



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

PAHELI 2011

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



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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- BHILWARA, RAJASTHAN

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	68
No. of schools visited	65
No. of PDS outlets visited	15
No. of AWC visited	55
No. of households surveyed	1332
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2311
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2395
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	2083

In Bhilwara district 1332 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 15 (1.1%) 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

- Apart from rice and kerosene, reports of quantity of the provisions received by people at the PDS outlets corresponded with what was written on the card.
- 67.4% of the respondents were aware of MGNREGS. However, only a quarter of them were aware of MGNREGS provisions .
- Average wage received was Rupees 78.6 and average distance to work-site was 1.3 km.

Water and Sanitation

- 63.6% of the ICDS centres and 55.4% of the schools were using contaminated water.
- Only 9.1% ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets.
- 66.2% of schools had useable toilets and only 43.1% had useable girls' toilets.

Health

- On an average, ICDS centres were open for 25 days a month and 3.5 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:** 54% delivered in institutions of which 49% reported that a health worker was present and 37.4% reported they were visited by health workers after delivery.
- **Home births:** 46.1% delivered at home, of which 55% reported having an attended birth and 16.4% reported that a health-worker visited after birth.
- **JSY scheme:** 78.8% of women received money under this scheme .
- 81.6% of the women interviewed were aware of ICDS centres, but, apart from the provision of food very few of them were aware of the other services being offered at the centre.
- 92.8% of women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth, 73.2% reported giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months.

Education

- About one-third of the schools surveyed met PTR norms.
- 58.5% of the schools have boundary walls and playgrounds.

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	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who live in:</i>					
Kutcha	34	42.8	33.3	35.7	23.2
Semi pucca	15.7	23.2	14.5	16	12.1
Pucca	50.2	34.1	52.2	48.1	64.6
No response	0.1	0	0	0.2	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Majority of the respondents live in "pucca" houses. More people from SC category live in "pucca" houses than those from the ST category.

1.2 Cooking Fuels*

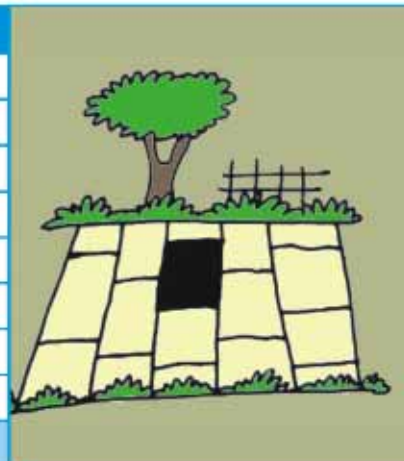
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who cook with:</i>					
Sticks	99.5	100	99.7	100	97
Coal	2.5	3.6	0.9	1.4	8.1
Kerosene stove	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	8.6
No response	0.1	0.2	0	0	0

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

Almost all the houses visited use "sticks" as cooking fuel. Even those who live in "pucca" houses.

1.3 Land Ownership





	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
No land	5.5	10.1	6.2	4.2	4.5
Some land	92.5	85.5	92	94.5	91.9
Don't know	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.5
No response	1.5	3.6	1.5	0.9	2
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	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who have:</i>						
 	No animals	7.6	11.6	6.2	5.6	14.1
	Goats/lambs	57.8	68.8	66.4	57.3	35.9
	Cows/buffaloes/oxen	77.0	55.8	76.1	83.8	70.7
	Poultry	2	3.6	1.8	0.5	6.6
	No response	3.8	5.1	3.8	2.5	6.6

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

"Cows/buffaloes/oxen" are favoured the most as household animals followed by "goats/lambs"







1.5 Transportation*

	Social Groups					
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198	
<i>% of households who have:</i>						
Bicycle	83.1	47.8	56.3	55.8	52	
Motorcycle	37.5	29.7	36.3	38.8	41.4	
Cart	5.8	2.2	8.3	6.7	1	
No response	24.4	34.8	24.2	21.5	27.8	

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

Bicycle is the favoured mode of transportation.

1.6 Household Possessions (category A)*

	Social Groups					
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
 	No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who own:</i>						
 	Cell phone	79.7	72.5	80.8	78.3	86.4
	Pressure cooker	11.6	15.9	7.1	5.9	34.8
	Electric fan	62.9	57.2	57.2	62.3	79.8
	Chairs/table	20.1	17.4	12.4	16.7	46.5
 	Clock/watch	71.8	70.3	65.2	69.9	90.4
	Cot	99.2	98.6	99.1	99.4	99
	No response	0.2	0	0.6	0.2	0

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

Almost every house uses a "cot" to sleep on. More households have "cell phones" than "electric fans" and "clock/watch".

