

**Summer Training at
IIHMR University, Jaipur**

Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CCNA) at Jammu and Kashmir

**By
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**Under the guidance of
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**MBA Hospital & Health Management
2017-2019**


Institute of Health Management Research
The IIHMR University, Jaipur
2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Kanika Mahajan** has undergone summer training in CNNS, J&K, IIHMR ORGANISATION from 2nd April 2018 to 2nd June 2018.

The candidate herself completed the project assigned to her summer training. Her approach to the project was sincere and proactive. This summer training is in partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in hospital and Health Management.

I wish her success in all her future endeavors.


Dr. Nutan .P.Jain

Professor

IIHMR University, Jaipur


for (Col (Dr) Pramod Kumar)
Col.(Dr.) Ashok Kaushik 21.6.18.

Dean (Academic & Student Affairs)

IIHMR University, Jaipur

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Dr. Kanika Mahajan has undergone summer internship training in the project titled "Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS)" at Jammu & Kashmir implemented by IIHMR University, Jaipur for a period of two months (02 April 2018 to 31 May 2018) sponsored by UNICEF and MoHFW. During Internship, Kanika Mahajan was dedicated and sincere towards the work assigned.

Project In-Charge

Arindam Das

Dr. Arindam Das

Associate Professor

IIHMR University, Jaipur

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Every project has a team that leads to the successful completion and I am so fortunate to be a part of COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL NUTRITION SURVEY. This whole journey is the result of new learning, discussions, meeting and consultation at different level to get desire result.

I am grateful to Dr Arindam Das (project coordinator) for his guidance, advice and support on different aspect of my project.

Thank you so much to look at my work in different ways and for opening my mind, your lecture class was the most useful class I have ever taken, which made it possible for me to work on this survey.

I would like to thank Laxman Swaroop sir (state coordinator) for a constant source of motivation and for giving kind advice regarding my project.

And am thankful to my mentor Dr Nutan p. Jain for her moral support and encouragement and her worth and helpful suggestions to get quality in work.

The understanding, corporation and experience of my fellow colleagues during the course were essential for the completion of field work. I would like to thank Shobana sivaraman, Vasundra and Zahid for all their time and help.

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BACKGROUND

Summer Training

Every day, life presents us with a new challenge and also new opportunities. Each day helps us to learn and train more. Training is a learning process of developing skills, knowledge, improving one's capabilities, productivity and performance.

I got this wonderful opportunity to do summer training (April 2nd to June 2nd) under CNNS in Jammu and Kashmir at CNNS. This training gave me an exposure of learning, monitoring and supervision. I was assigned different tasks each day for these surveys. It helped me to understand the nuances of training the field investigators. I am sure this learning at summer training will help me in future.

Dates	Tasks assigned	Objective	Key Learning
22 nd April	Recruitment of field investigators.	To learn how to conduct an interview for the selection of field investigators.	Applied applicants were highly qualified and experienced and the quality of question depends on their previous experienced and what they know about CNNS survey
23 rd April -12 th May	Training of field investigators.	To learn how to be trained as an interviewer for the survey.	Combination of group discussion, class room training and mock exercise again and again can help to become a good interviewer
13 th May-16 th May	Field practice	To learn and assist the implementation of field practice	Before main survey, it is important to do field practice which help to become confident and reduce the scope of mistake.
17 th May-18 th May	Standardization		

19 th May-21 st May	Approval of field action plan and permission letter from state health authority.		
22 ND May	Roll out of survey field work.	To learn and assist survey implementation	Team work, cooperation, mutual respect and support are very valuable traits because each team member is dependent on other.
23 rd May-2June	Monitoring of field team	To learn performance of the survey team	Monitoring helps to ensure the data quality during the data collection.

