



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

# PAHELI 2011

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

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	59
No. of schools visited	58
No. of PDS outlets visited	28
No. of AWC visited	54
No. of households surveyed	1178
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1979
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2210
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	1932

In Rajgarh district 1178 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 41 (3.5%) 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

- With the exception of rice and wheat, the reports of quantity of provisions received by people at the PDS outlets corresponded with what was written on the card.
- Awareness of MGNREGS was very low, awareness of MGNREGS provisions was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 75 and average distance to work-site was 1.6 km.

## Water and Sanitation

- In 42.6 % of ICDS centres and 53.5 % of schools, the drinking water was contaminated with bacteria.
- Only 9.3 % ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets.
- 39.7 % primary schools had useable toilets and only 15.5 % had useable girls' toilets .

## Health

- On an average, ICDS centres were open for 24 days per month and 5.3 hours a day.
- The most common activity taking place at ICDS Centres at the time of visit was non-formal education.

## Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 78.1% delivered in institutions of which 48.4 % reported that a health worker was present.
- **Home births:** 21.9 % delivered at home, of which 32.2 % reported having an attended birth.
- **JSY scheme:** High reports of money receipts from mothers that gave birth in hospital.
- Most women were aware of ICDS centres, but did not have complete knowledge of services being offered there.
- 90 % women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth, 66.7 % reported giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months .

## Education

- Only 32.8% of schools meet PTR norms.
- Only 24.1 % and 65.5 % 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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who live in:</i>					
Kutcha	53.6	62	58.4	51.7	49.7
Semi pucca	32.7	29.3	30.5	34	35
Pucca	13.5	8.7	10	14.2	15.4
No response	0.3	0	1.1	0.1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



Majority of the respondents live in "kutcha" houses.

## 1.2 Cooking Fuels\*

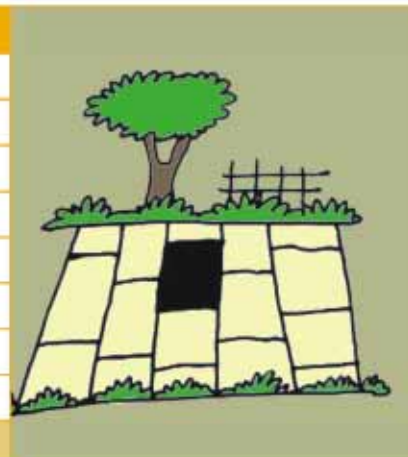
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who cook with:</i>					
Sticks	97.1	97.8	99	97.6	90.9
Coal	0.3	1.1	0	0.3	0
Kerosene stove	0.7	0	0.5	0.6	1.4
No response	0.2	0	0.5	0	0.7

\* 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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
No land	14.9	16.3	20	13.6	11.9
Some land	81.4	79.3	76.3	83	83.9
Don't know	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7
No response	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who have:</i>						
	No animals	13.3	8.7	21.1	11.4	14.7
	Goats/lambs	17.1	26.1	23.2	14.7	14
	Cows/buffaloes/Oxen	67.5	66.3	47.9	73.2	67.1
	Poultry	0.9	0	1.6	1	0
	No response	10.2	12	16.3	8.1	11.2

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

*"Cows/buffaloes/oxen" are the most favoured livestock.*




### 1.5 Transportation\*

	Social Groups					
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who have:</i>						
	Bicycle	40.1	39.1	39.0	39.2	44.1
	Motorcycle	22.9	17.4	23.2	23.2	23.8
	Others	18.2	12.0	6.8	21.5	21.0
	No response	38.2	46.7	45.8	37.5	26.6

\*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)\*

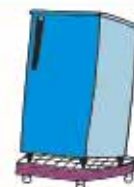
	Social Groups					
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who own:</i>						
	Cell phone	69.1	66.3	61.1	69.8	75.7
	Pressure cooker	11.5	4.3	6.8	11.1	23.8
	Electric fan	62.8	53.3	57.9	63.1	73.4
	Chairs/table	24	25	21.1	22.1	35
	Clock/watch	68.3	66.3	60.5	67.8	79.7
	Cot	97.6	96.7	95.8	9.3	97.2
	No response	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.7

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

*Most households own a "cot" to sleep on followed by a "clock/watch" and "electric fan".*

### 1.7 Household Possessions (category B)\*

Item	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
Air cooler	1.3	0	1.1	1.3	2.8
Refrigerator	1.3	0	1.1	1.3	2.8
Landline phone	2.5	1.1	0.5	2.2	8.4
Sewing machine	9.3	5.4	4.2	8.7	19.6
Mixer/grinder	1.8	0	0	1.5	6.3
TV	27.2	23.9	20.5	26.4	37.8
No response	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.4	0.7








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

TV owned by approximately 3 out of 10 households.

