



REPORT

Adequacy of Anganwadi Centres in Tribal and Urban areas in the State of Karnataka

2022

PREPARED BY
**Centre for Child and
the Law, National
Law School of India
University**



COLLABORATION
WITH
**Department of
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Development,
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Centre for Child and the Law (CCL) is a specialized multi-disciplinary research centre of National Law School of India University (NLSIU). The centre was established on 1st of April 1996 with a vision to integrate research, direct field action and teaching on child rights law. The centre uses law and socio-legal strategies as tools for transformative social change in order to enable children to live with dignity. The specific aim of CCL is to ensure social justice, human rights and quality of life for all children in India, with special focus on right to food, equitable quality education, care, protection and justice for marginalized and excluded children.



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Background

The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Karnataka (GoK) entrusted CCL NLSIU, Bangalore with the responsibility to conduct a study to ascertain the need of anganwadi centres (AWCs) in the tribal areas of the state. This was in response to the opinion of the committee formed under the chairmanship of J. A.N. Venugopalagowda and the PIL filed in the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka that pointed towards the fact that the number of AWCs in the state is not proportionate to the population. Directions were given by the committee and the Hon'ble High Court in this regard to take measures to establish AWCs in places where there is a deficit. In this backdrop, CCL NLSIU submitted a proposal to analyze the number of AWCs in tribal areas in the state and establish more AWCs in places where they are needed. The proposal was approved by the Department of Women and Child Development and accordingly CCL NLSIU was asked to assess the functioning of existing AWCs in tribal areas as well.

About CCL NLSIU

CCL is a specialised research centre of NLSIU, Bangalore. The Centre is engaged in socio-legal and empirical research, teaching, training and advocacy on various aspects of child rights. CCL NLSIU is recognised as a resource agency by the civil society organisations and the state.

Methodology

To determine the adequacy of AWCs in Karnataka, the following steps were adopted:

- A comprehensive data entry framework was developed comprising information such as total population, SC, ST population, number of AWCs required, number of AWCs present, adequacy of AWCs and shortage of AWCs. Separate excel sheets were created for each district. The data analysis has been executed in rural areas for tribes and in urban areas.
- Villages with ST population of more than 5% were identified and prioritised as part of the data extraction exercise. This was done to manage the voluminous data and streamline the method of analysis.
- Data extraction exercise was undertaken to identify the number of AWCs in each village and area/town, as per the database provided by the DWCD. Appropriate

filters were used in the excel database to select the name of the village, as per the district and Taluk. The number of AWCs were then counted/calculated and entered as part of the data entry framework.

- The number of AWCs required to be present were calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Number of AWCs required} = \text{Total population in the village and area (or) town} / 700$$

The denominator is as per the population norms for establishing AWCs and inputs from key stakeholders working in tribal and urban regions. Further, for every 150 units of increase in population, the number of required AWCs was increased by 1.

- The adequacy of AWCs were then determined using the following formula:

$$\text{Number of AWCs required as per population norms} - \text{Number of AWCs present}$$

- Any deficit /shortage in the number of AWCs was indicated with a -ve sign
- Districts with a deficit were categorised as “Red”, with a corresponding code of “0”. Those with sufficient or excessive number of AWCs were categorised as “green” with a corresponding code of “1”.
- The data from all 31 districts was further collated into a single framework comprising division wise and district wise information concerning availability of information on number of AWCs for villages with ST population more than 5% & areas/towns, adequacy and shortage of AWCs.
- From the data tables developed from the data extraction exercise, bar graphs and pie charts were generated.

Based on the statistical data that was analysed, districts with high tribal population were selected and 42 AWCs in tribal areas were visited to analyse the quality of services being provided. The villages visited are as follows:

Chitradurga

- Konapura
- Bommadevarahalli
- Vitalapura

Vijayanagara

- Choudapura
- Palayyanakote
- Harakabhavi
- Thippehalli

Haveri

- Bannihalli
- Dummihal
- Arabagond
- Kengond

Chikkamagalur

- Maggola Makki Gowthama Badavane
- G. Hohalli Estate
- Gowda Kammaragodu
- Ambedkarnagar
- Mathohalli-Karegrara
- Sheerlu
- Hulagara Bailu

Mysuru

- Hunasekuppe Haadi
- Dammanakatte Haadi
- Antharasanthe
- Balle Haadi
- Manimule Haadi

Uttara Kannada

- Gudandur Siddiwada
- Thavrakatta
- Biliki
- Kotemane
- Sashihittale
- Handugoda
- Thalebailu Melina Wada

Districts which are division headquarters were selected for visits and a total of 30 AWCs were visited in urban areas to analyse the quality of services being provided. The number of AWCs visited in each district is given below:

Name of the district	Number of AWCs
Bengaluru Urban	16
Kalaburgi	5

Mysuru	4
Belagavi	4
Uttara Kannada	1

Limitations of the study

- The data extraction and analysis has been executed only for villages with ST population of 5% and more. Villages with ST population less than 5% have not been considered.
- In terms of availability of information in the number of AWCs in each village and area/town, data was not available for 16.9% of villages (with ST more than 5% population) and 35.5% of areas/towns.
- Data was available only for those AWCs for which GIS tagging is done. So it is difficult to ascertain if there are no AWCs or if there are no AWCs or if the GIS tagging is not done.
- Only 42 AWCs were visited in tribal areas and 30 AWCs were visited in urban areas. The suggestions and recommendations are limited as they are based on a small sample.

Key Findings

The districts were categorised based on percentage of shortage of AWCs. The table is available hereunder:

Table 1: Categorization of districts as per shortage of AWCs in tribal areas

<u>S.no</u>	Percentage of inadequacy of AWCs	<50%	50-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	90-100%
1	Uttara Kannada	15.1					
2	Hassan	32.7					
3	Ramanagara	33.3					
4	Kolar	36.9					
5	Mandya	42					
6	Chikkamagalur	42.4					
7	Shimoga	42.8					

8	Mysore	48.5					
9	Kodagu	49					
10	Chikkballapur		52				
11	Koppal		54				
12	Bangalore Rural		57.2				
13	Haveri		59.9				
14	Raichur			62			
15	Bijapur			63			
16	Tumkur			64.2			
17	Bangalore Urban			66.2			
18	Yadgir			67			
19	Gadag			67.1			
20	Davangere				73.4		
21	Chitradurga				74.8		
22	Kalaburgi				76		
23	Bagalkot				76.1		
24	Belgaum					80.8	
25	Chamarajanagar					82.7	
26	Dharwad					84.9	
27	Dakshina Kannada					85.7	
28	Bidar						91
29	Ballari						92
30	Vijayanagara						94
31	Udupi						100

Table 2: Categorization of districts as per shortage of AWCs in urban areas

S.no	Percentage of inadequacy of AWCs	50-59%	80-89%	90-100%
1	Ramanagara	50		
2	Chamarajanagar		80	

3	Haveri			90
4	Mysuru			94.1
5	Bidar			100
6	Kalaburgi			100
7	Yadgir			100
8	Raichur			100
9	Koppal			100
10	Ballari			100
11	Vijayanagara			100
12	Vijayapura			100
13	Bagalkot			100
14	Belagavi			100
15	Dharwad			100
16	Gadag			100
17	Uttara Kannada			100
18	Shimoga			100
19	Davanagere			100
20	Chitradurga			100
21	Tumkur			100
22	Chikkaballapur			100
23	Bangalore Rural			100
24	Bangalore Urban			100
25	Kolar			100
26	Udupi			100
27	Dakshina Kannada			100
28	Hassan			100
29	Kodagu			100
30	Mandya			100
31	Chikkamagalur			100

Access

Tribal areas

The AWCs are generally within the vicinity of the village and are accessible in terms of distance. Accessibility is an issue in areas of difficult terrain. Even where the AWCs are in the vicinity of the village, the access paths to the AWCs are in a deplorable condition. A few issues which were observed during the visits were:

- Garbage is dumped near the entrance
- Cattle is tied up at the entrance
- Surrounding is not clean and has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes and other insects
- Slush at the entrance of the AWCs which is very slippery.
- In a few places, children have to come through private land and the owner of the land is not cooperative.
- In areas of difficult terrain, children have to walk for 2 KMs and have to pass dense forest. There is always a fear of attack by wild animals.

Urban areas

In urban areas, it was found that AWCs were generally accessible but in a few places. The areas surrounding a few areas get inundated with water and slush during rains and becomes a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Another problem with access in urban areas is crossing roads with heavy vehicular traffic. Due to lack of space in urban areas, AWCs are located on higher floors of multi-storey buildings which is a risk for the children.

Availability

Tribal areas

It was found that the services are generally available to the population of the villages. In remote areas, need was felt to have mini-AWCs nearby as traveling through the forest to get to the AWCs was dangerous.

Urban areas

As per the AWWs, the number of AWCs are sufficient in urban areas. There is no need for additional AWCs as children are being sent to private institutions for the sake of English and the strength of children in AWCs is reducing.

Adequacy

Tribal areas

With regard to the adequacy of the services being provided, it was observed that the rights holders reported that the quantity is sufficient.

Urban areas

The rights holders reported that the services being provided were adequate but it was observed that the space was not sufficient in the AWCs. Pregnant women and lactating mothers who were willing to avail the services in the AWC could not do so due to lack of space.

Training and capacity building

The AWWs have not been provided with regular trainings. They find it difficult to keep children engaged with learning activities. There is a lack of awareness among the community on their rights and duties. Lack of trainings has led to lack of updation and interest within the AWWs to engage with the community and the service delivery has become very mechanical.

Pre-school education component

- (a) **TLM:** It was found that the TLM was insufficient in the AWCs and the few materials that were available were not being used by the AWW and the children. The books distributed by the Department are not being made use of and children are not given those books. The department provides 20 books to each AWC and where the number of children exceeds 20, there is a shortage of books. Children are made to share the books and it defeats the purpose of distributing books and asking one child to complete all the activities given in the book.
- (b) **Quality of education and teaching:** The overall quality of education and teaching in the AWCs is sub-standard. The focus is only on getting children to memorize poems and children are not exposed to their surroundings. Children are left to

play with each other or a few toys while the AWW fills up the numerous registers. The walls are not painted in child friendly material in 53% of the AWCs where the visits took place.

Infrastructure

- (a) Building: 75% of the buildings were situated in their own buildings and only 15% of the AWCs visited were situated in rented buildings. But there were issues like water seepage, congested space, dark and dingy kitchen and storage room, damaged flooring etc., in these buildings. In urban areas, the amount sanctioned by the department for paying rent is insufficient and the AWWs are finding it difficult to find adequate space for that amount.
- (b) Drinking Water: Drinking water facility is available only in 44% of the AWCs visited. It is being brought by the AWW or the helper from the nearby water tank. Even though there is no water supply to the AWCs, water filters have been installed in the AWCs. In one AWC in Vijayanagara district, drinking water is collected from a low lying pipe outside the AWC and the vessel used to collect the water comes in touch with the sewage and its contents which is right below the water pipe.
- (c) Functional Toilet: Toilets are available in about 68% of the AWCs that were visited. In the remaining 32% of the AWCs, there is no toilet or the toilets are not functional as there is no water connection, it is only a urinal or the toilets are kept locked and children are sent out to attend nature calls.
- (d) Cleanliness and hygiene: The cleanliness and hygiene of the AWC depends on the cleanliness of the surroundings. It was observed that almost 90% of the AWCs were filled with houseflies and there was a pungent odor in the AWCs. The kitchen was also speckled with dust and grime and the vessels and plates used were not cleaned properly. In one AWC, stray dogs were feeding the leftovers from the plates used by children.

Table 3: Infrastructure facilities in AWCs

	Kitchen	Store Room	Electricity	Utensils	Mats	Compound wall
Available	58	39	61	56	48	40

Not Available	14	33	11	16	24	32
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Monitoring and Evaluation

Even though Bala Vikasa Samitis are existing on paper in all the 72 AWCs the team visited, they are active in only 29 AWCs. The Panchayat is involved in only one AWC. There is complete lack of awareness among the community and Panchayat members on the responsibilities of the Bala Vikasa Samiti and Panchayat. The AWW also does not go the extra mile and try to create awareness amongst the community. The Bala Vikasa Samiti meeting records are fudged and signatures of the members are taken when they visit the AWC to collect entitlements or during the School Development and Monitoring Committee Meetings.

Recommendations

1. As all 31 districts demonstrate a shortfall of AWCs (in areas with ST population more than 5%), the same is too high in some, and hence measures need to be taken to prioritise establishing AWCs in such districts. As per **Graph 9: Classification of districts on the basis of inadequacy of AWCs**, AWCs should be established in the following order of priority:

- a) First – Udupi, Vijayanagara, Ballari and Bidar where the shortfall ranges from 90% to 100%.
- b) Second – Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Chamrajanagar and Belgaum where the shortfall ranges between 80 to 90%
- c) Third – Bagalkot, Kalaburgi, Chitradurga and Davanagere where the shortfall is between 70 to 79%
- d) Fourth - Gadag, Yadgir, Bengaluru Urban, Tumkur, Vijayapura and Raichur with shortfall of 60 to 69%
- e) Fifth – Haveri, Bengaluru Rural, Koppal and Chikkaballapur where shortfall is between 50 to 59%
- f) Sixth – Kodagu, Mysuru, Shimoga, Chikkamagalur, Mandya, Kolar, Ramanagara, Hassan and Uttara Kannada where the shortfall is less than 50%

State government may take measures to establish the AWCs in phased manner as per the above priorities.

2. All 31 districts demonstrate a shortfall of AWCs in urban areas with there being a shortfall of more than 90% in 29 districts. Hence measures need to be taken to prioritise establishing AWCs in such districts. As per Graph 5: Classification of districts on the basis of inadequacy of AWCs, AWCs should be established in the districts with more than 90% inadequacy of priority.
3. Mini Anganwadis must be established only as a last resort as early education services are not included in Mini-AWCs.
4. Calculation of the required number of AWCs on the basis of the total population provides a skewed picture. The number of AWCs are to be decided on the basis of the population of children and not the total population.
5. The AWWs are required to fill in data online through mobile applications. They are provided with 2G handsets and in places with lack of internet connectivity, it becomes difficult for them to enter data. Better handsets with 4G/5G connectivity are to be provided to the AWWs and financial support is also to be provided to avail internet services regularly.
6. At times, when one cylinder is not sufficient, AWWs resort to using firewood as they are unable to pay for the second cylinder. A provision needs to be made to get the gas cylinder delivered to the AWCs directly from the agency through a tendering process.
7. AWW needs to be kept free and their primary focus needs to be engaging with children and ensuring their well-being.
8. The community and Panchayat needs to be made aware of the crucial role they play in the functioning of the AWC. The Bala Vikasa Samiti needs to be strengthened and given authority to decide on matters related to the AWC.
9. In-service trainings and programmes to build the capacities of the AWWs needs to be provided regularly.
10. Strong and well-maintained buildings are to be provided for the AWCs. Issues like water seepage, broken flooring, exposed electrical wires & motor pumps, water filter, toilets etc., need to be addressed at the earliest.

Key insights from discussion with stakeholders in tribal areas

In addition to the quantitative assessment of AWCs, a day-long consultation was organized with stakeholders from tribal regions across the State, including Kodagu, Mysuru, Chamarajanagara, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Karnataka and Udupi. The stakeholders were invited to share their impressions on the status, quality and

effectiveness of Anganwadi Centres in these regions, particularly in terms of accessibility, availability and adequacy of services.

Several challenges and barriers impeding the realization of the right to food and nutrition emerged through this discussion. This chapter captures a thematic assessment of the challenges, along with certain key recommendations that may be considered to strengthen the existing range of services provided through Anganwadis in tribal areas.

Challenges and barriers

Identification and coverage: Given the topographical challenges associated with accessing AWCs in forest/tribal areas, one of the most crucial concerns that emerged is poor coverage and low registration of children. Given the long and arduous treks that one is compelled to take while walking through inhospitable terrains, many parents steer away from enrolling their children in AWCs. There are cases where only 8 or 10 children are registered in a particular AWC. That apart, the inaccessibility of AWCs proves to be extremely challenging for the Anganwadi workers, who often reside outside the forest region and are compelled to walk long distances to reach the AWC. Many stakeholders stated that by the time the AWW reaches the AWC, it is already past noon. No priority is given to the first meal of the child in the AWC and many services including pre-formal education and supplementary nutrition, take a beating.

Poor quality and quantity of supplementary nutrition: The quality and quantity of supplementary nutrition provided at AWCs in tribal areas proved to be a major concern. Typically, an indent is prepared with the requisite quantity of supplementary nutrition once every fortnight. Given the inaccessibility of AWCs, in many cases the ration is dropped mid-way and the AWW is entrusted with the responsibility of carrying the entire bulk of ration/supplementary nutrition to the AWC. This process often spills over a few days and results in infestation of the ration, due to lack of proper storage houses. Many stakeholders complained of the presence of stones and insects in the supplementary nutrition. Even in the case of provision of milk powder and eggs, stakeholders complained that the quality is very poor. Efforts have been made by the community to complain about the poor quality of ration, however, they suggested that there is no scope for return or replacement of the same. The AWWs are compelled to keep the same stock of ration, despite the poor quality, as replacement is out of the question. The absence of transparent and accessible monitoring mechanisms further

complicates the process of realization of the right to food and nutrition in AWCs. The stakeholders also suggested that there is no encouragement to grow local varieties of vegetables and pulses that are considered to be healthier and culturally appropriate. In the absence of culturally appropriate supplementary nutrition, large quantities go waste and the entire purpose of providing sustained nutrition for children is defeated.

Poor infrastructure and limited resources: Majority of the stakeholders complained that the AWCs are ill-equipped to cater to the care and development needs of children in tribal areas. In terms of buildings, many AWCs are housed in old and dilapidated structures, often posing a huge risk to the safety of the children. That apart, the AWWs are not well equipped to teach/use the training material that has been provided to them. The learning component in AWCs is affected to a significant extent as the AWWs are not familiar with what teaching material to use or the kind of techniques that need to be incorporated. Stakeholders also suggested that AWWs also faced problems due to poor mobile network connectivity. Some of them were not very familiar with mobile technology and associated challenges, impeding their ability to effectively perform their duties. These challenges also impact the level of communication and coordination with department officials.

Excessive burden on AWWs: A prominent challenge that emerged through the discussions was the excessive pressure on AWWs to respond to calls by the Department to conduct surveys, Aadhar seeding, uploading information on POSHAN trackers, etc. AWWs are inundated with several other responsibilities that deprive them of the necessary time and energy to perform their core responsibilities including teaching, provision of supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, etc.

Caste discrimination: Casteism and untouchability are deeply rooted and severely affect the availability and adequacy of services in tribal areas. These factors, as stated by majority of the stakeholders, proved to be a huge impediment to the delivery and realization of services. Majority of the stakeholders agreed that caste based discrimination is hugely rampant in these areas. Instances of domination by upper caste groups over lower caste groups, isolation and ill treatment of children belonging to lower caste groups is unfortunately a dominant narrative in such areas.

Emergence of “play schools” as a popular model against AWCs: One of the major concerns reported by the stakeholders was the emergence of private play schools or day

care centres. The social desirability of families to send their children to private schools has turned out to be quite demotivating for the AWWs. Majority of the stakeholders believed that if the capacities of AWWs were invested in and improved, they would be able to provide equally good or even services for the children.

Recommendations: The challenges that have emerged from the discussion with stakeholders paved the way for several areas of priority and immediate action. The discussions highlighted the need to consider certain short term and long term measures in order to strengthen the implementation of services provided by AWCs, especially in the tribal areas. Some of these measures are captured hereunder:

- *Need to diversify and grow local varieties of crops:* Many stakeholders agreed that an attempt should be made to make AWWs self reliant and self sufficient. One measure could be to promote the concept of kitchen gardens attached to the AWCs so that the variety, quality and quantity of vegetables and pulses is maintained. AWCs can be equipped with the necessary means to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, in a regular and sustainable manner.
- *Improving physical infrastructure and resource availability for AWWs:* Enhanced efforts must be made to strengthen the physical infrastructure and facilities available at AWCs, including providing strong buildings, facilitating repair works, provisioning of clean drinking water facilities, storage facilities for ration, etc. AWCs can be made more accessible in terms of location and approach. A proposal for mini-AWCs can be considered and built. These AWCs can be provided with additional support in terms of workers, helpers and other facilities so that children are able to avail services in a regular manner. Time, energy and resources must also be invested in improving the capacities of AWWs so that they are better equipped and better motivated to use the teaching material and optimally use the time available for teaching.
- *Appointment of AWWs within the community:* Efforts must be made to identify, train and recruit AWWs within the community so that they are familiar with the practices, challenges and measures to connect better. The eligibility criteria for selection of AWWs may be revised taking into consideration the socio-cultural and economic context.
- *Strengthened monitoring system:* A robust system of monitoring the quality of services, especially that of supplementary nutrition, must be developed. The

community must be encouraged to access the system in order to file any complaints/grievances regarding the quality of supplementary nutrition provided at the AWCs. The functionaries, department officials and community must be encouraged to work together for the overall improvement of services.

