



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

# PAHELI 2011

**PEOPLES' ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH  
EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOODS:  
DISTRICT REPORT CARD- KORBA, CHHATTISGARH**



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- KORBA, CHHATTISGARH

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	60
No. of schools visited	59
No. of PDS outlets visited	43
No. of AWC visited	55
No. of households surveyed	1175
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2045
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2139
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	1744

In Korba district 1175 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 116 (9.9%) 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

- Reports of quantity of provisions received by people at the PDS outlets corresponded with what was written on the card.
- 47.2% respondents were aware of MGNREGS. Awareness of MGNREGS provisions was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 99.5 and average distance to work-site was 1.5 km.

## Water and Sanitation

- Almost 70% of the ICDS centres and primary schools were using contaminated water.
- Only 16.7% ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets
- Only 11.7% primary schools had useable toilets and 8.3% 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 (52.7%), children being fed (27.3%), and pregnant mothers being given food (7.3%).

## Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 78.1% delivered in institutions of which 48.4 % reported that a health worker was present and 17.4 % reported they were visited by health workers after delivery
- **Home births:** 21.9 % delivered at home, of which 32.2 % reported having an attended birth and 5.8 % reported that a health-worker visited after 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 at the centres.
- 90 % women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth, 66.7 % reported giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months

## Education

- Approximately one-third of schools meets PTR norms.
- Only 40.7% and 59.3% 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
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who live in:</i>				
Kutcha	58.6	67.5	61.7	51.2
Semi pucca	34.4	27.8	31.2	40.8
Pucca	6.9	4.5	7.1	8
No response	0.1	0.2	0	0
<b>Total</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\*

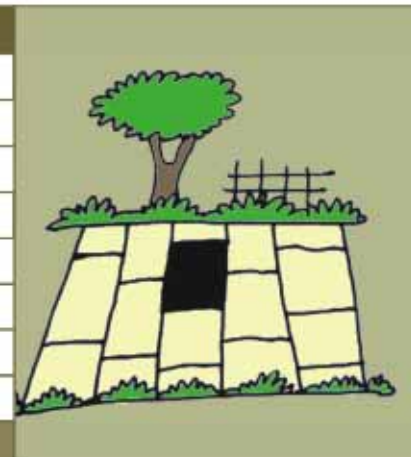
	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who cook with:</i>				
Sticks	96.4	98.3	96.5	95.8
Coal	6.7	6.7	7.8	6.5
Kerosene stove	1.9	1	0.7	2.7
No response	0.1	0.2	0	0

\* 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


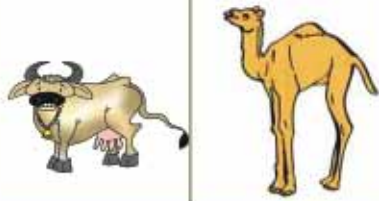
	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who have:</i>				
No land	18.7	13.6	16.3	21.4
Some land	78.9	84.5	81.6	76.5
Don't know	2	1	2.1	2.1
No response	0.4	0.9	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



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	
	No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
	No animals	25.3	18	25.5	29.8
	Goats/lambs	17.1	20.8	18.4	12.8
	Cows/buffaloes/oxen	62.5	69.4	56	60.1
	Poultry	27.9	36.6	24.1	18.8
	No response	2.2	2.1	1.4	3.3

\* 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	ST	SC	OBC	
No. of households	1175	582	141	336	
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
Bicycle	83.1	80.4	89.4	84.8	
Motorcycle	18.6	14.8	16.3	22.9	
No response	12.8	16.5	8.5	9.5	

\*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	
	No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
	Cell phone	44.4	37.6	46.8	50
	Pressure cooker	22.6	17.9	24.1	25.3
	Electric fan	43.7	36.9	41.8	51.2
	Chairs/table	43.7	36.9	54.6	50.3
	Clock/watch	81.6	77.8	83.7	86.6
	Cot	98.8	98.5	99.3	99.4
	No response	0.6	1	0	0.3

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

Most households own a "cot" to sleep on followed by "clock/watch" and "cell phone".

