



**Government of India-
United Nations Joint Programme
on Convergence (GoI-UNJPC)**

PAHELI 2011

**PEOPLES' ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOODS:
DISTRICT REPORT CARD- HARDOI, UTTAR PRADESH**



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



INTRODUCTION

PAHELI 2011 is a rapid assessment of the prevailing status of human development in a district and covers four major sectors: life and livelihood (correlates of poverty); water and sanitation; mother and child health and education and literacy.

The broad objective is to create a set of simple to use tools that can be implemented by ordinary people to track international MDGs as well as assess progress towards national objectives of poverty reduction, social protection and development of human capabilities.

Supported by the Government of India- United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence (Gol-UNJPC), Pratham and ASER Centre have carried out PAHELI 2011 along with local district organizations and other partners. In each district, a local organization, usually an NGO, was the PAHELI 2011 partner. At the national level, two other partners, Accountability Initiative and Arghyam collaborated on the design as well as in data analysis. In each state and district, the district administration and the Government of India- United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence (Gol-UNJPC) team provided valuable assistance, input and support.

PAHELI 2011 focuses on selected, basic dimensions of people's lives. It uses a participatory approach, basic indicators, simple tools and easily replicable processes for collecting primary data. It combines activities, observations and questions. Wherever possible, pictorial survey tools have been used. The use of activities and the pictorial survey have been very useful in increasing involvement and engagement of those who were surveying and also being surveyed.

PAHELI 2011 was carried out in 8 Government of India- United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence (Gol-UNJPC) districts spread across 7 states of the country, namely Udaipur, Bhilwara, Hardoi, Nalanda, Gumla, Sundargarh, Korba and Rajgarh. Sixty randomly selected villages were visited in 7 districts; however, in Bhilwara 68 purposive villages were visited. Twenty randomly selected households were surveyed in each village. Adult women were asked questions regarding the household. Currently, the PAHELI 2011 effort has generated a tool-kit and a set of district human development report cards. It is hoped that these cards will help planners, policymakers and practitioners understand different dimensions of poverty and human development in the district. If found useful, this approach can be used, with different sampling frames at the village level, panchayat level, block level or district level.

The PAHELI 2011 effort does not intend to replace or substitute ongoing sources of data. Expressed in simple terms and language, it is a tool that stakeholders can use to benchmark and monitor the state of human development.

We would like to gratefully acknowledge the support from Government of India- United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence (Gol-UNJPC) at Delhi, state and district levels, along with the Planning Commission, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. We would also like to thank Accountability Initiative (<http://www.accountabilityindia.in/>) for providing valuable assistance and inputs to the entire PAHELI 2011 design, process and analyses especially with respect to social sector schemes and village facilities and Arghyam (<http://www.arghyam.org/>) for not only their financial contribution but also their inputs and involvement at the design and analyses stages.

Without local district partners, none of this would have been possible. Our heartfelt gratitude is due to Pratham Volunteers in Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Sahyog Sansthan, Shiv Arogya Sansthan and Gram Jan Prabandh in Udaipur (Rajasthan), Sarvajanik Grameen Vikas Sansthan in Hardoi (UP), Prerna Development Foundation in Nalanda (Bihar), Lohardagga Gram Swarajya Sansthan in Gumla (Jharkhand), Youth Assistance for Voluntary Action and Rural Development (lead partner), VISSTAR, Sundergarh Education Society, YOUTH and UDYOG in Sundargarh (Odisha), SROUT in Korba (Chattisgarh) and MP Paryavaran Sudhar Sangathan in Rajgarh (MP).

DISTRICT REPORT CARD- HARDOI, UTTAR PRADESH

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	58
No. of schools visited	56
No. of PDS outlets visited	35
No. of AWC visited	56
No. of households surveyed	1180
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1852
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1929
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	2461

In Hardoi district 1180 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 433 (36.7%) records. Hence, data by caste reported in the report is based only on data that was available.



For tables in this report, complete caste information should be the following: All = ST + SC + OBC + Not SC/ST/OBC + Missing data. However, for each district, available data for the main caste groups has been reported.

Fact sheet

Life and Livelihood

- In many cases it was seen that what was noted in the ration cards at the PDS outlets was more than what people received.
- 30% respondents were aware of MGNREGS. Awareness of MGNREGS provisions was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 114 and average distance to work-site was 1 km.

Water and Sanitation

- 21.4% of the ICDS centres and 42.9% of the schools were using contaminated water.
- Only 5.4% ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets.
- Only 12.5% schools had useable toilets and only 7.1% had useable girls' toilets.