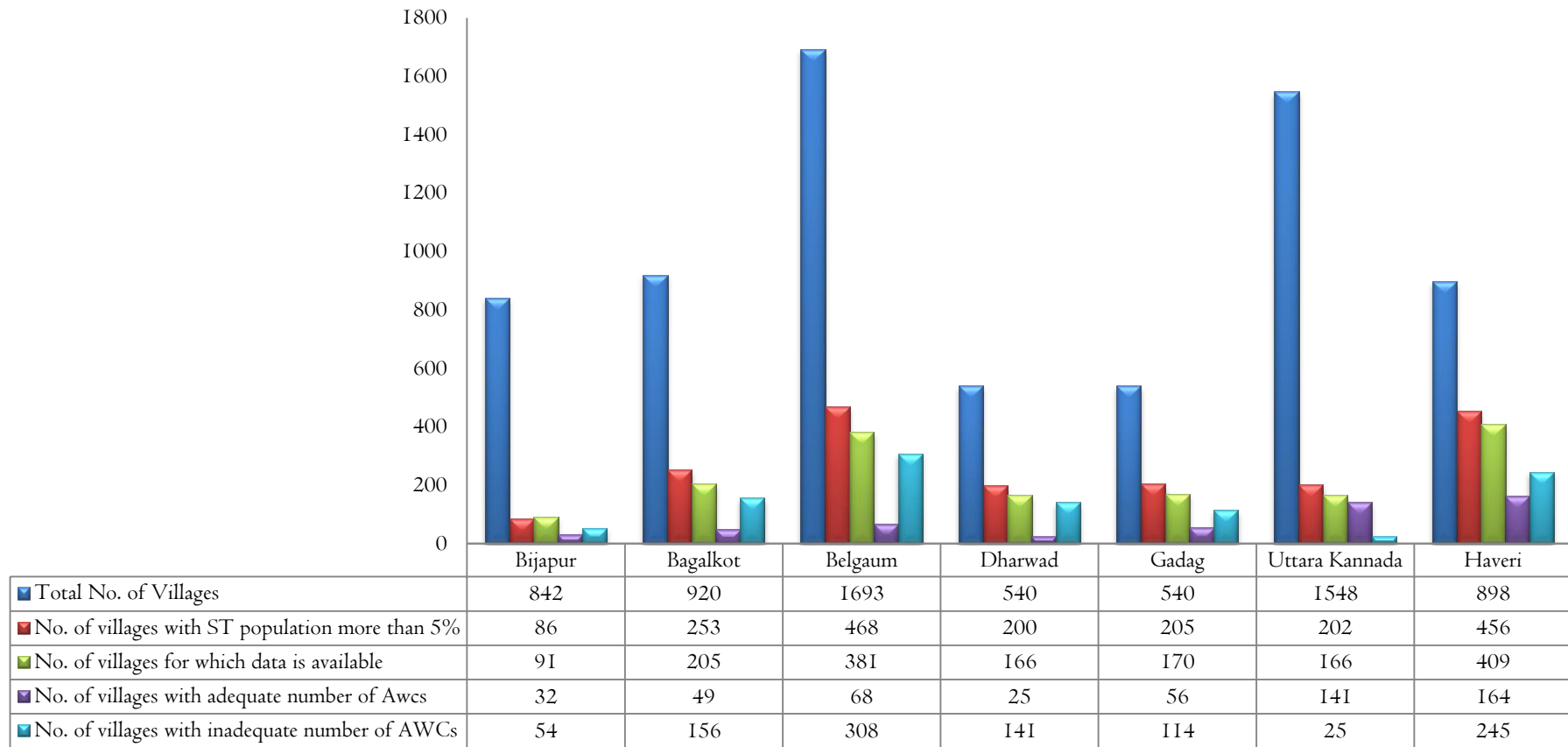
- *Streamlining the list of roles and responsibilities undertaken by AWWs:* Efforts must be made to reduce the burden on AWWs so that they can direct their efforts towards core responsibilities. Additional and adhoc allocation of tasks for AWWs may prove to be counter-productive. Timings for visits by the community and other responsibilities must be clearly defined and displayed outside the AWCs.
- *Improving coordination amongst community level functionaries and department officials:* Periodic reporting and visits to the AWCs must be facilitated to regularly monitor the status of services. Any challenges/barriers reported during the field visits must be immediately communicated to the department officials and efforts must be made to resolve them with immediate effect.

AWCs in tribal areas must be viewed taking into account the unique and distinct challenges. The recommendations stated above may be a step towards identifying these unique challenges and resolving them in a sustainable manner.

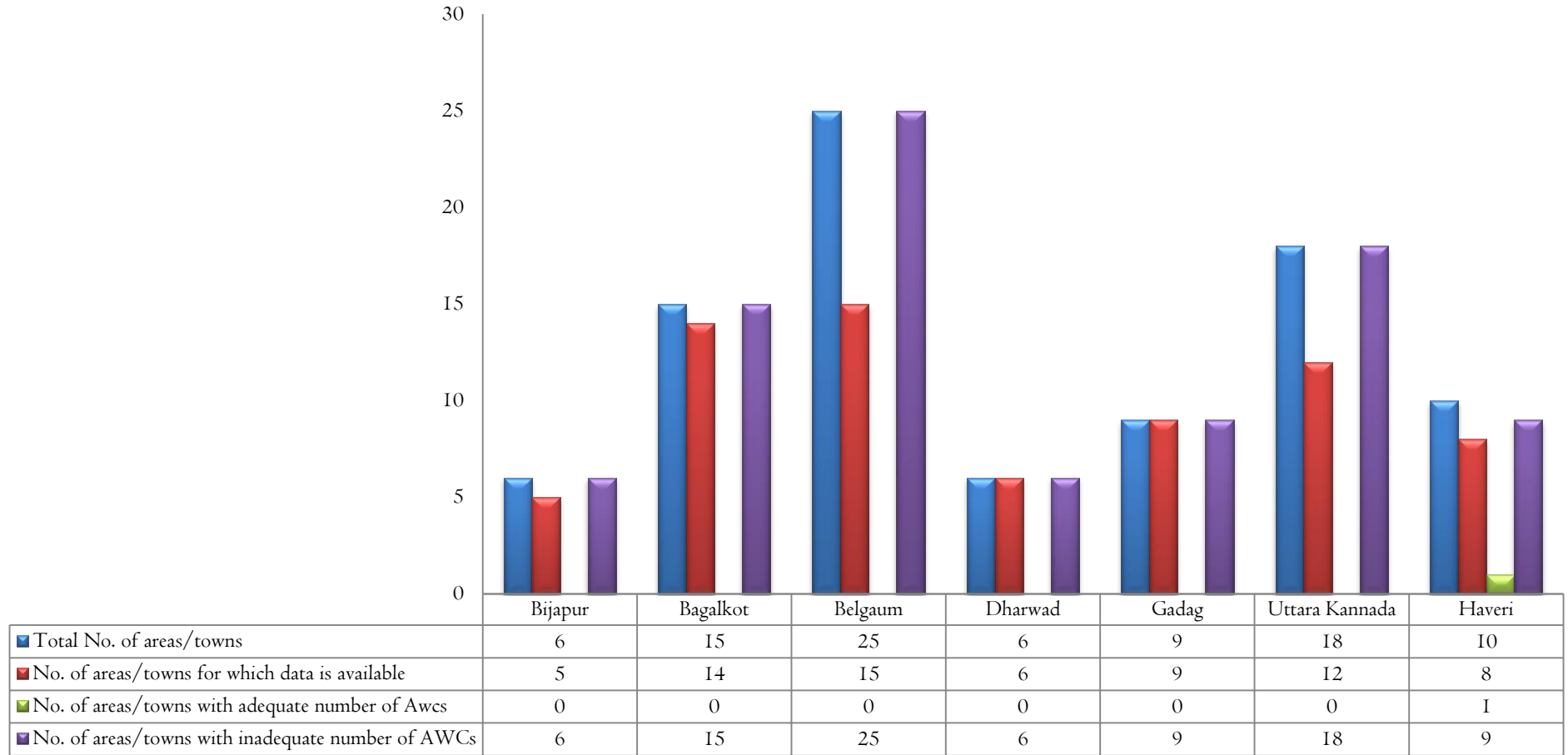
Data Analysis

Classification of areas/towns and villages on the basis of ST population, availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs

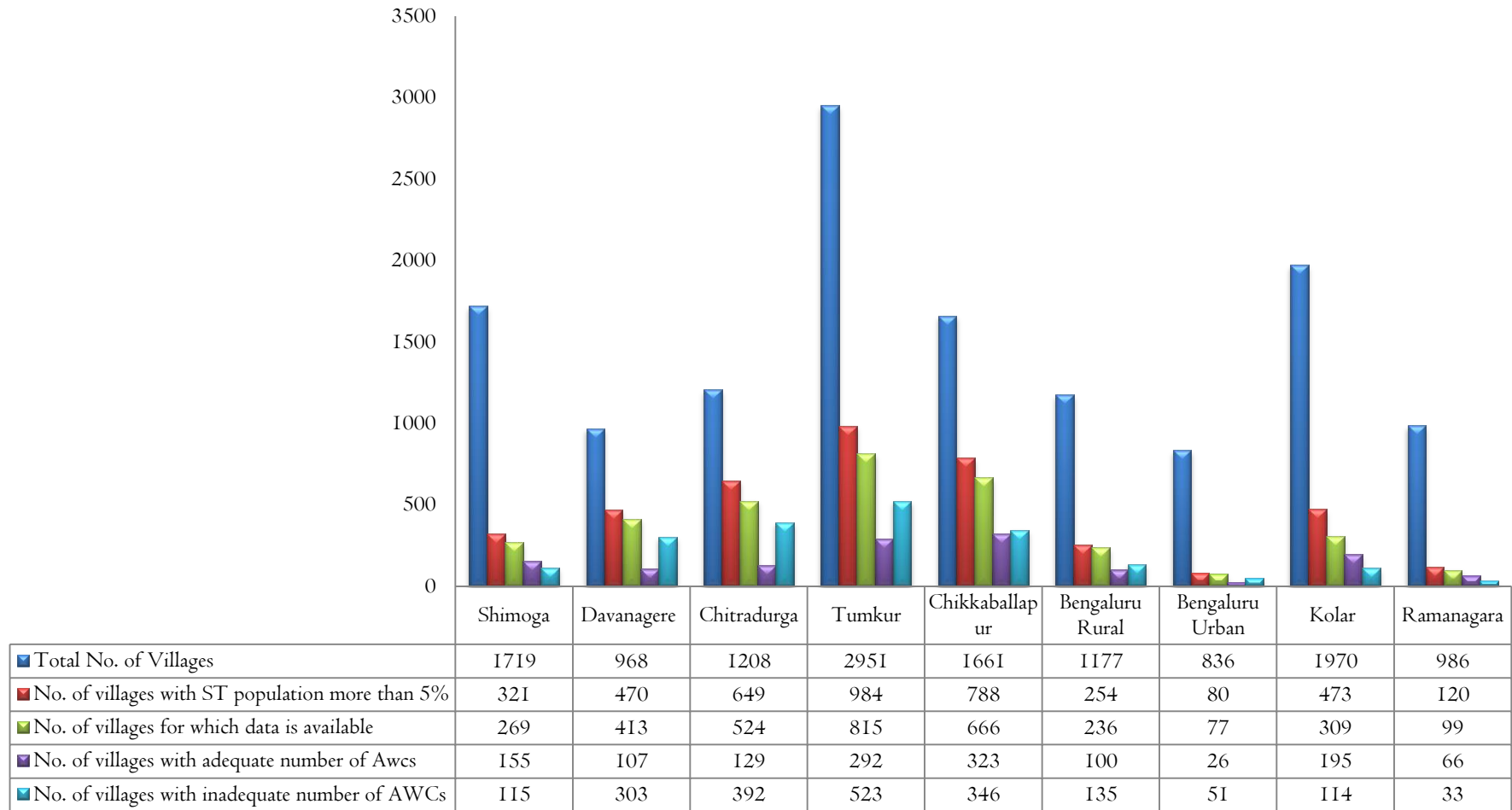
Graph 1: Classification of villages on the basis of ST population, availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Belagavi Division



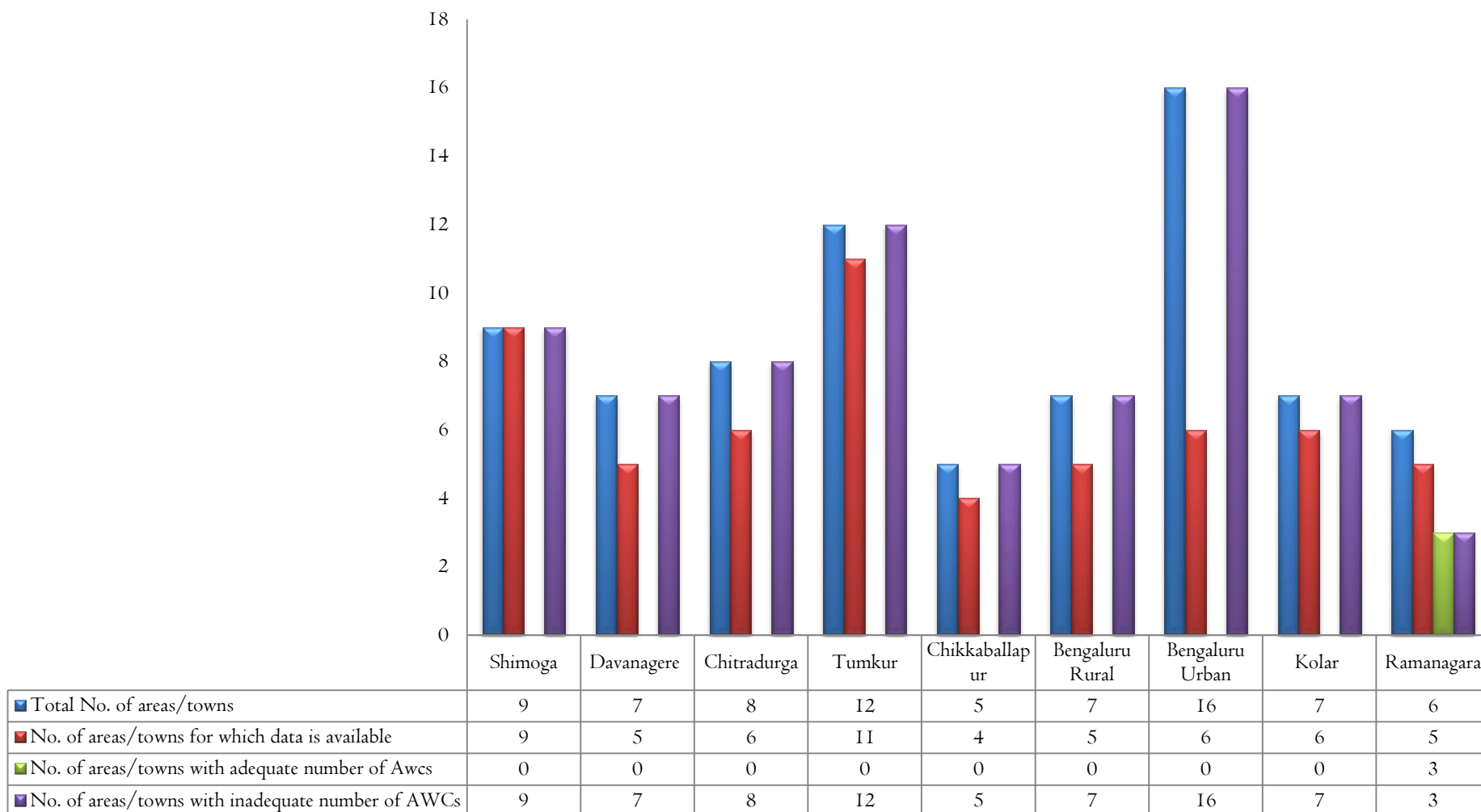
Graph 2: Classification of areas/villages on the basis of availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Belagavi Division



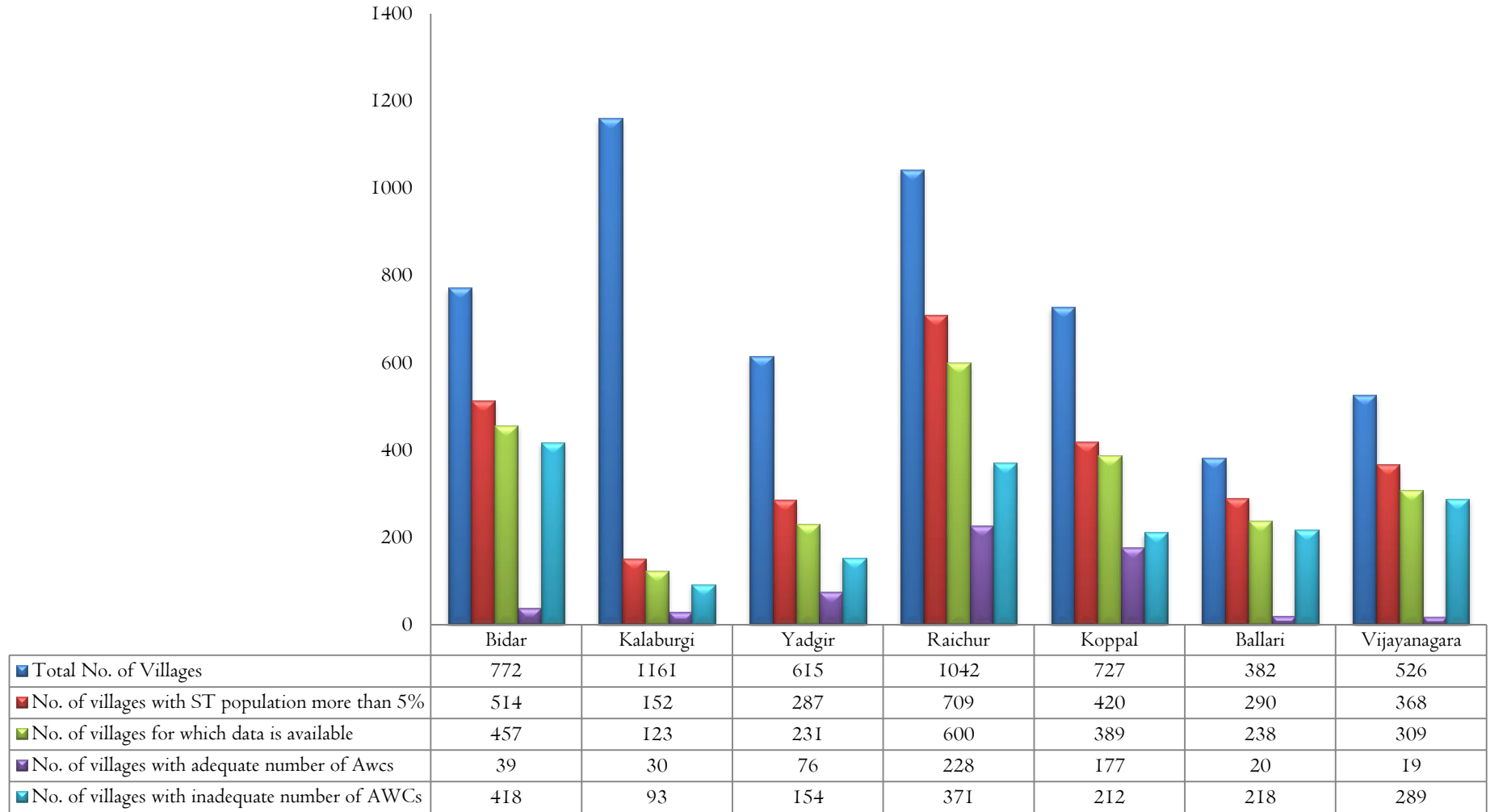
Graph 3: Classification of villages on the basis of ST population, availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Bengaluru Division



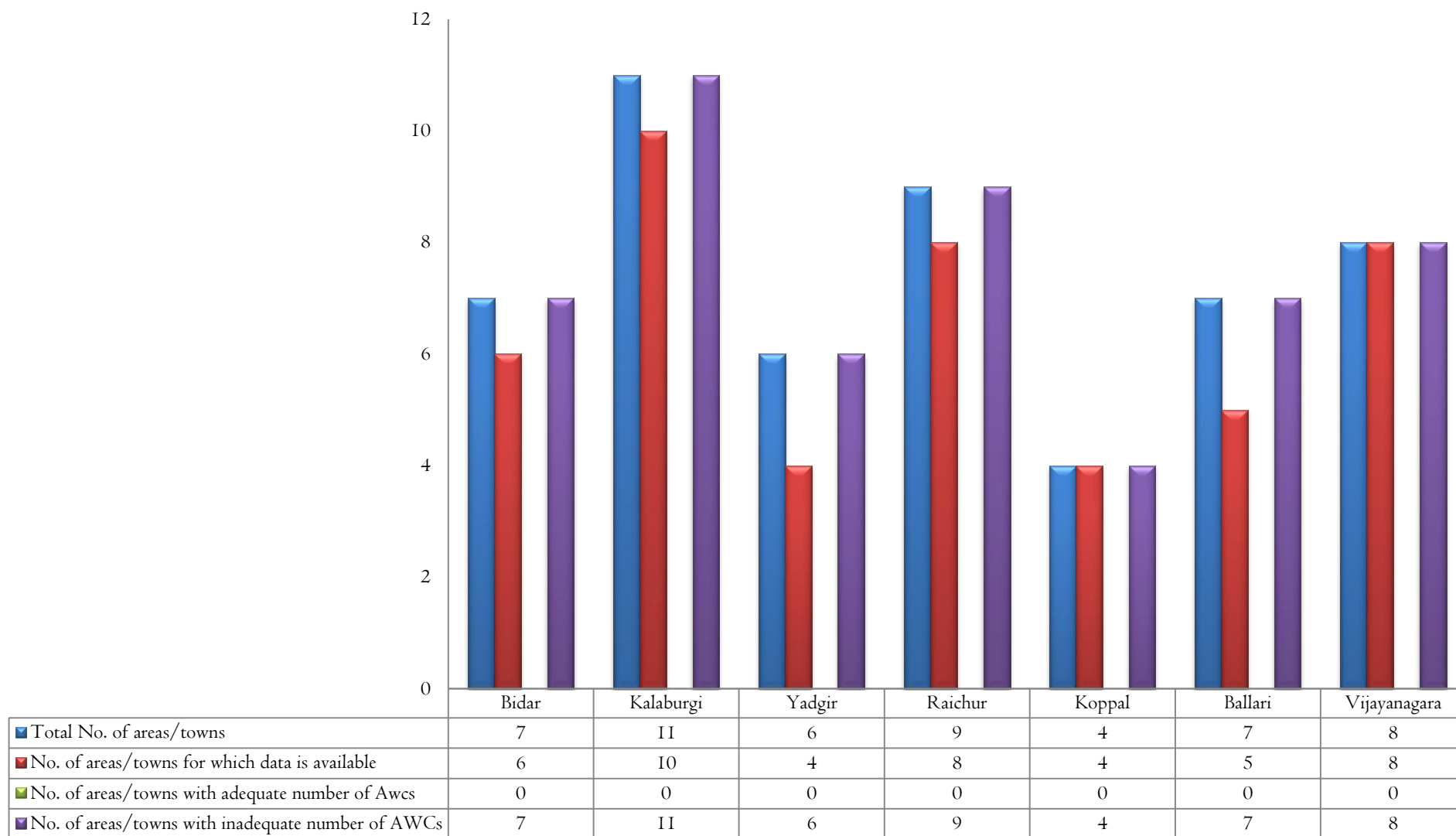
Graph 4: Classification of areas/towns on the basis of availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Bengaluru Division



