



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

PAHELI 2011

**PEOPLES' ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOODS:
DISTRICT REPORT CARD- GUMLA, JHARKHAND**



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- GUMLA, JHARKHAND

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	59
No. of schools visited	57
No. of PDS outlets visited	34
No. of AWC visited	59
No. of households surveyed	1190
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2129
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2210
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	2153

In Gumla district 1190 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 71 (6%) 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.
- Awareness of MGNREGS was quite low, only 35%. Awareness of basic MGNREGS provisions was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 101 and average distance to work-site was 1 km.

Water and Sanitation

- More than half the ICDS centres and primary schools were using contaminated water.
- Only 16.9% ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets.
- Only 43.9% primary schools had useable toilets and only 42.1% had useable girls' toilets.

Health

- On an average, ICDS centres were open for 24 days a month and 4 hours a day.
- The most common activities taking place at ICDS Centres at the time of visit were non-formal education activities (44.1%), children being fed (18.6%), and pregnant mothers being given food (3.4%).

Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 41.6% women delivered in institutions, of them 80.4% reported that a health worker was present and 65.1% reported they were visited by health workers after delivery.
- **Home births:** 58.4% delivered at home, of which 76.6% reported having an attended birth and 23.8% reported that a health-worker visited after birth.
- **JSY scheme:** high reports of money receipts from mothers that gave birth in hospitals.
- Most women were aware of ICDS centres, but did not have complete knowledge of services being offered at these centres.
- >70% women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth and giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months.

Education

- About four-fifth of schools do not meet PTR norms.
- Only 7% and 45.6% of schools have boundary walls and playgrounds respectively.

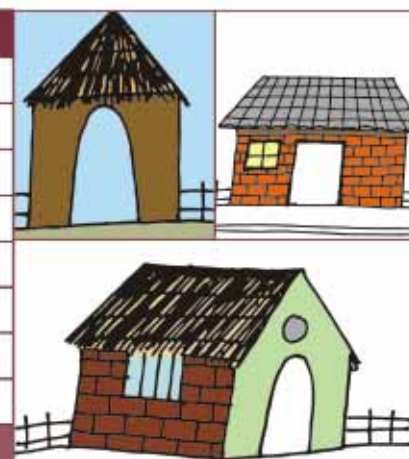
1- Life and Livelihood

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	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who live in:</i>					
Kutcha	91.2	93.5	88.6	89	76.8
Semi pucca	7.5	5.6	10.9	7.4	20.3
Pucca	1.3	0.7	0.5	3.7	2.9
No response	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Majority of the respondents live in "kutcha" houses.

1.2 Cooking Fuels*

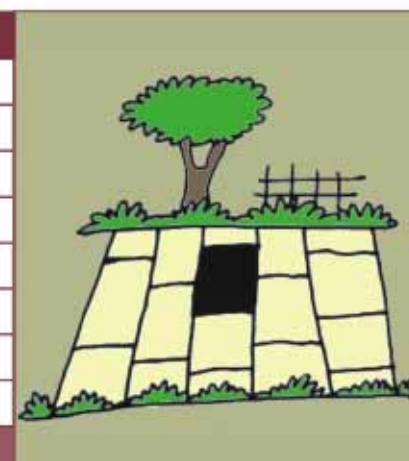
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who cook with:</i>					
Sticks	99.4	99.9	97.9	98.8	100
Coal	0.1	0	0.5	0	0
Kerosene stove	0.8	0.4	1	1.2	2.9
No response	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.6	0

* 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	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
No land	7.4	4	10.9	18.4	8.7
Some land	89.1	93.2	82.9	78.5	85.5
Don't know	1.3	1	2.6	0.6	1.4
No response	2.3	1.7	3.6	2.5	4.3
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	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
No animals	4	1.6	8.3	9.2	8.7
Goats/lambs	55.5	56.6	53.9	57.7	49.3
Cows/buffaloes/oxen	80.1	85.9	70.5	69.9	72.5
Poultry	55.8	60.1	51.3	51.5	42
No response	6.1	4.6	9.8	6.7	7.2

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

"Cows/buffaloes/oxen" are favoured the most as household animals.



1.5 Transportation*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
					
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
Bicycle	84.9	86.3	81.3	82.2	84.1
Motorcycle	11.2	10.4	11.9	12.3	20.3
No response	12.1	11.2	17.6	13.5	2.9

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

Bicycles are the preferred mode of transportation.

