



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

PAHELI 2011

**PEOPLES ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS:
DISTRICT REPORT CARD- SUNDARGARH, ODISHA**



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

**असर
ASER**



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.

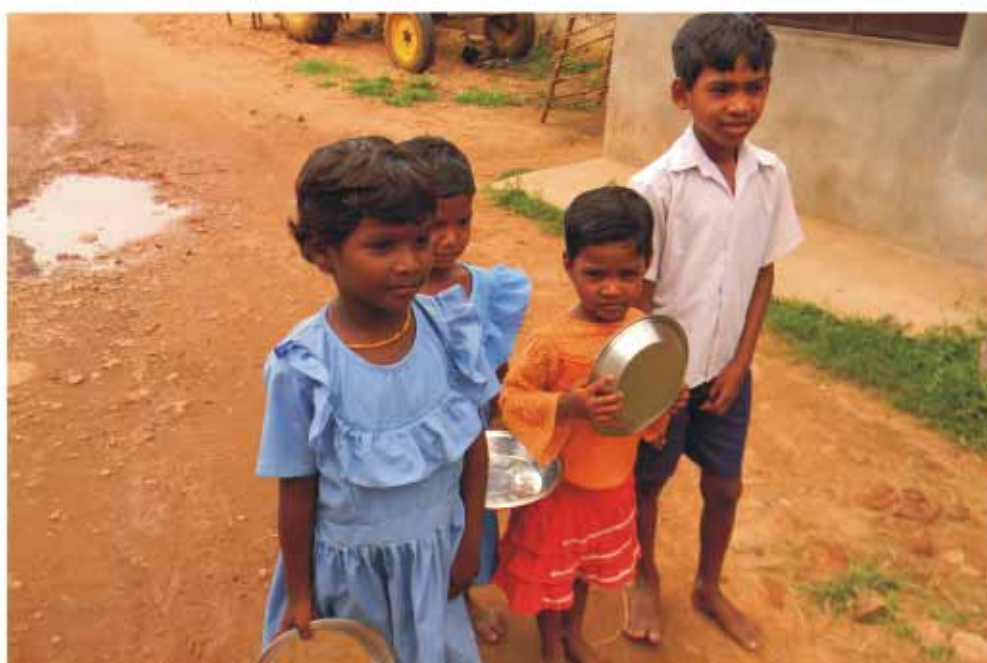
We would like to gratefully acknowledge the support from Government of India- United Nations Joint Programme on Convergence (Gol-UNJPC) at Delhi, state and district levels, along with the Planning Commission, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA. We would also like to thank Accountability Initiative (<http://www.accountabilityindia.in/>) 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- SUNDARGARH, ODISHA

Sample Description	
No. of villages reached	54
No. of schools visited	52
No. of PDS outlets visited	18
No. of AWC visited	50
No. of households surveyed	1160
No. of adult women (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1973
No. of adult men (aged 16 and above) surveyed	1977
No. of children (aged between 3-16) surveyed	1442

In Sundargarh district 1160 households were surveyed. However, caste information was missing from 680 (58.7%) 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

- The quantity of provisions received by people at the PDS outlets corresponded with what was written on the card.
- Awareness of MGNREGS was very low, but the awareness of provisions of MGNREGS was even lower.
- Average wage received was Rupees 88 and average distance to work-site was 2.4 km.

Water and Sanitation

- Drinking water in 32 % of ICDS centres and 30.8 % of schools had bacterial contamination.
- Only 22 % ICDS centres had functional and clean toilets.
- 67.3 % of schools had useable toilets and only 38.5 % had useable girls' toilets .

Health

- On an average, ICDS centres are open for 24 days per month and 4 hours a day.
- The most common activities taking place at ICDS Centres at the time of visit were children being fed (76.1%), followed by pregnant mothers being given food (52.2%) and children being immunized (49.8%).

Maternal and Infant Health

- **Institutional births:** 89.5% women reported that health worker stayed at institution and 65.6% women reported health-worker visited after delivery.
- **Home births:** 30% of women reported having an attended birth and 31.4 % of these women reported that a health worker visited after delivery.
- **JSY scheme:** Of the women that gave birth in hospitals, 90.8 % women received money under this scheme .
- Almost every woman interviewed was aware of ICDS centres, but did not have complete knowledge of services being offered at the centre.
- About 95% of women reported breastfeeding within 24 hrs of birth and about 70 % of women reported giving their babies semi-solid food after 6 months.