Health

- On an average, ICDS centres were open for 24 days a month and 4 hours a day.
- The most common activities taking place at ICDS Centres at the time of visit were non-formal education activities (33.9%), followed by children being fed (17.9%), and pregnant mothers being given food (12.5%).

Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 44.5% delivered in institutions, of which 85.4% reported that a health worker was present and 37.7% reported they were visited by health workers after delivery.
- **Home births:** 55.4% delivered at home, of which 61.9% reported having an attended birth and 8.1% reported that a health-worker visited after birth.
- **JSY scheme:** 79.4% of women received money under this scheme.
- Most women were aware of ICDS centres, but very few were aware of the services being offered at the centres.
- 81.9% of women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth, 77.1% reported giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months.

Education

- Almost 95% of the schools surveyed do not meet PTR norms.
- 51.8% and 83.9% of schools have boundary walls and playgrounds respectively.

1. LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

This section focused on the following issues:

- Observable correlates of poverty such as type of house, cooking fuel, possessions, land ownership.
- Food intake and salt iodization.
- Primary work activities and migration patterns of adults.
- Financial inclusion of women.
- Links to basic services and government schemes (PDS, MGNREGS).

1.1 Type of House

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
% of households who live in:				
Kutchha	36.4	52.3	40.1	26.1
Semi pucca	33.7	32.2	38.7	28.2
Pucca	29.7	15.5	20.8	45.7
No response	0.2	0	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100



Majority of respondents are equally divided among "kutchha", "semi pucca" houses.

1.2 Cooking Fuels*

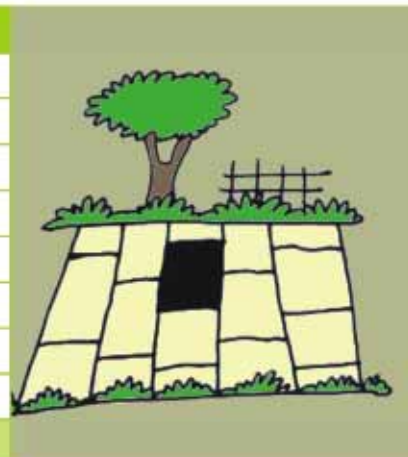
	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
% of households who cook with:				
Sticks	98.2	98.7	100	97
Coal	0.9	0.8	0	0.1
Kerosene stove	* Very few records*			
No response	0.1	0	0	0

* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible

Almost all the houses visited use "sticks" as cooking fuel.

1.3 Land Ownership



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
% of households who have:				
No land	13	14.2	20.1	6.8
Some land	86.1	85.4	78.5	92.3
Don't know	0.6	0.4	1.1	0
No response	0.3	0	0.4	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100



Most Households own "some land" across all castes.

Note: FOR CASTE INFORMATION PLEASE SEE NOTE ON PAGE 1.

1.4 Livestock and Animals*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
	No animals	17.7	18	19.7	19.2
	Goats/lambs	22.8	25.9	25.9	9.4
	Cows/buffaloes/oxen	72.9	73.2	67.9	70.5
	Poultry	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.6
	No response	1.4	0.8	0.7	3.9

* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible

"Cows/buffaloes/oxen" are favoured the most as livestock followed by "goats/lambs".




1.5 Transportation*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
No. of households	1180	239	274	234	
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
Bicycle	77.6	74.1	79.2	78.6	
Motorcycle	13.5	7.1	9.5	21.4	
Cart	5.4	1.3	5.8	4.3	
No response	15.8	20.1	14.2	13.3	

*columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible.

Bicycles are the preferred mode of transportation.

1.6 Household Possessions (Category A)*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
	Cell phone	70.4	64.4	65.3	78.6
	Pressure cooker	21.1	9.6	11.7	46.6
	Electric fan	16.6	7.1	10.6	33.3
	Chairs/table	20.8	11.3	10.2	38.5
		Clock/watch	45.2	34.3	39.4
Cot		99	100	99.3	98.7
No response		0.2	0	0.4	0

* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible

Almost all households own a "cot" to sleep on, followed by "cell phones".

1.7 Household Possessions (Category B)*

Item	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
% of households who own:				
Air cooler	1.3	0.4	0	5.1
Refrigerator	* Very few records*			
Landline phone	* Very few records*			
Sewing machine	8.5	2.9	5.1	18
Mixer/grinder	* Very few records*			
TV	14.6	7.9	8.8	30.3
No response	0.2	0	0.4	0

* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible
TV owned by 1 in 7 households.



