

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
A FIELD STUDY

VOLUME-I

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FOREWORD

This report is being submitted to the Planning Commission, even as the draft Seventh Five Year Plan is being discussed by the National Development Council. It was commissioned on 23rd April, 1981, as an exercise in preparation for the Seventh Plan. It was intended to review alternative schemes for reaching the neediest children and highlight the most effective methodology to be incorporated in the strategies for child development in the Seventh Plan.

The field work for the study was completed and the interim findings as well as implications for policy were presented at two meetings of the Planning Commission on 2nd Dec., 1982 and 18th Nov., 1983. A note was also prepared and given to the Member, Planning Commission. We are happy to find it has been incorporated or is similar to the approach taken in the Seventh Plan.

Many of the initial surprises that we faced in the field, in terms of achievements and break downs in the delivery of services to poor children in the linkages between such services and other inputs, are not well known as other researches and studies have followed our own. We feel indicated that some of our more uncomfortable and disappointing findings have been corroborated by official as well as academic evaluations.

Yet through it all, ICDS emerges as a well conceived scheme, worthy of being supported and implemented in all its dimensions. It is the procedures and linkages in its implementation that need to be smoothed.

In the report, which is based on in-depth household surveys, analysis and meetings, close-ups appear which also indicate the kinds of policy, programme and funding changes that are necessary for the ICDS to be fully effective.

We hope that as the recommendations are based on indepth study they would not only be acceptable but also act as additional potential for being implemented.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study was sponsored by Research Division of the Planning Commission. We are grateful to them for funding the study. We would like to express our gratitude specially to Smt. P.P. Trivedi, former Adviser, State Plans, Planning Commission, who showed keen interest in the design of the study and to Shri Govil, Adviser, Planning Commission and Mr. K.G. Krishnamurthy, Jt. Adviser, Social Welfare and Nutrition, Planning Commission for their encouragement, support and guidance. We are grateful to Dr. C. Hanumanta Rao, Adviser, Planning Commission for providing the time and opportunity to discuss with us the findings at every step. We appreciate his courtesy. We acknowledge the help of these four with immense gratitude.

The field work for this study was undertaken in two states Uttar Pradesh & Karnataka. In Uttar Pradesh the study was implemented by the Home Economic Division of the Pant Nagar University of Agricultural Sciences. While Ms. Miriam John, former Assistant Professor, was the principal researcher, many of her colleagues especially Mrs. S.J. Shinde, Dean, College of Home Science, Pant Nagar University, provided much needed organisational and support services. The former Vice Chancellor of Pant Nagar University, currently Secretary, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Shri Anand Sarup not only provided institutional support but convened two discussions around the initial findings of this study at the University. We are grateful to all these persons and the University for its collaboration.

Several scholars and their associate institutions have provided their expertise to the study along its way. We acknowledge with gratitude, the following persons and institutions:

- 1) Dr. P.H. Reddy, Director, India Population Centre, Bangalore.
- 2) Dr. Badri, India Population Centre, Bangalore
- 3) Ms. Srilata Batliwala
- 4) Dr. Iyengar, Director, ISI, Bangalore
- 5) Ms. Malika Gopal Krishna, Fellow, ISI, Bangalore.

The study was initiated by a team headed by Mrs. C.P. Chinappa, former Deputy Director, Directorate of Social Welfare, Karnataka and Dr. U. Kalpagam, Senior Fellow, Madras Institute of Development Studies. We also had the benefit of the advice of Dr. K.S. Krishnaswamy, former Economic Adviser, Planning Commission, Government of India, as well as Mrs. Shanta Kumari Devraj, Former Director, Directorate of Women & Child Welfare, Karnataka Government. We cannot sufficiently acknowledge the contribution of these persons.

For various reasons beyond our control, the study got unavoidably delayed in submission. However, we are privileged to have had the expertise of Dr. Shanti Ghosh, UN Consultant on Child Health, Adviser to UNICEF on ICDS as well as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of ISST. We are grateful to Rasil Basu, Adviser ISST for assisting us in writing of this report.

While we acknowledge with gratitude the help of all these skilled persons, we take full responsibility for whatever inadequacies there might be in this report.

Most important of all our thanks are due to the Anganwadi workers and to well over three thousand rural households who helped generously with the interviews and provided the substance for this report, as also to numerous functionaries at various levels and to the Governments of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh for their Co-operation and Contributions.

We hope that the report will be of use to policy makers, programme functionaries and NGOs in their work on Child Development.

Tara Appachu, Shashi Rajgopal
Janaki Rao & Narayan Prasad

INDEX TO ABBREVIATIONS

I C D S	- Integrated Child Development Services
S N P	- Special Nutrition Programme
B N P	- Balwadi Nutrition Programme
A N P	- Applied Nutrition Programme
M D M	- Mid Day Meal
A W W	- Anganwadi Worker
A N M	- Auxilliary Nurse Mid-Wife
L H V	- Lady Health Visitor
C D P O	- Child Development Project Officer
M C H	- Maternity and Child Health
P H U	- Primary Health Unit
P H C	- Primary Health Centres

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I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 India has a young population - 40% being under the age of 15 years and 9% under the age of 6 years. The problems of infection and nutrition are great in this age group, particularly in children under 5 years, who are experiencing rapid growth and are therefore more vulnerable. Both mortality and birth rates are high.
- 1.2 For infants and young children, the risk of dying is very closely related to the environment in which they live, because they lack adequate food and elementary hygiene and ^{ill-equipped} to deal with infections. While the baby is in the mother's womb, the health and nutrition of the mother, her age and the number of children she has had and the interval between them, care during pregnancy - all have profound influence on its survival and optimum growth. Inadequate care during delivery further enhances the hazards both to the mother and the baby.
- 1.3 Of the 150 million children under the age of 5 years, 2-3 percent exhibit the severest form of protein energy malnutrition. Almost half to one third are moderately to severely malnourished. Malnutrition is a major contributory factor in a majority of the early childhood deaths.
- 1.4 Several factors contribute to the small size of the baby at birth, who suffers from handicaps of higher death rate and delayed growth and development. Some of the well known factors are poor socio-economic status, illiteracy, extremes of maternal age, poor maternal nutrition, hard physical work ~~do~~ing pregnancy, short birth intervals etc.
- 1.5 About half of the total deaths occur in the age group 0 - 4 years. About a third of all deaths occur in the first year of life, nearly a fifth of all deaths occur in the first month.

- 1.6 In India, infant mortality declined from 200 in 1901 to 114 in 1981. Mortality in 0 - 4 year age group is 42 per 1000. Rural urban differences in infant mortality have persisted through the years. Besides there are vast inter-state variations.
- 1.7 Female deaths are more than male deaths resulting in an excess of males over females. The sex ratio declined from 972 females for 1000 males in 1901, to 935 in 1981. Females are biologically stronger, and yet the mortality is higher among them, except in the first month or so. Sex ratio is a crucial indicator of women's health, status and survival.
- 1.8 The rural health infrastructure has progressively been enlarged, and now there are about 6000 PHCs, 65643 Sub-centres, and 471 upgraded PHCs. The number of district hospital beds too has progressively gone up. There are 400,000 trained traditional birth attendants and 233,000 village health guides. We have a strange situation on the one hand of inadequate services, and on the other of under-utilization of what exists. Obviously the present health services have not been able to live upto the aspirations of the community.
- 1.9 Over the years several special programmes have been launched for children in view of their greater vulnerability, and their special needs of growth and development, such as SNP, mid-day meal programme, Balwadi programme etc. None of these was comprehensive enough for the needs of the child, and so, in 1975, the Integrated Child Development Services scheme was launched. It was village based and had elements of care for both the mother and the child.
- 1.10 Only the ICDS has been conceived in terms of a package of services, to be delivered in such a way as to maximise the total benefit to the child in terms of physical and mental development as well as the care of pregnant and lactating mothers. Being the youngest of the child

development programmes, the ICDS has as its name implies, sought to "integrate" the child services into one programme, capable of being delivered through a single agency, and at a single point. It involve, therefore, a careful dove-tailing of health and educational benefits, and the administration of an effective delivery system.

1.11 The main objectives of the programme are:

- 1) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- 2) to lay the foundations for proper psychological, physical, and social development of the child;
- 3) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity malnutrition and school drop-out;
- 4) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development, and
- 5) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

1.12 The programme was started in 33 blocks on an experimental basis, and has gradually been extended to more than 1000 blocks, and is proposed to be more than doubled in the VII Five Year Plan. Each urban or rural ICDS block is planned to cover a population of 1 lakh with one Anganwadi centre for each 1000 of population. The projects in tribal areas are smaller, with a more concentrated coverage of the population. What is unique about the programme is that the most crucial person, the Anganwadi worker belongs to the village and is selected by the community, thus ensuring a participatory spirit of the community.

1.13 While there is evidence of some improvement in child health and education for the country as a whole, there have been wide variations in the progress achieved by individual states or regions in this regard. Malnutrition of children is still endemic in many parts of the country, especially amongst the poorer sections of society. Any breakthrough in this regard will require a sustained and massive effort not only to add to the supply of these services, but to make them accessible to the rural poor, the scheduled castes and tribes and other weaker elements in the community. With an increase in the community's awareness of these needs of children, the demand for more and better operated child services has also grown.

However, a nation-wide coverage by the ICDS will involve a much larger application of the country's resources for the provision of health, nutrition and educational benefits to all eligible children. It is in this context that the Commission has felt the need to investigate the actual impact, and the degree of utilisation of these services by poverty households in order to improve delivery mechanisms. The ISST surveys in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, undertaken during 1981-82, are intended to assist in this endeavour.

1.14 The objectives of the study and a brief note on the methodology followed for the study are presented in the next two sections. It is followed by an analysis of the field data on the household characteristics and the utilisation of child welfare schemes by households and children in section IV. Section V contains an analysis of the factors affecting the implementation of the programme. The last section contains the conclusions and recommendations.

1.15 The second volume of the report consists of appendices. Appendix 1 contains the proposal submitted by ISST to the Planning Commission. A detailed note on the methodology followed for the study is presented as Appendix 2. Appendix 3 has a brief description of the child welfare programmes. Only some tables have been presented in this text. All other tables derived from the primary data have been presented as Appendix 4. Appendix 5.6 & 7 contain the schedules used for the survey and lastly Appendix 8 contains the bibliography.

II OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 All the child welfare and development schemes mentioned above have been reviewed and evaluated from time to time - by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of the Planning Commission, the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD), CARE, State Governments and so forth. These studies have indicated that, wherever the child schemes are efficiently administered, with a clear identification of the targetted beneficiary groups, children have shown distinct improvement in growth and nutrition. Likewise, successful programmes of immunization have brought down the incidence of tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, polio and tetanus, in many poor communities. However, these studies have also revealed many weaknesses and gaps, in both the content and the administration. Briefly, the weaknesses are; (i) the benefits have often not reached the neediest sections for lack of proper identification of beneficiaries; (ii) there was inadequate co-ordination between the Child Development Project Officers (CDPO's), the Block Development Officers (BDO's) and the Medical Officers (MO's) resulting in wastage of effort and materials; (iii) supply of food was often irregular and unhygienically prepared and distributed; (iv) most anganwadis had no safe drinking water facilities; (v) beneficiary selection was based towards higher socio-economic groups; (vi) supervision, monitoring and information flows were poor; (vii) properly trained staff was not always available at field level etc.
- 2.2 Prima facie, a multiplicity of schemes or administrations seeking to achieve the same objectives enhance the risks of avoidable overlap in some areas, inadequate attention to some others, and misdirection of resources generally. It also makes monitoring and co-ordination that

much more difficult. In view of the weaknesses and inadequacies of child development schemes identified by the evaluation studies undertaken so far, the question naturally arises whether these are a consequence of faulty design or of faulty administration or of both. The ISST study addresses itself to these problems, and has two distinguishable but related objectives: (a) to examine, from the viewpoint of beneficiaries, how well these projects are being implemented; and (b) in the light of this, to evolve a functional prototype or model that would be simple to operate, economic in cost, and acceptable to the communities at the local level.

- 2.3 Since there is already an "integrated" scheme, viz. the ICDS, we have viewed the question as basically one of determining how well or inadequately the ICDS has operated in some sample blocks, and on that basis, suggest what if any, are the measures needed to enhance the scheme's effectiveness. This is particularly relevant today, since a decision to extend the ICDS in the country has been taken. This report on the studies in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, is therefore focussed on the working of ICDS in certain selected areas, and the measures needed to improve its operational efficiency.

III - METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The ISST study of child schemes was taken up in 1981 simultaneously in Karnataka and U.P. by two separate teams, which, however, maintained continuous contact and co-ordinated their efforts at all stages. While field surveys were conducted separately and planned to suit the special needs of the state concerned, the methodology and design of the survey was common to both.
- 3.2 In both cases, several rounds of discussion were first held with officials at the state level, with two purposes in view: (1) to get an understanding of the perspective within which the schemes were conceived and built into the state's annual plans; and (2) to obtain a detailed view of the administrative machinery in operation, and of the administrative constraints as perceived by the functionaries. These discussions were utilized both to collect the secondary data relevant for an appreciation of the prevailing situation, and to canvass the administration's views on a variety of other connected matters - such as the design for field surveys, mode of data collection, district-wise dispersal of schemes, selection of benefit - oriented schemes for detailed study, and provision of facilities for the conduct of field enquiries by the ISST team.
- 3.3 Based on these discussions and other studies, four separate blocks for field study were chosen in Karnataka - Udupi Taluk in Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga Taluk in Gulbarga district, Kanakapura taluk and a block in Bangalore City in the Bangalore district. Udupi and Gulbarga taluks were chosen for a joint study of the impact of plan programmes, including the child development programmes, on both women and children, while the Kanakapura and Bangalore City surveys were concerned solely with the impact of child schemes. Of these blocks, Udupi is part of an affluent district and is an ICDS block, while Gulbarga is located in an economically backward district, and not an ICDS Block. Kanakapura

is in the advanced Bangalore district, but far enough removed from the Bangalore metropolis to constitute a semi-urban block with an operative ICDS programme. The Bangalore City block, which is also covered by ICDS is an industrial area inhabited mostly by wage-earning families. Between them, therefore, they provide a spectrum facilitating some comparative analysis of causal relationships. As an additional aid to such analysis of causal relationships. As an additional aid to such analysis, two ICDS villages from Chittapur taluk, adjacent to the Gulbarga taluk were also surveyed, essentially to capture the impact of the ICDS scheme.

- 3.4 In Uttar Pradesh, three blocks in hill districts (Chakrata and Kalsi in Dehradun district, and Jakholi in Tehri Garhwal) and three blocks in the plain districts (Bilaspur and Milak in Rampur district and Moradabad Tehsil in Moradabad) were chosen for field study. Of these, both Chakrata, a tribal block, and Moradabad Tehsil, an urban block, are ICDS blocks. The others are all rural non-ICDS blocks with one or the other of the child welfare schemes in operation. The Uttar Pradesh study has generated data which provides a basis for some comparative study of contrasting situations - viz. hill districts as against plain districts, tribal as against others, and rural versus urban blocks. Thus between Karnataka and U.P. the field surveys have covered a fair range of blocks with diverse characteristics, and the qualitative and quantitative data which have been brought together are indeed rich and variegated. Not all of this has been covered in this report, since attention has been concentrated on extracting those findings which are relevant for the purpose of developing an operationally improved functional model of child development schemes.

- 3.5 As mentioned earlier the methodology used is the same in both Karnataka and U.P. and the details given below in respect of the Karnataka study may be taken as applicable to U.P. also, with necessary changes in nomenclature and location.
- 3.6 Within the selected blocks of Udupi, Gulbarga and Kanakapura, villages were selected on the basis of fair geographic distribution and child development and welfare schemes in operation. Since Gulbarga is not an ICDS block, the selection of villages had to be based on the existence of one or the other of the remaining schemes. In Kanakapura and Udupi blocks, on the other hand, there are some ICDS villages and some non-ICDS villages among those surveyed. Altogether, 42 village centres and 10 urban centres in Karnataka, and 92 village and 23 urban centres in U.P. were surveyed, distributed as follows:

TABLE - 1

DETAILS OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS FOR KARNATAKA AND UTTAR PRADESH

<u>State</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>No. of centres</u>	<u>Nature of centres</u>	<u>No. of Households surveyed</u>
1. <u>KARNATAKA</u>	i) Udupi	12	Village	606
	ii) Gulbarga	10	Village	427
	iii) Chittapur	2	Village	48
	iv) Kanakapura	18	Village	583
	v) Bangalore City	10	Urban	234
				<hr/> 1898 <hr/>
2. <u>U.P.</u>	i) Chakrata	16	Village	154
	ii) Kalsi	15	Village	138
	iii) Moradabad proper	23	Urban	267
	iv) Bilaspur	21	Village	256
	v) Milak	20	Village	491
	vi) Jakholi	20	Village	199
				<hr/> 1505 <hr/>

- 3.7 Within these villages, except in the Udupi block the household samples were selected partly from the list of beneficiary households (purposive sampling) and partly from the non-beneficiary households (random sampling). In Udupi, however, a 10 per cent sample of households in each village (subject to a maximum of 80 in any one village was chosen applying the method of random selection without replacement to the list of households classified according to land-holding. Altogether, 1898 households in Karnataka, and 1505 households in U.P. have been surveyed, as shown in Table-I above.
- 3.8 Information was obtained by means of three separate questionnaires which were canvassed at the level of the household, the project level functionaries and village officials.
- 3.9 The household questionnaire elicited information on the economic, demographic, and social characteristics of the household, and the extent of utilisation of various developmental schemes, especially those specific to women and children. Besides this, information was collected on utilisation of other health and education facilities by children, education, employment earnings, status of women in the household and their time utilisation pattern. Both female and male members of the selected households were interviewed; the principal female respondent was usually the eldest woman of the house or, if she was not available, the next elder woman of the house or, if she was not available, the next elder one. Other members of the household who were present at the time of interview also expressed their views on both personal and household questions.
- 3.10 The village questionnaire, canvassed with village officers such as the village accountant, the panchayat president or any other knowledgeable person, dealt with details pertaining to population, migration, basic amenities, agricultural patterns, industrial development, education etc., which helped to prepare profiles of the villages. On assessment of the schemes being implemented at the village, taluk and district level

information obtained from the fuctionary questionnaires served to supplement the data obtained from the household survey.

- 3.11 Additional information was also obtained through meetings and discussions with different groups such as agricultural labourers, beedi workers, fisherwomen etc., and discussion with taluk level officials. Information gathered through these meetings has been useful in integrating the data.
- 3.12 A detailed note on the methodology is given as appendix -2 in Vol.II
- 3.13 The principal finding in so far as they relate to the child development and welfare schemes, and our conclusions and suggestions are summarised in the following sections.

IV SURVEY FINDINGS

- 4.1 As has already been mentioned, the household survey was oriented towards a sample of households, selected at random. Female adults in the selected households were canvassed for information on their employment and economic status, the utilisation of child development services, and their perception of the usefulness or otherwise of the programme.
- 4.2 Field investigation in Karnataka covered 1898 households and 1505 households in Uttar Pradesh, out of which 54.6% were benefitting from one or the other of the child development programmes in Karnataka. Similarly 60% of households in U.P. were beneficiary households.
- 4.3 In the ensuing paragraphs, the main characteristics of the household in terms of asset ownership, caste, occupation, income and educational levels have been summarised. Correlation and regression analysis have not been attempted because of the limited number of observations for relevant variables. Statistical estimates for total population have also not been attempted since the sample results were subject to margins of error.
- 4.4 Nature of Households: The majority of the sample households in all the blocks in Karnataka had an annual income of over Rs. 4,000/-, while in Bangalore City households with annual income of less than Rs. 4,000/- constituted the majority.
- 4.5 The fairly high income level in Udupi block can be attributed to the fact that land is fertile and fairly high returns are assured even from small holdings. Also, migration is a very common feature and inward remittances are high, wages paid to the labourers are comparatively higher and employment is available almost throughout the year.

- 4.6 The high level of income in the other blocks of Gulbarga and Kanakapura is because the family income from cultivation is supplemented by income from animal husbandry, mainly sheep and goats.
- 4.7 Occupation wise, the largest single groups in all the rural blocks of Udupi, Gulbarga and Kanakapura consisted of cultivator and agricultural labour categories. Together, they accounted for 40 to 60 percent of the households. In the Bangalore City block, the households consisted, mainly as could be expected, of industrial and commercial employees. In terms of the highest level of education of adults in the household. Udupi taluk led the others, with about 48 percent of the households having attained atleast the primary education level. In all of the others, the majority of the households belonged to the illiterate or barely literate groups. Households in the Udupi block were fairly widely distributed castewise. However, in the Gulbarga and Bangalore blocks, over half of the households belong to the SC/ST groups, while in Kanakapura taluk, 51 percent of the households came from the Vokkaliga Caste.
- 4.8 It will thus be seen that the households in the Karnataka sample generally belonged to the higher income, rather poorly educated, agricultural or industrial worker groups, with a significant proportion belonging to the SC/ST bracket. The households in the U.P. sample were from a slightly higher income group with an *annual income between Rs. 5,000/- Rs. 10,000 per annum. This was true both for the population in the hill and plain districts.

* Income Calculation: The respondent was asked to state his/her occupation - both main and subsidiary, the wages received during the different seasons, mode of payment - i.e. in terms of money or grains, the amount of grains received, and its prevailing value in the local market was taken into consideration. Next, the duration of work in a month was noted. Based on the number of months of employment in a year, the annual income was calculated. Income received from other sources like remittances from animals were also considered. Hence the annual income of the households would be the annual income of all working members of the household plus income received from other sources.

4.9 This is because, as in Udupi, the land is fertile and high returns are assured even from small holdings. Also, since a majority of them are marginal farmers who do not have work on their own farms throughout the year, they also go in as agricultural labourers. One of the other reasons for the high income level in the hill districts is the prevalence of polygamy where one man has more than one wife. Since all the wives work as labourers, the income of the household is high. As in the Karnataka sample, the occupation of the majority of rural population was agriculture - mostly the marginal farmers.

Educationally the prevalent picture is one of low literacy levels, female literacy of both groups being very low with more than half (56.95 in the urban sample and 69.15 in the hill sample) being illiterate. Educational pattern for men presented a slightly better picture with 33% of the men in the urban sample and 14.9% in the hill sample having studied beyond secondary school level.

4.11 The sample population had a large percentage of scheduled castes (53% of the urban sample) and scheduled tribes which dominated the hill sample.

4.12 All tables pertaining to the households are presented in Appendix 4 of Volume 2.

* Households with annual income less than Rs. 4,000/- are assumed to belong to the poverty group.

- 4.13 It may be seen that except for belonging to a slightly higher income group, the sample households in Karnataka and U.P. present very much the same picture of low economic status and low literacy levels. Consequently, the responses from the households on which the main conclusions regarding utilisation of child development schemes and their effectiveness in benefitting children are based on, may be considered as representative of the impact on the weaker section of the community, especially the rural community.
- 4,14 Utilisation of Child Development Schemes: In overall terms, responses from the households in Karnataka indicate that in Udupi over 72% of the households have utilized one or the other of the child development or welfare schemes. (Refer Table 2 overleaf). While this would suggest good and effective response to these schemes by the poorer households, closer scrutiny shows that it is mainly the MCH programme that has been widely utilised. About 57 percent of the households have benefitted from visits by the lady health visitor (LHV) or the Auxilliary Nurse MidWife (ANM), as part of the MCH scheme. The MCH is a programme implemented by the department of health. Apart from providing ante-natal, natal, and post-natal services, it also provides for immunization & referral services. In Gulbarga taluk, where only 32 percent of the households have benefitted from the child development schemes, the majority (about 66 percent) consists of beneficiaries from the MCH scheme. Likewise, in both Udupi and Gulbarga taluks, the Mid-day Meal programme has been used to a considerable extent - approximately 28 percent of households in Udupi, 21 percent of the households in Gulbarga having benefitted from it. The higher percentage in Udupi is clearly a corollary to the relatively larger proportion of school-going children, as compared to Gulbarga.
- 4.15 If we leave MCH & MDM programmes for children upto 6 years of age, the proportion of beneficiary households comes down very substantially - to less than 18 percent in Udupi and less than 13 percent in Gulbarga.

TABLE NO 2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS.

KARNATAKA STATE

TALUKS	I C D S	BALWADI	S N P	CRECHE	A N P	M D M	SC/ST NURSERY 1/2 WOMEN WELFARE CENTRE	M C H AGENCY/ TDB	ANY OTHER TDB	TOTAL NO. CHILD- DEVELOP MENT BENEFICI ARY HH'S	TOTAL SURVEYED HH'S
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JPI UK	24 (5.44)	32 (7.25)	9 (2.04)	1 (0.22)	2 (0.45)	123 (27.89)	4 (0.90)	240 (54.42)	6 (1.36)	441 *(72.77)	606
BARGA UK	6	13 (9.12)	3 (2.17)	6 -	- -	29 (21.01)	1 (0.72)	92 (66.66)	- -	138 *(32.31)	427
TTAPUR UK	46 (95.83)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 *(95.83)	48
JAKAPURA UK	121 (65.76)	15 (8.150)	-	-	48 (26.08)	-	-	-	-	184 *(31.56)	583
IGALORE Y	65 (28.50)	38 (16.66)	85 (37.28)	40 (17.54)	-	-	-	-	-	228 *(97.43)	234

- NOTE :
1. Figures in brackets in Col.11 indicate percentage of beneficiary hh's to total hh's in the taluk.
 2. Figures in brackets in Col.2 to 10 proportion of sample Child development beneficiary hh's to hh's in each child development scheme.

TABLE NO 3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY
HOUSEHOLDS IN U.P. STATE

BLOCK	ICDS	SNP	MCH	ANP	MDM	Total surveyed households
Chakrata	107 (69.50)	-	-	-	-	154
Moradabad	175 (65.54)	-	-	-	-	267
Kalsi	-	-	-	-	93 (67.40)	138
Milak	-	224 (45.62)	-	-	-	491
Bilaspur	-	-	203 (79.30)	-	-	256
Jokholi	-	-	-	102 (51.25)	-	199

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate proportion of households Utilising Child Development Scheme to total surveyed households.

- 4.16 In contrast, the extent of utilisation of child scheme in both the Kanakapura and Bangalore City samples is substantial. About 30 per cent of these surveyed households in Kanakapura and 97 per cent in Bangalore city utilised one or the other of the schemes, those utilising the ICDS programmes constituted over 65 per cent in Kanakapura and about 28 per cent in Bangalore.
- 4.17 It will be seen from table 3 that in U.P. in Chakrata & Moradabad blocks, over 65% of the households had benefitted by the ICDS programme. In Chakrata, the rural block, the villages were very small clusters and therefore, the entire village was covered by the ICDS. Even in Moradabad, the urban block, the ICDS utilization ratio was high. In both the blocks none of the other child development programmes were in operation.
- 4.18 Prime facie it would thus appear that the proportion of beneficiary households to the total improves with the introduction of the ICDS scheme. Since some variation amongst the survey blocks is doubtless due to sampling difference, the precise change attributable to ICDS is not easy to measure.
- 4.19 For conclusive proof of this, it would be necessary also to compare the post-ICDS and pre-ICDS portion in the same block, but since this has not been possible one has to depend on the indicative evidence generated by the sample surveys.
- 4.20 It should also be noted that like the ICDS, the Balwadi Nutrition programme which is slightly similar in content enhances the utilisation ratio. It is possible that, besides the nutrition component which inevitably appeals to the poorer households, there is, in both these programmes, something else that is attractive. Whether it is the additional health benefits or the advantage for a working mother in leaving her child in somebody's care for part of the day, it is difficult to say. Perhaps both have contributed to the parents willingness to use these child schemes.

