

PUBLICATION NO. 33.



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND
EVALUATION REPORT
ON
NUTRITION PROGRAMME IN PHEK DISTRICT

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PREFACE.

The Nutrition Programme is one of the important anti-poverty programme aimed at improving the quality of life of the poor and venerable section of the people of the state. The Phek District Planning & Development board is therefore interested to assess the achievement of the programme in the District. This task was entrusted to the Evaluation Department and the report is the outcome of the study undertaken by the District Evaluation office Phek.

The study was planned and executed by the Phek District Evaluation Officer, Shri Chungponchiten Jamir. He also carried the burden of analyzing and interpreting the data and drafting of the report. The burden of collecting information from the field and the tabulation works done by the investigating staff of Phek District Evaluation office deserves much appreciation.

The Evaluation Department grateful acknowledges with thanks the cooperation and assistance rendered by the Phek District officials of the Social Security and Welfare Department and the local selected population forming part of the study.

It is our hope that the findings and suggestion contained in this report will lend a helping hand to the government particularly the implementing department in better formulation of future policy decision and effective implementation of the programme so that the benefit intended to be extended to the public though this programme actually accrue to them and the rural population feels assured in matter of health and nutrition.

Dated-96

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CHAPTER NO. I.

Main findings and suggestion.

Supply of inferior quality Biscuit.

1.1. During field investigation by the Evaluation Team, 99% of the persons who have benefited under the 'Nutrition Scheme' reported that the inferior quality biscuits are being supplied by the concerned department. Even the workers also accepted that the food items normally distributed to the beneficiaries are not at all suitable for good health. The investigation Team was informed by the Villagers from all blocks of the districts that inferior quality food items such as biscuits are better not supplied by the Department as such food stuff (especially biscuits) are having bad effect of ruining the teeth of the children. However, they are comparatively satisfied with other food stuff/medicines. The Evaluation Team felt that such welfare scheme meant for a healthy growth of the mother and children of the backward and rural masses, the food stuff/materials supplied by the concerned department should be of good quality and by giving the prescribed quantity if the objective for which the scheme is introduced is to be achieved.

1.2. Another important finding of the Evaluation team during field investigation was that almost all the beneficiaries are satisfied with the performance of the Angawadi workers. In fact, the Angawadi workers are sincerely distributing whatever food stuff/materials received for their respective village from the centre. Besides the above works, the Angawadi Workers are having many very important other functions. The Angawadi workers with the field workers of the CDPO's in their respective jurisdiction are supposed to identify and report their findings to their respective centre about the malnourished expectant and nursing mother and children, children with anemia and vitamin A deficiency, main nutritional problems of the community, collection of information about locally available food, food habits, food fads and fallacies, to arrange and conduct meetings of mothers for training them in organisational activities and developments etc. These important functions of the Angawadi Workers are never attended to nor they seem to know that these functions are required to be carried out by them. The Evaluation Department strongly feels that the concerned department should properly instruct or train the Angawadi Workers and carry out the above tasks at the earliest otherwise the success of the scheme will be a far cry.

Educational Qualification of Angawadi Workers.

1.3. Nutritional Scheme' Covers almost all the important health aspects of expectant and nursing mother and children below the age of 6 years. As such the Angawadi Workers should have the knowledge of health care, nutrition etc. of children as well as the nature of expectant and nursing mother. During field investigation, the Evaluation Team found that 90% of the Angawadi Workers are under metric and some even read upto class-VI only. Such Angawadi Workers may not be able to execute the works assigned to them. The Angawadi Workers should have at least read upto the standard of matriculate and above. At the same time, their honorarium should also be commiserated with their qualifications. At present the Angawadi Workers is paid an honorarium of only at the rate of Rs. 250/- p.m. for matriculate and above and Rs. 200/- p.m. for non-matriculates. With this amount of honorarium, the Department cannot expect satisfactory performance of all the functions they are supposed to do.

Training of Staff.

1.4. On 'Nutrition Scheme' training of every field staff including Angawadi Workers is very important without which the Scheme cannot be implemented successfully. The up-to-date knowledge on the scheme by every staff need no emphasis. But during field investigation by the Evaluation Team, except the CDPO's and supervisors who have attended three months training course and two-three days training course from time to time, most of the Angawadi Workers have attended only one or two days verbal cruising conducted by the officials of their respective Centre during the days of their appointment to the post. The training on field staff particularly Angawadi Workers should be conducted at least once in every year so that type of works they are supposed to do up-to-date changes, (if any) of the scheme etc. can be imparted on them which will definitely bring more fruitful result of the scheme.