1.7 Household Possessions (category B)*

Item	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
Air cooler	3.5	1.4	0.9	2.5	12.1
Refrigerator	2.6	0	0.9	1.4	11.1
Landline phone	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.3	8.1
Sewing machine	14	9.4	8.3	9.5	42.4
Mixer/grinder	5.6	5.1	2.7	2.6	21.2
TV	22.1	18.1	17.1	18.5	44.9
No response	0.2	0	0.6	0.2	0



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

About 1 in 5 households visited reported using a "TV"

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	1331	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day:		
Energy giving foods:		
Cereals and millets	98.7	
Body Building foods:		
Milk and milk products	60.2	
Pulses/dal	65.4	
Protective Foods:		
Green leafy vegetables	14.7	
Other vegetables	61.3	
Fruits	4.6	
All the above protective foods in combination	0.9	



"Cereals and millets" consumed by almost all women. Moderate consumption of "milk", "pulses/dal" and "non-green leafy vegetables".

SALT IODINE LEVEL

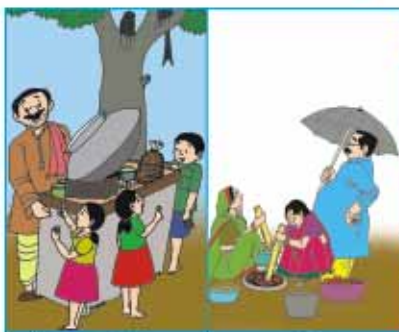
1.9 Salt Iodization Test in the Household

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
Sub-optimally iodized	22.2	23.9	20.4	23.8	17.1
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	77.6	74.6	79.1	75.4	79.9
Not tested	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

About 1 in 5 households use "sub-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	2395	210	620	1181	356
Cultivation on own land	37.8	48.1	48.7	48.6	32.0
Daily-wage on others' land	8	8.1	2.6	3.3	3.4
Self-employed artisan	4.3	11.4	15.8	12.1	17.1
Salaried worker	5.3	12.4	11.3	14	16.6
Daily-wage non-agriculture	20	2.9	6.1	5.2	6.7
Household work	3.4	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.1
Studying	9.3	6.2	5.5	5.9	9.0
Others*	10.3	8.2	5.7	7.9	11.2
No response	1.6	0.5	1	1.3	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	2311	209	532	1175	367
Cultivation on own land	36	50.7	48.7	36.4	8.7
Daily-wage on others' land	1.6	4.3	2.8	0.9	0.8
Self-employed artisan	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.8
Salaried worker	2.1	1	1.1	1.5	6
Daily-wage non-agriculture	2.1	0.5	3.6	2.1	1.1
Household work	48.8	35.9	35	50	70.8
Studying	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.6	6.5
Others*	4.6	4.3	4.2	5	4.7
No response	1.2	0	0.8	1.8	0.5
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

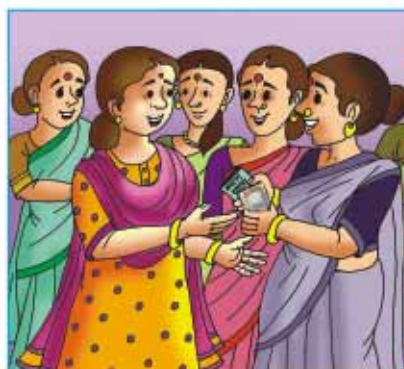
MALE	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	2395	210	620	1181	356
% who migrated	13.5	8.6	16.8	13.4	11.5
Average days	84	* Very few records*			
FEMALE	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	2311	209	532	1175	367
% who migrated	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.2
Average days	98	* Very few records*			



More men migrate out than women and for a longer period.

LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women*



No. of respondents	1312
Women with an account (%)	67.2
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	29
Post office	70.6
Self Help Groups	3

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

2 in 3 women own an account and the majority of them 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	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households with:</i>					
Ration card	95.4	95.7	97.6	95.2	93.9
Ration card available on the day of the survey	61.3	62.1	60.4	61	61.3

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

Most households have 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		292	670	
Same (%)	* Very few records*	95.6	97.2	* Very few records*
Less (%)		1.4	1.8	
Higher (%)		3.1	1	
Total		100	100	

Most households get their stipulated rations.