- 4.21 We have so far looked at the utilisation ratio in terms of households benefiting from these schemes. A more accurate measure is, clearly in terms of the ratio of children actually benefiting from these schemes to total eligible children in the relevant village or locality. We turn to this aspect below.
- 4.22 Utilisation of child development schemes by children: Utilisation of different kinds of benefits offered by the child development and welfare services by children in the survey blocks is shown in Tables 4 & 5. These services are grouped under the different heads which are typically part of the ICDS; in addition, we have also indicated certain items like LHV's visit, which do not strictly fall within the purview of the ICDS, since they are relevant for a total assessment of beneficiary children.
- 4.23 It will be seen that by far the highest utilisation factor is in respect of immunisation. We may use this as indicative of the intensity of use - though a weighted average of beneficiary children under both immunisation and nutrition may be a truer index. However, since with the micro - samples we have, no state or district aggregates can be estimated with a low error factor, we may use the cruder immunisation ratio as a proxy for total benefit.
- 4.24 Immunisation is provided by the ICDS functionaries in villages covered by this programme. In other villages it is offered by the PHU/PHC functionaries. In all the 5 blocks in Karnataka, immunisation has been provided by a government agency free of cost. This can be attributed to the regular visits of the ANM.

TABLE NO 4.

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN
IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6

KARNATAKA

CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	UDUPI TALUK	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	BANGALORE CITY	CHITAPUR TALUK
NUTRITION/NON FORMAL EDUCATION	80 (11.52)	15 (2.66)	161 (20.12)	371/151* (54.96) (22.37)*	59 (64.83)
IMMUNISATION	240 (34.58)	57 (10.12)	440 (55.00)	461 (68.30)	65 (71.43)
VITAMIN 'A'	28 (4.03)	1 (0.17)	9 (1.12)	114 (16.88)	20 (21.98)
REFERRAL SERVICE	20	-	38	47	-
HEALTH CHECK UP	197	8	-	-	22
LHV'S VISIT	75	8	384	130	-
FUNCTIONAL AND ADULT LITERACY CLASS FOR WOMEN	4	1	-	-	-
HOME VISITS AND COUNSELLING BY WORKERS	3	2	-	-	19
TOTAL ELIGIBLE	694	563	800	675	91

NOTE

1. Figures in brackets indicate proportion of children receiving the benefit to total eligible children (0-6) in the sample.
2. *Indicates Non formal education since Special Nutrition Programme (SNP) and creche do not provide non formal education, the proportion of children benefiting by non formal education in Bangalore City is not the same as other taluks.
3. Referral service, Health check-up and LHV's visit is not specific to child development service, but to the entire household.
4. Data on immunisation refers even to children who may have taken only one dose. No distinction is made between children who received one dose and others who received all the doses.

TABLE NO 5

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN
IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6

UTTAR PRADESH

	CHAKRATA	MORADABAD	MILAK	BILASPUR	KALSI	JAKHOLI
ICDS, SNP & Non formal education (50.76)	109 (50.76)	100 (50.43)	-	-	-	-
ICDS, SNP only	56	77	-	-	-	-
ICDS Immunisation	60 (18.46)	195 (55.55)	-	-	-	-
MCH Immunisation	13	3	233 (86.30)	220 (32.30)	76 (29.15)	122 (45.70)
SNP	-	-	206 (76.30)	66 (9.70)	82 (30.40)	21 (7.8)
MDM	99	11	-	137	56	-
TOTAL ELIGIBLE	325	351	270	681	270	267

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate Percentage of children benefitting from the respective service to total eligible children (0-6) in the block.

- 4.25 A few households belonging to the self employed cultivating and teaching communities (in Udupi and Kanakapura) utilise private facilities where they were required to pay for the medical services. This may be because: (a) the mothers are not at home when the ANM visits (b) they do not have the time to visit the nearest PHC/PHO (c) the household is rich and does not have faith in the help provided by the ANM.
- 4.26 In Gulbarga, some agricultural labourer families have got their children immunised from a private agency, free of cost. This could be by the missionary hospital who conduct health camps in Gulbarga taluk. (See tables in appendix 4, Vol. II).
- 4.27 Most of the children were immunized for B.C.G., polio and Triple antigen.
- 4.28 For immunization to be effective, all three doses have to be given. However, information on the number of doses received by a child could not be obtained. In Karnataka, while the mothers were able to say whether or not the child was administered triple antigen, the exact number of dosages given could not be recalled by them.
- 4.29 In U.P., it is difficult to say what the child was immunized against because the mothers were absolutely unaware of it. They could only say that the child was given some injection.
- 4.30 Visits by the ANM or the lady health visitor was much less in this sample as compared to the Karnataka sample (11.48% for hill sample and 6.3% for urban sample) and therefore, the services of a private doctor or a hospital had to be availed in order to get children immunised.

- 4.31 An Analysis of the ICDS Programme: While we have looked at several programmes for children, the only programme which has shown a large utilisation ratio is the ICDS, as the programme encompasses a totality of services. An analysis of the programme on the basis of the utilisation of its different components would help in an understanding of what component appeals most to the mothers & children. (Refer tables 6 & 7).
- 4.32 Immunization: Among the components of the ICDS, the service that is utilised by most children in both the states, is the immunization programme. Wherever the ICDS programme is in operation, not only does the ANM/LHV visit the centre once a fortnight, but the anganwadi worker, during the health worker's visits, brings to the centre those children who are not enrolled in the centre.
- 4.33 Only in Bangalore City, immunization provided under the ICDS programme was rather low because of the services offered by other government and private hospitals and doctors.
- 4.34 In U.P., the impact of the ICDS immunization programme was most obvious in Moradabad, the urban block, where apart from ICDS, other child welfare schemes like the MCH which offered immunization services were also in operation. It can be seen from Table No. 8 that while about 56% of the eligible children were immunized under the ICDS programme, not even 1% of them were covered under the MCH immunization programme.

TABLE NO 6

UTILISATION OF ICDS SERVICES - BY CHILDREN
IN THE AGE GROUP (0-6)

KARNATAKA

ICDS SERVICES	UDUPI TALUK	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	BANGALORE CITY	CHITAPUR TALUK
NUTRITION/NON FORMAL EDUCATION	14 (2.02)	-	144 (18.00)	109 (16.14)	59 (64.83)
IMMUNISATION	14 (2.02)	-	325 (40.62)	134 (19.85)	65 (71.43)
VITAMIN 'A'	-	-	9 (1.12)	46 (6.81)	20 (21.98)
REFERRAL SERVICE	-	-	33	23	-
HEALTH CHECK UP	-	-	-	-	22
LHV'S VISIT (HH's)	-	-	298	44	19
TOTAL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN (0-6)	694	563	800	675	91

- NOTE :
1. Figures in brackets indicate proportion of ICDS services utilised by children in each category to total eligible children (0-6)
 2. In Gulbarga Taluk ICDS was not in operation during the period of survey, hence Chitapur Taluk was studied. (only two villages).

TABLE NO 7

UTILISATION OF I C D S SERVICES BY CHILDREN
IN THE AGE GROUP (0-6)

UTTAR PRADESH

ICDS SERVICES	CHAKRATA	MORADABAD
1. ICDS, Supplimentary nutrition and non-formal education (3 years to 6 years) *(33.5)	109 (33.5)	100 (28.49)
2. ICDS, Supplementary nutrition only (0 to 3 years)	56 (17.2)	77 (21.9)
3. Total nutrition received by children (0-6)	165 (50.76)	177 (50.43)
4. ICDS Immunisation (0-6)	60 (18.46)	195 (55.55)
5. Total eligibal children (0-6)	325	351

NOTE : 1. Figures in brackets indicate percentage of children benefiting from ICDS services to total eligible (0-6) children.

2. *Figures in brackets indicate percentage of children benefiting from ICDS non formal education to total eligible (3 to 6 years) children.

TABLE NO 8.

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN
IN I.C.D.S. NON-ICDS CENTRES IN MORADABAD BLOCK-U.P.

	Beneficiary of C D Scheme By Child ICDS IMMUNI- SATION	Non Beneficiary of C D Scheme By Child MCH IMMUNISATION
MORADABAD	195 (55.5)	3 (0.85)

NOTE : Figures in bracket indicate proportion of children immunised to total eligible children in the sample.

4.35 Similarly, in Kanakapura, even through the MCH programme was in operation in the non-ICDS villages, only about 40% of the eligible children were immunisation as against 64% in the ICDS village.

TABLE NO 9.

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY
CHILDREN IN ICDS AND NON-ICDS VILLAGES

KANAKAPURA TALUK

ITEM	ICDS VILLAGES	NON-ICDS VILLAGES
Total sample households	397	186
Total eligible (0-6) children	511	289
Nutrition Beneficiaries	144 (28.18)	17 (5.88)
Non-formal education Beneficiaries	144 (28.18)	17 (5.88)
Immunisation Beneficiaries	325 (63.60)	115 (39.80)
Vitamin 'A'	9	-
Referral Services	33	5
Lady Health Visitors visit (HH's)	298	86

NOTE : Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total eligible (0-6) children.

- 4.36 Nutrition: Next to immunization, the nutrition programme is widely utilised. About 18 & 65% of all children benefitting from the nutrition programme in the Kanakapura and Chittapur blocks of Karnataka are covered by the ICDS. Even in Bangalore City, about 16% of the nutrition beneficiaries are covered by the ICDS. In U.P. approximately 51% of the total number of children in the hill sample and 50% of the total in the plains benefitted from the nutrition programme. In fact, the utilisation of the programme by girls in the hill sample was 100%.
- 4.37 In Karnataka, children are fed bloated rice, cooked rice, peanuts, pulses, jaggery and soya bean oil at the Centre, while in U.P. they are fed with peanuts, beaten rice, soya bean, green grams, roasted gram and walnut.
- 4.38 No distinction is made in the food served to mothers and children. Only about 40% of the pregnant and lactating mothers in both the sites availed of the nutrition provided by the Centre because, they went out to work shortly after child birth.
- 4.39 Food was served in the afternoon. Children in the age group 3 to 6 years collected the food at the Centre while the younger children were accompanied by their mothers and came to the Centre only to collect the food.
- 4.40 All the centres had at least a few severely malnourished children. However, these children were not given any special care. They were not given energy foods because if they were given special food, the mothers of other children also demanded the same for their children. Also, if the malnourished children were given extra helpings of the same food, they would waste it because they were unable to take such a large quantity.

- 4.41 In Karnataka, the children were fed between 20 and 26 days while in U.P. most of the children were fed for only 10 to 15 days. This was because in the hill areas, transporting foodstuff to the remote centres was a problem. The only means of transport were ponies which cost anywhere between Rs. 22 and Rs. 33 for each pony load. Since this amount was not reimbursed, the Anganwadi worker had to spend this money from her honorarium.
- 4.42 In order to make good this amount, she appropriated about Rs. 30.00 worth of food stuff from the Centre. Sometimes, there was also the problem of irregular supply of food stuff to the workers. Feeding was then delayed.
- 4.43 Availability of fuel for cooking the food was a problem. Since this is not budgeted in the programme, the worker has to find means of procuring fuel. The fuel supplied by the Taluk Development Board or Panchayat or in some cases community supplied was on an irregular basis. This was one of the reasons for the irregular supply of food in the Centre.
- 4.44 Non-formal Pre-School Education: Even in this area, as is obvious from tables 6 & 7 the ICDS had a better impact. In Karnataka all the children who received nutrition were also provided with non-formal education. In U.P., about 84% of the eligible children in the hill area and about 61% in the plain area benefitted from non-formal education under the ICDS programme. The high utilisation ratio is because in the hill areas the sample consisted of a majority of beneficiary households.
- 4.45 Nutrition and health education, and referral services: In both the states these two components were neglected. The Anganwadi worker was not properly equipped nor did she have the time to impart nutrition and health education. She did not have the time to provide

referral services either.

4.46

The mothers, by and large, were satisfied with the services offered by the anganwadi centre. They were happy that the health of their children had improved. The mothers could go out to work and not be worried about their children since, the anganwadi would take good care of them. They felt if the anganwadi centre would take care of the children until they returned from work, it would be extremely helpful. However, the food provided at the centre was not properly cooked and they would have liked the centre to provide properly cooked food. The mothers were also grateful to the anganwadi worker who visited most households in her area and provided information on hygiene, the small family norm and so on.

4.47

As regards the location of the centre, in villages where households were clustered, the children could conveniently go to the centre. However, in the hill areas in U.P., and in Udupi taluk in Karnataka, where households are scattered, reaching the children to the centre was difficult. It was time consuming for the helper and also difficult for the mothers to send their children on their own.

4.48

Lastly, there were some households where mothers wished to send their children to the centre. Since these households could not even afford to buy clothes for the children, they had to be retained at home. These mothers were hoping that, like the primary schools, the anganwadies too would provide clothes to children coming from very poor households.

4.49

We have until now looked at the programme from the beneficiaries point of view. An evaluation of the programme would require an assessment of the constraints within which the programme is implemented. In the following section some of the problems faced by the implementors are discussed.

V Factors Affecting the Implementation of the Programme

- 5.1 The Anganwadi, at the village level, is the focal point for delivery of services. The Lynchpin in the ICDS is the anganwadi worker. One of the components of the ICDS is the provision of non-formal education to children through the play-way method - 'play as a medium of instruction'. She has to arrange and utilise the available facilities/resources and collect and improvise suitable play materials from low cost and locally available materials.
- 5.2 However, due to lack of community participation, she finds it difficult to obtain locally available material to make toys, etc.
- 5.3 Lack of space in the anganwadi is a major problem for some anganwadis, particularly those situated in urban areas. The worker is unable to conduct outdoor activities like physical exercise and games.
- 5.4 The busy schedule of the anganwadi worker does not give her any time to make indigenous play material. The department supplies play material only at the time of starting the anganwadi, and is, most often, not adequate for all the children in the centre. Even these play material are not given to the children for want of space and for fear of being stolen or broken.
- 5.5 Under the programme, there is no provision for fuel. The anganwadi worker has to seek the community's help to obtain fuel, and finds great difficulty in obtaining fuel. She does not receive much help from the panchayat either. Very often she resorts to collecting a rupee from the mothers. Inadequate fuel results in ill-cooked food.
- 5.6 The ICDS document states that the food to be given at the centre will be decided by the worker in consultation with some of the village leaders and a few mothers. However, this was not practised at any of the sample centres. The supplies were given by the department

of social welfare, and when supplies were inadequate, by the CDPO who procured what was easily available. Therefore, food supplied at the anganwadi centre and food consumed at home by the children were very different.

- 5.7 One of the main problem the worker faced in running the programme was in the supply of foodstuff. The foodstuff has to be collected by the worker from the CDPO's office. The CDPO's office is located at the taluk HQ. The workers had to come from their villages, however far, collect the foodstuff, and arrange for transporting it to the centre. Firstly, she has a problem of arranging transport next, of having to pay for the transport which was rather expensive. There is no provision in the programe to meet these expenses and so are borne by the worker.
- 5.8 The CDPO, on her/his part, is also unable to reach the foodstuff to the centre because she is allocated a few specified litres of diesel for her vehicle. Visiting all the villages with this amount of fuel was not possible. Also, in some backward districts & hilly areas, there are no proper roads.
- 5.9 Having collected the foodstuff from the CDPO's office, the AWW still had a problem in storing the foodgrains. She had no place to store them and some foodstuff lost their moisture content over time and thus lost weight.
- 5.10 Feeding was sometimes stopped because of non-availability of certain foodgrains. If it could not be procured from the Janatha Bazars or some cooperatives, the CDPO was expected to call for tenders from private merchants, select three quoting the least price and then send them over to the (state) Department. Only when the department provided the sanction the CDPO could make the purchase and distribute to the centres. All this involved a lot of time and thus feeding stopped. As a result attendance in such centres dropped and to revive the programme became a problem to the worker.

6.1

The studies conducted in Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have brought in the forefront a number of issues which, in our view, merit consideration both at the state level and at the level of the Planning Commission. The studies have, as already mentioned, focussed on the impact of schemes as perceived by the beneficiaries. Consequently as much attention had to be paid to the administrative and implementation aspects as to the content of the programmes. While we have looked at several programmes for children such as SNP, ANP, the Balwadi programme, the mid-day school meal programme, etc. the only programme which encompasses the totality of services for children and mothers is the ICDS programme. This can be looked upon not only with regard to inputs like health and nutrition services but as an instrument of change in the community, and therefore what follows, pertains to the ICDS programme only. These qualifications, with respect to both the nature of the data, and the purpose of the study, have to be borne in mind using the conclusions of these surveys. We turn now to the main points.

6.2

EXTENSION OF ICDS

Compared to the other child schemes the ICDS has the advantage of offering a multiplicity of benefits. It seeks to combine, in one package, aspects of both the home and the school for the child. It also offers services for the mother and this, in general, makes it more appealing than the other schemes to the beneficiaries.

- 6.3 Wherever it has been tried, and whenever the potential beneficiaries have been made aware of its availability and scope, there has been a willingness to avail of its services. If the facility is available within easy reach, the Anganwadi has been utilized by all categories of households.
- 6.4 By and large, in terms of contents of the ICDS, there does not seem to be need for any major change by way of addition or elimination except for reintroducing the functional literacy classes for women, to which we will return later. However, there are still serious managerial, logistical and delivery problems which have to be tackled for deriving the benefits that the scheme is expected to yield.
- 6.5 In spite of the fact that there are a lot of shortcomings and constraints, and the achievements in many areas fall considerably short of expectations, it still remains one of the most well conceived programmes for the care of mothers and children. It deserves to be fully supported and extended to the extent possible, keeping in view the various constraints such as financial, training, availability of personnel etc. The implementation problems are, in our view resolvable. The original plan of fulfilling the target of 3,000 projects by the end of the 7th plan needs to be supported.
- 6.6 The search for a 'proto-type' has to be viewed essentially as a search for an appropriate delivery system. In so far as this is the case, it is clear that a 'national proto-type' can only be a broad frame. The frame will have to be adapted to meet state or regional differences in needs and administrative systems. The design or model for one state may differ from that for another, depending on the component that needs strengthening.

- 6.7 At present, even in ICDS blocks, Anganwadi centres do not exist in all the villages. Community services like ICDS can be delivered more effectively and economically, if all villages in a block rather than only a few of them are covered. This makes for greater efficiency in the organisation of supplies for Anganwadis as well as in monitoring their activities.
- 6.8 In general, since ICDS is conceptually well conceived and seems acceptable to the community, it should constitute the major element of child development programmes and be accorded a high priority in the country's development plan.

Components of ICDS

6.9 Immunisation

Among the various components of the ICDS, immunisation in both Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh appear to be the most widely utilised, with nutrition a distant second. These two elements, in effect, constitute the benefits which parents derive for the children.

- 6.10 In general, immunisation has been delivered more widely than the other benefits - except in closely-knit communities like tribes, where the nutrition component has apparently been well organised.

- 6.11 The Immunisation Programme has certain advantages over the others in terms of delivery. It is, in many cases, not repetitive and is supported by the network of medical and public health facilities available in the block. The extent of its utilisation is, in other words, not solely, dependent on the ICDS. Hence even in blocks where ICDS does not exist, this service is available in a greater or smaller measure; and as medical health organisations are extended and deepened, this benefit will automatically reach more children. But the existence of an Anganwadi, where many children can be reached simultaneously, greatly

helps this programme - especially those immunisations which require multiple dosages. One consideration in this regard is the maintenance of better records of immunisation, so that in the case of each child, the necessary booster dosages may be given at the appropriate stages.

6.12 Nutrition

An attempt should be made to relate the food served in Anganwadi to the local food pattern, so that there is quick adaption by the recipient households. This could also be helpful in terms of local supplies being utilised.

6.13 Nutrition supplementation with the locally available foods would be accepted better, and of course would act as a vehicle for nutrition education. To achieve this, not only the logistics of purchase have to be simplified, but other ingredients needed for cooking such as fuel, oil, sugar, condiments etc. need to be made available. In some Anganwadis there is even a shortage of plates from which to eat.

6.14 Supplies are not regular and the present system of requiring the Anganwadi worker to go to the block headquarters for securing foodstuff is both cumbersome and expensive to the worker. Likewise, there are no clear arrangements made for supply of firewood or other fuel to cook food wherever this is required. Unless proper arrangements are made for the supply of these basic commodities the nutrition benefit to children will remain inadequate.

6.15 Non formal pre-primary education

As regards non-formal pre-primary education there is little doubt that it is an essential component of child development, and the Anganwadi offers excellent facilities for imparting it. However, this is possible only if the Anganwadi worker is properly trained to perform this function, she is given adequate aids for both individual and group activity and the system is built around the needs of a three year old in a rural environment. The syllabus for training the Anganwadi worker for this activity appears comprehensive, but the period of training and the methods of training have to be scrutinized to ensure that training is in fact absorbed by the worker. Besides providing aids to the workers it is also necessary to consider whether the Anganwadi worker has enough time for this task, and if not, what help could be given to her. There may be some advantage in locating the Anganwadi near a school - both to enable older children to take the younger ones to the Anganwadi and to secure the part-time help of a trained instructor from a regular school.

6.16 While the ICDS programme is supposed to cater to children from birth to six years, those under three years are markedly under represented. They are the most vulnerable group because of a higher degree of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality among them. Besides it has been stressed by many workers that the real benefits of child stimulation are achieved when interaction takes place from one and a half to two years. The reasons for the under-representation of this age group can be well understood. They can only go to the Anganwadi, if the mother or someone else in the family accompanies them. To the child is left at home with an older sibling or at best goes to the Anganwadi for immunization or weight record. The Anganwadi worker and other staff of ICDS have not made any serious efforts to ensure their attendance because of difficulties of handling small children, lack of space and amenities. And yet some effort has to be made

to get these children to attend the Anganwadi. Since the older siblings are there, it should not be too much of a problem. Another suggestion which might be effective is that the Anganwadi could be located near the village school to enable older children to take the younger ones, as well as to keep an eye on them. In addition, it will help the Anganwadi worker to secure the part-time help of a trained instructor from a regular school.

6.17 Public Health Facilities

The Anganwadi should set an example in providing better environment, sanitation and clean drinking water. It should inculcate good hygiene habits among the children, and reduce the incidence of water washed infections such as diarrhoeal diseases. At present basic amenities such as drinking water and toilets are lacking in many Anganwadis. Involvement of the community in providing these amenities would help to disseminate the health message better as it would be perceived as their felt need.

6.18 There has been some attempt made in some districts to bring in sanitation and water supply along with child care. However, they have not been very successful due to lack of investment and adult education required for making this an effective programme. A great deal of work needs to be done to build awareness amongst those who design the programme those who implement and finally those who received it about the need for toilets. It is important to build toilets in Anganwadi centres so that from childhood, a young child can learn the use of toilets and cleanliness. Sometimes it may be necessary to spend on a bore well to make the Anganwadi an effective tool for child health.

6.19 Health and nutrition education

The lack of any element of health and nutrition, education to the children and the community needs to be paid attention to. Even in the midst of poverty health education has been found to pay dividends according to many studies on this subject. This would require suitable training of the health personnel and suitable material for training and demonstrations etc.

6.20 Training of personnel has to be looked at from the point of view of the syllabus, job responsibilities and the facilities in the training institutes. The syllabus and the job responsibilities should match. There should be improvements in the working of the training institutes both as regards to teacher training manuals for the trainers and those being trained, as well as the necessary software needed for training. The competence of some of the trainers has been commented upon adversely by some observers.

6.21 The ICDS should not be looked upon a feeding programme which unfortunately is the image it has acquired. The health and development components both for the mothers and the children should be the core of the programme. This obviously depends on the perception of the workers and their training. It is therefore, important that during their training period importance should be given to improve their skills and attitude.

6.22 Another area which needs to be strengthened is the area of supervision. The Mukhya Sevikas and the CDPO have a key role to play in guiding the Anganwadi worker in her work. The supervision should be such that it provides on the job-training, and skill development to the Anganwadi. Very often it is found that the Mukhya Sevika comes

from a nearby village, spends a few hours in the Anganwadi and does not find time to help the Anganwadi worker in guiding her or solving problems or meeting the community. It is therefore necessary that during the training provided for the Mukhya Sevikas importance should be attached for developing better skills for interaction with Anganwadi worker and Community.

6.23 It is felt that a team approach rather than an individual approach will produce better results. The Anganwadi worker's helper could be a real helper in many job responsibilities of the Anganwadi worker, if this person had sufficient competence and some education. At present, the helper is usually an illiterate village Dai. It is becoming increasingly easier to identify educated village girls, who are keen to take on such jobs. In time and with experience, this helper could become an Anganwadi worker, in a neighbouring Anganwadi. On the job training would be the best way of training her.

6.24 ICDS programme has given employment to a large number of rural women and given them a sense of dignity and status, not to mention some degree of financial independence. If the vocational training of women is included once again in the programme of work, the benefits for women will be multiplied several folds which in turn will benefit children.

6.25 Role of the Anganwadi worker

✓ In many areas, the Anganwadi is perceived as a school and the Anganwadi worker as a school teacher. Since these are the felt needs of the community, ways should be found to try alternative strategies in a few areas, where a local volunteer could teach the older children, for a couple of hours, while the AWW carries out the various jobs for the younger children.

6.26 The Anganwadi worker seems to be loaded with all kinds of responsibilities including record keeping and maintaining charts and registers. While some of these are necessary, it should not be too difficult to weed out the unnecessary ones. There is no point in collecting and recording information for its own sake, when it is not going to be used. Many registers can be simplified and some eliminated altogether. However, an important record which needs to be kept is that of births and deaths. Record of deaths should specify the age at death and if possible, the cause. For this, community participation is necessary because they alone can help in reporting all the vital events.

6.27 Those living in isolation often feel that their skills get eroded, their motivation disappears and the rapport with the community gets lost, because of lack of time to solve the problems of the community. It is admirable that given the kind of set-up the Anganwadi worker has, she has done as well as she has. But she could do better if given flexibility and sensitive support regularly both by the CDPO and his/her team as well as by the network of officials especially those connected with health, sanitation and education in the Block.

6.28 Community Participation

The particularly weak areas of the programme are community participation, including health and nutrition education. Even among the poor people which the programme serves, there are groups and individuals, both in the rural and urban areas, who can support the programme with inputs such as nutritious food, better accommodation, equipment and toys etc. for the Anganwadi as well as personal involvement in other ways. Village mothers for example could by turn assist the Anganwadi worker in the nutrition supplement programme (cooking, distribution, washing up etc.).

6.29 Involving the community should not be just left to the Anganwadi workers. Senior personnel, such as the BDO, CDPO, MO and the others have to actively work for it. Their visits to the villages, meeting the village leaders, elders and opinion makers to support the Anganwadi worker and the programme could go a long way in achieving community participation.

6.30 Monitoring of the Programme

One aspect of ICDS which needs review and strengthening is the monitoring of the programme. As of now, the Anganwadi worker is responsible not only for performing all the functions but also keeping record of these activities. Under the existing scheme, provision has been made, by way of training and supply of registers and record forms for keeping track of nutrition distribution and health care for children, attendance, accounts etc. Presumably, the Anganwadi worker maintains these primary records in her spare time. But since she is also expected to go out to get food, fuel and so on as well as visit the households, the records on children are not always complete or up-to-date. Moreover, not all of the Anganwadi workers appreciate the need to comprehend clearly what the statistics seek to measure or report. In respect of immunisation, for instance, data provided by Anganwadis do not always distinguish between one-dose operations and multi-dose operations. Likewise, data on nutritional input and output are incomplete or unclear.

6.31 Monitoring is also adversely affected by the divided responsibilities with regard to staff supervision. Since the Anganwadi services are the end product of the efforts of several departments, supervision is generally departmentwise. This makes it difficult to assess whether the Anganwadi children are deriving any extra benefits from the joint

supply of several services. Basically the CDPO and supervisors, under their control should be responsible for monitoring the totality of Anganwadi services, with the health, education and civil supplies departments continuing to have the remedial responsibility. The CDPO should be enabled to co-ordinate the monitoring activities more effectively.

6.32 Programme coordination

ICDS is presently a centrally sponsored programme and the outlay on it is shared between the central government (staff) and the state governments (materials & premises) However, with the continuing rise in the cost of food, fuel, and other materials required by the Anganwadi, there is often friction between the two Governments in the equity of this arrangement. The division also gives rise to avoidable mismatch between staff and materials.

6.33 One of the problems faced by the Anganwadi worker - as well as most grass-root extension workers, is the inflexibility of patterns of assistance built into schemes. Thus, it is suggested that in administratively possible decentralisation into the programme, for instance, deciding about the kind of food served in the Anganwadi, so that the constraints of procurement are reduced and more acceptable food is provided to children.