## FOOD

### 1.8 Food Intake Estimates for Adult Women \*

*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.*

No. of respondents	1056	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
<b>Energy giving foods:</b>		
Cereals and millets	92.2	
<b>Body building foods:</b>		
Milk and milk products	13.7	
Pulses/dal	90.8	
<b>Protective Foods:</b>		
Green leafy vegetables	35.9	
Other vegetables	41.7	
Fruits	8.0	
All the above protective foods in combination	1	

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

"Cereals and millets" consumed by almost all women followed by "pulses/dal" and vegetables. Marginal consumption of "milk and milk products".

## SALT IODINE LEVEL

### 1.9 Salt Iodization Test in the Household

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
Sub-optimally iodized	39.4	41.3	39	40.7	63.6
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	57.6	56.5	57.9	55.6	35.7
Not tested	3.1	2.2	3.2	3.5	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



Most households consume "optimally iodized" salt.

## LIVELIHOODS

### 1.10 Main Work Activities

ADULT MALE (16+)	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	2210	158	294	1312	252
Cultivation on own land	43.5	35.4	24.8	48.2	44.2
Daily-wage on other's land	15.8	26.7	23.5	14.3	9.3
Self-employed artisan	4.4	2.5	3.1	4.8	5.4
Salaried worker	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.6
Daily-wage non-agriculture	10.7	13.9	26.2	7.5	8.5
Household work	2.5	1.3	1.7	2.8	2.7
Studying	8.6	6.3	8.5	8.7	11.5
Others*	8.5	7	7.9	8.3	11.5
No response	2.9	4.4	1.4	2.6	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	1979	145	287	1212	252
Cultivation on own land	13.3	15.9	7	14.9	9.5
Daily-wage on other's land	9.2	11.7	15.7	8.7	3.6
Self-employed artisan	0.4	0.7	0	0.2	1.8
Salaried worker	1.7	2.1	0	1.9	2.9
Daily-wage non-agriculture	2.1	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.4
Household work	60.9	51.7	66.9	60.6	65.2
Studying	3.7	2.1	2.4	3.5	6.9
Others*	4.6	4.8	3.5	5.2	1.8
No response	4.1	7.6	1.4	3.5	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

"Cultivation of own Land" is the main activity for men, whereas women mostly do "household work" followed by "cultivation of own land".

### 1.11 Out Migration

MALE	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	2210	158	294	1312	252
% who migrated	6	2.5	13.3	4.7	6.2
Average days	94.8	* Very few records.			
FEMALE	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	1979	145	287	1212	252
% who migrated	4.5	0	8.7	3.7	5.6
Average days	93.2	* Very few records.			



A very small percentage of people migrate but more men migrate out than women.



## LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:



### 1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women\*

No. of respondents	1125
Women with an account (%)	27.1
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	43.3
Post office	31.5
Self Help Groups	24.3

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

About 3 in 10 women own an account and they prefer their account to be in a bank, followed by post office or and Self Help Groups.

### 1.13 PDS (Ration Shop)

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households with:</i>					
Ration card	92.4	95.7	93.7	92	91.6
Ration card available on the day of the survey	46.5	53.3	44.2	46.5	48.3

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.

Majority of the households had ration cards.

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

<i>Data about quantity of rations received from PDS outlets is based on ration cards being available and legible at the time of survey.</i>		Rice	Wheat	Kerosene	Sugar
	Sample size	191	329	462	168
	Same (%)	67	61.4	84.2	60.1
	Less (%)	19.4	21.6	13.4	25
	Higher (%)	13.6	17	2.4	14.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Most households get their stipulated rations.