1.6 Household Possessions (category A)*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
 					
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
Cell phone	47.9	44.7	51.3	55.2	58
Pressure cooker	12.8	9.2	15	15.3	30.4
Electric fan	6.7	3.7	7.3	12.9	21.7
Chairs/table	52.1	45.8	60.6	58.9	75.4
Clock/watch	77.9	77.7	77.7	78.5	85.5
Cot	53.2	48.3	53.4	60.7	79.7
No response	9.7	10.7	8.3	10.4	0

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

More than half the households own a "cot" to sleep on followed by "chairs/table". Majority own a clock/watch.

1.7 Household Possessions (category B)*

Item	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
% of households who own:					
Air cooler	*very few records*				
Refrigerator	*very few records*				
Landline phone	*very few records*				
Sewing machine	1.9	1.7	1	2.5	5.8
Mixer/grinder	*very few records*				
TV	9	5.8	10.4	14.7	23.2
No response	9.7	10.7	8.3	10.4	0







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

TV owned by almost 1 out of 10 households.

FOOD

1.8 Food Intake Estimates for Adult Women *

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

No. of respondents	1182	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
Energy giving foods:		
Cereals and millets	99.5	
Body building foods:		
Milk and milk products	0.6	
Pulses/dal	77.3	
Protective foods:		
Green leafy vegetables	63.7	
Other vegetables	85.1	
Fruits	3.1	
All the above protective foods in combination	1.1	

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

"Cereals and millets" consumed by almost all women followed by leafy-vegetables and "pulses/dal". Minimal 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	1190	694	193	163	69
Sub-optimally iodized	20.3	18.9	20.7	25.7	11.6
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	75.3	77.4	73.6	68.1	85.5
Not tested	4.4	3.7	5.7	6.8	2.9
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	2210	1339	317	292	133
Cultivation on own land	53.8	57.4	44.5	46.2	56.4
Daily-wage on others' land	6.9	5.6	6.6	9.6	3.8
Self-employed artisan	5.5	2.6	11.4	10.3	11.3
Salaried worker	4.3	4.7	1.9	3.8	8.3
Daily-wage non-agriculture	7.7	7.3	10.7	8.2	7.5
Household work	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.5
Studying	10.8	12.2	7.6	11	6
Others*	4.4	3.4	7.3	6.5	3.1
No response	4.4	4.6	6.9	2.4	2.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	2129	1226	331	296	117
Cultivation on own land	27.3	33.3	11.8	20.3	29.1
Daily-wage on others' land	3.3	2.4	3.3	4.7	1.7
Self-employed artisan	1.2	0.5	5.4	0.3	0
Salaried worker	1.6	1.6	2.7	0.7	1.7
Daily-wage non-agriculture	3.7	2.8	6.9	6.1	0
Household work	47.8	44.2	51.1	56.4	53
Studying	8.5	9.1	7.9	7.4	12
Others*	1.7	1.6	3.3	0.6	0
No response	5	4.6	7.6	3.5	2.6
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	2210
% who migrated	14.2
Average days	136.6
FEMALE	ALL
No. of respondents	2129
% who migrated	8
Average days	118.6

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



More men migrate out than women and for more days.

LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women*



No. of respondents	1163
Women with an account (%)	40.4
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	72.1
Post office	15.3
Self Help Groups	13.2

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

Almost 2 in 5 women own an account and majority of them prefer their accounts to be in a bank.

1.13 PDS (Ration Shop)

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households with:</i>					
Ration card	72.4	72.9	70.5	69.9	79.7
Ration card available on the day of the survey	44.9	41.2	51.8	50.9	49.3

The rationale behind this question was to explore delivery of/access to food grains etc. from PDS outlets. The results refer only to 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

	Rice	Kerosene
	Sample size	351
Same (%)	36.8	94.3
Less (%)	58.4	4.5
Higher (%)	4.9	0.1
Total	100	100

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

Most households get less than their stipulated rations.

1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	1120
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	393
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	112
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	96
Applied for a job	106
Received a job card	89
Received a job	62
Wages and Distance of Work-site	
Average wage received (Rs)	101
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	NA
Average distance (km)	1



35% of households knew about the scheme and 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	123
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	91.9
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	8.1
Total	100

About 9 in 10 sources of community drinking water had low fluoride content.