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

Item	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who own:</i>				
Air cooler	12.9	8.8	12.1	14.3
Refrigerator	4.3	3.3	3.5	4.5
Landline phone	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Sewing machine	5.9	4.5	6.4	7.1
Mixer/grinder	3.4	2.2	5	2.4
TV	32.4	25.9	34	36.9
No response	0.6	1	0	0.3







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

TV owned by more than 30% of the 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	1168	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
<b>Energy giving foods:</b>		
Cereals and millets	99.7	
<b>Body Building foods:</b>		
Milk and milk products	3.4	
Pulses/dal	76.5	
<b>Protective Foods:</b>		
Green leafy vegetables	71.1	
Other vegetables	78.3	
Fruits	2.9	
All the above protective foods in combination	1.8	
* 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. Minimal consumption of "milk and milk products".

## SALT IODINE LEVEL

### 1.9 Salt Iodization Test in the Household

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	ST	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
Sub-optimally iodized	21.4	25.8	18.5	21.9
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	78.1	73.2	81.6	78.1
Not tested	0.5	1	0	0
<b>Total</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
No. of individuals	2139	1034	247	618
Cultivation on own land	37.8	45.7	34.4	31.7
Daily-wage on others' land	8	8.9	7.3	9.1
Self-employed artisan	4.3	3.4	2.5	5
Salaried worker	5.3	5.2	3.6	4.4
Daily-wage non-agriculture	20	15.6	29.2	23
Household work	3.4	2.6	1.6	4.5
Studying	9.3	8.5	7.3	10.4
Others*	10.3	8.1	12.5	11.2
No response	1.6	2	1.6	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of individuals	2045	1026	240	554
Cultivation on own land	12.8	15.4	7.5	13.2
Daily-wage on others' land	6.3	6.9	6.3	7
Self-employed artisan	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
Salaried worker	2.3	2.3	1.7	2
Daily-wage non-agriculture	6.3	5.5	7.1	8.7
Household work	57.7	56.1	65	52.2
Studying	8.3	8.7	4.6	9.6
Others*	4.2	3.9	5.8	4.5
No response	1.5	0.8	1.7	2.2
<b>Total</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 popular and main activity for men, whereas women mostly do "household work" followed by "cultivation of own land".

### 1.11 Out Migration

MALE	ALL
No. of respondents	2139
% who migrated	2.48
Average days	136
FEMALE	ALL
No. of respondents	2045
% who migrated	1.27
Average days	87.9

Caste-wise representation was not possible for Korba due to the low numbers generated in migration reports from people.

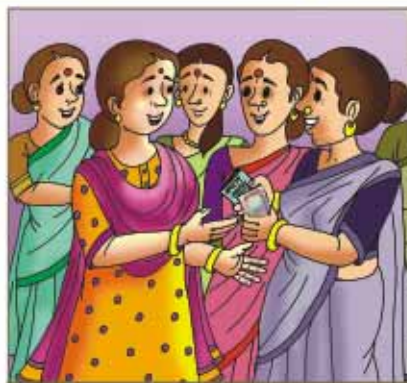


Compared to women more men migrate out and for more days.



## LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

### 1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women\*



No. of respondents	1107
Women with an account (%)	33.8
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	48.7
Post office	46.5
Self Help Groups	6.2

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

Over 33% of the women own an account and they prefer their accounts to be in a bank and post office, in almost equal measure.

### 1.13 PDS (Ration Shop)

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
% of households with:				
Ration card	72.3	75.3	75.9	78.3
Ration card available on the day of the survey	60.9	63.8	58.2	67.3

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

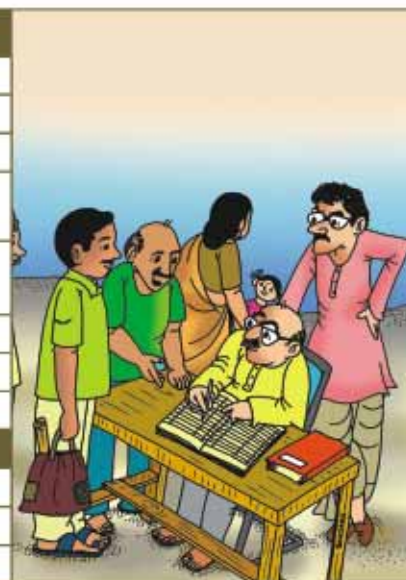
Data about quantity of rations received from PDS outlets is based on ration cards being available and legible at the time of survey.

