



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

PAHELI 2011

**PEOPLES' ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOODS:
DISTRICT REPORT CARD- UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN**



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- UDAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	56
No. of schools visited	56
No. of PDS outlets visited	32
No. of AWC visited	50
No. of households surveyed	1120
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2045
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1929
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	1979

In Udaipur district 1120 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 9 (0.1%) 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 written on the card.
- 61.9% of the respondents were aware of MGNREGS. Awareness of MGNREGS provisions was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 71 and average distance to work-site was 2 km.

Water and Sanitation

- 38% of the ICDS centres and 46.4% of the schools were using contaminated water.
- Only 12% ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets.
- 51.8% of the schools had useable toilets and 62.5% had useable girls' toilets.

Health

- On an average, ICDS centres were open for 25 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 (40%), followed by children being fed (36%), and pregnant mothers being given food (22%).

Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 66.7% delivered in institutions of which 42.8% reported that a health worker was present and 39.5% reported they were visited by health workers after delivery.
- **Home births:** 33.3% delivered at home, of which 73.9% reported having an attended birth and 18.8% reported that a health-worker visited after birth.
- **JSY scheme:** 90% of women received money under this scheme.
- Most women were aware of ICDS centres, few knew about the services provided by these Centres.
- 90.3% of women reported breast feeding within 24 hrs of birth, 80.7% reported giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months.

Education

- Slightly more than half of the schools surveyed do not meet PTR norms.
- 71.4% and 57.1% 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	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who live in:</i>					
Kutchha	50.1	68.6	45.6	23.8	20.3
Semi pucca	20.2	19.3	22.1	22.2	19.8
Pucca	29.6	11.9	32.4	54.1	59.9
No response	0.1	0.2	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Majority of the respondents live in "kutchha" houses.

1.2 Cooking Fuels*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who cook with:</i>					
Sticks	97.4	99.1	97.1	94.6	94.9
Coal	2.5	1.1	2.9	3.2	6
Kerosene stove	6.9	4.1	8.8	12.4	9.7

* 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	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
No land	10	8.4	13.2	11.9	11.5
Some land	88.8	90	86.8	87.6	88
Don't know	0.6	0.8	0	0.5	0.5
No response	0.5	0.8	0	0	0
Total	100	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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who have:</i>						
	No animals	12.3	10	19.1	14.6	13.8
	Goats/lambs	50.5	67.2	42.6	27	24.4
	Cows/buffaloes/oxen	72.1	69.6	54.4	78.4	80.2
	Poultry	16.2	27.1	4.4	0.5	0.9
	No response	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.9

* 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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who have:</i>						
	Bicycle	32.3	23.7	44.1	47.6	40.6
	Motorcycle	24.8	15.3	20.6	41.6	40.6
	Others	2.9	0.9	1.5	9.2	3.7
	No response	50.5	62.4	39.7	26.5	39.2

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

Bicycles and motorcycles are the preferred mode of transportation.

1.6 Household Possessions (category A)*

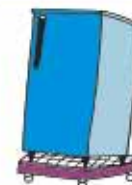
	Social Groups					
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who own:</i>						
	Cell phone	60	49.8	54.4	75.1	79.3
	Pressure cooker	21.5	6.6	20.6	38.4	51.6
	Electric fan	53.5	31.8	63.2	81.6	89.4
	Chairs/table	22.6	14.5	14.7	23.2	48.4
	Clock/watch	69.8	59.1	69.1	84.9	88
	Cot	91.3	89.5	95.6	90.8	95.4
	No response	4.6	6.9	1.5	1.6	1.8

* 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", "cell phone" and "electric fans".

1.7 Household Possessions (category B)*

Item	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
% of households who own:					
Air cooler	*Very few records*				
Refrigerator	*Very few records*				
Landline phone	*Very few records*				
Sewing machine	7.1	2.2	5.9	11.4	18.9
Mixer/grinder	5.8	0.6	5.9	10.8	17.1
TV	19.6	7.8	17.6	31.4	44.7
No response	4.6	6.9	1.5	1.6	1.8







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

TV is owned by approximately 1 out of 5 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	1117	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
Energy giving foods:		
Cereals and millets	99.4	
Body Building foods:		
Milk and milk products	30.8	
Pulses/dal	63.2	
Protective Foods:		
Green leafy vegetables	60.6	
Other vegetables	64.7	
Fruits	1.4	
All the above protective foods in combination	0.7	
* 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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
Sub-optimally iodized	19.9	29.3	4.4	8.7	6
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	79.7	70.2	94.1	91.4	93.6
Not tested	0.5	0.5	1.5	0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100



