



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

PAHELI 2011

**PEOPLES' ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION AND LIVELIHOODS:
DISTRICT REPORT CARD- NALANDA, BIHAR**



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- NALANDA, BIHAR

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	57
No. of schools visited	54
No. of PDS outlets visited	29
No. of AWC visited	49
No. of households surveyed	1061
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1962
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	2235
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	2170

In Nalanda district 1061 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 594 (56%) records. Hence, data by caste reported in the report is based only on data that was available.



For tables in this report, complete caste information should be the following: All = ST + SC + OBC + Not SC/ST/OBC + Missing data. However, for each district, available data for the main caste groups has been reported.

Fact sheet

Life and Livelihood

- With the exception of kerosene, quantity of other provisions received at the PDS outlets corresponded with what was written on the card.
- Awareness of MGNREGS was very low, 16.9%. Awareness of MGNREGS provisions was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 89 and average distance to work-site was 1 km.

Water and Sanitation

- 57% of ICDS centres and 72% of schools had drinking water with bacterial contamination.
- Only 12% ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets .
- 63% primary schools had useable toilets and only 33% 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 (57.1%), children being fed (14.3%), and pregnant mothers being given food (14.3%).

Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 71.6% delivered in institutions of which 63.7% reported that a health worker was present and 41.3% reported they were visited by health workers after delivery.
- **Home births:** 28.4% delivered at home, of which 61.7% reported having an attended birth and 17.5% reported that a health-worker visited after birth .
- **JSY scheme:** High reports of money receipts from mothers that gave birth in hospital.
- Most women were aware of ICDS centres, but did not have complete knowledge of services being offered at the centre.
- 95% women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth, 86% reported giving semi-solid food to their babies after 6 months .

Education

- Only 7% of schools meet PTR norms.
- Only 46% and 41% of school 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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
% of households who live in:				
Kutcha	23.1	22.8	22.3	8.3
Semi pucca	31.3	30.1	35.7	38.3
Pucca	45.4	47.2	42	52.5
Missing	0.2	0	0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100



Most live in "pucca" house.

1.2 Cooking Fuels*

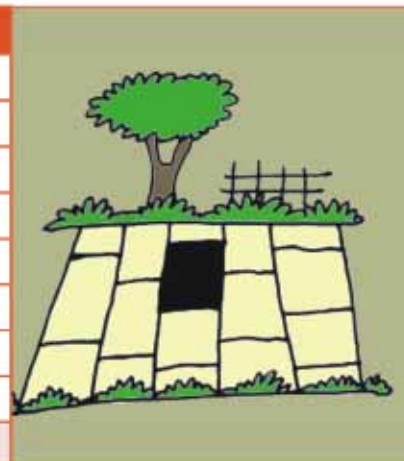
	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
% of households who cook with:				
Sticks	93.5	95.1	89.3	91.7
Coal	6	0	8	8.3
Kerosene stove	2.2	1.6	1.8	6.7
No response	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8

* 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




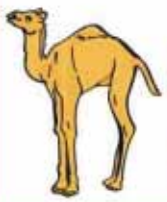
	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
% of households who have:				
No land	41.4	59.4	45.5	28.4
Some land	55.1	39.8	52.7	70.8
Don't know	1.4	0	0	0
No response	2.1	0.8	1.8	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100



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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
 	No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
 	No animals	27.4	28.5	33	24.2
	Goats/lambs	15.5	21.1	10.7	12.5
	Cows/buffaloes/oxen	53.6	39	52.2	56.7
	Poultry	4	7.3	1.8	1.7
	No response	8.3	13	8.5	10.8

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

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







1.5 Transportation*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
No. of households	1061	123	224	120	
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
Bicycle	41.2	36.6	50.9	43.3	
Motorcycle	8.9	6.5	7.6	12.5	
Others	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.7	
No response	54.1	59.4	45.5	49.2	

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

Percentage of no response was very high but out of the respondents most owned bicycles.

1.6 Household Possessions (Category A)*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC	
 	No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
 	Cell phone	66.8	63.4	64.3	77.5
	Pressure cooker	18.5	12.2	17	25.8
	Electric fan	31.6	20.3	37.1	38.3
	Chairs/table	42.9	33.3	46	55.8
	Clock/watch	51.7	48	49.1	54.2
 	Cot	91.4	85.4	89.7	92.5
	No response	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.7

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

Majority of the households own a "cot" to sleep on followed by "cell phones" and "clock/watch".