Education

- 50% of schools meet PTR norms
- Only 38.5 % and 28.9 % of schools have boundary walls and playgrounds respectively.

1. LIFE AND LIVELIHOOD

This section focused on the following issues:

- Observable correlates of poverty such as type of house, cooking fuel, possessions, land ownership.
- Food intake and salt iodization.
- Primary work activities and migration patterns of adults.
- Financial inclusion of women.
- Links to basic services and government schemes (PDS, MGNREGS).

1.1 Type of House

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who live in:</i>				
Kutcha	75	77.1	77.8	61.1
Semi pucca	20.3	19.5	17.2	33.3
Pucca	4.4	2.9	4.9	5.6
No response	0.3	0.5	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100



Majority of the respondents live in "kutcha" houses.

1.2 Cooking Fuels*

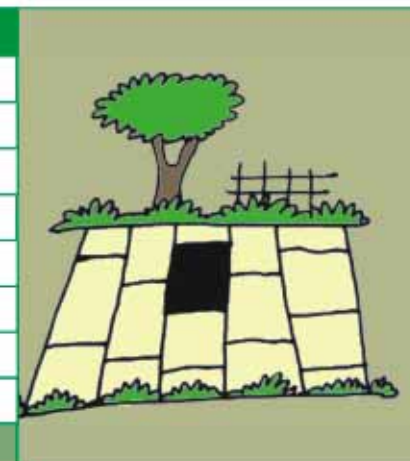
	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who cook with:</i>				
Sticks	96.7	97.6	94.6	95.8
Coal	4	6.3	6.4	9.7
Kerosene stove	1.2	1	0.5	5.6
No response	0.6	0.5	0.5	0

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

Almost all the houses visited use "sticks" as cooking fuel.

1.3 Land Ownership





	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who have:</i>				
No land	13.4	16.1	10.8	16.7
Some land	84.2	80	88.2	80.6
Don't know	0.8	1	0.5	1.4
No response	1.6	2.9	0.5	1.4
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	ST	SC	OBC	
 	No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
 	No animals	5.2	7.3	3.4	8.3
	Goats/lambs	40.4	36.6	43.3	29.2
	Cows/buffaloes/oxen	67.8	63.9	72.4	62.5
	Poultry	64.2	63.4	78.8	58.3
	No response	9.1	7.3	4.9	13.9

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

"Cows/buffaloes/oxen" are favoured the most as livestock followed by "poultry".







1.5 Transportation*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	
	No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who have:</i>					
 	Bicycle	85.4	86.3	93.6	86.1
	Motorcycle	13.6	11.2	11.3	19.4
	No response	11.8	10.7	4.4	11.1

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

Bicycles are the preferred mode of transportation.

1.6 Household Possessions (category A)*

	Social Groups				
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC	
 	No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who own:</i>					
 	Cell phone	51	51.7	58.1	59.7
	Pressure cooker	16.2	12.7	13.8	18.1
	Electric fan	27.2	26.3	26.1	34.7
	Chairs/table	48.4	36.6	57.1	48.6
 	Clock/watch	69.1	62	84.7	79.2
	Cot	94.7	94.6	96.1	98.6
	No response	2.6	1	0	1.4

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

Almost all households own a "cot" to sleep on followed by a "clock/watch".

1.7 Household Possessions (category B)*

Item	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who own:</i>				
Air cooler	4.8	2.4	1	11.1
Refrigerator	2.6	1.5	1.5	4.2
Landline phone	<i>*Very few records*</i>			
Sewing machine	3.2	1	2.5	9.7
Mixer/grinder	4.8	4.9	2.5	5.6
TV	18.7	17.6	14.3	27.8
No response	2.6	1	0	1.4







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

TV is owned by almost 2 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	1144	
Percentage of women who consumed the following food items at least once a day		
Energy giving foods:		
Cereals and millets	98.2	
Body Building foods:		
Milk and milk products	3.1	
Pulses/dal	63.3	
Protective Foods:		
Green leafy vegetables	61.2	
Other vegetables	74.9	
Fruits	3.1	
All the above protective foods in combination	0.8	
<i>* Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple answers were possible</i>		

"Cereals and millets" are consumed by almost all women followed by leafy-vegetables and "pulses/dal". Marginal consumption of "milk and milk products" was reported.