ABOUT COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL NUTRITION SURVEY

Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey(CNNS) in Jammu and Kashmir is being implemented by IIHMR University ,is working as a field partner organization and responsible for carry out the survey in zone 1 and sponsored by Ministry of Health, Government of India and United Nations Children Fund(UNICEF), it is technically supported by the Population Council, India office and monitoring support and ethical approval for survey by Post Graduate Institute Of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER).

By and large this is the first study of its kind in the country which will give us a national and sub national estimate of nutritional status of the children and adolescents of the country.

The purpose of the Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey is to conduct a nutritional status of preschoolers (0-4 years), school-age children (5-10 years) and adolescents (11-19 years) in India. The goal is to measure the quantity of malnutrition burden to change the focus on national policy to deal with arising issues of the nutrition and to serve as a baseline to assess the development of improved launched initiatives.

Children across the India still struggling for better survival, where several cases of malnutrition and undernutrition is one of the factor that contribute in nutritional status of children and adolescent, Media has already reported several cases of malnutrition and undernutrition in India, which has lead to paradigm shift in policy interventions related to improvement in nutrition level in past few years. Varied number of schemes like Integrated child development services (ICDS) National family health survey (NFHS) and Mid-day meal schemes etc., met with limited success. The main reason of this limited success is lack of appropriate data. After national family health survey, The Comprehensive national nutrition survey is started out in March 2016 in India which hold importance to address the root cause of malnutrition by giving proper data regarding nutritional status among children and adolescent.

ORGANOGRAM

Comprehensive national nutrition survey is supported by the Ministry of Health and Family welfare in partnership with the United Nations Children Fund. Population council as a lead technical organization, SRL as biological sample collection unit where AIIMS and PGIMER as a quality control check and four field surveys partner organization where IIHMR University is working as a field partner organization and responsible for zone 1 (Punjab, Gujarat, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir)