6.34 Minor things like getting small bills passed and reimbursements made can become big bottlenecks. Ways should be sought to streamline these.

6.35 Much of the intended benefits do not reach the children because of vacancies in staff positions. The processes of recruitment of required staff by Government is tardy and unresponsive to urgent needs. This in turn often leads to inadequacy of trained workers, both at the ground and supervisory levels. These administrative weaknesses are well-known but serious efforts have yet to be made for remedying them.

- 6.36 At present a few medical colleges act as programme coordinators, and the indications are that the various components of ICDS are better implemented in these areas. Besides, these provide an instrument for evaluation, monitoring, and most important of all on-the-job training and mid-course corrections. It is recommended that all medical colleges should adopt the neighbouring block or blocks which will lead to immense improvements at every level.
- 6.37 There should be better coordination between the CDPO and Medical Officer which is essential for running the programme smoothly as each one has his/her own specific inputs in the programme. This coordination should go down the line with better coordination between the Anganwadi worker, supervisor, ANM and LHV. a monthly roster of visits should be planned, so that the Anganwadi worker knows when the ANM or LHV is visiting, so that she could make the necessary preparations for immunisation, pre-natal check-ups advice to the nursing mothers, and arrange referrals as and when necessary. The occasion could also be used for an in-house discussion of problems etc.
- 6.38 A possible approach is for the Centre to accept total responsibility for an initial period of three to four years for each block and pass it on fully to the States, with a progressively diminishing central grant for financing and scheme. Another is to route the funds through local institutions, especially NGO's/Voluntary Agencies. Voluntary Agencies are able to integrate the many sectoral threads of the development delivery into an integrated package addressed to a community/target population.
- 6.39 ICDS is being implemented by a few Voluntary Agencies with great success. The efficiency, staff training & monitoring plus additional support structure that are provided by these Voluntary Organisations needs to be critically evaluated for future programme design and methodology.

6.40 One way or another, it is necessary to increase the accountability of the delivery system to the local legislature and the beneficiary community; and this can only be done if the responsibility is placed on functionaries close to the recipient community.

6.41 No programme can be successful if it is run in isolation so is the case with ICDS. Since the other programmes are already existing it may be feasible indeed profitable to link the programmes in such a way that ICDS also benefits from the other programmes such as water supply, sanitation, bio-gas etc.

6.42 Finally, as ICDS is a good programme, efforts should be made to solve the problems and make the Anganwadi Centres an effective part of each rural area and block in the country.

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
A FIELD STUDY

VOLUME-II

Sponsored by

Socio Economic Research Unit
Planning Commission
New Delhi
1985

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST

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JIGYASA

DEEN DAYAL UPADHYAY MARG

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CHILD REPORT

VOLUME - II

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Introduction

Many countries in the developing world have had programmes and projects which could be deemed as comprehensive Child and Family Service Schemes. India is one such country which has made several attempts.

The aim of these schemes has been to reach children, - especially from those social and economic strata that can be called disadvantaged - with nutrition, health and educational inputs, directly and indirectly, directly in the sense that the services are offered at creches, pre-school and school location and indirectly in the sense that the mothers are reached through various forms of extension which in turn affect the child. However the problem that confronts such programmes is not only the difficulty of reaching the least privileged but whether such package of inputs is relevant as an enduring solutions to the real situation of the families amongst the poverty classes.

Plan documents give considerable emphasis for child welfare programmes. In the field of nutrition the Vth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) attempted to coordinate Nutrition programmes through

- a) Supplementary feeding programmes
- b) Nutrition education and extension programmes
- c) Production processing and supply of food.

In terms of allocations too, outlays have been considerably stepped up, for example, the outlay for the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) was raised from Rs.800 crores in the Fifth Plan to Rs.4,180 crores in the Sixth Plan.

Background

India provides a laboratory for studying different models/strategies of reaching children with appropriate services. In the last three decades many macro level (national) & micro level (local) efforts have been made, with varying degrees of success. The Central Government itself sponsored five programmes. Short introductions to them are given below:

I Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

The programme was taken up by the Central Government of India on an experimental basis in 33 project areas during 1975-76. It was expanded through the addition of 67 projects in 1978-79 and 50 projects in 1979-80, 50 additional projects were initiated in 1980. Each project has a population of approximately 100,000.

The ICDS is aimed at providing a package of integrated services essential for child development namely supplementary nutrition, immunisation and health care, referral services, nutrition and health education and non-formal preschool education to children below 6 years and expectant/nursing mothers. It is hoped that every child in the project area could have a reasonable opportunity of survival and develop into a useful member of society.

The scheme places great reliance on the involvement of voluntary agencies and community participation & coordination of efforts in different government departments and voluntary agencies at all levels.

II Special Nutrition Programme (SNP)

The Special Nutrition Programme sponsored by the Ministry of Social Welfare is being implemented by the State Governments since 1970-71 for the benefit of pre-school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers belonging to the vulnerable sections of society in urban slums, tribal areas and other backward areas. The programme provides for supplementary nutrition amounting to 200 to 300 calories and 10 to 12 grams of protein per day per child, and 500 calories and 25 grams of protein per day per mother; supplementary feeding is provided for 300 days in a year.

By March 1980 the programme had covered about 90 lakhs beneficiaries.

III Balwadi Nutrition Programme

The Balwadi Nutrition Programme is also being implemented since 1970-71 through voluntary organisations. For this purpose grant-in-aid is given by the Ministry of Social Welfare to the Central Social Welfare Board, Indian Council for Child Welfare, Harijan Sevak Sangh and Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh which distributes the grant to local voluntary organisations through their State Units. Under the programme, assistance is provided for the pay of balsevika & honorarium to the helpers & supplementary food for children.

The programme covers 2.3 lakh children in the age group 3-5 years attending balwadis run by these organisations. Supplementary nutrition consisting of 300 calories and 10 gram of protein per day per child is provided for almost nearly 250 days in a year. Apart from nutrition supplementation, the balwadis look after the overall development of the child.

IV Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP)

Applied Nutrition Programme was introduced in 1963 as a centrally sponsored scheme with UNICEF's assistance to improve the nutritional status of the people, especially mothers and children in rural areas through the increase of production and consumption of nutritious foods, and aimed at making the community aware of balanced diet and bringing about changes in the food and dietary habits so that full advantage could be taken of locally available foods.

Of the 5,000 development blocks in the country 1766 were covered under the ANP by the end of 78-79. This scheme has recently been transferred to the State sector.

V The Mid Day Meal (MDM)

The MDM is a programme of the Minimum Needs Programme (MN) and aims to reach 14.6 million children in the Sixth Plan. It became a centrally sponsored scheme from 1962-63 with the objective of improving the nutritional status of the school children and attracting children to enrol themselves into school. CARE, UNICEF and FAO assisted in the implementation of the programme by giving commodities like cornflour, vegetable oil, milk powder etc.

The programme is administered by the Department of Education except in certain states where the Health/Relief/Social Welfare Departments implement the programme.

The scheme provides 300 calories with 8-12 gms. of protein per day for children 6-11 years for 200 days in a year.

Review of these programmes

Evaluation studies have been made of the schemes discussed above.

1. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has prepared a report on the 'State of preparedness of the Integrated Child Development Services Projects' which states:

- a) there was inadequate understanding by the ICDS project authorities of the priorities among the different components of the scheme- viz. health nutrition, and education.
- b) means of effective coordination between the Child Development Project Officers (CDPO's) Medical Officers (MD's) and Block Development Officers (BDO's) have not been satisfactorily worked out.
- c) survey and household enumeration in assigned project areas has not been systematically undertaken
- d) the 'below threes have hardly been reached
- e) the training contents and choice of institutions needs to be reviewed.
- f) funds have not been earmarked by the State Government separately for supplementary nutrition
- g) the composition of coordination committees is predominantly official and male dominated
- h) involvement of women which is an essential component for the success of the programme is conspicuously absent.

2. The report and recommendation of the National Seminar on Special Nutrition Programme noted major gaps in the programme. These included lack of provision of trained full time employees to implement programme at the field level, weaknesses in administrative arrangements, low wages to organisers, irregular payment and lack of health and educational services.

3. An evaluation study carried out by the National Institute of Nutrition, Indian Council of Medical Research- concluded that while supplementary food distribution system to the target group was established, physical facilities at these centres were not satisfactory, that in many centres the number of beneficiaries was more than manageable, supply of food was irregular, a large proportion of the beneficiaries were sharing the supplement with other family members and the supervision, guidance and information flow was inadequate.

4. The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development conducted a study of the SNP in Delhi in 73-74. The findings indicate that the selection of the Centre was not done properly, food was unhygienically distributed, beneficiary selection was biased towards the higher socio economic groups. Supervision and monitoring was poor, and the health and nutrition component was totally absent.

5. An evaluation of the MDM conducted by the government of Andhra Pradesh pointed out that food was being cooked at open places and that the transport link to carry commodity from block to schools was weak.

6. CARE's evaluation in 10 States of the MDM pointed out non-availability of raw materials, shortage of stocks, and lack of funds as the major problems.

7. The PEO of the Planning Commission evaluated the ANP in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and pointed out that the programme has not generated the desired awareness for improved diets. Production in community gardens was low due to non-availability of land, lack of irrigation and power connections to the wells. While individual poultry schemes were introduced production was not satisfactory and mortality of birds was high due to inadequate medical attention. The programme benefited middle income groups rather than the weaker sections. The study found that the involvement of rural institutions, like Panchayat Raj, Mahila Mandals was marginal and the field personnel were not given proper training in the implementation of the scheme.

While these gaps have been listed above, this is not to suggest that the schemes were unsuccessful in all areas. For Example:-

8. An impact evaluation study of the SNP in tribal Andhra Pradesh showed that supplemented children in the age group of 1-5 years were significantly heavier and taller than their non-supplemented counter parts.

9. A series of studies undertaken in Coimbatore indicate that the vast bulk of the enrolled beneficiaries belong to the poorest segments and that there has been significant benefit in food supplementation and that additional input of nutrition education did increase awareness in the mothers.

10. The PEO evaluation of the ICDS noted that the plan of action was excellent, the Department of Social Welfare was able to create much of the targetted infrastructure, place trained non-health personnel, establish the flow of finances to the states and transport most of the items to the Anganwadis in a remarkably short span.

Objectives:

In view of the multiplicity of schemes and some of the problems and weaknesses identified there is a need to have a fresh look at the design and implementation of various schemes. Formulation of objectives, organisational model, functional responsibility among the different agencies involved in the implementation of the scheme, arrangements for monitoring and programme review and mechanisms for coordination at the block level, all these items require reconsideration.

After a careful review of all these aspects a functional model that would be least-cost based and at the same time acceptable to the communities at the local level would have to be evolved.

Thus it is planned to design a model that would streamline^{and} integrate the activities of the different programmes. It would identify, describe, and analyse the content and delivery of existing systems of child and family services and then design a comprehensive system which would incorporate the best in these programmes in all aspects-content, delivery process, and financial efficiency.

LOCALE:-

In order to do this it is proposed to examine the different schemes in two states of India, - one 'advanced' and Karnataka and one 'backward' - Uttar Pradesh, on the basis of these evaluations suggest a modality for merging the streams. Variations between rural and urban areas will also be captured by selecting one site in an urban area per state. One site in each state will also be selected according to the existence of a food for work scheme.

Hypothesis

There is no hypothesis in the formal sense of the word. There is however a hypothesis that the plethora of schemes directed towards children today can be telescoped into one efficient national scheme. And this proposition, in a sense, is being tested in two sites, namely Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.

Relevance of the study to improve plan formulation and implementation.

Inspite of the development of the health infrastructure, child care services and other health inputs, the infant mortality rates and morbidity patterns continue to be very high. In India the problem is more acute in rural and tribal areas and also urban slums. Besides, malnutrition is affecting a large number of children causing blindness, kwashiorkor, marasmus, anaemia & other deficiency diseases are also on the increase among the vulnerable sections. Moreover the government has invested large sums in Child Welfare, Nutrition & Health for resolving some of these problems.

The various evaluation studies done upto now have looked at these programmes with goals such as studying the characteristics of the project in relation to ^{the} feasibility of operation, assessing the flow/utilisation of finances and supplies & the extent to which placement and training of staff has been accomplished etc.

One of the questions this study would attempt to answer is to analyse the reasons for this gap between the intention of the Government and the actual scene of action.

One possible issue could be that the children from the weaker sections of society are usually workers- and the programmes are designed for the non-working children. Balwadi age children often mind infants while parents and older children go out to work.

This hypothesis will also be explored by seeing the pattern of time-use of the families and how far their life styles pre-empt them from availing themselves of these services. On the other hand, what changes have to be made in the existing designs so that these children are also involved in the benefits of the programme.

It is now universally recognised that the work of children of the poor is indispensable to their families and mere legislation either compelling them to school; or prosecuting employees would only be intensifying the distress faced by these families. Hence a more humane solution would be to take services to the working children and even more important have infact-care services i.e. for the 0-1 age group.

The relevance then of this study is to explore all these questions, while scrutinising the existing programmes and thus try to design one model or prototype/modality which would try to merge the plethora of programmes into one. Thus the scope of this study would be to attempt to draw up a new programme based on the strength of the earlier programmes, composite and integrated.

Major variables for data collection, cross classification and analysis

In designing the programme certain issues will be specially highlighted and expanded.

- 1) How far a programme is relevant to the needs and expectations of the community chosen to be served.
- 2) How far the community was involved in the human as well as financial resource mobilisation of the programme.

The components/variables on which data will be analysed include:

1. Processes leading to the birth of the programme
2. evaluation of the methodology and content of the programme
3. inputs into the programmes and their services
4. what are the routes of decision making for planning etc.
5. Reach of the scheme i.e. whom does it reach

This would involve an analysis of the population in terms of asset ownership, social strata, education, health levels etc.

A review of the training modules, the staffing pattern the delivering agency and the sponsoring department and reorientation to take care of the new design is also necessary.

In all this the positive and negative aspects will be closely analysed.

Type and Method

The study will be based on both secondary data as well as collection of primary data. It would utilize the case study approach to examine the 5 schemes but would also be based on a sample survey which will be canvassed both on the organizers and participants.

- A) A list of all the districts and blocks in one State will be made and the area/scheme selected through desk research on the basis of
 - a) reaching persons in large numbers
 - b) it being considered successful
 - c) reaching the disadvantaged

- B) Field visits will be made and discussions held with the sponsors at state, district, block and village level. A questionnaire will be canvassed as a pre test. A final questionnaire will be canvassed both for the organizers and participants.

- C) On the basis of detailed studies the schemes will be written up according to the scope outlined above.

- D) Taking note of the merits for each scheme a package modality will be drawn up.

Statistical Design

The Universe for survey will consist of two populations. One, those reached by the programme, another (equal number) not reached by the programme. The selection of households for survey from the universe will be based on stratified random sampling stratified on the basis of asset-class and

caste. The two samples will be matching in the strata size. Detailed sampling framework will be designed at the site, depending on the nature, size etc. of the catchment population.

Case studies

Five case studies of the schemes selected would emerge for investigation.

Tabulation arrangements

Tabulation will be made manually at the Institute as samples will probably be quite small.

Synopsis:

To examine and understand the process and impact of existing centrally sponsored child development schemes with a view to attempt to design one prototype which would absorb in it, the best of the five programmes, as well as identify implementation machinery for the same.

Project Duration

The assignment is expected to be completed in one year and will be carried out in four phases.

Preliminary desk research design of the study	2 months
Pre test, data collection	4 months
Tabulation and Analysis	3 months
Report writing and Formulation of model project	3 months

ISS will submit phase wise reports to the Planning Commission giving the progress of work carried out.

A draft report will be submitted by the end of the eleventh month for discussion with the Social Welfare & Nutrition Division/Socio-Economic Research Unit of the Planning Commission. The report will be finalised within a month of the discussion of comments on the draft report and will be submitted with 4 extra copies.

Staffing Pattern:

The Director who will be honorary will be assisted by one Senior Research Associate and one research assistant who will be required for the entire study. 5 field investigators will be used for the study preferably from the local area so that they are familiar with the language. They will be required for a period of 6 months. One Steno Typist will be required for the entire period.

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Appendix II.

METHODOLOGY

The ISST study was undertaken in two states, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. The study was conducted simultaneously in the two states by two separate teams which, however, maintained continuous contact and coordinated their effort at all stages.

In both cases, several rounds of discussions were held with officials at the State level. These discussions helped to get an understanding of the perspective within which the schemes were conceived and built into the states annual plans and later to decide on the schemes that would be taken up for detailed study.

When these schemes were selected quick visits were paid by the members of the Institute to both the selected districts to get an impressionistic picture of how the schemes were (or were not) working. The opportunity was also used for informal discussion with officials and non-officials in the districts to get an idea of the special problems or factors to be kept in view while conducting a detailed field study. This visit was, in essence, to get a feel of the districts and to locate areas of special interest for the detailed study. Information on employment, beneficiaries of various programmes, dispersal of schemes, were collected village-wise for each taluk in the districts.

On the basis of information obtained from these visits there was further discussion with the state Government officials. These discussions led to a narrowing down of the site to blocks in each district, the block being selected on the basis of the incidence of the maximum number of schemes identified earlier. Thus Udupi, Gulbarga, Chitlapur, Kanakapura and Bangalore (in Karnataka and Chakrata, Kalsi, Moradabad proper, Bilaspur, Milak and Jakholi blocks in Uttar Pradesh were selected.

Within these taluks, villages had to be selected, not only on the basis of the distribution of schemes but also on a fair geographical representation. Care had to be taken to include villages having some of the unique characteristics of the districts.

In order to get all the above mentioned information as also to identify areas/subjects that needed special consideration, a district level conference was organised in both the districts. Participants in the Conference included the Deputy Commissioner, Officials from the State Government, Officials from all the departments, both district level and taluk level, members of local voluntary organisations including the Mahila Mandals, some beneficiaries of the developmental programmes, representatives from commercial banks and other credit institutions, from academic institutions and the local MLAs.

The district level conferences were followed by taluk level conferences in both the districts with the same purpose as the district conference. While the district conferences provided rather limited information on the villages to be selected, the taluk level conferences were very useful in this regard. A tentative list of villages which had the maximum number of schemes in operation as reported by the officials was drawn up by the team. The list was presented to all the participants at the taluk level conference and were requested to suggest villages for indepth study. Arrangements were also made to supply all the information pertaining to these villages to the ISST team.

It was decided that field work would first be undertaken in one block only so that any problems that arise during the course of the fieldwork may be solved before undertaking fieldwork in all the other blocks. Therefore, fieldwork was first started in Udupi taluk in Karnataka.

In order to have a fair representation of all the asset-Classes in each village, it was decided that 600 households should be the sample size. A 10% sample of the total number of households in each village was taken. The sample size for each village was derived by using the proportionate sampling method.

Baseline survey of all households in the village was necessary to draw up a stratified sample. Since this was time-consuming, ISST requested new local stipendiry graduates and other unemployed graduates to conduct the household listing. Information relating to the asset position, annual income, caste, educational levels, occupation and utilisation of schemes by the households were collected. On close scrutiny, it was found that the monthly income of the households were put within a very narrow range of Rs.100/- to Rs.300/-. Also regarding scheme utilisation the investigators had entered the same scheme continuously for each household.

Considering the above, it was decided to base the sample on asset classification. The sub-sample size was derived by using the proportionate sampling method. The households in each village were selected by using simple random sampling without replacement method.

However, it was found that in the process, one of the objectives of the study, viz assessing the impact of child specific schemes on households was not achieved since most of the beneficiary households got left out of the selected sample. It would thus appear that though a stratified random sample may be appropriate for certain statistical purposes, it may not suit studies which have the specific aim of evaluating the impact of a given set of schemes.

In view of this, in Gulbarga, Chitapur, Kanakapura and Bangalore City of Karnataka and Chakrata, Kalsi, Moradabad proper, Bilaspur, Milak and Jakholi block in Uttar Pradesh a purposive sampling technique was adopted.

Udupi and Gulbarga taluks were chosen for a joint study of the impact of plan programmes, including the child development programmes on both women and children. While the Kanakapura and Bangalore city surveys were concerned solely with the impact of child schemes. Of these blocks, Udupi is part of an affluent district and is an ICDS blocks, while Gulbarga is located in an economically backward district and is not an ICDS block. On the other hand, Kanakapura is in the advanced Bangalore district, but far enough removed from the Bangalore metropolis to constitute a semi-urban block with an operative ICDS programme. The Bangalore city block, which is also covered by ICDS is an industrial area ~~inhabited mostly by wage earning facilities.~~ Between them, therefore, they provide a spectrum facilitating some comparative analysis of causal relationships. As an additional aid to such analysis, two ICDS villages from Chitapur taluk, adjacent to Gulbarga taluk were also surveyed, essentially to capture the impact of the ICDS schemes.

In Uttar Pradesh, three blocks in hill districts (Chakrata and Kalsi in Dehradun district and Jakhole in Tehri Garhwal) and three blocks in the plain districts (Bilaspur and Milak in Rampur district and Moradabad Tehsil in Moradabad) were chosen for field study of these. Chakrata, a tribal block and Moradabad Tehsil, an Urban block, are ICDS blocks. The others are all rural non-ICDS blocks with one or the other of the child welfare schemes in operation. The UP study has generated data which provides a basis for some comparative study of contrasting situations, viz hill districts as against plain district, tribal as against

others and rural versus urban blocks. Thus between Karnataka and U.P. the field surveys have covered a fair range of blocks with diverse characteristics and the qualitative and quantitative data which have been brought together are indeed rich and variegated.

Within the selected blocks, villages were selected on the basis of fair geographic distribution and the operation of child development and welfare schemes. In non-ICDS blocks the selection of villages had to be based on the existence of one or the other of the remaining schemes. Altogether, 42 village centres and 10 urban centres in Karnataka and 92 villages and 23 urban centres in U.P. were surveyed, distributed as follows:

Details of sample households for Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh

<u>State</u>	<u>Block</u>	<u>No. of Centres</u>	<u>Nature of Centres</u>	<u>No. of Households surveyed</u>
Karnataka	1. Udupi	12	Village	606
	2. Gulbarga	10	-do-	427
	3. Chitapur	2	-do-	48
	4. Kanakapura	18	-do-	583
	5. Bangalore city	10	Urban	234
				<u>1898</u>
U.P.	1. Chakrata	16	Village	154
	2. Kalsi	15	-do-	138
	3. Moradabad Proper	23	Urban	267
	4. Bilaspur	21	Village	256
	5. Milak	20	Village	491
	6. Jakholi	20	Village	199
				<u>1505</u>

As already mentioned except in Udupi taluk in all other taluk/blocks of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, households were selected purposively i.e., based on the utilisation of schemes and the non-beneficiary households were selected randomly, and were identified by the local guide who accompanied the team.

In order to select the households in each of the selected villages the list of beneficiaries under ICDS, Balwadi, ANP, SNP, MCH were made available by the concerned department/institutions/such as Department of Social Welfare (earlier Department of women and Children's Welfare in Karnataka), Block Development Office, Asst. Educational Officer, Veterinary Inspector/Primary Health Centres at Block and village level.

The selected beneficiary and non-beneficiary households were identified by the panchayat Chairman/Grama Sevika/Anganwadi workers or village accountant. It was easy to identify these households in all the blocks except in Udupi and hill areas of UP where households are scattered and without the help of a local guide identifying the selected household was difficult.

At the field level, specially designed questionnaires were canvased for collection of primary data. Three types of questionnaires were formulated.

- a) Village level
- b) Functionaries level
- c) Household level

The questionnaires were designed in consultation with experts, government officials and others who were experienced in this field.

The village questionnaire aimed at obtaining a complete profile of the village, and the reach of development schemes and to see the role of schemes in the development of the village. The questionnaires canvassed to the functionaries attempted to obtain an assessment of schemes by the implementing agencies at village, taluk, district and state levels. It also tried to capture problems and suggestions in implementation. This exercise of canvassing questionnaires at various levels was mainly to obtain the perceptions of the beneficiaries and the implementors of the schemes.

The village questionnaire was addressed either to the Panchayat Chairman or in his absence to the village Accountant or other knowledgeable persons in the village. The functionaries questionnaire was addressed to the department heads and concerned officials at the State, District and Taluk levels.

The Household Questionnaire aimed at eliciting information on utilization of various developmental schemes in general, and ^{on} programmes which are specifically meant for women and children. Apart from this the questionnaire was also designed to capture information on other such vital sectors such as health, education, employment, status of women and time utilization, consumption and nutrition levels. Wherever possible, NSS blocks & codes have been used. The modifications related essentially to time - utilisation study and the attitudinal enquiry in ~~respect~~ of schemes and their operational impact.

The household questionnaire was pretested in the village before the survey was undertaken to see what kind of information could be obtained from the schedules, the pretest revealed that the schedule had to be revised and enlarged, as much relevant information had to be included.

Since the response from the villagers would be better if questioned in their languages, it was found necessary to recruit local stipendiary graduates and students from the school of social work, who were fluent in these local languages to canvas the questionnaires.

During the actual survey 8 teams were formed where one local investigator and one member of ISST formed a team. The team consisted of one male and one female investigator.

The investigators were given 2 days orientation on the aims of the study, operation of schemes and administering the questionnaires.

Prior to starting the survey the team had drawn up a programme of their visits to the selected villages, in consultation with the taluk officials. This programme was distributed to all the village accountants/leaders and other members of the panchayat so that they were aware of the visits of the team. The team visited one village at a time. On the day the team was scheduled to visit the village, one taluk official accompanied the team to introduce them to the village leaders. Some local people were allotted to the team to facilitate identification of houses and also to derive reliable information from the respondent. The methodology adopted was not only to get quantitative information but also qualitative information by actual participation.

Before starting the interview the investigators appraised the respondent and other members of the household of the purpose of the visit, aims of the study etc. and established a rapport with them. It was decided that a female and a male adult would be interviewed. The eldest woman of the house was taken as the principal respondent, when she was not available or if she was too old then the next eldest female of the household was interviewed along with the male principal earner. Sometimes apart from these two members other members of the household, who were present during the interview would also express their views.

Informal discussions with investigators were held to discuss the day to day experiences and problems in filling the questionnaire and any relevant information was recorded. After visits to each village, discussions were held with taluk officials to seek clarifications.

After the data were analysed, when the Institute was able to arrive at some conclusions on the basis of the preliminary findings, the Institute felt that the best way to test their veracity would be to deliver them at the field site. This would also serve as a feedback to the study. District level conference were held again and were represented by those who had attended the previous meetings. Most of the findings were confirmed and solutions to certain issues were found.

Appendix III

Brief Description of Schemes

1. BALWADIS

The first systematic attempt at a programme for Child Welfare was introduced in 1954 through Welfare Extension Projects, administered by the Central Social Welfare Board. It covered activities for women too, and offered a package consisting of pre-primary schools known as Balwadis, limited supplementary feeding, health services for children and mothers, first aid, recreation facilities, adult education and training in arts and crafts. Each project covered 25 villages and services were delivered at the village level through a gram-sevika - a woman worker. Another scheme was launched in 1967 called Family and Child Welfare Project with greater focus on children and women. The project was located at the block or taluk level, with a child Development Centre and Women's Welfare Centre. They had sub-centres at key villages. Balwadis were seen as potential centres for the total development of the child and as a venue to impart informal education to ^{the} young mother in child care, nutrition, hygiene and family planning.

The Balwadis working under the welfare extension/Project got their funds from both the central and the State Government.

Apart from the financial assistance, the scheme has been assisted by a number of voluntary organisations and the community at the village level.

2. SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME

The special nutrition programme which has been in operation since the early seventies sought to reduce the morbidity and mortality by raising the nutritional status of children, nursing and pregnant women. The latter were covered because of the impact expected on their children. Though health care programmes existed simultaneously in such blocks, they were not integrated with SNP. SNP is not concerned with larger issues of self reliance in food or stimulating local production to meet the needs of feeding programmes. SNP receives donated food from CARE and WFP.

