AWCs has stopped inclusion of vegetable in midday meals for a period less than or equal to one year; others more than a year ranging up to 4 years.

Except two AWCs all the other centers had cooking gas facilities.

SNP for 6 months to 3 years (Take home ration):

THR Pushti and Jaggary: 274 (87.3%) AWCs were distributing THR every month, 38 (12.1%) did not have a fixed schedule as they distributed the ration as it arrives.

311 (98.7%) AWCs gave *Pushti* to the 6 months to 3 years children. 89 (28.3%) AWCs provided jaggary along with *pushti*; when 750-775 gms of jaggary was given along with *Pushti*, quantity of *Pushti* given was reduced. Districts that provided jaggary gave only 2.5 kg of *pushti*, and the other districts gave 3 to 3.2 kgs.

THR Eggs: Only 15 AWCs (Raichur-13 & Uttara Kannada-2) were giving eggs as part of THR; Raichur district gave 2+ eggs and Uttara Kannada gave 2 eggs.

THR Milk powder: 79 (25.1%) of the AWCs gave milk powder as THR; all AWCs under study in Bangalore Urban and Haveri gave milk powder whereas it was only 26 (49%) in Uttara Kannada district. Milk powder supply was completely stopped in Raichur and Vijayapura districts. 300 gms milk powder

was given in Bangalore Urban and Haveri and 375 gms in Uttara Kannada district.

SNP for pregnant and postnatal mothers:

Morning snacks and milk: Only 137 (43.5%) of the AWCs gave 6 days a week snacks to the pregnant and postnatal mothers. Many of the AWWs did not know the snack concept as they gave milk and snacks along with the midday meals in order to avoid women coming to the AWCs twice to get food.

Duration of snack supply stopped varied from less than a month to more than a year. AWWs say after groundnut chikki is stopped no other item has replaced it.

Only 69 (21.9 %) AWCs provided milk to the mothers (Bangalore Urban-20 (100%), Haveri-30 (91%), and Uttara Kannada-19 (38.8%). Of those AWCs that provided milk, only 57 (82.6%) of the AWCs provided 6 days a week milk as per the norm. Milk supply for mothers is completely stopped in Vijayapura and Raichur districts and partially stopped in Uttara kannada district. Raichur district' 44 (64.7%) of the AWCs supply of milk is stopped for 7-12 months and 11 (16.2%) more than a year; Vijayapura district' half of the AWCs 71 (50%) supply is stopped for 7-12 months and 37 (26%) more than a year.

Midday meals: 205 (65%) of the AWCs provided rice and *sambar* for midday meals; 22 (7%) provided rice/sambar or semi processed Uppittu on different days in a week; 87 (27.6%) gave take home ration to the mothers instead of midday meals, Haveri, Uttara Kannada and Vijayapura districts reported of giving rations.

Eggs in midday meals: 208 (91.6%) AWCs provided 6 days a week eggs to the mothers along with the midday meals. In Vijayapura district' 17 AWCs egg supply is stopped for 1-6 months, of which 14 AWWs said eggs are not in the midday meal menu of mothers, one AWC money was not credited for eggs, and another 2 AWCs said that mothers do not like eggs.

Inclusion of vegetables in midday meals: 113 AWCs (50%) were adding vegetables in Sambar for midday meal. A great majority of the AWCs 100 (88%), allocation for purchase of vegetables was stopped ranging from 1-6 months.

7. Anaemic mothers

36 AWCs reported of a total of 76 anaemic mothers in the AWCs. 45.7% of the pregnant women are anaemic in Karnataka are anaemic as per NFHS-5 statistics.

8. Maternity benefit schemes

Pradhan Mantri Mathru Vandhana Yojana: There were a total of 5504 pregnant and postnatal mothers reported in 315 Angnawadis under study. Of which 2695 (49%) were eligible for PMMVY. Of the eligible mothers 2369 (88%) were

enrolled by the AWW for the scheme. Of the mothers enrolled 1932 (81.6%) obtained the benefits. Of the total pregnant women enrolled in 315 anganwadis only 35.1% obtained the benefits under PMMVY.

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): Mothers eligible for JSY reported by the AWWs as low as 543 (9.9%). 93.7% of the eligible were enrolled for the scheme and 91.7% of the enrolled obtained the scheme.

2. METHODOLOGY

17 ESP partners in 3 Lok Manch Units spread out in 5 districts of Karnataka carried out this study on "Basic facilities and schemes through the Anganwadis in Karnataka" from 5th March 2024 to 5th April 2024. Survey was carried out by the ESP partners using the mobile based Kobo Collect App. Analysis is done using STATA software.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AWCs UNDER STUDY

315 AWCs under this study were from 149 villages and 60 slums falling under one Maha Nagara Palige, four town panchayats and 78 Gram Panchayats of 15 sub-districts coming under 5 districts of Karnataka (Table-1).

Table 1 Overview of geographical distribution of study area and ESP partners

Number of	Bangalore Urban	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapura	Total
ESP partners	1	2	3	3	8	17
Sub-districts	1	1	4	1	8	15
MahaNagaraPalige	0	0	0	0	1	1
Town Panchayats	0	0	1	1	2	4
Gram Panchayats	6	17	21	10	24	78
Villages	18	27	33	32	39	149
Slums	0	0	3	12	45	60
Anganwadis under study	20	33	68	53	141	315

More than three fourth 244 (77.5%) of all AWCs under study were from Rural areas and the rest were all located in Urban Slums Table-2.

20 AWCs are studied in one sub-district (Anekal) of Bangalore Urban district; 68 AWCs are studied in 4 sub-districts (Manvi-50, Maski-6, Sindhanur-3 & Sirwar-9) of Raichur district; 33 AWCs are studied in Hangal Sub-district of Haveri district; 53 AWCs are studied in Mundgod sub-district of Uttara Kannada district; and 141 AWCs are studied in 8 Sub-districts (Almel-17, Basavan Bagewadi-12, Devara Hipparagi-11, Indi-11, Muddebihal-15, Nidagundi-6, Sindagi-11 and Vijayapura-58) of Vijayapura district (Table-2)

Table 2 Detailed geographical distribution of Study area and ESP partners

Indicators	Bangalore Urban (N=20)	Haveri (N=33)	Raichur (N=68)	Uttara Kannada (N=53)	Vijayapura (N=141)	Total (N=315)
Type of Anganwadi						
<i>Mini</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	3 (5.7)	0 (0)	3 (1.0)
<i>Full-pledged</i>	20 (100)	33 (100)	68 (100)	50 (94.3)	141 (100)	312 (99.0)
Location						
<i>Rural</i>	20 (100)	33 (100)	64 (94.1)	39 (73.6)	88 (62.4)	244 (77.5)
<i>Urban</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (5.9)	14 (26.4)	53 (37.6)	71 (22.5)
Population						
<300	0 (0)	1 (3.0)	1 (1.5)	9 (17.0)	0 (0)	11 (3.5)
301-500	2 (10.0)	3 (9.1)	3 (4.4)	12 (22.6)	1 (0.7)	21 (6.7)
501-1000	13 (65.0)	22 (66.7)	43 (63.2)	30 (56.6)	70 (49.6)	178 (56.5)
1001-1500	5 (25.0)	7 (21.2)	19 (27.9)	2 (3.8)	53 (37.6)	86 (27.3)
1501-2000	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	17 (12.1)	18 (5.7)
2001-2500	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.3)
Sub-districts						
<i>Almel</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (12.1)	17 (5.4)
<i>BasavanBagewadi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (8.5)	12 (3.8)
<i>DevaraHipparagi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (7.8)	11 (3.5)
<i>Indi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (7.8)	11 (3.5)
<i>Muddebihal</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (10.6)	15 (4.8)
<i>Nidagundi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (4.3)	6 (1.9)
<i>Sindagi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (7.8)	11 (3.5)
<i>Vijayapura</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	58 (41.1)	58 (18.4)
<i>Anekal</i>	20 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	20 (6.3)
<i>Manvi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (73.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	50 (15.9)
<i>Maski</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8.8)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (1.9)
<i>Sindhanur</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1.0)
<i>Sirwar</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (13.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (2.9)
<i>Hangal</i>	0 (0)	33 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	33 (10.5)
<i>Mundgod</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	53 (100)	0 (0)	53 (16.8)
ESP partner Organizations						
<i>CNFE, Bijapur</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	48 (34.0)	48 (15.2)
<i>Deepalaya, Indi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	11 (7.8)	11 (3.5)
<i>JMJ, DevaraHipparagi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	11 (7.8)	11 (3.5)
<i>Nava Sannidhya, Bijapur</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	10 (7.1)	10 (3.2)
<i>Nirmalalaya, Almel</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	18 (12.8)	18 (5.7)
<i>Sangama, Sindagi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	10 (7.1)	10 (3.2)
<i>Sevasadan, Muddebihal</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	15 (10.6)	15 (4.8)
<i>Snehasadan, Kanakal</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	18 (12.8)	18 (5.7)
<i>CIRW, Anekal</i>	20 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	20 (6.3)
<i>Janodaya, Manvi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	15 (22.1)	0	0 (0)	15 (4.8)

<i>Loyola Center for Social Action, Manvi</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	21 (30.9)	0	0 (0)	21 (6.7)
<i>Vimukthi Charitable Trust, Pothnal</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	32 (47.1)	0	0 (0)	32 (10.2)
<i>Holy Cross, Mainalli</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25	0 (0)	25 (7.9)
<i>Jyothi, Mundgod</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	15	0 (0)	15 (4.8)
<i>LVK, Hangal</i>	0 (0)	13 (39.4)	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	13 (4.1)
<i>LVK, Mundgod</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13	0 (0)	13 (4.1)
<i>Roshni, Hangal</i>	0 (0)	20 (60.6)	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	20 (6.3)

315 AWCs were studied by the ESP partners in 3 Lok Manch Units of Karnataka spread out in 5 districts. 141 AWCs are studied in Vijayapura district of Vijayapura Unit; 88 AWCs are studied in two districts (Raichur-68 and Bangalore Urban-20) of Manvi Unit; and 86 AWCs are studied in two districts (Haveri-33 & Uttara Kannada-53) of Mundgod Unit (Figure-1)