SALT IODINE LEVEL

1.9 Salt Iodization Test in the Household

	Social Groups			
	ALL	SC	ST	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
Sub-optimally iodized	8.3	8.8	10.3	5.6
Optimally iodized at 15ppm level	91.6	90.2	86.7	93.1
Not tested	0.1	1	3	1.4
Total	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
No. of Individuals	1977	387	347	119
Cultivation on own land	35.2	30.7	20.7	35.3
Daily-wage on others' land	6.6	7.8	3.5	1.7
Self-employed artisan	7.3	7.8	11.5	10.1
Salaried worker	5.5	4.4	6.3	3.4
Daily-wage non-agriculture	12.5	11.6	20.7	14.3
Household work	6.1	8	11	3.4
Studying	5.9	7.5	6.9	5.9
Others*	12.3	13.5	11.7	14.3
No response	8.8	8.8	7.5	11.8
Total	100	100	100	100
ADULT FEMALE (16+)	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of Individuals	1973	367	331	133
Cultivation on own land	11.3	4.4	8.5	23.3
Daily-wage on others' land	5.5	3.3	2.7	3
Self-employed artisan	1.8	1.4	3.6	1.5
Salaried worker	2.2	1.4	1.8	0.8
Daily-wage non-agriculture	4.3	5.4	3	7.5
Household work	52.9	59.1	58.9	43.6
Studying	5.4	5.7	6.6	6.8
Others*	4.2	3.6	3.6	2.3
No response	12.7	15.8	11.2	11.3
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 "cultivation of own land".

1.11 Migration

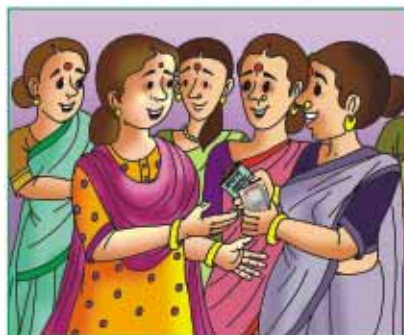
MALE	ALL	<i>Caste-wise representation was not possible for Sundargarh due to the low numbers generated in migration reports from people.</i>
No. of respondents	1977	
% who migrated	2.6	
Average days	38	
FEMALE	ALL	
No. of respondents	1973	
% who migrated	1.7	
Average days	19.6	



A very small percentage migrate out of which most are men.

LINKS TO BASIC SERVICES AND GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

1.12 Financial Inclusion for Women*



No. of respondents	494
Women with an account (%)	39.5
<i>Of those who have an account, where do they have it? (%)</i>	
Bank	52.8
Post office	12.3
Self Help Groups	32.8

* 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
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
% of households with:				
Ration card	32.2	65.4	82.8	69.4
Ration card available on the day of the survey	19.3	44.4	44.8	43.1

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.

About 33% of the households had ration cards.

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

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

	Rice	Wheat	Kerosene	Sugar
Sample size	197	*Very few records*	210	140
Same (%)	93.9		96.7	87.9
Less (%)	2		2.9	10
Higher (%)	4.1		0.5	2.1
Total	100		100	100

Most households get their stipulated rations.

1.15 MGNREGS

No. of respondents	377
<i>No. of respondents who:</i>	
Were aware of the scheme	100
Were aware of either the 100 days of work per household or minimum wage provisions	31
Were aware of the 100 days of work per household and minimum wage provisions	15
Applied for a job	40
Received a job card	35
Received a job	24
Wages and Distance of Work-site	
Average wage received (Rs)	88
Allotted minimum wage in district (Rs)	106
Average distance (km)	2.4



26% of households knew about the scheme but fewer knew about its provisions.

2. WATER AND SANITATION

WATER

The water section focused on the following issues:

- Primary drinking water sources: access and reliability.
- Drinking water quality: bacterial contamination and fluoride.
- Purification of water by households.
- Average water consumption per person.

Quality of drinking water

After all the water sources in a village were mapped, 5 main water sources in the village were selected for fluoride testing. Table 2.1 reports the fluoride levels of such community water sources.

2.1 Quality of Community Drinking Water Sources (fluoride)

No. of sources tested in district	117
% of sources which were:	
Below or equal to permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	92.3
Above permissible limit (1.5 mg/l)	7.7
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
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
% of households who use:				
Contaminated	60	56.6	58.6	55.6
Not contaminated	26.3	29.8	36	31.9
No response	13.7	13.7	5.4	12.5
Total	100	100	100	100

High bacterial content in drinking water of 6 out of 10 households.