FOOD

In the PAHELI 2011 survey respondents (adult women) were asked to recall their food intake in the last 24 hours. Based on the recall, we recorded which foods (pertaining to nutritional food groups) were consumed at least once during the day.

1.8 Food Intake Estimates for Adult Women *

No. of respondents	1175	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
Energy giving foods:		
Cereals and millets	97.6	
Body Building foods:		
Milk and milk products	14.3	
Pulses/dal	65.5	
Protective Foods:		
Green leafy vegetables	14.7	
Other vegetables	78.6	
Fruits	8.2	
All the above protective foods in combination	0.9	

* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible

"Cereals and millets" consumed by almost all women followed by non-leafy vegetables and "pulses/dal". marginal consumption of "milk and milk products".

SALT IODINE LEVEL

1.9 Salt Iodization Test in the Household

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
Sub-optimally iodized	58.5	58.6	64.6	54.7
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	40.6	40.6	34.7	44.4
Not tested	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100

Most households consume "sub-optimally iodized" salt.



LIVELIHOODS

1.10 Main Work Activities



ADULT MALE (16+)

Social Groups

	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	2416	449	559	478
Cultivation on own land	45.3	47	44.9	41.4
Daily-wage on others' land	11.5	17.6	13.2	6.9
Self-employed artisan	10	5.1	10.9	15.5
Salaried worker	4.6	2.7	2	9
Daily-wage non-agriculture	8.9	11.4	10.4	6.3
Household work	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.3
Studying	8.7	4.9	7.3	11.3
Others*	7.6	7.3	8.2	7.3
No response	1.5	1.3	1.4	1
Total	100	100	100	100

ADULT FEMALE (16+)

Social Groups

	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	2041	384	440	434
Cultivation on own land	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.7
Daily-wage on others' land	0.6	0.3	1.4	0
Self-employed artisan	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2
Salaried worker	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.4
Daily-wage non-agriculture	0.2	0.3	0	0.2
Household work	86.6	89.8	91.4	85.7
Studying	6.7	3.1	3.2	9.2
Others*	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.8
No response	1	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100

*Others include foraging, self-employed non-artisan, looking for work and not looking for work

"Cultivation of own land" is and main activity for men, whereas women mostly do "household work".

1.11 Out Migration

MALE	ALL
No. of respondents	2146
% who migrated	17
Average days	127.6
FEMALE	ALL
No. of respondents	2041
% who migrated	7.1
Average days	120



Compared to women, more men migrate out for more days.

LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:



1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women*

No. of respondents	778
Women with an account (%)	33
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	92.2
Post office	3.1
Self Help Groups	1.6

* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible

33% of the women own an account and they prefer their accounts to be in a bank.

1.13 PDS (Ration Shop)

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households with:</i>				
Ration card	53.9	80.3	82.9	80.8
Ration card available on the day of the survey	29.9	47.3	45.6	40.6

The rationale behind this question was to explore delivery of/access to food grains etc. from PDS outlets. The results refer only to the households who could show a ration card to the surveyors.

Almost more than 50 % of the households had ration cards.

1.14 Quantity of Rations Recalled by Respondent V/s Quantity Written in Ration Card

	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Kerosene
Sample size	148	131	84	260
Same (%)	46.6	56.5	58.3	64.6
Less (%)	40.5	35.9	38.1	30.4
Higher (%)	12.8	7.6	3.6	5
Total	100	100	100	100

Data about quantity of rations received from PDS outlets is based on ration cards being available and legible at the time of survey.

Around 47 % of the households receive their stipulated rations but close to 40% get less.

1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	768
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	225
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	96
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	27
Applied for a job	86
Received a job card	49
Received a job	39
Wages and Distance of Work-site	
Average wage received (Rs)	114
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	99.5
Average distance (km)	1



About 30% of the households knew about the scheme, even fewer knew about its provisions.

2. WATER AND SANITATION

WATER

The water section focused on the following issues:

- Primary drinking water sources: access and reliability.
- Drinking water quality: Bacterial contamination and fluoride.
- Purification of water by households.
- Average water consumption per person.

Quality of drinking water

After all the water sources in a village were mapped, 5 main water sources in the village were selected for fluoride testing. Table 2.1 reports the fluoride levels of such community water sources.