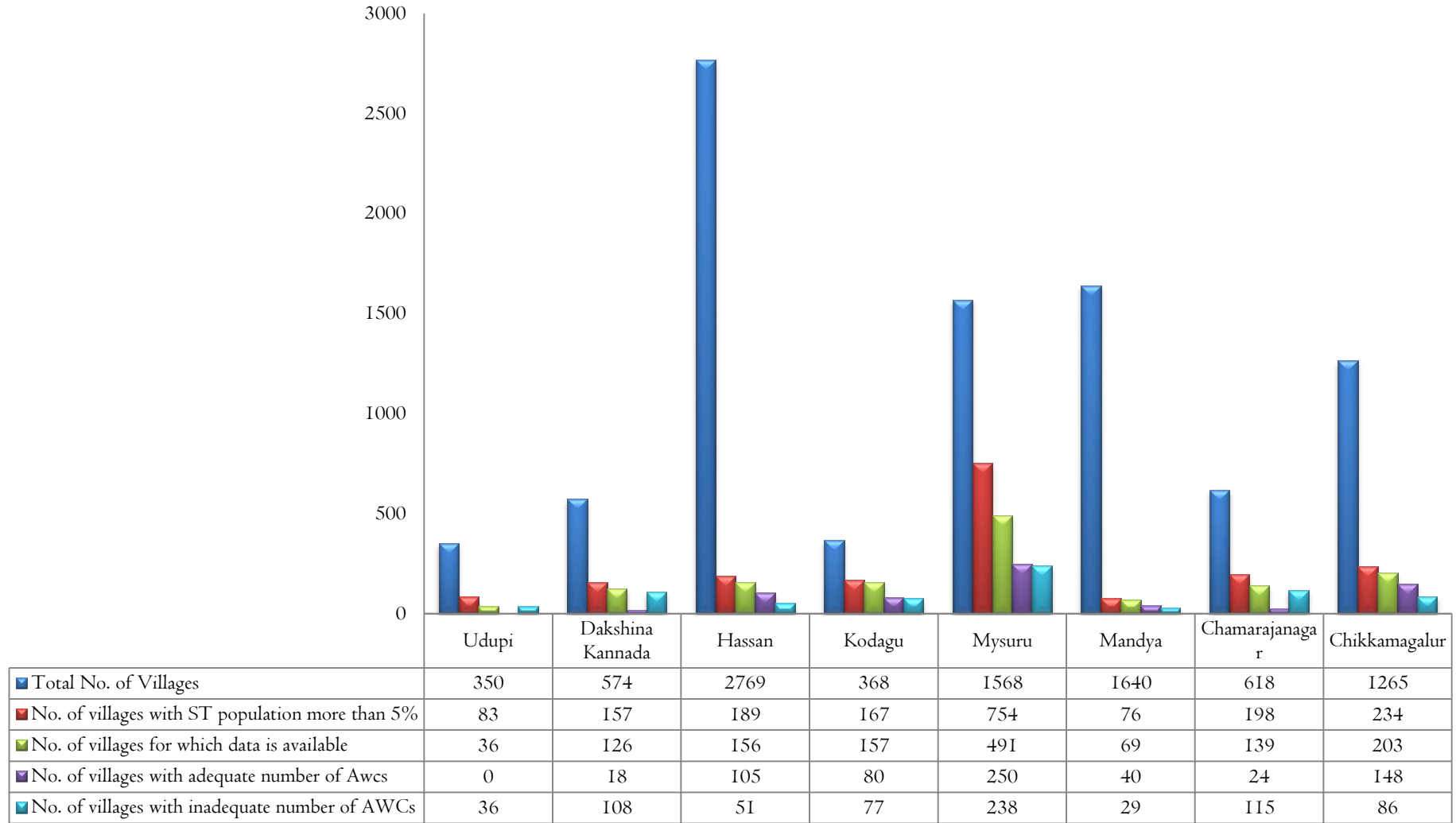
Graph 5: Classification of villages on the basis of ST population, availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Kalaburgi Division



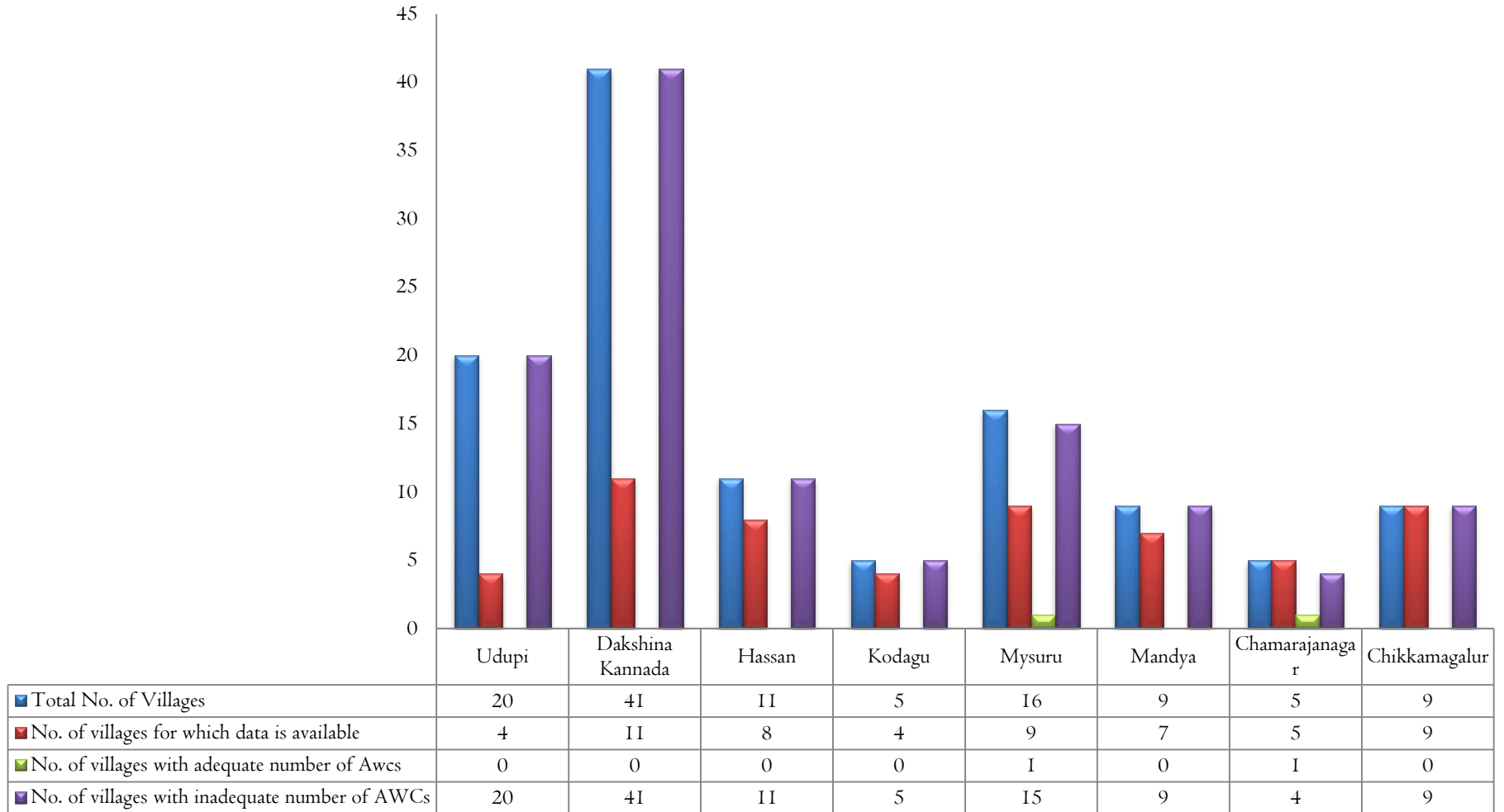
Graph 6: Classification of areas/towns on the basis of availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Kalaburgi Division



Graph 7: Classification of villages on the basis of ST population, availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Mysuru Division

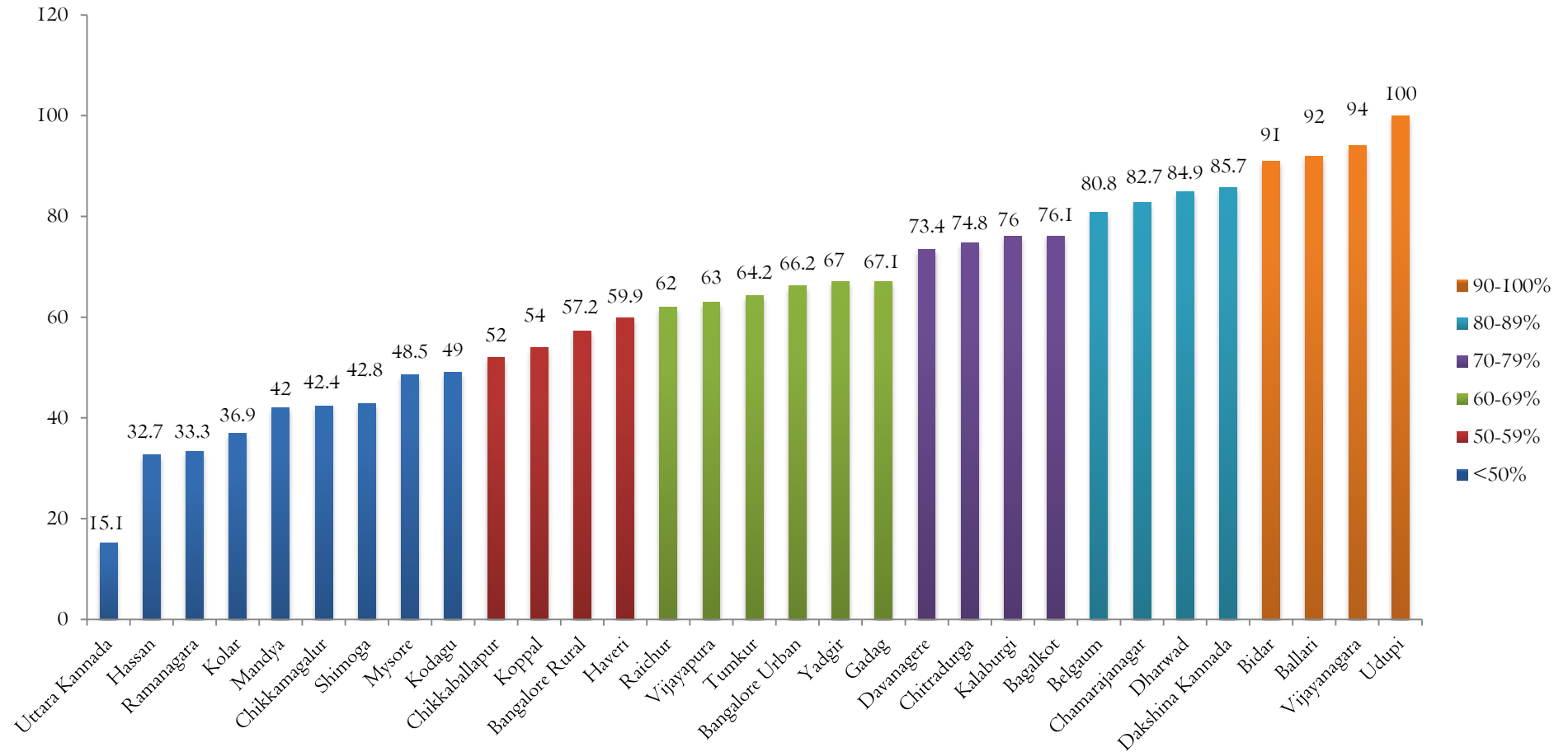


Graph 8: Classification of areas/towns on the basis of availability of data, adequate and inadequate AWCs in Mysuru Division

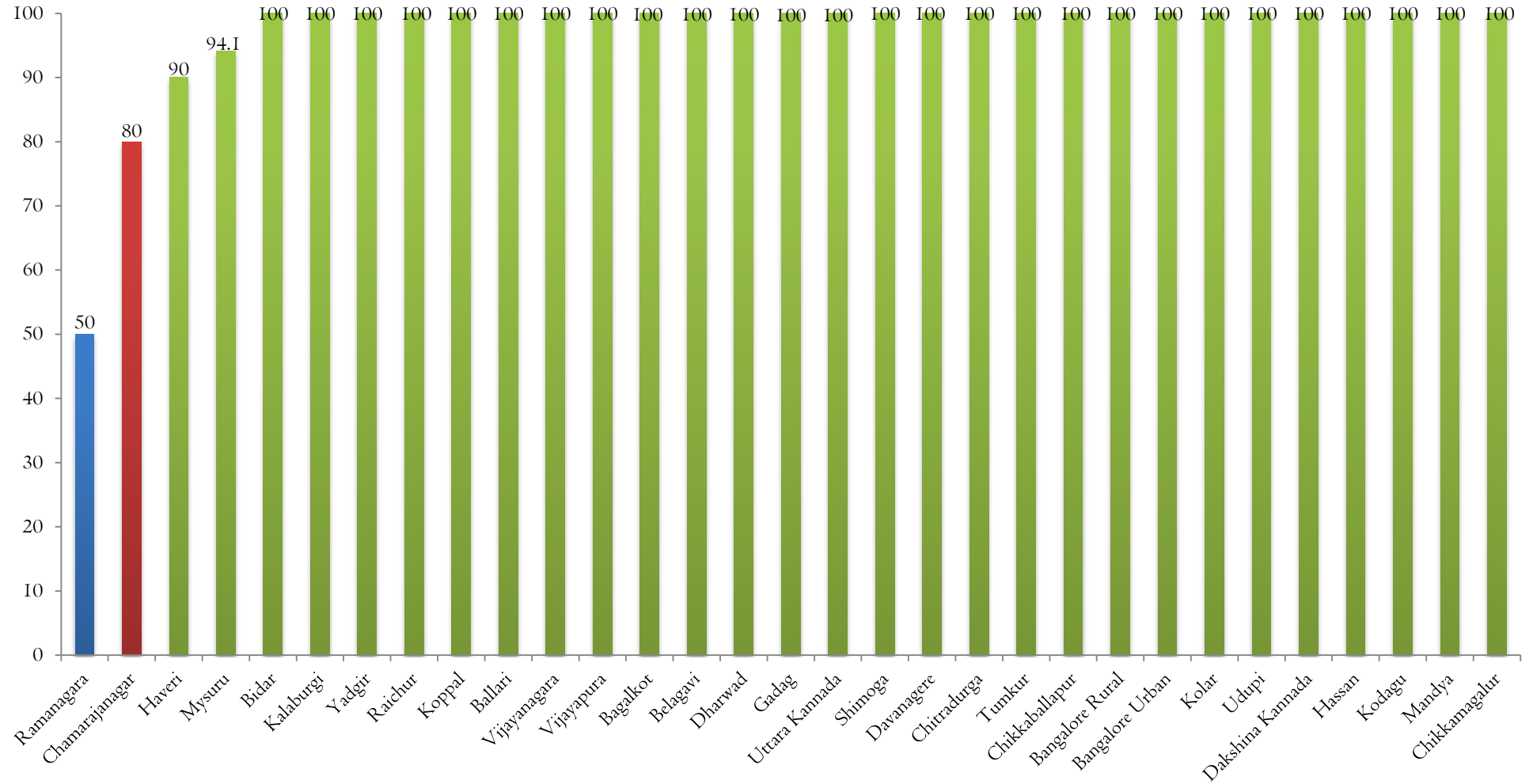


Classification of districts on the basis of inadequacy of AWCs

Graph 9: Classification of districts on the basis of inadequacy of AWCs in areas with tribal population more than 5%

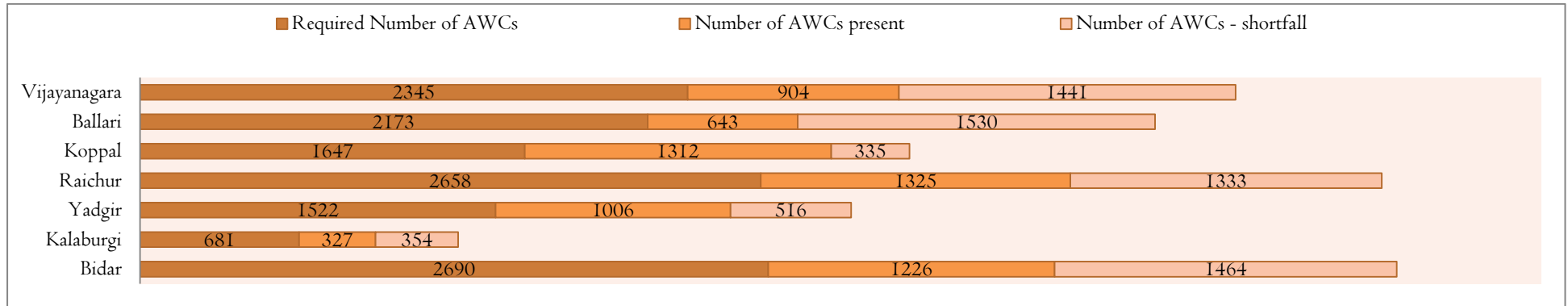


Graph 10: Classification of districts on the basis of inadequacy of AWCs in urban areas

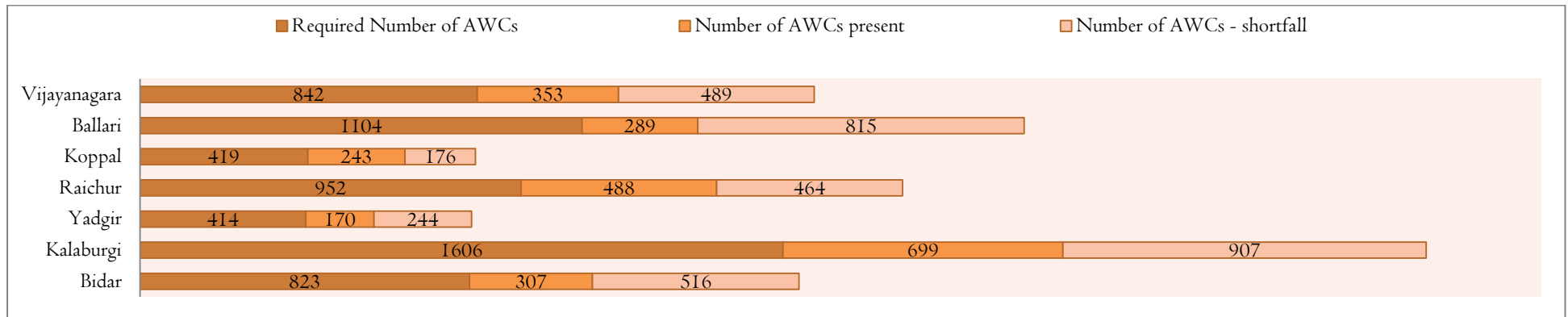


District-wise break up of required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs

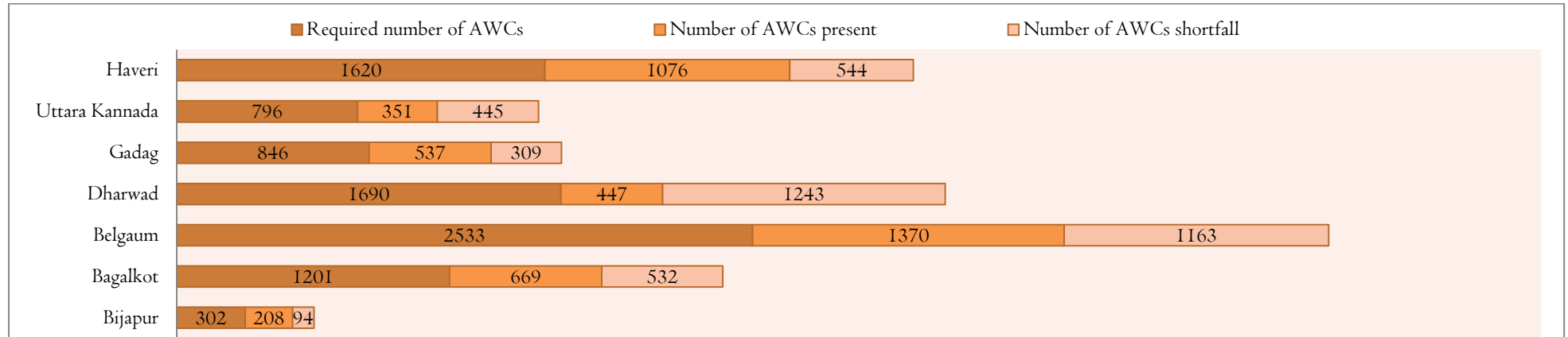
Graph 11: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kalaburgi Division (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



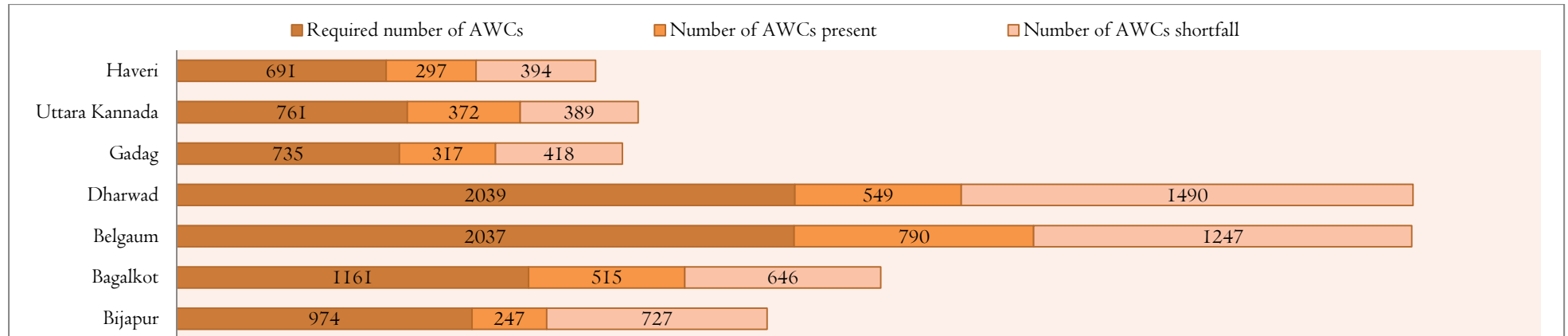
Graph 12: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kalaburgi Division (Urban areas)



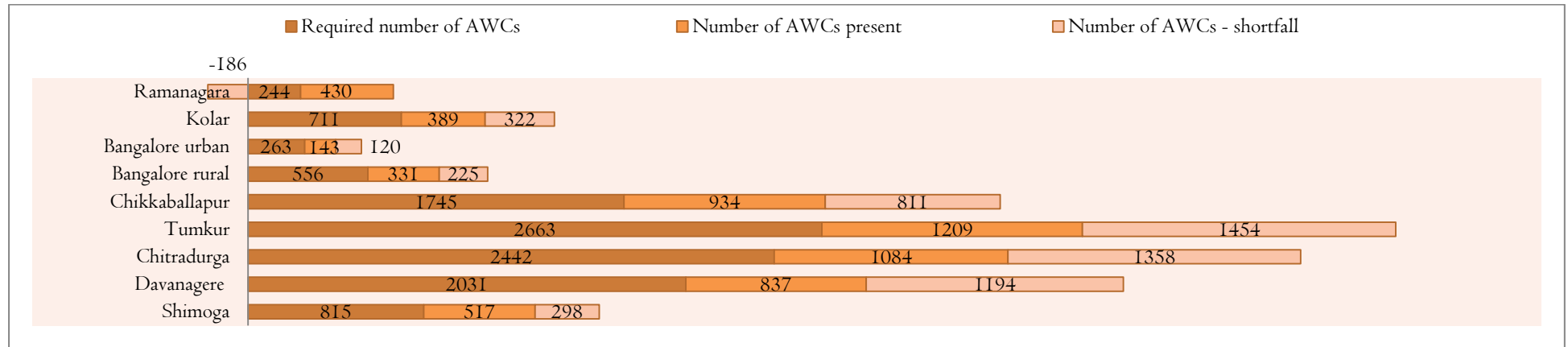
Graph 13: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Belagavi division (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