2.2. Bacterial Contamination of Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
% of households who use:					
Contaminated	58.7	53.3	68.4	62	69.6
Not contaminated	10.3	10.4	10.9	12.3	7.2
No response	31	36.2	20.7	25.8	23.2
Total	100	99.9	100	100	100

Bacterial content is high in almost 6 out of 10 sample of household drinking water.

2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
% of households who are:					
Fully Satisfied	73	71.8	72	79.8	63.8
Partly Satisfied	23.9	26.4	22.3	13.5	33.3
Not satisfied	2.1	1.2	3.6	4.9	2.9
No response	1	0.7	2.1	1.8	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Despite the 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	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who:</i>					
Do not purify	56.7	56.2	51.3	64.4	68.1
Purify through at least one method	43	43.8	47.2	35.6	31.9
No response	0.3	0	1.6	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Over 50% of the households do not purify water.

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	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who use:</i>					
Tap	0.6	0.1	2.1	0	0
Hand-pump	46.2	44.4	53.4	49.7	46.4
Well	49.2	52.2	36.3	49.1	46.5
Other*	2.3	1.9	3.6	0.6	5.7
No response	1.8	1.4	4.7	0.6	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

"Hand-pumps" and "wells" are equally important sources of drinking water.

2.6 Distance of Water Source

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>					
In or just outside the home	24.6	24.1	21.8	28.2	34.8
Within 250m	54.4	54.6	57	50.9	56.5
250 m- 1km	17.5	18.3	13	19	7.2
More than 1 km	1	0.6	3.1	1.2	0
No response	2.5	2.4	5.2	0.6	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Drinking water source for the majority of 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	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>					
< 15 mins.	60.8	59.9	52.8	63.2	72.5
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	35.5	36.9	39.4	33.7	26.1
between 1 and 2 hours	1.1	1.4	0.5	1.2	0
> 2 hours	0.4	0	2.1	0.6	0
No response	2.1	1.7	5.2	1.2	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

2.8 Drinking Water Availability

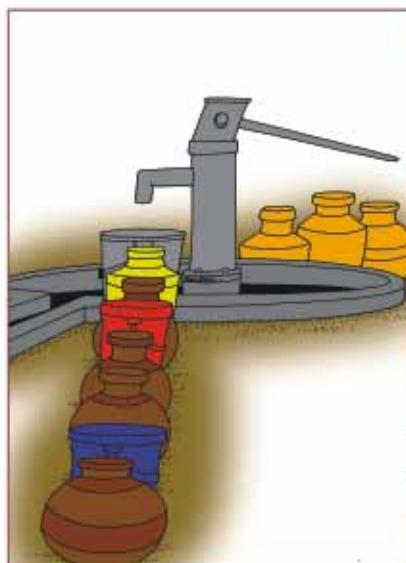
	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>					
All the time	78.6	78.5	73.6	81	81.2
Once a day	16.7	17.4	16.1	16	17.4
Alternate days	0.3	0.1	1.6	0	0
Once a week or less	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.5	0
No response	1.9	1.4	5.7	0.6	1.4
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	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>					
No shortages	49.6	50.3	46.6	42.9	55.1
Less than a week	10.8	10.5	14	8.6	15.9
1-4 weeks	4.9	5	5.2	5.5	1.4
> a month	30.6	30.8	24.9	39.3	24.6
No response	4.2	3.3	9.3	3.7	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100



Almost half of the households said there was no shortage of water whereas 30% said there was shortage of water for over a month.

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

Drinking	1.2
Bathing	30
Toilet uses	3.5
Cooking	6.4
Washing	24.1
LPCD	65.3



*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	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who:</i>					
Practice open defecation	94.5	96.7	92.7	90.8	85.5
Use HH toilet	5	3	6.2	7.4	14.5
No response	0.6	0.3	1	1.8	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Majority of the households "practice open defecation".

2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1190	694	193	163	69
<i>% of households who:</i>					
Have a toilet	16.5	13	18.1	23.3	31.9
Do not have a toilet	75.5	82.4	64.8	64.4	60.9
No response	8.1	4.6	17.1	12.3	7.2
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	448	250	84	53	29
<i>% of women who :</i>					
Received at least 1 TT injection	96.4	94.4	100	96.2	100
Went for at least 1 ANC check-up	82.8	82.4	83.3	83	96.6
Consumed IFA Tablets during pregnancy	84.4	79.2	82.1	79.3	89.7

*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.