2.1 Quality of Community Drinking Water Sources (fluoride)

No. of sources tested in district	222
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	99.1
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	9
Total	100

Almost all the community drinking water sources had low fluoride content.

2.2 Bacterial Contamination of Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
% of households who use:				
Contaminated	82.7	84.9	83.2	77.4
Not contaminated	17.1	15.1	16.8	22.2
No response	0.2	0	0	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Most households were found to be drinking water contaminated with bacteria.

2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
% of households who are:				
Fully Satisfied	79.6	74.1	84.7	76.1
Partly Satisfied	15.2	21.3	10.9	18.4
Not satisfied	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3
No response	0.6	0	0	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Despite the high bacterial content households were fully satisfied with the quality of water.

Table 2.2 and 2.3 illustrate the difference between water quality and perceptions regarding water quality. Whilst bacterial contamination is quite high, the majority of households are satisfied with the quality of drinking water. This indicates a lack of awareness about water quality. Table 2.4 and 2.5 further illustrate this lack of awareness by exploring water purification practices.

2.4 Water Purification



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who use:</i>				
Do not purify	98.9	99.6	98.5	98.7
Purify through at least one method	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.3
No response	0.3	0	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100

A very small percentage of households purify water.

2.5 Primary Drinking Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who use:</i>				
Tap	69.6	59.8	73.4	77.8
Hand-pump	25.3	32.6	21.2	16.7
Well	4.7	6.3	5.1	5.1
Other*	0.2	0.4	0	0.4
No response	0.3	0.8	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Household drinking water was tested for bacterial contamination. Water quality results could indicate bacterial contamination at source or at any point in supply such as transportation or storage.

**Others include reservoir, pond/lake and other sources.*

"Taps" are the most important sources of drinking water followed by "hand-pumps".

2.6 Distance of Water Source



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>				
In or just outside the home	79.2	70.3	75.2	88.5
Within 250m	19.9	28.5	23.4	11.5
250m - 1km	0.4	0.4	0.7	0
No response	0.4	0.8	0.7	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Drinking water source for majority of the households is in or just outside the home.



2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>				
< 15 mins.	91.8	92.5	90.9	93.6
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	7.5	6.7	7.7	6.4
> 2 hours	0.1	0	0.4	0
No response	0.7	0.8	1.1	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Time taken to get water is less than 15mins. for most households.

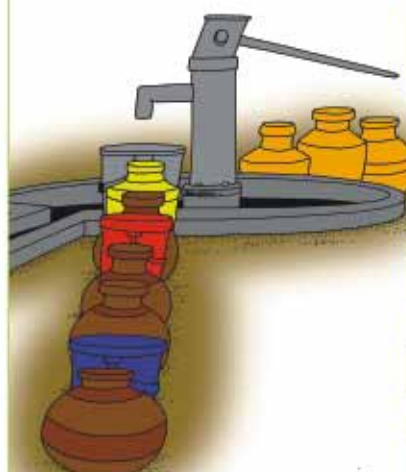
2.8 Drinking Water Availability

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>				
All the time	97.4	97.5	99.3	94.4
Once a day	1.4	1.3	0.4	3.8
Alternate days	0.5	0.4	0	1.7
Once a week or less	0.3	0	0	0
No response	0.4	0.8	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100



Most households reported availability of water "all the time".

2.9 Reliability of Primary Water Source



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>				
No shortages	62.8	54.8	66.1	59.8
Less than a week	29.2	34.3	28.8	35.5
1-4 weeks	3.6	5	2.2	2.1
> a month	4	5	2.6	2.6
No response	0.3	0.8	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Majority of the households said there was no shortage of water .

2.10 Average Water Consumption in LPCD* (LITRES PER CAPITA PER DAY)

Drinking	1.5
Bathing	27
Toilet uses	10.6
Cooking	4
Washing	17.7
LPCD	60.8



*LPCD is the total of all types of water use mentioned in the table

Highest consumption of water is of "bathing" followed by "washing".

SANITATION

The sanitation section focused on the following issues:

- Sanitary practices of households.
- Toilet availability within household.

2.11 Sanitary Practices



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who:</i>				
Practice open defecation	79.2	90.4	81.8	60.7
Use HH toilet	19.5	8.8	16.8	36.8
Use community toilet	0.1	0	0	0.4
No response	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Majority of the households "practice open defecation".

2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1180	239	274	234
<i>% of households who:</i>				
Have a toilet	23.1	15.1	22.6	38.5
Do not have a toilet	76.3	84.1	77	61.5
No response	0.7	0.8	0.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100



Most households do not have toilets.