### 1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	1086
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	215
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	67
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	62
Applied for a job	70
Received a job card	64
Received a job	51
<b>Wages and Distance of Work-site</b>	
Average wage received (Rs)	75
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	87.4
Average Distance (km)	1.6



Only 19% of households knew about the scheme and 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	161
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	94.4
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

*About 95% of the community drinking water sources had low fluoride content.*

#### 2.2 Bacterial Contamination of Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
% of households who use:					
Contaminated	76.9	88	74.7	74.6	80.4
Not contaminated	15.4	10.9	19.5	14.9	17.5
No response	7.7	1.1	5.8	10.5	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Bacterial content is high in almost 8 out of 10 drinking water samples of households.*

#### 2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
% of households who are:					
Fully satisfied	56.5	56.5	49.5	56.7	64.3
Partly satisfied	36.7	40.2	41.6	36.5	29.4
Not satisfied	5.4	2.2	7.9	5.3	4.9
No response	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Despite the high bacterial content, most 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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who:</i>					
Do not purify	29.6	41.3	31.6	28.8	23.1
Purify through at least one method	69.6	57.6	67.4	70.5	76.9
No response	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the households purify water through at least one method.

## 2.5 Primary Drinking Water Source

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.

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who use:</i>					
Tap	3.5	8.7	1.6	3.3	4.2
Hand-pump	52.5	60.9	48.9	53.3	49
Well	32.3	23.9	31.6	33	37.1
Other*	6.7	2.2	12.6	5.1	8.4
No response	5	4.3	5.3	5.3	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

"Hand-pumps" are the most important source of drinking water followed by "wells".

## 2.6 Distance of Water Source

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>					
In or just outside the home	18.3	30.4	11.6	17.6	23.8
Within 250m.	42.4	30.4	46.8	43.4	37.8
250 m- 1km.	22.9	19.6	23.2	23.9	22.4
More than 1 km.	9.9	12	12.6	8.6	12.6
No response	6.5	7.6	5.8	6.6	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



Drinking water source for over half the households is in or within 250 meters.



## 2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>					
< 15 mins.	31.2	42.4	22.6	31.6	32.9
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	42.7	31.5	45.3	43.5	42
between 1 and 2 hours	16.8	14.2	21.6	16	18.9
> 2 hours	4.1	6.5	5.3	3.5	4.9
No response	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.3	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Time taken to get water is between 15mins. to an hour for most households.

## 2.8 Drinking Water Availability

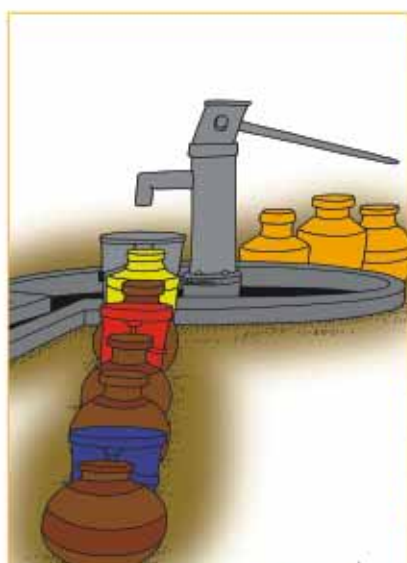
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>					
All the time	72.5	71.8	63.7	74.6	73.4
Once a day	18.9	22.8	26.3	16.7	20.3
Alternate days	1.1	0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Once a week or less	1.9	0	2.1	2	2.8
No response	5.6	5.4	6.8	5.5	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



Most reported availability of water "all the time".

## 2.9 Reliability of Primary Water Source

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>					
No shortages	13	28.3	14.2	10.4	14.7
Less than a week	25.4	32.6	20.5	27.1	22.4
1-4 weeks	12.7	7.6	9.5	13.3	14.7
> a month	43	26.1	49	43.3	46.2
No response	5.9	5.4	6.8	5.9	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



43 % of the households said there was shortage of water for over a month.

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

Drinking	1.8
Bathing	24
Toilet uses	4.5
Cooking	3.9
Washing	20.2
LPCD	54.4



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

Highest consumption of water is for "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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
% of households who:					
Practice open defecation	88.5	85.9	94.7	90.3	74.8
Use HH toilet	9.6	9.8	4.2	8	23.1
Use community toilet/other	0.2	1.1	0	0.1	0
No response	1.7	3.3	1.1	1.5	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the households "practice open defecation".

