

Annexure

Part-I: Personal Hygiene

Tap water has been identified as the chief source for drinking. Toothpaste is commonly used for brushing teeth. With respect to use of sanitary latrine at home, only 21 percent follow the practice and nearly 73 percent do not have access to sanitary latrine at home. The rate of school based sanitary latrine facility is very poor, nearly 68 percent of the schools do not provide the infrastructure. After defecation, the material commonly used include ash and soap. Nearly, 78 percent of the adolescent girls accessed pond for the purpose of bathing. As part of common practice, 89 percent washed hand before taking food.

Part-II: Physiological Status

About 89 percent of the adolescent girls undergo regular menstruation cycle. For nearly 63 percent, usually the cycle continues for 4-5 days. Only 36 percent of them suffer from pain during the period. 60 percent of them, as traditional method, use cloth for the purpose.

Part-III: Consumption Pattern

52 percent of the adolescent girls received square meal a day. Carbohydrate is the chief dietary source identified in their basic food group, which comprise of cereals, pulses and vegetables. Milk and milk products and animal protein are seldom consumed.

Part-IV: Level of Awareness

On the issue related to age of marriage, 31 percent considered 21 years for male and 57 percent considered 18 years for female as the approved age for marriage, both socially and legally. Only 41 percent of them possessed knowledge on the contraceptive measures for birth planning. Tubectomy, Vasectomy and use of Oral Pills were the referred methods of contraception. HIV/AIDS and its mode of transfer were known to 35 percent of them. They identified sexual relation as the channel for transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Part-V: Behavioral Constraints

Rate of substance abuse is 10 percent in the form of chewing tobacco. One incident of molestation has been

identified from among the respondent group.

Part-I: Personal Hygiene

94 percent of the boys used tap water as the chief source for drinking. Toothpaste is commonly used for brushing teeth, only 33 percent used neem for the purpose. Washing hand before food is a positive practice being followed by them. With respect to use of sanitary latrine at home, only 27 percent follow the practice and nearly 66 percent do not have access to sanitary latrine at home. The rate of school based sanitary latrine facility is very poor, nearly 55 percent of the schools do not provide the infrastructure. Though 45 percent of the schools provide the facility, of these, 63 percent remain unused. After defecation the material commonly used include ash and soap. 61 percent accessed the pond for the purpose of bathing.

Part-II: Consumption Pattern

61 percent of the adolescent boys received one square meal a day. Carbohydrate is the chief dietary source identified in their basic food group, which comprise of cereals, pulses and vegetables. Milk and milk products and animal protein are seldom consumed.

Note: In the context of consumption pattern, there is an existing gap (9 percent) in terms of frequency of food intake between adolescent boys and girls, however there is no deviance in relation to the quality of food consumed on a regular basis.

Part-III: Level of Awareness

Regarding the issue of age of marriage, only 44 percent considered 21 years for male and 72 percent considered 18 years for female as the approved age for marriage, both socially and legally. 66 percent of them possessed knowledge on the contraceptive measures for birth planning. Tubectomy, Vasectomy, Condoms and use of Oral Pills were the referred methods of contraception. HIV/AIDS and its mode of transfer were known to 44 percent of them. They identified sexual relation and intra-venal needle as the channel for transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Part-IV: Behavioral Constraints

Rate of substance abuse is 22 percent in the form of chewing tobacco and smoking. One incident of molestation has been identified from among the respondent group.

Part-I: Personal Hygiene

Tap water has been identified as the chief source for drinking. Toothpaste is commonly used for brushing teeth. Washing hand before food is a positive practice being followed by them. With respect to use of sanitary latrine at home, only 63 percent follow the practice and 27 percent do not have access to sanitary latrine at home. The rate of school based sanitary latrine facility is very poor, nearly 63 percent of the schools do not have the infrastructure. Significantly 27 percent of the schools provide the facility, but 27 percent remain unused. After defecation the material commonly used include ash and soap. 54 percent accessed ponds for the purpose of bathing.

Part-II: Physiological Status

About 72 percent of the adolescent girls undergo regular menstruation cycle. For nearly 81 percent, usually the cycle continues for 4-5 days. Nearly 72 percent of them suffer from pain during the period. 80 percent of them as traditional method use cloth for the purpose.