	Rice	Wheat	Kerosene	Sugar
Sample size	636	46	485	580
Same (%)	97.3	97.8	87.6	88.5
Less (%)	1.7	2.2	9.3	9.3
Higher (%)	0.9	0	3.1	2.2
Total	100	100	100	100

Most households get their stipulated rations.

### 1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	1089
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	514
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	195
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	126
Applied for a job	176
Received a job card	149
Received a job	144
<b>Wages and Distance of Work-site</b>	
Average wage received (Rs)	99.5
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	82.2
Average distance (km)	1.5



About 50% of the households knew about the scheme but 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	216
% 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>

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

#### 2.2 Bacterial Contamination of Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
% of households who use:				
Contaminated	76.9	74.7	69.5	80.7
Not contaminated	15.7	14.3	27.7	14.6
No response	7.4	11	2.8	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Bacterial content was high in majority of the household drinking water samples.

#### 2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
% of households who are:				
Fully Satisfied	75.6	75.8	78	74.4
Partly Satisfied	21.6	22	20.6	22.3
Not satisfied	2.3	1.7	0.7	3.3
Don't know	0.1	0	0.7	0
No response	0.4	0.5	0	0
<b>Total</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
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who:</i>				
Do not purify	28	28.2	34	21.2
Purify through at least one method	63.7	63.6	58.9	69
No response	8.3	8.2	7.1	9.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Close to 65% of the households purify water through at least one method.*

## 2.5 Primary Drinking Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who use:</i>				
Tap	5.7	3.1	3.5	6.8
Hand-pump	67.1	66.3	79.4	71.1
Well	19.3	22	9.9	17.3
Other*	4.8	7.4	2.9	1.2
No response	3.1	1.2	4.3	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*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.*

*"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
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>				
In or just outside the home	38.7	34.9	39	40.5
Within 250m	47.6	49.8	53.2	47.9
250m - 1km	9.6	12.4	3.5	7.7
More than 1 km	0.3	0.7	0	0
No response	3.8	2.2	4.3	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Drinking water source for most households is within 250 meters.*



## 2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>				
< 15 mins.	65.1	64.6	72.3	64.3
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	30.6	32	22.7	32.1
between 1 and 2 hours	1.2	2	0.7	0
No response	3.1	1.4	4.3	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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

## 2.8 Drinking Water Availability

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>				
All the time	92.8	95.2	92.9	94.6
Once a day	1.2	1	0.7	0.9
Alternate days	0.3	0.2	0	0.3
Once a week or less	2.3	2.1	0.7	0.6
No response	3.4	1.5	5.7	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



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

## 2.9 Reliability of Primary Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>				
No shortages	51.8	54.5	46.1	50.9
Less than a week	27.7	26.6	29.8	30.1
1-4 weeks	8	7	12.8	8.9
> a month	8.8	10	6.4	6.5
No response	3.7	1.9	5	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



*Almost half of the households said there was no shortage of water.*

### 2.10 Average Water Consumption in LPCD\* (Litres Per Capita Per Day)

Drinking	1.6
Bathing	30.0
Toilet uses	10.5
Cooking	10.7
Washing	19.6
LPCD	72.3



\*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	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
% of households who:				
Practice open defecation	87.1	88.7	89.4	88.4
Use HH toilet	12.5	10.7	10.6	11.3
No response	0.4	0.7	0	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Majority of the households "practice open defecation".