Figure 1 LokManch Unit wise distribution of Anganwadis under Study

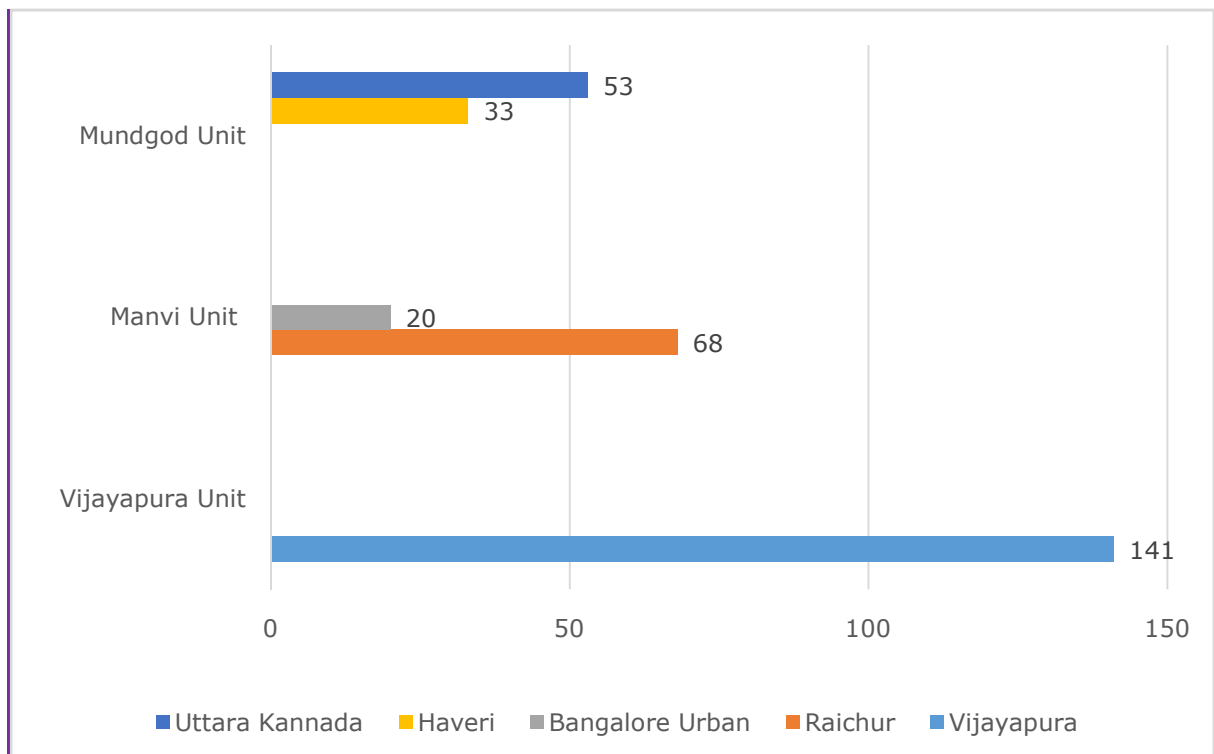
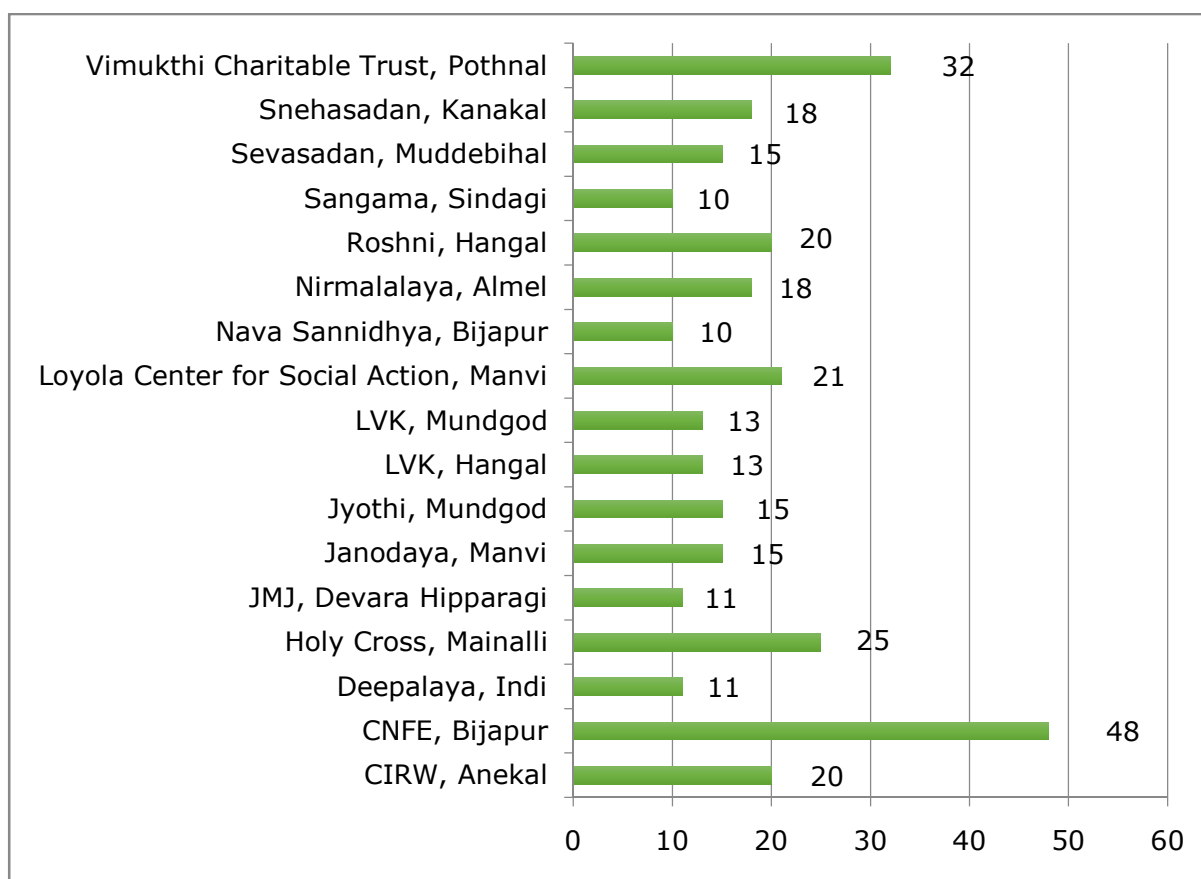


Figure 2 Number of surveys carried out by the ESP partners



315 AWCs were studied by 17 ESP partner organizations in 3 Lok Manch Units; of which 141 AWCs (45%) were surveyed by 8 ESP partner Organizations in Bijapur Unit; 88 AWCs (28%) by 4 ESP partners of Manvi Unit; and 86 (27%) AWCs were studied by 5 ESP partners of Mundgod Unit.

3.1 Type of Anganwadis under Study

Of the 315 AWCs under study, 312 were full pledged AWCs and 3 were mini AWCs. All three Mini AWCs were in tribal areas of Mundgod Sub-district. Two Mini AWCs met the Tribal population norm of 300 for the Angnawadi; whereas one mini AWC in Kendalageri village of Nandikatta Gram Panchayat in MundgodTaluk, Uttara Kannada district in the tribal belt had a population of 560 (Table-2).

Mundgod Unit that works in the tribal belt of Uttara Kannada district had 8 full pledged AWCs with population less than 300.

4. MANPOWER IN AWCs UNDER STUDY

4.1 Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)

4.1.1 Type of posting of the AWW

Of the 315 AWCs under study 297 (94.3%) had a regular AWW posted; 10 (3.2%) had a deputed AWW; and 8 (2.5%) had a temporary AWW (Table-5) i.e. for 18 AWCs the post of AWW is vacant (Table-3)

Table 3 Basic information pertaining to the Anganwadi workers under study

Indicators	Bangalore Urban (N=20)	Haveri (N=33)	Raichur (N=68)	Uttara Kannada (N=53)	Vijayapura (N=141)	Total (N=315)
Type of posting (N=315)						
Regular	18 (90.0)	32 (97.0)	64 (94.1)	51 (96.0)	132 (93.6)	297 (94.3)
Deputy	0 (0)	1 (3.0)	4 (5.9)	0 (0)	5 (3.5)	10 (3.2)
Temporary	2 (10.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.8)	4 (2.8)	8 (2.5)
Age in years (N=315)						
20-30	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8.8)	8 (15.1)	18 (12.8)	32 (10.2)
31-40	13 (65.0)	12 (36.4)	25 (36.8)	15 (28.3)	58 (41.1)	123 (39.0)
41-50	5 (25.0)	13 (39.4)	23 (33.8)	19 (35.8)	43 (30.5)	103 (32.7)
51-60	2 (10.0)	8 (24.2)	14 (20.6)	11 (20.8)	22 (15.6)	57 (18.1)
Experience in year (N=296)						
<1	0 (0)	2 (6.5)	0 (0)	4 (7.5)	6 (4.7)	12 (4.1)
01 to 5	4 (22.2)	2 (6.5)	6 (9.2)	1 (1.9)	21 (16.3)	34 (11.5)
06 to 10	3 (16.7)	2 (6.5)	6 (9.2)	3 (5.7)	21 (12.3)	35 (11.8)
11 to 15	4 (22.2)	5 (16.1)	15 (23.1)	19 (35.8)	27 (20.9)	70 (23.6)
16 to 20	4 (22.2)	6 (19.4)	9 (13.8)	12 (22.6)	19 (14.7)	50 (16.9)
21 to 25	3 (16.7)	3 (9.7)	7 (10.8)	5 (9.4)	10 (7.8)	28 (9.5)
25 to 30	0 (0)	10 (32.3)	14 (21.5)	9 (17.0)	12 (9.3)	45 (15.2)
31 to 35	0 (0)	1 (3.2)	8 (12.3)	0 (0)	9 (7.0)	18 (6.1)
36 to 40	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1.6)	2 (0.7)
41 to 45	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1.6)	2 (0.7)
Education (N=315)						
SSLC	10 (50.0)	22 (66.7)	36 (52.9)	31 (58.5)	51 (36.2)	150 (47.6)
11th to 12th	8 (40.0)	7 (21.2)	19 (27.9)	15 (28.3)	47 (33.3)	96 (30.5)
Under graduate	2 (10.0)	4 (12.1)	13 (19.1)	7 (13.2)	43 (30.5)	69 (21.9)
Place of stay (N=315)						
Outside the village	11 (55.0)	2 (6.1)	8 (11.8)	20 (37.7)	26 (18.4)	67 (21.3)
Same village	9 (45.0)	31 (93.9)	60 (88.2)	33 (62.3)	115 (81.6)	248 (78.7)
Distance from the place of stay to the Anganwadi (N=67)						
1 to 2	6 (54.5)	2 (100)	2 (25.0)	12 (60.0)	11 (42.3)	33 (49.3)
3 to 4	4 (36.4)	0 (0)	4 (50.0)	6 (30.0)	9 (34.6)	23 (34.3)
5 to 6	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (12.5)	1 (5.0)	2 (7.7)	4 (6.0)
7 to 8	1 (9.1)	0 (0)	1 (12.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (3.0)

9 to 10	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3.8)	1 (1.5)
11 to 12	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5.0)	0 (0)	1 (1.5)
>12	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (11.5)	3 (4.5)

Of the 10 AWCs that had deputy AWWs, 4 were in Raichur district; 5 were in Vijayapura district and one in Haveri district. Except one AWC in Muddamgudi village of Raichur district in all other Anganwadis deputy AWWs were running the centers less than a year (4-12 months); AWC in Muddamgudi village is run by a deputy AWW for three years. All deputy AWWs stayed within 1-3 kms from the AWC. In 5 AWCs, AWW was posted from another AWC in the same village (Table-4)

Table 4 Detailed information of the Deputy Angnanwadi workers under Study

Sl. No	Location of the AWC	Resident village of the AWW	Distance from AWW residence to the AWC (km)	Vacancy in months	Taluk	District
1	Muddamgudi	Muddamgudi	0	36	Manvi	Raichur
2	Kharabdinni	Hosakharabdinni	2	11	Manvi	Raichur
3	Pothnal	Pothnal	0	6	Manvi	Raichur
4	Malakapura	Malakapura	0	12	Maski	Raichur
5	Kadalevad	Kadalewad	0	6	DevaraHipparagi	Vijayapura
6	Kodaganur	Haliyala	0	4	Nidagundi	Vijayapura
7	JadarGalli	MuzavarGalli	2	4	Vijayapura	Vijayapura
8	Sevalal L.T	BoothnalTanda	3	8	Vijayapura	Vijayapura
9	Guddalli	Viboothihalli	3	9	Almel	Vijayapura
10	Ratnapur	Karagudari	1	9	Hangal	Haveri

6 AWCs were run by the Anganwadi helpers and in two anganwadis Gram Panchayat had appointed a temporary worker in the absence of the Anganwadi worker and no Angnanwadi worker was deputed by the department. In 7 Angnanwadis post is vacant from 1-7 months and one Anganwadi in MaddinKhani AWW post is vacant for less than a month. All 8 temporary workers stayed within 3 kms of the Angnanwadi (Table-5)

Table 5 Detail information of the Temporary Angnanwadi workers under study

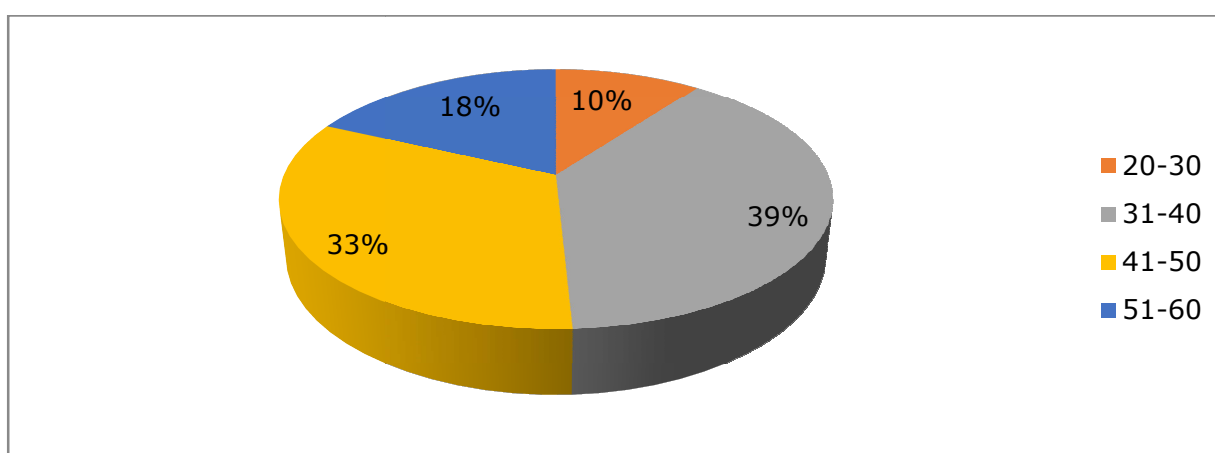
Sl. No	Village where the Angnanwadi is located	Who runs the Angnanwaditemporily	Distance from the temporary AWW village to the Angnanwadi (Kms)	Number of months AWW post is vacant	Taluk	District
1	Rampur LT	AWH	3	7	Sindagi	Vijayapura
2	Vaddar Oni	AWH	1	1	Vijayapura	Vijayapura
3	MaddinKhani	Appointed by GP	1	0	Vijayapura	Vijayapura

4	Rudagi	Appointed by GP	0	3	Muddebihal	Vijayapura
5	Sullali	AWH	1	7	Mundgod	Uttara Kannada
6	Baddigere	AWH	0	1	Mundgod	Uttara Kannada
7	Honnakalsapura	AWH	3	1	Anekal	Banglore Urban
8	Gaurenahalli	AWH	1	4	Anekal	Banglore Urban

4.1.2 Age of Anganwadi worker

Young Angnanwadi workers aged 20-30 years were only 32 (10.2%); more than one third of the AWWs 123 (39%) were in the age group of 31-40 years; 103 (32.7%) were in the age group of 41-50 years old and 57 (18.1%) were in the age category 51-60 years (Table-3), Fig-3.

Figure 3 Age of Anganwadi workers under study



Only a few AWWs 12 (4%) had less than one year of working experience; 34 (11.5%) had 1-5 years of experience; 35 (11.8%) had 6-10 years of experience; 70 (23.7%) had 11-15 years of experience; 4 AWWs had 36-45 years of experience (Table-3)

4.1.3 Place of stay of Angnawadi workers

248 (78.7%) of the AWWs stayed in the same village where the AWC is located, however, this varied across the districts- lowest reported for Bangalore Urban district 9(45%) and highest reported in Haveri district 31 (93.9%) Table-3.