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	1929	1022	112	351	430
Cultivation on own land	36.7	40.5	32.1	37	28.1
Daily-wage on others' land	7.3	10.6	8.9	3.1	2.6
Self-employed artisan	10	6.9	9.8	11.7	15.8
Salaried worker	7.1	6.1	7.1	4.6	11.2
Daily-wage non-agriculture	18.6	21.4	17	17.4	13.7
Household work	2.8	3.2	3.6	2	2.3
Studying	7.1	4.8	8	6.6	12.6
Others*	9.6	5.6	13.4	16.2	12.6
No response	1	0.9	0	1.4	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of Individuals	1852	997	112	334	397
Cultivation on own land	16.9	18.2	23.2	18.6	10.8
Daily-wage on others' land	1.9	3.1	1.8	0.3	0.3
Self-employed artisan	0.5	0.6	0	0.9	0.3
Salaried worker	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.3
Daily-wage non-agriculture	6.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household work	57.7	69.6	67	73.4	79.1
Studying	8.3	4	5.4	3	7
Others*	0.4	0.5	0	0.3	0.5
No response	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100

*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	ALL
No. of respondents	1929
% who migrated	17.2
Average days	93.9
FEMALE	ALL
No. of respondents	1852
% who migrated	1.2
Average days	*Very few records*



More men migrate out than women.

LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women*



No. of respondents	1117
Women with an account (%)	52.1
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	45
Post office	50.2
Self Help Groups	4.3

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

Over 50% of the women own an account and they prefer their accounts to be in a Post office.

1.13 PDS (Ration Shop)

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households with:</i>					
Ration card	97.1	97	97	98.4	96.3
Ration card available on the day of the survey	72.2	71.9	78.8	65.9	76.6

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.

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	*Very few records*	537	680	140
Same (%)		84.5	96.2	93.6
Less (%)		10.1	3.1	4.3
Higher (%)		5.4	0.7	2.1
Total		100	100	100

Most households get their stipulated rations.

1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	955
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	591
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	189
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	165
Applied for a job	371
Received a job card	355
Received a job	311
Wages and Distance of Work-site	
Average wage received (Rs)	71
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	99.5
Average Distance (km)	2



Most of the households knew about the scheme but very few 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	111
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	81.1
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	18.9
Total	100

About 4 out of 5 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	1120	641	68	185	217
% of households who use:					
Contaminated	75.1	71.1	73.5	78.4	84.3
Not contaminated	24.6	28.5	26.5	21.6	14.7
No response	0.4	0.3	0	0	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Bacterial content was high in majority of the drinking water sources.

2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
% of households who are:					
Fully satisfied	37.9	41.7	27.9	31.9	34.1
Partly satisfied	45.8	46	42.6	45.4	47.5
Not satisfied	15.4	11.7	27.9	20	18
Dont know	0.4	0	1.5	2.2	0
No response	0.5	0.6	0	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Despite the high bacterial content most households were fully or partly 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	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who:</i>					
Do not purify	5.9	6.7	14.7	5.9	0.9
Purify through at least one method	93.9	93	85.3	94.1	99.1
No response	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.4	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Over 90% 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.

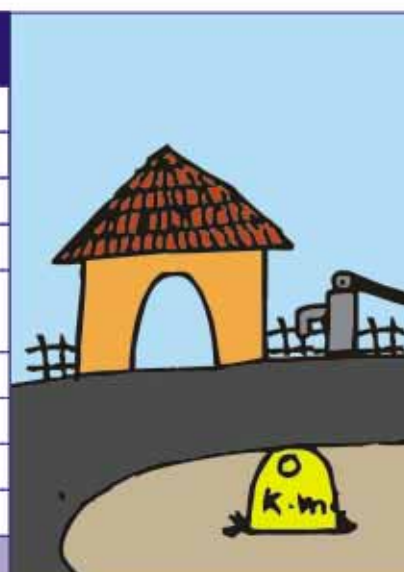
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who use:</i>					
Tap	12.1	4.5	8.8	25.4	24.4
Hand-pump	51.8	52.3	75	53	42.4
Well	25.2	34.3	13.2	11.4	14.3
Other*	9.8	8.4	3	9.2	14.7
No response	1.3	0.5	0	1.1	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

**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	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>					
In or just outside the home	24.4	17.8	26.5	33	35.9
Within 250m	44.5	47.1	45.6	42.7	36.9
250 m- 1km	24	29.2	19.1	17.3	16.6
More than 1 km	5.4	5	7.4	5.4	6.5
No response	1.7	0.9	1.5	1.6	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100