1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	1031
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	695
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	314
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	192
Applied for a job	527
Received a job card	522
Received a job	509
Wages and Distance of Work-site	
Average wage received (Rs)	78.6
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	99.5
Average distance (km)	1.3



About 7 out of 10 respondents were aware of MGNREGS, 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	85
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	76.5
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	23.5
Total	100

About 1 in 5 sources of community drinking water had a high fluoride content.

2.2 Bacterial Contamination of Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
% of households who use:					
Contaminated	76.9	93.5	73.7	75.4	76.3
Not contaminated	13.8	3.6	15	16.4	10.6
No response	9.3	2.9	11.2	8.3	13.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Bacterial content is high in most household drinking water.

2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
% of households who are:					
Fully satisfied	70.6	71.7	63.7	76.8	60.1
Partly satisfied	19.7	23.2	22.4	16.4	24.7
Not satisfied	8.8	5.1	13	6.2	12.6
Don't know	0.2	0	0.3	0.2	0
No response	0.8	0	0.6	0.5	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Despite high bacterial content, most households were 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	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who:</i>					
Do not purify	14.5	28.3	13.9	11.4	13.6
Purify through at least one method	82.2	70.3	85	82.9	85.9
No response	3.3	1.4	1.2	5.8	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

About 4 in 5 households use at least one method of water purification.

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	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who use:</i>					
Tap	21.3	23.2	13.3	20.4	34.3
Hand-pump	40.8	47.1	48.4	37.5	34.8
Well	24	16.7	23.9	27.7	18.7
Other*	13.3	11.6	13.9	14.2	11.1
No response	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

"Hand-pumps" are the most common source of drinking water.

2.6 Distance of Water Source

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>					
In or just outside the home	28.3	31.2	20.9	26.2	43.9
Within 250m	39.3	31.2	40.1	41.1	37.9
250 m- 1km	26.5	24.6	33.6	27.3	14.6
More than 1 km	4.6	10.1	4.7	4.4	1
No response	1.4	2.9	0.6	1.1	2.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100



About 7 out of 10 households have access to water either in or within 250 m.



2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>					
< 15 mins.	38.1	43.5	30.7	36.6	49.5
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	52.7	42	58.4	54.8	45.5
between 1 and 2 hours	7.4	10.9	8	7.5	3.5
> 2 hours	1.1	2.2	2.4	0.5	0
No response	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Drinking water source for huge majority of households is less than 1 hour.

2.8 Drinking Water Availability

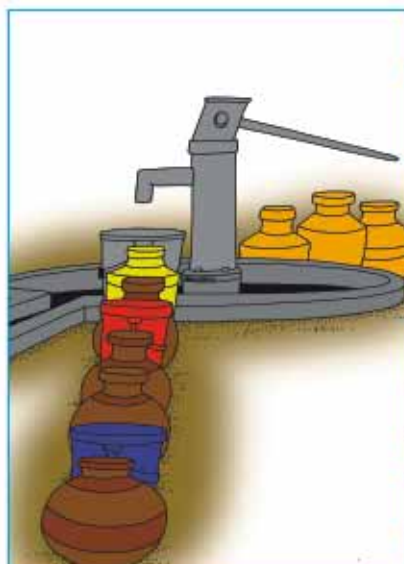
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>					
All the time	81.8	74.6	82.6	86.4	71.7
Once a day	6	5.1	6.2	4.7	11.1
Alternate days	7.2	11.6	6.5	5.1	10.1
Once a week or less	4.4	6.5	4.1	3.4	6.1
No response	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.3	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100



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	1332	138	339	642	198
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>					
No shortages	54.1	50	53.7	54.7	53.5
Less than a week	28.1	35.5	33.9	24	27.3
1-4 weeks	6.7	5.8	7.4	5.5	10.6
> a month	10.6	7.3	4.4	15.7	7.1
No response	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Over half of the households reported no shortage of water.

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

Drinking	1.8
Bathing	21
Toilet uses	2.2
Cooking	4.1
Washing	17.8
LPCD	46.8



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

Highest consumption of water is of "bathing" and "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	1332	138	339	642	198
% of households who:					
Practice open defecation	93.7	93.5	96.8	97.5	75.8
Use HH toilet	5	5.1	1.5	2.3	19.7
No response	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.2	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Almost all households "practice open defecation".