3. HEALTH- MOTHER AND CHILD

This section seeks to address the following questions:

- Ante-natal Care: services availed, source of care.
- Details about place of delivery.
- Contact with health workers.
- Infant and young child feeding practices.
- Links to Government Scheme: Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Anganwadi centre functioning.

NRHM POLICY PROVISIONS

NRHM- Framework for Implementation 2005-12 MoHFW

Before Child Birth	Child Birth-Delivery	Post Delivery Care
Minimum four ante-natal check-ups, first visit to the ante-natal clinic as soon as pregnancy is suspected, 2nd between 4th and 6th month, 3rd at 8th months and 4th at 9th month.	General examination such as weight, BP, anaemia, abdominal examination, height and breast examination, Folic Acid supplementation in the first three months, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, injection Tetanus Toxoid, treatment of anaemia.	Promotion of institutional deliveries. Skilled attendance at home deliveries. Appropriate and prompt referral.
Child care:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential newborn care: promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months. • Full immunization of all infants and children • Vitamin A prophylaxis to the children as per guidelines. • Prevention and control of childhood diseases like malnutrition, infections, etc. 	



3.1 Services Availed by Women During Pregnancy *

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No.of Respondents	441	106	106	82
% of women who :				
Received at least 1 TT injection	71.1	73.6	67.9	76.8
Went for at least 1 ANC check-up	36.6	32.1	41.5	50
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	39	36.8	31.8	45.1

**Columns do not add to 100% ;
Enquiries made from women with at least one <3 yr old child*

Enquiries on antenatal care made from mothers with at least one <3 yr old child. The table presents data available from women identified as being eligible. Information elicited in context of the youngest <3 year old child living at the time of survey.

Most of the pregnant women received 1 TT Injection. Approximately only 35% went for ANC check-up and consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy.



3.2 Source of Ante-natal Care

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	324	81	74	67
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>				
Government hospitals	76.5	80.3	79.7	70.2
Private hospitals	16.7	12.4	14.9	23.9
Others*	6.8	7.4	5.4	6
Total	100	100	100	100

*Others include women who did not know or did not report the source
Includes women who reported going for at least one ANC checkup or TT injection during pregnancy

Most women received ante-natal care in "government hospitals".

3.3 Details About Place of Delivery

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	446	107	107	83
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>				
Institution	44.5	60.8	58.9	41
Home	55.4	39.3	41.1	59
Total	100	100	100	100



Around 55% births took place at home.

Institutional deliveries are an instrument to minimize maternal mortality and reduce neonatal and infant mortality. The Government of India's Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) scheme is focussed on increasing the rate of institutional deliveries, especially among the poor and vulnerable sections and it also makes several provisions for safe institutional deliveries. In an attempt to assess the scheme, PAHELI 2011 survey enquired on the rate of institutional deliveries in the districts. Status of provisions under the scheme and their uptake by the beneficiaries was also assessed.

3.4 Type of Institution (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	199
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	82.9
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	17.1
Total	100

Out of Institutional births, almost 8 out of 10 women gave birth in a "government hospital".

3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	199
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health worker stayed at Institution	85.4
% of health worker visited after the birth	37.7

*Columns do not add up to 100%

Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital 85% of the time.

3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	247
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, where :</i>	
% of skilled person present during delivery	61.9
% of health worker visited after the birth	8.1

*Columns do not add up to 100%

Health worker was present in about 6 out of 10 times, in case of home delivery.

3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	446
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	78.9
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	18.8
No response	2.2
Total	100



Approximately 80% of the cases of delivery had a skilled health worker present.

3.8 Health Worker Staying at the Institution



No. of respondents	199
<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker staying during delivery (%):</i>	
ASHA	77.7
ANM	3.5
AWW	1.8
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	16.5
Don't know/no response	0.6
Total	100

In most of the cases ASHA was the health worker who stayed during delivery.

3.9 Janani Suraksha Yojana - 1*



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	199	42	44	49
<i>Monetary benefits under JSY scheme:</i>				
Received money under JSY scheme (%)	79.4	78.6	95.5	69.4
Avg. amount Received	1389	1400	1372.5	1381.3
<i>*Enquiries of JSY scheme made from women with at least one <3 yr old child</i>				

Most women received the JSY money.