FIG:1 Organogram of CNNS

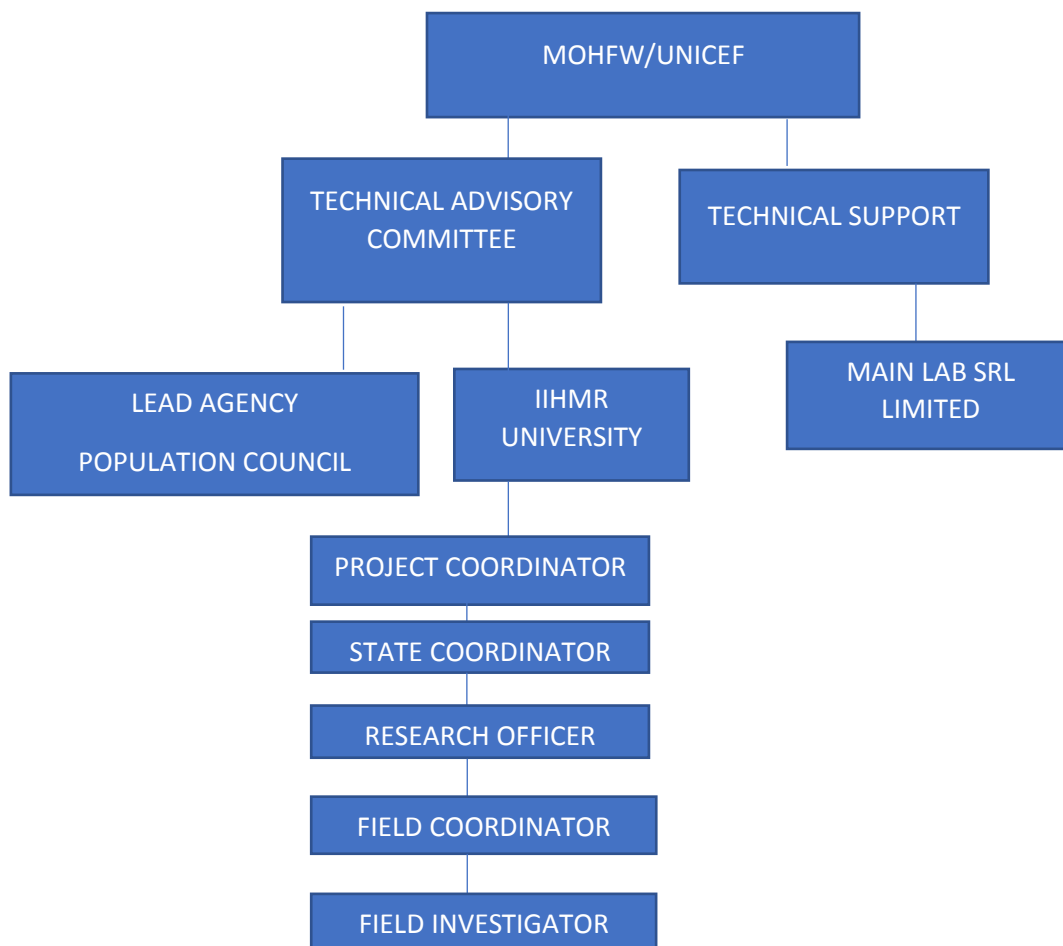


Table 1: **Roles and Responsibilities by Key Stakeholder Organizations under CNNS**

MOHFW	Overall responsible, channelizing financial support
UNICEF	Responsible to the MOHFW, technical and financial support, monitoring and supervision
Population Council	Technical support- Quality Assurance: Check Field Survey agencies data for quality (PSU wise), Link survey & anthropometry data with biomarker results using Unique ID
AIIMS/PGIMER	Reconcile Main Lab data with QC lab data
SRL	Reconcile Main Lab data with QC lab data
IIHMR	data survey +Anthropometry data for each PSU sent to population council

Table 2: **Roles and Responsibilities by IIHMR Team Members under CNNS**

Project Coordinator (1)	Master trainer, maintaining project plan, budget and to assess the limitation of project and solve it.
State Coordinator (1)	Master trainer, monitoring and supervision, conduct random visit to check quality of work
Research Officer (1)	Master trainer, check the quality of work, manage logistics and monitoring and supervision
Field Coordinator (3)	Internal monitor, facilitate to investigators and monitoring
Field Investigators (48)	Interviewing, measurements, store data on CAPI, report to higher authority

THE CNNS is a multidisciplinary, cross-sectional, community-based household survey that includes biochemical and nutritional samples. It covers both rural and urban areas in 30 states of India. Out of four field survey agencies IIHMR University has been assigned Jammu and Kashmir to complete zone 1 in third phase, the work has started from 2 April 2018 in the state. The aim of the study is to find the nutritional status of a children from the age group (0-19) to elevate quantify, true malnutrition burden and to address the nutrition transition, to serve baseline to elevate the progress of recently launched initiative including nation nutrition mission (NNM).

Table 3 SELECTION OF SAMPLE IN PRIMARY SAMPLING UNIT (66 children per PSU)

AGE GROUP (YEAR)	INDEPENDENT FRAME
0-4	22
5-9	22
10-14	11
15-19	11

CNNS Objectives are as follows:

- To assess the national prevalence of various micronutrient deficiencies and worm infestation among children & adolescents
- To collect information on body composition, fat distribution, and various nutritional risk factors of NCDs among school-age children and adolescents
- To explore the association between the nutritional status of children and adolescents with their health status, school readiness, educational outcomes, and various determinants (e.g., WASH & HH food secure)

There are some nutrition indicators which were available through NFHS but CNNS is able to provide some more indicators

Table 4. Comparison of NFHS and CNNS Indicators

National family health survey	Comprehensive national nutrition survey
covers household, woman's, man and biomarker for survey	covers household, individual questionnaire's, anthropometric and biomarkers for survey
Nutritional status of children 0-5yr age group. and feeding practice.	Nutritional status of children 0-4,5-9,10-14 and 15-19 age and feeding practice.
Biomarker covered:	Biomarker covered:

height, weight, and hemoglobin level for children	Height, weight, waist circumference, skin fold, grip strength, hemoglobin, micro nutrient status, and worm infestation.
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PROJECT ON CNNS MONITORING AND SUPERVISION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The trainee was involved in learning, monitoring, and supervising the CNNS which started from April 22, 2018 at Kashmir. As a trainee learned about the importance of nutritional status of children and adolescent. Secondly importance of training on regular basis need for strengthening capabilities.