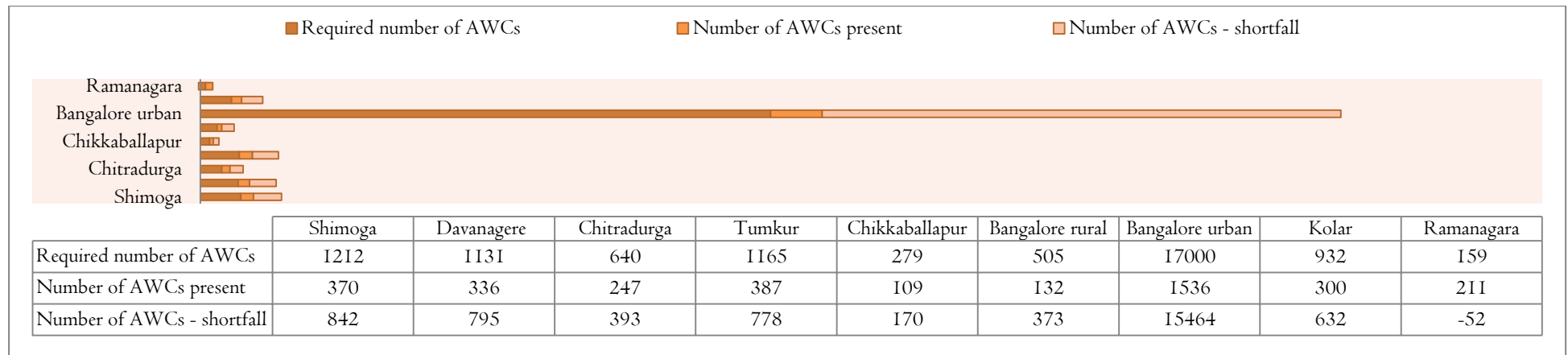
Graph 14: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Belagavi division (Urban areas)



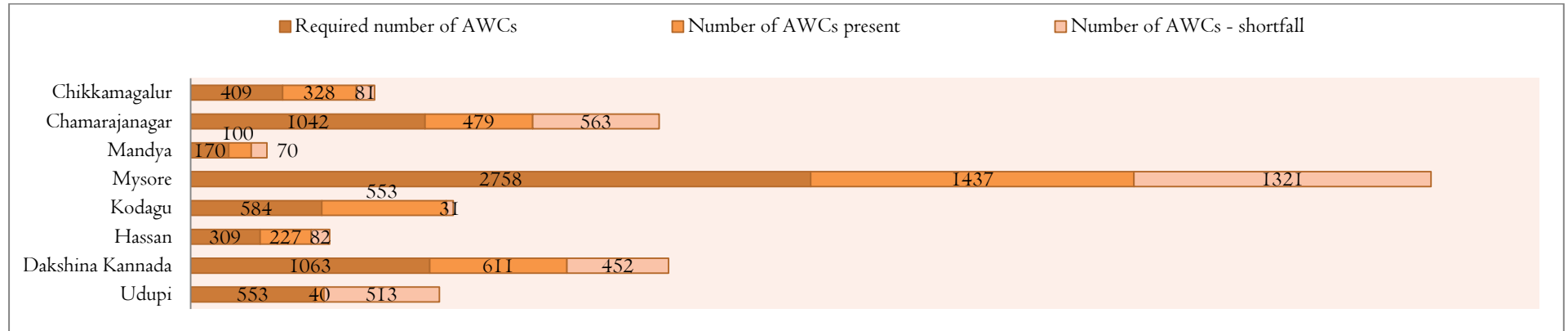
Graph 15: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bangalore Division (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



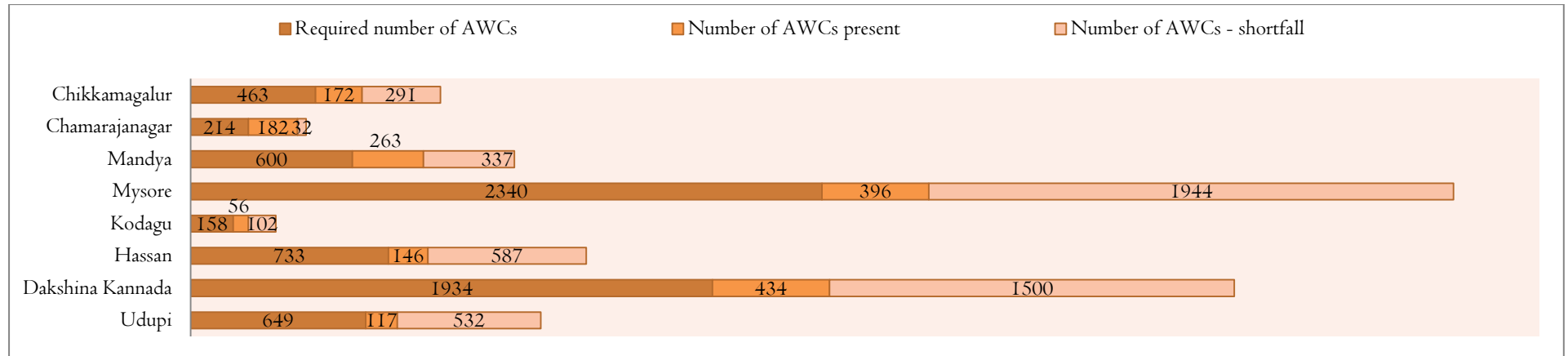
Graph 16: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bangalore Division (Urban areas)



Graph 17: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Mysuru Division (in villages with ST population more than 5%)

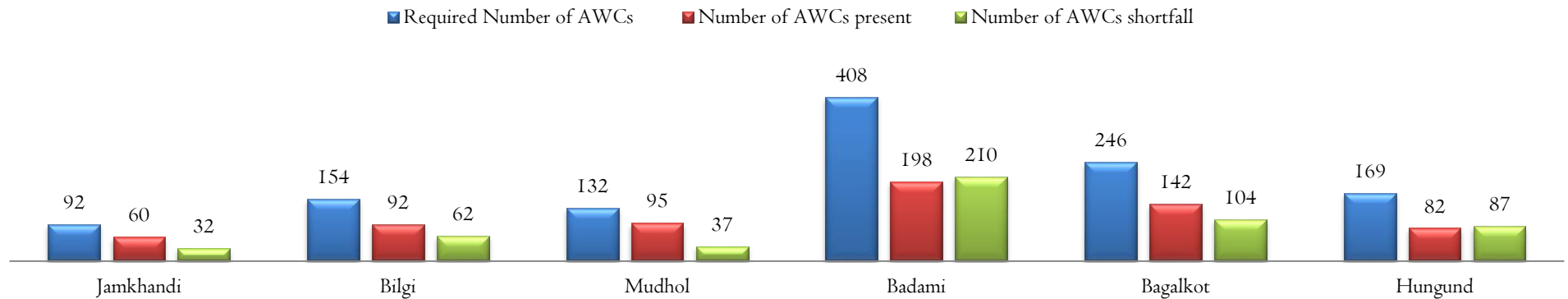


Graph 18: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Mysuru Division (Urban areas)

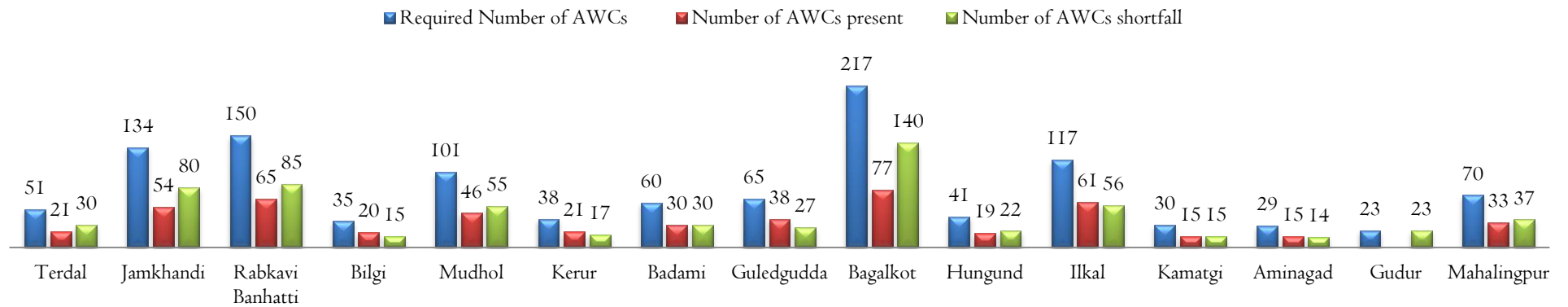


Taluk-wise break up of required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs

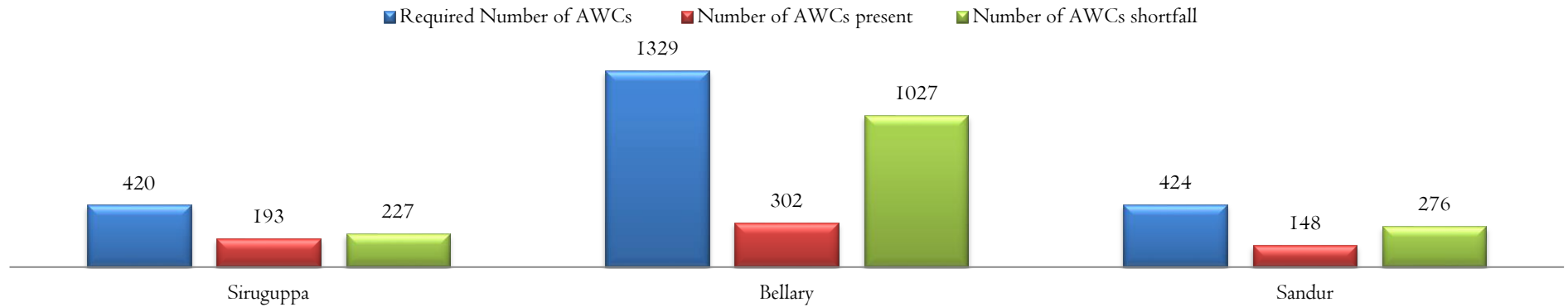
Graph 19: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bagalkot district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



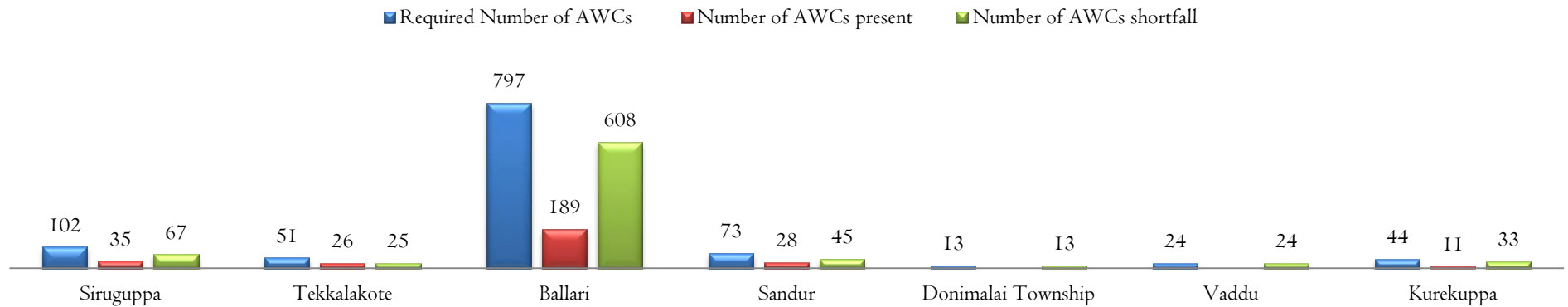
Graph 20: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bagalkot district (Urban areas)



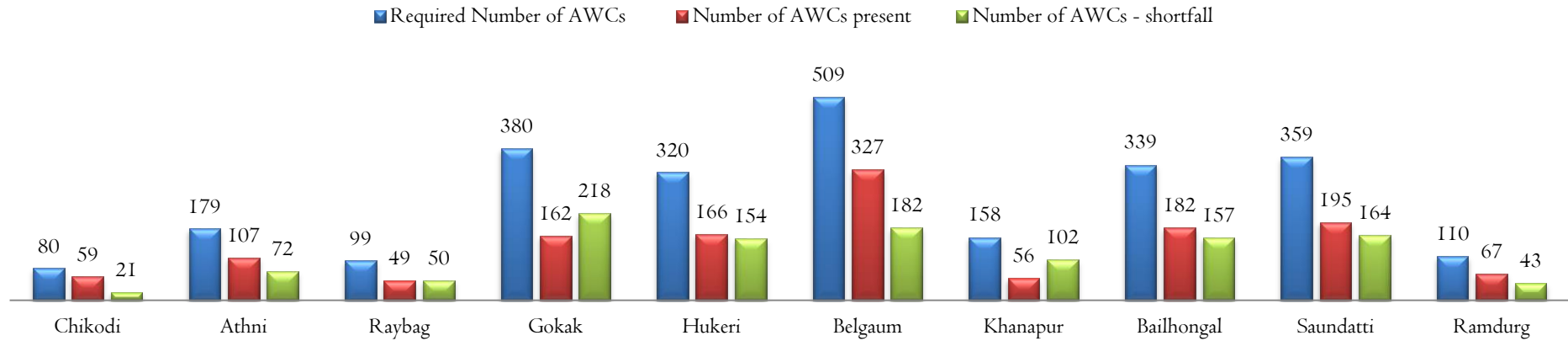
Graph 21: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Ballari district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



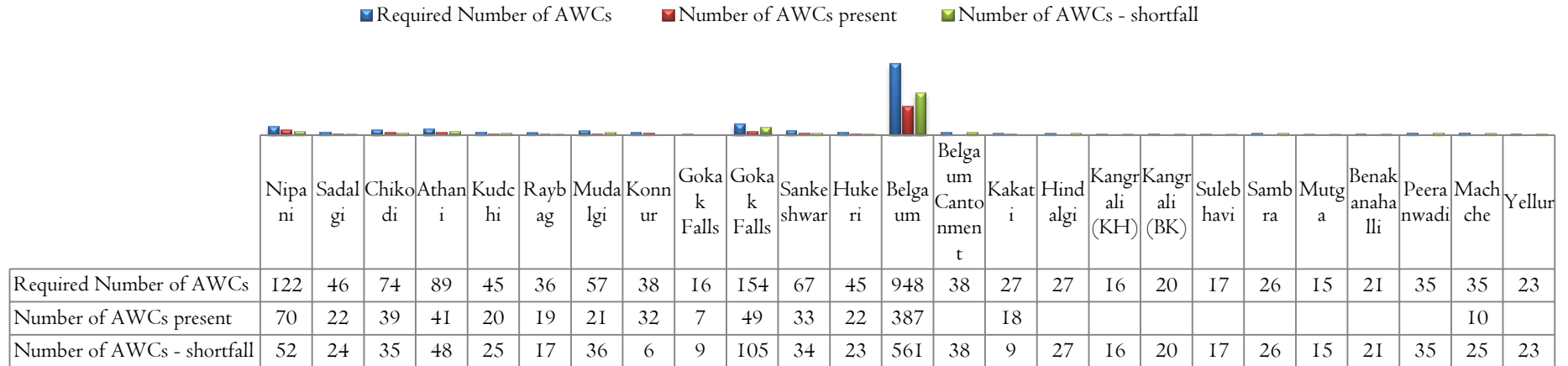
Graph 22: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Ballari district (Urban areas)



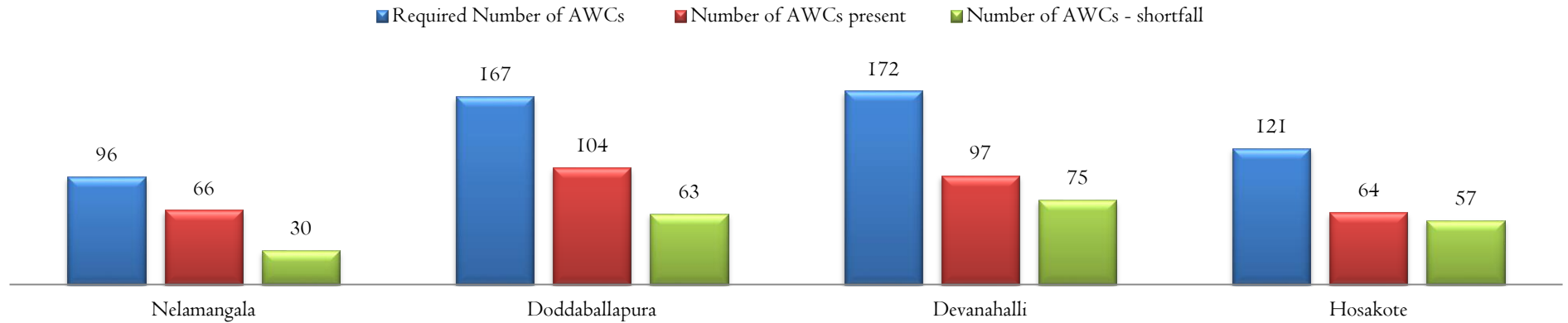
Graph 23: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Belgaum district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



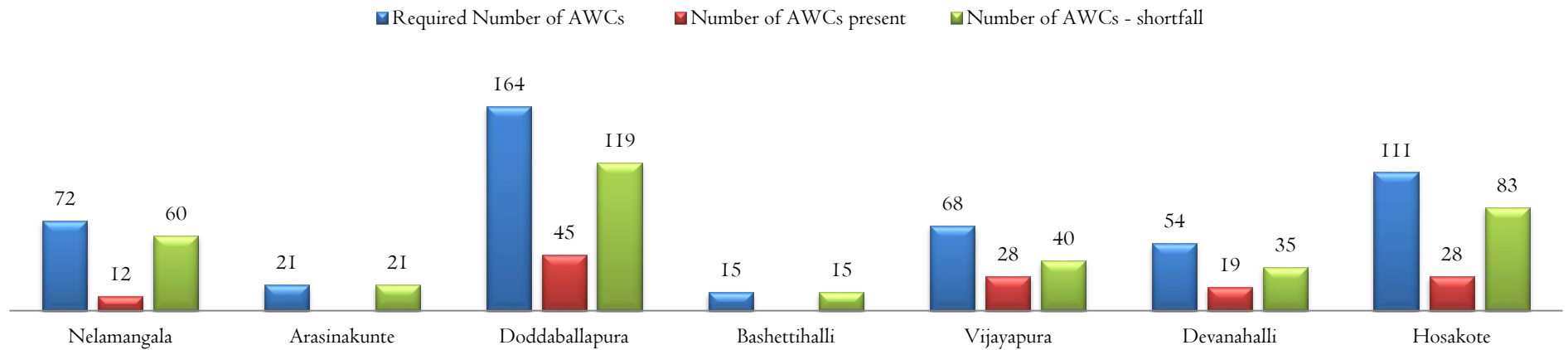
Graph 24: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Belgaum district (Urban areas)



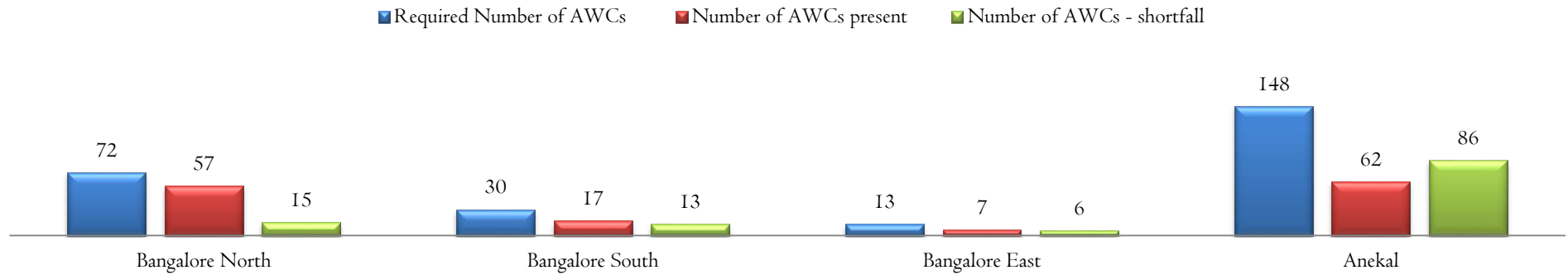
Graph 25: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bengaluru Rural district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



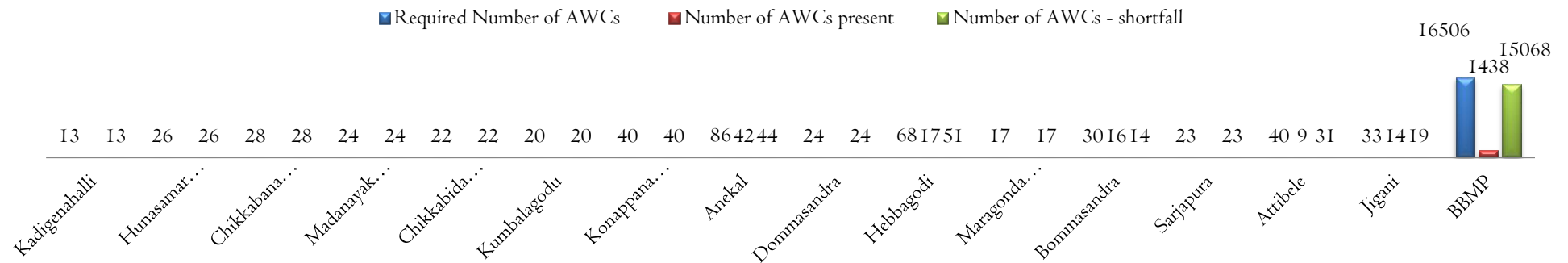
Graph 26: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bengaluru Rural district (Urban areas)