The Government of India initiated the SNP as a crash programme in 1970-71 with the main object of raising the level of nutritional status of pre-school children amongst the under privileged groups like the tribal population and the urban slum population. It was a supplementary feeding programme based on bread and milk as food items in the urban areas and of cereals and pulses in tribal areas. The calories and proteins provided through these supplements was about 300 and 8 -10 grams respectively per child per day. This programme was implemented by the State Governments with the financial support of the Government of India till 1974 when the state governments took over the financial responsibility also. The cost per child per day in the initial stages was about 23.5 paise which has now escalated to 50 paise. The current coverage of the programme is a little over 6 million and a portion of the food supplies are received as aid from agencies such as the World Food Programme and CARE.

The supplements are distributed through feeding centres, located in the midst of the community. The number of beneficiaries in each centre varies from 50 to 200 or more. Beneficiaries are children from families whose monthly income do not exceed Rs.250/-. The programme aims at pro-

providing enough supplementary food which bridges the gap in the home diet of pre-school children below six years of age, belonging to the underprivileged classes.

3. APPLIED NUTRITION PROGRAMME

The Applied Nutrition, Programme was first introduced in an attempt to help people, especially these in the vulnerable groups to improve their level and consciousness of nutrition. This programme initiated in Orissa in 1959 under the name of Expanded Nutrition Programme was sponsored by UNICEF and assisted by FAO and the WHO.

The main thrust of this programme was on achieving a better and higher level of nutritional status for the vulnerable section of the population residing in rural areas. There were three main elements that were emphasized in this programme. They were (a) production of nutritious foods (b) its consumption and (c) nutrition education among the people. In addition, a supplementary feeding programme was designed to improve the nutritional level of the vulnerable groups, besides educating and motivating the community for improved nutritional standards. These activities were strengthened by an extensive education programme designed to impart knowledge of nutrition to the village people.

The success of this experiment in Orissa evoked the interest of the State Governments of A.P. and U.P. It promoted them to adopt a similar programme of expanded nutrition. In 1960, the programme was started in Andhra Pradesh covering 200 villages in 20 community development Blocks. In U.P. the programme was launched in early 1962 in 800 villages located in 40 blocks, in the two ambiguous districts of Basti and Gorakhpur which had a population of about 30 lakhs (3 millions).

About the same time, the Government of India also formulated a positive approach to the problem of nutrition and emphasized the importance of nutrition education, supplementary feeding to vulnerable groups and training of doctors, health personnel, teachers and others working in the area of nutrition. This is reflected in the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) Report. The joint approach to the nutrition problem by the Government of India, the State Governments and three international agencies resulted in the formulation of the Applied Nutrition Programmes in early 1963.

The objectives of ANP were as follows:

1. To develop progressively a coordinated and comprehensive national programme of education and training of ANP and related subjects, with the object of establishing an affective field service to improve local diets through the production, preservation and use of protective foods;
2. To provide progressively facilities for the training or orientation of tutorial staff required for the educational institutions and training centres participating in this programme as well as for training of managerial and supervisory personnel to be engaged in the various fields of this programme;
3. To ensure effective utilization of these protective foods by pregnant and nursing women, pre-school and school children;
4. To upgrade and extend facilities for the training in nutrition for selective groups of personnel engaged in the national Community Development Programme;
5. To assist in the extension of Applied Nutrition programme in community Development Blocks in the vicinity of training institutions for demonstration and training purposes and

6. To promote through demonstration and education among village communities sound and hygienic practices for production, preservation and use of protective foods.

a
The ANPW was a cooperative programme which involved the UNICEF, FAO and WHO. At the national level, the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation was entrusted with the responsibility of implementing this programme in collaboration with the Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Health. The concerned Ministries together with the international agencies thus worked out a Master Plan of applied nutrition programme.

Based on this Master Plan, Subsidiary plans of operational for the states were subsequently drawn. These operational plans specified the content and activities of ^{the} Applied Nutrition Programme at the field level. At the State Level the programme was coordinated and administered through the community development organisation.

No special central assistance was provided for the ANP during the Third Plan as it had come in the middle of the Plan Period. The programme as a result, was promoted by three International agencies namely the UNICEF who and FAO. The assistance in the form of expert personnel with specialised training in appropriate fields from FAO and WHO was made available through the Central Government. While UNICEF aid was in the form of assistance to different training institutions and community development blocks. It also provided stipends for the trainees, equipment, vehicles and supplies. In order to encourage women and youth organisations at the village level to take up economic programmes, the UNICEF provided Rs.20/- lakhs as aids to the Yuvak and Mahila Mandals. As a form of inducement, a central government grant was provided to encourage the different programmes related to ANP.

For the successful implementation of ANP in a Block, the plan of action was devised in four sections; (a) production of protective foods (b) supplementary feeding programme (c) training in infrastructure and (d) health and nutrition education programme. The production of protective foods covered the programmes of poultry, pisciculture and horticulture. The productive units were expected to be economically viable and contribute towards the supplementary feeding programme. Ultimately, it was to result in increasing the level of nutritional status and consciousness among the rural and other disadvantaged sections of the population.

This programme was implemented by setting up poultry units, production of fish in the village/taluks, setting up of school gardens, community orchards and home gardens.

The supplementary feeding programme was planned to cover the vulnerable population groups namely, expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children.

In the training infrastructure the master plan of operations for the ANP strongly emphasised the need on training of various categories of functionaries involved in the programme.

Lastly, the spread of Health and nutrition education to mothers was one of the most important objectives of ANP. This was supposed to be done through mahila mandals, schools, community development and health personnel and personnel of other agencies of the block.

4. MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

In the under-privileged groups poor health status among the young is mainly due to factors such as lack of immunization, pure drinking water and proper sanitary environment. Sustained efforts towards the promotion of health care services have been made from both voluntary and Government organisations before and after independence. National programmes such as maternity and child health services were initiated to improve the health status of women and children especially from the deprived classes.

Under the Community development programme in the First Five Year Plan, one Primary Health Centre for every block was established. As such, maternity and child health services were placed in the forefront in planning health programme. It was recognised that considerable effort would have to be made to curtail the every high rate of maternal and infant mortality. From this point of view, the number of sub-centres increased during the first plan period. With the help of UNICEF and WHO, training centres for doctors, nurses and midwives were strengthened.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the expansion of material and child health scheme was envisaged. The MCH centres were integrated with P.H.C. Units in all the states. Periodic training centres were set up to provide training for the personnel of the M.C.H. Schemes. In the Third Five Year Plan the M.C.H. Centres associated with PHC Units were linked with extended facilities of referral services through district hospitals. Child birth in rural areas was attended to by the dais. Provision for the training of dais was made during this plan period.

Major resources of finances are from the Government of India and UNICEF. Some voluntary organisations have been involved in training the functionaries of M.C.H. services. Recently, through the implementation of I.C.D.S. an additional staff has been provided through the P.H.C.

The staff involved in M.C.H. activities in each Primary Health Centre consists of one of two medical officers, 2 public Health Nurses, 1 Lady Health Visitor and 4 - 10 Auxillary Nurses ^{and} Midwives and for each A.N.M., a trained Dai

5. CRECHE FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING AND AILING MOTHERS

This scheme was initially introduced in 1974-75 and was administered by the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of India, directly through Voluntary Organisations. In 1977 it was transferred to Central Social Welfare Board.

The scheme provides basic services to the children of working and ailing mothers whose income is below Rs.300/- p.m. The target group also includes children of migrant labourers who are engaged in construction work. The age group of children covered under the programme is 0-5 years.

The programme is entrusted to All India Organisations who have experience in running similar welfare programmes. Grants are sanctioned also to smaller institutions on the basis of recommendations made by the State Boards. Each organisation or agency is eligible for grant of one unit or more according to their felt needs and the capacity of the implementing institutions.

Each unit consists of 25 children who are provided with sleeping facilities, health care, supplementary nutrition and immunisation etc., Each unit is also provided with equipment like cup-boards, drums, cooking utensils, feeding bottles, 10 small cradles, a large mattress, 10 cots, toys, register books etc.

An amount of Rs.5454/- is provided for recurring expenditure and Rs.2,500/- to non-recurring expenditure in the first year. 90% of the expenditure is to be met by the Central Social Welfare Board and only 10% is matched by the institution concerned. The central - Social Welfare Board directly releases the grants to the Institution.

6. SCHEME OF INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Introduction

There has, for some time, been an awareness of the importance of organising early childhood services for the future development of the child though resource constraints, and a ~~basical~~ basically sectoral approach to the needs of children, had prevented the development of a co-ordinated strategy. It is now, however, realized that any deferment of action will be detrimental to the development of the country's human resource which is a key factor in development. It is in early childhood that the foundations for physical, psychological and social development are laid and if an appropriate range of services can be provided particularly for the weaker and vulnerable sections of the community, wastages arising from infant mortality, physical handicaps, malnutrition, stagnation in school and poor development of mental capacities can be considerably minimized and a positive contribution to the social and economic development of the country made through

the all-round development of the individual. The organization of early childhood services should, therefore, be regarded as an investment in the future economic and social progress of the country.

Eight inter ministerial study teams were constituted by the Planning Commission on the basis of their studies a proposal for integrated child care services was made for pre-school children covering supplementary nutrition, feeding, immunization, health care including referral services, nutrition education of mothers, pre-school education and recreation, family planning and provision of safe drinking water. *The Steering Group set up by the Planning Commission suggested the adoption of the formulation of the Fifth Plan also suggested the adoption of an integrated approach to early childhood services. Its recommendations were accepted and the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services was included in the Plan in the social welfare sector to give a definite focus to the development of services for early childhood.

After a series of inter-ministerial discussions, the details of the ICDS scheme were finalized, 33 experimental ICDS projects were started in 1975-76. Evaluation of these projects showed that health and nutritional status of children improved and a considerable proportion of children benefitted by the scheme belonged to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other poorer sections of society. Encouraged by the results, Government decided to expand the programme. Some States also took up additional ICDS projects in the State sector.

* Programme of Integrated Child Care Services, (cyclostyled) Planning Commission, Govt. of India, 1972. p.2.

The objectives of the Integrated Child Development Services are:

- (i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years;
- (ii) to lay the foundations for proper psychological physical and social development of the child;
- (iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out;
- (iv) to achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and
- (v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

T. THE PACKAGE

The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficiency of a particular services depends upon the support it receives from related services. For instance, the provision of supplementary nutrition is unlikely to improve the health of the child if he continues to be exposed to diarrhoeal infections or un-protected drinking water supply.

The following package of services will be provided in the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme:

1. Supplementary nutrition
2. Immunization
3. Health check-up
4. Referral services
5. Nutrition and Health education
6. Non-formal education

These services are to be supplemented with functional literacy for adult women. On account of the key role of protected water supply efforts should be made for the convergence of the rural drinking water supply programme in the Integrated Child Development Services project areas. Stress should also be laid on applied nutrition activities like local production and consumption of nutritious foods.

8. TYPE OF BENEFICIARIES

The scheme will provide integrated services to children below the age of 6 years. Restricting the coverage to children less than 6 years is based on the consideration that pre-school age can be considered a definite phase in the development of the child for which a suitable strategy can be formulated. Further, earlier childhood is more crucial for child's development and, therefore, given financial and other constraints, it is more practical to make a concerted effort in promoting sound development of early childhood. Early childhood itself would need to be reclassified into different age groups and differential needs taken into consideration in delivering the services.

Since the mother has a key role in the physical, psychological and social development of the child, nursing and expectant mothers have to be brought into any scheme which aims at the welfare of the child. Attention will also have to be given to mothers and, therefore, women of 15-45 years have to be

brought within the ambit of Integrated Child Development Services.

Brief outlines of each of these services are given below:

Supplementary Nutrition

Supplementary nutrition will be given to children below 6 years of age and to nursing and expectant mothers from low income families and in accordance with guidelines issued from time to time for the purpose of selection of beneficiaries. Special attention is required to be paid to the delivery of supplementary nutrition to children below 3 years of age. Adequate funds for supplementary nutrition should be provided in the State Plans under the Minimum Needs Programme. New Projects should, as far as possible be located in areas already covered under SNP programme. Sufficient funds should also be provided for therapeutic foods for severely malnourished children. The amount of nutrition will vary according to the age of the child. The type of food (milk, pre-processed or semi-processed food or food prepared on the spot from locally available foodstuff) will depend upon local availability, type of beneficiary, location of the project, administrative feasibility etc. First priority will, however, be given to locally available food. Supplementary nutrition will be given for 300 days in a year. The average cost of food per beneficiary is estimated at 25 paise per day. Children who are found, as a result of health check-ups, to suffer from third degree of malnutrition will be given enhanced supplementary nutrition (therapeutic foods based on their physical need as recommended by the doctor. The average cost per beneficiary in this case is estimated @ 60 paise per day.

The cost of supplementary nutrition has to be met from the provision made for the special nutrition programme in the state sector under the Minimum Needs Programme.

Nutrition and health education will be given to all women in the age-group 15-145 years; priority will be given to nursing and expectant mothers. Special follow-up will be made of mothers whose children suffer from malnutrition or from frequent illness.

The methods of carrying the message of health and nutrition education will be:

Immunization

Immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, Poliomyelitis and tuberculosis of all infants (by first birth-day) is proposed in the project area. Immunization against measles will be given if the local epidemiological-situation warrants it. Children of 5 to 6 years of age (school entry) should receive booster dose for diphtheria and tetanus (DT) and two doses of typhoid vaccination. As tetanus among new borns is common and is usually fatal all expectant mothers will be immunized against tetanus. The immunization schedule is given in Appendix 'A'.

Health Check-up and Referral Services

This will include:

- (i) ante-natal care of expectant mothers;
- (ii) post-natal care of nursing mothers and care of new born infants;
- (iii) Care of children under six years of age.

Non-formal Education

Non-formal pre-school education in these projects will imply the organization of pre-school activities for children below 6 years of age in each anganwadi. It will not impart formal learning but will develop in the child desirable attitudes, values and behaviour patterns and aim

at providing environmental stimulation. No attempt will be made to achieve uniformity of teaching/learning procedure in the anganwadi in regard to all children and in regard to play and other activities. There will be flexibility and the child will be encouraged and stimulated to grow at his own pace. The anganwadi would strive to satisfy the curiosity of the child and channel it in a creative direction. The material to be used in anganwadis should be of indigenous origin, made by the teachers or local artisans, and inexpensive.. In determining the content of non-formal pre-school education, organization of anganwadis, equipment, training, etc., the recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) the Report of the Study Group on the Development of the Pre-school Child (1972) etc. are taken into consideration. The anganwadi process ^{would} establish links with the elementary school so that the child moves from the anganwadi to the school with the necessary emotional and mental preparation.

In some villages/centres, anganwadis can be easily started with the readily available trained balsevikas who are willing to work as anganwadi workers, while in others, anganwadis will be developed by selecting a local woman with some educational qualification, who will be provided four months' training* to enhance her competence to handle the programme.

The anganwadi workers will be responsible for:

- (a) non-formal pre-school education, i.e., organizing pre-school activities in an anganwadi for about 40 children in the age-group 3-5 years of age; the toys, play-equipment, etc. to be used

* Four months' training includes training of Anganwadi workers for ICDS and functional literacy classes for adult women. The training of Anganwadi workers, who are not to conduct literacy classes, can be completed in three to three and a half months.

should be rural in character and origin, in designing and making which the anganwadi worker will play a leading role;

- (b) organizing supplementary nutrition feeding for children (6 months to 5+ years) and expectant and nursing mothers; in planning the menu, priority will be given to locally available food and local recipes;
- (c) giving health and nutrition education to mothers;
- (d) making home visits for educating parents, particularly in the case of children attending the anganwadi so that the mother of the child can be enabled to play an effective role in the child's growth and development;
- (e) eliciting community support and participation in running the programme;
- (f) assisting the Primary Health Centre Staff in the implementation of the health component of Integrated Child Development Services Projects viz. immunization, health check-up, referral services and health education;
- (g) maintaining routine files and records to enable measurement of the impact of the services;
- (h) reporting to the Child Development Project Officer (to be appointed for each block) the developments in the village which require further attention, particularly in regard to the working of the coordinating arrangements of different departments in the village;

- (i) maintaining liaison with other institutions in the village which have relevance to her functions (mahila mandal etc.); and
- (j) maintaining liaison with the lady school teacher for assistance in organizing pre-school activities and for participation of the primary/middle school girls (where they exist) in the programmes of the anganwadi, thus enabling the girls to acquire work experience.

Selection of Project Areas

In the selection of projects in rural areas priority consideration will be given to the following factors*:

1. areas predominantly inhabited by tribes, particularly backward tribes;
2. backward areas,
3. drought-prone areas;
4. areas inhabited predominantly by Scheduled Castes;
5. nutritionally deficient areas; and
6. areas poor in development of social services.

* The serial number does not indicate the order of priorities. Several factors may operate jointly in some areas due to high correlation of their occurrence.

In the selection of waris in urban areas for urban projects, priority consideration will be given to the following factors:

- (i) location of slums and
- (ii) areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes.

Number of Beneficiaries

The demographic and other characteristics vary significantly from block to block. For the purpose of this document,

A rural project (a community development block) is assumed to have a population of 1,00,000 of which 17 per cent i.e. 17,000 are less than 6 years (3 per cent i.e. 3,000 are less than 1 year, 6 per cent i.e. 6,000 are 1-2 years and 8 per cent i.e. 8000 are 3-5 years); the number of women in the age group 15-45 years is estimated at 20,000; of this the number of nursing and expectant mothers at any point of time is estimated at 4,000.

The number of villages in a rural project is assumed to be 100.

An Urban Project (one or more waris/slums) is assumed to have the same demographic characteristics as a rural project.

A Tribal Project (a tribal development block) is assumed to have a population of 35,000 of which 17 per cent i.e. 5,950 are less than 6 years (3 per cent i.e., 1,050 are less than 1 year, 6 per cent i.e. 2,100 are 1-2 years and 8 per cent i.e. 2,800 are 3-5 years); the number of women 15-45 years is estimated at 7,000; of this, the number of nursing and expectant mothers at any point of time is estimated at 1,400. The number of villages in a tribal project is assumed to be 50.

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TABLE NO. 1.1
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS - BY ASSET CATEGORIES (PERCENTAGES)
KARNATAKA

ASSET - CATEGORY	UDUPI TALUK	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	BANGALORE CITY	CHITAPUR TALUK
LAND LESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	15.02	13.58	19.72	97.00	10.42
LAND LESS WITH ANIMALS	19.80	20.61	9.77	3.00	2.08
M.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	6.11	3.51	8.40	0.00	6.25
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	41.42	6.79	33.96	0.00	12.50
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	0.00	5.15	1.54	0.00	4.16
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	11.55	20.14	15.78	0.00	16.66
B.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	0.00	4.44	0.17	0.00	6.25
B.F. WITH ANIMALS	6.11	25.76	10.63	0.00	41.66

NOTE: - 1) MARGINAL FARMER - UP TO 2.5 ACRES. (M.F)
SMALL FARMER - 2.5 TO 5.0 ACRES. (S.F)
BIG FARMER - 5.01 ACRES & ABOVE (B.F)

2) The numbers indicate the proportion of households in each asset category to total sample households.

TABLE NO. A1.2
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ASSET CATEGORIES

UTTAR PRADESH

(PERCENTAGES)

Asset Category	Chakrata block	Moradabad block	Bilaspur block	Milak block	Kalsi block	Jakholi block
Landless without animals	10.39	78.65	16.41	8.96	8.70	0.50
Landless with animals	3.90	10.86	20.31	10.18	8.70	0.50
M.F. without animals	2.60	2.63	7.03	15.89	-	9.55
M.F. with animals	40.91	5.24	20.31	35.64	54.35	79.40
S.F. without animals	-	0.37	1.17	1.22	-	-
S.F. with animals	19.48	1.50	17.58	13.44	21.00	8.04
B.F. without animals	-	-	1.17	1.02	-	-
B.F. with animals	22.72	0.75	16.02	13.65	27.25	2.01

NOTE: 1) M.F. - Marginal Farmer - Upto 2.50 Acres.
S.F. - Small Farmer - 2.50 to 5.00 Acres
B.F. - Big Farmer - 5.01 Acres and above.

TABLE NO. A2.1
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS - BY CASTE CATEGORIES
KARNATAKA

(PERCENTAGES)

CASTE	UDUPI TALUK	CASTE	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	BANGALORE CITY	CHITAPUR TALUK
HINDU- BRAHMIN	6.60	HINDU- BRAHMIN	0.00	0.00	3.38	8.33
HINDU - BUNTS/ POOJARI (Billawa)	36.46	HINDU LINGAYATS	27.16	6.50	0.42	41.66
HINDU KUDUBIS	1.48	HINDU KUDUBIS	4.68	1.54	1.69	10.42
HINDU MOGHAVEERA	8.91	HINDU VOKKALIGA	0.46	50.85	2.96	-
S.C.	6.43	S.C.	33.02	23.97	57.20	4.16
S.T.	6.27	S.T.	18.03	3.42	2.54	10.42
OTHER HINDUS	16.66	OTHER HINDUS	6.79	11.64	11.86	12.50
CHRISTIANS	12.54	CHRISTIANS	0.00	0.17	9.76	-
MUSLIMS	4.62	MUSLIMS	9.83	1.88	10.17	12.50

NOTE: - The numbers indicate the proportion of households in each Caste Category to total sample households.

TABLE NO. A2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE CATEGORIES

UTTAR PRADESH

Caste Category	Chakrata Block	Moradbad Block	Bilaspur Block	Milak Block	Kalsi Block	Jakholi Block
ST - Brahmin	12.33	-	-	-	7.97	-
ST - Thakur	50.65	-	-	-	42.75	-
SC & ST	29.22	-	-	-	43.48	-
Christians	-	-	-	0.41	-	-
Muslims	6.50	19.48	22.65	15.68	2.17	-
Sikhs	-	0.75	11.33	0.61	-	-
Brahmin	-	3.75	1.95	9.98	-	34.67
Thakur	-	7.12	8.60	2.25	-	31.66
Other Hindus	-	24.34	17.97	31.77	-	-
SC	-	43.44	37.50	39.10	-	33.67
All others	1.30	1.12	-	0.20	3.63	-

TABLE NO A 3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HIGHEST EDUCATION OF ADULTS
(PERCENTAGES)
KARNATAKA

HIGHEST EDUCATION OF ADULT 15+	U D U P I TALUK	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	BANGALORE CITY	CHITAPUR TALUK
ILLITERATE	9.24	45.67	51.62	18.80	54.16
LITERATE *	8.42	11.01	3.42	17.94	4.16
PRIMARY	39.60	14.75	21.95	29.48	14.58
SECONDARY	24.92	14.05	16.98	26.06	16.66
ABOVE SECONDARY	17.82	14.52	6.00	7.69	10.42

TABLE NO. 3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY HIGHEST EDUCATION OF
ADULT *Categories*

UTTAR PRADESH

(PERCENTAGES)

Highest Education of Adult (Male)	Chakrata Block	Moradabad Block	Bilaspur Block	Milak Block	Kalsi Block	Jakholi Block
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Illiterate	32.47	33.33	50.40	53.36	36.96	27.14
Literate	36.36	23.60	16.80	9.37	31.15	22.61
Primary	9.09	5.24	7.03	8.15	13.77	7.54
Secondary	7.80	10.49	14.06	17.11	6.52	13.57
Above Secondary	14.28	27.34	11.72	11.81	11.60	29.14

TABLE NO. A4.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS - BY ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

ANNUAL INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD	KARNATAKA					(PERCENTAGES)
	U D U P I T A L U K	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	BANGALORE CITY	CHITAPUR TALUK	
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	5.78	9.60	13.72	10.25	8.33	
Rs. 2,001/- Rs. 3,000/-	10.40	15.46	16.98	18.37	10.42	
Rs. 3,001/- Rs. 4,000/-	10.10	16.16	15.09	22.22	20.83	
Rs. 4,001/- Rs. 5,000/-	10.10	11.94	11.66	14.95	6.25	
Rs. 5,001/- Rs. 10,000/-	37.46	32.32	29.33	25.64	33.33	
Rs. 10,001/- AND ABOVE	26.24	14.52	13.20	8.54	20.83	

NOTE : - The numbers indicate the proportion of households in each annual income category to total sample households.

TABLE NO. A4.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORY E.S

UTTAR PRADESH

(PERCENTAGES)

Annual Income of the Household category	Chakrata Block	Moradabad Block	Bilaspur Block	Milak Block	Kalsi Block	Jakholi Block
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Upto Rs. 2,000/-	3.90	4.12	5.86	7.33	2.90	6.03
Rs. 2001/- to Rs. 3000/-	5.84	13.86	9.37	15.48	6.52	9.04
Rs. 3001/- to Rs. 4000/-	14.93	21.72	16.80	18.74	12.32	13.07
Rs. 4001/- to Rs. 5000/-	14.29	17.98	14.06	13.44	9.42	14.07
Rs. 5001/- to Rs. 10,000/-	37.01	33.33	25.78	29.33	42.75	35.18
Rs. 10,001/- And above	24.03	8.99	28.13	15.68	26.09	22.61

TABLE 5.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS - BY OCCUPATION OF ADULT MALES
KARNATAKA (PERCENTAGES)

OCCUPATION OF THE ^{Adult} HOUSEHOLD / HOUSEHOLD	UDUPI TALUK	GULBARGA TALUK	KANAKAPURA TALUK	CHITAPUR TALUK
NONE	11.05	2.57	0.51	-
HOUSEHOLD	3.13	0.23	0.17	-
MERCHANTS/BUSINESSMEN	2.80	3.27	2.57	8.33
HOTEL AND RESTORANT KEEPERS	2.47	0.46	0.51	-
BUILDING CARE TAKER/SWEEPERS	2.47	0.00	0.17	-
FARM PLANTATION DAIRY	1.65	0.00	0.17	-
CULTIVATORS	14.68	23.88	35.84	52.08
FARMERS OTHER THAN CULTIVATOR	10.56	6.32	1.02	4.16
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	14.85	38.17	32.41	22.92
FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS	8.08	0.00	0.00	-
BEEDI AND RELATED WORKERS	1.48	0.00	0.00	-
BRICKLAYERS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTIONS	1.48	2.81	1.54	-
LABOURERS	4.12	5.62	1.02	-
SERICULTURE	0.00	0.00	14.23	-
WEAVERS	0.82	0.70	1.71	-
ALL OTHERS	20.36	15.97	8.13	12.50

NOTE: - The numbers indicate the Proportion of Households in each occupation category to total sample households.

TABLE NO. 5.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATION OF ADULT MALES

UTTAR PRADESH

(PERCENTAGES)

Occupation of Adult Male 1	Chakrata Block 2	Moradabad Block 3	Bilaspur Block 4	Milak Block 5	Kalsi Block 6	Jakholi Block 7
Agricultural labourers	14.28	18.00	26.17	28.92	10.14	11.56
Cultivators	54.54	4.84	48.44	44.60	52.90	25.13
Artisans	5.20	17.60	3.52	4.68	6.52	11.05
Professional services	13.00	26.96	12.50	11.00	10.87	38.70
Traders/ Business	2.60	14.60	6.64	7.34	9.43	4.52
Non-Agricultural Labourers	10.38	18.00	2.73	3.46	10.14	9.04

NOTE: 1) The numbers indicate the proportion of households in each occupation categories to total sample households in each block.

TABLE NO. A 6.1
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
KARNATAKA

TALUK	AGE (0-3)	AGE (3.1-6)	AGE (6.1-14)	AGE (15+includ- ing 60 & above)	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL SAMPLE HH'S SURVEYED
UDUPI	365 (8.30)	329 (7.50)	957 (21.76)	2747 (62.46)	4398	606
GULBARGA	310 (11.39)	253 (9.30)	516 (18.95)	1643 (60.36)	2722	427
CHITAPUR	49 (16.17)	42 (13.86)	53 (17.50)	159 (52.48)	303	48
KANAKAPURA	380 (11.52)	420 (12.73)	814 (24.67)	1685 (51.08)	3299	583
BANGLORE	388 (23.73)	287 (17.55)	341 (20.85)	619 (37.86)	1635	234

NOTE : - 1) Figures in brackets indicate percentage to total population in the respective taluks.