Recruitment and Selection of the field staff for CNNS in JAMMU and KASHMIR

Recruitment process is the first step of finding potential investigators to achieve the objective of survey with a systematic procedure. The positions were supervisor, data quality control observer, field investigators and health investigators. A total of 200 applications from the J&K candidates were received. After screening resumes of investigators based on qualification that is graduation and post-graduation for post of supervisor and their experience regarding survey, a total of 74 applications were short-listed. Final selection of 48 candidates for field teams, was based on performance during training and field practice

Second step of screening investigators, after resumes are screened, the interviewing of selected candidates is done while asking questions regarding survey like what they know about survey, how to manage the team during field work, as many of them are experienced and graduated the quality of getting response was satisfactory.

The interview was conducted by Project coordinator, State coordinator, Research officer and Field coordinator.

Trannie observed the following qualities of the investigators during the interview.

1. At least Graduation degree
2. Willing to undertake extensive field travel to conduct the interview with the help of assessment tools and collect data related to the project.
- 3 Computer proficiencies as the data collection will be on CAPI.
- 4 Experience of household survey if any
- 5 For the health investigators the persons need to be at least nursing graduation

Table 5: Vacancies of field investigators

Designation		No. of applicants	Selected candidates
Supervisor		10	6
Data Quality Control Observer		10	6
Field investigator		100	36
Health investigator for anthropometry (female nurses)		80	16

Training of Field Teams

Three-week training for the field team was conducted by Master Trainers (Project Coordinator, State Coordinator and Research Officer) during April 23-May 17, 2018. Training was given to Supervisor, Data quality control observer, research investigators and health investigators to make a six team of eight members. It was important that field supervisors, DQC observers, and the Field team attended the state-level training. They should not skip any of the training session, even if they have participated in any large-scale survey earlier. Active involvement of supervisors and DQC observers in training was necessary for an understanding of the role of the interviewer and the problems teams may encounter during fieldwork.

Supervisors and DQC observers should participate in all phases of the classroom training including “role playing” interviews and supervise the practice interviewing in the field prior to the start of fieldwork. Practice interviewing gives supervisors, DQ observers, and interviewers experience in working together as a team.

Training methods-

- ✓ Lecture -cum-PowerPoint presentation
- ✓ Mock interviews using hard copy as well as CAPI
- ✓ Role play
- ✓ Video and pictures
- ✓ Field practice for four days
- ✓ standardization

Training objectives from the trainee perspectives were:

- To learn and assist survey implementation and monitoring
- To learn how to conduct interview
- To learn how to ensure data quality
- To learn how to assess the performance of survey teams in the field.

Comprehensive training was imparted as per the following schedule

Day zero: Mobilization day, Reach PSU – settle in.

Meet with key persons like panchayat head, ASHA, medical officer, teacher etc.

Review HH listing, check and confirm Locked HH and location.

Assign HH to interviewer (QC observer +4 RI's to re check and confirm) then select 66 HH. Plan for the week.

Day 1: Interviewers and Anthropometry team – complete their targets to get data and submit day to day data to the supervisor.

Laboratory team(SRL) visits and hands over containers for blood, stool and urine collection.

Day 2-4: Interviewers and Anthropometry team visit new HH – complete data collection and revisit HH that were locked, or interview could not be completed, and QC also check the quality of data by re-interviewing. laboratory team visits next set of HH to hand over containers and collect previous samples.

Day 5: movement day, complete all pending interview and PSU data checking and send master checklist to state coordinator. reach next PSU and settle in.