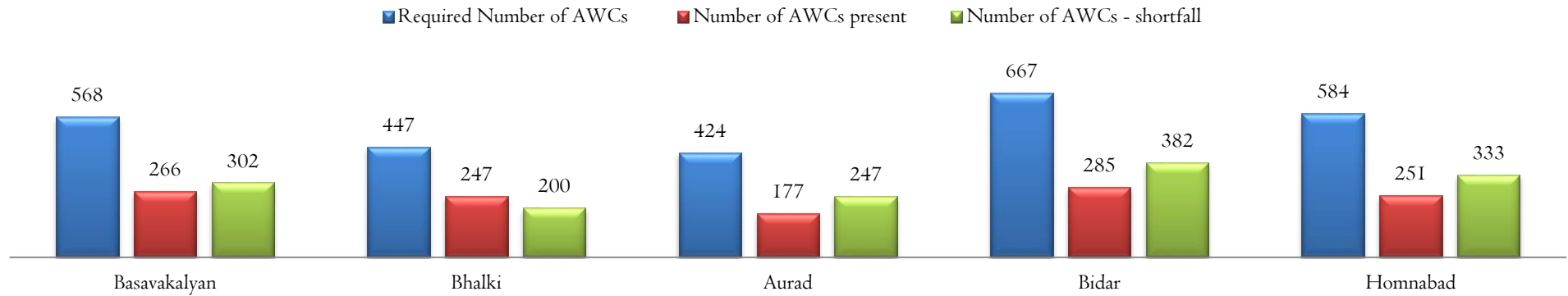
Graph 27: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bengaluru Urban district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



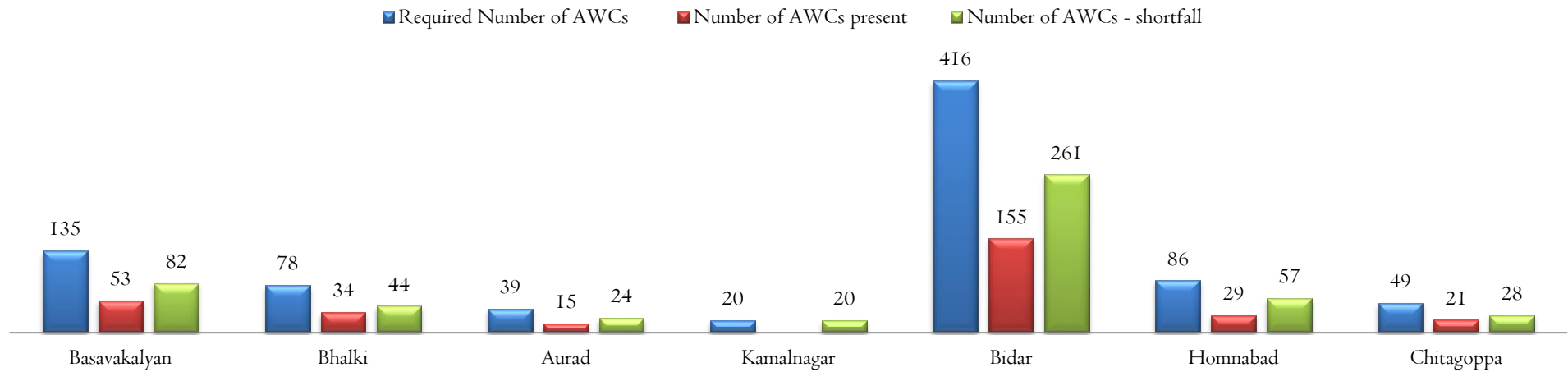
Graph 28: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bengaluru Urban district (Urban areas)



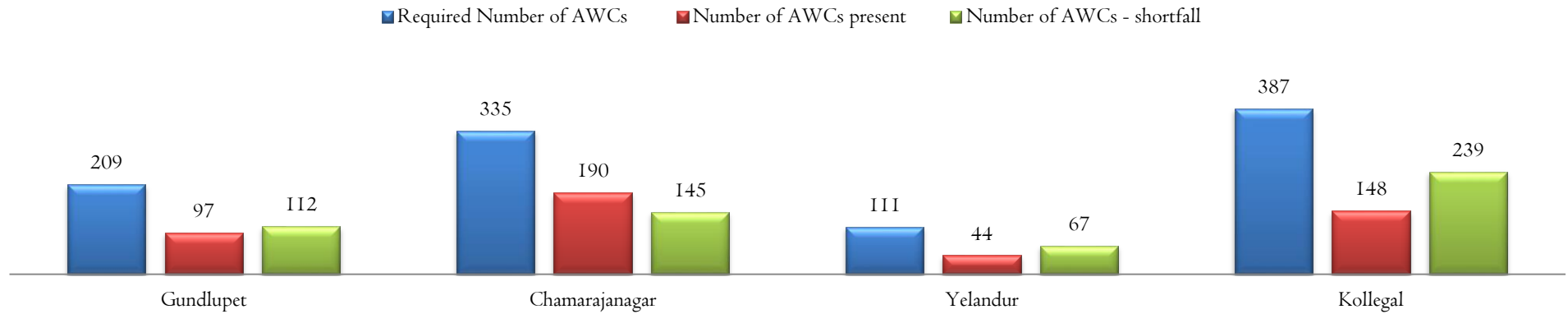
Graph 29: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bidar district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



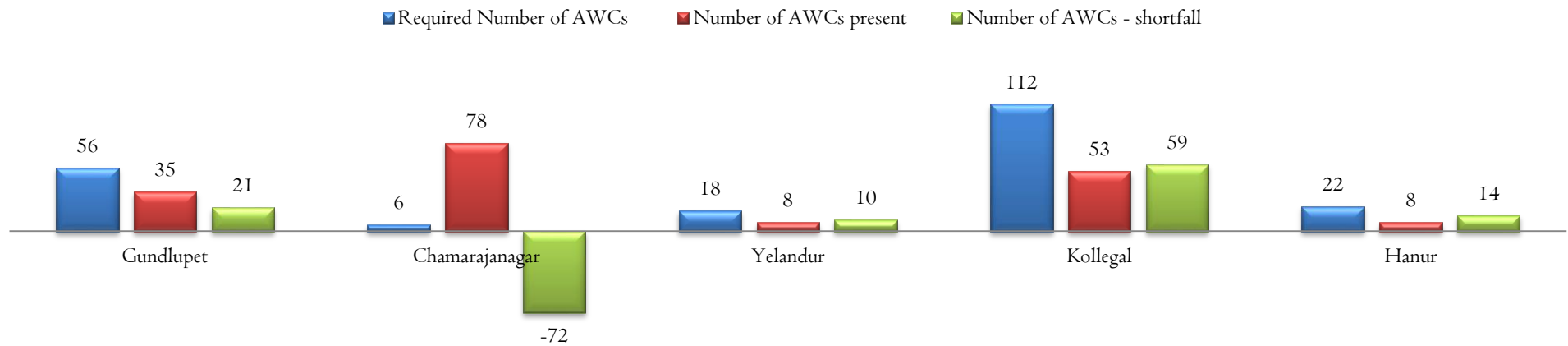
Graph 30: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Bidar district (Urban areas)



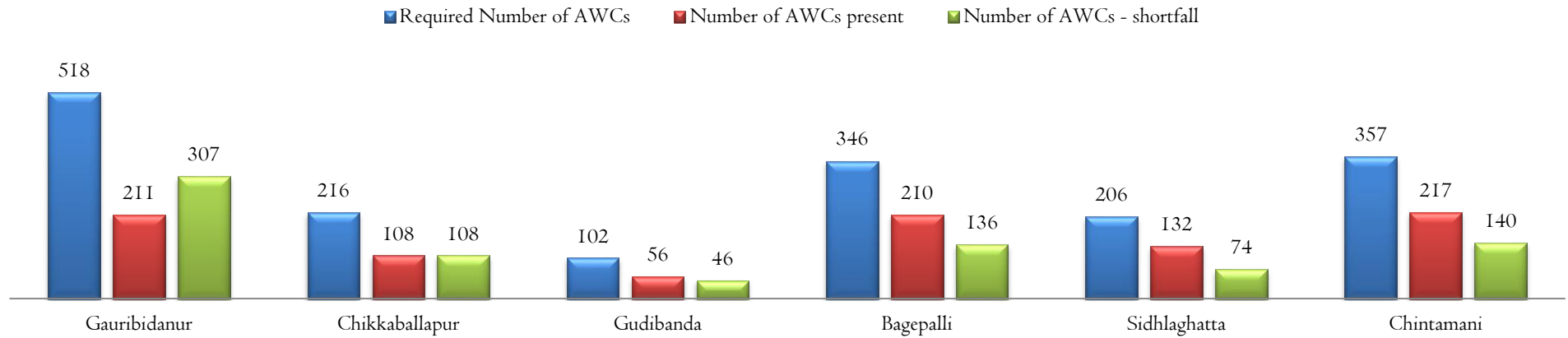
Graph 31: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chamarajanagar district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



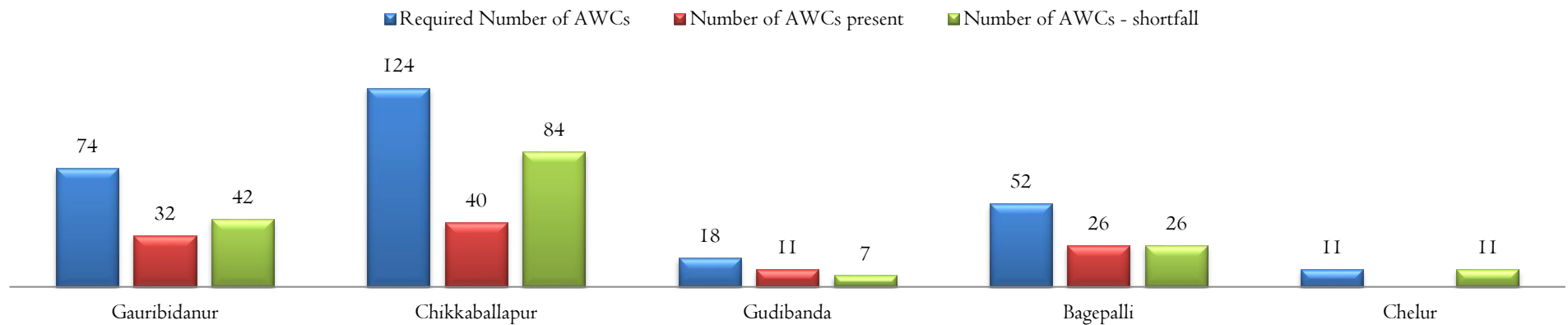
Graph 32: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chamarajanagar district (Urban areas)



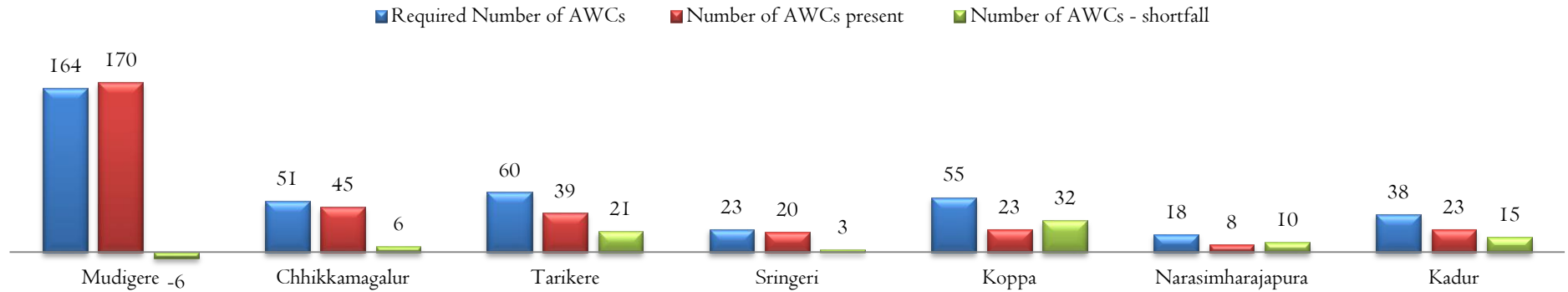
Graph 33: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chikkaballapur district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



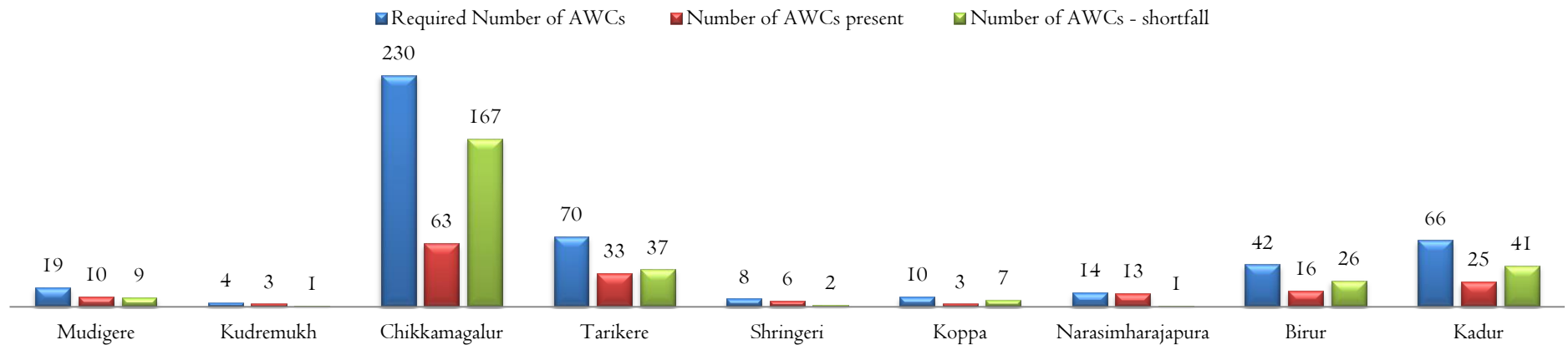
Graph 34: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chikkaballapur district (Urban areas)



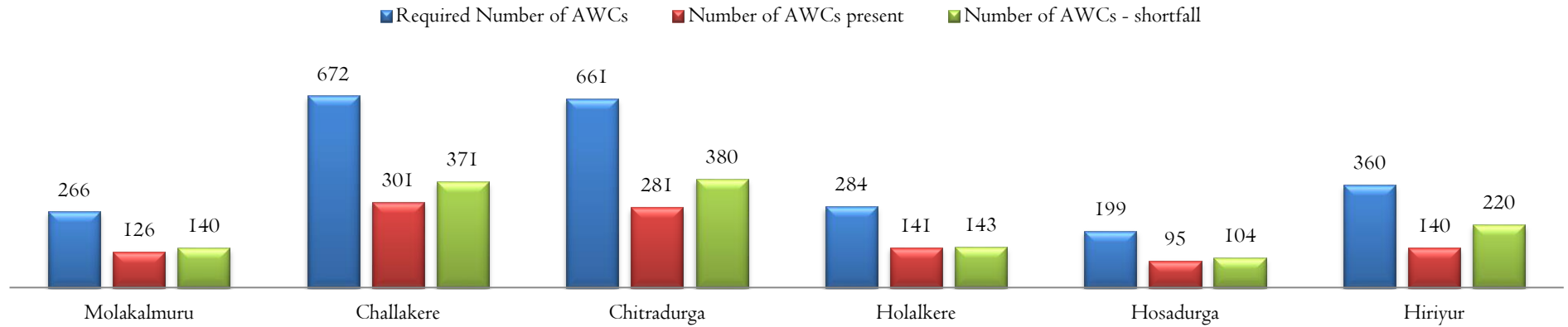
Graph 35: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chikkamagalur district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



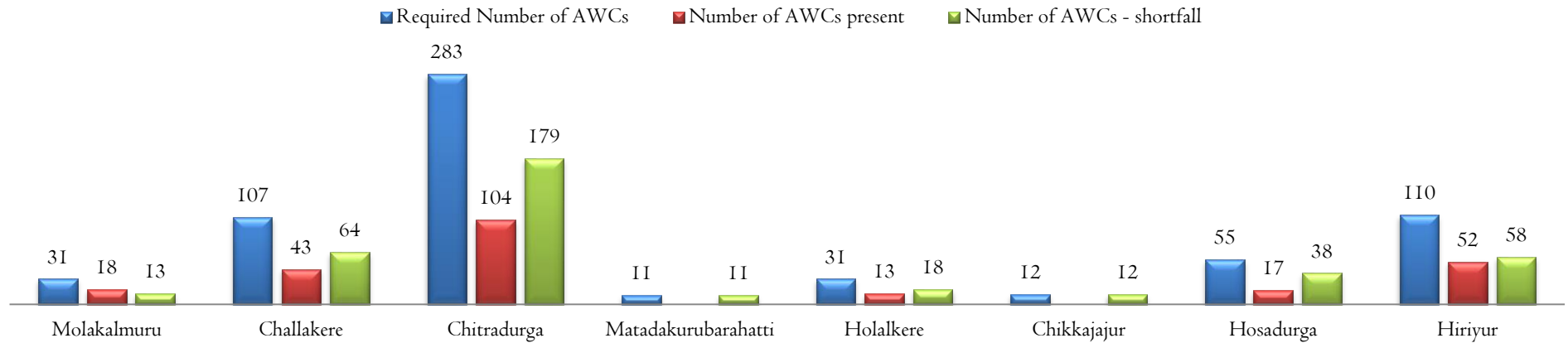
Graph 36: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chikkamagalur district (Urban areas)



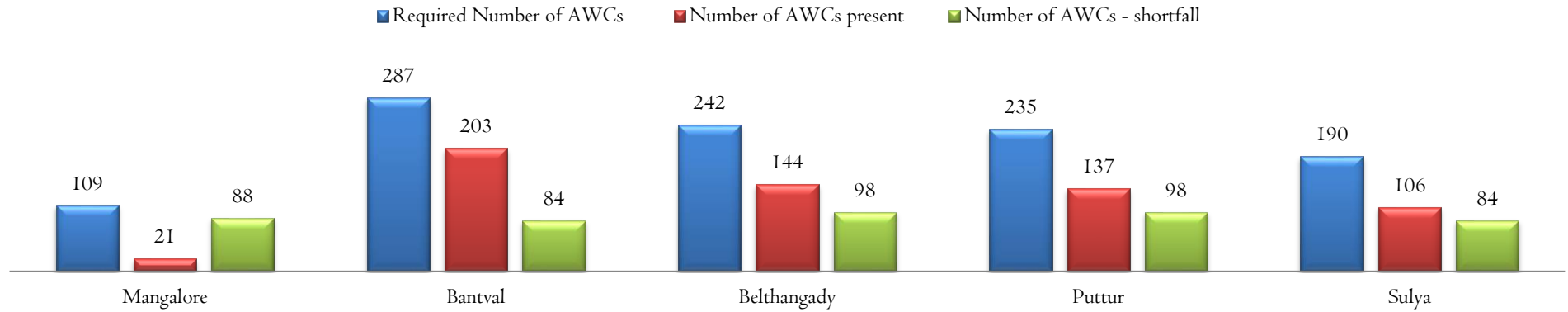
Graph 37: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chitradurga district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



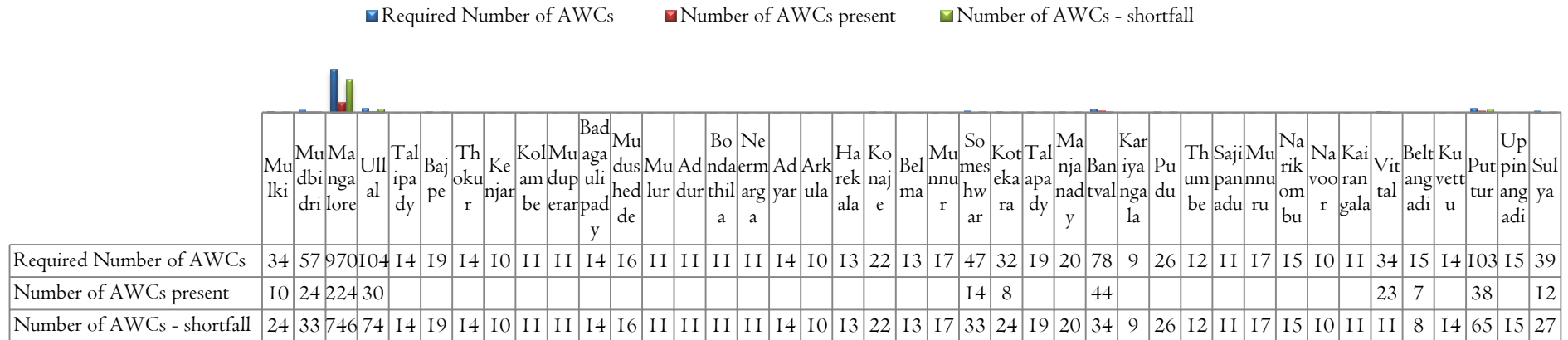
Graph 38: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Chitradurga district (Urban areas)



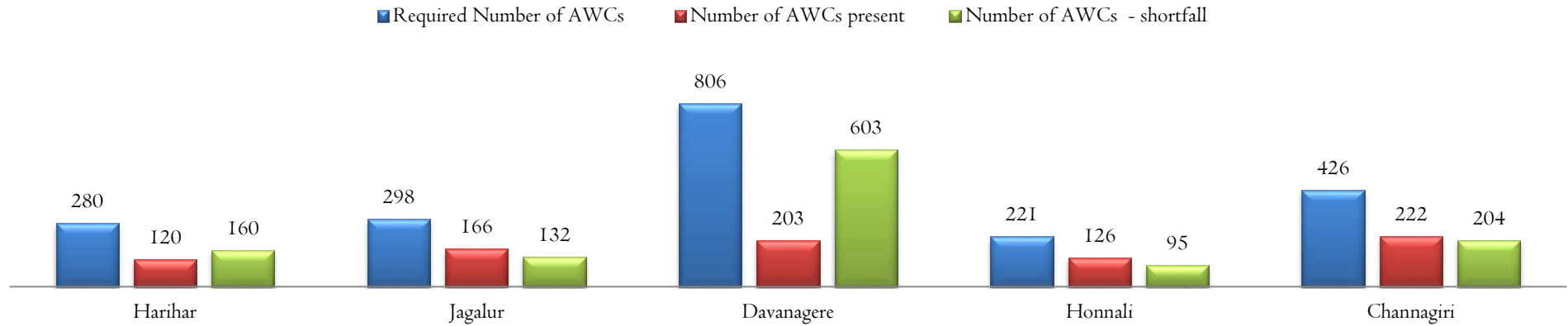
Graph 39: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Dakshina Kannada district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