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	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	436	241	84	50	29
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>					
Government hospitals	85.6	83.8	88.1	84	89.7
Private hospitals	9.9	9.5	10.7	12	6.9
Others* (%)	4.6	6.6	1.2	4	3.5
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	454	253	87	53	29
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>					
Institution	41.6	38.3	40.2	56.7	58.6
Home	58.4	61.7	59.8	43.4	41.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100



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	189
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	86.2
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	13.8
Total	100

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

3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	189
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health Worker stayed at Institution	80.4
% of health worker visited after the birth	65.1

**Columns do not add up to 100%*

Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital 80% of the time.

3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	265
<i>Of the women that gave birth at, for who:</i>	
% of skilled person present during delivery	76.6
% of health worker visited after the birth	23.8

**Columns do not add up to 100%*

For home delivery health worker was present over 75% of the time.

3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	454
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	86.3
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	9.7
No response	4
Total	100



Almost 9 out of 10 cases of delivery had a skilled health worker present.

3.8 Health Worker Staying at the Institution



No. of respondents	189
<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):</i>	
ASHA	71.1
ANM	12.5
AWW	4
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	7.9
Don't know/no response	4.6
Total	100

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

3.9 Janani Suraksha Yojana - 1*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	189	97	35	30	
<i>Monetary Benefits under JSY scheme:</i>					
Received Money under JSY scheme (%)	83.1	82.5	82.9	76.7	<i>*Very few records*</i>
Avg. Amount Received	1604	1553	1807	1593	

*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	157
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	14.7
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	82.2
No response	3.2
Total	100
Faced problems in receiving benefits	28.7
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	68.2
No response	3.2
Total	100



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

3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding*

No. of respondents	435
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	99.8
<i>% of women who breastfed their child:</i>	
Within half hour of birth	71.9
Within 24 hours of birth	20.4
More than 24 hours after birth	6
No response	1.6
Total	100
<i>% of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	3.5
>6 months	75.1
4 to 6 months	8.5
No response	13
Total	100



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

Almost all women reported breastfeeding their child. 70% reported started breast feeding within half an hour of birth. Semi-solid food was started after 6 months in most cases.

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

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

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

Total sample size for 0-72 months babies	257
<i>% of babies aged 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	45.5
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	28.4
<i>% of babies aged <36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	44.6
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	28.8
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	51.4
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	25.7

*Columns do not add upto 100%

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

ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	1053
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	99
<i>Of the women that knew about AWC % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	72.7
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	55.4
Immunization	51.7
ANC	44.8
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	35.8
Dietary advice to mothers	22.9
Non-formal education given to children	9

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

Almost all women were aware of AWCs but fewer knew about the services offered at the centres.

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

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	59
Average number of working hours	4.3
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	1.7
Home of the AWW/AWH	30.5
Any other house	13.6
Govt. building	45.8
Public place	1.7
Open place	0
Others	1.7
Total	100

Most AWCs are in government buildings followed by home of AWW/AWH.

3.15 AWC Materials*

No. of anganwadi centres	59
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	72.9
Weighing scale for children	76.3
Child growth charts	78
Essential drugs	27.1
Toys for children	39
Utensils and stove	83.1

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

AWCs are fairly well stocked with what they need to have.



3.16 AWC Activities *

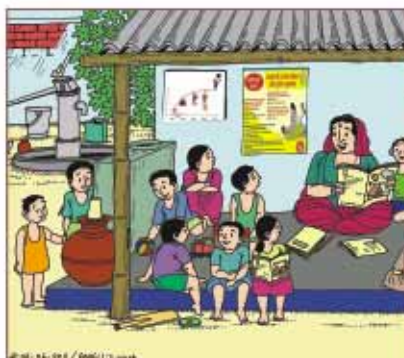
No. of anganwadi Centres	59
<i>% of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit</i>	
Eating	18.6
Being weighed	1.7
Being immunized	3.4
Non-formal education activities	44.1
Pregnant mothers being given food	3.4



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

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

3.17 Quality of Water Available in AWC



No. of anganwadis	59
<i>% of anganwadis where water was:</i>	
Contaminated (bacterial)	52.5
Not contaminated	28.8
Not tested	18.6
Total	100