1.7 Household Possessions (Category B)*

Item	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who own:</i>				
Air cooler	0.8	0	0.5	1.7
Refrigerator	0.8	0	0.9	1.7
Landline phone	0.4	0	0.5	0
Sewing machine	7.9	5.7	7.6	12.5
Mixer/grinder	1.5	0	1.3	2.5
TV	15.9	8.1	19.2	19.2
No response	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.7






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

TV, the most popular possession is only owned by only 15.9% households.

FOOD

1.8 Food Intake Estimates for Adult Women *

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

No. of respondents	1056	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
Energy giving foods:		
Cereals and millets	99.6	
Body building foods:		
Milk and milk products	18.5	
Pulses/dal	73.5	
Protective foods:		
Green leafy vegetables	48.2	
Other vegetables	73.9	
Fruits	3.6	
All the above protective foods in combination	2.4	

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

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

SALT IODINE LEVEL

1.9 Salt Iodization Test in the Household

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
Sub-optimally iodized	56.3	61.8	54.5	54.2
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	43.5	38.2	44.7	45.0
Not tested	0.2	0	0.9	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100



The salt in more than half the households was found to be iodine deficient.

LIVELIHOODS

1.10 Main Work Activities

ADULT MALE (16+)	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	2235	275	484	241
Cultivation on own land	20.2	9.1	21.7	20.3
Daily-wage on others' land	17.7	22.9	14.9	12.9
Self-employed artisan	10.4	12	10.1	7.9
Salaried worker	10.9	7.6	9.9	10
Daily-wage non-agriculture	8.3	10.6	9.5	14.1
Household work	3.6	3.6	3.3	7.1
Studying	14.5	16.4	19.4	13.7
Others*	11.6	13.8	9.1	13.3
No response	2.8	4	2.1	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of individuals	1962	210	419	226
Cultivation on own land	2.8	1	2.2	2.7
Daily-wage on others' land	9.5	19.5	6.2	5.8
Self-employed artisan	1.5	2.9	1.4	0.4
Salaried worker	2.5	2.9	1.4	2.7
Daily-wage non-agriculture	1.2	0.5	1	1.3
Household work	66.6	66.7	73.3	69
Studying	9.3	2.9	9.8	11.1
Others*	3.7	1	2.2	5.8
No response	3	2.9	2.7	1.3
Total	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 earning daily wage from working on others' land.

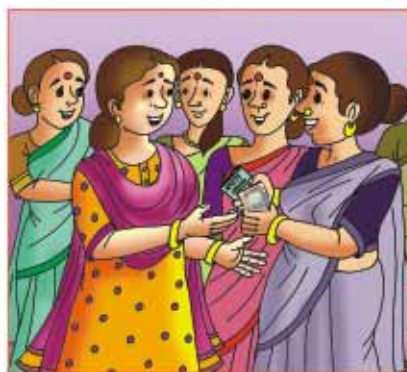
1.11 Out Migration

MALE	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	2235	275	484	241
% who migrated	9.8	7.6	10.5	11.6
Average days	*Very few records			
FEMALE	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	1962	210	419	226
% who migrated	2	1.4	2.2	3.5
Average days	*Very few records			



Very few people migrate out, more men than women migrate.

LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:



1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women*

No. of respondents	544
Women with an account (%)	30.2
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	80.5
Post office	6.7
Self Help Groups	9.8

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

About 3 in 10 women own an account and majority of them prefer their accounts to be in a bank.

1.13 PDS (Ration Shop)

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households with:</i>				
Ration card	47.7	95.1	92	92.5
Ration card available on the day of the survey	41	81.3	81.7	75

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.

Most households have ration cards.

Data about quantity of rations received from PDS outlets is based on ration cards being available and legible at the time of survey. (Sugar has not been reported as very few records were available/legible).

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

	Rice	Wheat	Kerosene
Sample size	226	229	434
Same (%)	54.4	69.4	14.3
Less (%)	38.5	22.7	85
Higher (%)	7.1	7.9	0.7
Total	100	100	100

Most households get their stipulated rations.