2.3 Satisfaction with Drinking Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
% of households who are:				
Fully satisfied	79.1	87.8	70.9	79.2
Partly satisfied	18.4	10.7	26.1	20.8
Not satisfied	1.5	0	2	0
No response	1	1.5	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Despite the high bacterial content, most households were fully satisfied with the quality of water.

Table 2.2 and 2.3 illustrate the difference between water quality and perceptions regarding water quality. Whilst bacterial contamination is quite high, the majority of households are satisfied with the quality of drinking water. This indicates a lack of awareness about water quality. Table 2.4 and 2.5 further illustrate this lack of awareness by exploring water purification practices.

2.4 Water Purification



	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who:</i>				
Do not purify	68.5	48.8	72.9	68.1
Purify through at least one method	30.1	48.3	26.6	30.6
No response	1.4	2.9	0.5	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Approximately 70% of the households do not purify water.

2.5 Primary Drinking Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who use:</i>				
Tap	2.9	1.5	4.4	2.8
Hand-pump	71.2	70.7	73.9	84.7
Well	19	23.9	20.7	9.7
Other*	4.7	1.5	0.5	2.8
No response	2.2	2.4	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100	100

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

"Hand-pumps" are the main 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	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households where primary water source is:</i>				
In or just outside the home	27.3	25.9	36.9	26.4
Within 250m	56.1	55.6	50.2	51.4
250m - 1km	12.7	14.1	11.3	20.8
More than 1 km	0.3	0	0	0
No response	3.6	4.4	1.5	1.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Drinking water source for the majority of the households is within 250 meters.



2.7 Time Taken to Collect Water

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households by time taken to collect water from primary water source (per trip)</i>				
< 15 mins.	64.3	67.3	73.4	62.5
between 15 mins. and 1 hour	32.3	28.8	25.6	36.1
between 1 and 2 hours	0.8	0.5	0	1.4
>2 hours	0.2	1	0	0
No response	2.4	2.4	1	0
Total	100	100	100	100

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

2.8 Drinking Water Availability

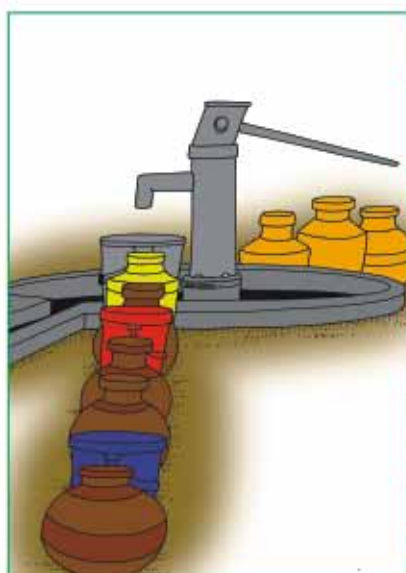
	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households whose primary water source provides water:</i>				
All the time	93.8	94.1	93.1	97.2
Once a day	2.8	2.9	6.4	2.8
Alternate days	0	0.5	0	0
Once a week or less	0	0	0	0
No response	0	2.4	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100	100



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

2.9 Reliability of Primary Water Source

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
<i>% of households who face water shortages during the summer by duration:</i>				
No shortages	20.6	27.8	22.2	15.3
Less than a week	43	37.1	34	48.6
1-4 weeks	21.6	16.1	31	20.8
> a month	6.3	8.3	10.3	8.3
No response	8.5	10.7	2.5	6.9
Total	100	100	100	100



About 20% of the households said there was no shortage of water whereas more than 40% said there was water shortage for almost a week.

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

Drinking	1.4
Bathing	28
Toilet uses	3
Cooking	10.1
Washing	18.9
LPCD	61.4

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

Highest consumption of water is for "bathing" followed by "washing" and "cooking".



SANITATION

The sanitation section focused on the following issues:

- Sanitary practices of households.
- Toilet availability within household.

2.11 Sanitary Practices



	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
% of households who:				
Practice open defecation	91	91.7	93.1	91.7
Use HH toilet	7.2	4.4	6.4	6.9
Other	0.3	1.5	0	1.4
No response	1.4	2.4	0.5	0
Total	100	100	100	100

Majority of the households "practice open defecation".