A Sub-district wise analysis showed that in 6 sub-districts (BasavanBagewadi, Indi, Maski, Nidagundi, Sindhanur and Sirwar) under study all the AWWs stayed in the same village Table-3.

4.1.4 Distance from the AWW' place of stay to the AWC

67 (21.3%) AWWs stayed outside the village where the AWC is located. However, almost half of these AWWs 33 (49.3%) stayed within 1-2 kilometres; another 23 (34.3%) AWWs stayed within 3-4 kilometres; 4 (6%) workers stayed more than 10 kms away (Table-3), Fig-5.

4.1.5 Education of the Anganwadi workers

Almost half of the AWWs 150 (47.6%) had done their matriculation; 96 (30.5%) had done PUC; and 69 (21.9%) were undergraduates. Educational status of AWWs varied across the districts as Vijayapura district having 43 (30.5%) of its AWWs undergraduates (Table-3), Fig-4.

Figure 4 Education of Anganwadi workers under study

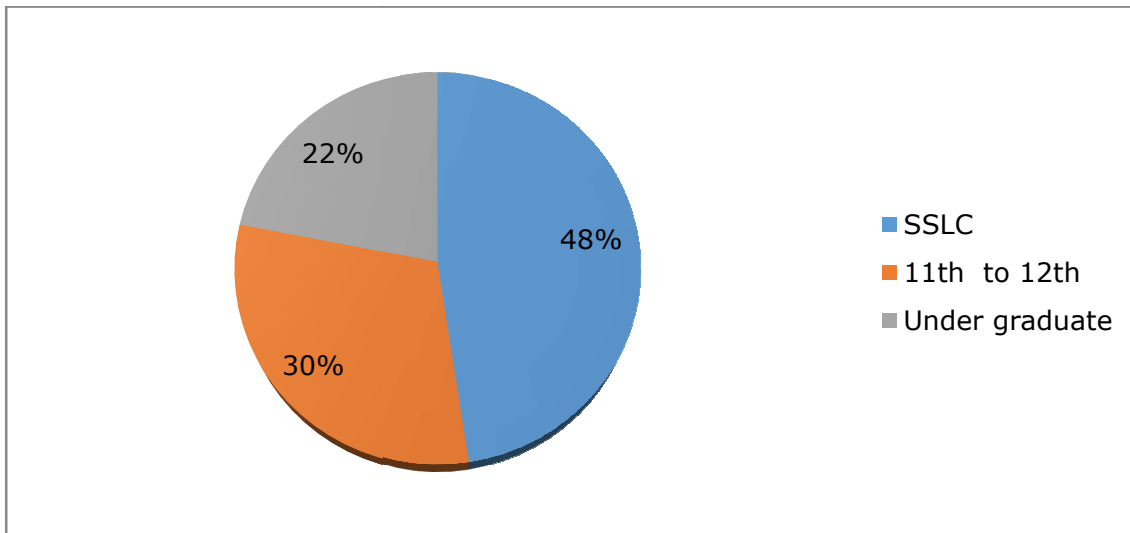
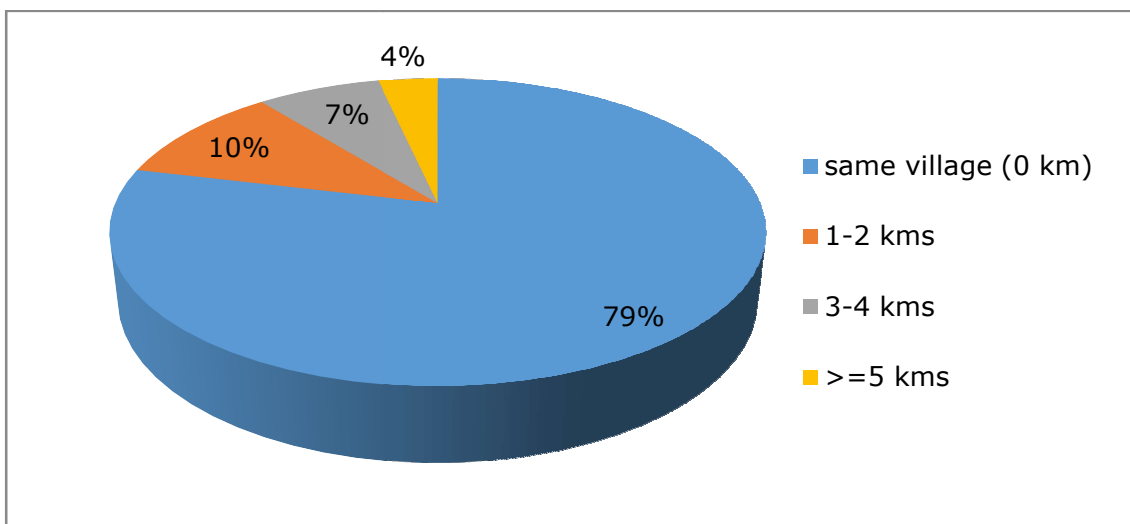


Figure 5 Distance from the AWC and AWW' place of stay



4.2 Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs)

43 (13.8%) of the regular AWCs under study, the post of AWH was vacant; vacancy of AWH varied across the districts- Vijayapura district had 27 (19.2%) vacancies whereas Haveri district had 5 (7.4%) vacancies Table-6.

Table 6 Anganwadi helpers post and vacancies in Anganwadis under study

Indicators	Bangalore Urban	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapura	Total
Post (N=312)						
<i>Filled</i>	18 (90.0)	30 (90.9)	63 (92.6)	44 (88.0)	114 (18.9)	269 (86.2)
<i>Vacant</i>	2 (10.0)	3 (9.1)	5 (7.4)	6 (12.0)	27 (19.1)	43 (13.8)
Vacancy duration (N=43)						
<i>< 1 month</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (33.3)	0 (0)	2 (4.7)
<i>1-6 months</i>	2 (100)	2 (66.7)	2 (40.0)	1 (16.7)	12 (44.4)	19 (44.2)
<i>7-12 months</i>	0 (0)	1 (33.3)	2 (40.0)	2 (33.3)	11 (40.7)	16 (37.2)
<i>13-18 months</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (20.0)	1 (16.7)	2 (7.4)	4 (9.3)
<i>24 months</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3.7)	1 (2.3)
<i>72 months</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3.7)	1 (2.3)

Sub-district wise analysis showed that Vijayapura Sub-district had 21 (36.2%) of vacancies of AWHs with higher vacancies in Vijayapura Urban 18 (85.7%).

19 (44.2%) AWCs, helper post is vacant for 1-6 months; 16 (37.2%) of the AWCs, post is vacant for 7-12 months; 2 (4.7%) of the AWCs, AWH post is vacant for less than a month (Table-6).

Figure 6 Status of appointment of Anganwadi helpers

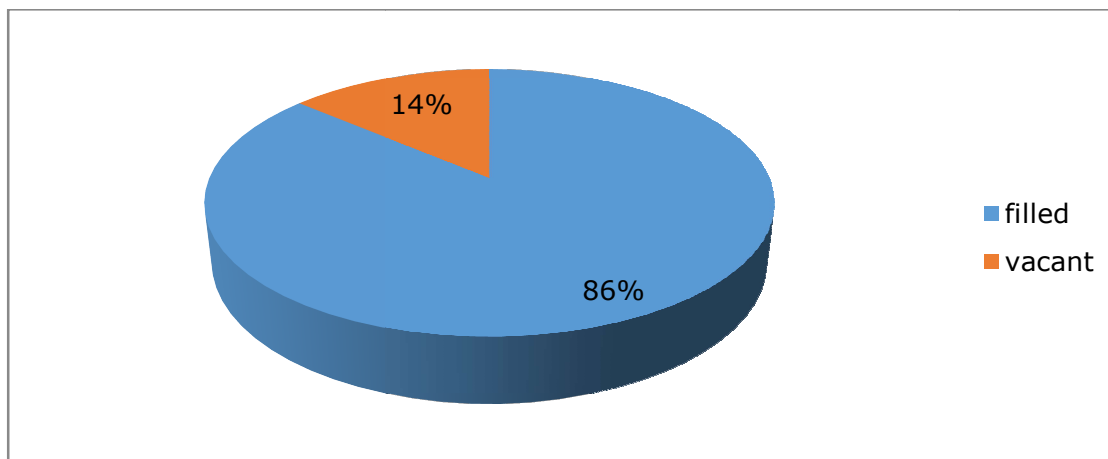
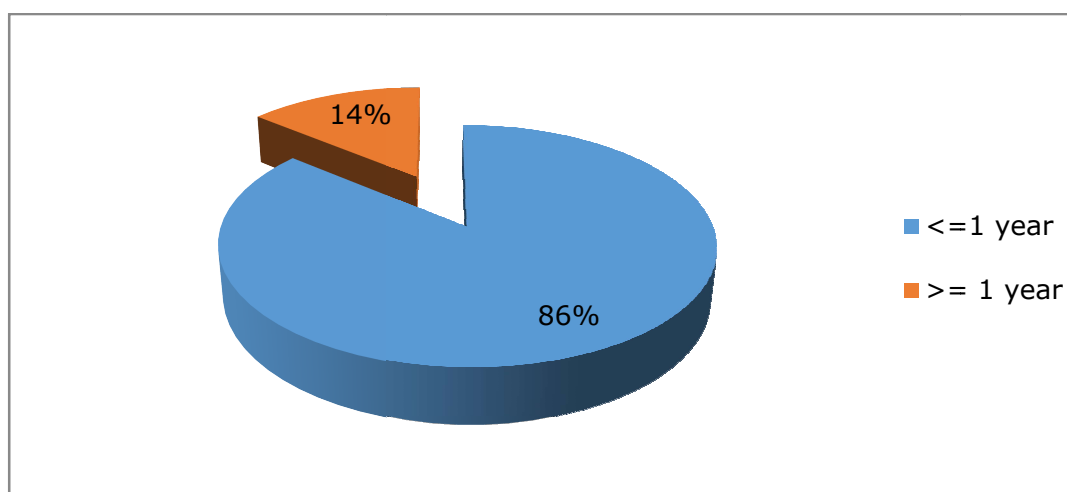


Figure 7 Duration of vacancy of Anganwadi Helper post



5. BUILDING AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN AWCs UNDER STUDY

5.1 Anganwadi building

105 (33.3%) of the AWCs under study did not have its own building. This vulnerability varied across districts, 79 (56%) of the AWCs in Vijayapura district under study did not have its own building Table-7; of these 79 AWCs, 47 (59%) were in the Urban areas (Vijayapura Urban-44, Almel Town Panchayat-2, DevaraHipparagi Purasabha-1)

Only 183 (58.1%) the AWCs under study had its own building in a good condition; 27 (8.6%) of the AWCs had its own building but in a bad condition (Table-7). Though the building was not in good condition 26 (96.3%) AWCs functioned in the same building.

Table 7 Building and infrastructure facilities in AWCs

Indicators	Bangalore (N=20)	Haveri (N=33)	Raichur (N=68)	Uttara Kannada (N=53)	Vijayapura (N=141)	Total
Building (N=315)						
Own building (good condition)	16 (80.0)	24 (72.7)	47 (69.1)	46 (86.8)	50 (35.4)	183 (58.1)
Own building(bad condition)	0 (0)	8 (24.2)	7 (10.3)	0 (0)	12 (8.5)	27 (8.6)
No own building	4 (20.0)	1 (3.0)	14 (20.6)	7 (13.2)	79 (56.0)	105 (33.3)
Place of functioning of Anganwadi (N=105)						
AWW house	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2.5)	2 (1.9)
Any open space	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (7.1)	0 (0)	2 (2.5)	3 (2.9)
Any private building	1 (25.0)	1 (100)	8 (57.1)	4 (57.1)	58 (73.4)	72 (68.6)
Any public building	3 (75.0)	0 (0)	5 (35.7)	3 (42.9)	17 (21.5)	28 (26.7)
New Anganwadi building construction						
Unmet need for	4	9	21	7	91	132

<i>building</i>						
<i>Building under construction</i>	0 (0)	2 (22.2)	4 (19.0)	0 (0)	12 (13.2)	18 (13.6)
Anganwadis paying rent (N=82)						
<i>Rural</i>	1 (100)	1 (100)	9 (81.8)	0 (0)	22 (33.3)	33 (40.2)
<i>Urban</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (18.2)	3 (100)	44 (66.7)	49 (59.8)
Rent paid in Rupees (N=82)						
<i>50-500</i>	0 (0)	0	1 (9.1)	0 (0)	7 (10.6)	8 (9.8)
<i>501-1000</i>	0 (0)	0	7 (63.6)	0 (0)	11 (16.7)	18 (22.0)
<i>1001-1500</i>	0 (0)	1	1 (9.1)	0 (0)	2 (3.0)	4 (4.9)
<i>1501-2000</i>	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (9.1)	6 (7.3)
<i>2001-2500</i>	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (10.6)	7 (8.5)
<i>2501-3000</i>	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	20 (30.3)	20 (24.4)
<i>3001-3500</i>	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (12.1)	8 (9.8)
<i>3501-4000</i>	0 (0)	0	2 (18.2)	0 (0)	4 (6.1)	6 (7.3)
<i>4001-4500</i>	1 (100)	0	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.2)
<i>5000</i>	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	3 (100)	1 (1.5)	4 (4.9)
Separate kitchen (N=210)						
<i>Yes</i>	16 (100)	31 (96.9)	45 (83.3)	44 (95.7)	50 (80.6)	186 (88.6)
<i>No</i>	0 (0)	1 (3.1)	9 (16.7)	2 (4.3)	12 (19.4)	24 (11.4)
Store room (N=210)						
<i>Yes</i>	16 (100)	30 (93.8)	44 (81.5)	42 (91.3)	48 (77.4)	180 (85.7)
<i>No</i>	0 (0)	2 (6.3)	10 (18.5)	4 (8.7)	14 (22.6)	30 (14.3)
Compound wall (N=210)						
<i>Yes, Complete</i>	12 (75.0)	18 (56.3)	11 (20.3)	12 (26.1)	17 (27.4)	70 (33.3)
<i>Yes, incomplete</i>	0 (0)	4 (12.5)	2 (3.7)	8 (17.4)	5 (8.1)	19 (9.0)
<i>No</i>	4 (25.0)	10 (31.3)	41 (75.9)	26 (56.5)	40 (64.5)	121 (57.6)

5.2 Anganwadis without building

Of the 105 AWCs that did not have its own building 78 (68.6%) functioned in any private buildings; 28 (26.7%) functioned in any public buildings; 3 (2.9%) functioned in open spaces and 2 (1.9%) functioned in AWW's house.