1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	533
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	90
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	25
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	21
Applied for a job	27
Received a job card	19
Received a job	6
Wages and Distance of Work-site	
Average wage received (Rs)	89
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	83.7
Average distance (km)	1



High % of respondents knew about the scheme but not many 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	254
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	89.4
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	10.6
Total	100

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

2.2 Bacterial Contamination of Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
% of households who use:				
Contaminated	71.4	74	67.4	67.5
Not contaminated	26.4	26	31.3	31.7
No response	2.2	0	1.3	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Bacterial content in water is high in about 7 out of 10 households.

2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
% of households who are:				
Fully satisfied	68.9	74.8	71.4	81.7
Partly satisfied	20.7	17.9	21.9	12.5
Not satisfied	9.3	7.3	5.4	5.8
No response	1.1	0	1.3	0
Total	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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who use:</i>				
Do not purify	97.5	98.4	98.2	94.2
Purify through at least one method	2	1.6	1.8	5
No response	0.6	0	0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

Almost no household purifies the water.

2.5 Primary Drinking Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who use:</i>				
Tap	6.2	6.5	10.7	8.3
Hand-pump	85.2	88.6	80.4	89.2
Well	8.2	4.9	8.9	1.7
Other*	0.4	0	0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

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

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

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.



2.6 Distance of Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>				
In or just outside the home	69.2	72.4	71.9	82.5
Within 250m	24.6	22	23.2	12.5
250m - 1km	4.7	5.7	4.9	3.3
No response	1.5	0	0	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100

Drinking water source for over half the households is in or just outside the home.



2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>				
< 15 mins.	79.8	79.7	82.1	85.8
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	17.3	19.5	15.6	8.4
between 1 and 2 hours	0.8	0	1.4	0
> 2 hours	0.7	0.8	0.9	0
No response	1.4	0	0	5.8
Total	100	100	100	100

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

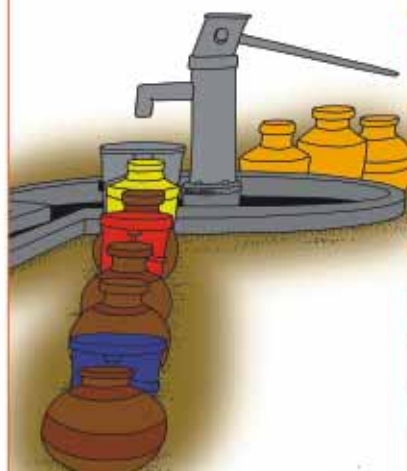
2.8 Drinking Water Availability

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>				
All the time	91.9	91.1	88.8	96.7
Once a day	5.7	6.5	8.5	2.5
Alternate days	0.2	0.8	0	0
Once a week or less	1.5	1.6	2.7	0
No response	0.8	0	0	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100



Almost all the households reported water to be available all the time.

2.9 Reliability of Primary Water Source



	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>				
No shortages	41.6	37.4	48.2	40
Less than a week	29.3	35	18.8	29.2
1-4 weeks	8.3	6.5	8	12.5
> a month	19.8	20.3	24.6	17.5
No response	1	0.8	0.4	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100

About 40 % 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	26
Toilet uses	6
Cooking	8.5
Washing	21.8
LPCD	64.1



*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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who:</i>				
Practice open defecation	68.8	69.1	68.8	59.2
Use HH toilet	29.9	30.1	30.4	36.7
Use community toilet	0.3	0	0.4	0.8
No response	1	0.8	0.4	3.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Almost 7 out of 10 households "practice open defecation" but almost 30% use household toilets.

2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of households	1061	123	224	120
<i>% of households who:</i>				
Have a toilet	34.9	34.1	33	41.7
Do not have a toilet	46	60.2	54.5	43.3
No response	19.1	5.7	12.5	15
Total	100	100	100	100



Most Households "do not have toilets".

3. HEALTH- MOTHER AND CHILD

This section seeks to address the following questions:

- Ante-natal Care: services availed, source of care
- Details about place of delivery
- Contact with health workers
- Infant and young child feeding practices
- Links to Government Scheme: Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Anganwadi centre functioning

NRHM POLICY PROVISIONS

NRHM- Framework for Implementation 2005-12 MoHFW

Before Child Birth	Child Birth-Delivery	Post Delivery Care
Minimum four ante-natal check-ups, first visit to the ante-natal clinic as soon as pregnancy is suspected, 2nd between 4th and 6th month, 3rd at 8th months and 4th at 9th month.	General examination such as weight, BP, anaemia, abdominal examination, height and breast examination, Folic Acid supplementation in the first three months, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, injection Tetanus Toxoid, treatment of anaemia.	Promotion of institutional deliveries. Skilled attendance at home deliveries. Appropriate and prompt referral.
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. 	