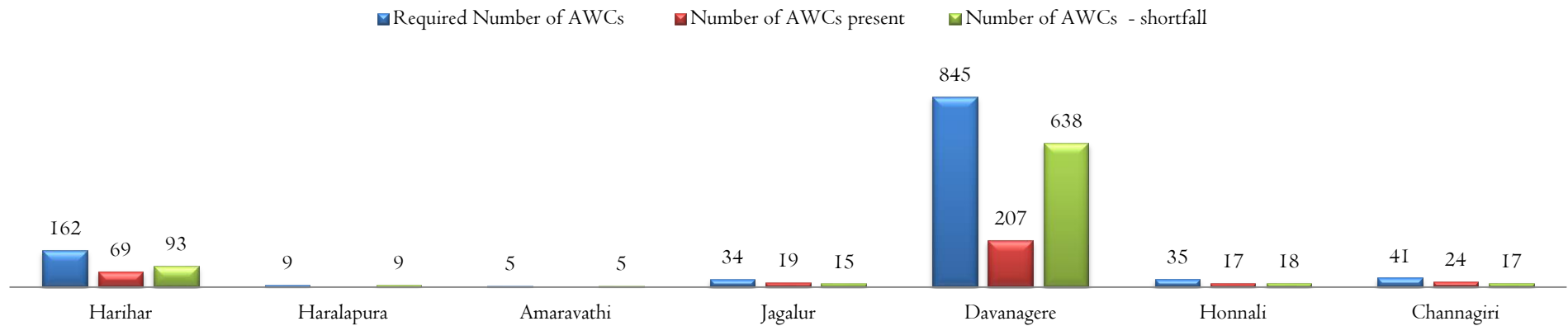
Graph 40: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Dakshina Kannada district (Urban areas)



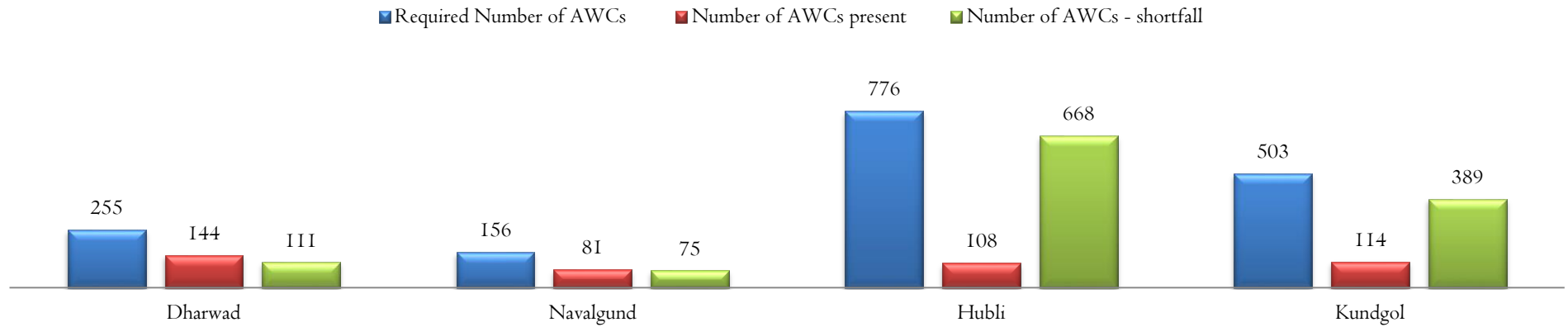
Graph 41: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Davanagere district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



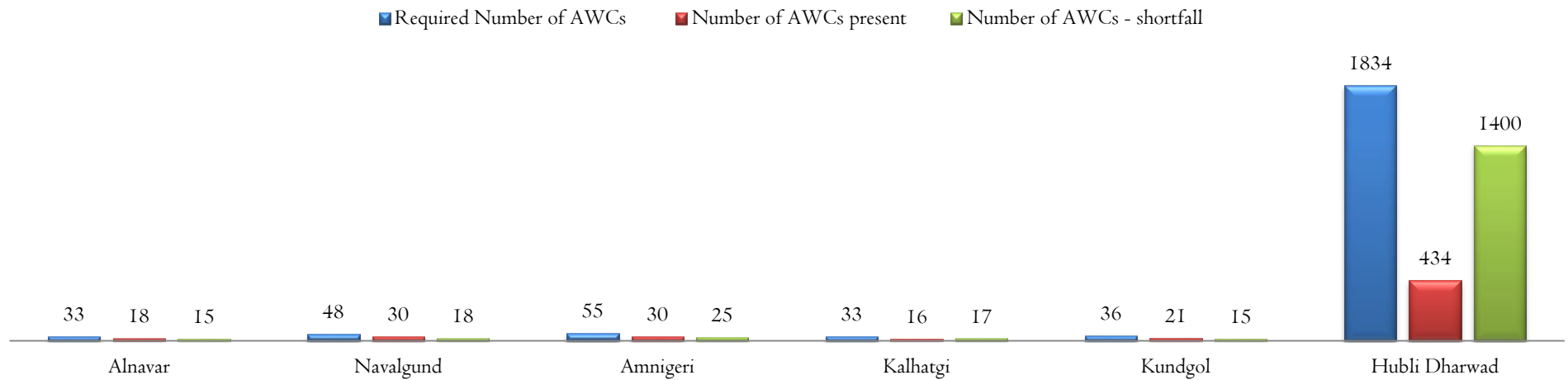
Graph 42: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Davanagere district (Urban areas)



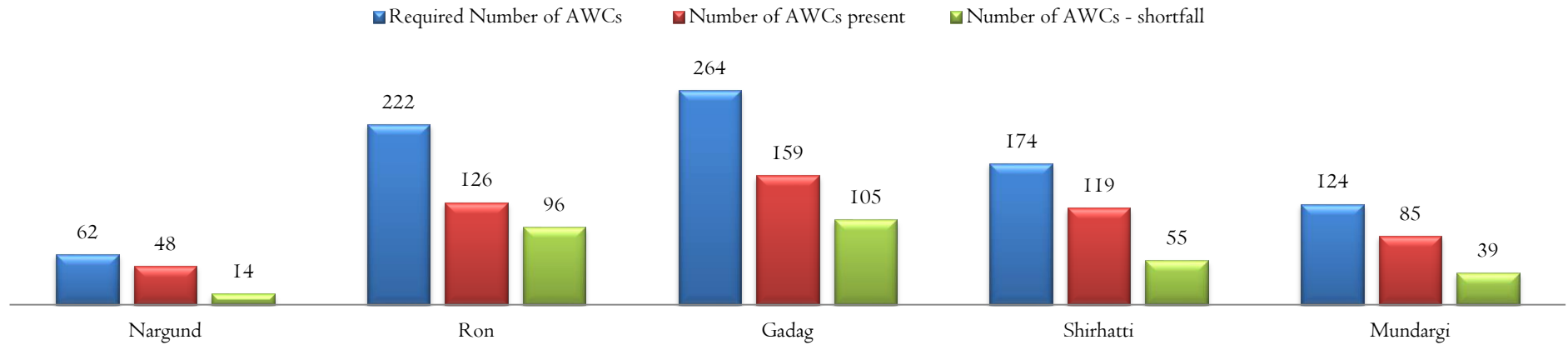
Graph 43: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Dharwad district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



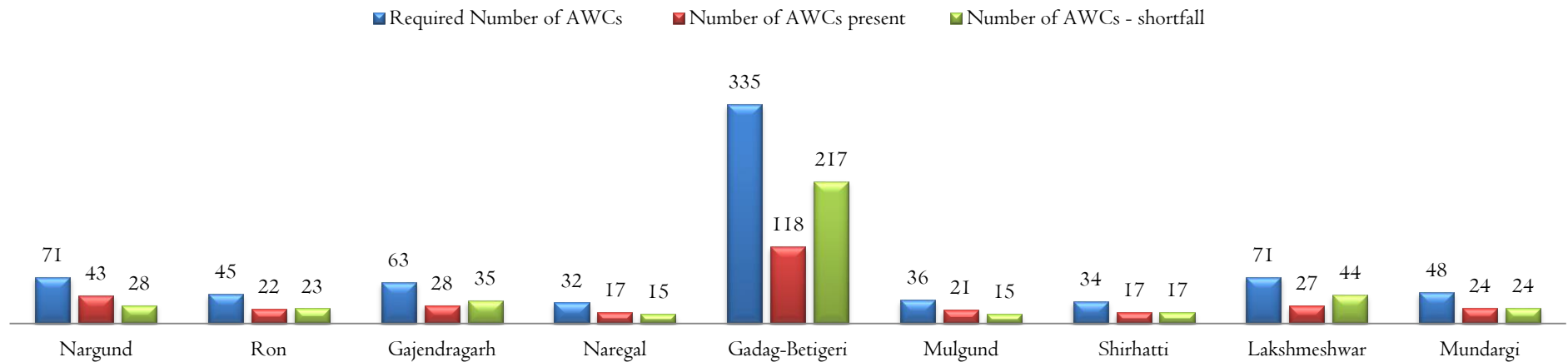
Graph 44: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Dharwad district (Urban areas)



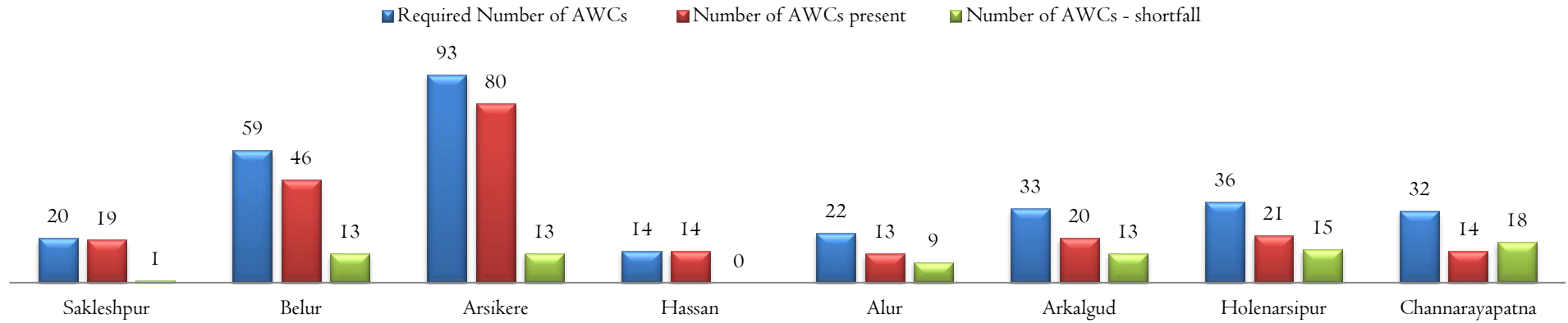
Graph 45: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Gadag district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



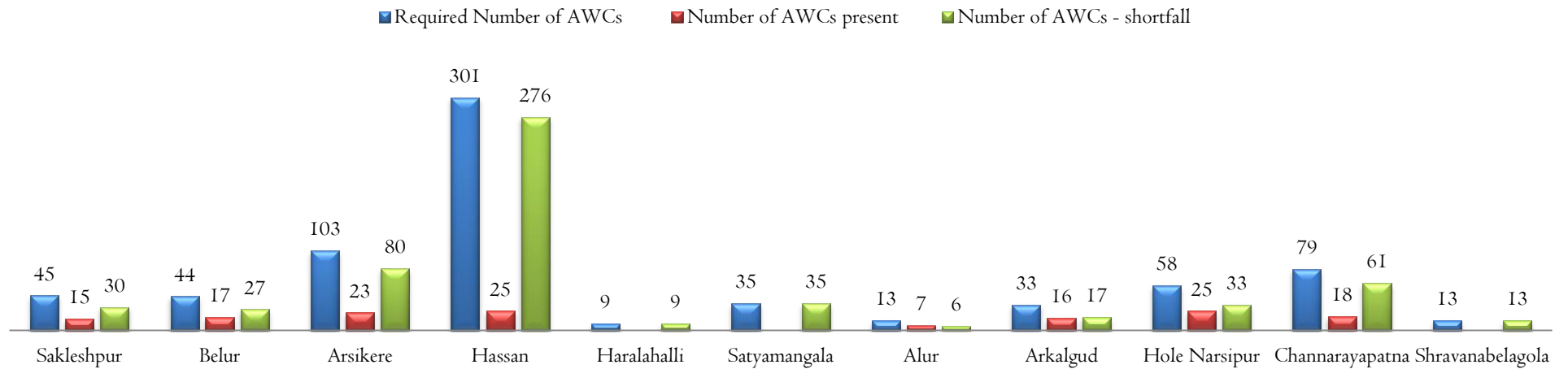
Graph 46: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Gadag district (Urban areas)



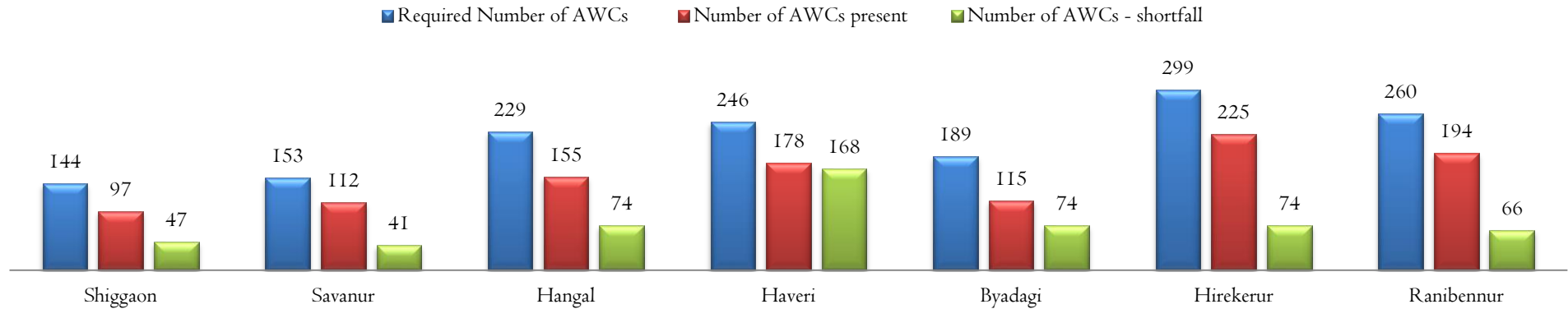
Graph 47: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Hassan district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



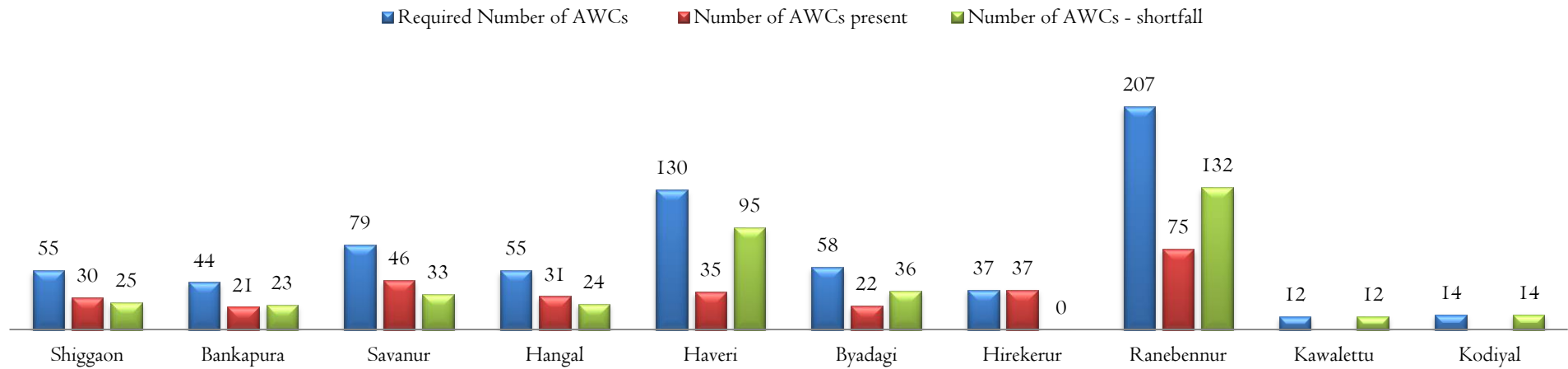
Graph 48: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Hassan district (Urban areas)



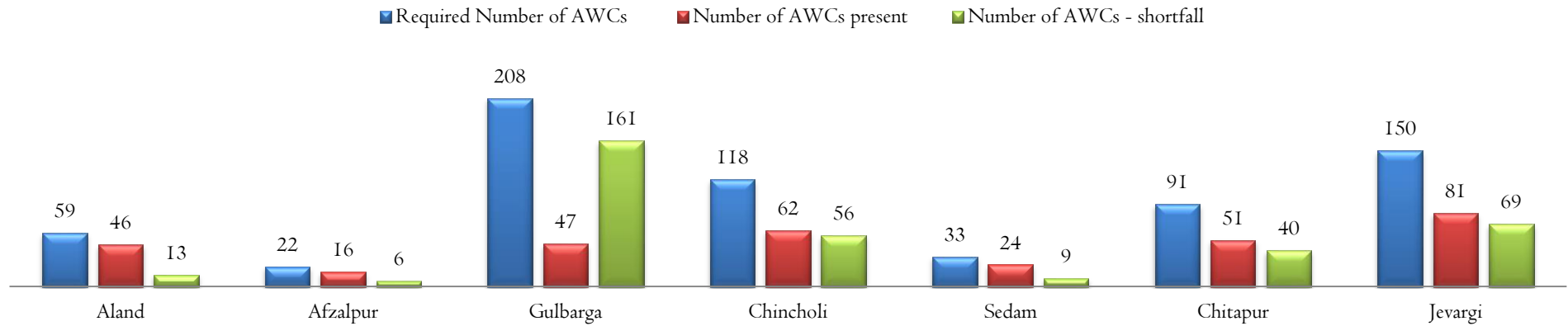
Graph 49: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Haveri district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



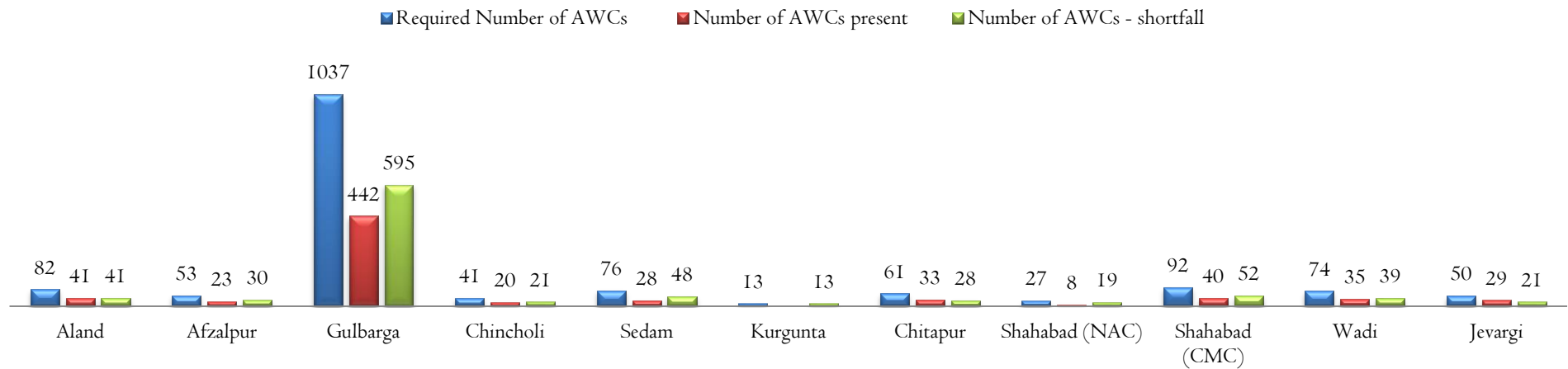
Graph 50: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Haveri district (Urban areas)



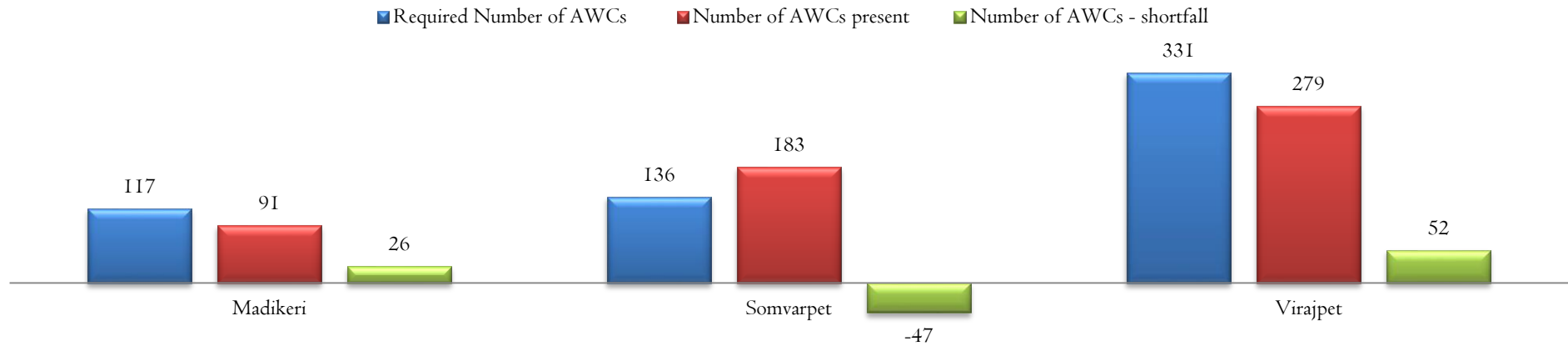
Graph 51: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kalaburgi district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



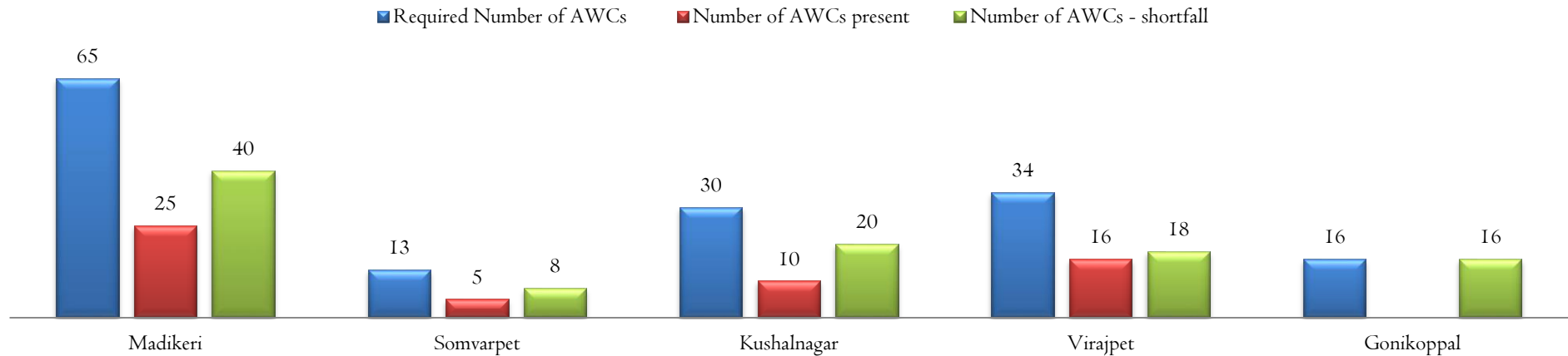
Graph 52: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kalaburgi district (Urban areas)