3.10 Janani Suraksha Yojana - 2

No. of respondents	199
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	8.9
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	89.2
No response	1.9
Total	100
Faced problems in receiving benefits	34.2
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	63.3
No response	2.5
Total	100



Most Women did not face any problems while receiving the JSY money.

3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding*

No. of respondents	443
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	98.9
<i>% Of women who breastfed their child :</i>	
Within half hour of birth	46.1
Within 24 hours of birth	35.8
More than 24 hours after birth	17.4
No response	0.7
Total	100
<i>% Of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	4.3
>6 months	77.1
4 to 6 months	12.4
No response	6.2
Total	100



*Enquiries were made from women with at least one <3 yr old child

Almost all women reported breastfeeding their child. Approximately 46% reported starting breastfeeding within half an hour of birth. Semi-solid food was started after 6 months in most cases.

Nutritional status assessed as per weight for age for children. Children with <-2SD weight for age Z score are termed as moderately underweight and with <-3SD weight for age Z scores are termed as severely underweight.

Children were only weighed in villages where the anganwadi centre or health centre had a weighing scale available.

3.12 Nutritional Status Assessed as per Weight for Age of Children*

Total sample size for 0-72 months babies	257
<i>% of babies aged 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	42.4
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	25.3
<i>% of babies aged <36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	40.3
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	25.2
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	44.2
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	25.4

*Columns do not add up to 100%

Around 40% of the babies between the age group of 0-72 months were found to be underweight, of them more than 25% were severely underweight.

ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

3.13 Mother's Contact with Anganwadi Centre (AWC) *

No. of respondents	1030
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	96
<i>Of the women who knew about AWC, % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	44.5
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	20.4
Immunization	14
ANC	8.8
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	7.1
Dietary advice to mothers	3.2
Non-formal education given to children	9.8
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

Enquiries regarding anganwadi centres made from mothers with at least one <6yr old child. The table presents data available from women identified as being eligible.

Almost all women were aware of AWCs, few knew about the services provided at the centre.

Anganwadi Visit

One randomly selected anganwadi in each sample village was visited. Anganwadis were visited to collect information on the three broad domains:

- *Infrastructure*
- *Functioning*
- *Functionaries*

3.14 AWC: Working Hours and Type of Building

No. of anganwadi centres	56
Average number of working hours	4.4
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	62.5
Home of the AWW/AWH	3.6
Any other house	7.1
Govt. building	8.9
Public place	1.8
Open place	0
Others	5.4
Total	100

Majority of AWCs are in schools.

3.15 AWC Materials*

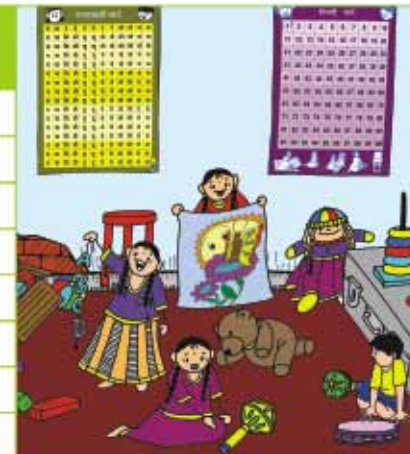
No. of anganwadi centres	56
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	7.1
Weighing scale for children	66.1
Child growth charts	44.6
Essential drugs	51.8
Toys for children	78.6
Utensils and stove	17.9
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

AWCs were found to be fairly well stocked.



3.16 AWC Activities*

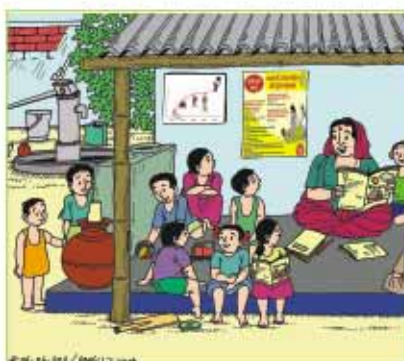
No. of anganwadi centres	56
% Of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit	
Eating	17.9
Being weighed	1.8
Being immunized	1.8
Non-formal education activities	33.9
Pregnant mothers being given food	12.5



*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible

Non-formal education was witnessed to be the most common AWC activity.

3.17 Quality of Water Available in Awc



No. of anganwadi centres	56
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (Bacterial)	26.8
Not contaminated	21.4
Not tested	51.8
Total	100

Majority of the water sources were not tested but out of the ones that were tested, more than 25% were contaminated with bacteria.

Angwanwadi drinking water was tested for bacterial contamination. Water quality results could indicate bacterial contamination at source or at any point in supply such as transportation or storage.

4. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

This section focused on the following issues:

- School and Pre-school Enrollment.
- Basic learning levels of children: reading and mathematics.
- Education and literacy levels of adult women.
- Implementation of MDM scheme and RTE norms.

4.1 School Enrollment of Children Ages 6-14

	ALL		SC		OBC		NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. of children surveyed	891	721	189	152	220	162	166	132
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Govt. school	51.7	57.6	50.3	51.3	51.8	58.6	42.8	47.4
Pvt. school	31.6	22.2	23.3	13.8	33.6	15.4	44.6	40.2
Other	0.3	1.8	0	0	0	2.5	0	3
Not enrolled	9.1	11.1	18.5	24.3	5.9	15.4	5.4	4.6
No response	7.2	7.4	7.9	10.5	8.6	8	7.2	4.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

More boys are enrolled in pvt. schools. Girls outnumber boys in the "not enrolled" category.

4.2 Enrollment of Young Children in School and Pre-school

	ALL		SC		OBC		NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs
No. of children surveyed	300	397	78	80	73	100	43	70
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Anganwadi/balwadi	27	15.4	21.8	16.3	30.1	15	30.2	5.7
LKG/UKG	5	2.8	2.6	1.3	2.7	3	11.6	4.3
Govt. school	NA	36	NA	36.3	NA	35	NA	41.4
Private school	NA	14.1	NA	10	NA	15	NA	25.7
Other	NA	0.5	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0
Not enrolled anywhere	62	28.7	70.5	36.3	63	29	53.5	21.4
No response	6	2.5	5.1	0	4.1	3	4.7	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

27% of 3-4 year olds enrolled in anganwadis/balwadis . Most 5-6 year olds go to government schools.

4.3 Learning Levels of Children in Std. III and Std. V

Class	Std. III	Std. V
No. of children surveyed	182	187
<i>Basic Reading (Std. I level)</i>		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	18.1	39.6
Cannot read	71.4	51.9
No response	10.4	8.6
Total	100	100

अनुच्छेद
रूपा बाहर खेल रही थी।
खेलते-खेलते रात हो गई।
माँ उसको घर ले आई।
वह खाना खाकर सो गई।



Almost 70% children in Std. III cannot read a Std. I text. Almost 40% children in Std. V can read Std. I text.

$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ - 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



4.4 Learning Levels of Children in Std. III and Std. V

Class	Std. III	Std. V
No. of children surveyed	182	187
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
% of children who:		
Can subtract	12.1	27.3
Cannot subtract	77.5	64.2
No response	10.4	8.6
Total	100	100

Almost 77% of the children in Std. III cannot subtract. In Std. V, approximately 65% of the children cannot subtract.

4.5 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	1198	241	286	234
% of women who :				
Attended school	33.7	15.4	24.5	55.6
Did not attend school	64.4	82.6	74.1	41.9
No data on school attendance	1.8	2.1	1.4	2.6
Can read Std. I level paragraph	21.4	7.5	15.7	38
Cannot read Std. I level paragraph	72.2	86.3	79	56
No reading data available	6.4	6.2	5.2	6
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std. I level paragraph	59.7	46	60	66.9

* Column does not add upto 100 because multiple responses were possible

33% of the women attended school, of them majority could read.

SCHOOL INDICATORS

4.6 Mid-day Meal Scheme

No. of schools surveyed	56
Average number of students served MDM	68.7
% of schools which:	
Have a kitchen shed	91.1
Serve food as per menu	82.1
Have a cook (s)	94.6
Have utensils for cooking and serving	87.5
Have containers for food storage	55.4



Most of the schools visited were seen to be following the Mid-day Meal scheme.

4.7 Quality of Water Available in School

No. of schools surveyed	56
% of schools where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	42.9
Not contaminated	19.6
Not tested	37.5
Total	100



Almost half of the schools visited were found to be using water with bacterial contamination.