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.

3.1 Services Availed by Women During Pregnancy *

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	425	56	90	51
% of women who :				
Received at least 1 TT injection	87.8	83.9	85.6	96.1
Went for at least 1 ANC Check-up	58.1	67.9	52.2	74.5
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	57.2	67.9	52.2	74.5

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

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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	381	50	80	49
% of women who received care from:				
Government hospitals	60.6	58	66.3	63.3
Private hospitals	30.5	40	21.3	32.7
Others* (%)	8.9	2	12.5	4.1
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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	423	50	80	49
% of women who gave birth at:				
Institution	71.6	69.6	71.6	80.4
Home	28.4	30.4	28.4	19.6
Total	100	100	100	100



Most births took place in institutions.

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	303
<i>Of the women that gave birth at institution % that</i>	
Gave birth in govt. hospital	71.3
Gave birth at pvt. hospital	28.7
Total	100

About 7 out of 10 women gave birth in a "government hospital"

3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	303
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health Worker stayed at Institution	63.7
% of health worker visited after the birth	41.3

*Columns do not add up to 100%

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

3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	120
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, for who:</i>	
% of skilled person was present during delivery	61.7
% of health worker visited after the birth	17.5

*Columns do not add up to 100%

For home delivery health worker was present more than half the time.

3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	423
<i>% of women who:</i>	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	89.1
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	5.9
No response	5
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	303
<i>Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):</i>	
ASHA	72
ANM	8.3
AWW	1
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	15
No response	3.6
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	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	303	39	63	41
<i>Monetary benefits under JSY scheme:</i>				
Received money under JSY scheme (%)	68.3	64.1	65.1	56.1
Avg. amount received	1404	1372	1400	1422
<i>*Enquiries of JSY scheme made from women with at least one <3 yr old child</i>				

Most women received the JSY money.

3.10 Janani Suraksha Yojana -2

No. of respondents	207
<i>Of the women who received money under JSY, % women who:</i>	
Paid any fees to avail amount	38.2
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	59.4
No response	2.4
Total	100
Faced problems in receiving benefits	19.3
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	79.7
No response	1
Total	100



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

3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding*

No. of respondents	397
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	99
<i>% Of women who breastfed their child :</i>	
Within half hour of birth	69.2
Within 24 hours of birth	26
More than 24 hours after birth	3.6
No Response	1.3
Total	100
<i>% Of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	2.8
>6 months	85.6
4 to 6 months	8.3
No Response	3.3
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 breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.
Semi-solid food was started after 6 months in most cases.

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

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

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

Total sample size for 0-72 months babies	230
<i>% of babies aged 0 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	55.2
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	46.1
<i>% of babies aged <36 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	53.1
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	46.9
<i>% of babies that are aged 36 to 72 months who are:</i>	
Underweight (<-2SD)	62.7
Severely underweight (<-3SD)	43.1

*Columns do not add up to 100%

Most babies between the age group of 0-72 months were found to be underweight, of them almost half were severely underweight.

ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	713
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	92.4
<i>Of the women who knew about AWC % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	52.1
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	28.1
Immunization	32.9
ANC	23.7
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	17.8
Dietary advice to mothers	9.6
Non-formal education given to children	4.3
<i>*Columns do not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible</i>	

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

Almost all women were aware of AWCs but only few were 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	49
Average number of working hours	4
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	18.4
Home of the AWW/AWH	20.4
Any other house	18.4
Govt. building	28.6
Public place	4.1
Open place	0
Others	10.2
Total	100

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

3.15 AWC Materials*

No. of anganwadi centres	49
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale for adults	71.4
Weighing scale for children	63.3
Child growth charts	40.8
Essential drugs	36.7
Toys for children	46.9
Utensils and stove	59.2
<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	49
% of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit	
Eating	14.3
Being immunized	4.1
Non-formal education activities	57.1
Pregnant mothers being given food	14.3



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

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

3.17 Quality of Water Available in AWC



No. of anganwadis	49
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	57.1
Not contaminated	30.6
Not tested	12.2
Total	100

High percentage of bacterial contamination in water detected in AWCs.