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



2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>					
< 15 mins.	34.6	29	45.6	43.8	39.6
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	54.8	59.9	47.1	48.1	47.9
between 1 and 2 hour	6.7	7.5	5.9	4.3	6.9
> 2 hours	2.6	3.1	1.5	2.7	1.4
No response	1.3	0.5	0	1.1	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

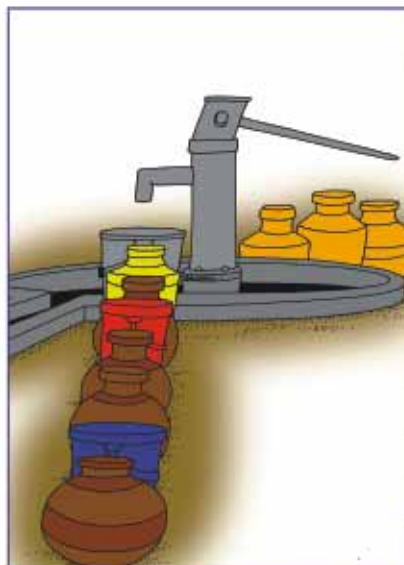
2.8 Drinking Water Availability

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>					
All the time	84.6	91.1	85.3	73.5	73.7
Once a day	6.5	4.2	10.3	9.7	9.7
Alternate days	5	2.7	2.9	11.9	6.9
Once a week or less	2.7	1.6	1.5	3.8	5.5
No response	1.3	0.5	0	1.1	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Most households 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	1120	641	68	185	217
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>					
No shortages	50.2	55.7	35.3	43.2	43.3
Less than a week	26.9	27.5	23.5	25.9	27.2
1-4 weeks	11.2	6.9	23.5	11.9	19.8
> a month	10.2	8.9	17.6	17.8	5.5
No response	1.6	1.1	0	1.1	4.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

A little over half of the households said there was no shortage of water.

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

Drinking	1.8
Bathing	25
Toilet uses	4.5
Cooking	5.3
Washing	18.2
LPCD	54.8



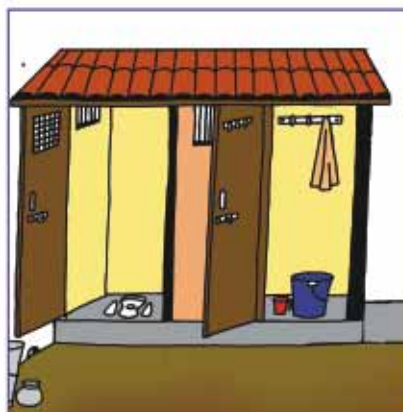
*LPCD is the total of all types of water use mentioned in the table

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	1120	641	68	185	217
% of households who:					
Practice open defecation	90.4	95.2	88.2	88.6	78.3
Use HH toilet	8.5	3	11.8	11.4	21.7
No response	1.1	1.9	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Majority households "practice open defecation".

2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1120	641	68	185	217
% of households who:					
Have a toilet	12.9	8	13.2	17.3	24.4
Do not have a toilet	86.3	91.1	86.8	82.2	74.7
No response	0.8	0.9	0	0.5	0.9
Total	100	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 antenatal 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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	414		67	57	57
<i>% of women who :</i>					
Received at least 1 TT injection	87.6	*Very few records*	85.1	91.2	96.5
Went for at least 1 ANC Check-up	77.2		70.2	84.2	93
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	73.4		46.3	73.7	87.7

*Columns do not add to 100%

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

About 88% of pregnant women received 1 TT Injection.

Fewer went for ANC check-up and 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	367	243	*Very few records*	52	55	
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>						
Government hospitals	87.5	88.1		88.5	87.3	
Private hospitals	6.8	4.9		11.5	9.1	
Others* (%)	5.7	7		0	3.6	
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 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	414	280	*Very few records*	57	57	
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>						
Institution	66.7	40.7		22.8	7	
Home	33.3	59.3		77.2	93	
Total	100	100		100	100	



Most births took place at an Institution.

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	276
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	92
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	8
Total	100

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

3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	276
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health worker stayed at Institution	42.8
% of health worker visited after the birth	39.5

*Columns do not add up to 100%

Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital approximately 43% of the time.

3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	138
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, for who:</i>	
% of skilled person present was during delivery	73.9
% of health worker visited after the birth	18.8

*Columns do not add up to 100%

For home delivery health worker was present for about 7 out of 10 cases.