### 2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1178	92	190	712	143
% of households who:					
Have a toilet	12	13	7.9	9.8	25.9
Do not have a toilet	73.9	66.3	82.1	76.1	59.4
No response	14.1	20.7	10	14	14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



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.
<b>Child care:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essential newborn care: promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months.</li> <li>• Full Immunization of all infants and children</li> <li>• Vitamin A prophylaxis to the children as per guidelines.</li> <li>• Prevention and control of childhood diseases like malnutrition, infections, etc.</li> </ul>	



#### 3.1 Services Availed by Women During Pregnancy \*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No.of Respondents	396	34	67	236	38
<b>% of women who :</b>					
Received at least 1 TT injection	83.7	76.5	85.1	84.7	91.9
Went for at least 1 ANC check-up	62.1	47.1	70.2	60.6	71.1
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	41	38.2	46.3	40.3	34.2

\*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 those women identified as being eligible. Information elicited in context of the youngest <3 year old child living at the time of survey.

Almost all pregnant women received 1 TT Injection. Most went for ANC check-up but fewer consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy.



### 3.2 Source of Ante-natal Care

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	334	26	59	202	36
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>					
Government hospitals	85.6	88.5	81.4	75.7	47.2
Private hospitals	9.9	11.5	15.3	15.8	47.2
Others* (%)	4.6	0	3.4	8.4	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

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

### 3.3 Details About Place of Delivery

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	397	32	68	241	38
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>					
Institution	78.1	65.6	86.7	77.2	76.3
Home	21.9	34.4	13.2	22.8	23.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Most births took place at an institution.**

### 3.4 Type of Institution (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	310
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	89.4
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Out of the institutional births, almost 9 out of 10 women gave birth in a "government hospital".**

### 3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	310
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health Worker stayed at institution	48.4
% of health worker visited after the birth	17.4
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100%</i>	

**Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital approximately 49% of the time.**

### 3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	87
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, where:</i>	
% of skilled person was present during delivery	32.2
% of health worker visited after the birth	5.8
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100%</i>	

**For home delivery health worker was present for about 3 out of 10 cases.**

*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.*

### 3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	397
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	85.1
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	11.1
No Response	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



Almost 85% of the cases of delivery had a skilled health worker present.

### 3.8 Health Worker Staying at the Institution

	No. of respondents	310
	<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):</i>	
	ASHA	31.3
	ANM	8
	AWW	10.7
	Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	41.3
	No response	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	

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

### 3.9 Janani Suraksha Yojana - 1\*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	310		59	186	
<i>Monetary benefits under JSY scheme:</i>					
Received money under JSY scheme (%)	87.7	*very few records*	83.1	89.3	*very few records*
Avg. amount received	1400		1417	1394	

\*Enquiries of JSY scheme made from women with at least one <3 yr old child

Most women received the JSY money.

### 3.10 Janani Suraksha Yojana - 2

No. of respondents	272
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	10.3
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	87.1
No response	2.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
Faced problems in receiving benefits	28.3
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	68.8
No response	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



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



### 3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding\*

No. of respondents	422
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	89.3
<i>% of women who breastfed their child :</i>	
Within half hour of birth	57.3
Within 24 hours of birth	32.9
More than 24 hours after birth	6.4
No response	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>% of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	8.4
>6 months	66.7
4 to 6 months	11.1
No response	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



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

Almost all women reported breastfeeding their child. Approximately 60% 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	199
<i>% of babies aged 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	44.8
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	30.2
<i>% of babies aged &lt;36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	44.9
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	29.1
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	44
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	34.2

\*Columns do not add upto 100%

Around 50% of the babies between the age group of 0-72 months were found to be underweight, of them 30% were severely underweight.

## ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	771
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	95.5
<i>Of the women that knew about AWC % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	55.3
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	26
Immunization	24.5
ANC	19.3
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	20.9
Dietary advice to mothers	10.6
Non-formal education given to children	2.6
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

*Enquiries regarding Anganwadi centers 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 but few about the provisions at the centre.*

## Anganwadi Visit

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

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

### 3.14 AWC: Working Hours and Type of Building

No. of Anganwadi Centres	54
Average number of working hours	5.3
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	20.4
Home of the AWW/AWH	14.8
Any other house	7.4
Govt. building	37
Public place	11.1
Open place	0
Others	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