The methods included interview technique and coordination with lab technicians, mock interview, role play and field practice sessions.

Table6:

The learning included:

STEPS	Key learning during Training
Preparation for survey implementation	• Team supervisor checks the HH listing and select 60 HH randomly • Team supervisor and staff identifies household numbers and location of dwellings • Distributes HH lists to interviewers
Approach	• Team supervisor informs village head, about the survey activities • Interviewers approach selected households
HH interview	• Interviewer conducts interview with head of household

	List and identify members
Selection of respondent	- Appropriate age estimation of the child by asking detailed questions. - Assess eligibility of the child - Selection of respondent for eligible child information – use KISH selection table if more than one child in one age category
Consent and Assent	- Written consent and/or assent to be taken before starting the individual interview. - Separate parental consent for each child/adolescent
Individual interview	- Male interviewer will interview male respondents - Female interviewer will interview female respondents - Interviewer completes individual interview on CAPI. Checks interview is complete, saves data. - If, there is a second child/adolescent from another age group - initiates interview - Checks all consent forms, interviews before leaving the HH - Hands over consent forms to the Supervisor for safe keeping
Anthropometry	- Female HI (nurses) to take all measurements. - HI confirms HH number. - Collects anthropometry measurements – records data on Anthropometry form (paper) - Completes ASQ for children 0-36 months <u>OR</u> SRI for children 37-71 months. - Anthropometry, ASQ and SRI data entered CAPI in the evening with RI who conducted individual interview
Biological sample collection	- Laboratory supervisor checks list of HH given by supervisor - Visits each HH with the RI or anthropometry team to introduce himself. - Hands over (i) information sheet, (ii) stool container and (iii) urine container. - Explains how to collect urine and stool sample, and fasting status. Fixes time for the next morning - Visits HH next morning, re-confirms - Collects sample, completes Laboratory form (paper) and laboratory register

Supervisor	• Collects and checks all (i) consent forms, (ii) anthropometry forms, (iii) ASQ forms, (iv) SRI forms, (v) laboratory forms for each participant. Places them in respective files. • Confirms data on CAPI (including Anthropometry, ASQ and SRI). Saves each RI's daily data in a file. • Completes Master Checklist daily for each participant ID
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CONDUCTING INTERVIEWS WITH THE RESPONDENTS

In this survey, there are six different questionnaires to collect information on the background characteristics of children and adolescent and their parent's knowledge and practice of personal hygiene, nutrition and dietary intake, awareness and utilization of government schemes and services, morbidity and involvement in health-risk behaviors, which will be helpful for policymakers and implementation of data in the health and nutrition fields and for the welfare of our society.

Six different questionnaires are:

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (0-4 YEARS)
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (5-9 YEARS)
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (10-14 YEARS)
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE (15-19 YEARS)
VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE includes

- Household members sheet
- Source of water
- Health facility use
- Bank account
- Health scheme and insurance
- Possession of mosquito nets
- Shocks faced by the household
- Food security
- Gender dynamics...etc.

- ✓ Household member sheet: some information about the people who usually live in your household or who are staying with you now.

Usual residents and visitors-member of the household who usually live in the household and eat together, whether they are related, and a visitor stayed in the household the previous night before the interview should be listed in the household schedule.

Relationship related to head of the household and information on the personal usual residence, marital status, education status of age group (0-19years) and physical deformity.

Interviewer may ask to see a doctor's prescription to confirm the diagnosis.