3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	414
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	91.3
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	5.3
No response	3.4
Total	100



Almost 90% of the cases of delivery had a skilled health worker present.

3.8 Health Worker Staying at the Institution



No. of respondents	276
<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):</i>	
ASHA	28
ANM	26.3
AWW	6.8
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	37.3
No response	1.7
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	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	276	166		44	53
<i>Monetary benefits under JSY scheme:</i>					
Received money under JSY scheme (%)	90.9	93.4	*very few records*	86.4	90.6
Avg. amount received	1527.7	1523		1536.4	1527.1

**Enquiries of JSY scheme made from women with atleast one <3 yr old child*

Most women received the JSY money.

3.10 Janani Suraksha Yojana -2

No. of respondents	251
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	4
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	94
No response	2
Total	100
Faced problems in receiving benefits	15.1
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	83.3
No response	1.6
Total	100



Most women did not face a problem receiving the JSY money.

3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding*

No. of respondents	406
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	98.8
<i>% of women who breastfed their child :</i>	
Within half hour of birth	50.4
Within 24 hours of birth	39.9
More than 24 hours after birth	9.2
No response	0.5
Total	100
<i>% Of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	4.4
>6 months	80.7
4 to 6 months	9.1
No response	5.9
Total	100
<i>*Enquiries were made of women with at least one <3 yr old child</i>	



Almost all women reported breastfeeding their child. Approximately 50% 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 those 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	340
<i>% of babies aged: 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	60.6
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	41.8
<i>% of babies aged <36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	58.8
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	40
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	65.3
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	46.3
<i>*Columns do not add upto 100%</i>	

Around 60% of the babies between the age group of 0-72 months were found to be underweight , of them 40% were severely underweight.

ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	706
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	95.6
<i>Of the women that knew about AWC, % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	61.5
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	36.9
Immunization	40.3
ANC	28.9
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	22.4
Dietary advice to mothers	12
Non-formal Education given to children	6.4

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

Almost all women were aware of AWCs. But fewer knew about the provisions at the centre.

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.

Anganwadi Visit

3.14 AWC: Working Hours and Type of Building

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

- Infrastructure
- Functioning
- Functionaries

No. of anganwadi centres	50
Average number of working days a month	24.9
Average number of working hours	4
<i>% Of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	6
Home of the AWW/AWH	0
Any other house	0
Govt. building	82
Public place	0
Open place	2
Others	6
Total	100

Majority of the AWCs are in government buildings.

3.15 AWC Materials*

No. of anganwadi centres	50
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	68
Weighing scale for children	68
Child growth charts	70
Essential drugs	78
Toys for children	82
Utensils and stove	86

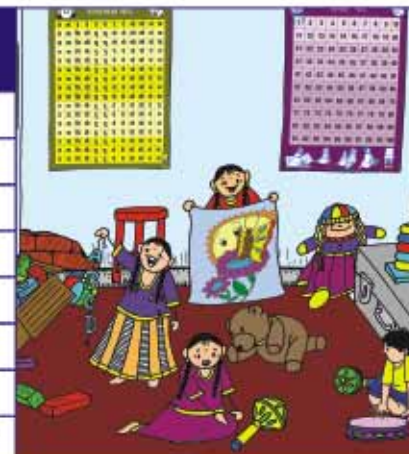
*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible

AWCs are fairly well stocked.



3.16 AWC Activities*

No. of anganwadi centres	50
% of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit	
Eating	36
Being weighed	2
Being immunized	4
Non-formal education activities	40
Pregnant mothers being given food	22



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

Non-formal education and eating were witnessed to be the most common AWC activity.

3.17 Quality of Water Available in AWCs



No. of Anganwadis	50
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (Bacterial)	38
Not contaminated	30
Not tested	32
Total	100

In around 40% of the AWCs the water was found to be 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		ST		SC		OBC		NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. of children surveyed	649	618	426	385	36		80	90	102	111
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Govt. school	65.3	62.8	66.7	62.6	72.2	*Very few records*	60	64.4	59.8	58.6
Pvt. school	15.9	13.1	8	4.4	19.4		36.3	27.8	32.4	32.4
Other	0.5	0	0	0	0		0	0	2.9	0
Not enrolled	12	15.6	16.9	20.8	5.6		2.5	6.7	2	5.4
No response	6.3	8.6	8.5	12.2	2.8		1.3	1.1	2.9	3.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100		100	100	100	100