### 2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1175	582	141	336
% of households who:				
Have a toilet	20.5	18.7	18.4	19.3
Do not have a toilet	77	79.9	79.4	78.6
No response	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.1
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.
<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
No.of Respondents	384	200	44	95
<b>% of women who:</b>				
Received at least 1 TT injection	90.6	87	95.5	94.7
Went for at least 1 ANC check-up	82.3	78.5	88.6	88.4
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	77	72.9	79.6	70.8

\*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 and consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy.



### 3.2 Source of Ante-natal Care

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of respondents	351	178	42	90
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>				
Government hospitals	71.2	70.8	83.3	68.9
Private hospitals	22.5	21.9	11.9	27.9
Others* (%)	6.3	7.3	4.8	3.3
<b>Total</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
No. of respondents	389	204	43	96
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>				
Institution	34.2	30.4	27.9	41.7
Home	65.8	69.6	72.1	58.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



**Most 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	133
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that:</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	66.9
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	33.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

*Out of Institutional births, almost 7 out of 10 women gave birth in a "government hospital".*

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

No. of respondents	133
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health Worker stayed at Institution	71.4
% of health worker visited after the birth	49.6

*\*Column do not add up to 100%*

*Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital approximately 70% of the time.*

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

No. of respondents	256
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, where:</i>	
% of skilled person was present during delivery	58.6
% of health worker visited after the birth	22.3

*\*Column do not add up to 100%*

*For home delivery health worker was present for almost 6 out of 10 cases.*

### 3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	389
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	72.8
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	20.6
No response	6.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>



*More than 70% of the cases of delivery had a skilled health worker present.*

### 3.8 Health Worker Staying at the Institution



No. of respondents	133
<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):</i>	
ASHA	47.4
ANM	11.6
AWW	8.4
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	31.6
No response	1.1
<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
No. of respondents	133	62		40
<i>Monetary benefits under JSY scheme:</i>				
Received money under JSY scheme (%)	76.7	79	*Very few records*	75
Avg. amount received	1388	1589		1538

*\*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	102
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % of women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	11.8
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	87.3
No response	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
Faced problems in receiving benefits	19.3
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	79.7
No response	1
<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	372
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	99.7
<i>% Of women who breastfed their child:</i>	
Within half hour of birth	55.3
Within 24 hours of birth	32.6
More than 24 hours after birth	10.5
No Response	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>% Of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	3.6
>6 months	70.9
4 to 6 months	15.9
No Response	9.6
<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 55% 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	344
<i>% of babies aged 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	34.9
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	20.1
<i>% of babies aged &lt;36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	33.1
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	17.8
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	42
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	29

\*Columns do not add upto 100%

Around 30% of the babies between the age group of 0-72 months were found to be underweight, of them about 20% were severely underweight.

## ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	813
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	98.3
<i>Of the women who knew about AWC % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	63.7
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	43.1
Immunization	39.3
ANC	29.5
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	19.3
Dietary advice to mothers	7.6
Non-formal education given to children	9.6
<i>*Column does 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 but not many knew about the services provided at the AWCs.*

## 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	55
Average number of working hours	4
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	10.9
Home of the AWW/AWH	7.3
Any other house	1.8
Govt. building	78.2
Public place	0
Open place	0
Others	1.8
Total	100

*Majority of AWCs are in government buildings.*

### 3.15 AWC Materials\*

No. of anganwadi centres	55
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	63.6
Weighing scale for children	67.3
Child growth charts	78.2
Essential drugs	61.8
Toys for children	76.4
Utensils and stove	85.5
<i>*Column does 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	55
% of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit	
Eating	27.3
Being weighed	1.8
Non-formal education activities	52.7
Pregnant mothers being given food	7.3



\*Column does 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 AWCs



No. of Anganwadis	55
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	69.1
Not contaminated	18.2
Not tested	12.7
Total	100

Around 70% of the water sources in AWCs were detected to have bacterial contamination.