On maintenance of Record.

1.5. The importance on proper maintenance of all relevant records need no elaboration. During field investigation, it is found that most of the centres does not maintain the record or kept in a very haphazard manner that the collection of data for the present study was extremely difficult and time taking. Thus it could not bring out the report within the regretted period. It is therefore, suggested that the Department must ensure systematic and proper maintenance of records by every centre and in every village.

1.6. Another important finding was that as per the information obtained from the Directorate of the concerned department, Mid-Day-Meal Feeding Programme for School-going children of 6-11 years was introduced from 1974-75 under Nutrition Scheme. However, during field investigation by the Evaluation Team, no such Mid-Day-Meals Feeding Programme for School-going children of 6-11 years are operating in the District.

CHAPTER NO.II.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

2.1. Out of the many programmes undertaken by the Social Welfare Department, the Nutrition Scheme is one of the most important one. It is a measure to combat malnutrition and under-nutrition among the children belonging to the lower-socio-economic strata, expectant and nursing mothers.

Objective of the Nutrition Scheme.

2.2. The Nutrition Scheme is expected to render multi-purpose services. Some of these are enumerated below: -

- (i) To provide supplementary nutrition,
- (ii) Immunisation.
- (iii) Health Check-up.
- (iv) Referral Services.
- (v) Nutrition and health education,
- (vi) Non-formal pre-school education.

Growth of Nutrition Scheme in Nagaland.

2.3. The Special Nutrition Programme as a measure to combat malnutrition and under-nutrition among the children belonging to the lower-socio-economic strata was introduced in Nagaland during 1970-71. Initially the programme covered children in the age group of 0-3 years. The programme was extended upto 6 years of children and expectant and nursing mothers since 1972-73. Mid-day -Meals Feeding programme for School going children of 6-11 years was introduced during 1974-1975- Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme was introduced during 1976-77. The beneficiaries covered under the ICDS Scheme are being provided supplemental feeding from the funds under the Special Nutrition Programme. Feeding Centres established under the Supplemental Feeding Programme for Children (0-6 years) and expectant and nursing mothers under Special Nutrition Programme were carried out at the Angawadi Centres under the ICDS Schemes, as the Special Nutrition Programme is one of the components of the ICDS Scheme.

Introduction of Nutrition Scheme in Phek District.

2.4 introduction of Nutrition Scheme in Phek District are indicated in table-I below: -

TABLE NO.I.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Year of the introduction	Total Village	Total No. of Angawadi Centres
1	2	3	4	5
1.	C.D.RO.	N.A.	34	60
2.	Supervisor (Phek Sadar)	1981	14	19
3.	Meluri	1981	23	25
4.	C.D.RO. (Chozuba)	1991-92	22	36
	Total		93	140

(Source: -Field Investigation)

2.5. The year of introduction of Nutrition Scheme for Kikrumba block i.e. C.D.P.O. Kikrumba was not recorded. It is also stated that some bigger villages are having more than one Angawadi Centres and as such the total number of Angawadi Centres are more than the total number of villages covered as indicated in Table-I above.

Objective of the Study.

2.6. The importance of Nutrition Scheme particularly in a backward and remote area like Phek District need no emphasis. Efficient and Effective functioning of the Scheme or otherwise which was started about a decade back was considered necessary to be evaluated by the State Government.

2.7. The District Evaluation Office, Phek was therefore, entrusted to undertake an Evaluation Study of the Nutrition Scheme in Phek District with the following as main objectives: -

- i) To assess its working and progress.
- ii) To assess the impact of the Scheme on the rural masses.
- iii) To ascertain its shortcomings and difficulties and suggest possible measures for removing them.

Scope of the Study.

2.8. Due to the non-availability of financial data, the analysis of the financial performances of the Scheme was not attempted in the report. The main focus of enquiry was therefore on the physical performances of the Scheme and its impact on the beneficiaries.

Methodology.

2.9. For the purpose of this Study, an attempt was made to covered all the blocks i.e. C.D.RO.'s of Kikruma, Meluri and Chozuba and Supervisor, ICDS of Phek Sadar.