Percentage of boys enrolled is higher than girls in the case of both govt. and pvt. 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	301	358	207	227				55	45	61
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Anganwadi/balwadi	28.2	8.4	28.5	10.6	*Very few records*	*Very few records*	*Very few records*	3.6	28.9	6.6
LKG/UKG	11.3	3.1	8.7	2.6				5.5	17.8	3.3
Govt. school	NA	50	NA	53.3				41.8	NA	39.3
Private school	NA	19.3	NA	9.7				38.2	NA	39.3
Not enrolled anywhere	32.9	18.7	36.2	23.4				9.1	24.4	11.5
No response	27.6	0.6	26.6	0.4				1.8	28.9	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Only about 28 % of the 3-4 year olds are enrolled in anganwadis/balwadi. About 50 % of the 5-6 year olds are enrolled in government schools.

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

Class	Std III	Std V
No. of children surveyed	149	110
Basic Reading (Std. I level)		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	40.3	66.4
Cannot read	46.3	26.4
No response	13.4	7.3
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 50% children in Std. III cannot read a Std. I text. More than 65% 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	149	110
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
% of children who:		
Can subtract	19.4	47.3
Cannot subtract	66.4	44.6
No response	14.1	8.2
Total	100	100

Almost 70% 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	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	884	531	50	138	160
% of women who :					
Attended school	22.9	14.7	20	30.4	43.8
Did not attend school	76.7	84.6	80	69.6	56.3
No data on school attendance	0.5	0.8	0	0	0
Can read Std I level paragraph	16.1	8.7	14	26.8	31.9
Cannot read Std I level paragraph	69.8	77.6	64	63	52.5
No reading data available	14.1	13.8	22	10.1	15.6
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std I level paragraph	63.9	48.7	*Very few records	78.6	71.4

* Columns do not add upto 100 because multiple responses were possible

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

SCHOOL INDICATORS

4.6 Mid-day Meal Scheme

No. of schools surveyed	56	
Average number of students served MDM	98	
% of schools which:		
Have a kitchen shed	53.6	
Serve food as per menu	75	
Have a cook (s)	58.9	
Have utensils for cooking and serving	87.5	
Have containers for food storage	69.6	

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)	32.1	
Not contaminated	30.4	
Not tested	37.5	
Total	100	

About 32 % of the schools visited were detected with water with bacterial contamination.

4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed	56
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Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

% of schools which meet:

PTR Norms (All Schools)	46.4
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PTR Norms (Schools with < 200 pupils)	46.5
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PTR Norms (Schools with > 200 pupils)	46.2
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Office/playground/boundary Wall*

% of schools which have:

Office/Store/Office-cum-store	76.8
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Playground	57.1
------------	------

Boundary Wall	71.4
---------------	------

Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No Library	53.6
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No books used on day of visit	32.1
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Books used on day of visit	14.3
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No response	0
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Total	100
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General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility	5.4
--------------------	-----

Unusable toilet facility	28.6
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Usable toilet facility	51.8
------------------------	------

No response	14.3
-------------	------

Total	100
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Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility	16.1
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Unusable girls' toilet facility	12.5
---------------------------------	------

Usable girls' toilet facility	62.5
-------------------------------	------

No response	8.9
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Total	100
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Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility	8.9
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Facility exists but drinking water not available	3.6
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Drinking water available	85.7
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No response	1.8
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Total	100
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*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

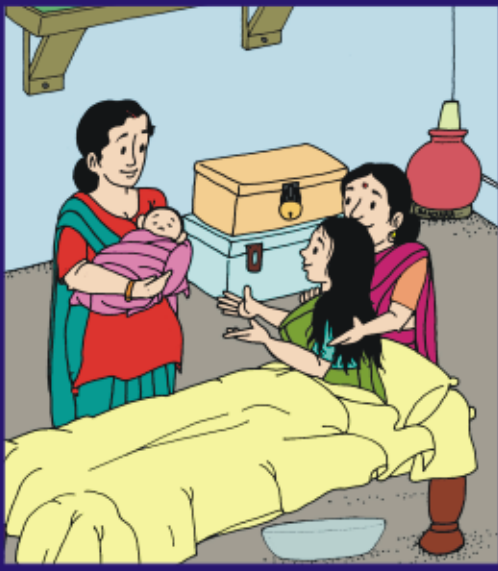
•All weather building with:

- 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

UDAIPUR DISTRICT MAP





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

Gram Jan Prabandh Evam Vikas
Sansthan C/o R. C. Kumawat, 49 B,
Neemuch Mata Scheme, Dewali,
Udaipur (Rajasthan)- 313004