TABLE NO. 6.2

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
UTTAR PRADESH

BLOCK	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN THE HH									NO. OF ADULTS Members in the HH			Total Population.
	0-3			5-6			6-14			5.1+			
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
CHAKRATA	104	91	195	77	53	130	43	52	95	228	243	471	891
KALSI	94	81	175	56	39	95	69	63	132	221	220	441	843
JOKHOLI	93	87	180	41	46	87	57	59	116	251	289	540	923
MORADABAD	91	97	188	93	70	163	86	92	178	218	231	449	978
BILASPUR	236	202	438	128	115	243	134	111	245	458	459	917	1843
MILAK	92	80	172	60	38	98	42	40	82	176	169	345	697

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS AMONG CASTE CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

1 CASTE- CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HH.	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES										4 TOTAL OF BEN- EFIC- IARY HH's	5 TOTAL SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH's
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10			
HINDU- BRAHMIN	M	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	16	3	28	40	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3			
HINDUSBUNTS POOJARI (BILLAWAS)	M	5	-	9	2	35	1	-	1	50	-	103	221	75
	F	-	-	3	1	15	-	-	-	27	1	47		
HINDUS- KUDUBIS	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	6	9	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HINDU MOGH- AVEERA	M	1	1	1	2	6	-	-	-	12	-	23	54	22
	F	1	1	1	1	7	-	1	-	10	-	22		
S.C	M	1	-	1	1	8	1	-	-	9	-	21	39	11
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	6		
S.T	M	-	1	1	2	13	2	1	-	12	-	32	38	6
	F	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5		
OTHER HINDUS	M	-	1	3	2	16	-	-	-	26	1	49	101	35
	F	-	2	2	2	6	-	-	-	14	-	26		
CHRISTAINS	M	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	27	-	32	76	32
	F	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	12		
MUSLIMS	M	-	2	4	1	2	-	-	-	11	1	21	28	4
	F	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	6		
TOTAL	M	8	5	22	11	90	4	1	1	168	4	314	606	193
	F	1	4	10	4	33	-	1	-	72	2	127		

Note: CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

01 - ICDS	02 - SNP	03 - BCN/SSWAB	04 - PRE-PRIMARY
05 - MDM	06 - SC/ST, WWC, NURSERY	07 - ANP	
08 - CRECHES	09 - MCH	10 - AOA, TDB, MM, PO	

TABLE NO. A 7.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS - BY HIGHEST EDUCATION - CATEGORIES

U UPI TALUK

1 HIGHEST EDUCATION CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HH.	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME										4 NO.OF BEN- EFIC- IARY HH'S	5 TOTAL SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10			
ILLITERATE	M	-	-	2	2	7	1	-	-	18	-	30	56	12
	F	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	7		
LITERATE	M	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	10	-	21	28	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PRE-PRIMARY	M	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	7	-	14	23	8
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	8		
PRIMARY	M	6	5	12	7	44	3	1	1	77	2	158	240	65
	F	-	2	3	2	17	-	-	-	28	-	52		
SECONDARY	M	1	-	4	-	18	-	-	-	36	1	60	151	57
	F	-	2	4	2	8	-	-	-	22	2	40		
ABOVE SECONDARY	M	-	-	2	1	7	-	-	-	20	1	31	108	45
	F	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	14	-	20		
TOTAL	M	8	5	22	11	90	4	1	1	168	4	314	606	193
	F	1	4	10	4	33	-	1	-	72	2	127		

TABLE NO. A 7.4

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

1 ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HH.	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES										4 TOTAL BEN- EFIC- IARY HH'S	5 TOTAL HH'S SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10			
UPTO Rs.2,000/-	M	1	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	7	-	15	35	14
	F	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	7		
Rs.2,001/- to Rs.3,000/-	M	-	-	3	2	12	1	-	-	17	-	35	63	20
	F	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	12		
Rs.3,001/- to Rs.4,000/-	M	1	-	1	3	12	1	-	1	23	-	42	61	15
	F	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	9		
Rs.4,001/- to Rs.5,000/-	M	-	2	4	2	8	-	1	-	11	-	28	61	24
	F	-	1	1	1	5	-	-	-	5	1	14		
Rs.5,001/- to Rs.10,000/-	M	2	1	13	2	32	1	-	-	67	3	121	227	69
	F	-	2	4	2	11	-	-	-	29	1	49		
Rs. 10,001/- and ABOVE	M	4	1	1	2	20	1	-	-	43	1	73	159	51
	F	1	1	2	1	18	-	1	-	22	-	36		
TOTAL	M	8	5	22	11	90	4	1	1	168	4	314	606	193
	F	1	4	10	4	33	-	1	-	72	2	127		

NOTE: CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES :

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 01 - ICDS | 02 - SNP | 03 - BCN/SSWAB | 04 - PRE-PRIMARY |
| 05 - MDM | 06 - SC/ST, WWC, NURSERY | 07 - ANP | 08 - CRECHES |
| 09 - MCH | 10 - AOA, TDB, MM, PO | | |

TABLE NO. A 8.1

UTILIZATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS AMONG ASSET CATEGORIES
GULBARGA TALUK

ASSET CATEGORY	HE-AD OF HH.	CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME						TOTAL BENEFICIARY HH'S		TOTAL HH'S SURVEYED	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	09			
LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMAL	M	-	1	1	-	4	-	12	18	58	8
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2		
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	M	-	-	2	1	10	-	19	32	88	7
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5		
MARGINAL FARMER WITH ANIMALS	M	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	8	15	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MARGINAL FARMER WITH ANIMALS	M	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	7	29	2
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2		
SMALL FARMERS WITHOUT ANIMALS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	22	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SMALL FARMERS WITH ANIMALS	M	-	1	2	-	4	1	15	23	86	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
BIG FARMERS WITHOUT ANIMALS	M	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	6	19	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BIG FARMERS WITH ANIMALS	M	-	-	3	1	-	-	24	28	110	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	M	-	3	10	3	26	1	84	127	427	29
	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11		

NOTE: (1) MARGINAL FARMER: Upto 2.5 Acres
SMALL FARMER: 2.51 to 5.0 Acres
BIG FARMER: 5.01 Acres & Above

(2) CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES:

01 - LC, DS 02 - SNP
04 - PRE-Primary 05 - MDM
07 - AOA, TDS, MM, Po

03 - BCN/SSWAB
06 - SC/St, WWC, Nurse

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS BY CASTE CATEGORIES

GULBARWA TALUK

1 CASTE CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HW.	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES							4 TOTAL OF BE- NEFIC- LARY HH'S	5 TOTAL HH'S SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	09			
HINDU LINGAYAT	M	-	1	5	1	-	1	26	34	116	7
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3		
HINDU LURUBAS	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	20	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
HINDU VOKKALIGAS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
S.C.	M	-	1	4	2	11	-	30	48	141	14
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5		
S.T.	M	-	1	1	-	7	-	18	27	77	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
OTHER HINDUS	M	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	9	29	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
CHRISTIANS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MUSLIMS	M	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	6	42	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	M	-	3	10	3	26	1	84	127	427	29
	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11		

TABLE NO. A 8.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS BY HIGHEST EDUCATION CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

1 HIGHEST EDUCATION CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HH.	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES							4 TOTAL OF BE- NETIC- IARY HH'S	5 TOTAL HH'S SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	09			
ILLITERATE	M	-	2	4	1	10	-	43	60	195	13
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4		
LITERATE	M	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	9	38	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PRE-PRIMARY	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PRIMARY	M	-	-	3	2	3	-	14	22	63	5
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3		
SECONDARY	M	-	1	1	-	5	1	14	22	60	6
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
ABOVE SECONDARY	M	-	-	2	-	4	-	8	14	62	4
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
TOTAL	M	-	3	10	3	26	1	84	127	427	29
	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11		

TABLE NO. A8.4

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

1 ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HH	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES							4 TOTAL OF BE- NEFIC- IARY HH'S	5 TOTAL HH'S SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	09			
UPTO Rs.2,000/-	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	7	41	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rs.2,001 to Rs.3,000	M	-	-	1	-	5	-	11	17	66	4
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
Rs.3,001 to Rs.4,000	M	-	-	1	2	4	-	16	23	69	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rs.4,001 to Rs.5,000	M	-	2	1	1	4	-	16	24	51	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2		
Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000	M	-	-	5	-	10	-	20	35	138	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6		
Rs.10,001/- and above	M	-	1	2	-	1	-	17	21	62	7
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
TOTAL	M	-	3	10	3	26	1	84	127	427	29
	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11		

TABLE NO. A 8.5

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSE-
HOLDS BY OCCUPATION OF THE MALE

GULBARGA TALUK

1 OCCUPATION OF THE MALE CATEGORY	2 HE- AD OF HH.	3 CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES							4 TOTAL OF BE- NEFIC- IARY HH'S	5 TOTAL HH'S SURV- EYED	6 NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
		01	02	03	04	05	06	09			
NO OCCUPATION	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	7
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
BUSINESS	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	14	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
CULTIVATORS	M	-	1	5	-	3	-	25	34	102	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
FARMERS	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	27	1
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
AGRICULTURE LABOURERS	M	-	2	4	3	14	-	37	60	163	9
	F	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3		
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	12	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
LABOURS NEC	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	24	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHERS	M	-	-	1	-	6	1	16	24	75	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2		
TOTAL	M	-	3	10	3	26	1	84	127	427	29
	F	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	11		

TABLE NO 9.1

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS BY ASSET CATEGORY

KANAKAPURA TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ASSET CATEGORY	I C D S	BAL WADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	A N P	NO. OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL SURVEYED HH's	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	14	9	-	-	14	37	115	15
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	11	-	-	-	1	12	57	7
M.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	9	1	-	-	3	13	49	6
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	40	-	-	-	14	54	198	11
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	3	-	-	-	3	6	9	1
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	22	-	-	-	8	30	92	8
B.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
B.F. WITH ANIMALS	22	4	-	-	5	31	62	2
T O T A L	121	15	-	-	48	184	583	50

NOTE: - M.F. - MARGINAL FARMER - UP TO 2.5 Acres.
 S.F. - SMALL FARMER - 2.51 - 5.0 Acres.
 B.F. - BIG FARMER - 5.01 Acres & Above.

TABLE NO. A 9.2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLD BY CASTE CATEGORY

KANAKAPURA TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
CASTE CATEGORY	I C D S	BALWADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL NO. OF BENEFICIARY HH'S	TOTAL SURVEYED HH'S	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S IN
HINDU BRAHMIN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HINDU LINGAYAT	6	5	-	-	3	14	38	3
HINDU KURUBAS	5	-	-	-	4	9	9	1
HINDU VOKKALIGA	80	4	-	-	19	103	296	27
S.O	19	-	-	-	7	26	140	14
S.T	1	1	-	-	5	7	20	3
OTHER HINDUS	9	2	-	-	7	18	68	1
CHRISTIANS	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
MUSLIMS	1	2	-	-	3	6	11	-
TOTALS	121	15	-	-	48	184	583	50

TABLE NO 9.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLD BY EDUCATION CATEGORY

KANAKAPURA TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
EDUCATION LEVEL	ICDS	BALWADI	SNP	CRECHE	A N P	TOTAL OF BENEFICIARY HH'S	TOTAL HH'S SURVEYED	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD
ILLITERATE	61	4	-	-	10	75	301	32
LITERATE *	6	-	-	-	3	9	20	-
PRIMARY	32	4	-	-	8	44	128	7
SECONDARY	19	5	-	-	20	44	99	8
ABOVE SECONDARY	3	2	-	-	7	12	35	3
T O T A L	121	15	-	-	48	184	583	50

NOTE : - * Includes Pre Primary

TABLE NO. 9.4

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLD BY ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORYWISE

KANAKAPURA TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY	I C D S	BALWADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALE SURVEYED HEADED HH'S	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD
UPTO Rs. 2,000/-	16	1	-	-	5	22	80	13
Rs. 2,001/- To Rs. 3,000/-	20	5	-	-	-	32	99	7
Rs. 3,001/- To Rs. 4,000/-	18	2	-	-	-	25	88	8
Rs. 4,001/- To Rs. 5,000/-	16	-	-	-	4	20	68	7
Rs. 5,001/- To Rs. 10,000/-	27	3	-	-	17	47	171	11
Rs. 10,001/- To AND ABOVE	24	4	-	-	10	38	77	4
T O T A L	121	15	-	-	48	184	583	50

TABLE NO. 9.5
UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS -- BY OCCUPATION CATEGORY
KANAKAPURA TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSE- HOLD CATEGORY	I C D S	BALWADI	S N P	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL BEN- BENEFICIARY HH'S	TOTAL OF HH'S	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S IN
BUSINESS	-	3	-	-	1	4	15	2
CULTIVATORS	48	1	-	-	17	66	209	15
FARMERS	1	-	-	-	1	2	6	-
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	36	3	-	-	14	53	189	25
SERICULTURE	23	-	-	-	6	29	83	2
WEAVERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	-
OTHERS	12	8	-	-	19	29	62	4
T O T A L	121	15	-	-	48	184	583	50

TABLE NO. A 10.1

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS BY ASSET CATEGORY BEHALORE CITY

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
ASSET CATEGORY	I C D S	BALWADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL SURVEYED HH'S	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	60	37	84	39	-	220	227	11
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	4	1	1	1	-	7	6	-
M.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
B.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.F. WITH ANIMALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	65	38	85	40	-	228	234	11

NOTE:-

M.F. - Marginal-Farmers:-Upto 2.50 Acres

S.F.:- Small Farmers: 2.51 to 5.0 Acres.

B.F.:- Big Farmer: 5.01 Acres & Above.

TABLE NO. A 10.2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS-BY CASTE

BANGALORE CI

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
CASTE	ICDS	BALWADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL OF HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD
HINDU BRAHMIN	-	1	2	5	-	8	8	-
HINDU LINGAYAT	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
HINDU KURUBAS	3	1	-	-	-	4	4	-
HINDU VOKKALIGA	3	1	-	2	-	6	7	2
S.C.	30	19	64	23	-	136	134	5
S.T	2	1	1	1	-	5	6	-
OTHER HINDUS	11	6	4	4	-	25	28	1
CHRISTIANS	5	5	6	5	-	21	22	2
MUSLIMS	11	4	7	-	-	22	24	1
T O T A L	65	38	85	40	-	228	234	11

TABLE NO. A 10.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS - EDUCATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORIES

BANGALORE CITY

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
EDUCATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY	ICDS	BALWADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL SERVEYED HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD
ILLITERATE	12	6	17	6	-	41	44	4
LITERATE **	11	10	14	6	-	41	42	2
PRIMARY	24	9	28	8	-	69	59	2
SECONDARY	17	10	23	10	-	60	61	3
ABOVE SECONDARY	1	3	3	10	-	17	18	-
T O T A L	65	38	85	40	-	228	234	11

NOTE:- ** INCLUDES PRE PRIMARY

TABLE NO. A 10.4
UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS BY ANNUAL INCOME

BANGALORE CITY

I ANNUAL INCOME	II ICDS	III BALWADI	IV SNP	V CRECHE	VI ANP	VII TOTAL BENEFI- CIARY HOUSE- HOLD.	VIII TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	IX NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLD
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	6	8	6	3	-	23	24	6
Rs. 2,001/- Rs. 3,000/-	14	5	18	3	-	40	43	3
Rs. 3,001/- Rs. 4,000/-	12	8	20	14	-	54	52	-
Rs. 4,001/- Rs. 5,000/-	14	1	14	4	-	33	35	1
Rs. 5,001/- Rs. 10,000/-	17	14	21	5	-	57	60	1
Rs. 10,001/- AND ABOVE	2	2	6	11	-	21	20	-
T O T A L	65	38	85	40	-	228	234	11

TABLE NO. A 10.5

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS-OCCUPATION

BANGALORE CITY

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORY	ICDS	BALWADI	SPECIAL NUTRITION PROGRAMME	CRECHE	ANP	TOTAL BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL SURVEYED HH'S	NUMBER OF FEMALE HEADED HH'S
HOUSEHOLD	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	1	1	1	6	-	9	10	-
CLEARICAL & RELATED WORKERS	3	5	7	2	-	17	17	-
MERCHANTS/BUSINESS	2	2	3	1	-	8	10	1
SALES WORKERS	2	1	-	-	-	3	3	-
SWEEPERS, BUILDING CARETAKERS	3	2	13	5	-	23	25	1
SERVICE WORKERS	7	3	2	6	-	18	18	4
SHOE MAKERS	-	4	15	3	-	22	21	-
BRICKLAYERS & RELATED WORKERS	6	4	10	1	-	21	22	-
PRODUCTION & RELATED WORKERS	22	12	20	7	-	61	62	2
LABOURS	19	4	14	7	-	44	44	2
T O T A L	65	38	85	40	-	228	234	11

TABLE No. A11.1

UTILISATION OF ICDS SCHEME

BY HOUSEHOLDS - AMONG
ASSET CATEGORIES CHITTARPUR TALUK

<u>ASSET</u> <u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	9
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	1
M.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	3
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	6
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	2
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	7
B.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	3
B.F. WITH ANIMALS	15
T O T A L	46

NOTE:-

1. M.F.- MARGINAL FARMERS - UP TO 2.5 ACRES
2. S.F.- SMALL FARMERS- 2.51 to 5 ACRES
3. B.F.- BIG FARMERS - 5.01 AND ABOVE.

TABLE NO.A11.2

UTILISATION OF ICDS SCHEME
BY HOUSEHOLDS -- AMONG CASTE CATEGORIES

CHITTARPUR TALUK

<u>CASTE CATEGORY</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLD</u>
HINDU BRAHMIN	4
HINDU LINGA- YAT	18
HINDU KUMBAS	5
HINDU VOKKALIGA	-
S.C.	2
S.T	5
OTHER HINDUS	6
CHRISTIANS	-
MUSLIMS	6
T O T A L	46

TABLE NO.A11.3

UTILISATION OF ICDS SCHEMES

BY INDIVIDUALS & BY HOUSEHOLDS - AMONG

EDUCATION CATEGORIES

CHITTARPUR TALUK

EDUCATION CATEGORY	HOUSEHOLD
ILLITERATE	24
LITERATE *	2
PRIMARY	8
SECONDARY	8
ABOVE SECONDARY	4
TOTAL	46

NOTE: - * INCLUDES PRE-PRIMARY

TABLE NO A 11.4

UTILISATION OF ICDS SCHEME
BY INDIVIDUALS & BY HOUSEHOLD - AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

<u>CHITTARPUR TALUK</u>	
<u>ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES</u>	<u>HOUSEHOLDS</u>
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	3
Rs. 2,001/- TO Rs. 3,000/-	5
Rs. 3,001/- TO Rs. 4,000/-	10
Rs. 4,001/- TO Rs. 5,000/-	4
Rs. 5,001/- TO Rs. 10,000/-	14
Rs. 10,001/- AND ABOVE	10
TOTAL	46

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TABLE NO A11.5

UTILISATION OF ICDS SCHEMES
BY HOUSEHOLDS AMONG OCCUPATION CATEGORIES

CHATTARPUR TALUK	
OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD	HOUSEHOLD
NONE	-
BUSINESS	4
CULTIVATORS	24
FARMERS	2
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	11
OTHERS	5
T O T A L	46

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -
AMONG ASSET CATEGORIES

TABLE NO. A 12.1

UDUPI TALUK

A S S E T	NOT UTILISED ANY OF THE C D S		SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION		IMMUNIZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMS. OF VIT. 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERARY		HOME VISITS & COUNSELLING WORKERS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
LAND LESS WITH OUT ANIMALS	29	24	5	13	19	21	13	20	7	3	2	2	-	-	-	-
LAND LESS WITH ANIMALS	45	33	11	7	30	26	21	20	2	1	2	5	-	4	1	-
M.F. WITH OUT ANIMALS	12	12	1	3	7	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	81	55	14	21	34	39	40	43	6	7	5	4	-	-	-	-
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	25	26	3	-	8	10	6	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.P. WITH ANIMALS	10	15	2	-	22	16	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
T O T A L	202	165	36	44	120	120	92	105	15	13	9	11	-	4	1	2

NOTE: Marginal Farmer : UP to 25 Acres

Small Farmer: 251-50 Acres

Big Farmers : 501 Acres & Above

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN - CASTE CATEGORIES

TABLE NO. A 12.2

UDUPI TALUK

CASTE	NOT UTILISED ANY OF CDS		SUPPLEMEN- TARY NUTRI- TION		IMMUNISA- TION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN.OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY		ROME VISIT & COUNSELL- BY WORKERS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
HINDU BRAHMINS	9	5	2	1	3	1	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BGNT POOJARIAS	60	63	9	9	35	39	36	35	2	7	3	4	-	-	1	-
KUDUBIS	2	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOGHAVEER	28	24	4	5	29	20	2	9	4	2	-	5	-	4	-	-
S.C.	14	10	2	3	11	4	11	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
S.T.	17	12	7	6	7	8	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER HINDUS	44	24	88	88	19	19	14	16	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
CHRISTIANS	22	17	22	6	8	14	9	18	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
MUSLIMS	6	6	2	6	8	12	5	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	202	165	36	44	120	120	92	105	15	13	9	11	-	4	1	2

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TABLE NO. A 12.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES AMONG CHILDREN - AMONG
EDUCATION CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

EDUCATION	NOT UTILISED ANY OF THE C D S		SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION		IMMUNISATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN. OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERARY		HOME VISITS & COUNSELL BY WORKERS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ILLITERATE	20	10	4	2	20	21	7	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
LITERATE	6	11	2	5	3	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRE-PRIMARY	15	9	1	-	11	10	12	11	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	62	63	21	25	62	54	44	51	9	8	4	6	-	-	1	-
SECONDARY	68	54	5	11	18	28	16	30	2	3	2	4	-	4	-	2
ABOVE SECONDARY	31	18	3	1	6	2	11	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	202	165	36	44	120	120	92	105	15	13	9	11	-	4	1	2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN
AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

INCOME GROUP	NOT UTILISED ANY OF THE C D S		SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION		IMMUNIZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN. OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY		HOME VISITS & COUNCILL BY WORKERS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	17	9	2	3	11	11	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 2001/- TO 3,000/-	16	10	1	5	15	10	7	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 3,001/- TO 4,000/-	8	6	6	6	14	12	14	13	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	2
Rs. 4,001/- TO 5,000/-	25	11	10	6	6	10	17	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs. 5,000/- TO 10000/-	65	75	12	10	35	45	27	44	3	4	4	4	-	-	1	2
Rs. 10,001/- AND ABOVE	71	54	5	6	39	32	26	23	3	3	9	6	-	4	-	-
T O T A L	202	105	36	144	120	120	92	105	15	13	9	11	-	4	1	2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -
AMONG OCCUPATION CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

OCCUPATION	NOT UTILI- SED ANY OF		SUPPLEMEN- TARY NUTRI- TION		IMMUNI- ZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN. OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY		HOME VISIT & COUNSELL BY WORKERS	
	C	D S	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NONE	21	10	2	2	1	2	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STUDENTS	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERCHANTS & SHOP- KEEPERS	6	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SWEEPERS CLEANERS & BLDG. CARE TAKERS	4	4	3	2	0	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 -	9	3	-	-	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CULTIVA- TORS	20	20	3	5	17	22	13	13	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
FARMERS	29	24	3	-	11	9	5	8	-	-	1	0	-	-	-	-
AGRI- LABOURERS	29	29	14	11	25	24	19	17	4	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
FISHERMEN	23	20	2	2	31	26	3	11	4	2	-	5	-	4	-	-
WEAVERS	1	1	-	-	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
BEEDE WORKERS	1	1	-	1	1	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FITTERS TURNERS ETC.	4	2	-	2	3	3	-	2	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
OTHERS LABOURERS	6	9	2	2	6	1	10	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	160	137	32	31	106	105	70	80	13	13	9	11	-	4	1	2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN
AMONG ASSET CATEGORIES

TABLE NO. A 13.1

GULBARGA TALUK

ASSET	NOT UTILI- SED ANY OF THE C D S		SUPPLEMEN- TARY NUTRI- TION		IMMUNI- ZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADDN.OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LIT- ERACY		HOME VISIT & CONNSE- LLING	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	27	40	1	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	52	51	2	1	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M.F.WITHOUT ANIMALS	10	17	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M.F.WITH ANIMALS	10	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	8	9	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	49	71	1	2	3	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.F. WITH OUT ANIMA- LS	12	7	-	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.F.WITH ANIMALS	64	51	2	3	12	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	241	253	6	9	27	40	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN
AMONG CASTE CATEGORIES

SOLBARGA TALUK

A S S E T	NOT UTILI- SED ANY OF THE C D S		SUPPLEMENTA- RY NUTRITION		IMMUNI- ZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN. OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY		HOME VISIT & COUNSELL- ING	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1 LINGAYAT	66	55	3	4	13	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2 HINDU KURU- BAS	8	11	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 VOKKALIGA	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 S.C.	68	97	2	2	5	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5 S.T.	52	55	1	1	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 OTHER HIN- DUS	15	12	-	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 MUSLIMS	28	23	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	241	253	6	9	27	30	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

NOTE: THERE ARE NO HOUSEHOLDS IN CASTE GROUPS 0 AND 7, IN THE SAMPLE.

0 - Hindu Brahmin

7 - Christians.

TABLE NO A13.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -
AMONG EDUCATION CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

EDUCATION	NOT UTILISED ANY OF THE		SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION		IMMUNIZATIION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN. OF VITA. A & FOLIC ACID		REFERRAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL LIT-ERACY		HOME VISIT & COUN.	
	M	C D S F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ILLITERATE	129	133	3	2	11	10	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
LITERATE	19	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRE-PRIMARY	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIMARY	30	37	-	4	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
SECONDARY	30	31	1	2	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABOVE SECON-DARY	29	28	2	1	5	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	241	253	6	9	27	30	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

TABLE NO. A 13.4

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -
AMONG ANNUAL INCOME GROUP CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

INCOME GROUP	NOT UTILISED ANY OF CDS		SUPPLEMEN- TARY NUTRI- TION		IMMUNI- ZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMN. OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTION- AL & ADULT LITERACY		HOME VISIT & COUNSELL BY WORKERS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UP TO Rs.2,000/-	27	24	1	-	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.2,001/- Rs.3,000/-	32	38	2	3	5	3	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.3,001/- Rs.4,000/-	48	59	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rs.4,001/- Rs.5,000/-	28	30	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rs.5,001/- Rs.10,000/-	63	76	1	4	5	8	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rs.10,001/- & ABOVE	43	26	1	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	241	253	6	9	27	30	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -
AMONG OCCUPATION CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

OCCUPATION	NOT UTILISED ANY OF THE CDS		SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION		IMMUNIZATION		HEALTH CHECK UP		ADMS.OF VIT 'A' & FOLIC-ACID		REFERAL SERVICES		FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITER-ACY		HOME VISITS COUNSELLING	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
VILLAGE OFFICIALS	5	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLERICAL RELATED WRS.	6	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MARCHANTS	6	8	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CULTIVATORS	65	47	2	4	8	9	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FARMERS	15	20	1	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AG.LABOURER	99	99	3	3	10	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
SHOE MAKERS & LEATHER GOOD MAKERS	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ALL OTHERS	43	52	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	241	253	6	9	27	30	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

TABLE NO. 14.1

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE BY CHILDREN IN ICDS
VILLAGES BY ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORIES

KINAKAPURA TALUK

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD	NUTRITION	NON FORMAL	IMMUNI- SATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERRAL SERVICES	LH'V'S VISIT
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	21	21	41	3	5	48
Rs. 2,001/- TO Rs. 3,000/-	22	22	47	1	7	49
Rs. 3,001/- TO Rs. 4,000/-	24	24	57	3	6	47
Rs. 4,001/- TO Rs. 5,000/-	20	20	44	1	3	33
Rs. 5,001/- TO Rs. 10,000/-	29	29	85	-	10	74
Rs. 10,001/- AND ABOVE	28	28	50	1	2	47
T O T A L	144	144	325	9	33	298

TABLE NO. A 14.2

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE BY CHILDREN IN ICDS VILLAGES
BY OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORIES

KANAKAPURA TALUK

OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD	NUTRITION	NON FORMAL	IMMUNISATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERRAL SERVICES	LHV'S VISIT(yes)
MERCHANTS	-	-	2	-	-	3
CULTIVATORS	60	60	140	5	12	143
FARMERS	3	3	7	-	-	2
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	39	39	94	3	15	82
SERICULTURE	28	28	47	1	2	40
HOTEL AND RESTORANT KEEPERS	1	1	2	-	-	1
BRI CKLAYERS CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	2	2	5	-	-	4
LABOURERS (NEC)	-	-	2	-	1	1
OTHERS	11	11	26	-	3	22
T O T A L	144	144	325	9	33	298
	(26.13)		(58.98)	(1.63%)	(8.31%)	(75.63%)

TABLE NO.:A14.3

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN - IN NON ICDS VILLAGES
BY AN INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD

KANAKAPURA TALUK

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD	NUTRITION	NON FORMAL IMMUNISATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERRAL SERVICES	LHV'S VISIT(yes)
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	1	1	8	-	9
2,001/- TO 3,000/-	5	5	29	1	20
3,001/- TO 4,000/-	2	2	16	1	12
4,001/- TO 5,000/-	4	-	16	1	7
5,001/- TO 10,000/-	4	4	33	2	27
10,001/- AND ABOVE	5	5	13	-	11
TOTAL	17	17	115	5	85

NOTE: - Here Nutrition is through Balwadi running in Kodi Halli.