- ✓ Smoking in the household-with this, we came to know whether members of the household are exposed to tobacco smoke inside the house s and frequency of smoking
- ✓ Household drinking water-purpose is to assess the cleanliness of the household drinking water and wanted to know the source of drinking water is whether within the dwelling or yard and how much time it takes to get water and get back to the house and while knowing which member of the household hauls the water gives us an idea of whether gender and generational disparities.
- ✓ Toilet facilities – To obtain a measure of the sanitation level of the household since toilet facilities are important for disease control and health improvement.
- ✓ Caste or tribe of household head- Information used as measure of the socioeconomic background of the household and to know the sizeable proportion of religion.
- ✓ Fuel for cooking- fuel used for cooking is another measure of the socioeconomic status of the household and use of some cooking fuel can also have adverse health consequences.
- ✓ Floor material- This is an observation, interviewer will usually see what kind of floor the house has.
- ✓ Roof material and wall material -observing the roof and wall material.
- ✓ Number of rooms for sleeping- This help to understand the economic status.

- ✓ Ownership of agriculture land- to find out whether any member of the household owns any land that can be used for agriculture this help to understand the socioeconomic status.
- ✓ Health facility use -The purpose is to find out where the household members mainly seek treatment for an illness and where they mostly go for treatment

After completing a household interview, the eligible person selected for individual interview.

Individual questionnaires-

In CNNS there are four types of individual interview for age group (0-4), (5-9), (10-14) and (15-19) years old children and adolescent, includes:

- Background characteristics
- Hygiene practices
- Infant and young child feeding and dietary diversity
- Immunization status
- Morbidity
- Mothers antenatal care
- Child mother's status of health and dietary pattern
- Child father's status of health
- Government schemes and services...etc.

Background characteristics: the purpose is to study the differentials in child nutrition and health across and to find out whether the respondent is exposed to outside the local community and how much exposure the respondent had.

Infant and young child feeding practices and dietary diversity: Breastfeeding is an important for fertility and child health and respondent is asked to the length of breast feeding, colostrum feeding, the first milk required by the child contains immunoglobulins like IgA and others which help the child to survive against infections and help in better nutritional status.

Immunization status: at the beginning of the interview, the interviewer should have documentation (birth certificate and vaccination card) for the child. the purpose is to know whether child received the vaccination, and source of vaccination. To get vaccination makes child safer and protected against more disease like vaccine against tuberculosis(BCG), polio, DPT, measles and hepatitis -B.

Mothers antenatal care: (respondent must be mother) The purpose is to know the status of pregnancy of the respondent and want to know whether respondent refer to any antenatal care given by a health care provider during pregnancy, which help to insight about the awareness of antenatal care among the women and from where the women received care for her pregnancy.

Family planning: purpose is to know whether spacing or the interval method is used to delay pregnancy or avoid method because more number of children or lack of planning leads to less focus on children nutrition.

INTERVIEW TECHNIQUE-

Each interview provides a new source of information, so to make it productive. Interviewer should be polite and professional with the respondent and interviewer responsibility is to establish a good rapport with the respondent which influence respondent willingness to cooperate with the survey. They have given identity card which states that they are working with in CNNS. Interview was done in computed assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). It displays survey questions and response options and permits interviewers to record responses directly into the system, have shown data quality with minimum levels of missing data and no irrelevant data to be entered.

Key learning

- Learnt importance of tools and interviewing techniques which helps to get accurate data from respondent
- Respondent age should not be less than 18 years.
- Respondent should be physically or mentally active.
- In case of physical deformity regarding respondent, should not be interviewed.

Specific time duration for each interview

Household interview	35 min (max)
Individual interview	45 min (max)

TASKS DONE AND LEARNING

Learned about CNNS and its protocols.

Learned about implementation of large scale survey.

Learned about the importance of team work and managements of resources.

Learned and arranged logistics for a large scale survey like arrangement of training venue, required tools and equipment.

Learned to conduct interviews for recruiting the candidates as a research investigator.

Learned the importance of training.

How to impart training to field investigators.

Learned different training methods and their importance.

Learned the importance of spot checking and back checking.

The trainee went through an intensive learning process to train the field investigators regarding the interview and interview technique for the first fortnight of the training period.

The next 15 days were spent in training the field investigators regarding CNNS. They were trained in the interview taking process.