Of the 103 AWCs that did not have its own building, 82 (79.6%) paid rent for the spaces that they were using for the AWC.

49 (59.8%) of the AWCs that were paying rent for the building were from the Urban areas; in Vijayapura district 44 (66.7%) of the AWCs that paid rent were in Urban areas.

Mean rent paid by the Anganwadis in Urban areas is Rs.3116.4 and rural area is Rs.1140.

5 AWCs paid rent within a range of Rs.4000-5000 (Bangalore Urban district-1, Uttara Kannada district' Mundgod Urban-3, Vijayapura urban-1)

5.3 Unmet needs for Anganwadi building

132 AWCs were in need of building due to no own building or building in a bad condition; of which only 18 (13.6%) AWCs new building was under construction, and a huge unmet need for building is observed. Vijayapura district needs 91 new buildings for AWCs, however only 12 (13.2%) are under construction.

5.4 Separate kitchen in Anganwadis

186 (88.6%) of the AWCs that had its own building had a separate kitchen; Vijayapura district topped for non-availability of separate kitchen as 12 (19.4%) AWCs do not have a separate kitchen.

5.5 Separate store room in Angnanwadis

180 (85.7%) of the AWCs that had its own building had a store room; Vijayapura district topped for non-availability of separate store room as 14 (22.6%) AWCs do not have a separate store room.

5.6 Compound wall for the Angnawadis

Only 70 (33.3%) AWCs with own building had a completed compound wall; 19 (9%) of the AWCs had incomplete compound walls; a large majority of the AWCs under study 121 (57.6%) did not have a compound wall. Raichur district with 41 (75.9%) of AWCs without compound walls performed worst.

Figure 8 Building-status of Angnawadis under study

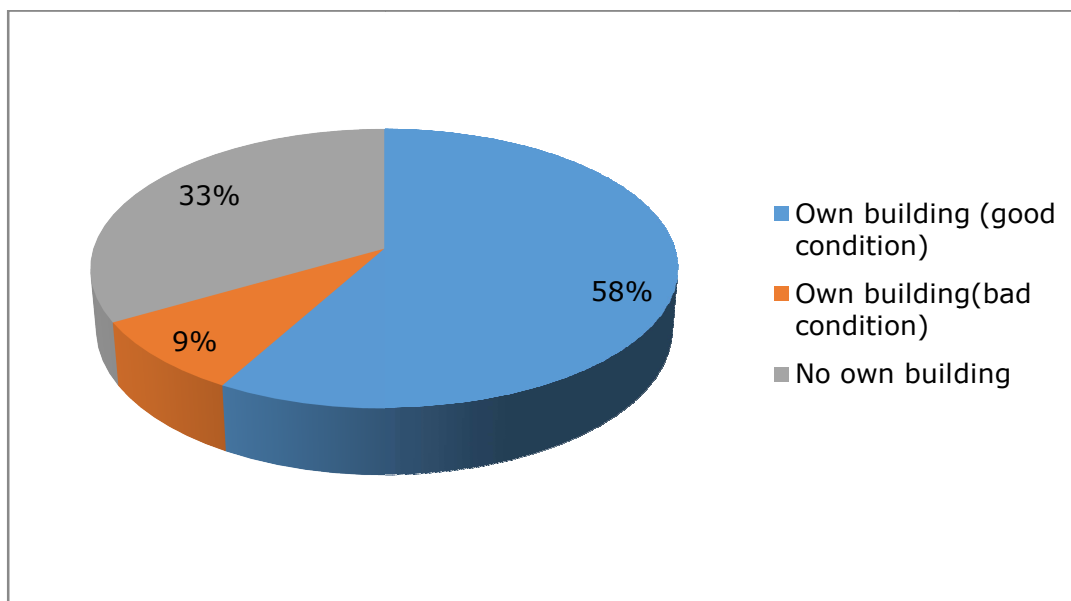


Figure 9 Place of functioning of Anganwadis without its own building

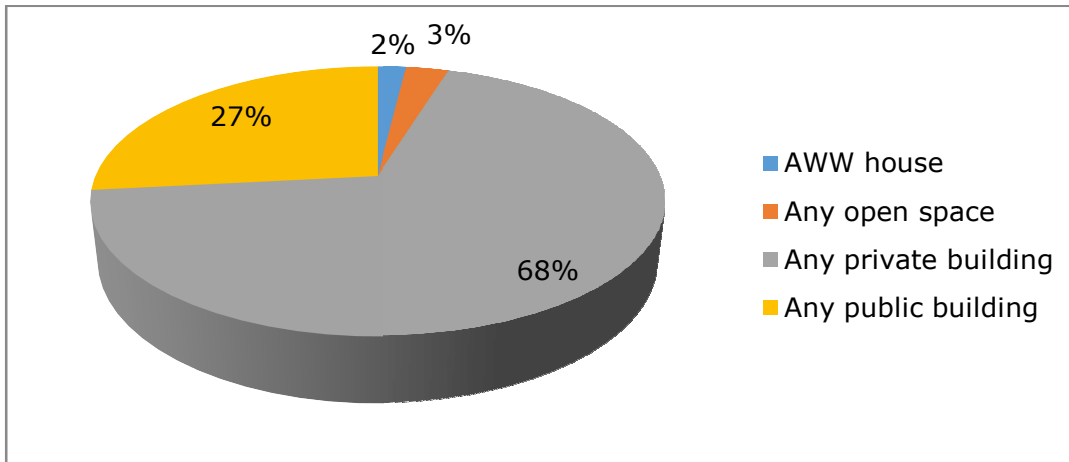


Figure 10 Status of construction of new building for those without building and building under repair

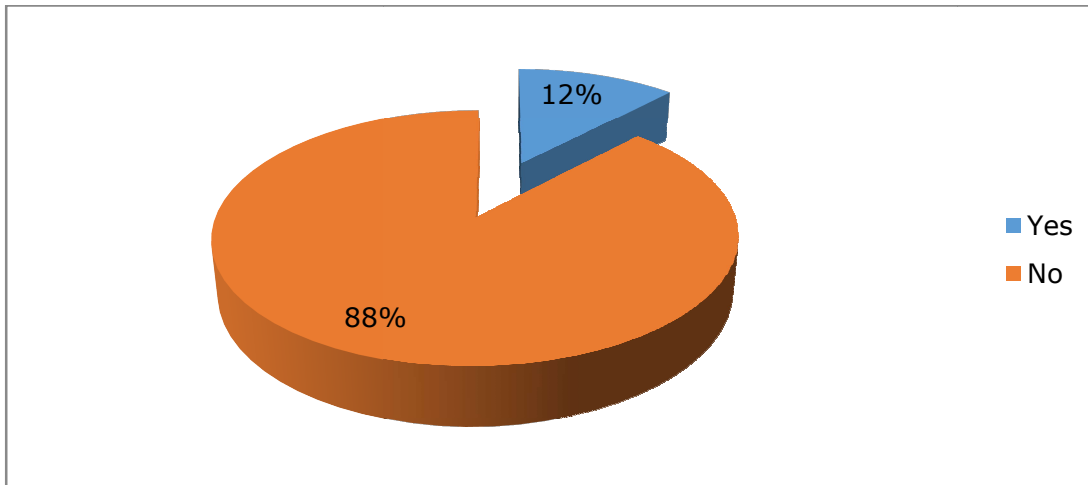


Figure 11 Quantum of rent paid by the Anganwadis that don't have its own building in rural and urban areas

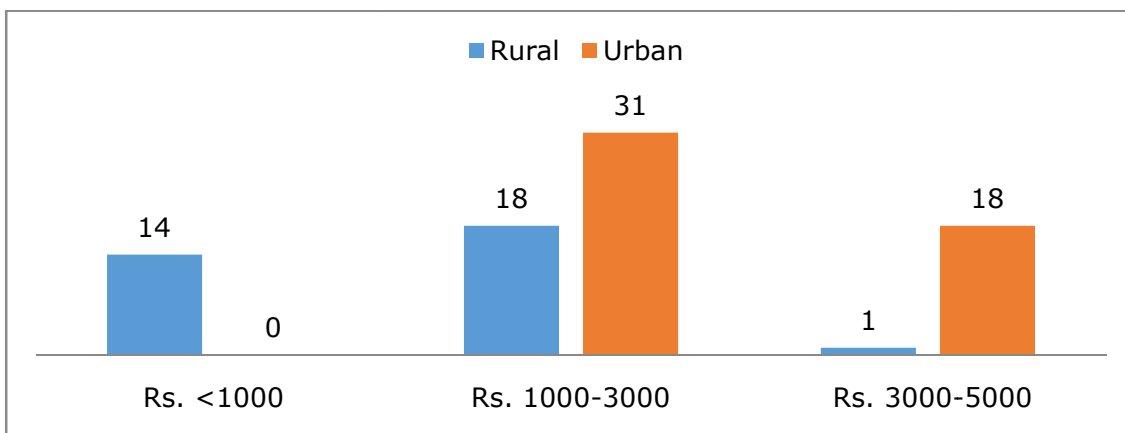
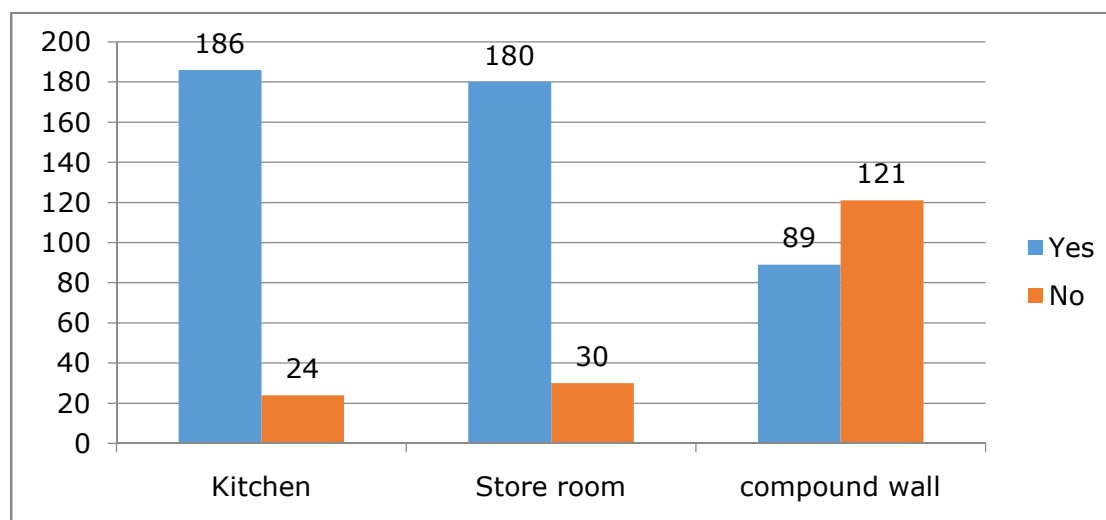


Figure 12 Separate kitchen, store room and compound wall facilities in the AWCs under study



6. BENEFICIARY SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY THE AWW

Almost all the AWWs carried out beneficiary surveys. Two AWWs did not provide the information pertaining to the beneficiaries.

Table 8 Pregnant and postnatal mother's in the study area as per the survey of AWWs as on 31st March 2024

Districts	Pregnant mothers	Postnatal mothers	Total
Bangalore	76	58	134
Haveri	227	204	437
Raichur	571	535	1106
UK	249	263	508
Vijayapura	1646	1762	3361
Total	2769	2822	5546

Table 9 0-6 year old children in the study areas as per the survey of AWWs as on 31st March 2024

Districts	0-6 months		6 months-3 years		3-6 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bangalore	30	28	246	250	178	185	454	463
Haveri	110	94	467	441	462	474	1039	1009
Raichur	372	359	1201	1176	1157	1239	2730	2774
UK	140	124	638	564	3650	3400	4428	4088
Vijayapura	907	865	3650	3400	3585	3318	8142	7583
Total	1559	1470	6202	5831	9032	8616	16793	15917

7. GROWTH MONITORING (GM) OF CHILDREN BY THE AWW

For one AWC GM information was not provided by the AWW.