Part-III: Consumption Pattern

90 percent of the adolescent girls received one square meal a day. Carbohydrate is the chief dietary source identified in their basic food group, which comprise of cereals, pulses and vegetables. Milk and milk products and animal protein are seldom consumed.

Part-IV: Level Of Awareness

Regarding the issue of age of marriage, only 45 percent considered 21 years for male and 90 percent considered 18 years for female as the approved age for marriage, both socially and legally. 72 percent of them possessed knowledge on the contraceptive measures for birth planning. Tubectomy and Condoms were the referred methods of contraception. HIV/AIDS and its mode of transfer were known to 90 percent of them. They identified sexual relation and intra-venal needle as the channel for transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Part-V: Behavioural Constraints

Substance abuse is totally absent. Seven incidents of molestation have been identified from among the respondent group.

Part-I: Personal Hygiene

Tap water has been the common source for drinking. Toothpaste is commonly used for brushing teeth. Washing hand before food is a positive practice being followed by them. With respect to use of sanitary latrine at home, 87 percent follow the practice and 18 percent do not have access to sanitary latrine at home. The status of school based sanitary latrine facility is very high, nearly 95 percent of the schools do provide the infrastructure and only 5 percent remain unused. After defecation the material mostly used include soap, nearly 63 percent. About 35 percent accessed ponds and 45 percent accessed tap/tube well for the purpose of bathing.

Part-II: Consumption Pattern

Above 77 percent of the adolescent boys received one square meal a day. Carbohydrate is the chief dietary source identified in their basic food group, which comprise of cereals, pulses and vegetables. Milk and milk products and animal protein are seldom consumed.

Part-III: Level Of Awareness

Regarding the issue of age of marriage, only 43 percent considered 21 years for male and 63 percent considered 18 years for female as the approved age for marriage, both socially and legally. Marginal percentage possessed knowledge on the contraceptive measures for birth planning. Tubectomy, Vasectomy, Condoms and use of Oral Pills were the referred methods of contraception. HIV/AIDS and its mode of transfer were known to 45 percent of them. They identified blood transfusion, sexual relation and intra-venal needle as the channel for transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Part-IV: Behavioural Constraints

Rate of substance abuse is 38 percent in the form of chewing tobacco, smoking and betel leaf consumption. Ten incidents of molestation have been identified from among the respondent group.

Part-I: Personal Hygiene

Tap water has been the common source for drinking. Toothpaste is commonly used for brushing teeth. Washing hand before food is a positive practice being followed by them. With respect to use of sanitary latrine at home, 64 percent follow the practice and nearly 33 percent do not have access to sanitary latrine at home. The rate of school based sanitary latrine facility and its use rate is very high nearly 92 percent. After defecation nearly 77 percent used soap and 13 percent used ash. 59 percent accessed the pond for the purpose of bathing and only 20 percent had in-house facility.

Part-II: Physiological Status

About 58 percent of the adolescent girls undergo regular menstruation cycle and nearly 36 percent suffered from irregular cycle. For nearly 71 percent, usually the cycle continues for 4-5 days. Nearly 76 percent of them suffer from pain during the period. 74 percent of them as traditional method use cloth for the purpose.

Part-III: Consumption Pattern

Above 76 percent of the adolescent girls received one square meal a day. Carbohydrate is the chief dietary source identified in their basic food group, which comprise of cereals, pulses and vegetables. Milk and milk products and animal protein are seldom consumed.

Part-IV: Level of Awareness

Regarding the issue of age of marriage, only 41 percent considered 21 years for male and 87 percent considered 18 years for female as the approved age for marriage, both socially and legally. Marginal percentage possessed knowledge on the contraceptive measures for birth planning. Tubectomy and Vasectomy were the referred methods of contraception. HIV/AIDS and its mode of transfer were known to 28 percent of them. They identified sexual relation, from affected mother to her child and intra-venal needle as the channel for transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Part-V: Behavioural Constraints

Rate of substance abuse is 17 percent in the form of

chewing tobacco. No incident of molestation as been identified from among the respondent group.