2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1332	138	339	642	198
% of households who:					
Have a toilet	8.4	13	3.8	4.2	25.8
Do not have a toilet	91.3	87	95.9	95.5	73.7
No response	0.3	0	0.3	0.3	0.5
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 ante-natal clinic as soon as pregnancy is suspected, 2nd between 4th and 6th month, 3rd at 8th months and 4th at 9th month.	General examination such as weight, BP, anaemia, abdominal examination, height and breast examination, Folic Acid supplementation in the first three months, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, injection Tetanus Toxoid, treatment of anaemia.	Promotion of institutional deliveries. Skilled attendance at home deliveries. Appropriate and prompt referral.
Child care:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential newborn care: promotion of exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months. • Full Immunization of all infants and children • Vitamin A prophylaxis to the children as per guidelines. • Prevention and control of childhood diseases like malnutrition, infections, etc. 	



3.1 Services Availed by Women During Pregnancy *

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of Respondents	366	48	94	166	53
% of women who :					
Received at least 1 TT injection	85.3	81.3	78.7	87.4	92.5
Went for at least 1 ANC check-up	73.7	54.2	70.2	81.8	73.6
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	55.5	50	56.4	56.6	56.6

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

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

Most pregnant women received 1 TT injection but fewer went for ANC check-up and consumed IFA tablets.



3.2 Source of Ante-natal Care

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	323	40	77	152	49
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>					
Government hospitals	76.5	75	81.8	74.3	73.5
Private hospitals	13.6	7.5	7.8	15.8	22.5
Others* (%)	9.9	17.5	10.4	9.9	4.1
Total	100	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	367	47	94	168	53
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>					
Institution	54	46.8	47.9	54.2	67.9
Home	46.1	53.2	52.1	45.8	32.1
Total	100	100	100	100	100



More women delivered in an institution than 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	198
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that:</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	79.8
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	20.2
Total	100

About 4 out of 5 women gave birth in a "government hospital"

3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	198
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health Worker stayed at institution	49
% of health worker visited after the birth	37.4
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100%</i>	

Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital almost half the time.

3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	169
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, for who:</i>	
% of skilled person was present during delivery	55
% of health worker visited after the birth	12.4
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100%</i>	

In more than 50% cases of home delivery a health worker was present

3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	367
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	79.3
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	16.4
No response	4.4
Total	100



Almost 8 out of 10 cases of delivery had a skilled health worker present.

3.8 Health Worker Staying at the Institution

No. of respondents	198
<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):</i>	
ASHA	38.1
ANM	24.7
AWW	13.4
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	23.7
Don't know/no response	0
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	198		45	91	36
<i>Monetary benefits under JSY Scheme:</i>					
Received money under JSY Scheme (%)	78.8	*very few records*	77.8	81.3	66.7
Avg. amount received	1460.9		1490.6	1494.6	1404.2

*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	156
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % of women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	5.1
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	92.3
No response	2.6
Total	100
Faced problems in receiving benefits	7.7
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	89.1
No response	3.2
Total	100



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

3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding*

No. of respondents	365
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	99.7
<i>% Of women who breastfed their child :</i>	
Within half hour of birth	59.3
Within 24 hours of birth	33.5
More than 24 hours after birth	6
No response	1.1
Total	100
<i>% Of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	7.3
>6 months	73.2
4 to 6 months	11.4
No response	8.2
Total	100
<i>*Enquiries were made of women with at least one <3 yr old child</i>	



Almost all women reported breastfeeding their child. 60% reported breastfeeding within half an hour of birth. 33% reported feeding within 24 hours. 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	112
<i>% of babies aged 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	54.5
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	31.3
<i>% of babies aged <36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	52.5
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	30.7
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	<i>*very few records*</i>
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	<i>*very few records*</i>
<i>*Columns do not add upto 100%</i>	

More than half of the babies between the age group of 0-72 months were underweight, of them more than 30% were severely underweight.

ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	728
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	81.6
<i>Of the women who knew about AWC, % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	66.8
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	39.2
Immunization	35.7
ANC care	21.2
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	16.3
Dietary advice to mothers	12.5
Non-formal education given to children	6.4
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

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

Most women were aware of AWCs but not well aware of the facilities offered by them.