Post that a mock field practice was done with the investigators (4 teams of eight investigators) where they were assessed in PSU Watalpura, Chewa, Nadigam and Chatabug for 10 days. Teams visited each PSUs and interviewed the respondents while the trainee with the state coordinator and research officer kept visiting the PSUs randomly where trainee observed the investigators and checked whether they were following the protocol or not. Each evening after the interview, trainee called the meeting where the observation and mistakes of the investigators done during the field work was discussed to avoid the repetition.

Finally, the field visits and interviews were done in South Kashmir for 15 days under the supervision of the trainee. where trainee went in 8 PSU and did 15 spot checking and 8 backcheck. Meeting with the team to improve the quality of work and completeness of the records.

This entire task helped the trainee to learn the basics of conducting a state level survey and to manage a large team for a national level programme.



FIG 1-2:

The overall goal of comprehensive national nutrition survey is to focus on quality of data collection.

To ensure data quality-

- With the use of CAPI, data was entered directly into the computer and can easily be uploaded into the database. At the end of data collection in each PSU, the Field Survey Agency and supervisors was responsible for sending batches of completed interviews and anthropometric data from each PSU to state coordinators (both the survey agency and the Population Council) before moving out of the PSU. The Population Council state coordinator will check each batch of PSU data and provide feedback to the field team within a week. Where state coordinator Receive data from field.
- Generate quality -control tables by PSU / Investigator team
- Discuss with QC team

Laboratory technicians in the field was responsible for sending biological samples with study unique identification (UID) numbers to designated laboratories. The results of all laboratory tests for each state sent directly to Population Council Zonal Program Officers who integrate the laboratory results with the survey and anthropometric data.

Task and learning:

Trainee observed some of the interviews to ensure that interviewer asking the question in a right manner and recording it correctly and on the daily basis and discussed their performance helped field team while understanding and coordinating to resolve the issue and for better performance to get proper data quality. Re- interviewed was done by the trainee to check respondent response and compared data quality from previous interview to check the error. Trainee focused on sensitive question like contraceptive, gender-dynamics, infant feeding practice and food security observation-based questions like floor material, roof material.... And asked supervisor about the day performance and task completed by field investigator

As per protocol each research investigator need to do four interviews per day. Trainee checked household listing forms to identity the household with eligible respondents and for the data quality.

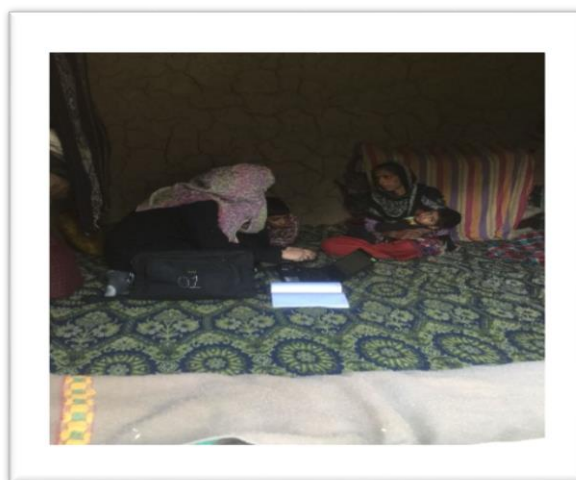


FIG 3: Interviewing the respondent

The entire process helped the trainee to understand the difficulties while interviewing the respondents like convincing, up hold privacy etc. trainee observed respondent are shy and hesitate to respond. Most of the selected children were unavailable during the day time because of school or college. Trainee noticed in this survey for the next five days target was allotted to field investigators where training is for six days in each PSU and on sixth day all pending targets were done.