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN - IN NON ICDS
VILLAGES by OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORIES

TABLE NO.: A14.4

KAMAKAPURA TALUK

OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	NUTRITION	NON FORMAL	IMMUNISATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERRAL SERVICES	LHV'S VISIT(yes,
NOE	3	3	2	-	-	1
MERCHANTS	3	3	8	-	-	5
CULTIVATORS	2	2	20	-	2	18
FARMERS	-	-	1	-	1	2
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	3	3	33	-	1	31
SERICULTURE	-	-	8	-	-	9
BRICKLAYERS & CONSTRUCT- ION WORKERS	-	-	-	-	-	-
LABOURERS (NEC)	-	-	1	-	-	1
OTHERS	6	6	37	-	1	19
TOTAL	17	17	115	-	5	86

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UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES - BY CHILDREN

TABLE NO. A 15.1

AMONG ASSET CATEGORIES

CHITTAPUR TALUK

ASSET CATEGORY	NUTRITION	IMMUNISATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERRAL SERVICES	HEALTH CHECK UP	FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY	HOME VISITS & COUNCELING BY WORKERS	
LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	M.F - MARGINAL FARMERS UP to 2.5-ACRES.
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	S.F. - SMALL FARMERS 2.51 TO 5.0 ACRES
MARGINAL FARMERS WITHOUT ANIMALS	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	8	7	1	-	-	-	2	B.F. - BIG FARMERS 5.01 & ABOVE
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	7	14	3	-	6	-	2	
B.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	
B.F. WITH ANIMALS	29	35	14	-	15	-	12	
T O T A L	59	65	20	-	22	-	19	

TABLE NO. 15.2

CHITTAPUR TALUKUTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -- AMONG CASTE CATEGORIES

C A S T E	NUTRI- TION	IMMUNI- ZATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERAL SERVICES	HEALTH CHECK UP	FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITE- RACY	HOME VISITS & COUNSELLING BY WORKERS
BRAHMIN	8	8	5	-	3	-	2
LINGAYAT	23	28	7	-	10	-	12
KURUBA	5	4	-	-	-	-	-
VOKKALIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.C.	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
S.T.	5	7	6	-	4	-	4
OTHER HINDUS	7	7	2	-	5	-	1
CHRISTIANS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSLIMS	9	7	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	59	65	20	-	22	-	19

TABLE NO. A 15.3

CHITTAPUR TALUKUTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICESBY CHILDREN - AMONG EDUCATION OF THE CATEGORIES

EDUCATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD	NUTRITION	IMMUNI- SATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERAL SERVICES	HEALTH CHECK UP	FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY	HOME VISITS & COUNCILING BY WORKERS
ILLITERATE	25	26	6	-	5	-	5
LITERATE	3	2	-	-	3	-	3
PRIMARY	10	13	3	-	2	-	3
SECONDARY	13	16	5	-	7	-	7
ABOVE SECONDARY	8	8	6	-	5	-	1
T O T A L	59	65	20	-	22	-	19

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN

TABLE NOA 15.4

AMONG ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLD CATEGORIES

CHITTAPUR TALUK

ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HH	NUTRITION	IMMUNISATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERAL SERVICES	HEALTH CHECK UP	FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY	HOME VISITS & COUNCILING BY WORKERS
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	4	6	1	-	2	-	1
Rs. 2,001/- Rs. 3,000/-	6	5	1	-	-	-	1
Rs. 3,001/- Rs. 4,000/-	11	12	2	-	1	-	2
Rs. 4,001/- Rs. 5,000/-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-
Rs. 5,001/- Rs. 10,000/-	20	21	5	-	10	-	9
Rs. 10,001/- AND ABOVE	15	18	11	-	8	-	6
T O T A L	59	65	20	-	22	-	19

UTILISATION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BY CHILDREN -

TABLE NO. A 15.5
CHITTAPUR TALUK

AMONG OCCUPATION OF HH CATEGORIES

OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD	NUTRITION	IMMUNISATION	VITAMIN 'A'	REFERAL SERVICES	HEALTH CHECK UP	FUNCTIONAL & ADULT LITERACY	HOME VISITS & COUNCILING BY WORKERS
CLEARICAL & RELATED WORKERS	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
BUSINESS	5	6	-	-	4	-	3
SERVICE WORKERS	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
CULTIVATORS	35	39	16	-	11	-	10
FARMERS	2	1	-	-	2	-	2
AGRICULTURAL LABOURER	12	12	3	-	3	-	3
GRAZING CATTLE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TAILORS	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
CARPENTERS	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
T O T A L	59	65	20	-	22	-	19

TABLE No. A 16.1 (a)

UTILISATION OF IMMUNISATION BENEFITS BY CHILDREN (3-6)
- AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNISATION TYPE	UDUPI TALUK																	
		BY GOVT. AGENCY FREE OF COST		PVT. AGENCY FREE OF COST		PVT. AGENCY ON PAYMENT		TOTAL		BY GOVT. AGENCY FR. OF COST		PVT. FREE OF COST		PVT. AGENCY ON PAYMENT		TOTAL			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Rs.	-	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Upto Rs. 2000/-	SMALL POX (1)	2	1	-	-	1	3	3	4	2000/-	-	6	2	-	-	-	2	6	4
	CHOLERA (2)	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	TYPHOID (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	TRIPLE ANTIN (4)	10	10	1	-	1	3	12	13		-	12	13	-	-	2	2	14	15
	POLIO (5)	8	10	3	-	1	3	12	13		-	14	13	-	-	2	-	16	13
	B C G (6)	9	10	1	-	1	3	11	13		-	15	14	-	-	-	-	15	14
	MUMPS (7)	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2		-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1
	NUTRI ANAE. (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	VIT. A DEFI. (9)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		-	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	1

TABLE NO. A 16.1(Contn.(b.))

		M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL		M	F	M	F	M	F	TOTAL		
								M	F							M	F	
Rs. 3001/-																		
Rs. 4000/-	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	8	11	Rs. 4001/-	11	10	1	-	2	2	14	12
	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Rs. 5000/-	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	3
	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	4	13	16	4	3	6	1	23	20		13	15	2	1	2	4	17	20
	5	10	17	3	3	6	1	19	21		21	16	2	1	2	3	25	20
	6	7	11	3	3	2	1	12	15		22	19	2	1	2	4	26	24
	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1

TABLE NO.: A16.1 (contd.(c))

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNISA- TION TYPE	1		Name of agency				TOTAL		1		2		3		4		TOTAL		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Rs. 5001/- Rs. 10,000/-	1	33	35	2	-	1	-	36	35	Rs. 10,001/- & ABOVE	22	24	-	-	1	1	4	3	27	28
	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	3	2		7	5	-	-	-	-	3	2	10	7
	3	6	6	1	-	-	-	7	6		10	8	-	-	-	-	3	2	13	10
	4	82	84	3	2	4	8	89	94		47	50	-	-	5	3	9	7	61	60
	5	82	72	3	2	4	6	89	80		40	41	-	1	3	3	8	4	53	49
	6	76	68	4	2	2	2	82	72		44	45	-	1	2	2	8	4	54	52
	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		6	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	8
	9	3	5	-	1	-	-	3	6		5	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	7

Name of Agency

1. By Govt. Agency Free of Cost
2. By Govt. Agency on Payment
3. By Private Agency Free of cost
4. By Pvt. Agency on Payment

TABLE No: A 16.2 (a)

UTILISATION OF IMMUNISATION BENEFITS BY CHILDREN 10-6 AMONG ANNUAL
INCOME CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNISATION TYPE	Name of Agency										Total		1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		1		2		3		4		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UP TO Rs. 2000/-	SMALL POX (1)	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	Rs. 2001 -3000/-	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	9	
	CHOLERA (2)	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3		8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	
	TYPHOID (3)	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	4		9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	
	TRIPLE ANTIGN (4)	19	9	-	-	-	-	2	1	21	10		23	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	24	
	POLIO. (5)	17	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	19	8		22	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	21	
	B C G (6)	19	9	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	9		25	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21	
	MUMPS (7)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	NUTRI ANNEMIA (8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	VIT.A. DEF. (9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	

Name of Agency : (1) GOVT. AGENCY FREE OF COST. (2) GOVT. AGENCY ON PAYMENT
(3) PVT. AGENCY FREE OF COST (4) PVT. AGENCY ON PAYMENT

TABLE No: A 16.2(Contd)(b)

		1		2		3		4		5		TOTAL		1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3,001/- 4000/-	1	8	8	-	-	3	2	-	-	11	10	4,001/- 5,000/-	9	9	-	-	-	2	-	-	9	11	
	2	6	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	9	8		8	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	8	
	3	5	6	-	-	3	2	-	-	8	8		4	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	4	9	
	4	21	15	-	-	4	5	-	-	25	20		14	16	-	-	-	2	1	1	15	19	
	5	19	20	-	-	4	5	-	-	23	25		14	13	-	-	-	2	1	1	15	16	
	6	19	18	-	-	4	5	-	-	23	23		12	14	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	15	
	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

-111-

TABLE NO.: A 16.2(c)
Contd...

		1		2		3		4		TOTAL		1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Rs. 5001/- 10,000/-	1	11	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	12	18 ^{10,001} & ABOVE	14	6	-	-	3	1	-	-	17	7
	2	8	16	-	-	1	1	1	-	10	17	14	7	-	-	3	1	-	-	17	8
	3	8	13	-	-	1	1	1	-	10	14	14	7	-	-	3	-	1	2	18	9
	4	25	28	-	-	1	2	2	-8	28	30	23	20	-	-	5	3	3	2	31	25
	5	29	30	-	-	1	1	2	-	32	31	24	21	-	-	5	3	3	1	32	25
	6	35	34	-	-	1	2	1	-	37	36	22	19	-	-	4	3	2	-	28	22
	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	4

UTILISATION OF IMMUNISATION BENEFITS BY CHILDREN (0-6) -
AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

KANAKPURA TALUK

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNISA- TION TYPE	Name of the Agency										TOTAL Rs.	TOTAL										
		1		2		3		4		TOTAL			1		2		3		4		TOTAL		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Up to Rs. 2000/-	SMALL POX (1)	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	2,001/- 3,000/-	16	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	11
	CHOLERA (2)	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5		10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
	TYPHOID (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
	TRIPLE ANTIGEN (4)	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18		19	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18
	POLIO (5)	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	24		26	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	28
	B.C.G. (6)	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24		24	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	28
	MUMPS (7)	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8		9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
	NUTRI. ANAEMIA (8)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	VIT. 'A' (9) DEFICIANCE	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Name of the Agency: 1. By Govt. Agency Free of cost. (2) By Govt. agency on Payment
3. By private agency free of cost (4) By Pvt. agency on payment

TABLE NO. A 16.3(contd.(b))

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNI- SATION TYPE	NAME OF THE AGENCY										TOTAL		1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		1		2		3		4		TOTAL		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rs. 300 1/- 4,000/-	1	23	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	18	Rs. 4,001/- 5,000/-	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	
	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8		3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	
	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	
	4	19	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	20	20		9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	17	
	5	25	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	23		13	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	
	6	30	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	25		18	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	26	
	7	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	6		9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	

TABLE NO. A 16.3 (contd.) (c)

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNI- SATION TYPE	Name of the Agency										TOTAL		1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		1		2		3		4		TOTAL		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rs. 500/- 10,000/-	1	29	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	30	Rs. 10,001/27 & above	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	21	
	2	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	9		5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	
	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
	4	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30		12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	14	
	5	47	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	46		27	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	26	
	6	45	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	47		31	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	24	
	7	22	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	17		8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	
	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	

TABLE NO. A 16.4 (a)

UTILISATION OF IMMUNISATION BENEFITS BY CHILDREN (0-6) -- AMONG ANNUAL
INCOME CATEGORIES

BANGALORE CITY

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNISA- TION TYPE	1		2		3		4		TOTAL		ANNUAL INCOME GROUP Rs.	1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Upto Rs. 2000/-	SMALL PCX (1)	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	2,001/- 3000/-	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	16
	CHOLERA (2)	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7		11	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	18
	TYPHOID (3)	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4		14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
	Triple (4) ANTIGEN	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10		24	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	28
	POLIO (5)	12	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	17		29	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	34
	BCG (6)	11	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	17		25	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	29
	MUMPS (7)	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3		8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	12
	NUTRI- ANEMIA (8)	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		3	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	6
	VIT. 'A' (9) DEFICI.	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10		7	7	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	8

Name of the Agency: 1. Govt. agency free of cost (2) Govt. Agency on payment.
3. Pvt. Agency free of cost (4) Pvt. agency on payment

TABLE NO. A 16.4 (contd.) (b)

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNI- SATION TYPE	1		2		3		4		TOTAL		ANNUAL INCOME GROUP.	1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rs. 3001/- 4000/-	1	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	Rs. 4001/- 5000/-	12	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	13	13
	2	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18		10	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	16
	3	22	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	18		14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17
	4	32	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	33	29		26	23	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	24
	5	34	27	-	-	1	-	-	-	35	27		26	28	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	29
	6	31	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	25		24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	25
	7	17	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	18	12		8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9
	8	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7		3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
	9	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10		6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3

TABLE NO. A 16.4 (contd.) (c)

ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	IMMUNISATION TYPE	1		2		3		4		TOTAL		ANNUAL INCOME GROUP	1		2		3		4		TOTAL	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	+M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Rs. 5001/- 10,000/-	1	14	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	13	Rs. 10,001/- & Above	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
	2	19	16	1	1	-	-	1	-	21	17		4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
	3	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16		7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
	4	33	21	1	1	-	-	-	-	34	22		15	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	13
	5	39	23	1	1	-	-	-	-	40	24		16	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	14
	6	32	25	1	1	-	-	-	-	33	26		14	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	13
	7	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9		7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2
	8	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5		4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
	9	11	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	11	12		4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	1

TABLE NO. A-1
REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS By ASSET CATEGORIES
UDUPI TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
ASSET CATEGORY	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS	TIME NOT SUI TABLE	NO TIME RATE	HIGH RATE OF INTEREST	NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL NO. OF HH
LANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	4	2 (2.19)	24 (26.37)	15 (16.48)	1	-	1	-	-	54 (59.34)	91
LANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	6	7 (5.83)	26 (21.66)	27 (22.50)	3	-	3	6	4	57 (47.50)	120
M.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	5 (13.51)	15 (40.54)	10 (27.02)	-	-	-	1	-	14 (37.83)	37
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	8	18 (7.17)	67 (26.69)	78 (31.07)	6	1	2	6	14	93 (37.05)	251
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S.F. WITH ANIMALS	5	8 (11.42)	13 (18.57)	15 (21.42)	2	1	2	3	5	27 (38.57)	70
S.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.F. WITH ANIMALS	1	1 (2.70)	5 (13.51)	9 (24.32)	1	2	1	1	2	18 (48.64)	37
TOTAL	24	41	150	154	13	4	7	17	25	263	606

NOTE: - (1) Percentage in bracket indicates proportion of total HH's in each category to total hh's giving the reasons.

(2) Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many hh's figure in more than one column

(3) Marginal Farmer: Upto 2.5 Acres.
 Small Farmer : 2.51 to 5.0 Acres
 Big Farmer : 5.01 Acres & Above

TABLE NO. 2

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
CASTE GROUP	NOT REP- ORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGES	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERES- TED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRI- CTIONS	TIME NOT SUIT- ABLE	NO TIME	HIGH RATE OF IN- TEREST	NOT APPLICA- BLE	TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD IN GROUP
HINDU BRAHMIN	1	4 (10.00)	5 (12.5)	10 (25.00)	-	-	-	-	5	17 (42.5)	40
HINDU BUNTS POOJARI (BILLAWAS)	7	16 (7.23)	48 (21.71)	59 (26.69)	6	1	5	11	15	91 (41.17)	221
HINDU KUDUBIS	-	- (0.00)	4 (44.44)	2 (22.22)	-	-	-	-	-	5 (55.55)	9
HINDU MOGHAVEERA	2	3 (5.55)	18 (33.33)	15 (27.77)	2	-	1	1	1	22 (40.74)	54
S.C	3	1 (2.56)	12 (30.76)	8 (20.51)	-	-	2	1	-	19 (48.71)	39
S.T	3	- (0.00)	5 (13.15)	5 (13.15)	1	-	-	-	-	27 (71.05)	38
OTHER HINDUS	3	9 (8.91)	34 (33.66)	24 (23.76)	1	2	-	3	3	39 (38.61)	101
CHRISTIANS	3	7 (9.21)	19 (25.00)	28 (36.84)	3	1	1	1	1	25 (32.89)	76
MUSLIMS	2	1 (3.57)	5 (17.85)	3 (10.71)	-	-	-	-	-	18 (64.28)	28
T O T A L	24	41	150	154	13	4	9	17	25	263	606

NOTE: - (1) Percentage in bracket indicates proportion of total hh's in each category to total hh's giving that reasons.

(2) Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many hh's figures in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A-7.3

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES - BY HOUSEHOLD BY EDUCATION OF ADULT CATEGORIES

UDUPI TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
EDUCATION OF ADULT 15+ IN THE HH	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGES	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS	TIME NOT SUITABLE	NO TIME	HIGH RATE OF INTEREST	NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL NO. OF HH'S IN EDUCATIONAL GROUP
ILLITERATE	4	1 (1.78)	20 (35.71)	14 (25.00)	1	-	-	2	-	26 (46.42)	56
LITERATE **	1	6 (11.76)	21 (41.17)	10 (19.60)	2	-	1	-	1	16 (31.37)	51
PRIMARY	8	19 (7.91)	67 (27.91)	62 (25.83)	5	1	4	9	8	103 (42.91)	240
SECONDARY	9	9 (5.96)	25 (16.55)	38 (25.16)	2	-	2	3	8	70 (46.35)	151
ABOVE SECONDARY	2	6 (5.55)	17 (15.74)	30 (27.77)	3	3	2	3	8	48 (44.44)	108
T O T A L E	24	41	150	154	13	4	9	17	25	263	606

NOTE: - ** INCLUDES PRE PRIMARY (1) Percentage in bracket indicate proportion of total hh's in each category to total hh's giving that reasons. (2) Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many hh's figures in more than one column.

TABLE NO A17.4
REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES - BY HOUSEHOLDS AMONG ANNUAL INCOME
CATEGORIES UDUPI TALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HH GROUP	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGES	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS	TIME NOT SUITABLE	NO TIME OF INTEREST	HIGH RATE OF INTEREST	NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL NO. OF HH'S IN EDUCATIONAL GROUP
UP TO Rs. 2,000/-	3	1 (2.85)	12 (34.28)	5 (14.28)	-	-	-	2	2	19 (37.14)	35
Rs. 2,001/-to Rs. 3,000/-	5	6 (9.52)	16 (25.39)	14 (22.22)	1	-	1	-	3	23 (44.44)	63
Rs. 3,001/-to Rs. 4,000/-	3	4 (6.55)	11 (18.03)	13 (21.31)	4	1	-	2	2	30 (49.18)	61
Rs. 4,001/-to Rs. 5,000/-	-	4 (6.55)	10 (16.39)	17 (27.86)	2	-	1	-	2	33 (54.09)	61
Rs. 5,001/-to Rs.10,000/-	7	15 (6.60)	63 (27.75)	59 (25.99)	2	3	4	7	7	96 (42.29)	227
Rs. 10,000/- AND ABOVE	6	11 (6.91)	38 (23.89)	46 (28.93)	4	-	3	6	9	63 (39.62)	159
T O T A L	24	41	150	154	13	4	9	17	25	263	606

NOTE: - (1) Percentage in bracket indicate proportion of total hh's in each category to total hh's giving that reason. (2) Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many hh's figures in more than one column.

TABLE NO. 17.5

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS
BY OCCUPATION OF MALE CATEGORIES
UDUPI TALUK

I OCCUPATION OF MALE	II NOT REPO RTED	III SCHEMES NOT AVA ILABLE IN VILL AGE	IV NOT AWA RE	V NOT INT ERES TED	VI TOO FAR	VII SOCIAL RESTRI CTION	VIII TIME NOT SUIT ABLE	IX NO TIME	X HIGH RATE OF INTE REST	XI NOT APP LIC ABLE	XII TOTAL NO. OF HH IN ASSE GROUP
NONE	2	4	13	19	2	1	1	3	5	17	57
STUDENT	-	2	4	6	1	-	-	-	1	8	19
UNEMPLOYED	-	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
TEACHERS	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9
CLERICAL	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	5	9
MERCHANTS	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	9	17
HOTEL AND RESTURANT KEEPERS	-	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	7	15
BUILDING CARE TAKERS	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15
FARM PLANT- ATION	1	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	10
CULTIVATORS	5	5	21	28	3	2	1	1	3	35	89
FARMERS	2	7	11	14	1	-	1	3	2	30	64
AGRICULTU- RAL LABOURER	5	6	35	23	1	1	3	5	2	30	90
FISHERMAN	2	1	15	12	2	-	1	1	1	21	49
LABOURERS	-	2	5	5	-	-	1	2	1	13	25
OTHERS	3	8	34	35	1	-	1	1	5	61	128
T O T A L	24	41	150	154	13	4	9	17	25	263	606

TABLE NO. A19.1

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS
AMONG ASSET CATEGORIES

G. T. BANGAL PALUK

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
ASSET CATEGORY	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTION	TIME NOT SUITABLE	NO TIME	HIGH RATE OF INTEREST	NOT AFFORDABLE	TOTAL NO. OF HH'S
HANDLESS WITHOUT ANIMALS	2	17 (29.31)	16 (27.58)	26 (44.82)	1	1	1	3	2	-	58
HANDLESS WITH ANIMALS	6	37 (42.04)	21 (23.86)	31 (35.22)	9	3	1	4	1	1	88
M.F. WITH OUT ANIMALS	0	6 (40.00)	4 (26.66)	8 (53.33)	5	-	-	-	-	-	15
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	1	8 (27.58)	12 (41.37)	7 (24.13)	1	3	2	3	1	-	29
M.F. WITH OUT ANIMALS	2	4 (18.18)	6 (27.27)	10 (45.45)	1	-	1	1	-	-	22
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	5	36 (41.86)	21 (24.41)	32 (37.20)	4	4	2	3	3	-	86
M.F. WITHOUT ANIMALS		4 (21.05)	8 (42.10)	5 (26.31)	1	-	2	2	1	-	19
M.F. WITH ANIMALS	10	37 (33.63)	16 (14.54)	44 (40.00)	5	6	7	4	2	-	110
TOTAL	26	149	104	163	27	17	16	20	10	1	427

NOTE: 1) Percentage in Bracket indicates proportion of total hh's in each category to total hh's given that reason. 2) Numbers in each row do tally with total in last column since may hh's figure in more than one column. 3) Marginal Farmer (M.F.) Upto 2.5 Acres
Small Farmer (S.F.) 2.5 - 5.0 Acres
Big Farmer: 5.01 Acres & Above

TABLE NO A 19.2
REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLDS
AMONG CASTE CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

I CASTE GROUP	II NOT REPOR TED	III SCHEMES NOT AVAI LABLE IN THE VILLAGE	IV NOT AWARE	V NOT INTERES TED	VI TOO FAR	VII SOCIAL RESTRI CTION	VIII TIME NOT SUI TABLE	IX NO TIME	X HIGH RATE OF IN TEREST	XI NOT APPLICABLE	XII TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLD IN GROUP
HINDU LINGAYAT	8	43 (37.06)	34 (29.31)	35 (30.17)	3	5	7	4	3	-	116
HINDU KURUBAS	2	8 (40.00)	2 (10.00)	8 (40.00)	1	1	1	-	1	-	20
HINDU VOKKALIGA	1	1 (50.00)	1 (50.00)	- (0.00)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
S.C.	6	54 (38.29)	36 (25.53)	60 (42.55)	11	3	2	8	3	-	141
S.T	5	20 (25.97)	19 (24.67)	26 (33.76)	5	4	5	8	1	-	77
OTHER HINDUS	2	11 (37.93)	6 (20.68)	10 (34.48)	3	1	1	-	1	1	29
CHRISTIANS	-	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MUSLIMS	3	12 (28.57)	6 (14.28)	24 (57.14)	4	2	-	-	1	-	42
TOTAL	26	149	104	163	27	17	16	20	10	1	427

NOTE: 1) Percentage in bracket indicates proportion of total hh's in each category to total hh's given that reason.

2) Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many HH's figure in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A 19.3

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLD BY EDUCATION OF ADULT CATEGORIES
AMONG ADULT CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE HH AMONG ADULT 15 +	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS	TIME NOT SUITABLE	NO TIME REST	HIGH RATE OF INTE REST	NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL NO. OF HH'S
ILLITERATE	10 (5.12)	64 (32.82)	54 (27.69)	78 (40.00)	13 (6.66)	5	7	10 (5.12)	6	1	195
LITERATE **	3 (6.38)	16 (34.04)	9 (19.14)	18 (38.29)	3	3	2	3	-	-	47
PRIMARY	2	26 (41.26)	15 (23.80)	25 (39.70)	5	3	-	3	2	-	63
SECONDARY	8	19 (31.66)	15 (25.00)	21 (35.00)	2	1	4	3	-	-	60
ABOVE SECONDARY	3	24 (38.70)	13 (20.96)	21 (33.90)	4	5	3	1	2	-	62
TOTAL	26	149	104	163	27	17	16	20	10	1	427

NOTES: ** Includes Pre-Primary.

- 1 Percentage in bracket indicates proportion of total HH's in each category to total HH's giving that reasons.
- 2 Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figures in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A 10.4

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEMES BY HOUSEHOLD AMONG ANNUAL INCOME CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
ANNUAL INCOME OF THE HOUSEHOLDS	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTIONS	TIME NOT SUITABLE	NO TIME REST	HIGH RATE OF INTE- REST	NOT APPLI- CABLE	TO NO HH
Upto Rs.2,000/-	5	16 (39.02)	7 (17.07)	13 (31.70)	2	-	1	2	-	-	
Rs.2,001 to Rs.3,000	3	24 (36.36)	15 (22.72)	32 (48.48)	6	3	2	2	1	-	
Rs.3,001 to Rs.4,000	4	30 (43.47)	14 (20.28)	24 (34.78)	6	4	1	6	1	1	
Rs.4,001 to Rs.5,000	2	11 (21.56)	19 (37.25)	18 (35.29)	2	2	2	4	3	-	
Rs.5,001 to Rs.10,000	7	46 (33.33)	33 (23.91)	61 (44.20)	11	3	6	2	4	-	
Rs.10,001 & Above	5	22 (35.48)	16 (25.80)	15 (24.19)	-	5	4	4	1	-	
Total	26	149	104	163	27	17	16	20	10	1	

Notes: 1 Percentage in bracket indicates proportion of total HH's in each category to total HH's giving t reasons.