299 (95.2%) of the AWCs had its own infant weighing machine; 15 AWCs that did not have a weighing machine did GM using the machines of nearby AWCs. (7.1%) of the AWCs in Vijayapura district did not have a weighing machine for growth monitoring.

Table 10 Underweight children (SAM+MAM) in the study area as per the latest GM carried out by the AWW as on 31st March 2024

Age category	sex	Bangalore Urban	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapura	Total
Underweight children (SAM+MAM)							
0-6 months	Male	0	2	0	0	13	15
	Female	0	1	4	0	15	20
6 months to 3 years	Male	2	7	95	2	44	150
	Female	2	6	102	3	43	156
3 to 6 years	Male	1	12	111	5	46	175
	Female	2	8	101	3	35	149
Total	Male	3	21	206	7	103	340
	Female	4	15	207	6	93	325
Severely Underweight children (SAM)							
0-6 months	Male	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Female	0	0	0	0	2	2
6 months to 3 years	Male	0	0	1	0	5	6
	Female	0	0	0	1	5	6
3 to 6 years	Male	0	0	1	0	3	4
	Female	0	1	3	0	1	5
Total	Male	0	0	2	0	12	14
	Female	0	1	3	1	8	13
Moderately Underweight children (MAM)							
0-6 months	Male	0	2	0	0	9	11
	Female	0	1	4	0	13	18
6 months to 3 years	Male	2	7	94	2	39	144
	Female	2	6	102	2	38	150
3 to 6 years	Male	1	12	110	5	43	171
	Female	2	7	98	3	34	144
Total	Male	3	21	204	7	91	326
	Female	4	14	204	5	85	312
0-6 years as per survey		917	2048	5504	8516	15725	32710
0-6 years weighed (Number)		719	1719	3723	2574	8612	17347
0-6 years weighed (%)		78.4	83.9	67.6	30.2	54.8	53.0
Underweight children among the 0-6 years weighed (%)		0.97	2.1	11.1	0.51	2.3	3.8

Table 11 Growth monitoring related indicators with respect to the districts under study

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Availability of child weighing machine						
No	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4.4)	2 (3.8)	10 (7.1)	15 (4.8)
Yes	20 (100)	33 (100)	65 (95.6)	51 (96.2)	130 (92.9)	299 (95.2)
Availability of adult weighing machine						
No	0 (0)	0 (0)	18 (26.5)	17 (32.1)	15 (10.7)	50 (15.9)
Yes	20 (100)	33 (100)	50 (73.5)	36 (68.0)	125 (89.3)	264 (84.1)
Growth monitoring duration						
Once a month	20 (100)	32 (97.0)	65 (95.6)	52 (98.1)	123 (87.9)	292 (93.0)
Once in 2 months	0 (0)	1 (3.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (2.9)	5 (1.6)
Once in 3 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4.4)	1 (1.9)	13 (9.3)	17 (5.4)
Growth monitoring last time						
One month	20 (100)	33 (100)	68 (100)	53 (100)	122 (87.8)	296 (94.3)
2 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16 (11.5)	16 (5.1)
3 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.3)

Figure 13 Availability of weighing machines in AWCs under study

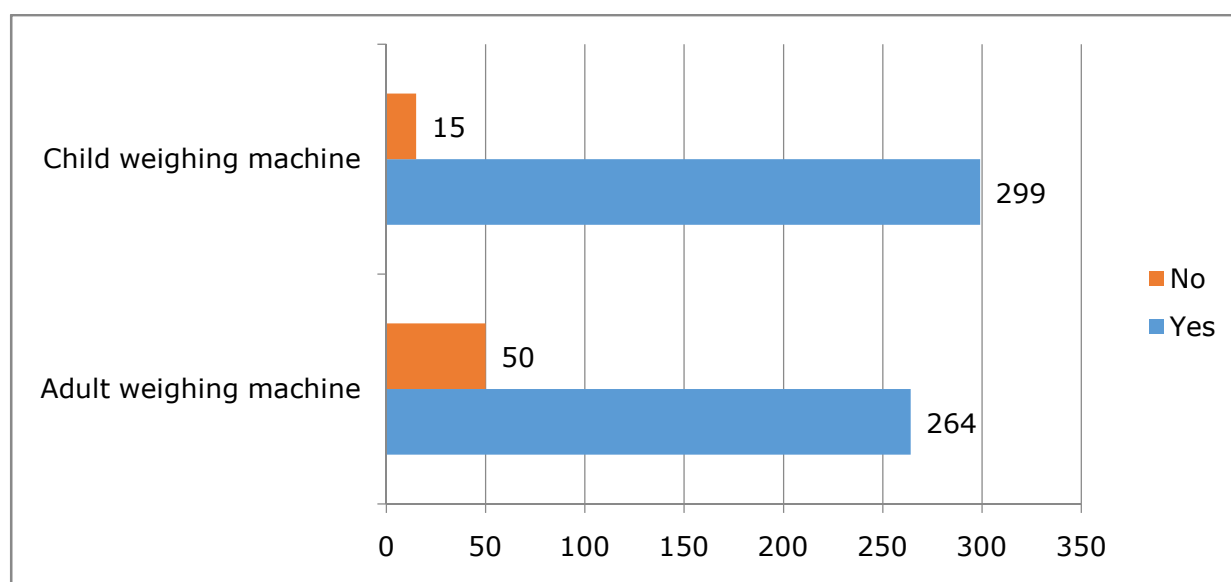
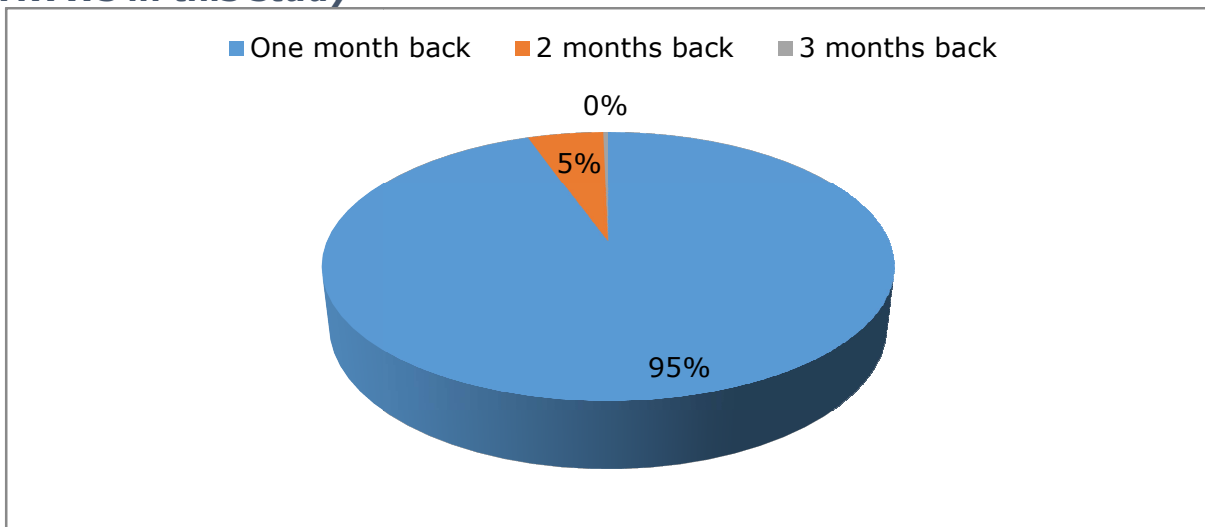


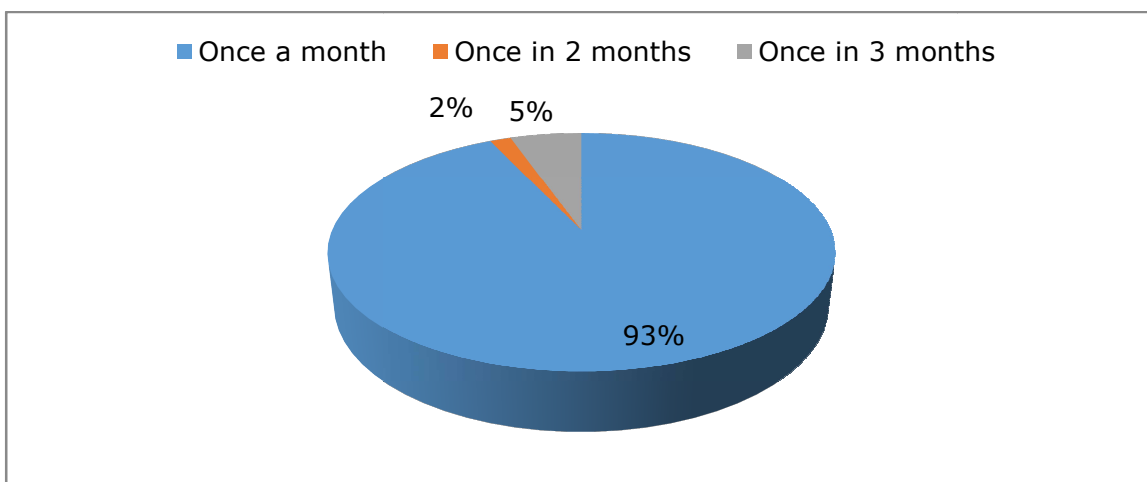
Figure 14 Source of malnutrition data (weighing done) by the AWWs in this study



7.1 Duration of growth monitoring

292 (93%) of the AWWs did monthly GM of children; 5 (1.6%) did bimonthly GM and 17 (5.4%) did tri-monthly GM; 13 (9.3%) AWWs in Vijayapura district did tri-monthly GM.

Figure 15 Growth monitoring practices of the AWWs



7.2 Growth monitoring coverage

Only 17347 (52.3%) of the 0-6 years children under study area were weighed by the AWWs. GM coverage is comparatively very low 2574 (30.1%) in Uttara Kannada district followed by Vijayapura district 8612 (54.6%); Haveri district 1719 (80%) has the highest coverage.

7.3 Type of data on under nutrition in this study

All AWWs were asked when they had weighed the children for the last time; if the last weighing was done within a period of 3 months, information pertaining to the malnourished children was gathered from the AWWs.

296 (94.3%) of the AWCs latest GM information is within a month; 16 (5.1%) is of 2 months back and 1 (0.3%) is 3 months back.

7.4 Severely and Moderately Underweight children

AWCs do the growth monitoring using the WHO growth chart for weight for age separately for boys and girls and determine underweight in children.

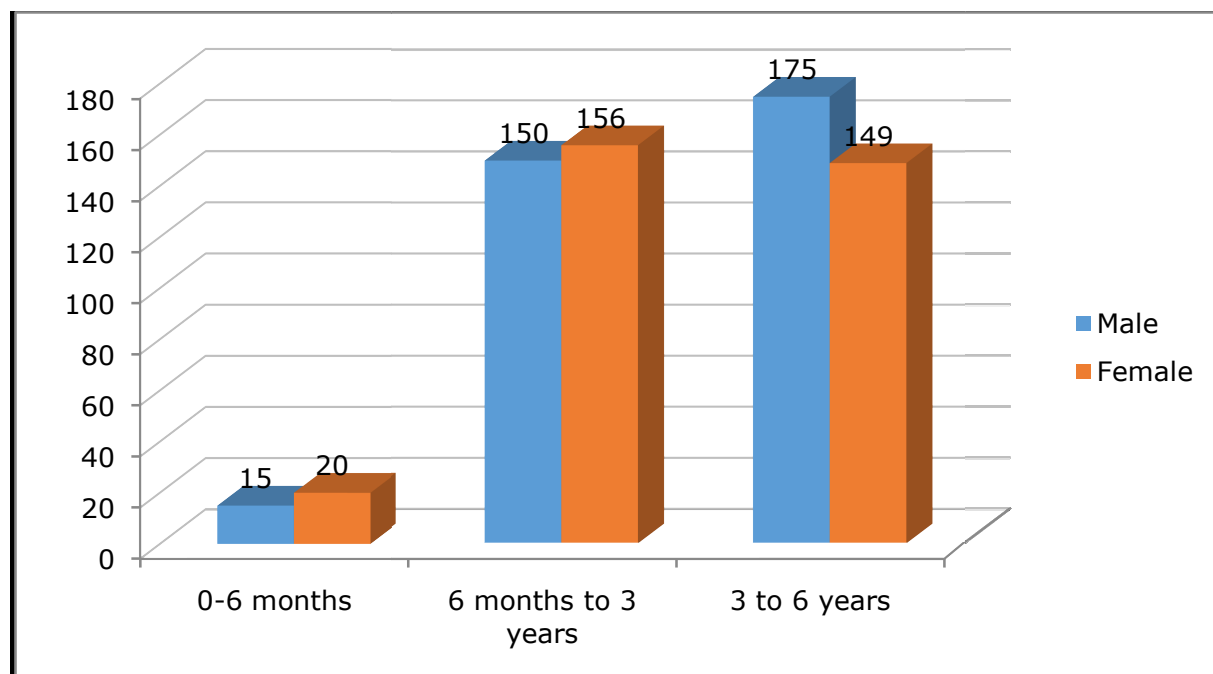
665 (3.8%) of the total children weighed in 5 districts were underweight; however this varied across districts- Raichur district 413 (11.1%), Vijayapura 196 (2.3%).