Work done in the field survey:

Type of interview	Number in a PSU	Done By
Re-interview	Four (one of each interview)	DQ observer /supervisor
Observation(interview)	Six (at least of each interview)	DQ observer /supervisor
Observation (Anthropometry)	two	DQ observer (Anthro)

Re-measurement (Anthropometry)	two	DQ observer (Anthro)
Observation (Biological sample collection)	two	Supervisor

Ensuring the quality of the data collection is the most important function throughout the fieldwork, field survey agency responsible for ensuring the quality of data. trainee with the team checked the interviewers work regularly, it is necessary to observe the interviewers more frequently at the beginning of the survey and again towards the end. In the beginning, the interviewers did lots of mistake due to lack of familiarity with the questionnaire which was corrected by additional training. Later, they improved themselves and reduced error or mistake was done by them.

EVALUATING INVESTIGATORS PERFORMANCE –

Data quality observer plays an important role to assess the performance of the research investigators in the field. The DQC observer met daily with the interviewers to discuss the quality of their work. In most cases, mistakes were corrected, and interviewing style improved by pointing out and discussing errors at regular meetings. At team meetings, the DQ observer pointed out mistakes discovered during observation of interviews or noticed during case reviews. After each observation, the DQ observer and interviewer discussed the interviewer's performance. The case reviewed, and the DQ observer mentioned things that the interviewer did correctly, as well as any problems or mistakes.



FIG 4: Mock interview practice

Learnings -

The trainee discussed examples of actual mistakes, without embarrassed individual interviewers and practiced Re-reading relevant sections from the Interviewer's Manual together with the team to resolve problems. The trainee also encouraged the interviewers to talk about any situations they encountered in the field that were not covered in training.

The trainee did mock practice with field investigators to discuss whether the situation was handled properly and how similar situations should be handled in the future. Trainee built a friendly atmosphere during mock section or role play so that team members can learn from one another in these meetings and should feel free to discuss their own mistakes without fear or embarrassment.

- The trainee had spent considerable time by evaluating and instructing interviewers for the fieldwork with the help of DQ observer and the supervisor to assess the performance and quality of work. assessment was done through standardization and overall performance during mock interviews, role play and field work. Trainee played a role of respondent and interviewer from one of them which helped them to give real field exposure and helped to raise their performance level and trainee played a role of interviewer which helped them to know how to ask questions in a proper manner. Sources used were- audio-visual aids,
- discussions lecture,
- Group activities.
- Mock interview.

- Role play.

Conclusion-

The objectives have made trainee work understanding better about the nutrition. The monitoring part make us realize the loopholes we have worked on and make us understand the nullified things in all the areas and hence the broader understanding.

The survey helped the trainee to learn the concept of field monitoring and ensuring the data quality. In this survey, during the training course, trainee learnt how to conduct interview using questionnaire and to train others to do the same. Interview technique plays a very important role like how to ask question in their regional language without changing the actual meaning of question. Interview training consists of a combination of classroom training and practical exercise. Practical exercises like mock interview to avoid mistakes in real situation made the trainee understand that a lot can be assessed from each other by asking question.

In this survey the interviewer's team supervisor and data -quality control observer will play very important roles in training and ensuring the quality of CNNS data during data collection and the role of computer assisted personal interview has an remarkable software which is helpful in the survey to minimize human error as well as time efficient and easy to monitor data quality while keeping record stored in the system.

Trainee with the supervisor and QC made sure about day to day performance of interviewer as well as health investigators, by keeping records. Observation and supervision throughout the field work were the part of the training and data-collection process. During the interview, the trainee sits closed enough to see what the interviewer is coding.

It is important to write notes of problem areas and points to be discussed later with the interviewer. Not to intervene during the course of the interview and tried to conduct himself or herself in such a manner so as not to make the interviewer or respondent nervous or uneasy. Only in cases serious mistakes are being made by the interviewer then trainee need to intervene

The survey will be successful only if each member of the interviewing team follows the correct procedures to meet the goal of this survey to assess the nutritional status of the children and adolescent and to know the factor and cause which affect the nutritional status and to re orient the nutritional scheme to improve health and well-being of the children in the 0-19 year age group.