Part-I: Personal Hygiene

Tap water has been the common source for drinking. Toothpaste is commonly used for brushing teeth, only 24 percent used neem for the purpose. Washing hand before food is a positive practice being followed by them. With respect to use of sanitary latrine at home, only 29 percent follow the practice and nearly 70 percent do not have access to sanitary latrine at home. The rate of school based sanitary latrine facility is very poor, nearly 58 percent of the schools do not provide the infrastructure. Significantly 35 percent of the schools provide the facility, however, it remain unused. After defecation the material commonly used include ash and soap. 59 percent accessed the pond for the purpose of bathing.

Part-II: Consumption Pattern

Above 90 percent of the adolescent boys received one square meal a day. Carbohydrate is the chief dietary source identified in their basic food group, which comprise of cereals, pulses and vegetables. Milk and milk products and animal protein are seldom consumed.

Part-III: Level of Awareness

Regarding the issue of age of marriage, only 41 percent considered 21 years for male and 76 percent considered 18 years for female as the approved age for marriage, both socially and legally. 82 percent of them possessed knowledge on the contraceptive measures for birth planning. Tubectomy, Vasectomy, Condoms and use of Oral Pills were the referred methods of contraception. HIV/AIDS and its mode of transfer were known to 47 percent of them. They identified sexual relation and intra-venal needle as the channel for transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Part-IV: Behavioral Constraints

Rate of substance abuse is 11 percent in the form of chewing tobacco. No incident of molestation has been identified from among the respondent group

Annexure

II

Methodology for Rapid Assessment Programme (RAP) study

Sampling methodology :

- The universe for the sample consists of all mothers of currently 0-2 year old children (reference date to be determined) in villages (areas covered by anganwadi centers) included as replication sites for the first phase of replication under INHP II (Integrated Nutrition and Health Programme). These are sites where INHP II had planned to establish interventions by September 03, and formed the universe of the baseline RAP in November 03 as well.
- The survey used two different index groups to estimate various outcome indicators. These index groups are:
 1. Mothers with children up to 6 months of age to estimate outcome indicators related to pregnancy, delivery and newborn care, and aspects of child care in the first six months.
 2. Mothers with children 6-23 completed months of age to estimate outcome indicators related to infant feeding practices, immunization and vitamin A.
- The service providers were interviewed to assess their knowledge and practices. Service providers include Anganwadi Workers (AWW), Auxillary Nurse and Mid Wife (ANM) and Change Agents (community volunteers trained by CARE)
- The minimum sample size required is mothers of approximately 540 children in each age group for each district with at least 90% capture rate.

Selection of AWCs

The envisaged sample of mothers of 540 children in each group is to be selected from household lists from sampled AWCs .

House-listing :

In each of the selected AWC, the entire catchment area of the AWC has been listed. A working map of the AWC area, depicting all the structures, needs to be constructed by the deputed agency. Care should be taken that no household in the AWC area is left out. In the case of large villages containing more than one AWC, it should be ensured that only those households falling in the geographical area of the selected AWC are listed/ mapped. The help of the AWW should be taken to identify the geographical boundaries of the AWC.

Only the usually resident mothers will be listed, during the house-listing exercise. Non-usual residents present in the households at the time of listing will not be considered for the survey and hence, will not be listed. This will mean fewer women will be available in the 0-5 months age group than expected according to birth-rate based estimates. However, it is expected that sufficient numbers will be found in 90 AWCs put together.

Selection of index women :

Two separate lists of children will be generated, one comprising children 0-5 months of age and the other 6-23 months of age. The sample of 540 children in the age group 0-5 months and 540 children in the age group 6-23 months will be drawn from these lists using a simple random sampling technique such that each eligible household in the 90 selected AWCs has an equal opportunity of being selected to be interviewed. Thus, the households to be sampled will be determined before the interviewers set out for fieldwork. While it is expected that the number to be sampled will be available from the 90 villages selected, any shortfall in the sample will be compensated for by choosing more AWCs as needed to make up the sample, even while house-listing is in progress.

There will be no replacements in the sample drawn and an achievement level of 90% separately for each group in each district is expected.