Of the total underweight children only 0.04% is severely underweight in this study. Vijayapura district reported 20 (10.2%) of the total underweight children were severely underweight; Raichur district heavily underreported the severely undernourished as only 5 (1.2%) of the total underweight children were reported as SAM.

7.5 Gender and under nutrition

Only 665 (3.8%) of the total children weighed in 5 districts were underweight; of which 340 (51%) were male 325 (49%) were female.

Figure 16 Age and sex categories of malnourished children under study

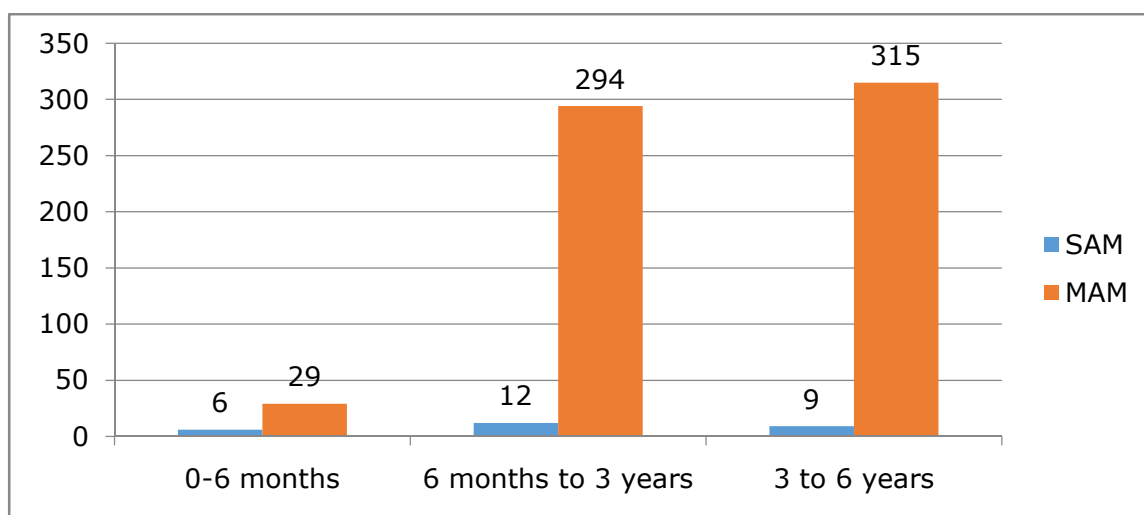


Of the 27 children who were severely underweight, 14 (51.8%) were male. Of the 638 children who were moderately underweight 326 (51.1%) were male.

7.6 Age and under nutrition

Of the 665 children who were reported as underweight, 35 (5.2%) were in the age group of 0-6 months; 306 (46%) were in the age group of 6 months to 3 years; and 324 (48.7%) were in the age group of 3 to 6 years.

Figure 17 Severely (SAM) and moderately (MAM) malnourished children in different age categories under study



7.7 Referral and Admission of SAM children in Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC)

Of the 27 SAM children, 16 children were referred to the NRC and all 16 children got admitted in NRC. Of the 20 reported SAM children 12 (60%) referred and admitted to NRC in Vijayapura district alone from 5 sub-districts (Almel-1, Basavan Bagewadi-5, Devara Hipparagi-2, Nidagundi-2, Indi-1, Vijayapura-1). One SAM child each reported from Haveri and Uttara Kannada district, both were referred and admitted in NRC. Of the 5 reported SAM children 2 (40%) were admitted in NRC in Raichur district.

Table 12 Referral and admission of SAM children in Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers (NRC)

District	SAM	Referral	Admission
Bangalore Urban	0	0	0
Haveri	1	1	1
Raichur	5	2	2
Uttara Kannada	1	1	1
Vijayapura	20	12	12
Total	27	16	16

8. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

All 315 AWCs surveyed carried out pre-school education for 3-6 years children. 8824 children were enrolled in 315 AWCs under survey. Boys and girls were almost proportionate, boys- 4420 (50.1%).

25 (7.9%) of the AWCs had only less than 10 children enrolled. 64 (20.3%) had 10-20 children enrolled; one third 106 (33.7%) had 20-30 children enrolled; 83 (26.3%) had 30-40 children enrolled; 20 (6.3%) had 40-50 children enrolled; and 17 (5.4%) had more than 50 children enrolled. Comparatively higher enrolment of children is seen in Vijayapura district and lower enrolment seen in Bangalore Urban district.

Table 13 Pre-school education related Indicators for AWCs

Indicators	Bangalore Urban	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Pre-school enrollment						
<=10 children	11 (55.0)	0 (0)	4 (5.9)	4 (7.5)	6 (4.2)	25 (7.9)
10 -20	8 (40.0)	8 (24.2)	19 (27.9)	14 (26.4)	15 (10.6)	64 (20.3)
20-30	1 (5.0)	15 (45.5)	23 (33.8)	13 (24.5)	54 (38.3)	106 (33.7)
30-40	0 (0)	10 (30.3)	17 (25.0)	20 (37.7)	36 (25.5)	83 (26.3)
40-50	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4.4)	1 (1.9)	16 (11.3)	20 (6.3)
>50	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2.9)	1 (1.9)	14 (9.9)	17 (5.4)
Pre-school enrollment (gender)						
Male	111	411	910	691	2297	4420
Female	119	438	900	672	2275	4404
Pre-school working hours (N=315)						
9.30 am- 1 pm	11 (55.0)	0 (0)	14 (20.6)	3 (5.7)	52 (36.9)	80 (25.4)
9.30 am- 3 pm	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2.9)	0 (0)	1 (0.7)	3 (1.0)
9.30 am- 4 pm	9 (45.0)	33 (100)	52 (76.5)	43 (81.1)	82 (58.2)	219 (69.5)
9.00 am- 4 pm	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (13.2)	6 (4.3)	13 (4.1)
Seating arrangements (N=326)						
Floor mats	10 (45.5)	30 (48.4)	44 (89.8)	23 (47.9)	38 (26.2)	145 (44.5)
Chairs	11 (50.0)	32 (51.6)	5 (10.2)	3 (6.3)	66 (45.5)	117 (35.9)
benches	1 (4.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	22 (45.8)	35 (24.1)	58 (17.8)
Tables and chairs	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (4.1)	6 (1.8)
Adequate toys and play materials (N=315)						
Yes	19 (95.0)	32 (97.0)	59 (86.8)	44 (83.0)	129 (91.5)	283 (89.8)
No	1 (5.0)	1 (3.0)	9 (13.2)	9 (17.0)	12 (8.5)	32 (10.2)
Adequate outdoor space (N=315)						
Yes	15 (75.0)	23 (69.7)	21 (30.9)	36 (67.9)	72 (51.1)	167 (53.0)
No	5 (25.0)	10 (30.3)	47 (69.1)	17 (32.1)	69 (48.9)	148 (47.0)
Text books for Pre-school (N=315)						
Yes	20 (100)	33 (100)	63 (92.6)	47 (88.7)	123 (87.2)	286 (90.8)
No	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (7.4)	6 (11.3)	18 (12.8)	29 (9.2)
AWW knew the textbook name "Chili-Pili" (N=286)						

Yes	13 (65.0)	33 (100)	59 (93.7)	46 (97.9)	107 (87.0)	258 (90.2)
No	7 (35.0)	0 (0)	4 (6.3)	1 (2.1)	16 (13.0)	28 (9.3)
6 Chili-Pili text books correctly said by the AWW (N=258)						
Correctly said	11 (84.6)	27 (81.8)	7 (11.9)	37 (80.4)	41 (38.3)	123 (47.7)
wrongly said	2 (15.4)	6 (18.2)	52 (88.1)	9 (19.6)	66 (61.7)	135 (52.3)
Workbooks given during the year (N=315)						
To all children	13 (65.0)	32 (97.0)	60 (88.2)	38 (71.7)	90 (63.8)	233 (74.0)
Only to some children	0 (0)	1 (3.0)	1 (1.5)	9 (17.0)	18 (12.8)	29 (9.2)
Not given	7 (35.0)	0 (0)	7 (10.3)	6 (11.3)	33 (23.4)	53 (16.8)

8.1 Pre-school working hours

A large majority of the AWWs 219 (69.5%) said that pre-school working hours as 9.30 am to 4 pm; 13 (4.1%) of the AWWs said 9am to 4 pm; 3 (1%) said 9.30 am to 3 pm and one fourth of the AWWs 80 (25.4%) said 9.30 am to 1 pm. However, there was regional differences-11 (55%) AWCs in Bangalore Urban district and 52 (36.9%) of the AWCs in Vijayapura district worked only 9.30 am to 1 pm.

All AWCs 33 (100%) in Hangal Taluk of Haveri district and 43 (81.1%) in Mundgod Taluk of Uttara Kannada district worked 9.30am to 4 pm.

8.2 Seating arrangements for children

145 (44.5%) of the AWCs under study used floor mats for the children; 117 (35.9%) used kids' chairs; 58 (17.8%) had benches and 6 (1.8%) had chairs and tables for children.

More than half of the AWCs 32 (51.6%) in Hangal taluk of Haveri district, 11 (50%) AWCs in Bangalore Urban district and 66 (45.5%) in Vijayapura district {Almel-14 (21.2%), Basavan Bagewadi- 12 (18.2%), Devara Hipparagi- 2 (3%), Indi- 3 (4.6%) , Muddebihal- 12 (18.2%), Nidagundi-6 (9.1%), Sindagi-8 (12.1%) and Vijayapura- 9 (13.6%) } had chairs for children.

8.3 Play materials and outdoor play space for children

283 (89.8%) of the AWCs under study had adequate play materials for children; Hangal taluk of Haveri district 32 (97%) and Anekal Taluk of Bangalore Urban district 19 (95%) had comparatively better possession of play materials for children.

167 (53%) of the AWCs had adequate outdoor space for children; Bangalore Urban 15 (75%) and Haveri 23 (69.7%) districts had better outdoor playing spaces for children.

8.4 AWW' knowledge on Pre-school *Chili-Pili* curriculum

286 (90.8%) of the AWWs said that they have assigned text books and curriculum for doing pre-school education and 29 (9.2%) AWWs said that there are no specific text books or curriculum for teaching children.

Of those 286 AWWs who said there are text books and curriculum to do pre-school education, only 258 (90.2%) AWWs correctly said *Chili-Pili* as their curriculum.

AWWs are supposed to teach 6 Chili-Pili text books out of 9 books during a year. Only less than half of the AWWs 123 (47.7%) who had said there are specified text books knew they have to teach 6 text books during a year. This knowledge levels were higher in Bangalore Urban 11 (84.6%) and Haveri 27 (81.8%) districts.

8.5 Availability of Work books for children

233 (74%) of the AWCs under study had given workbooks for all children, 29 (9.2%) had given workbooks to some children (not all) and 53 (16.8%) had not given workbooks at all during the year.

9. WATER AND SANITATION

9.1 Toilets

Only 145 (46%) of the AWCs under study had a functional toilet with regular water supply; 66 (21%) had a functional toilet without water supply and one third 104 (33%) of the AWCs had no functional toilets. However, this varied across districts as all 20 AWCs in Bangalore district and 35 (66%) in Uttara Kannada district had functional toilets with regular water supply.

Vijayapura district, with 66 (46.8%) AWC' not having a functional toilet was the worst performing district in this regard.

9.2 Water for daily usage

241 (76.5%) of the AWCs under study had adequate water supply for its daily usages; this facility varied across the districts as all AWCs in Bangalore Urban district and 49 (92.5%) of the AWCs in Uttara Kannada district had water facilities for daily use.

Vijayapura district with 43 (30.5%) of the AWCs not having water facilities for daily use was the worst performing district under study.

9.3 Drinking water facilities

Only 59 (18.7%) AWCs under study had a functional water filter for drinking water; this varied across districts as 16 (30.2%) of all functional drinking water facility was in Uttara Kannada district. 34 (57.6%) of all functional water filters were manually operated filters and the rest were electric; this too varied as 17 (94.4%) of all water filters in Vijayapura district and 14 (87.5%) in Uttara Kannada district were manually operated filters; and 14 (93.3%) in Raichur district were electric water filters.

AWCs that did not have a functional water filter for drinking water were asked about what other alternative facilities are made for drinking water.

A large majority of the AWCs 165 (64.5%) without a functional drinking water filter used public water supply for drinking; 57 (22.3%) of AWCs used public water filters; 28 (10.9%) used water from hand bore wells; one AWC in Hangal taluk was using water from open well for drinking; in 3 AWCs (children brought water from home for drinking (Uttara Kannada-2, Vijayapura-1); and another 3 AWCs used public or other bore wells.

9.4 Drinking water storing habits

224 (87.5%) of the AWCs under study that do not have a functional water filter, stored drinking water; all 15 (100%) AWCs in Bangalore Urban and 37 (100%) in Uttara Kannada district stored drinking water; drinking water storing habit was poor in the AWCs of Raichur district as only 35 (66%) of the AWCs in Raichur stored drinking water.

Of those AWCs that stored drinking water 213 (95.1%) changed the water every day; with 108 (91.5%) Vijayapura district performed poorly.