2.10. A structured Schedule T was used in course of field enquiry for collection of information from die office of CD.RO.'s and Supervisor and a structured Schedule 'II' was used for collection of information from the Angawadi Workers in the Village level and a structured Schedule '111' was used for collection of information from the general public /beneficiaries to obtain their views and comments on the working of the Nutrition Scheme. The secondary information was also collected from the Directorate of Social Welfare and Security, Kohima. The reference period for the study is 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Location.

2.11.The major limitation of the study were non-availability of required data from the implementing agency. In the absence of readily available official records, certain official in the blocks furnished the information from their knowledge and memory. The information were also obtained even from the illiterate villagers and is therefore is expected to suffer from some shortcomings.

CHAPTER NO. III.

ORGANISATION AND PERSONEL.

3.1. In Nagaland the density of population is relatively low and the villages are scattered in a very extensive area and not having adequate transport and communication facilities. Therefore, the Government of Nagaland, Considering the peculiar locational aspect of villages has decided that an average of 15-30 villages should be under one Child Development Project Officer depending on the locality of a particular area. The present position on Nutrition Scheme operating in Phek District has been indicated in Table -I of Chapter -II.

Organisational Set-Up.

3.2. The administrative and financial control rests with the Director of Social Welfare and Security, Nagaland. The Child Development Project Officers (C.D.P.Os) are under the control of Director. There are three C.D.P.Os in Phek District and each C.D.P.O. is having two or three Supervisors under him along with other subordinate staff. The three C.D.P.Os Officers are located in Kikruma, Meluri and Chozuba. Phek block or Phek Sadar is under the control of one Supervisors. Again under the C.D.P.O's and Supervisor, there are Angawadi Workers in each villages. The nutrition Services being a component of LCD. S. Programme is delivered by the staff of the P.H.C. and Sub-Centres.

Staffing Pattern.

3.3. The functionaries responsible for the implementation of the programme at the field level include Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) Supervisor and Angawadi Workers (AWWs). The Angawadi Worker who is generally a local women is the key functionary in implementation of the programme. The Angawadi Worker is paid an honorarium only at the rate of Rs. 250/- p.m. for matriculates and above and Rs. 200/- p.m. for non-matriculates.

3.4. The staff position under Nutrition Programme in the District-level are shown in Table-II below:

TABLE NO.II.

SI. No.	Category of Staff	CDPO Kikruma	CDPO Meluri	CDPO Chozuba	Supervisor (Phek Sadar)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	C.D.P.O.	1	1	1	NIL
2.	Supervisor	3	2	2	1
3.	S.A.A.	1	1	1	NIL
4.	Angawadi Workers	60	25	36	19

(Source: Field Investigation)

3.5. From the above table, it shows that C.D.P.O. Kikruma is having 60 Angawadi Workers, Chozuba 36, Meluri and Phek Sadar are having 25 and 19 Angawadi Workers. It may be mentioned here that though in Table-I, it is shown as CDPO Kikruma is covering 34 villages Meluri 23, Chozuba 22 and Phek Sadar is having 19 villages only, the number of Angawadi Centres are more because larger villages are having more than one Angawadi Worker/Centre.

3.6. The educational qualification of the field workers in the district has also been obtained from the respective centre and the information obtained is shown in Table-III below: -

TABLE NO.III.

SI. No	Name of the Centre	No. Of CDPO	Edu. Qualification	No. Of supervisor	Edu. Qualification.	No. Of S.A.A.	Edu. Qualification	No. A.W.	Edu. Qualification
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kikruma	1	B.A.	3	B.A.	1	P.U.	60	N.A.
2	Meluri	1	B.A.	2	B.A (F)	1		25	N.A.
3	Chozuba	1	B.A.	2	B.sc. (F)	1	Matric	36	Class -x-5
4	Phek	NIL		1	B.A.	NIL	Matric	19	Cl-ix-6
									Cl-viii-4
									Cl- vii-2
									Cl- vi-2
	TOTAL	3	-	8	-	3	-	140	

(Source: - field Investigation)

3.7. From the table-III above, it is shown that all the 3 CDPO's are the holder of Bachelor of Arts Degree, 6 Supervisors are B.A. (Arts) Degree holder and 2 Supervisors are in B.A. (final) and B.Sc. (final) respectively. Out of 3 S.A.A. one S.A.A. is having the qualification of P.U. and two are matriculate. The Angawadi Workers in Phek Sadar are having the educational qualification ranging from Class-VI to Class-X as indicated in table-III. The educational qualification of Angawadi Workers in Kikruma, Meluri and Chozuba Centres could not be available.