2.12 Household Toilets

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of households	1160	205	203	72
% of households who:				
Have a toilet	6	8.8	10.8	11.1
Do not have a toilet	87.8	83.4	85.7	83.3
No response	6.3	7.8	3.4	5.6
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. 	



3.1 Services Availed by Women During Pregnancy *

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of respondents	314	56	59	
<i>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.</i>	<i>% of women who:</i>			
Received at least 1 TT injection	97.1	98.2	100	<i>*Very few records*</i>
Went for at least 1 ANC check-up	91.7	91.1	89.8	
Consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy	92	92.8	98.3	

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

Almost all pregnant women received 1 TT Injection, went for ANC check-up and consumed IFA tablets during pregnancy.



3.2 Source of Ante-natal Care

	Social Groups			
	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of respondents	307	55	59	
<i>% of women who received care from:</i>				
Government hospitals	92.2	90.9	88.1	<i>*Very few records*</i>
Private hospitals	6.2	9.1	6.8	
Others*	1.6	0	5.1	
Total	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
No. of respondents	288	50	51	
<i>% of women who gave birth at:</i>				
Institution	75.7	76	82.4	<i>*Very few records*</i>
Home	24.3	24	17.7	
Total	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	218
<i>Of the women that gave birth at an institution % that:</i>	
Gave birth in Govt. hospital	93.1
Gave birth at Pvt. hospital	6.9
Total	100

Out of Institutional births, about 9 out of 10 women gave birth in a "Government Hospital".

3.5 Contact with the Health Worker (institutional delivery)

No. of respondents	218
<i>Of the women that gave birth in an institution, for who:</i>	
% of health Worker stayed at Institution	89.5
% of health worker visited after the birth	65.6

**Column do not add up to 100%*

Health worker was present at the time of delivery at the hospital about 90% of the time.

3.6 Contact with the Health Worker (home delivery)

No. of respondents	70
<i>Of the women that gave birth at home, for who:</i>	
% of skilled person was present during delivery	30
% of health worker visited after the birth	31.4

**Column do not add up to 100%*

For home delivery health worker was present in 3 out of 10 cases.

3.7 Total Births Attended by Skilled Health Worker

No. of respondents	288
% of women who:	
Had a skilled health worker present during delivery	83
Did not have skilled health worker present during delivery	5.2
No Response	11.8
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	218
Of the women with institutional delivery who reported health worker stayed during delivery (%):	
ASHA	94.4
ANM	3.1
AWW	0
Neither ASHA/ANM/AWW	1
No response	1.5
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
No. of respondents	218	38	42	
Monetary benefits under JSY scheme:				
Received money under JSY scheme (%)	90.8	89.5	83.3	*Very few records*
Avg. amount received	1352	1403	1306	

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

Almost all women received the JSY money.

3.10 JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA -2

No. of respondents	198
Of the women who received money under JSY, % of women who:	
Paid any fees to avail amount	7.6
Did not pay fees to avail the amount	86.9
No response	5.6
Total	100
Faced problems in receiving benefits	9.6
Did not face problems in receiving benefits	86.4
No response	4
Total	100



About 86% of the women did not face any problems while receiving the JSY money.

3.11 Infant and Young Child Feeding*

No. of respondents	278
Women who reported breastfeeding their child (%)	100
<i>% Of women who breastfed their child:</i>	
Within half hour of birth	77
Within 24 hours of birth	18.4
More than 24 hours after birth	2.2
No response	2.5
Total	100
<i>% Of women who gave their child semi-solid food within:</i>	
<4 months	7.4
>6 months	70.3
4 to 6 months	3.4
No response	19
Total	100

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

All women reported breastfeeding their child. Approximately 77% reported breastfeeding within half an hour of birth.

Semi-solid food was started after 6 months in most cases.



ASSOCIATED FACILITIES- ANGANWADI CENTRE (AWC)

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

No. of respondents	661
Percentage of women who knew about the AWC	93.7
<i>Of the women who knew about AWC % that said the following services were provided:</i>	
Food for children	76.1
Food for pregnant and nursing mothers	52.2
Immunization	49.8
ANC	42.7
Children's growth monitoring and referral services	41
Dietary advice to mothers	17.8
Non-formal education given to childrens	24.1
*Column does not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible	

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

Almost all women were aware of AWCs. But not many knew about the provisions on offer.