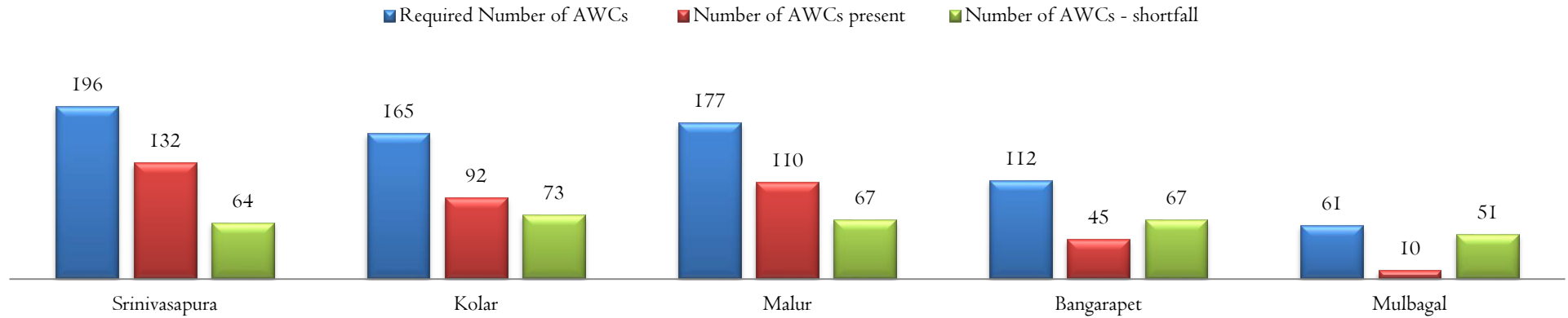
Graph 53: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kodagu district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



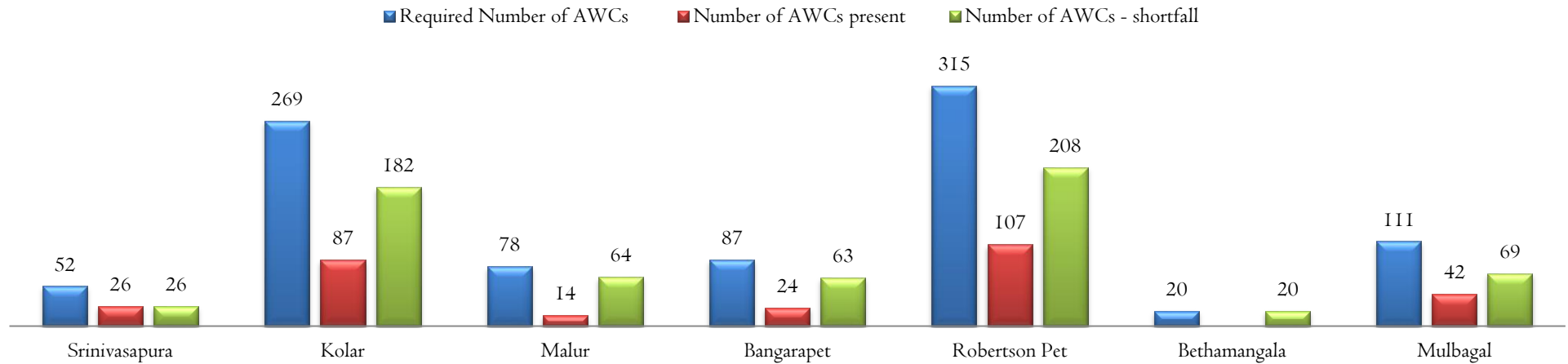
Graph 54: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kodagu district (Urban areas)



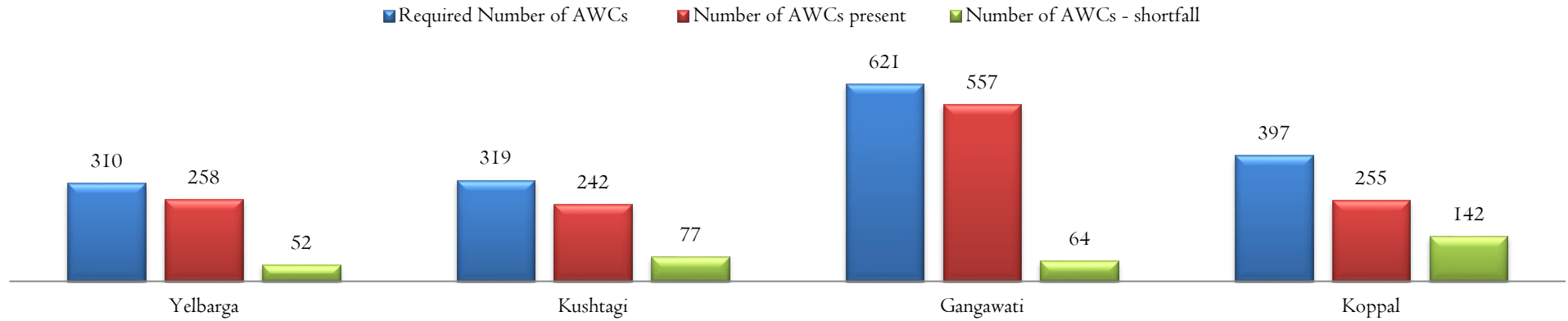
Graph 55: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kolar district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



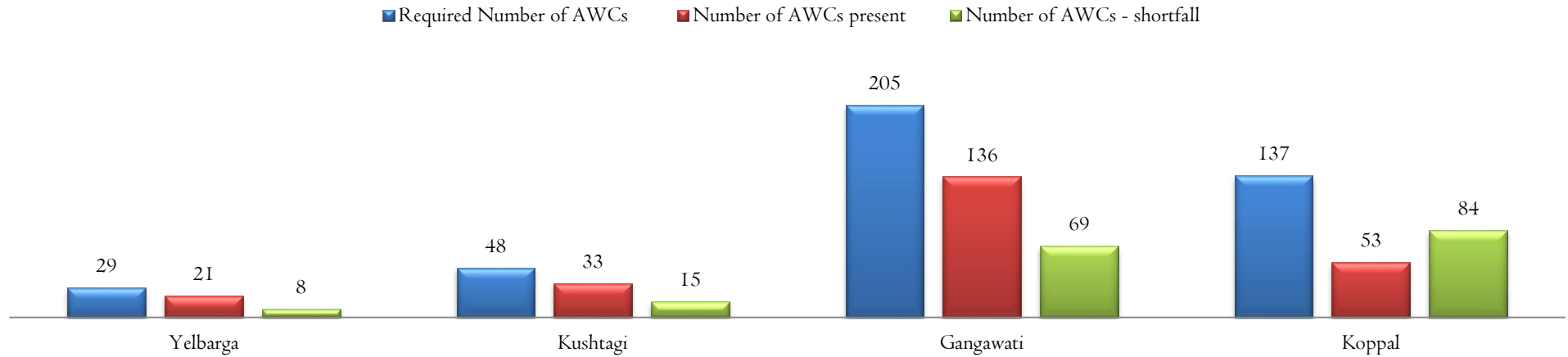
Graph 56: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Kolar district (Urban areas)



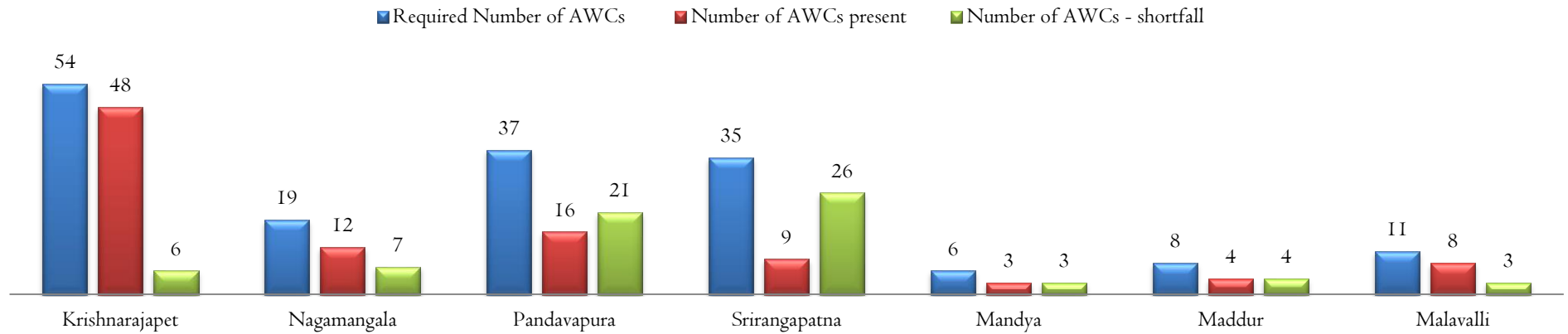
Graph 57: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Koppal district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



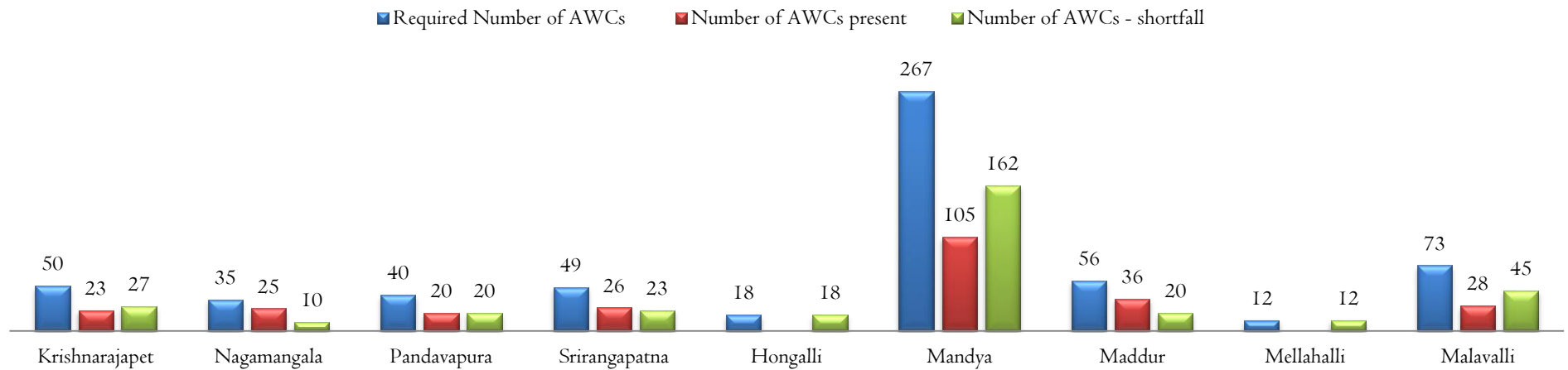
Graph 58: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Koppal district (Urban areas)



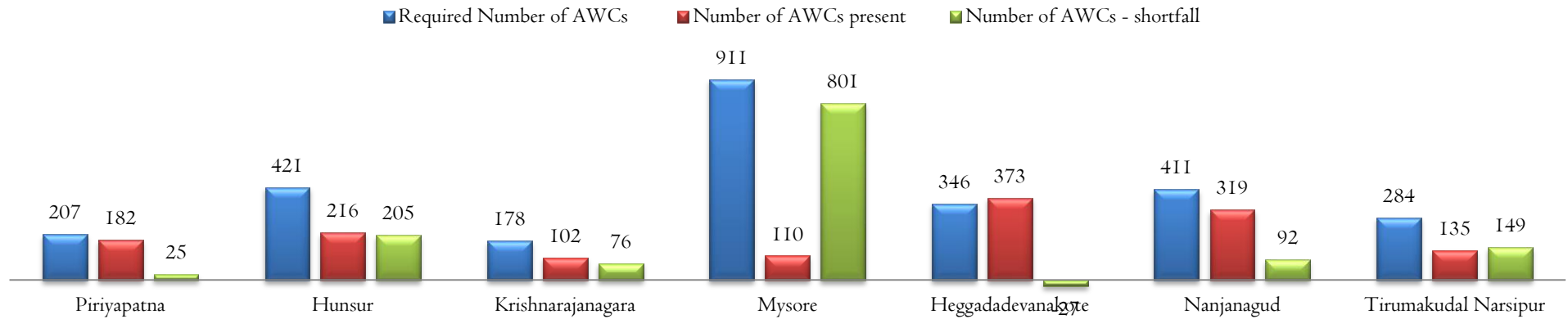
Graph 59: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Mandya district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



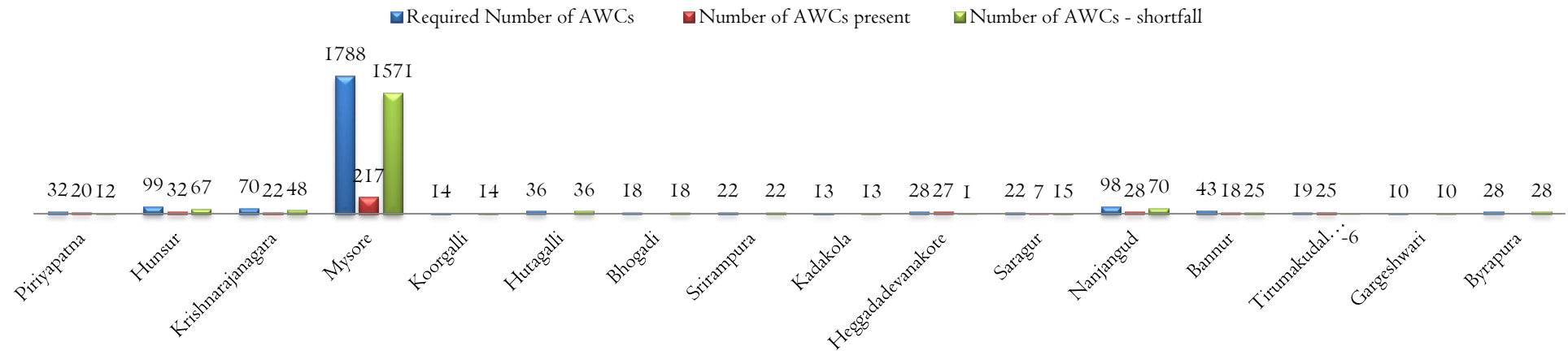
Graph 60: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Mandya district (Urban areas)



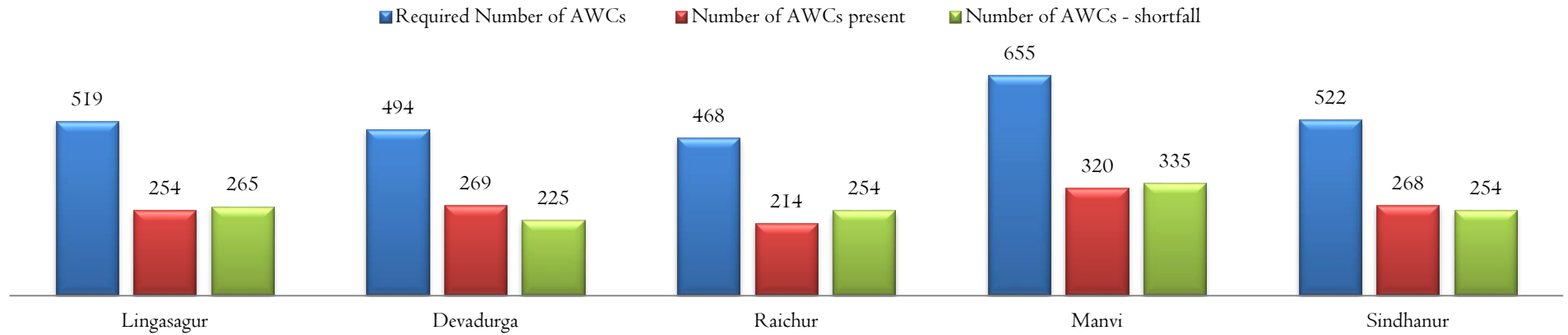
Graph 61: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Mysuru district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



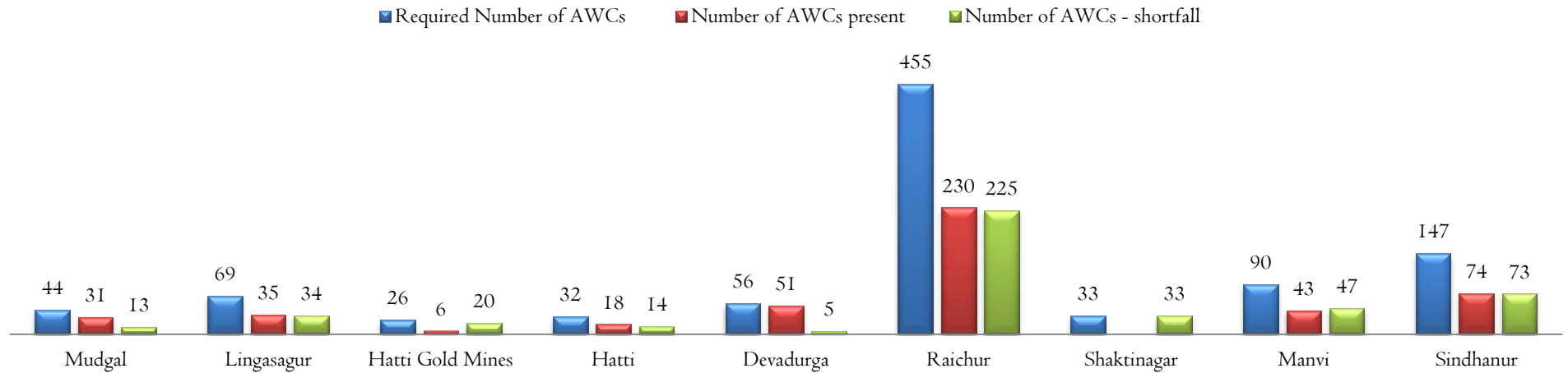
Graph 62: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Mysuru district (Urban areas)



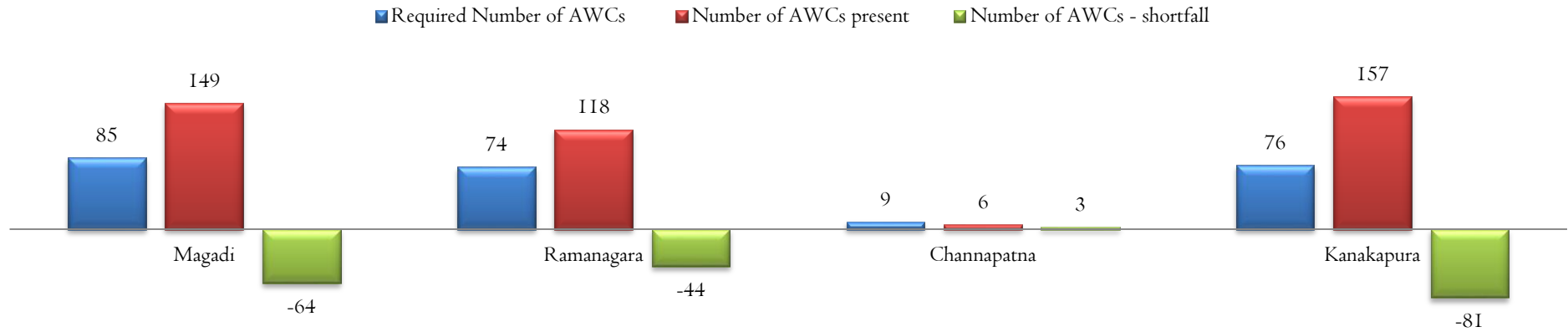
Graph 63: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Raichur district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



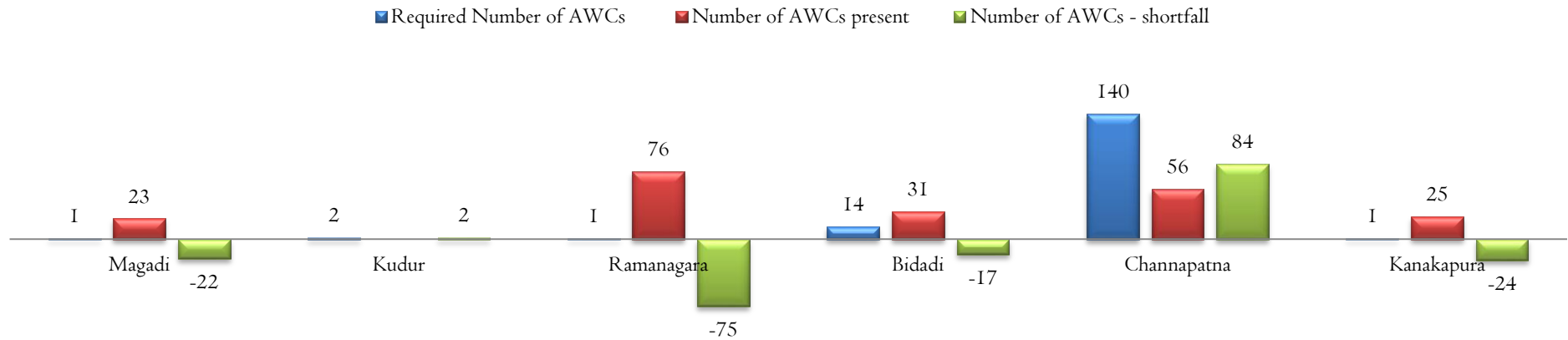
Graph 64: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Raichur district (Urban areas)