3.8. The Evaluation Team also tried to obtain the information on whether they are trained in their respective jobs. The information furnished by the respective centre in the district are indicated in table-IV below: -

TABLE NO.IV.

Name of Centre	CDPO	Trained	Not Trained	Supervisor	Trained	Not Trained	SAA	Trained	Not Trained	A.W Workers	Trained	Not Trained
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chikruma	1	1	-	3	3	-	1	-	1	60	-	60
Beluri	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	25	-	25
Chozuba	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	1	36	-	36
Chek Sadar	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
Total: -	3	3	-	8	6	2	3	-	3	140	-	140

(Source: Field Investigation)

3.9. All the three C.D.P.Os have undergone training of three months duration course from the State. Out of 8 Supervisors, 6 are trained in a three months duration course from outside the State and 2 Supervisors are untrained. Beside all CDPO's and Supervisors have attended short-term training conducted by their Directorate. All die SAAs and Angawadi Workers in the District are untrained staff expecting one or two days verbal instruction given by their superior officials in the district at die time of their appointment to the respective posts.

CHAPTER – IV

WORKING ON THE NUTRITION SCHEME.

4.1. In fact, there are various activities under Nutrition Scheme. These activities are to execute by the concerned officials and field workers to the malnutrition and under-nutrition children in the age group of 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers belonging to the lower socio-economic strata of the community.

4.2. However, during field investigation by the Evaluation Team, it was observed that all required activities are not done effectively in the district by the concerned department. It may be due to the negligence of the concerned department and the official of field workers or that Phek district being one of the most backward and remote area within the State and the villages are scattered in a vast area with bad communication between the district centre and the villages may perhaps be the reasons that the Nutrition Scheme did not function according to the desired level.

4.3. The villagers benefited under Nutrition Scheme has been collected and the information obtained is presented in table-V below: -

TABLE NO.V.

Sl. NO.	Name of Centre.	Year	Total No. Of Popn.	Children 0-6yrs.	Pregnant Woman.	Nursing Mother.	Total No beneficiaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kikruma	1990-93	-	6197	432	1022	7651
2.	Phek Sadar	1990-91	14383	2248	277	441	2966
3.	-do-	1991-92	14665	2430	355	548	3333
4.	-do-	1992-93	14958	2666	385	619	3970
5.	Meluri	1990-91	9633	1925	246	243	2414
6.	-do-	1991-92	10775	1993	339	277	2609
7.	-do-	1992-93	11945	2056	371	297	2724
8.	Chozuba	1991-92	26697	4024	629	720	5373
9.	-do-	1992-93	36207	4298	369	814	5481
		Total:	139163	27837	3403	5081	36521

(Source: C.D.P.O's Office)

4.4. From the table-V, it shows that a large number of children, expectant and nursing mother have been benefited from the Nutrition Scheme. The Kikruma centre could not furnished the year-wise data on population, number of children, expectant and nursing mother benefited. The Chozuba Centre was with Kikruma Centre upto 1990-1991- It was

established only in 1991-92. As such only two years data ie. 1991-1992 and 1992-93 were presented in this Study Report.

4.5. It is the duty of the respective centre to distribute the materials received from the head office i.e. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), a branch in the Directorate of Social Welfare and Security Nagaland to the deserving beneficiaries of villagers in their respective jurisdiction.

4.6. Therefore, the Evaluation Team during field investigation tried to obtain the required information from the respective centre in the district on receipt and distribution of materials. The information furnished by the respective CDPO's are presented in table-VI below: -

TABLE NO.VI.

SL. NO.	Name of Centre	Centres provided all the items and expected quantities.	Centres not provided all the items & expected quantities.
1	2	3	4
1.	CDPO Kikruma	Yes	Nil
2.	CDPO Meluri	Yes	Nil
3.	CDPO Chozuba	Yes	Nil
4.	Phek (Supervisor)	Yes	Nil

(Source: Field Investigation)

4.7. During field investigation by the Evaluation Team, all the centres in the district reported that all the items and materials received were distributed to the beneficiaries. However, all the centres also reported that the items/materials supplied are purely at the discretion of the directorate. The Centres in the district are only to distribute to the beneficiaries whatever quality, quantities and items they received. The quantities and quality of materials supplied to the beneficiaries by the Centres are not always the same as it purely depends on the materials/items actually supplied to the centre.