A little above 50% of the water sources in AWCs were 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	719	651	427	392	120	80	96	104	36	42
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Govt. school	63.6	71	64.4	73.5	59.2	65	69.8	69.2	50	57.1
Pvt. school	23.4	20.1	24.4	17.4	25.8	26.3	17.7	22.1	33.3	33.3
Other	1.1	0.6	6.1	1	0.8	0	0	0	0	0
Not enrolled	4.2	2.3	3.5	1.5	4.2	2.5	3.2	5.8	0	0
No response	7.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	10	6.3	9.4	2.9	16.7	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

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	360	356	212	206	65	55	35	54		
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>										
Anganwadi/balwadi	53.9	23	57.6	24.8	53.9	18.2	34.3	13	<i>*Very few records*</i>	<i>*Very few records*</i>
LKG/UKG	7.8	3.4	8	2.4	4.6	7.3	8.6	3.7		
Govt. school	NA	50.6	NA	47.6	NA	56.4	NA	63		
Private school	NA	12.9	NA	15.1	NA	10.9	NA	9.3		
Not enrolled anywhere	18.9	6.7	19.3	7.8	13.9	1.8	25.7	5.6		
No response	19.4	3.4	15.1	2.4	27.7	5.5	31.4	5.6		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

High enrollment of 3-4 year olds. 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	179	151
Basic Reading (Std. I level)		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	36.3	56.3
Cannot read	36.3	18.5
No response	27.4	25.2
Total	100	100

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



Over 30% children in Std. III can read a Std. I text. 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	179	151
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can Subtract	24	39.7
Cannot Subtract	49.3	35.1
No response	26.8	25.2
Total	100	100

Almost half the children in Std. III cannot subtract. In Std. V, about 4 out of 10 can subtract.

4.5 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	1008	599	158	136	60
<i>% of women who :</i>					
Attended school	40.3	37.2	43	47.1	60
Did not attend school	58.7	61.8	55.1	52.2	40
No data on school attendance	1	1	1.9	0.7	0
Can read Std. I level paragraph	29.3	29.4	31	30.9	36.7
Cannot read Std. I level paragraph	60	61.1	58.9	50.7	58.3
No reading data available	10.7	9.5	10.1	18.4	5
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std. I level paragraph	68.7	73.5	72.1	59.4	61.1

** 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	57
Average number of students served MDM	97
<i>% of schools which:</i>	
Have a kitchen shed	66.7
Serve food as per menu	66.7
Have a cook (s)	93
Have utensils for cooking and serving	89.5
Have containers for food storage	61.4



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

4.7 Quality of Water Available in School

No. of schools surveyed	57
<i>% of schools where water was:</i>	
Contaminated (bacterial)	49.1
Not contaminated	26.3
Not tested	24.6
Total	100



Most of the schools visited were detected with water contaminated with bacteria.

4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed	57
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Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

% of schools which meet:

PTR norms (all schools)	22.8
PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils)	34.3
PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils)	4.6

Office/playground/boundary Wall*

% of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store	82.5
Playground	45.6
Boundary wall	7

Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No Library	28.1
No books used on day of visit	22.8
Books used on day of visit	45.6
No response	3.5
Total	100

General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility	14
Unusable toilet facility	28.1
Usable toilet facility	43.9
No response	14
Total	100

Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility	22.8
Unusable girls' toilet facility	22.8
Usable girls' toilet facility	42.1
No response	12.3
Total	100

Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility	3.5
Facility exists but drinking water not available	0
Drinking water available	82.5
No response	14
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

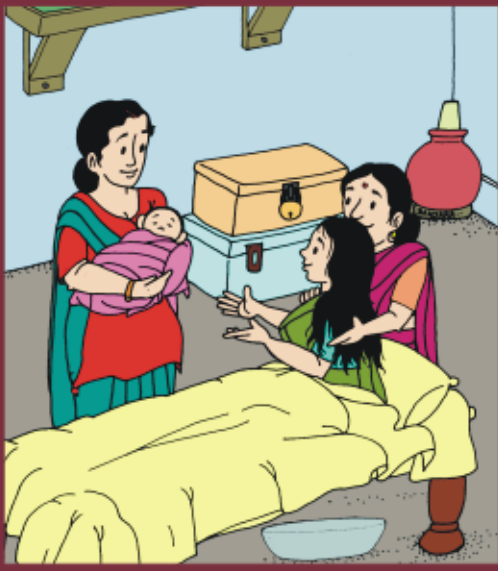
•All weather building with:

- 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

GUMLA DISTRICT MAP





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

Lohardagga Gram Swarajya
Sansthan Near Block Office, Main
Road, Lohardagga,
Gumla-835207