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

3.13 AWC: Working Hours and Type of Building

No. of Anganwadi Centres	50
Average number of working hours	4
<i>% of anganwadis according to type of building</i>	
School	40
Home of the AWW/AWH	18
Any other house	8
Govt. building	18
Public place	10
Open place	0
Others	0
Total	100

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

3.14 AWC Materials*

No. of anganwadi centres	50
<i>% of anganwadis with the following in useable condition:</i>	
Weighing scale adults	34
Weighing scale for children	84
Child growth charts	80
Essential drugs	56
Toys for children	82
Utensils and stove	90
*Column does not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible	



AWCs are fairly well stocked.

3.15 AWC Activities *

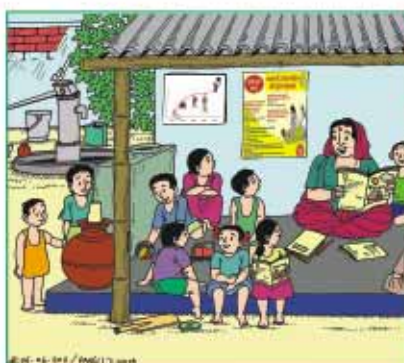
No. of anganwadi centres	50
% Of children engaged in the following activities at the time of visit	
Eating	14
Being weighed	2
Being immunized	4
Non-formal education activities	60
Pregnant mothers being given food	50



*Column does not add up to 100% because multiple responses were possible

Non-formal education was witnessed to be the most common AWC activity, followed by pregnant mothers being given food.

3.16 Quality of Water Available in AWC



No. of anganwadis	50
% of anganwadis where water was:	
Contaminated (bacterial)	32
Not contaminated	20
Not tested	48
Total	100

Approximately 30% of the water sources in AWCs were detected to have bacterial contamination.

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

4. EDUCATION

This section focused on the following issues:

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

4.1 School Enrollment of Children Ages 6-14

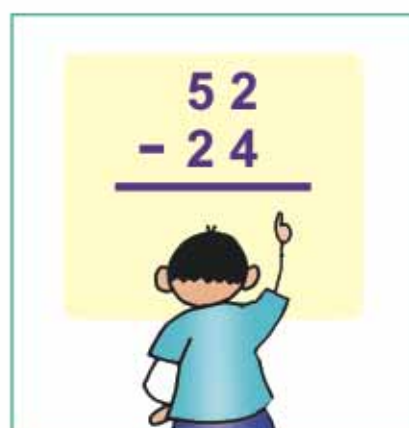
	ALL		ST		SC		OBC	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
No. children surveyed	478	473	78	79	89	84		
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Govt. school	76.4	79.1	75.6	72.2	83.2	81	*Very few records*	*Very few records*
Pvt. school	11.3	8	10.3	7.6	11.2	9.5		
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Not enrolled	4.2	5.5	5.1	8.9	3.4	3.6		
No response	8.2	7.4	9	11.4	2.3	6		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100		

Percentage of girls enrolled is higher than boys especially in the case of government schools. Girls also outnumber boys in the "not enrolled" category.

4.2 Enrollment of Young Children in School and Pre-school

	ALL		ST		SC		OBC	
	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-6 yrs
No. of children surveyed	175	205	33	36	29	35		
<i>% of children enrolled in:</i>								
Anganwadi/balwadi	67.4	22.4	63.6	19.4	93.1	11.4	*Very few records*	*Very few records*
LKG/UKG	6.3	2.4	9.1	5.6	3.5	2.9		
Govt. school	NA	52.7	NA	63.9	NA	57.1		
Private school	NA	9.3	NA	8.3	NA	20		
Not enrolled anywhere	7.4	4.9	0	0	0	2.9		
No response	18.9	8.3	27.3	2.8	3.5	5.7		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100		

High enrollment of 3-4 year olds in anganwadis/balwadis. Most 5-6 year olds go to government schools.



4.3 Education and Literacy of Adult Women

	ALL	ST	SC	OBC
No. of respondents	1031	184	176	64
<i>% of women who :</i>				
Attended school	57.3	57.1	43.2	68.8
Did not attend school	40.2	39.1	53.4	29.7
No data on school attendance	2.5	3.8	3.4	1.6
Can read Std. I level paragraph	39.4	57.1	53.4	29.1
Cannot read Std. I level paragraph	25.9	39.1	43.2	68.8
No reading data available	34.7	3.8	3.4	1.6
Of the women who attended school % that could read Std. I level paragraph	66.2	72.4	67.1	77.3

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

Most women have attended school. 39.4 % can read Std. I level paragraph. Of those who attended school, majority could read.