4.8. In order to distribute the items/materials to the beneficiaries, each village should have an Angawadi shed. The Angawadi shed are constructed by the villagers them self by the materials supplied by the concerned department. Bigger villages are having more than one Angawadi Shed in order to distribute the food stuff/materials to the beneficiaries effectively. The Evaluation Team, therefore, collected the information from each village if the respective villages are having Angawadi Shed or not. The information obtained are presented in table -VII.

TABLE NO.VII.

SI. No.	Name of Centre	Toed No. Of Villages in a block	Total No. of Angawadi centres in a block	Total No. of Angawadi centres having Angawadi Shed	Total No. of Angawadi centres having no Angawadi shed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CDPO Kikruma	24	60	60	Nil
2.	Supervisor Phek Sadar	14	19	19	Nil
3.	CDPO Meluri	23	25	25	Nil
4.	CDPO Chozuba	22	36	36	Nil
	TOTAL	83	140	140	Nil

(Source: Field Investigation)

4.9. It is encouraging to see that all the centres in all villages are having Angawadi shed. Some villages are having one or more Angawadi shed depending on the population and area of a particular villages. It is reported that the Angawadi Workers are not finding difficulties for distribution of food stuff/materials to the deserving children, expectant and nursing mothers for wants of Angawadi shed.

4.10. In fact, there are three stages before reaching the beneficiaries of all the food stuff/materials. Firstly, the concerned department supplied the food stuff and other materials to the C.D.P.O's and Supervisors in the District. The C.D.P.O's and Supervisors collect those materials by themselves through field staff. After reaching their respective centre in the district, the C.D.P.O's and Supervisors sent messages to Angawadi Workers in each village to collect the materials. So the Angawadi workers or any free person in the respective villages to come to their respective centre and collect their share of foodstuff/materials. Transportation problem is one of the most difficult tasks especially in Phek district. About 99% of Angawadi Workers carried away die food stuff/materials they received from their respective C.D.P.O's /Supervisors on foot only.

4.11. The Evaluation team has collected the information on transportation of materials to die villages for distribution to the beneficiaries and the report obtained are present in table-VIII below: -

TABLE NO.VIII.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	Mode of transportation of material to Villages	
		By Vehicle	By foot
1	2	3	4
1.	CDPO Kikruma	NIL	On foot
2.	Supervisors Phek	-do-	-do-
3.	CDPO Meluri	-do-	-do-
4.	CDPO Chozuba	-do-	-do-

(Source: Field Investigation)

4.12. The per beneficiary scale prescribed under the scheme is indicated in chapter-5.10. However, all the CDPOs in the district reported that the prescribed scale is not strictly adhered to. The distribution of food stuff to the beneficiaries depends purely on the things they received from the department. The Evaluation Team feels that the concerned department should follow the guidelines in matter pertaining to distribution of food stuff/materials to the children, expectant and nursing mothers. It will be a far cry to expect a healthy growth with balance diet by supplying food items once a month or twice in exceptional months and that too far below the prescribed scale to the deserving beneficiaries. Further, some months are without a single food item being supplied to them.

4.13. On transportation of materials/food stuff from the district centre to villages, 100% of the Angawadi Workers carry the food items materials received from their respective centre on foot only as indicated in table-VIII.

4.14. The importance of visit and inspection by the official of the Department need no elaboration. The Evaluation Team, therefore, collected the information from the district Sub-Centres on visit to villages in a year. The information obtained are presented in Table - IX.

TABLE NO.IX.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	No. of times visited by CDPO's in a year	No. of times visited by Supervisors &S.A.A. in a year
1	2	3	4
1.	CDPO Kikruma	Once	Twice
2.	Supervisor Phek	-	Thrice
3.	CDPO Meluri	Once	Thrice
4.	CDPO Chozuba	Twice	Thrice

(Source: Field Investigation)

4.15. The Table -IX above indicate the performance of each CDPO in their respective jurisdiction. The coverage of each C.D.P.O, being Kikruma 34 Villages, Supervisor Phek 14, Meluri 23 and Chozuba 22.

CHAPTER NO.V.

IMPACT OF THE SCHEME ON THE PEOPLE.

5.1. The success or failure of a welfare scheme such as the one under study could be judged only by gathering the opinion, views and reaction of the general public who are the actual beneficiaries of the scheme. Hence a well structured schedule was prepared and information on various aspects of the working had been collected from the beneficiaries and the general public.

Selection of Respondents

5.2. A total of 8 (eight) respondents were proposed to be interviewed from each centre in the district. But this could not be strictly followed due to some technical difficulties. However, the respondents include village leaders, knowledgeable and responsible persons of the locality.