2 Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more one column.

TABLE NO. A 18.5

REASONS FOR NON-UTILISATION OF SCHEME BY HOUSEHOLDS - OCCUPATION OF MALE CATEGORIES

GULBARGA TALUK

OCCUPATION OF MALE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	NOT REPORTED	SCHEMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THE VILLAGE	NOT AWARE	NOT INTERESTED	TOO FAR	SOCIAL RESTRICTION	NOT SUITABLE	NO TIME	HIGH RATES	NOT APPLICABLE	TOTAL NO. OF HH'S	
CULTIVATORS	8	31 (32.29)	17 (54.84)	46 (44.23)	4	5	5	5	1	-	104	
FARMERS	5	14 (51.85)	8 (29.62)	7 (25.92)	3	2	1	-	-	-	27	
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	7	62 (36.04)	49 (28.48)	66 (38.37)	13	5	6	13	5	-	172	
ARTISANS	6	26 (33.33)	18 (23.07)	29 (37.17)	5	5	4	2	2	-	78	
PROFESSIONS & SERVICES	2	6 (32.00)	6 (24.00)	9 (36.00)	2	-	-	-	1	-	25	
TRADE	1	6 (38.09)	6 (28.57)	6 (28.57)	6	-	-	-	1	1	21	
TOTAL	26	149	104	163	27	17	16	20	10	1	427	

NOTE: 1. Percentage in bracket indicate proportion of total HH's in each category to total HH's given that reasons.

2. Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figures in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A-19.1

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among asset categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Asset Category	By child								By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	ICDS SNP & NFE		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immunisation		MDM		ICDS Immun. (TT)	ICDS SNP for mothers	ICDS Adult Education	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Landless W/o animals	6	7	4	2	2	-	4	1	1	1	6	14
Landless with animals	3	1	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	5	5
MF W/o animals	1	2	-	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	2	2
MF with animals	28	20	8	11	14	12	25	15	6	15	22	41
SF with animals	8	12	7	6	3	6	12	7	1	5	9	19
BF with animals	10	11	5	9	7	11	16	8	7	7	13	26
TOTAL	56	53	26	30	29	31	61	33	16	29	57	107

Note: 1) NFE - Non formal education

2) Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-19.2

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among caste categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Caste Category	By child								By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	ICDS SNP & NFE		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immun.		MDM		ICDS Immun. (TT)	ICDS SNP for mothers	ICDS adult education	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
ST-Brahmin	9	13	8	5	3	3	15	8	5	6	12	18
ST-Thakur	28	28	10	13	20	24	33	17	7	13	29	56
ST-SC	11	8	5	9	3	3	11	8	1	6	8	21
Muslim	6	4	3	2	2	1	1	-	3	4	7	10
Others	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	56	53	26	30	29	31	61	33	16	29	57	107

Note: 1) NFE - Non formal education
2) Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-10.3

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among education categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Education Category	By child								By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	ICDS SNP & NFE		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immun.		MDM		ICDS Immun. (TT)	ICDS SNP for mothers	ICDS Adult education	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Illiterate	19	12	4	12	10	9	17	10	2	11	19	34
Literate	21	21	10	13	9	12	19	10	4	9	20	38
Primary	5	6	3	1	3	3	9	4	1	2	4	11
Secondary	5	3	3	1	3	3	6	3	4	3	5	8
Above secondary	6	11	6	3	4	4	10	6	5	4	9	16
TOTAL	56	53	26	30	29	31	61	33	16	29	57	107

Note: 1) NFE - Non Formal education
2) Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-19.4

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among annual income categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Annual Income Category	By child								By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	ICDS SNP & NFE		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immun.		MDM		ICDS Immun. (TT)	ICDS SNP for mothers	ICDS Adult Education	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Upto Rs. 2000	4	8	2	9	8	1	5	2	-	-	5	9
Rs. 2001 -3000	7	5	1	4	4	-	7	4	-	3	3	6
Rs. 3001 -4000	10	6	3	1	8	3	7	3	4	4	6	14
Rs. 4001 -5000	6	5	2	4	2	3	5	1	2	3	6	10
Rs. 5001 -10,000	18	18	12	6	10	12	24	13	5	13	23	42
Rs. 10,001 & above	11	11	6	6	7	12	13	10	5	6	14	26
TOTAL	56	53	26	30	29	31	61	33	16	29	57	107

Note: 1) NFE - Non formal education

2) Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-20.1

Utilisation of Child development services by children,
women among asset categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Asset Category	By child								By women			Total of HH's Surveyed
	ICDS SNP & nonformal education		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immunisation		MDM		ICDS Immun. TT	ICDS Nutrition	ICDS Adult edn.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Landless W/O animals	41	38	30	27	78	67	5	5	33	62	51	136
Landless with animals	7	4	6	5	13	15	-	-	8	7	7	21
M/F without animals	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	-	2	2	2	4
MF with animals	3	3	3	1	7	4	-	1	5	5	6	8
SF W/O animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
SF with animals	2	1	2	1	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	4
BF with animals	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	53	47	42	35	103	92	5	6	51	78	68	175

NOTE: MF - Marginal Farmer - upto 2.50 acres

SF - Small Farmer - 2.51 - 5.0 acres

BF - Big farmer - 5.01 acres and above

Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-2J.2
Utilisation of Child development services by children, women among
caste categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Caste Category	By child								By women			Total of HH's Surveyed
	ICDS SNP & nonformal education		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immunisation		MDM		ICDS Immun TT	ICDS SNP	ICDS Adult edn.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Brahmin	3	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	3	4	3	6
Thakur	5	1	6	5	7	5	-	-	2	7	7	14
Other Hindus	18	16	6	5	26	19	-	-	10	15	13	45
S.C.	17	23	24	18	49	46	5	6	27	36	37	75
Muslim	9	6	4	6	14	19	-	-	7	10	8	30
Sikh	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
All others	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	3
TOTAL	53	47	42	35	103	92	5	6	51	78	68	175

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-20.3

Utilisation of Child development services by children, women
among education categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Education Categories	By child								By women			Total of HH's Surveyed
	ICDS SNP & Nonformal education		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immunisation		MDM		ICDS Immun TT	ICDS Nutrition	ICDS Adult edn.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Illiterate	14	9	9	9	32	25	-	1	13	21	14	47
Literate	11	14	6	7	20	29	2	2	6	13	8	43
Pre-primary	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Primary	2	-	2	1	5	2	1	1	3	4	1	8
Secondary	8	5	6	5	10	10	-	-	6	9	10	17
Above secondary	18	18	19	12	35	26	2	2	23	31	33	58
TOTAL	53	47	42	35	103	92	5	6	51	78	68	175

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-20.4
Utilisation of Child development services by children, women
among annual income categories
MORADABAD BLOCK

Annual Income Category	By child								By woman			Total of HH's Surveyed
	ICDS SNP & NFE		ICDS SNP only		ICDS Immunisation		MDM		ICDS Immu TT	ICDS Nutrition	ICDS Adult Edn.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Upto Rs.2000	2	2	-	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	6
Rs.2001-3000	4	5	2	7	10	9	-	1	3	3	6	19
Rs.3001-4000	11	7	11	6	19	18	3	2	11	19	10	33
Rs.4001-5000	8	10	11	8	22	17	-	-	13	18	15	34
Rs.5001-10,000	21	19	3	9	39	38	1	1	18	29	26	67
Rs.10,001 and above	7	4	5	3	10	6	-	1	5	7	8	16
TOTAL	53	47	32	35	103	92	5	6	51	78	68	175

Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

NOTE: NFE - Nonformal Education

TABLE NO. A-21.1
Utilisation of Child development services by children,
women among asset categories

MILAK BLOCK

Asset Category	By child						By women										Total Sum
	SNP for other children		SNP SC/ST		MCH (Immun)		SNP for Preg. & lactating mothers	MCH Immun. IT	MCH post natal	ANP fruit/Veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP goat	ANP Pra Lav	ANP Wise net	ANP Sew. m/c.	ANP Grain Storage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F											
Landless W/o animals	3	3	4	4	5	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Landless with animals	4	7	9	9	8	10	-	0	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	23
MF W/o animals	12	9	4	11	9	14	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	40
MF with animals	23	15	22	26	27	33	10	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	3	1	85
SF W/o animals	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
SF with animals	4	7	2	3	6	6	1	-	-	4	3	1	1	2	-	-	21
BF W/o animals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
BF with animals	8	7	4	5	8	6	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	34
TOTAL	54	48	46	58	64	76	19	2	2	9	8	4	4	5	6	3	224

Note: Numbers in each cell represent the number of children/women who have received the service.

TABLE NO. A-27.2
Utilisation of Child development services by children, women
among caste categories

MILAK BLOCK

Caste Category	By child						By women								Total of HH's Surveyed		
	SNP for other children		SNP SC/ST	MCH Immunisation		SNP for Preg. & Lact. mothers	MCH Immu. IT	MCH post natal	ANP Fruit/veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP goat	ANP Pra. Bay	ANP Wire net	ANP Sew. m/o.		ANP Grain Storage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F											
Brahmin	10	9	-	-	8	9	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	25	
Thakur	3	2	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Other Hindus	24	28	-	-	14	20	9	1	-	6	4	1	4	4	4	73	
Scheduled Caste	-	-	46	58	30	39	4	1	1	2	2	2	-	1	1	96	
Christian	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Muslim	12	7	-	-	7	5	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	20	
Sikh	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
All others	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
TOTAL	54	48	46	58	64	76	19	2	2	9	8	4	4	5	6	3	224

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. 1.3

Utilisation of child development services by children, women among education categories

HILAK BLOCK

Education Category	By child						By women							Total of HH's Surveys			
	SEP for other chil- dren	SEP 50/ ST	ICH Immunisation	SEP for lact. mothers	ICH Freq. TT	ICH post natal	AMP fruit/ veg. seeds	AMP poul- try	AMP Coat	AMP PRA Lav.	AMP wire not	AMP Sew. n/c	AMP Grain storage				
	M	F	M	F	M	F											
Illiterate	28	29	18	27	54	43	9	1	1	4	4	2	-	2	2	1	108
Literate	14	7	4	2	10	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Pre-primary	-	-	4	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Primary	10	5	6	5	7	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	22
Secondary	-	14	12	13	7	11	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	33
Above Secondary	11	3	2	6	5	6	2	-	-	4	3	1	4	3	4	2	35
TOTAL	54	48	46	53	64	76	19	2	2	9	8	4	4	5	6	3	224

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

Utilisation of Child Development services by children, women among annual income categories
MILAK BLOCK

Annual Income Catego- ries	By Child						By women									Total of HH's Surveyed	
	SNP for other child		SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immuni- sation		SNP for Preg.& Lact. mothers	MCH Immun. TT.	MCH post natal	ANP fruit/ veg. seeds	ANP Poul- tary	ANP Geat	ANP Pra- Lov.	ANP Wire net	ANP Sew m/s		ANP Grain storage
	M	F	M	F	M	F											
Upto Rs.2000	3	2	4	3	7	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	16
Rs.2001 -3000	9	10	7	10	10	15	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	2	1	37
Rs.3001 -4000	7	10	9	8	5	13	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	34
Rs.4001 -5000	8	4	6	4	8	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	26
Rs.5001 -10,000	19	14	15	28	25	29	8	-	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	-	78
Rs.10,001 & above	8	8	5	5	9	8	3	-	-	3	2	-	2	2	2	1	33
TOTAL	54	48	46	58	64	76	19	2	2	9	8	4	4	5	6	3	224

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-22.1

Utilisation of child development services by children, women among asset categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Asset Category	By child								By women							Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP for other child		SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immunisation		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immun.	MCH post natal	ANP fruit/veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goat	ANP Grain Storage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Landless W/o animals	3	5	2	1	23	17	8	5	1	6	3	2	3	-	1	34
Landless with animals	2	1	3	2	20	16	14	9	2	12	2	1	-	-	-	38
MF W/o animals	3	1	1	1	7	4	5	4	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	12
MF with animals	6	5	5	3	22	23	15	7	-	4	2	1	1	-	-	43
SF W/o animals	1	1	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
SF with animals	1	3	3	1	21	25	19	24	5	7	1	2	1	1	-	38
BF with animals	2	6	1	3	21	17	14	11	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	35
TOTAL	18	22	15	11	115	104	76	61	8	31	8	11	8	2	3	203

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-22.2

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among caste categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Caste Category	By child								By woman					Total of HH's surveyed		
	SNP for other children		SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immun.		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immun.	MCH post natal	ANP Fruit /veg. seeds	ANP poul try		ANP Goat	ANP Grain Storage
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Brahmin	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
Thakur	1	1	-	-	12	7	10	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16
Other Hindus	2	4	-	-	30	36	25	18	-	10	1	-	1	-	-	42
SC	-	-	15	11	37	40	20	25	7	7	3	6	3	1	1	71
Muslim	12	15	-	-	21	13	13	8	1	8	4	3	3	-	1	47
Sikh	10	2	-	-	13	7	6	5	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	23
TOTAL	18	22	15	11	115	104	76	61	8	31	8	11	8	2	3	203

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A.2.3

Utilisation of child development services by children, women among education categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Education Categories	By child								By women							Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP for other child		SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immun.		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immun.	ANP fruit/veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goat	ANP Grain Storage	MCH post natal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Illiterate	11	13	10	4	53	50	27	19	2	16	7	5	1	-	-	94
Literate	3	3	2	1	19	15	17	13	2	5	2	3	-	-	2	32
Pre-primary	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Primary	1	2	1	2	7	10	8	7	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	14
Secondary	1	1	1	2	19	18	17	16	2	3	-	-	-	3	3	32
Above secondary	2	3	1	2	14	9	7	6	1	5	2	-	1	-	2	26
TOTAL	18	22	15	11	115	104	76	61	8	31	11	8	2	3	8	203

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-12.4

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among annual income categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Annual Income Category	By child								By women							Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP for other child		SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immun.		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immun. only NATAL	ANP label	ANP Fruit /veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goats	ANP Grain storage	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
Upto Rs 2000	-	-	2	1	5	5	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11
Rs. 2001-3000	-	3	2	1	11	10	12	5	1	5	-	-	2	-	-	21
Rs. 3001-4000	3	4	4	1	17	15	12	8	1	5	-	2	2	-	1	30
Rs. 4001-5000	3	3	3	2	17	16	11	6	-	5	-	4	2	1	1	30
Rs. 5001-10,000	6	7	3	3	32	26	14	14	1	11	-	3	1	-	-	51
Rs. 10,001 & above	6	5	1	3	33	32	23	35	5	10	-	2	1	1	1	60
TOTAL	18	22	15	11	115	104	76	61	8	39	-	11	8	2	3	203

Note: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-23.1

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among asset categories

KALSI BLOCK

Asset Category	By child						By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP for SC/ST		MEH Immuni-sation		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immuni-sation (TT)	MCH post natal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Landless W/o animals	5	2	4	1	4	2	6	-	2	11
Landless with animals	7	5	7	4	6	3	7	1	1	11
MF with animals	29	19	15	13	16	7	18	-	1	53
SF with animals	4	5	3	6	3	2	10	-	-	13
BF with animals	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	-	-	5
TOTAL	48	34	31	26	32	16	44	1	4	93

- Note: 1) MF - Marginal Farmer - upto 2.50 acres
 SF - Small farmer - 2.51 to 5.0 acres
 BF - Big farmer - 5.01 acres and above
 2) Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO.A-2 .2

Utilisation of child development services by children,
somen among caste categories

KALSI BLOCK

Caste Category	By child						By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immuni sation		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immuni sation	MCH post natal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F				
ST Brahmin	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	2	4
ST Thakur	23	16	14	14	13	5	26	-	1	43
ST Harijan	18	16	11	10	13	8	12	1	-	38
Muslim	2	-	4	-	2	1	2	-	1	3
All others	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	48	34	31	26	32	16	44	1	4	93

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-21.3

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among education categories

KALSI BLOCK

Education Category	BY CHILD						BY WOMEN			Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP For SC/ST		MCH Immunisation		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immun. TT	MCH post natal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Illiterate	16	13	9	8	8	3	16	1	1	29
Literate	19	10	13	10	13	8	15	-	3	33
Primary	3	4	4	3	4	3	8	-	-	13
Secondary	4	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	5
Above secondary	6	6	3	5	6	1	3	-	-	13
TOTAL	48	34	31	26	32	16	44	1	4	93

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-23.4

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among annual income categories

KALSI BLOCK

Annual Income Category	By child						By women			Total of HH's surveyed
	SNP for SC/ST		MCH Immuni- sation		MDM		SNP for mothers	MCH Immun. TT	MCH post natal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Upto Rs. 2000	11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rs. 2001 -3000	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	-	-	7
Rs. 3001 -4000	7	4	6	3	5	-	7	1	1	13
Rs. 4001 -5000	5	5	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	8
Rs. 5001 -10,000	22	12	13	14	10	-	20	-	1	40
Rs. 10,001 & above	9	10	7	6	13	15	12	-	1	24
TOTAL	48	34	31	26	32	16	44	1	4	93

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-24.1

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among asset categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Asset Category	By child				By women				Total of HH's surveyed
	MCH immunisation		MDM		ANP fruit/veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goat	ANP Sew. m/c.	
	M	F	M	F					
Landless W/o animals	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MF W/o animals	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	10
MF with animals	26	24	2	2	43	6	2	2	82
SF with animals	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8
BF with animals	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	29	28	3	2	47	6	3	2	102

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-24.2

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among caste categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Caste Category	By child				By women				Total of HH's surveyed
	NCH Immunisation		MDM		ANP fruit/veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goat	ANP Sewing machine	
	M	F	M	F					
Brahmin	11	13	-	1	29	5	-	2	36
Thakur	11	8	1	-	7	1	1	-	33
S.C.	7	7	2	1	11	-	2	-	33
TOTAL	29	28	3	2	47	6	3	2	102

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

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TABLE NO. A-24.3

Utilisation of child development services by children, women among education categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Education Category	By child				By women				Total of HH's surveyed
	MCH Immunisation		MDM		ANP fruit/veg. seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goat	ANP Sewing machine	
	M	F	M	F					
Illiterate	7	6	2	1	12	1	2	-	29
Literate	10	7	1	-	9	-	-	-	27
Pre-primary	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Primary	1	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	6
Secondary	1	3	-	-	8	1	1	-	13
Above secondary	9	8	-	1	12	4	-	2	23
TOTAL	29	28	3	2	47	6	3	2	102

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

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TABLE NO. A-24.4

Utilisation of child development services by children,
women among annual income categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Annual income category	By child				By women				Total of HH's surveyed
	MCH immunisation		MDM		ANP fruit/seeds	ANP poultry	ANP Goat	ANP Sewing machine	
	M	F	M	F					
Upto Rs.2000	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Rs.2001-3000	2	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	7
Rs.3001-4000	3	3	-	-	7	-	-	-	11
Rs.4001-5000	5	4	1	1	6	1	1	-	17
Rs.5001-10,000	12	11	-	1	18	3	-	1	36
Rs.10,001 & above	6	8	1	-	13	2	1	1	24
TOTAL	29	28	3	2	47	6	3	2	102

NOTE: Numbers in each row do not add to last column total

TABLE NO. A-25.1

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among asset categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Asset Category	Reasons		Total of HH's surveyed
	Scheme not available in the village	Not applicable	
Landless W/o animals	2	2	2
Landless with animals	1	1	1
MF W/o animals	2	2	2
MF with animals	22	22	22
SF with animals	11	11	11
BF with animals	9	9	9
TOTAL	47	47	47

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-25.2

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among castā categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Casta Category	Reasons		Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not applicable	
ST-Brahmin	1	1	1
ST-Thakur	22	22	22
ST-Harijan	24	24	24
TOTAL	47	47	47

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-25.3

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non beneficiary households among education categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Education Categories	Reasons		Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in village	Not applicable	
Illiterate	16	16	16
Literate	18	18	18
Primary	3	3	3
Secondary	4	4	4
Above secondary	6	6	6
TOTAL	47	47	47

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A-254

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non beneficiary households among annual income categories

CHAKRATA BLOCK

Annual Income Category	Reasons		Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not applicable	
Upto Rs.2000	-	-	-
Rs.2001-3000	3	3	3
Rs.3001-4000	9	9	9
Rs.4001-5000	9	9	9
Rs.5001-10,000	15	15	15
Rs.10,001 and above	11	11	11
TOTAL	47	47	47

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A-26.1

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among asset categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Asset Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Scheme not available in village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Landless W/o animals	45	8	11	10	74	74
Landless with animals	5	-	2	1	8	8
MF W/o animals	2	-	1	-	3	3
MF with animals	4	-	2	-	6	6
BF with animals	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	57	8	16	11	92	92

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column.

TABLE NO. A-26.2

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among caste categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Caste Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Brahmins	-	-	1	3	4	4
Thakur	5	-	-	-	5	5
Other Hindus	17	-	3	-	20	20
S.C.	19	5	12	5	41	41
Muslims	16	3	-	3	22	22
TOTAL	57	8	16	11	92	92

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-26.3

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among education categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Education Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Illiterate	26	4	7	5	42	42
Literate	13	-	1	3	19	18
Primary	2	3	1	-	6	6
Secondary	5	1	5	-	11	11
Above secondary	11	-	2	3	14	15
TOTAL	57	8	16	11	92	92

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-26.4

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among annual income categories

MORADABAD BLOCK

Annual Income Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Upto Rs.2000	4	-	-	1	5	5
Rs.2001-3000	12	3	3	-	18	18
Rs.3001-4000	11	3	4	3	25	25
Rs.4001-5000	9	1	3	1	14	14
Rs.5001-10,000	16	1	6	3	22	22
Rs.10,000 and above	5	-	-	3	8	8
TOTAL	57	8	16	11	92	92

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-27.1

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among asset categories --

MILAK BLOCK

Asset Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Landless W/o animals	8	12	6	3	22	23
Landless with animals	13	14	4	3	14	15
MF W/o animals	15	10	5	1	18	18
MF with animals	8	2	12	2	52	54
SF with animals	53	15	14	1	62	64
BF W/o animals	36	20	20	1	36	39
BF with animals	5	4	3	-	40	54
TOTAL	138	77	64	11	244	267

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-27.2

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among caste categories

MILAK BLOCK

Caste Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Brahmin	8	8	10	1	21	24
Thakur	3	1	2	-	6	7
Other Hindus	28	28	26	5	79	83
S.C.	62	26	16	2	88	96
Muslim	37	14	10	3	50	57
TOTAL	138	77	64	11	244	267

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-27.3

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among education categories

MILAK BLOCK

Education Categories	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Illiterate	97	31	29	7	146	155
Literate	6	8	3	1	14	16
Pre-primary	3	3	1	-	3	4
Primary	9	3	5	1	17	18
Secondary	5	20	15 18	-	42	49
Above secondary	16	12	11	2	22	25
TOTAL	138	77	64	11	244	267

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-27.4

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among annual income categories

MILAK BLOCK

Annual Income Categories	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Upto Rs.2000	9	12	6	-	13	20
Rs.2001-3000	22	5	8	4	39	39
Rs.3001-4000	35	14	8	3	56	58
Rs.4001-5000	20	10	9	2	39	40
Rs.5001-10,000	29	20	21	2	60	66
Rs.10,001 and above	23	16	12	-	37	44
TOTAL	138	77	64	11	244	267

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-29.1

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among asset categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Asset Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Landless W/o animals	4	1	4	1	6	8
Landless with animals	6	6	2	2	12	14
MF W/o animals	2	4	1	-	5	6
MF with animals	5	5	2	-	6	9
SF with animals	4	5	4	1	-	7
BF W/o animals	-	1	3	-	-	3
BF with animals	1	4	2	2	5	6
TOTAL	22	26	18	6	34	53

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-28.2

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among caste categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Caste Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Brahmin	-	1	1	-	-	1
Thakur	2	1	3	-	6	6
Other Hindus	2	4	1	-	1	4
S.C.	17	13	6	-	14	25
Muslim	1	3	4	6	8	11
Sikh	-	4	3	-	5	6
TOTAL	22	26	18	6	34	53

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-28.3

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among education categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Education Category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Illiterate	15	14	14	3	24	35
Literate	3	4	-	1	4	6
Primary	-	4	1	-	3	4
Secondary	3	2	-	2	1	4
Above secondary	1	2	3	-	2	4
TOTAL	22	26	18	6	34	53

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-28.4

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among annual income categories

BILASPUR BLOCK

Annual income category	Reasons					Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not interested	No time	Not applicable	
Upto Rs.2000	-	-	5	-	1	4
Rs.2001-3000	3	1	-	1	1	3
Rs.3001-4000	9	5	3	1	10	13
Rs.4001-5000	2	5	-	1	4	6
Rs.5001-10,000	7	8	5	1	9	15
Rs.10,001 and above	1	7	5	2	9	12
TOTAL	22	26	18	6	34	53

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-29.1

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among asset categories

KALSI BLOCK

Asset Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Landless W/o animals	1	-	1	1
Landless with animals	1	-	1	1
MF with animals	23	1	22	22
SF with animals	12	3	16	16
BF with animals	3	1	5	5
TOTAL	40	5	45	45

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-29.2

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among caste category

KALSI BLOCK

Caste Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available	Not aware	Not applicable	
ST-Brahmin	5	2	7	7
ST-Thakur	16	-	16	16
ST-Harijan	19	3	22	22
TOTAL	40	5	45	45

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-29.3

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among education categories

KALSI BLOCK

Education Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Illiterate	18	4	22	22
Literate	9	-	9	9
Pre-primary	1	-	1	1
Primary	5	1	6	6
Secondary	4	-	4	4
Above secondary	3	-	3	3
TOTAL	40	5	45	45

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-29.4

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among annual income categories

KALSI BLOCK

Annual Income Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Upto Rs.2000	3	-	3	3
Rs.2001-3000	2	-	2	2
Rs.3001-4000	4	-	4	4
Rs.4001-5000	3	2	5	5
Rs.5001-10,000	17	2	19	19
Rs.10,001 and above	11	1	12	12
TOTAL	40	5	45	45

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column.

TABLE NO.A-30.1

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among asset categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Asset Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Landless with animals	1	-	1	1
MF w/o animals	2	5	7	7
MF with animals	33	39	84	78
SF with animals	6	8	2	8
BF with animals	1	2	3	3
TOTAL	43	54	97	97

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-30.2

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among caste categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Caste Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Brahmin	18	15	33	33
Thakur	10	20	30	30
S.T.	15	19	34	34
TOTAL	43	54	97	97

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-30.3

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among education categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Education Category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Illiterate	9	16	25	25
Literate	5	11	16	16
Primary	4	5	9	9
Secondary	8	6	14	14
Above secondary	17	16	33	33
TOTAL	43	54	97	97

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

TABLE NO. A-30.4

Reasons for non-utilisation of child development schemes by non-beneficiary households among annual income categories

JAKHOLI BLOCK

Annual income category	Reasons			Total of HH's surveyed
	Schemes not available in the village	Not aware	Not applicable	
Upto Rs.2000	4	5	1	5
Rs.2001-3000	4	10	8	11
Rs.3001-4000	4	13	13	15
Rs.4001-5000	5	7	10	11
Rs.5001-10,000	14	13	41	34
Rs.10,001 and above	12	6	24	21
TOTAL	43	54	97	97

Note: Numbers in each row do not tally with total in last column since many households figure in more than one column

Appendix - 5

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST
NEW DELHI

INTERGRATING WOMEN'S INTERESTS INTO A STATE FIVE-YEAR PLAN
INVOLVING A SINGLE PROTOTYPE CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

STUDY PROJECT : KARNATAKA
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

1. Name of Investigators : a)
b)

2. Name of Taluk :

3. Name of the Village :

- 4. Identification from listing Serial Number :
- 5. Identification code as in sampling serial Number :
- 6. Name of the principal respondent :
- 7. Caste and Community :
- 8. Occupation :
- 9. Starting and closing time of interview :

From To Date

First Visit :

Signature of investigators : a)
b)

From To Date

Repeat visits :

Signature of investigators : a)
b)

Scrutinised and found correct.