SCHOOL INDICATORS

4.4 Mid-day Meal Scheme

No. of schools surveyed	65	
Average number of students served MDM	72.6	
<i>% of schools which:</i>		
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	

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

4.5 Quality of Water Available in School

	No. of schools surveyed	52
	<i>% of schools where water was:</i>	
	Contaminated (bacterial)	30.8
	Not contaminated	21.2
	Not tested	48.1
	Total	100

30.8 % of the schools visited had water with bacterial contamination.

4.6 RTE Facilities Indicators

No. of schools surveyed	52
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Pupil-to-Teacher Ratio (PTR)*

% of schools which meet:

PTR norms (all schools)	50
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PTR norms (schools with < 200 pupils)	50
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PTR norms (schools with > 200 pupils)	50
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Office/Playground/Boundary Wall*

% of schools which have:

Office/store/office-cum-store	65.4
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Playground	28.9
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Boundary wall	38.5
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Library Facilities

% of schools which have:

No library	13.5
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No books used on day of visit	44.2
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Books used on day of visit	34.6
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No response	7.7
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Total	100
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General Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No toilet facility	5.8
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Unusable toilet facility	15.4
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Usable toilet facility	67.3
------------------------	------

No response	11.5
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Total	100
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Girls' Toilet Facilities

% of schools which have:

No girls' toilet facility	26.9
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Unusable girls' toilet facility	17.3
---------------------------------	------

Usable girls' toilet facility	38.5
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No response	17.3
-------------	------

Total	100
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Drinking Water Facilities

% of schools which have:

No drinking water facility	0
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Facility exists but drinking water not available	1.9
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Drinking water available	82.7
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No response	15.4
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Total	100
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*Columns do not add up to 100 as multiple responses were possible



Extracts from the Schedule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 norms and standards for a School (Section 19 and 25)

Number of teachers in std. I-V

Admitted children	No of Teachers
<=60	2
61-90	3
91-120	4
121-200	5
>150	5+1 Head teacher
>200	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (ex. Head Teacher) shall not exceed 40