5.3. The views expressed by the respondents on the sincerity of Angawadi Workers are presented in the Table - X below: -

TABLE NO.X.

RESPONDENTS VIEWS/REACTIONS TOWARDS SINCERITY OF ANGAWADI WORKERS.

Sl. No.	Name of the centres	No. of respondents actually interviewed	Respondents views on sincerity of Angawadi workers	
			Sincere	Not Sincere
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CDPO Kikruma	4	4	Nil
2.	Supervisor Phek	8	8	Nil
3.	CDPO Meluri	8	8	Nil
4.	CDPO Chozuba	6	6	Nil

(Source: Field Investigation)

5.4. It is encouraging to see that all die respondents actually interviewed on the sincerity of Angawadi Workers in their respective Centres reported that the Angawadi Workers are sincere in the works assign to them. However, the respondents were of the view that most of the Angawadi workers are under matric and other educational aspects on nutrition are not taught to them. As such they could not guide the beneficiaries what type of nutritious food they need to take.

5. Rural people are ignorant about health care system. The way they look after the minor children, expectant and nursing mothers are mostly of crude system. They normally do not know the importance of balance diet, cleanliness, etc. In order to uplift those ignorant rural people both mentally and physically, the Nutrition Scheme has been introduced and the work has been assigned to the CDPOs, Supervisors and S.A.A. field workers to go to each village in their respective jurisdiction in the district by conducting meetings with the rural people and explaining to them the importance of health, balance diet, cleanliness etc.

5.6. The Evaluation team therefore, collected the information from the respondents on how many times the field workers from their respective centres have visited their villages. The views expressed by the respondents on the visits of field workers are presented in the table - XI below: -

TABLE NO.XI.
RESPONDENTS VIEWS/REACTION TOWARDS VISITS
OF FIELD WORKERS AND BENEFIT OBTAINED FROM THEM.

SL No.	Name of the Centre	No. Of respondents actually interviewed.	No. of respondents views on the No. of visit by field worker in a year			No. of respondents views on satisfaction of worker on the scheme	
			Once	Twice	Thrice	Satisfied	Not satisfied
1	2	3	4	5		7	8
1.	CDPO Kikruma	4	4	-	-	-	4
2.	Supervisor Phek	8	5	3	-	2	6
3.	CDPO Meluri	8	6	2	-	6	2
4.	CDPO Chozuba	6	4	2	-	1	3

(Source: Field Investigation)

5.7. The views/reactions expressed by the respondents from the Table-XI above shows that the number of visits to the villages are not up to the expectation of the villages. Moreover, the respondents are not satisfied with the performance of field workers in educating the rural masses in different aspects on Nutrition Scheme. The Evaluation team during field investigation had also observed that most of the field workers considered themselves performed their duty and satisfied after the distribution of food stuff/materials to the beneficiaries.

5.8. The scale prescribed by the government under the scheme, the following items and quantity should be supplied to the children of 0-6 years, expectant and nursing mothers: -

- a) Children 0-6 years Milk 28 grams per beneficiaries per day and 12 grams of protein biscuits per beneficiaries per day.
- b) Pregnant Women and 28 grams of milk per beneficiaries per day and 20 grams of protein biscuits per beneficiaries per day.
- c) Nursing Mother

5.9. An attempt was made to collect information from the beneficiaries whether the quality and quantity as prescribed under the scheme are received by them. The views expressed by them are tabulated and presented in table-XII below :-

TABLE NO.XII.

RESPONDENTS VIEWS/REACTIONS TOWARDS QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MATERIALS SUPPLIED.

Sl. No.	Name of the Centre	No. Of respondents actually Interviewed.	No. Of respondents on received of materials as per scheme scale.		No. Of respondents on received of good quality of materials.	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	CDPO Kikruma	4	-	4	-	4
2.	Supervisor Phek	8	-	8	-	8
3.	CDPO Meluri	8	-	8	-	8
4.	CDPO chozuba	6	-	6	-	6

(Source: Field investigation)

5.10. From the statistical table presented above, it is very clear that no centre in the district distribute the required quantity and quality as per scale laid under the scheme. Some respondents complain that the items particularly the biscuits of very inferior quality are distributed that teeth of the children have been damaged. Over and above the food materials are in most cases distributed only once within a spank of three months as against the prescribed daily scale as stated in 5.9.