Anganwadi drinking water was tested for bacterial contamination. Water quality results could indicate bacterial contamination at source or at any point in supply such as transportation or storage.

4. EDUCATION AND LITERACY

This section focused on the following issues:

- School and Pre-school Enrollment.
- Basic learning levels of children: reading and mathematics.
- Education and literacy levels of adult women.
- Implementation of MDM scheme and RTE norms.

4.1 School Enrollment of Children Ages 6-14

	ALL		SC		OBC		NOT ST/SC/OBC	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. of children surveyed	741	647	96	80	143	131	78	67
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Govt. school	71.5	74.8	72.9	71.3	76.2	74.8	70.5	89.6
Pvt. school	11.5	6.3	15.6	11.3	9.8	6.9	14.1	1.5
Other	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0.8	1.3	0
Not enrolled	6.1	7.2	5.2	6.3	4.9	6.1	1.3	3
No response	10.4	11.5	6.3	11.3	9.1	11.5	12.8	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

More boys are enrolled than girls. But more girls in govt. schools. Girls outnumber boys in the "not enrolled" category.

4.2 Enrollment of Young Children in School and Pre-school

	ALL		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
No. of children surveyed	343	414	41	40	64	89	36	45
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Anganwadi/balwadi	45.2	29	56.1	42.5	43.8	32.6	61.1	24.4
LKG/UKG	2.9	2.4	0	0	4.7	5.6	0	4.4
Govt. school	NA	41.8	NA	30	NA	38.2	NA	40
Private school	NA	8	NA	12.5	NA	7.8	NA	11.1
Other	NA	1.2	NA	0	NA	0	NA	4.4
Not enrolled anywhere	37.6	14.5	31.7	12.5	34.4	11.2	27.8	13.3
No response	14.3	3.1	12.2	2.5	17.2	4.5	11.1	2.2
Total	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	148
<i>Basic Reading (Std. I level)</i>		
<i>% of children who:</i>		
Can read	47	81.1
Cannot read	45.8	17.6
No response	7.2	1.4
Total	100	100

47 % children in Std. III can 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	148
Basic Mathematics (Std. II level task)		
% of children who:		
Can subtract	38	69.6
Cannot subtract	53.6	27.7
No response	8.4	2.7
Total	100	100

Almost half the children in Std. III cannot subtract. In Std. V, almost 3 out of 10 cannot subtract.

4.5 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	SC	OBC	NOT ST/SC/OBC
No. of respondents	902	111	183	106
% of women who :				
Attended school	38.1	27.8	60.1	40.6
Did not attend school	60	69.4	37.7	55.7
No data on school attendance	1.9	2.7	2.2	3.8
Can read Std. I level paragraph	28.8	20.7	29	41.5
Cannot read Std. I level paragraph	54.5	60.4	57.9	41.5
No reading data available	16.6	18.9	13.1	17
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std. I level paragraph	70.6	71	71	72.9

** 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	54
Average number of students served MDM	193.6
% of schools which:	
Have a kitchen shed	85.2
Serve food as per menu	68.5
Have a cook (s)	81.5
Have utensils for cooking and serving	85.2
Have containers for food storage	51.9



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	54
% of schools where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	72.2
Not contaminated	18.5
Not tested	9.3
Total	100

Water in most of the schools visited was contaminated with bacteria.

4.8 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed 54

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

% of schools which meet:

PTR norms (all schools) 7

PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils) 25

PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils) 6

Office/playground/boundary Wall*

% of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store 66.7

Playground 40.7

Boundary wall 46.3

Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No Library 33.3

No books used on day of visit 31.5

Books used on day of visit 25.9

No response 9.3

Total 100

General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility 9.3

Unusable toilet facility 20.4

Usable toilet facility 63

No response 7.4

Total 100

Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility 40.7

Unusable girls' toilet facility 14.8

Usable girls' toilet facility 33.3

No response 11.1

Total 100

Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility 3.7

Facility exists but drinking water not available 7.4

Drinking water available 77.8

No response 11.1

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

NALANDA DISTRICT MAP