9.5 Type of drinking water storage facility

Of the 224 AWCs that stored drinking water, 178 (79.5%) stored in a covered pot or vessel; 39 (17.4%) stored in a covered pot or vessel with a tap in it; in another 7 (3.1%) stored in uncovered vessel or a pot, of the 7 AWCs, 5 centers were also in Vijayapura district.

Type of drinking water storage varied across the districts as 14 (93.3%) of all AWCs in Bangalore Urban district that did not have a drinking water filter stored water in a covered pot with a tap for drawing water. In Bangalore Urban, Haveri and Raichur districts all the AWCs that stored the drinking water changed the water daily.

185 AWCs that stored the drinking water in a pot without a tap were asked how they were drawing water from the pot. Only in 28 (15.1%) of the AWCs water was drawn using a long handled spoon; in all the other centers water was taken from the pots using bare hands.

Table 14 Water and sanitation facilities in AWCs under study

Indicators	Bangalore Urban	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Toilet facility (N=315)						
<i>Functional with regular water facility</i>	20 (100)	17 (51.5)	19 (27.9)	35 (66.0)	54 (38.3)	145 (46.0)
<i>Functional without water facility</i>	0 (0)	6 (18.2)	25 (36.8)	14 (26.4)	21 (14.9)	66 (21.0)
<i>No functional toilet</i>	0 (0)	10 (30.3)	24 (35.3)	4 (7.5)	66 (46.8)	104 (33.0)
Availability of Water for daily usage (N=315)						
<i>Yes</i>	20 (100)	25 (75.8)	49 (72.1)	49 (92.5)	98 (69.5)	241 (76.5)
<i>No</i>	0 (0)	8 (24.2)	19 (27.9)	4 (7.5)	43 (30.5)	74 (23.5)
Availability of a functional drinking water filter (N=315)						
<i>Yes</i>	5 (25.0)	5 (15.2)	15 (20.1)	16 (30.2)	18 (12.8)	59 (18.7)
<i>No</i>	15 (75.0)	28 (84.8)	53 (77.9)	37 (69.8)	123 (87.2)	256 (81.3)
Type of water filter (N=59)						
<i>Manual</i>	0 (0)	2 (40.0)	1 (6.7)	14 (87.5)	17 (94.4)	34 (57.6)
<i>Electric</i>	5 (100)	3 (60.0)	14 (93.3)	2 (12.5)	1 (5.6)	25 (42.4)
Drinking water alternative for Anganwadis without filter water facility (N=256)						
<i>Hand bore well</i>	0 (0)	1 (3.6)	2 (3.8)	2 (5.4)	23 (18.7)	28 (10.9)
<i>Public water filter</i>	10 (62.5)	5 (17.9)	33 (62.3)	3 (8.1)	6 (4.9)	57 (22.3)
<i>Public drinking water supply</i>	6 (37.5)	21 (75.0)	18 (34.0)	30 (81.1)	90 (73.2)	165 (64.5)
<i>Open well</i>	0 (0)	1 (3.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.4)
<i>Bring from home</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5.4)	1 (0.8)	3 (1.2)
<i>Public or other bore wells</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (2.4)	3 (0.8)
Drinking water storage habit (N=256)						
<i>Yes</i>	15 (100)	19 (67.9)	35 (66.0)	37 (100)	118 (95.9)	224 (87.5)
<i>No</i>	0 (0)	9 (32.1)	18 (34.0)	0	5 (4.1)	32 (12.5)
Type of drinking water storage pots (N=224)						
<i>Water pot or any vessel with a tap (covered)</i>	14 (93.3)	2 (10.5)	4 (11.4)	9 (24.3)	10 (8.5)	39 (17.4)
<i>Water pots/any vessels (covered)</i>	1 (6.7)	16 (84.2)	30 (85.7)	28 (75.7)	103 (87.3)	178 (79.5)
<i>water pot/any vessel (not covered)</i>	0 (0)	1 (5.3)	1 (2.9)	0 (0)	5 (4.2)	7 (3.1)
Daily changing of stored drinking water (N=224)						
<i>Yes</i>	15 (100)	19 (100)	35 (100)	36 (97.3)	108 (91.5)	213 (95.1)
<i>No</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (2.7)	10 (8.5)	11 (4.9)
Drinking water taken from the storage for use (N=185)						
<i>Long handle spoon</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (6.5)	14 (50.0)	12 (11.1)	28 (15.1)
<i>Tumbler with bare hands</i>	1 (100)	17 (100)	29 (93.5)	14 (50.0)	96 (88.9)	157 (84.9)

10. SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION PROGRAMS (SNP)

Amid allegations of insufficient nutritious food for children in AWCs, the State High court followed by the Supreme Court directed the Government to revise the menu. As a result, from January 10th 2024 all the AWCs in the State are adhering to the new food menu.

The Department of Women and Child Development used to release funds for purchasing raw material like jaggery and groundnuts for preparation of chikki. It also paid for procuring groceries such as rice, pulses, sambar powder, tamarind, mustard, oil, sprouts, and so on, besides vegetables. Now oil, other ingredients and vegetables are removed and instead readymade *sambar masala* or *uppittu masala* is given.

DFRL (The Defense Food Research Laboratory) in Mysore has approved the new menu. A food supply agreement has been established between the MSPCs and three qualified BIS licensed women's groups. Food is supplied according to the formula approved by the licensed women groups and DFRL.

In this context this study looked into the Supplementary nutrition programs through the AWCs to the mothers and 0-6 years children in 5 districts.

Suggested new menu after the Court order:

Children aged 6 months to 3 years (normal and malnourished): Nutritional powder with or without jaggery is provided (daily-135 gm) as take home ration

Children aged 3-6 years (normal and malnourished): Wheat laddu, nutritional powder, cereal laddu (25 gms daily) for six days a week along with 5 days milk in the morning and *rice/ sambar, uppittu* or *rice kichadi* for midday meals.

Pregnant and postnatal mothers: jaggery free nutritional powder and milk in the morning & midday meals.

10.1 SNP for Pre-school children (3-6 years)

Morning snacks and milk:

Only 79 (25%) of the AWCs under study provided weekly 5 days milk to the children and followed the menu; All 20 AWCs in Anekal Taluk of Bangalore Urban district and 33 AWCs in Hangal Taluk of Haveri districts provided milk to the children. But supply of milk is irregular in Uttara Kannada district; only half the AWCs 26 (49.1%) in Mundgod taluk of Uttara Kannada district provided milk; **whereas, milk supply is completely stopped in Raichur and Vijayapura districts.**

236 AWCs where the milk supply was stopped, duration varied. More than half 136 (57.9%) of the AWCs milk supply was stopped for 7-12 months; and in almost one fourth of the AWCs 54 (23%) milk supply is stopped more than 12 months; 45 (19.2%) of the AWCs milk supply is stopped for a period less than 6 months.

234 (74%) AWCs provided *millet laddu* to the children, however only 159 (68%) AWCs provided all 6 days a week as per the menu; there were AWCs that gave a combination of *pushti* and *millet laddu* or *pushti* alone to the children on different days in a week; 37 AWCs (23.2%) gave only *pushti* 6 days a week. *Pushti* is the menu for 6 months to 3 years old children. This was a clear indication of menu not followed for the pre-school children. One AWC in Uttara Kannada district reported of giving Parle G biscuits sponsored by the donor to the children!!!

Table 15 Morning Snack and milk to the pre-school children

Supplementary Nutrition programs	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Milk given (N=315)						
Yes	20 (100)	33 (100)	0 (0)	26 (49.1)	0 (0)	79 (25.0)
No	0 (0)	0 (0)	68 (100)	27 (50.9)	141 (100)	236 (75.0)
Duration milk supply stopped (N=235)						
<=6 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (16.2)	3 (11.1)	31 (22.2)	45(19.2)
7-12 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	48 (70.6)	20 (74.1)	68 (48.6)	136 (57.9)
>12 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (13.2)	4 (14.8)	41(29.2)	54 (23.0)
Millet laddu						
Yes	11 (55.0)	33 (100)	54 (79.4)	43 (81.1)	97 (68.8)	238 (75.6)
No	9 (45.0)	0 (0)	14 (50.6)	10 (18.9)	44 (31.2)	77 (24.4)
Pushti						
Yes	1 (5.0)	0 (0)	36 (52.9)	15 (28.3)	67 (47.5)	119 (37.8)
No	19 (95.0)	33 (100)	32 (47.1)	38 (71.7)	74 (52.5)	196 (62.2)

Midday meals:

190 (60.3%) of the AWCs were giving cooked rice/sambar or semi-processed *Uppittu* for midday meals to the pre-school children. 91 (28.9%) of AWCs gave a combination of processed rice kichadi, cooked rice and sambar and *Uppittu*; 30 (9.5%) AWCs gave only processed *rice kichadi*. 4 AWCs were providing ration instead of midday meals

Total of 131 (41.5%) AWCs had *rice kichadi* in the menu at the time of the study in the month of March 2024, when it was said to be removed from the menu.

Table 16 Midday meals to the pre-school children

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Type of midday meal (N=315)						
<i>(Rice sambar, Uppittu)</i>	14 (70.0)	17 (51.5)	45 (66.2)	30 (56.6)	84 (59.6)	190 (60.3)
<i>Rice sambar, uppittu/Rice Kichadi</i>	1 (5.0)	16 (48.5)	15 (22.2)	17 (32.1)	42 (29.8)	91 (28.9)
<i>Rice kichadi</i>	5 (25.0)	0 (0)	8 (11.8)	3 (5.7)	14 (9.9)	30 (9.5)
<i>Ration given</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (5.7)	1 (0.7)	4 (1.3)
Egg along with the midday meal (N=315)						
<i>Yes</i>	15 (75.0)	33 (100)	59 (86.8)	40 (75.5)	114 (80.9)	261 (82.9)
<i>No</i>	5 (25.0)	0	9 (13.2)	13 (24.5)	27 (19.1)	54 (17.1)
Number of eggs in a week (N=261)						
<i>2</i>	15 (100)	33 (100)	7 (11.9)	40 (100)	108 (94.7)	203 (77.8)
<i>3 or 3+</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	52 (88.1)	0 (0)	6 (5.3)	58 (22.2)
Vegetables in midday meals (N=273)						
<i>Yes</i>	5 (33.3)	17 (51.5)	10 (16.9)	15 (37.5)	33 (26.2)	80 (29.3)
<i>No</i>	10 (66.7)	16 (48.5)	49 (83.1)	25 (62.5)	93 (73.8)	193 (70.7)
Vegetable supply is stopped (N=193)						
<i><= 1 year</i>	7 (70.0)	3 (18.8)	49 (100)	22 (88.0)	83 (89.2)	164 (85.0)
<i>>1year</i>	3 (30.0)	13 (81.2)	0 (0)	3 (12.0)	10 (10.8)	29 (15.0)
Cooking gas (N=315)						
<i>Yes</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.9)	1 (0.7)	2 (0.6)
<i>No</i>	20 (100)	33 (100)	68 (100)	52 (98.1)	140 (99.3)	313 (99.4)

Inclusion of eggs in midday meals:

261 (82.9%) gave eggs along with the midday meal. 202 (77.4%) of the AWCs provided 2 days a week egg as per the suggested norms.

32 (12.3%) of the AWCs provided 3 plus eggs to the children (Raichur-26, Vijayapura-6) by sharing the 5 days eggs allotted for the malnourished children among all the pre-school children.

Inclusion of vegetables in midday meals:

80 (25.4%) AWCs reported of including vegetables in midday meals even when there were no allocations for vegetables in the new menu. 164 AWCs has stopped inclusion of vegetable in midday meals for a period less than or equal to one year; others varied more than one year to 4 years indicating absence of vegetables even when allocations for vegetables were there.

Except two AWCs all the other centers had cooking gas facilities.

10.2 SNP for 6 months to 3 years children (Take home ration)

274 (87.3%) AWCs were distributing THR every month, 38 (12.1%) did not have a fixed schedule as they distributed the ration as it arrives.

THR Pushti and Jaggery: 311 (98.7%) AWCs gave *Pushti* to the 6 months to 3 years children following the menu. 89 (28.3%) AWCs provided *jaggery* along with *pushti*; when 750-775 gms of *jaggery* was given along with *pushti*, quantity of *pushti* given was reduced. Districts that provided *jaggery* gave only 2.5 kg of *pushti*, and the other districts gave 3 to 3.2 kgs.

THR Eggs: Only 15 AWCs (Raichur-13 & Uttara Kannada-2) were giving eggs as part of THR; Raichur district gave 2+ eggs and Uttara Kannada gave 2 eggs.

THR Milk powder: 79 (25.1%) of the AWCs gave milk powder as THR; all AWCs under study in Bangalore Urban and Haveri gave milk powder whereas it was only 26 (49%) in Uttara Kannada district. Milk powder supply was completely stopped in Raichur and Vijayapura districts. 300 gms milk powder was given in Bangalore Urban and Haveri and 375 gms in Uttara Kannada district.