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	3.6
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building:</i>	
School	10.9
Home of the AWW/AWH	3.6
Any other house	14.5
Govt. building	60
Public place	3.6
Open place	0
Others	7.3
Total	100

Most AWCs are in government buildings.

3.15 AWC Materials*

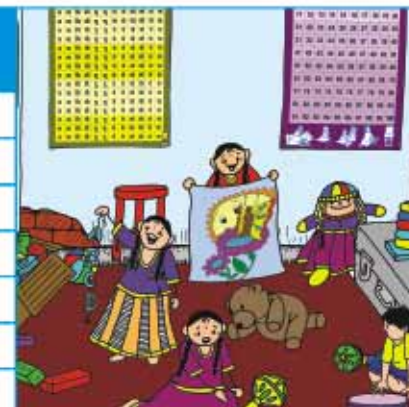
No. of anganwadi centres	55
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	61.8
Weighing scale for children	69.1
Child growth charts	70.9
Essential drugs	80
Toys for children	69.1
Utensils and stove	78.2
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

AWCs are moderately well stocked.



3.16 AWC Activities *

No. of anganwadi centres	55
% of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit:	
Eating	34.5
Being immunized	7.3
Non-formal education activities	36.4
Pregnant mothers being given food	5.5



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

Non-formal education and eating were witnessed the most.

3.17 Quality of Water Available in AWCs



No. of anganwadi centres	55
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (Bacterial)	63.6
Not contaminated	9.1
Not tested	27.3
Total	100

Water in high percentage of AWCs was found to be contaminated with bacteria.

Anganwadi drinking water was tested for bacterial contamination. Water quality results 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	742	648	82	70	213	157	355	333	88	81
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Govt. school	79.1	67.9	63.4	51.4	80.3	68.2	81.1	67.9	84.1	81.5
Pvt. school	8.9	5.3	9.8	5.7	7.5	1.3	8.5	6	13.6	8.6
Other	0.1	0.5	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0	0
Not enrolled	6.9	15.4	13.4	20	7.5	19.7	6.2	16.2	0	0
No response	5	11	13.4	22.9	4.7	10.2	3.9	9.3	2.3	9.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

More boys are enrolled 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		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	262	323		36	75	81	122	161	37	42
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Anganwadi/balwadi	47.7	21.4	*Very few records*	33.3	53.3	14.8	46.7	21.7	37.8	23.8
LKG/UKG	5.7	0.6		0	6.7	1.2	2.5	0	18.9	2.4
Govt. school	NA	52.6		33.3	NA	59.3	NA	54.0	NA	47.6
Private school	NA	13.0		11.1	NA	12.4	NA	11.8	NA	21.4
Other	NA	0.3		0	NA	0	NA	0.6	NA	0
Not enrolled anywhere	32.1	11.8		22.2	26.7	12.4	32.8	11.2	29.7	4.8
No response	14.5	0.3		0	13.3	0	18	0.6	13.5	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

High enrollment of 3-4 year olds in anganwadis/balwadis but almost 30% were not enrolled. 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	166	155
Basic Reading (Std. I level)		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	24.1	65.2
Cannot read	67.5	23.9
No response	8.4	11
Total	100	100



Almost 7 out of 10 children in std. III cannot read a std. I text. Almost 1 in 5 children in std. V cannot 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	166	138
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
% of children who:		
Can subtract	13.9	45.2
Cannot subtract	77.7	43.9
No response	8.4	11
Total	100	100

Almost 8 out of 10 children in std. III cannot subtract. In std. V, almost 4 out of 10 cannot subtract.

4.5 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	1192	121	289	595	174
% of women who :					
Attended school	16.7	6.6	9.3	11.8	53.5
Did not attend school	82.8	93.4	90	87.9	45.4
No data on school attendance	0.5	0	0.7	0.3	1.2
Can read Std. I level paragraph	13.9	5	9.3	10.1	40.8
Cannot read Std. I level paragraph	74.5	81.8	83	78.3	41.4
No reading data available	11.6	13.2	7.6	11.6	17.8
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std. I level paragraph	72.4	*Very few records		71.4	75.3

* Column does 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	65
Average number of students served MDM	72.6
% of schools which:	
Have a kitchen shed	87.7
Serve food as per menu	81.5
Have a cook (s)	95.4
Have utensils for cooking and serving	95.4
Have containers for food storage	86.2



About three-fourth 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	65
% of schools where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	55.4
Not contaminated	10.8
Not tested	33.9
Total	100



Water in more than half the schools visited was found to be contaminated with bacteria.