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

This section focused on the following issues:

- School and pre-school enrollment.
- 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	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. of children surveyed	555	594	261	301	75	84	170	166
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Govt. school	87	85.5	90	87	92	91.7	86.5	83.1
Pvt. school	6.7	5.7	4.6	4	2.7	0	5.3	6.6
Other	0	0	1.5	0.3	0	0	1.2	2.4
Not enrolled	3.1	3.8	1.9	3.3	1.3	4.8	1.2	2.4
No response	3.2	4.9	1.9	5.3	4	3.6	5.9	5.4
<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>

*Percentage of boys enrolled is higher than girls. Girls outnumber boys in the "not enrolled" category.*

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

	ALL		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	249	256	123	127			70	94
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Anganwadi/balwadi	71.5	28.6	73.2	35.4	*Very few records*	*Very few records*	67.1	27.4
LKG/UKG	7.6	4.6	4.1	3.9			10	4.8
Govt. school	NA	50.2	NA	45.7			NA	51.2
Private school	NA	8.1	NA	5.5			NA	9.5
Not enrolled anywhere	12.9	4.2	13.8	4.7			14.3	3.6
No response	8	4.2	8.9	4.7			8.6	3.6
<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 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	165	121
<i>Basic Reading (Std. I level)</i>		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	43	71.9
Cannot read	50.9	20.7
No response	6.1	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Almost 50% children in Std. III cannot read a Std. I text. Almost 70% 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	165	121
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
% of children who:		
Can subtract	17	41.3
Can not subtract	76.4	51.2
No response	6.7	7.4
Total	100	100

More than 76% of the children in Std. III cannot subtract. In Std. V, approximately half of the children can subtract.

#### 4.5 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of respondents	910	446	117	258
% of women who :				
Attended school	43.4	38.6	45.3	45.3
Did not attend school	56	61.2	53.9	53.9
No data on school attendance	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.9
Can read std. I level paragraph	34.1	26.9	38.5	36.8
Cannot read std. I level paragraph	47.7	51.6	48.7	46.5
No reading data available	18.2	21.5	12.8	16.7
Of the women who attended school % that could read std. I level paragraph	71.4	64	79.3	74.2

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

Almost 45% of women attended school and about 35% can read Std. I level paragraph. Of those who attended school, majority could read.

### SCHOOL INDICATORS

#### 4.6 Mid-day Meal Scheme

No. of schools surveyed	59	
Average number of students served MDM	61.5	
% of schools which:		
Have a kitchen shed	66.1	
Serve food as per menu	54.2	
Have a cook (s)	64.4	
Have utensils for cooking and serving	69.5	
Have containers for food storage	47.5	

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	59	
% of schools where water was:		
Contaminated (bacterial)	67.8	
Not contaminated	18.6	
Not tested	13.6	
Total	100	

Most of the schools visited were found to have drinking water with bacterial contamination.

## 4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed 59

### Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)\*

#### % of schools which meet:

PTR norms (all schools) 30.5

PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils) 32.1

PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils) 0

### Office/playground/boundary Wall\*

#### % of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store 69.5

Playground 59.3

Boundary wall 40.7

### Library Facilities

#### % of schools which have:

No library 42.4

No books used on day of visit 27.1

Books used on day of visit 27.1

No response 3.4

Total 100

### General Toilet Facilities

#### % of schools which have:

No toilet facility 39.0

Unusable toilet facility 37.3

Usable toilet facility 15.3

No response 8.5

Total 100

### Girls' Toilet Facilities

#### % of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility 64.4

Unusable girls' toilet facility 17

Usable girls' toilet facility 8.5

No response 10.2

Total 100

### Drinking Water Facilities

#### % of schools which have:

No drinking water facility 1.7

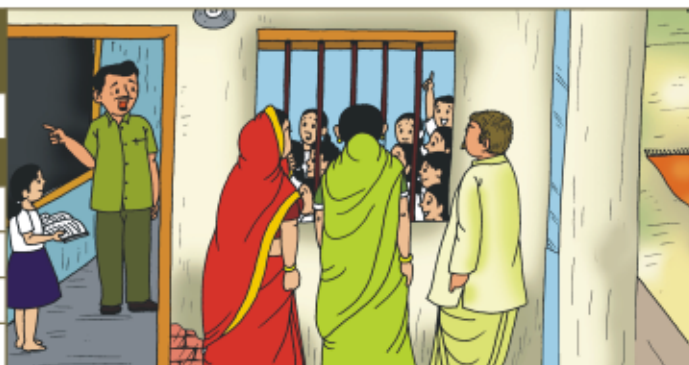
Facility exists but drinking water not available 10.2