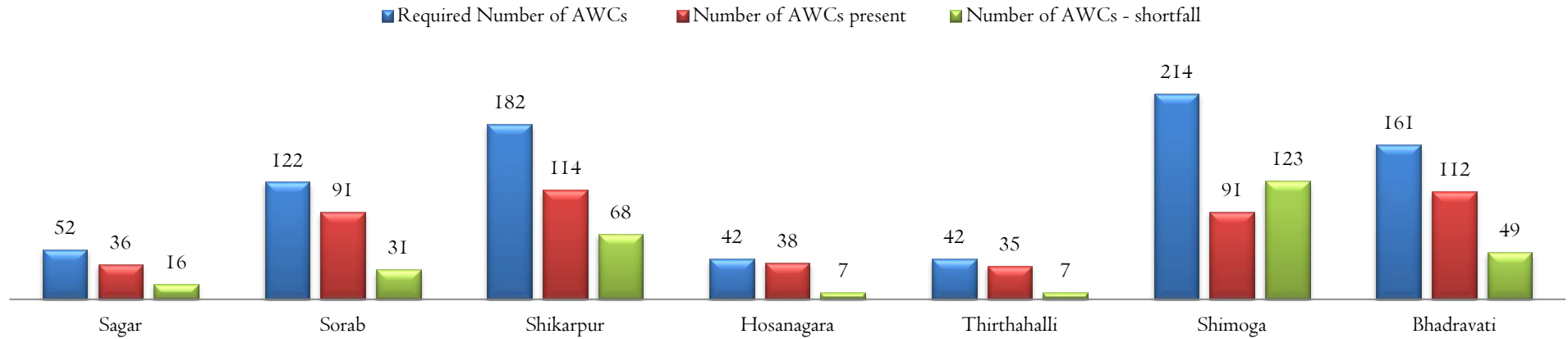
Graph 65: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Ramanagara district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



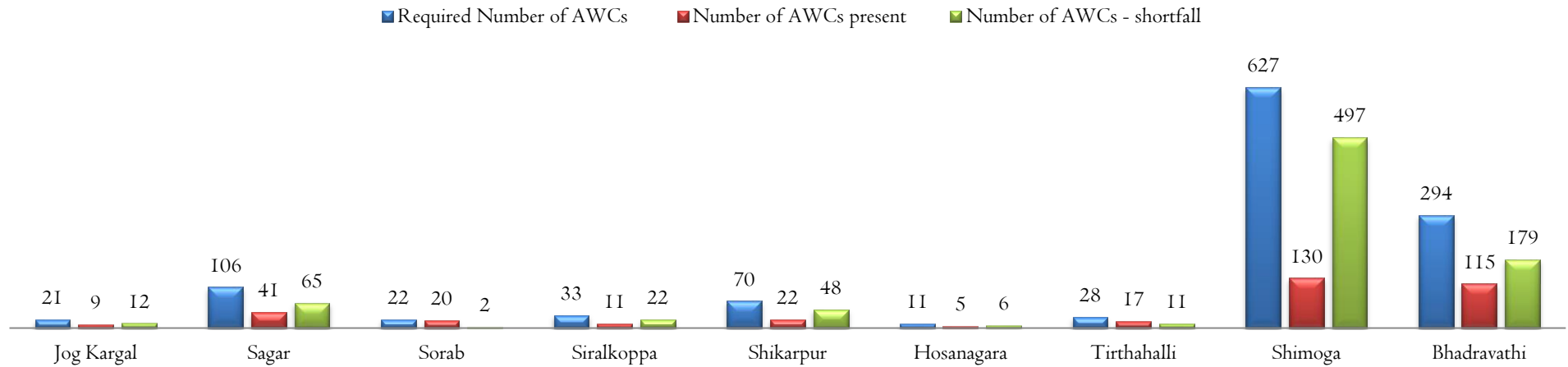
Graph 66: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Ramanagara district (Urban areas)



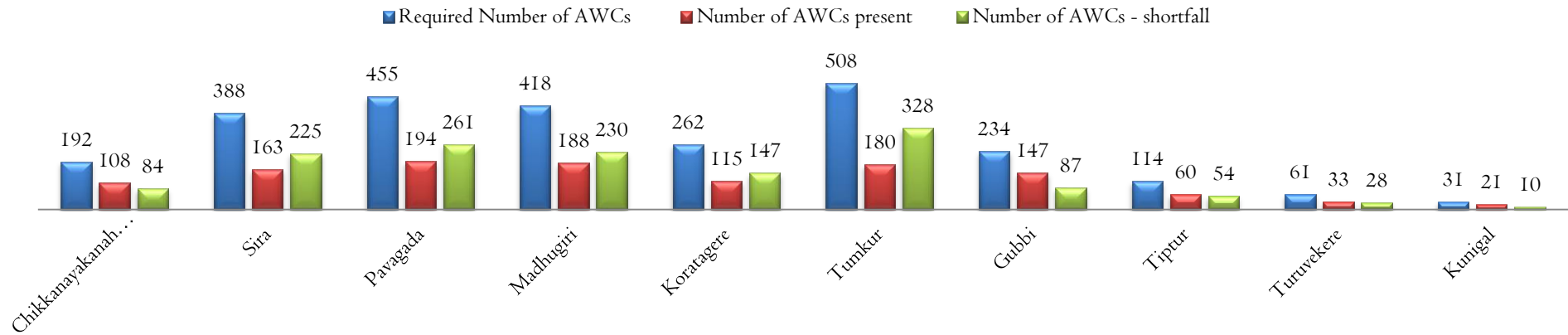
Graph 67: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Shimoga district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



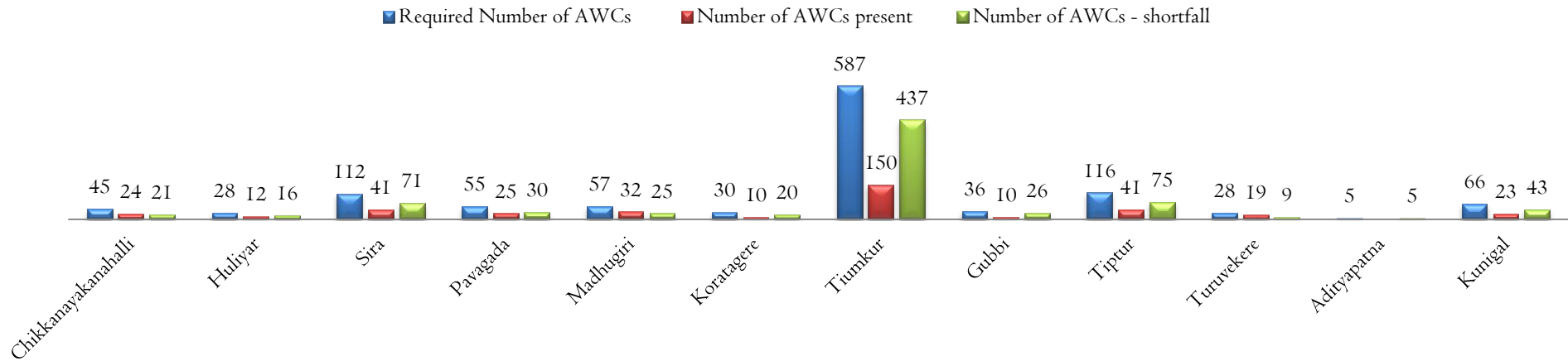
Graph 68: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Shimoga district (Urban areas)



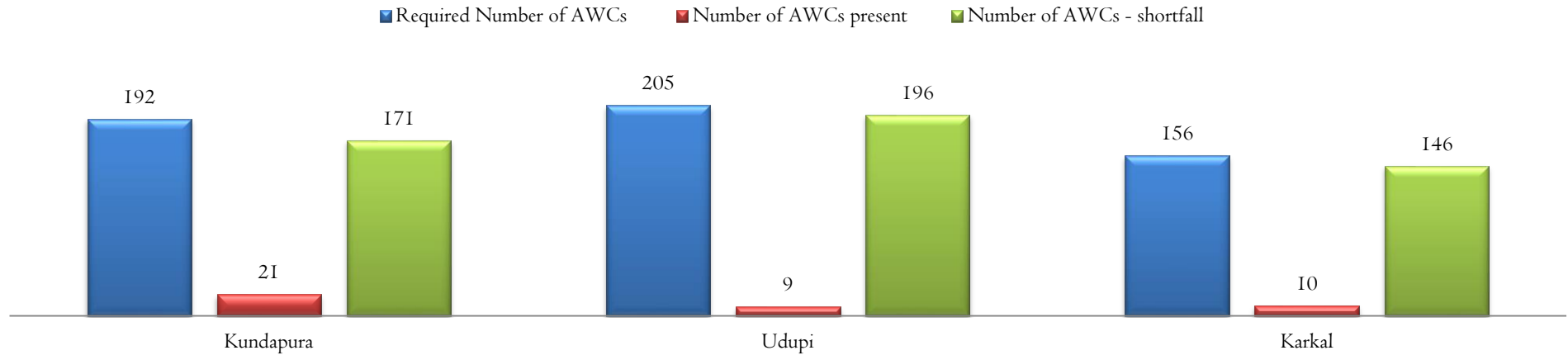
Graph 69: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Tumkur district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



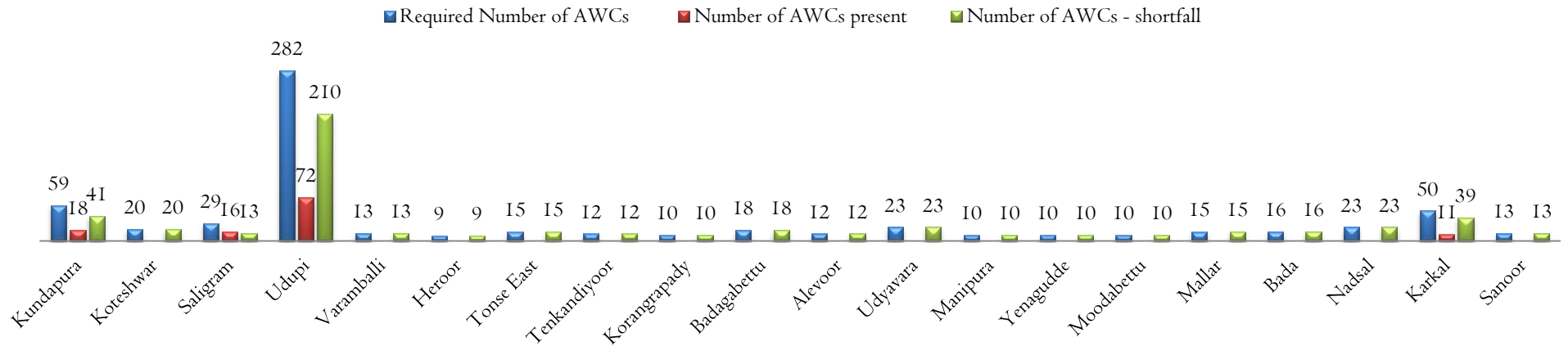
Graph 70: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Tumkur district (Urban areas)



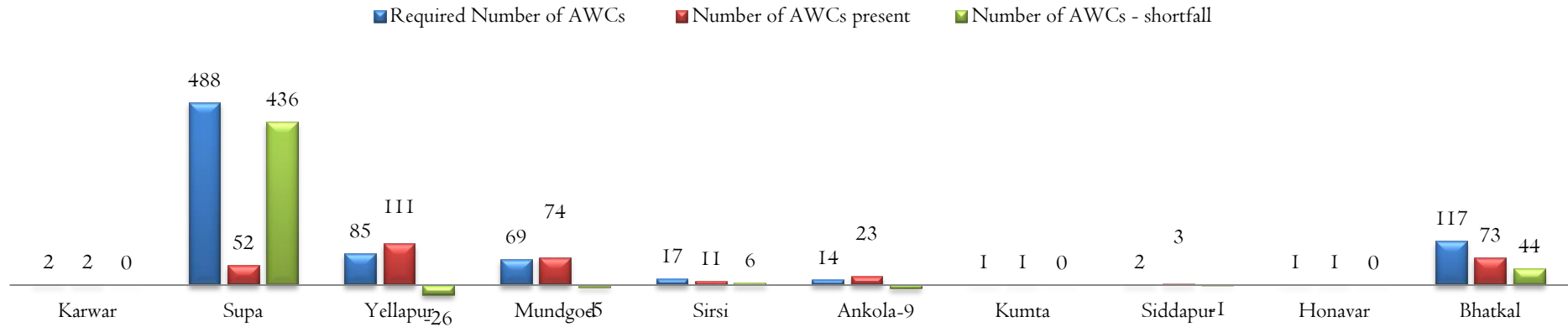
Graph 71: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Udupi district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



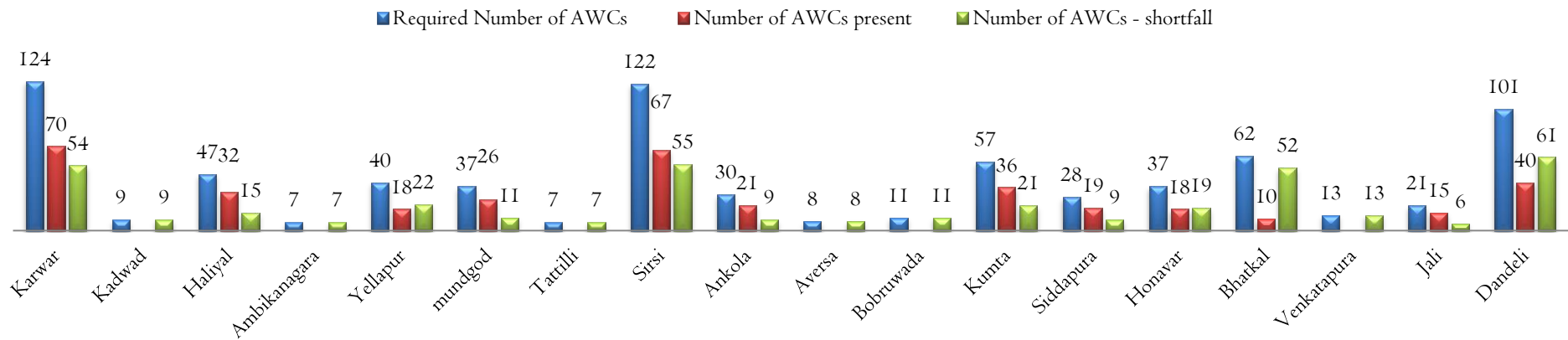
Graph 72: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Udupi district (Urban areas)



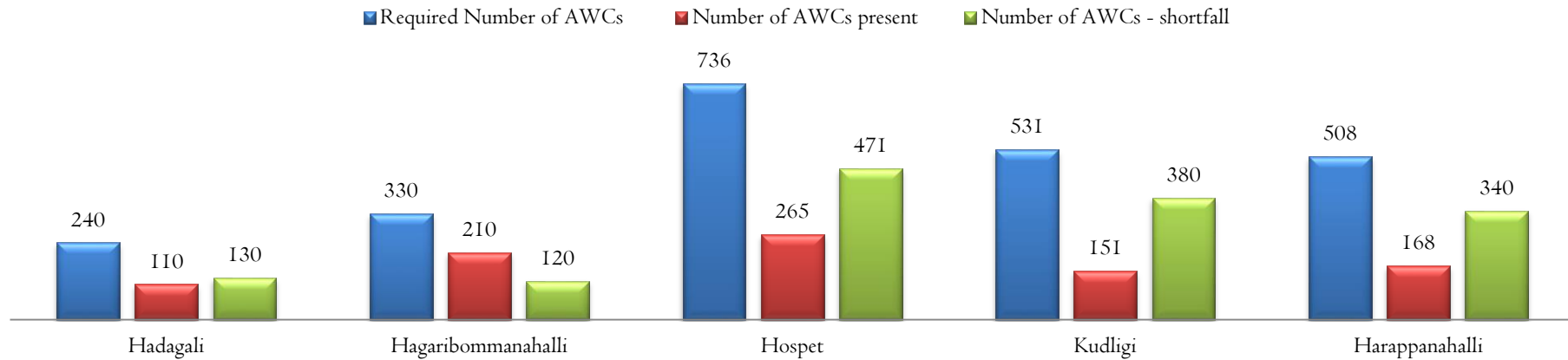
Graph 73: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Uttara Kannada district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



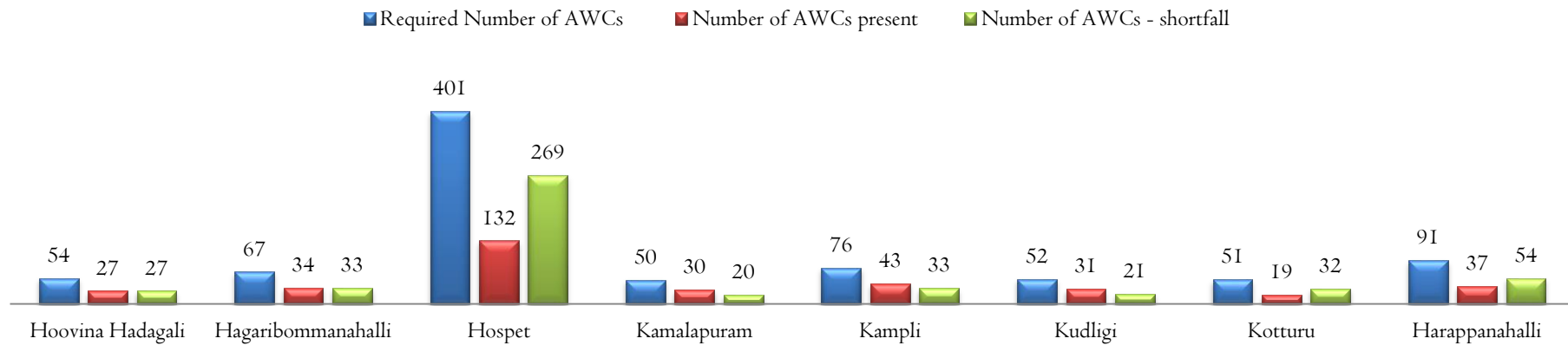
Graph 74: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Uttara Kannada district (Urban areas)



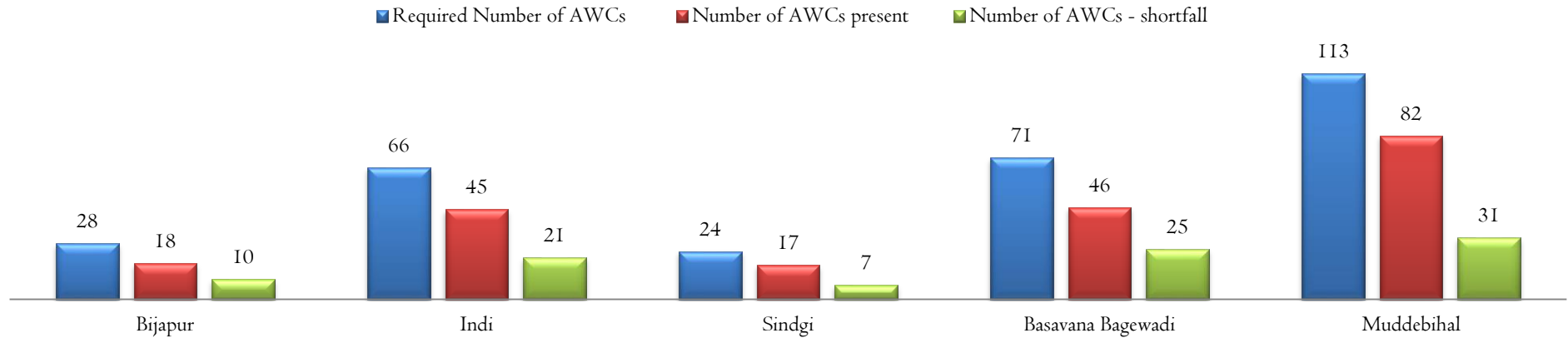
Graph 75: Required number of AWCs, number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Vijayanagara district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



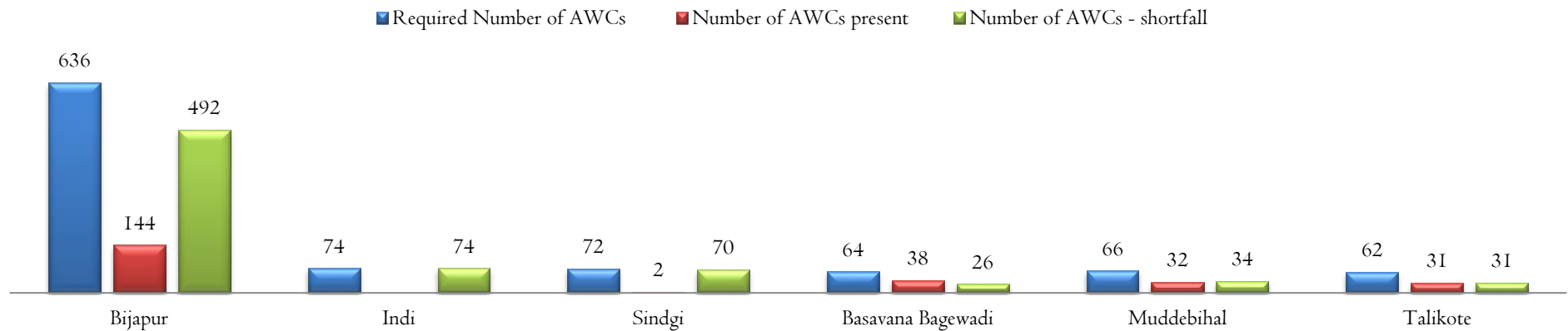
Graph 76: Required number of AWCs, number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Vijayanagara district (Urban areas)



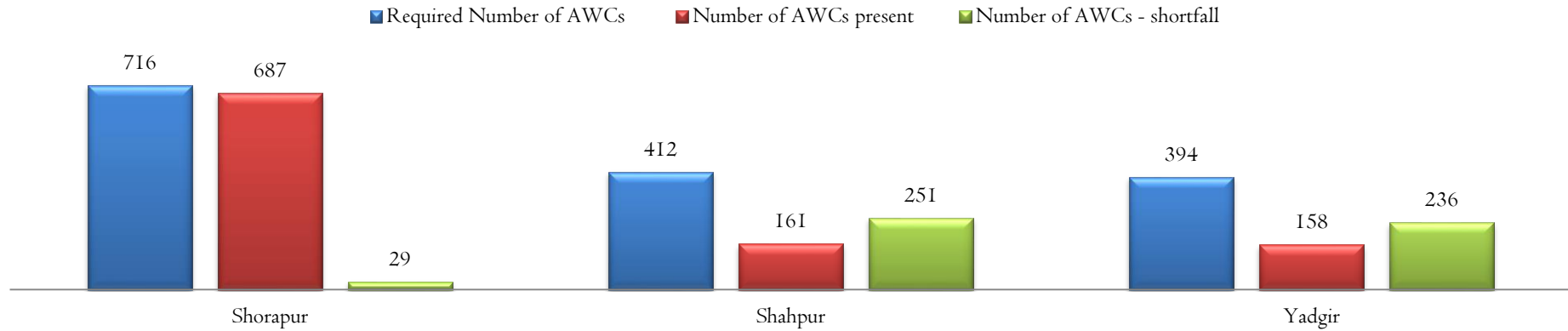
Graph 77: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Vijayapura district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



Graph 78: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Vijayapura district (Urban areas)



Graph 79: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Yadgir district (in villages with ST population more than 5%)



Graph 80: Required number of AWCs, Number of AWCs that are present and the shortfall in the number of AWCs in Yadgir district (Urban areas)