4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed 56

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

% of schools which meet:

PTR norms (all schools) 5.4

PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils) 8.6

PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils) 0

Office/playground/boundary Wall*

% of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store 78.6

Playground 83.9

Boundary wall 51.8

Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No Library 39.3

No books used on day of visit 44.6

Books used on day of visit 10.7

No response 5.4

Total 100

General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility 26.8

Unusable toilet facility 57.1

Usable toilet facility 12.5

No response 3.6

Total 100

Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility 44.6

Unusable girls' toilet facility 46.4

Usable girls' toilet facility 7.1

No response 1.2

Total 100

Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility 0

Facility exists but drinking water not available 12.5

Drinking water available 85.7

No response 1.8

Total 100

*Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple responses were possible



Extracts from the Schedule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 Norms and standards for a School (Section 19 and 25)

Number of teachers in std. I-V

Admitted children	No of Teachers
<=60	2
61-90	3
91-120	4
121-200	5
>150	5+1 Head teacher
>200	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (ex. Head Teacher) shall not exceed 40

School facilities

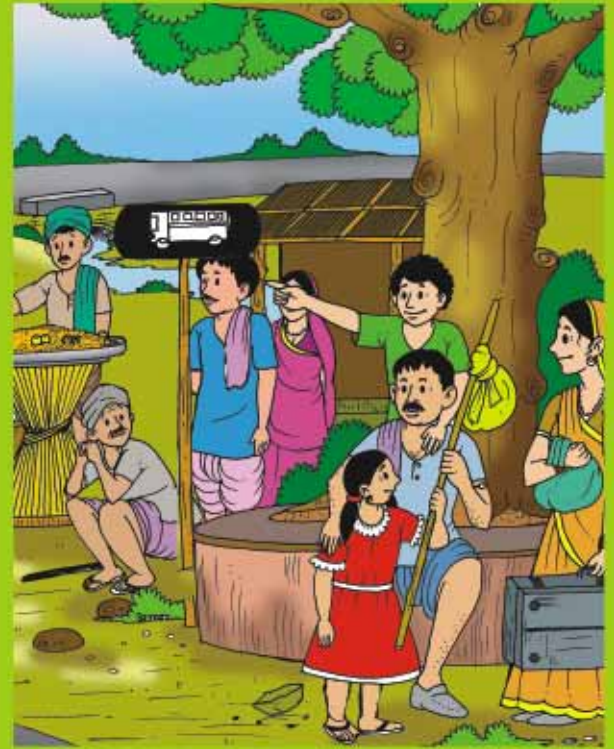
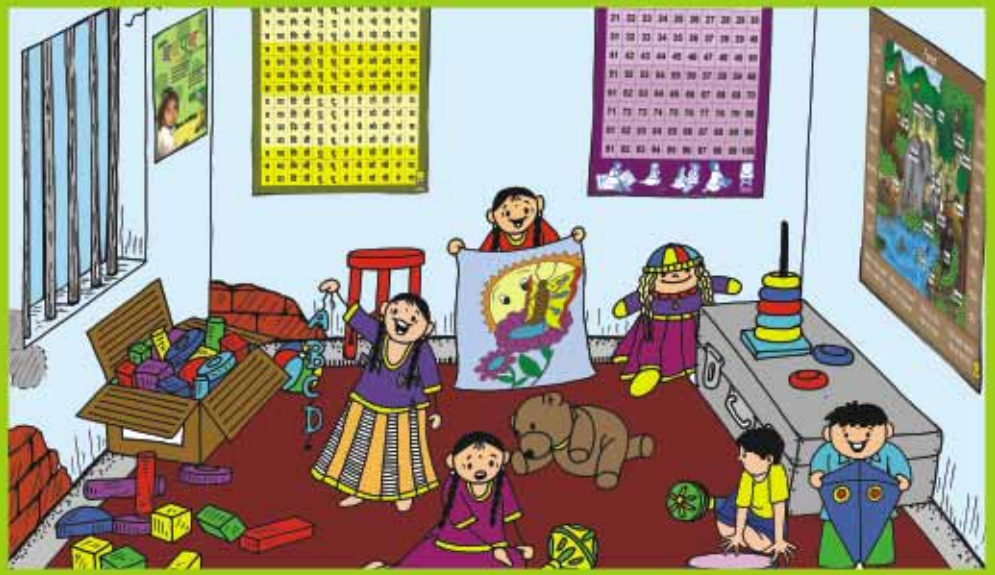
•All weather building with:

- At least one classroom for every teacher
- Office-cum-store-cum-head teachers room
- Separate toilets for boys and girls
- Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children
- A kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked
- Playground
- Arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing
- Library

There shall be a library in each school providing news-papers, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books

HARDOI DISTRICT MAP





ASER Centre
B4/54, Safdarjung Enclave
New Delhi-110029
Contact: contact@asercentre.org

Sarvajanik Grameen Vikas
Sansthan, 72/A-5 New Civil Lines,
Hardoi - 241001