*Most AWCs are in government buildings followed by schools and homes of AWW/AWH*

### 3.15 AWC Materials\*

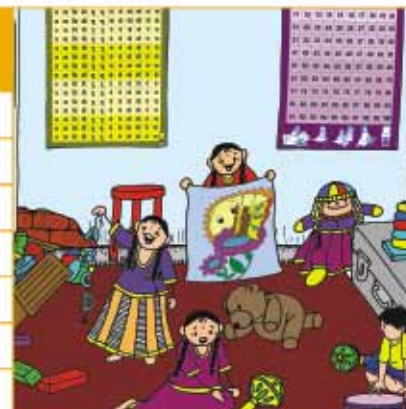
No. of Anganwadi Centres	54
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	16.7
Weighing scale for children	68.5
Child growth charts	37
Essential drugs	55.6
Toys for children	48.1
Utensils and stove	24.1
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

*AWCs were found to be moderately well stocked.*



### 3.16 AWC Activities\*

No. of anganwadi centres	54
% of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit	
Eating	18.5
Being weighed	1.9
Non-formal education activities	33.3
Pregnant mothers being given food	13
*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 anganwadis	54
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	42.6
Not contaminated	11.1
Not tested	46.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

*More than 40% of the water sources in AWCs were detected to have bacterial contamination.*

*Anganwadi 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		ST		SC		OBC		NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. of children surveyed	610	565	63	51	92	100	357	328	75	73
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Govt. school	62.1	74.3	71.4	74.5	70.7	77	58.8	76.2	60	63
Pvt. school	23.1	11.2	7.9	2	13	8	28.3	9.5	26.7	28.8
Other	2.6	1.1	0	0	3.3	0	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.4
Not enrolled	3.9	5.7	4.8	2	4.3	7	2.8	6.4	5.3	4.1
No response	8.2	7.8	15.9	21.6	8.7	8	7.3	6.4	5.3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Percentage of girls enrolled is higher than boys especially in the case of government schools.*

*Girls outnumber boys in the "not enrolled" category.*

### 4.2 Enrollment of Young Children in School and Pre-school

	ALL		ST		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	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs
No. of children surveyed	272	305			42	62	170	184		
Anganwadi/balwadi	48.2	12.8	<i>*Very few records*</i>	<i>*Very few records*</i>	54.8	14.5	44.1	14.1	<i>*Very few records*</i>	<i>*Very few records*</i>
LKG/UKG	5.1	4.6			2.4	1.6	5.3	4.4		
Govt. school	NA	46.6			NA	4.3	NA	48.9		
Private school	NA	18.4			NA	17.7	NA	17.4		
Other	NA	1.3			NA	1.6	NA	1.6		
Not enrolled anywhere	26.5	11.8			21.4	9.8	28.8	9.7		
No response	20.2	4.6			21.4	4.8	21.8	3.8		
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>				

*High enrollment of 3-4 year olds in anganwadi/balwadi. 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	139	165
<i>Basic Reading (Std. I level)</i>		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	17.3	40
Cannot read	66.9	49.1
No response	15.8	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



*Almost 70% children in Std. III cannot read a Std. I text. 2 in 5 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	139	165
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
% of children who:		
Can subtract	10.1	23
Cannot subtract	76.3	64.9
No response	13.7	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Almost 80% of the children in Std. III cannot subtract. In Std. V, approximately 1 out of 4 can subtract.

#### 4.5 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	943	76	146	576	115
% of women who :					
Attended school	24	18.4	15.1	23.3	40
Did not attend school	74.8	80.3	82.9	75.9	57.4
No data on school attendance	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.6
Can read Std. I level paragraph	14.2	13.2	6.2	13.7	24.4
Cannot read Std. I level paragraph	68.7	71.1	85.6	65.5	66.1
No reading data available	17.1	15.8	8.2	20.8	9.6
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std. I level paragraph	50.4	*Very few records		52.2	56.5

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

Most women had not attended school. Of those who attended school, half could read.

### SCHOOL INDICATORS

#### 4.6 Mid-day Meal Scheme

No. of schools surveyed	58
Average number of students served MDM	95.4
% of schools which:	
Have a kitchen shed	69
Serve food as per menu	36.2
Have a cook (s)	72.4
Have utensils for cooking and serving	77.6
Have containers for food storage	63.8



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	58
% of schools where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	53.5
Not contaminated	3.5
Not tested	43.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



Most of the schools visited were found to be using water contaminated with bacteria.