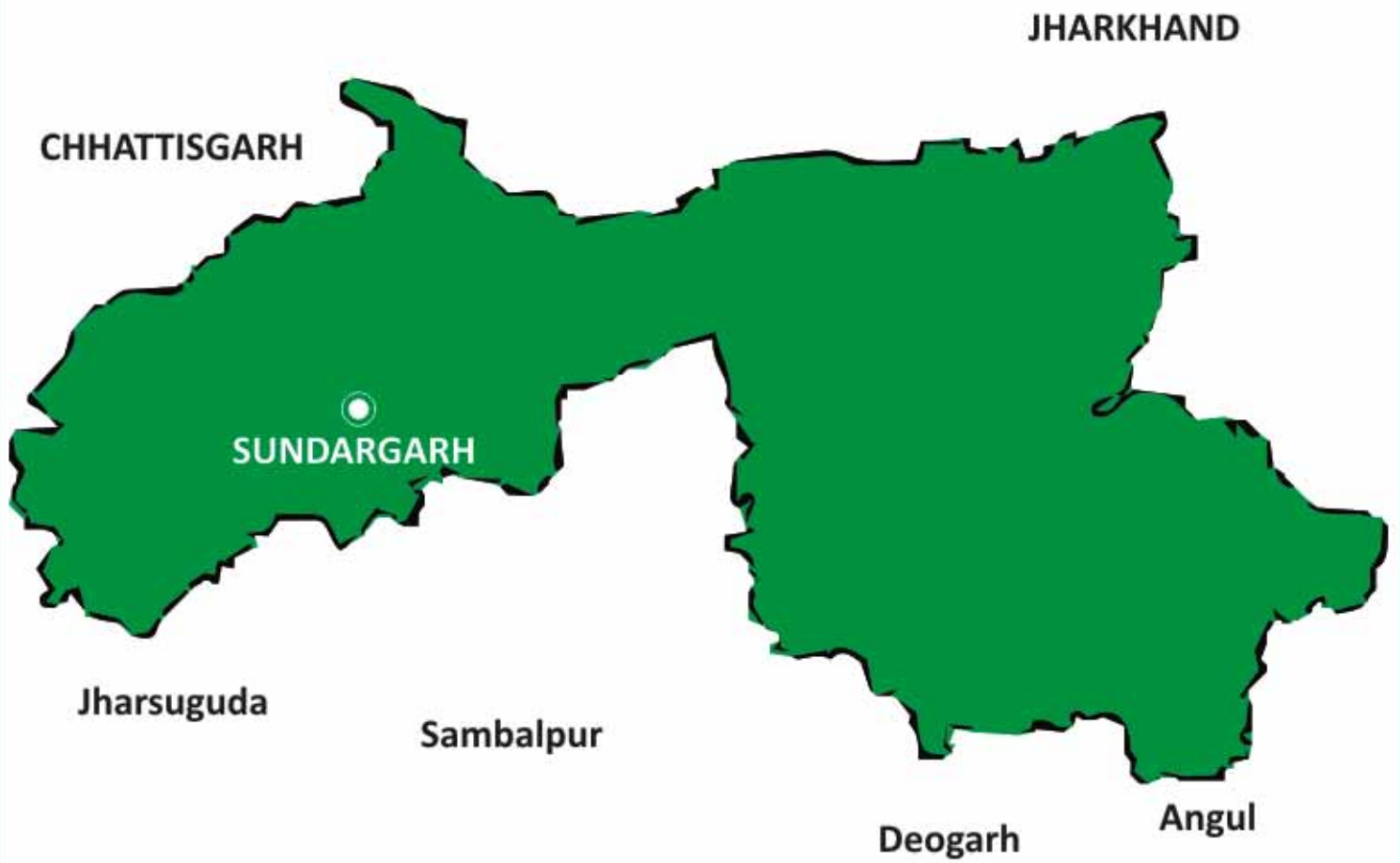
School facilities

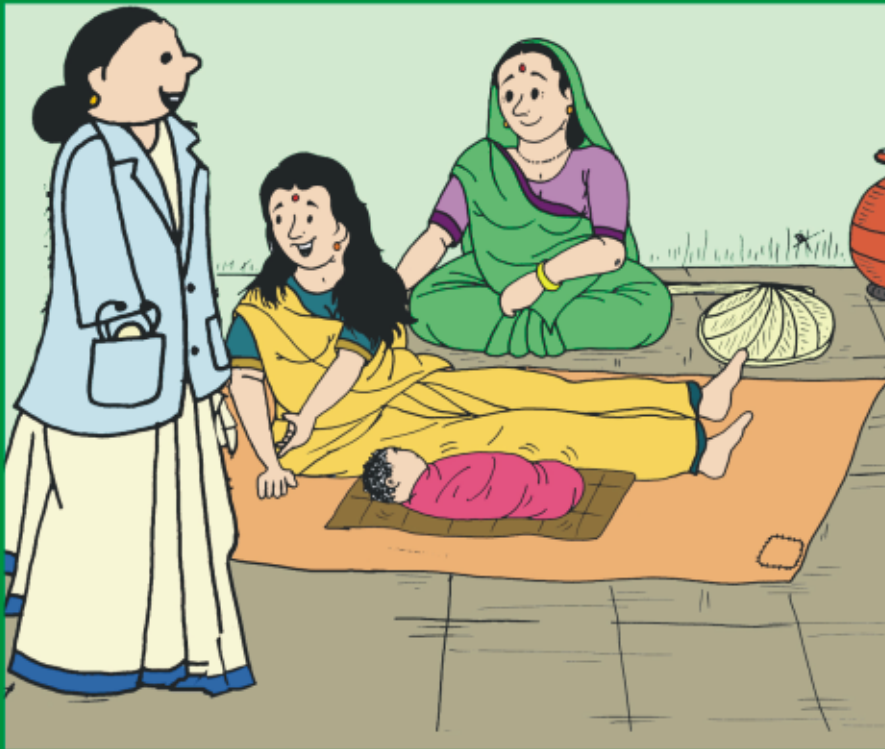
•All weather building with:

- At least one classroom for every teacher
- Office-cum-store-cum-head teachers room
- Separate toilets for boys and girls
- Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children
- A kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked
- Playground
- Arrangements for securing the school building by boundary wall or fencing
- Library

There shall be a library in each school providing news-papers, magazines and books on all subjects, including story-books

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT MAP





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

YAVARD,
At- Sukhapali,
P.O-Lahunipada, Dist-
Sundergarh, Pin-770040