4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed	65
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Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

% of schools which meet:

PTR norms (sll schools)	29.2
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PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils)	29.3
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PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils)	28.6
---------------------------------------	------

Office/Playground/Boundary Wall*

% of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store	83.1
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Playground	58.5
------------	------

Boundary wall	58.5
---------------	------

Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No library	38.5
------------	------

No books used on day of visit	27.7
-------------------------------	------

Books used on day of visit	27.7
----------------------------	------

No response	6.2
-------------	-----

Total	100
--------------	------------

General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility	4.6
--------------------	-----

Unusable toilet facility	20
--------------------------	----

Usable toilet facility	66.2
------------------------	------

No response	9.2
-------------	-----

Total	100
--------------	------------

Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility	26.2
---------------------------	------

Unusable girls' toilet facility	12.3
---------------------------------	------

Usable girls'toilet facility	43.1
------------------------------	------

No response	18.5
-------------	------

Total	100
--------------	------------

Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility	4.6
----------------------------	-----

Facility exists but drinking water not available	3.1
--	-----

Drinking water available	80.8
--------------------------	------

No response	12.3
-------------	------

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

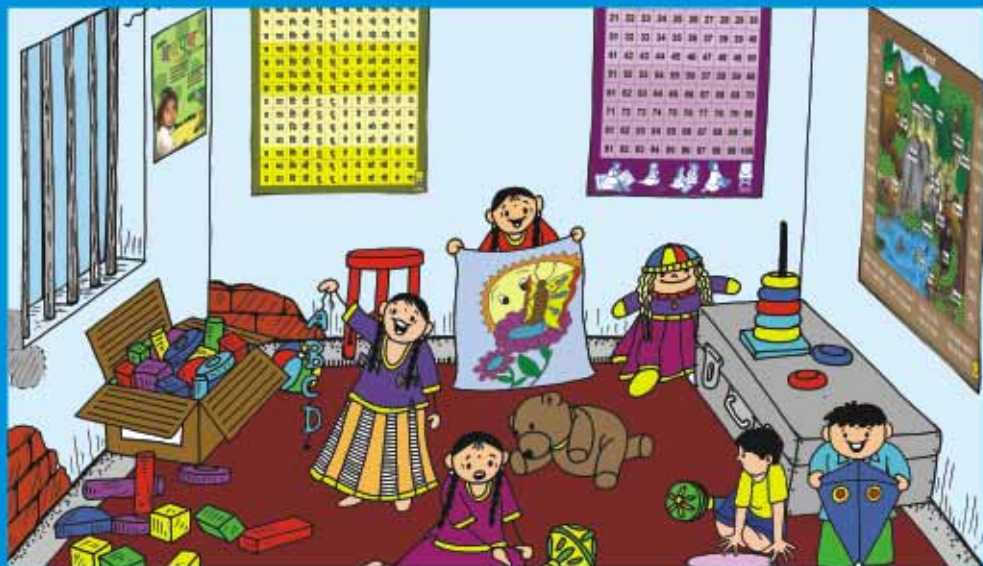
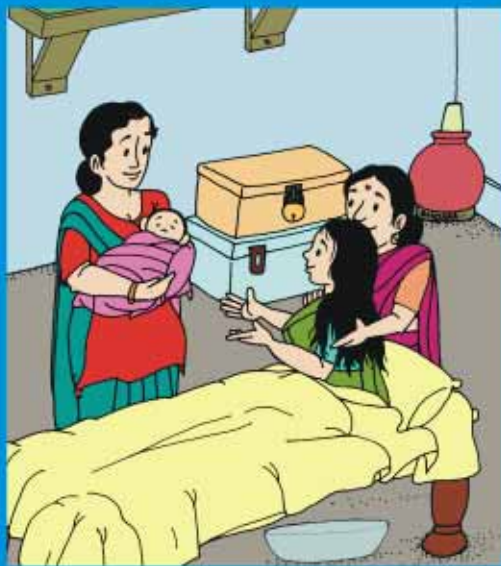
•All weather building with:

- 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

BHILWARA DISTRICT MAP





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B4/54, Safdarjung Enclave
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