## 4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed 58

### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)\*

% of schools which meet:

PTR norms (all schools) 32.8

PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils) 36.6

PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils) 23.5

### Office/playground/boundary Wall\*

% of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store 65.5

Playground 65.5

Boundary wall 24.1

### Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No library 39.7

No books used on day of visit 20.7

Books used on day of visit 34.5

No response 5.2

**Total 100**

### General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility 25.9

Unusable toilet facility 39.7

Usable toilet facility 22.4

No response 12.1

**Total 100**

### Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility 50

Unusable girls' toilet facility 15.5

Usable girls' toilet facility 22.4

No response 12.1

**Total 100**

### Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility 13.8

Facility exists but drinking water not available 12.1

Drinking water available 65.5

No response 8.6

**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

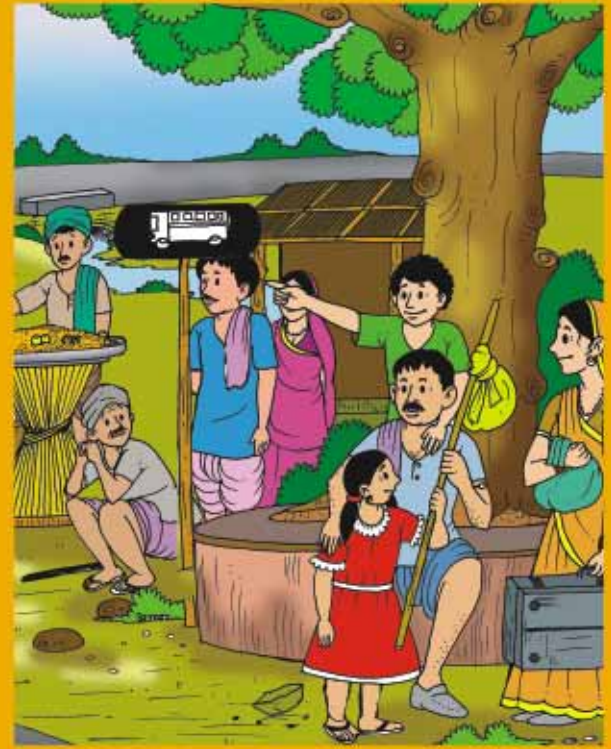
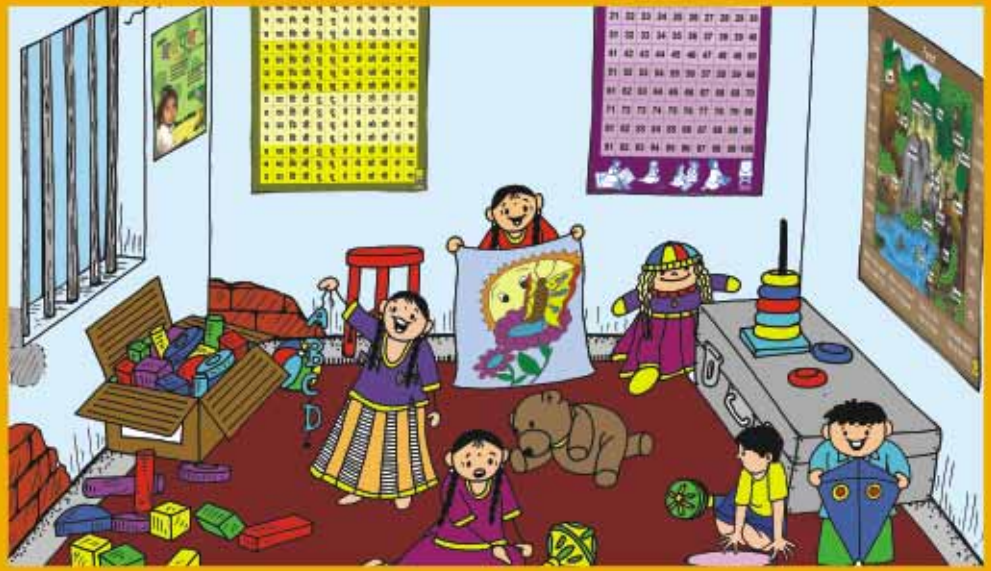
•All weather building with:

- 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

# RAJGARH DISTRICT MAP





ASER Centre  
B4/54, Safdarjung Enclave  
New Delhi-110029  
Contact: [contact@asercentre.org](mailto:contact@asercentre.org)

MP Paryavaran Sudhar Sangathan  
MP Paryavaran Sudhar Sangathan  
Shikshak Colony M-5,  
Rajgarh (Biavra)- 465661