Drinking water available 79.7

No response 8.5

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

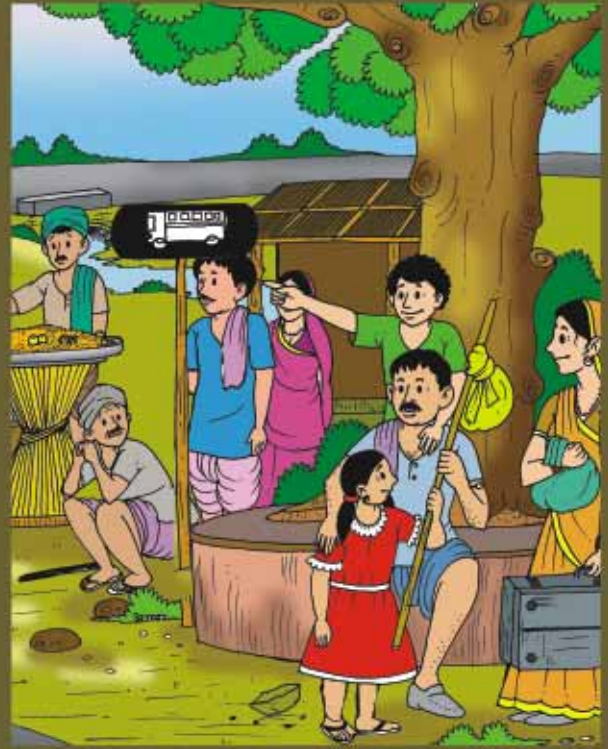
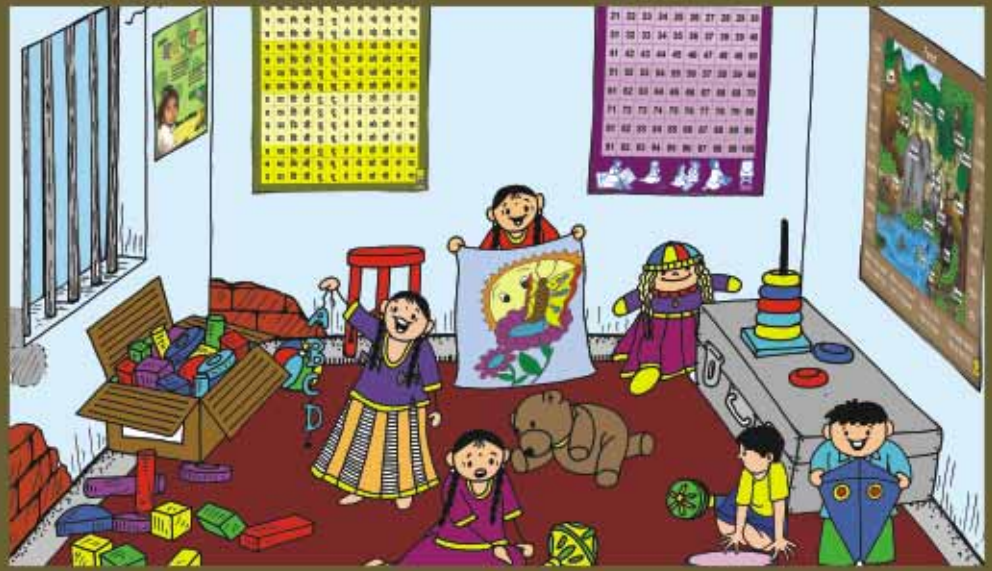
•All weather building with:

- 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

# KORBA DISTRICT MAP





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

SROUT  
SROUT, Irrigation Colony Chowk,  
Darri,  
Korba District