Table 17 Take Home Ration to the 6 months to 3 years children through the AWCs

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
THR duration						
<i>Every month</i>	20 (100)	33 (100)	62 (91.2)	53 (100)	106 (75.7)	274 (87.3)
<i>15 days</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (1.4)	2 (0.6)
<i>As ration arrives</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8.8)	0 (0)	32 (22.9)	38 (12.1)
THR Pushti						
<i>Yes</i>	17 (85.0)	33 (100)	68 (100)	52 (98.1)	141 (100)	311 (98.7)
<i>No</i>	3 (15.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.9)	0 (0)	4 (1.3)
THR Jaggeri						
<i>Yes</i>	18(90.0)	30 (90.9)	12 (17.6)	29 (54.7)	0 (0)	89 (28.3)
<i>No</i>	2 (10.0)	3 (9.1)	56 (82.4)	24 (45.3)	141 (100)	226 (71.7)
THR Egg						
<i>Yes</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (19.1)	2 (3.8)	0 (0)	15 (4.8)
<i>No</i>	20 (100)	33 (100)	55 (80.9)	51 (96.2)	141	300 (95.2)
Number of eggs given in a week						
<i>2</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	0 (0)	2 (13.3)
<i>2+</i>	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (86.7)
THR Sugar						
<i>Yes</i>	4 (20.0)	3 (9.1)	0 (0)	1 (1.9)	0 (0)	8 (2.5)
<i>No</i>	16 (80.0)	30 (90.9)	68 (100)	52 (8.1)	141 (100)	307 (97.5)

THR Milk powder						
Yes	20 (100)	32 (97.0)	0 (0)	26 (49.1)	1 (0.7)	79 (25.1)
No	0 (0)	1 (3.0)	68 (100)	27 (50.9)	140 (99.3)	236 (74.9)
Milk powder quantity (Grams)						
300	20 (100)	32 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	52 (66.7)
375	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	26 (100)	0 (0)	26 (33.3)

10.3 SNP for the Pregnant and Postnatal mothers

Morning snacks and milk: Only 137 (43.5%) of the AWCs gave 6 days a week snacks to the pregnant and postnatal mothers. Many of the AWWs did not know the snack concept as they gave milk and snacks along with the midday meals in order to avoid women coming to the AWCs twice to get food.

Duration of snack supply stopped varied from less than a month to more than a year. AWWs say after groundnut chikki is stopped no other item has replaced it.

Only 69 (21.9 %) AWCs provided milk to the mothers (Bangalore Urban-20 (100%), Haveri-30 (91%), and Uttara Kannada-19 (38.8%). Of those AWCs that provided milk, only 57 (82.6%) of the AWCs provided 6 days a week milk as per the norm. Milk supply for mothers is completely stopped in Vijayapura and Raichur districts and partially stopped in Uttara kannada district. Raichur district' 44 (64.7%) of the AWCs supply of milk is stopped for 7-12 months and 11 (16.2%) more than a year; Vijayapura district' half of the AWCs 71 (50%) supply is stopped for 7-12 months and 37 (26%) more than a year.

Midday meals: 205 (65%) of the AWCs provided rice and *sambar* for midday meals; 22 (7%) provided rice/sambar or semi processed Uppittu on different days in a week; 87 (27.6%) gave take home ration to the mothers instead of midday meals, Haveri, Uttara Kannada and Vijayapura districts reported of giving rations.

Eggs in midday meals: 208 (91.6%) AWCs provided 6 days a week eggs to the mothers along with the midday meals. In Vijayapura district' 17 AWCs egg supply is stopped for 1-6 months, of which 14 AWWs said eggs are not in the midday meal menu of mothers, one AWC money was not credited for eggs, and another 2 AWCs said that mothers do not like eggs.

Inclusion of vegetables in midday meals: 113 AWCs (50%) were adding vegetables in Sambar for midday meal. A great majority of the AWCs 100 (88%), allocation for purchase of vegetables was stopped ranging from 1-6 months.

Table 18 Supplementary nutrition to the pregnant and postnatal mothers through the Anganwadis

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Snacks (N=315)						
Yes	2 (10.0)	17 (51.5)	26 (38.2)	11 (20.8)	81 (57.4)	137 (43.5)
No	18 (90.0)	16 (48.5)	42 (61.8)	42 (79.2)	60 (42.6)	178 (56.5)
Number of days snacks given (N=137)						
< 6 days	1 (50.0)	1 (5.9)	1 (3.8)	2 (18.2)	0 (0)	5 (3.6)
6 days	1 (50.0)	16 (94.1)	25 (96.2)	9 (81.8)	81 (100)	132 (96.4)
Number of months snacks stopped (N=178)						
<=6 months	14 (77.8)	13 (81.3)	36 (85.7)	14 (33.3)	30 (50.0)	107 (60.1)
7-12 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (11.9)	25 (59.5)	23 (38.3)	53 (29.8)
13- 24 months	4 (22.2)	3 (18.7)	1 (2.4)	3 (7.1)	7 (11.7)	18 (10.1)
Milk (N=315)						
yes	20 (100)	30 (90.9)	0 (0)	19 (35.8)	0 (0)	69 (21.9)
No	0 (0)	3 (9.1)	68 (100)	34 (64.2)	141 (100)	246 (78.1)
Number of days milk given (N=69)						
<6 days	2 (10.0)	3 (10.0)	0 (0)	7 (36.8)	0 (0)	12 (17.4)
6 days	18 (90.0)	27 (90.0)	0 (0)	12 (63.2)	0 (0)	57 (82.6)
Number of months milk stopped (N=246)						
<= 6 months	0 (0)	2 (66.7)	13 (19.1)	2 (5.9)	33 (23.4)	50 (20.3)
7-12 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	44 (64.7)	28 (82.4)	71 (50.1)	143 (58.1)
>=12 months	0 (0)	1 (33.3)	11 (16.2)	4 (11.8)	37 (26.2)	53 (21.5)
Type of midday meal (N=314)						
Rice & Sambar	20 (100)	16 (48.5)	63 (92.6)	2 (3.8)	104 (73.8)	205 (65.1)
Rice/Sambar and Uppittu	0 (0)	7 (21.2)	3 (4.4)	0 (0)	12 (8.5)	22 (7.0)
Ration given	0 (0)	10 (30.3)	1 (1.5)	51(96.2)	25 (17.7)	87 (27.6)
Egg (N=227)						
Yes	20 (100)	23 (100)	66 (100)	2 (0)	97 (83.6)	208 (91.6)
No	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	19 (16.4)	19 (8.4)
Eggs given in a week (N=208)						
<6 days	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.5)	0 (0)	1 (1.0)	2 (1.0)
6 days	20 (100)	23 (100)	65 (98.5)	2 (100)	96 (99.0)	206 (99.0)
Number of months eggs stopped						
< 1 month	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (10.5)	2 (10.5)
1-6 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	17 (89.5)	17 (89.5)
Reasons for not giving eggs						
Egg not in the menu	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	16 (84.2)	16 (84.2)
Money for eggs not credited	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (5.3)	1 (5.3)
Mothers do not like eggs	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (10.5)	2 (10.5)
Use of vegetables in sambar (N=227)						
Yes	18 (90.0)	22 (95.7)	15 (22.7)	0 (0)	58 (50.0)	113 (49.8)
No	2 (10.0)	1 (4.3)	51 (77.3)	2 (100)	58 (50.0)	114 (50.2)

Number of months vegetables stopped (N=114)						
<=6 months	1 (50.0)	1 (100)	51 (100)	0 (0)	47 (81.0)	100 (87.7)
7-12 months	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (100)	3 (5.2)	5 (4.4)
>12 months	1 (50.0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (13.8)	9 (7.9)

10.4. Anaemic mothers in Anganwadis

36 (11.4%) of the AWCs under study reported of having anaemic mothers in the Anganwadi, Raichur district' 20 (29.4%) of the AWCs had anaemic mothers. 36 AWCs reported of having a total of 76 anemic mothers.

Table 19 Anaemic mothers reported by the AWWs under study

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Anemic mothers						
Yes	1 (5.0)	3 (9.1)	20 (29.4)	2(3.8)	10 (7.1)	36 (11.4)
No	19 (95.0)	30 (90.9)	48 (70.6)	51 (96.2)	131(92.9)	279 (88.6)
Number of anemic mothers	5	4	31	2	34	76

11. INTERVIEW WITH THE ANGANWADI SUPERVISORS

Angnawadi supervisor, Mundgod (08-05-2024) In Uttara Kannada district there are only 2 MSPCs- one in Sirsi Taluk and the other in Karwar. Mundgod Taluk AWCs get SNP from Karwar MSPTC.

6months to 3 years children are given Pushti, Milk powder and sugar as take home ration. No eggs are given to the children. Ration comes from Siddaganga Enterprises, Tumkur called as (BIS) Milk powder is from KMF.

Pre-school children (3-6 years) are given 4 days rice and sambar and 2 days uppittu and 2 days a week children are given eggs. SAM and MAM children are given 5 eggs in a week.

April 15th to May 10th AWCs function from 8 am to 12 noon. May 11th to 26th is summer holidays for pre-school children in Anganwadis.

For almost 2-3 years THR is given to the **pregnant and postnatal mothers** in Uttara Kannada district instead of midday meals.

Mundgod Taluk hospital has a NRC.

Poshan tracker is a central government App where all the AWWs enter the data on a daily basis on pre-school education and growth monitoring of children. All the AWWs are given mobile in 2019 when the App was introduced.

Anganwadi supervisor, Hangal Taluk (09-05-2024)

From Jan 2024 onwards new menu system from Bangalore started.

Pregnant and postnatal mothers are given 2 days Uppittu and 4 days rice and sambar. 200 ml milk and 6 days egg. Rs.2/- is given for vegetables Rs.6/- for egg per day to the mothers.

From April 14th THR is given to the mothers and pre-school children.

6 months to 3 years: Pushti 2.6 kg, Jaggary-775 gm, milk powder-300 gm, Sugar-200 gm, and NO EGGS. Only SAM children are given 5 days eggs.

3-6 years: weekly 2 eggs, and every day uppittu, milk- 5 days, millet laddu

Growth monitoring is done every month between 5th to 10th

12. VISIT TO THE MSPCS

MSPC Akkiallur, Hangal Taluk, Haveri district (09-05-2024)

Project facilitator Vani Poojari trained by Chiristi Fried Industries was met along with 4 other MSPC staff, 2 technicians and one helper. There is also a Project consultant newly appointed by Renukadevi BIS Belagavi (This person's salary is paid by Renukadevi BIS in Belagavi).

Previously there was a post of MSPTC coordinator for the district. Now that post is removed.

Millet laddu and Pushti comes from BIS in Thumkur. MSPTC does only packing. But they say that they send raw materials for Pushti and Millet laddu to Thumkur and the finished product is given back to them.

Rice and wheat they get from FCI go down. Advance payment has to be done to the FCI for grains. From December to April MSPTC had not received money from the Department. Dept says that the funds are not released.

13. MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEMES

13.1 Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhana Yojana

PMMVY website is there. Beneficiary signature is not needed. AWWs can file applications online. There were a total of 5504 pregnant and postnatal mothers reported in 315 Anganwadis under study. Of which 2695 (49%) were eligible for PMMVY; of the eligible mothers 2369 (88%) were enrolled by the AWW for the

scheme; of the mothers enrolled 1932 (81.6%) obtained the benefits; of the total pregnant women enrolled in 315 AWCs only 35.1% obtained the benefits under PMMVY.

Table 20 Coverage of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandhanaa Yojana for the pregnant and postnatal mothers

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Preg and postnatal mothers (Total)	134	397	1077	508	3388	5504
Number of mothers eligible for the schemes	82	235	403	207	1768	2695
Percentage of total mothers eligible	61.2	59.2	37.4	40.7	52.2	49.0
Number of mothers enrolled	68	190	371	201	1539	2369
Percentage of eligible mothers enrolled	82.9	80.9	92.1	97.1	87.0	87.9
Number of mothers obtained the scheme	58	149	317	180	1228	1932
Percentage of enrolled mothers obtained the scheme	85.3	78.4	85.4	89.6	79.8	81.6
Percentage of total mothers obtained the scheme	43.3	37.5	29.4	35.4	36.2	35.1

13.2 Janani Surakha Yojana

Mothers eligible for JSY reported by the AWWs as low as 543 (9.9%). 93.7% of the eligible were enrolled for the scheme and 91.7% of the enrolled obtained the scheme.

Table 21 Coverage of JSJ for pregnant women

Indicators	Bangalore	Haveri	Raichur	Uttara Kannada	Vijayapur	Total
Preg and postnatal mothers (Total)	134	397	1077	508	3388	5504
Number of mothers eligible for the schemes	8	74	254	130	77	543
Percentage of total mothers eligible	6.0	18.6	23.6	25.6	2.3	9.9
Number of mothers enrolled	7	52	243	130	77	509
Percentage of eligible mothers enrolled	87.5	70.3	95.7	100	100	93.7
Number of mothers obtained the scheme	7	36	224	128	72	467

Percentage of enrolled mothers obtained the scheme	100	69.2	92.2	98.5	93.5	91.7
Percentage of total mothers obtained the scheme	5.2	9.1	20.8	25.2	2.1	8.5

Bibliography

Collins, S. (Volume 27, no-3). *Food and Nutrition Bulletin* .

<https://www.poshantracker.in/statistics>. (n.d.).

Lindsay M. Jaacks. (2024). India's Poshan Tracker: data-driven tool for maternal and child nutrition. *The Lancet* , Vol 25.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, G. o. (2019-20). *Compendium of Fact Sheets State and Districts of Karnataka; National Famil Health Survey (NFHS-5)*