Signature of field supervisor and date :

CHIEF CLERK

CHIEF CLERK

1. Homestead (Code)	DESCRIPTION			
	Area	Roof	Wall	Floor
	1	2	3	4

2. Land	Irrigated (in acres)	Unirrigated (in acres)	Total Annual Income (in Rs.)
	1	2	3
i) Land Owned			
ii) Land Cultivated			
iii) Crops Grown :			
a) Food Crops :			
b) Commercial Crops :			

3. Livestock and Birds

Items	Local/Hybrid	Number Possessed	Total Monthly income (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Bullocks			
Cows			
Buffaloes			
Sheep			
Goats			
Poultry			
Pigs			
Others (Specify)			

4. Other Assets

1. Machines
2. Looms
3. Agricultural Implements
4. Vehicles -
 - a) Bullock cart
 - b) Bicycle
 - c) Autorickshaw
5. Others (Specify)

B		Amount spent per year (In Rs.)	
1. Clothing:			
2. Housing:			
3. Medicine:			
4. Education:			
5. Others (Specify)			
4.		Male	Female
What proportion of your earnings do you allocate for family expenses:			

5. Do you spend the amount you retain for yourself on :

	Amount per Week (In Rs.)	
	Male	Female
a) Transport to workspot		
b) Repayment of Loans		
c) Studies		
d) Cinema		
e) Gambling		
f) Drinking/Smoking		

6. Who handles the income of the other members of the family (other than that of the Principal male female earners) :

- Given to the head of the household :
- Individually :

7. Mention amount spent on the following food items during the last week : Amount per week (In Rs.)

Food Items:	Amount per week (In Rs.)
1. Rice, Ragi, Bajra, Wheat	
2. Pulses-grain dhal	
3. Vegetable	
4. Oils and fats	
5. Poultry, meat, fish, etc.	
6. Milk, eggs	
7. Any others	

8. Was the money spent (for the entire family) :

	Male	Female
a. In the local market		
b. In the weekly market		
c. In the town.		

Remarks and Observations :

B		Amount spent per year (In Rs.)	
1. Clothing:			
2. Housing:			
3. Medicine:			
4. Education:			
5. Others (Specify)			
4. What proportion of your earnings do you allocate for family expenses:		Male	Female

5 Do you spend the amount you retain for yourself on :

	Amount per Week (In Rs.)	
	Male	Female
a) Transport to workspot		
b) Repayment of Loans		
c) Studies		
d) Cinema		
e) Gambling		
f) Drinking/Smoking		

6. Who handles the income of the other members of the family (other than that of the Principal male female earners) :

- Given to the head of the household :
- Individually :

7. Mention amount spent on the following food items during the last week :
 Food Items: Amount per week (In Rs.)

1. Rice, Ragi, Bajra, Wheat	
2. Pulses-gram dhal	
3. Vegetable	
4. Oils and fats	
5. Poultry, meat, fish, etc.	
6. Milk, eggs	
7. Any others	

8. Was the money spent (for the entire family) :

	Male	Female
a. In the local market		
b. In the weekly market		
c. In the town.		

Remarks and Observations :

2. After marriage how long have you been working? a) Whether soon after marriage? b) Was it after 1st, 2nd or 3rd issue - (Specify)					
3. Do you work continuously or is it only when you need supplementary income (code) Continuously (Code- 1) Supplementary income (Code-2)					
4. How many months did you stay away from work a) Before child birth b) After child birth					
5. Do you find the work Laborious ? If so, what other type of employment do you prefer?					
6. If offered more wage, would you prefer to work outside the house? If no, Reasons.					

Observations :

Remarks :

Block 8

ISSUES RELATED TO GAINFULLY EMPLOYED WOMEN

Sl. No. of working Women					
1. What type of payment do you get? (Code A)					
2. What type of payment do you prefer? (Code A)					
3. Are you aware that there are different types of wages for different types of job? Yes/No.					
4. Do you know the rate schedule for your job? Yes/No.					
5. Is this the same for both men and women? Yes/No.					
6. Are you aware of equal wage act? Yes/No.					
7. At the work site,- How is the treatment by the Supervisor/ Gangmen/Mukadam?					
a) Attitude towards female workers (Code B)					
b) Attitude towards unmarried female workers (Code B)					
c) Attitude towards married female workers (Code B)					
d) Attitude towards Mothers bringing children to worksite (Code B)					
e) Attitude towards widow workers (Code B)					

f) Attitude towards SC/ST Caste (Code B)						
g) Attitude towards settlement of disputes (Code B)						
8. How is the treatment by Master/Clerk/engineer/Factory Owner/Officer in respect of (Code B)						
a. Enrolment of new workers (Code B)						
b. Enrolment of new women workers (Code B)						
c. Response to any complaints made (Code B)						
d. Measurement of work (Code B)						
e. Payment of wages (Code B)						
f. Making the job permanent (Code B)						
g. Treatment towards SC/ST workers (Code B)						
h. Treatment towards unmarried women workers (Code B)						
i. Treatment towards married women workers (Code B)						
j. Treatment towards mothers bringing children to worksite (Code B)						
k. Treatment towards widow workers (Code B)						
9. Is there any complaint regarding working condition? Give Reason (Code C)						
10. Is there any conflict between the officials and you. If so, give reasons, (Code D)						
11. Have you formed a) Trade Union b) Co-operatives c) Others - (Specify) at the work site? Yes/No If yes, which one? a, b, c.						

CODE-A		Helpful	1	Low wages	4
All in terms of money	1	Indifferent	2	Discrimination of wages	5
All in terms of grains	2	Hostile	3	Lack of Respect to women	6
Partly money/Partly grains	3	Don't know	4	Sexual harrasement by co-workers	7
Partly in terms of meals @ the time of work	4	CODE-C		Other specify	8
Any other method specify	5	Too much work	1		
		Long hrs. of work	2	CODE-D	
CODE-B		Lack of Amenities	3		

Block 9 ✓ ISSUES RELATING TO GAINFULLY EMPLOYED WOMEN

AMENITIES RELATING TO HOUSEHOLD

AMENITIES	AMENITIES PROVIDED	AMENITIES DESIRED

ADULT LITERACY FOR DROPOUTS AND OTHERS

1.	Serial no. of person					
2.	Are you attending adult education classes (yes-1, no - 2)					
2. 1.	If yes, do you find it useful? (Yes-1, no -2)					
2. 2.	How and why?					
2. 3.	If no in 2 reasons for not attending (Code B)					

CODE-A	Timing of school not suitable	6	No organisation exists	1
To help in household duties	School term and seasonal work pattern do not coincide	7	Not aware	2
Child Care	Cannot afford	8	Not interested	3
Economic gains	Others (specify)	9	Timings not suitable	4
School not easily acceptable			Does not serve any purpose	5
Not interested in education			Too Far	6
	CODE-B		No entry	7
			Others (specify)	8

Remarks and Observations :

Block 14

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

	Sl. No. of beneficiary	Sponsoring functionary agency	Duration of training	Type of training	Stipends	Other allowance & incentive	Follow up benefits received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. AGRICULTURE							
a) Training of farmer in improved methods of agriculture							
d) Training in the plant protection							
e) Training in crop production							
d) One day agriculture training programmes (T and V)							
e) Training in maintenance of agriculture implements							
2. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY							
a) Training in maintenance of							
i) Milch animals							
ii) Poultry							
iii) Piggery							
b) Training in feeding							
3. HORTICULTURE							
a) Training in maintenance of plots							
b) Training in rearing hybrid varieties							
c) Training in preserving/							
composting							

Block 14 contd

4. SERICULTURE							
a) Demonstration of mulberry cultivation							
b) Training in silk-worm rearing							
5. FORESTRY							
a) Training in improved methods of logging							
b) Training in bee keeping							
6. FISHERIES:							
a) Training in canning/ preserving							
b) Training in salting							
c) Training in packing							
7. TRYSEM:							
a) Training in tailoring							
b) Training in carpentry							
c) Training in other crafts (Specify)							
8. KHADI & VILLAGE							
a) Training in weaving							
b) Training in pottery							
c) Training in bee keeping							
d) Training in leather crafts							
e) Training in Carpentry							
f) Training in cane works							
g) Other (Specify)							
9. OTHERS :							
a) Tours							
b) Exhibitions							
c) Demonstration							

Remarks and Observations.

Block 15

SEC. C HEALTH

Particulars of Medical Treatment Received by household Members as
as inpatients of a Household during the last 365 days

1. Serial member of persons hospitalised during the reference period.						
2. Type of ailment (Code A)						
3. Type of hospital (Code B)						
4. System of medicine in the hospital (Code C)						
5. Main item of expenditure during the period of stay in the hospital (Code D)						
6. Other particulars of treatment : Whether treatment availed of before						

FERTILITY AND CHILD MORTALITY
(Ask all ever Married Women)

Block : 17

1. Serial No. of ever Married Women								
2. Age at Marriage								
3. No. of pregnancies								
4. No. of Children a) Living in the house hold b) Outside the household	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5. No. of Children a) Born alive and since dead b) Age at death : Within one month 1 month - 12 months 1 year - 6 years 6 years - 14 years								
c) No. of Abortions								
d) No. of Miscarriages								
e) No. of Still Births								
6. Are you pregnant now? YES/NO								

Remarks & Observations :

Block 18

M A T E R N I T Y

Particulars of maternity corresponding to children with reported age 'O' (0 years).

1. Serial No. of infant (age 'O' Years)							
2. Whether the mother of the child was registered in hospital before child Birth for pre-natal care (Yes-1, No-2)							
3. If yes,							
3.1 Type of hospital (Code A)							
3. 2 Number of months before							
3. 3 Number of time visited the hospital.							
3. 4 No. of time health visitor visited the mother							
3 5. Whether received any free food (Yes-1, No-2)							
3. 6 Whether received any free medicine (Yes - 1, No - 2)							
3. 7 Whether received any free nutrient or tonic (Yes-1, No-2)							

4. Medical attendance : Government appointed doctor-1, other doctor-2, government appointed nurse/midwife-3, other nurse midwife 4, others-5, None-6								
5. Place of birth: at home-1, hospital-2, PHC/ Maternity home-3, Other place-9								
6. If yes, reason for not going to hospital: By preference-1, too experience-2, not available, 3, others-9								
7. If 2 or 3 in item 4:								
8. Type of hospital (Code A)								
8. 1 Type of ward: Free-1 Paying general-2 Paying special-3								
8. 2 Duration of mother's stay in hospital (days)								
8. 3 Whether the mother had to stay in hospital for more than the normal duration due to post natal complications (yes-1, No-2)								
9. Whether the mother of child was registered at hospital after child birth for post-natal care (Yes-1, No-2)								
10. If yes								
10.1 Type of hospital (Code A)								
10.2 No. of times visited hospital								
10.3 No. of times health visitor visited mother								
10.4 Whether the mother received any free food (Yes-1, No. 2)								
10.5 Whether received any free medicine Yes-1, No. 2)								
10.6 Whether the mother received any free nutrient or tonic (Yes-1, No-2)								

CODE A

- Public hospital - 1
- Primary health centre - 2
- Public dispensaries - 3
- Private hospital - 4
- Charitable Institutions - 5

- Govt. doctor - 6
- Private doctor - 7
- Barefoot doctor - 8
- Others (specify) -9
- Remarks & Observation :

Block 21 Conted

6. Sericulture									
7. Fisheries									
8. Forestry									
9. Horticulture									
10. Jasmine Growing									
11. Vegetable growing									
12. Beedi									
13. Business									
14. House site									
15. House									
16. Electrification of houses									
17. Govt. Watersource									
18. Govt. Sanitary provisions									
19. Others (Specify)									

NOTE : Code no. of the Scheme : Schemes may be described and later allotted the 'Code'

Observations :

Remarks:

UTILISATION OF SUBSIDY AND SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

Block 22

Sl. No. of Beneficiary	Scheme	Date of Application	Date of Sanction	Date of Receipt of Benefits	Financial Assistance		Follow up Service (Code)	Amount repaid	Amount due	Extra Hours of work Generated per day	Gross Production	Amount realised	Expenditure Incurred	Net Income
					Subsidy (Rs)	Credit (Rs.)								

Remarks and Observation :

Code

ADVICE - 1
CHECK UP - 2

SECOND INSTALMENT - 3
Others (Specify) - 4

Block 23

UTILIZATION OF WAGE EARNING SCHEMES

Sl. No. of Persons	Type of Work	Employing Agency	No. of days employed	Wage Rate per day	Earnings per week	When not on scheme work					Reasons for taking up scheme work
						No of days employed			wage rate per day	Earnings per week	
						Type of work	for self	for wages			

Remarks & Observation :

PARTICULARS OF SCHEMES AND WOMEN BENEFICIARIES UNDER EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES B.

Block 22

Serial Number of Beneficiary -					
1. Attitude of functionaries during (Code A)					
a) Registration for grant of Schemes					
b) Processing the application					
c) Grant of benefits of schemes					
d) Follow-up advice					
e) Response to complaints made					
f) Repayment of loan instalment					
2. Did you have to incur any other expenditure to get the scheme sanctioned?					
3. If the scheme has been sanctioned to you is it because (Code B)					
4. Did you consult your spouse before applying for the scheme? (Yes-1, No-2)					
5. Source of information for availing the scheme (Code C)					

CODE A Attitudes of functionaries

Helpful : 1
Indifferent : 2
Hostile : 3

CODE B Reasons for sanctioning schemes to you

You are more Credit worthy than your spouse 1
It is the second benefit 2

You are the head of household 3
Others (Specify) 4

Code C Source of information:
Village functionary/extension worker, gramasevaks, & Village accountants

Bank manager, financial agency, co-operatives/ 2
Mahila Mandals, Yuvathi

Mandalas, 3
Other Village associations
(Specify) 4
Prominent or knowledgeable persons such as Panchayat, chairman, members, etc. 5
Newspapers, radio, film shows & other media including meetings and camps 6
Neighbours, relatives & friends 7

Observations & Remarks

Sec. E SOCIAL WELFARE AND WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Block 25

Sl. No.	Schemes Utilized	Sl. No. of Beneficiary	Sponsoring Functionary Agency	Since when utilizing	Financial Assistance Received	Specific Purpose	Reasons for non-utilization Code
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Scholarships for Physically handicapped students.						
2.	Financial assistance for purchase of artificial limbs aids and gadgets						
3.	Monthly financial allowance to the physically handicapped						
4.	Monthly financial allowance to the retarded						

5. Old Age Pension						
6. Financial assistance to a couple contracting Marriage where the bride is a widow						
7. Financial assistance to needy women for taking up training						
8. Training in tailoring & other crafts for SC women						
9. Supply of sewing machines and other equipments a) Free of cost b) Subsidy/Credit						
10. SC/ST Finance Corporation a) Assistance to SC persons to start small scale Industries and Cottage Industries						
11. Vocational training centres for women on various crafts						
12. Training Camp for Associate women workers in Home craft and leadership						
13. Study Tours for women						
14. Nutrition and cooking Demonstration camps						
15. Social welfare Advisory Board Socio- Economic Development Programs: a) Rearing Live stock b) Starting of Industrial units c) Production Oriented Training units						

Code - Reasons for non-utilization :	Not required	2	cy to be contacted -	4
	Schemes required not available	3	Not interested	5
Not aware	Not aware of Sponsoring Agency		Distance	6
			Others (Specify)	7

Observations :

Remarks:-

	Sl. No. of the person		Sl. No. of the person		Sl. No. of the person	
	Services provided	Services utilized	Services provided	Services utilized	Services provided	Services utilized
1. Are you a member of Mahila Mandal a) If yes, membership paid b) If No. Give reasons (Code A)						
2. Does the Mahila Mandal Conduct a) Balwadi/Creche						
b) Adult Literacy classes						
c) Provide supplementary Nutrition						
d) Associate with the Anganwadi						
2. 1 Vocational Training Classes in: a) Tailoring/Embroidery						
b) Basket Making						
c) Craft Training						
2. 2 Income generating Training Programme a) Bakery						
b) Preparation of Energy food						
c) Bamboo Crafts						
d) Tailoring/Embroidery Production						
e) Handicrafts						
2. 3 Developmental Programme : a) Income generating Schemes subsidy Credit Linked						
b) Production Oriented Schemes under :						
1. Forestry						
2. Agriculture						
3. Horticulture						
4. Fisheries						
5. Others (Specify)						
3. Do you have to pay training fee? If yes, what is the amount						
4. Have the facilities provided by the Mahila Mandal enabled you to (See Code B)						
5. Are you on the MM Committee?						
6. Did you attend any women's training Camp organised by the Mahila Mandal?						
a) Associate women workers						
b) Training of Mahila Mandal						
c) Any other Training (Specify)						

CODE A		Social restriction	5	Home	1
Unable to pay the fee	1	Others (specify)	6	Reduced the household Expenditure	2
Too far	2	CODE B		To be self employed	3
Time does not permit	3			Any others (specify)	4
Not interested	4	Take up employment outside			

SOCIAL STATUS OF WOMEN

(Information to be obtained from all women in the household)

1. Do you have any of the following assets (Enter marks)

Steel Utensils	Jewellery	Radio	Wallelock	Furniture	Insurance policies	Others (Specify)
Serial Number of Women						
2. What is your role in taking the following decisions? (Code A)						
a) Education of children						
b) Food						
c) Future employment of daughter/son						
d) Marriage, birth and death ceremonies						
e) Childrens health						
f) If the main occupation is agriculture, what crops are grown.						
g) Finance (loan, etc)						
h) Participation in elections						
3. Do you pay dowry at the time of marriage? (Yes-1, No-2)						
4. Is it paid in the form of cash - 1, utensils-2 Jewellery-3, furniture-4, others-5 (specify)						
5. Do you have						
1) a bank account						
2) house						
3) land						
a) in your name						
b) jointly with your husband						
6. Do you have access to functionaries in order to						
(i) become aware of various schemes? (Yes-1, No-2)						
(ii) avail of the benefits of the schemes? (Yes-1, No-2)						
(iii) make complaints, suggest changes, if any regarding scheme? (Yes-1, No-2)						
7. What are the social and civic functions you attended during the last 365 days?						
8. Do you read newspapers, magazine, listen to radio news?						
9. What is your husband's attitude towards your						
a) attending training and literacy programmes Code Helpful-1						
b) taking up gainful employment? Indifferent-2						
c) accepting development scheme Hostile-3						
b) Participating in village civic functions, trade union activities etc.						
c) becoming member of co-operatives, Mahila Mandals and other organizations						

10. What is the attitude of the members of your community towards your attending training and literacy programmes	Code Helpful 1 Indifferent 2 Hostile 3				
a) Taking up gainful employment					
b) Accepting development schemes					
c) Participating in village civic functions, trade unions activities etc.					
d) becoming member of co-operatives, Mahila Mandals and other organizations					
11. Are you willing to take up gainful employment (Yes 1, No 2)					
12.a) If no, reasons (Code B)					
12.b) If yes What type of work do you prefer? (Mention) (To be coded later)					
13. What facilities do you need to send children's to school? (Code C)					
14. What would you wish about your children's future? (code D)					
15. Is the treatment of a) Your husband good-1, passable -2, bad 3 b) your in laws					
16. Does your husband drink liquor? (Yes-1, No-2)					
17. Does he beat you? (Yes 1, No 2, occasionally-3)					
18. What would you think the government should do to improve the living conditions of women and children? (ask male member also)?					

CODE A

No role 1
Decides with husband 2
Decides alone 3

CODE B

Not necessary to work 1
Not interested 2
Family status does not allow to work 3

CODE C

Change in school work timings 1
Holidays to suit work seasons 2
Schools Closer to home 3
Free supply of books & uniforms 4
Transport facilities 5

CODE D

To continue in the same occupation 1
To take up a different occupation 2
To give them more education and send them for job outside 3
Any other (Specify) 4

DOMESTIC FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

Particulars to be Obtained from the Principal Respondent

Block 28

	Yes/No.	Distance in Kms.	too far	Not safe	Not hygenic
1. Source of drinking water					
a) Well					
b) River					
c) Tank					
d) Canal					
e) Other (Specify)					

11. Have you maintained a poultry with the hens & eggs supplied ? (Yes-1 No-2)																				
12. Do you give eggs to children: Are your childrens provided with vegetables from the community & school gardens? (Yes-2, No-2)																				
13. Have you maintained the kitchen garden started with the seedling supplied? (Yes-1, No-2)																				
14. Does the Anganwadi worker visit you regularly (Yes-1, N-o2)																				
15. Does the Anganwadi helper escort your children to the Anganwadi centre? (Yes-1, No-2)																				
16. What do you think is the priority need for your children's welfare? (Code F)																				
17. Who looks after your children when you go for work (Code G)																				
18. Do you think a balawadi-cum-cre che for young children infants will help you to go for work more regularly and conveniently? (Yes-1, No-2)																				
19. Who are the functionaries who visit your home regularly? (Code H)																				

Block 31

Respondents perception of impact of scheme on Food, Health Clothing Housing Sanitation & Education

Respondent	FOOD			HEALTH			CLOTHING			HOUSING			SANITATION			EDUCATION					
	I	NC	D	I	NC	D	I	NC	D	I	NC	D	I	NC	D	I	NC	D			

I-Improved, NC-No Change, D-Deteriorated

Remarks & Observations.

Appendix 6

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES TRUST

NEW DELHI

VILLAGE INFORMATION

I. Name of the Village: _____ Hobli: _____

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	
					<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
II.	Population of the Village :	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Population of Scheduled Caste :	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Population of Scheduled Tribe :	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

III. Total Number of households)
in the village)
No. of SC. Households : _____
No. of ST. Households : _____

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Children</u>
IV.	Total No. of Illiterates in the village	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Total No. of literates	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Persons employed and under stipendry employment scheme	_____	_____	_____	_____

V. LAND UTILIZATION:

1. Geographical Area (in acres) of the Village : _____
2. No. of blocks in the village : _____
3. Net sown Area : _____
4. Fallow Land : _____
5. Forest Area : _____
6. Land not available for Cultivation : _____
7. Other uncultivable land: _____

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS:

<u>Size of holdings</u>	<u>Total in Acres</u>
0 - 2.5 Acres	_____
2.5 - 5 Acres	_____
5 Acres and above	_____

VII IRRIGATION:

1. Net area irrigated :
2. Area irrigated by tanks:
3. Area irrigated by wells:
4. Area irrigated by other sources :
5. Total No. of irrigation wells :
6. Total No. of irrigation tanks :

VIII. DRINKING WATER:

1. Number of open wells :
2. Number of rivers :
3. Number of tanks :
4. Number of canals :

IX. CROPPING PATTERN:

- a) Main crops of the village:
- b) 1 Crop 2 Crop 3 Crop
- c) Staple Food : _____

- X. Area (in acres) under paddy :
Area (in acres) under Ragi :
Area (in acres) under Arecanut:
Area (in acres) under Coconut :
Area (in acres) under Cashew :
Area (in acres) under Pulses :
Area (in acres) under others :

XI. COMMUNICATION IN THE VILLAGE:

1. Kutchra roads
2. Pucca Roads
3. Navigable Roads
4. Is there a post office : If no nearest:
5. Is there a telegraph office : If no nearest:
6. Are there telephone exchanges : If no nearest:
7. Are there telephones : If yes - No. :

XII. ANIMAL WEALTH:

I. Total Livestock Population:

- a) Cattle:
- b) Buffaloes:
- c) Sheep :
- d) Goats :
- e) Pigs :
- f) Poultry :

II. Nearest Veterinary Institutions: /

XIII. EDUCATION:

- 1. No. of Pre Primary Nursery schools:
- 2. No. of Lower Primary Schools :
- 3. No. of Higher Primary schools :
- 4. Nearest High school :
- 5. Nearest Arts/Science College :
- 6. Other nearby Institutions :

XIV. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: Does the village have a bank - Yes/No.

- 1. Nearest Commercial Banks :
- 2. Nearest Co-operative Bank :
- 3. N Population served by these Banks :
- 4. Nearest Primary Land development Bank :
- 5. Nearest Agriculture Co-operative society which give loans on
 - a) Short Term :
 - b) Long Term :

XV. COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS:

ORGANISATIONS	Yes/NO	MEMBERSHIP		
		Male	Female	Total
Youth Club				
Mahila Mandal/Women's Group				
Producer Co-operatives				
Consumer Co-operatives				

XVI. MEDICAL FACILITIES:

Government

Private

- No. Of hospitals
- No. of Dispensaries
- No. of primary Health Centres
- No. of Primary Health Units
- No. of Family welfare centres/
MCH.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES IN OPERATION

1. LAND REFORMS:

- a) No. of tribunals :
- b) No. of applications filed :
- c) No. of applications decided
in favour of tenants :
- d) No. of applications decided
in favour of landlord :
- e) No. of applications decided
in favour of rejected :
- f) No. of applications pending:

2. House sites distributed to:

- Schedule Caste :
- Scheduled Tribe :
- Others :

3. Janata Houses Constructed for :

- Scheduled Caste :
- Scheduled Tribe :
- Others :

4.a) Houses distributed under
special schemes for SCs/STs :

b) Old age pensions :

5. Physically handicapped persons
identified :

6. Persons employed under stipendry
employment scheme :

Appendix 7

QUESTIONNAIRE TO B.I. ADDRESSED TO FUNCTIONARIES
IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES OF DEVELOPMENTAL SCHEMES

1. What are the programmes you have undertaken?
2. In which of the Districts/Taluks/Villages are they operating? Name:
3. Number of beneficiaries per year in the State/District/Taluk under each programme for the period 1978-81.
4. How do you decide on:
 - a) Areas for implementing the programme.
 - b) Beneficiaries:
 - c) Services to be given/benefits to be delivered:
 - d) Recruitment of personnel at different levels.
 - e) Location of Centres: (for State and Dist. Level functionaries only).
5. Are the Extension workers trained?
If so:
 - a) At what levels?
 - b) Type of training/skill
 - c) Duration of training:
6. What measures do you take for informing the people about the schemes?
Indicate with (./)
At the village level
Meetings / Door to Door Visits
Through Panchayat / Through Mahila Mandal /
Through Village Leader / Through Village Level Worker
Other local agencies (Specify)

At the State/District Level:

Through Sub-Agency / Non Official Bodies
Press / Radio / Others, Specify

7. How frequently do you hold meetings

- a) to inform about the scheme -
- b) follow up work -
- c) Advice -
- d) any other -

8. Is the programme relevant to the needs/situation by the area?

9. Do you think the programmes have been successful? If so, give reasons:

- a) The Programme is inherently good
- b) Local Opinion has been mobilised:
- c) Delivery system is good
- d) Village leadership is good:
- e) Funds are adequate:
- f) Closer to Headquarters:
- g) Any other (specify)
If no, give reasons:

10. In implementing the programmes, were there problems with regard to:

- a) Infrastructure
- b) Functionaries

c) Co-ordination with other departments:

d) Evaluation

11. Do you think your programme was given to the needy? If yes, what steps and measures were taken to ensure this?

If so, what are the reasons:

How do you think it can be improved:

12. How can the needy families/community be made to participate in the programmes better (indicate with (-/))

a) By more propoganda about the schemes:

b) By reducing the bank interest:

c) By quicker delivery of benefits:

d) By providing additional employment:

e) By providing higher wages:

f) Others (specify)

13. Has any Voluntary organisation helped in implementing the schemes?

If so, in what way?

14. What are your suggestions for further improving the programme:

a) Continuity of operation-funds-functionaries?

b) Community involvement in planning and decision making?

c) Decentralisation and delegation of authority?

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Appendix 7

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 - c) Duration of training:

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Through Panchayat / Through Mahila Mandal /

Through Village Leader / Through Village Level Worker

Other local agencies (specify)

At the State/District Level:

Through Sub-Agency / Non Official Bodies

Press / Radio / Others. Specify

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c) Advice -

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4

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e) By providing higher wages:

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13. Has any Voluntary organisation helped in implementing the schemes?

If so, in what way?

14. What are your suggestions for further improving the programme:

a) Continuity of operation-funds-functionaries?

b) Community involvement in planning and decision making?

c) Decentralisation and delegation of authority?

VILLAGE INFORMATION

I. Name of the Village: Hobli:

Total	Male	Female	CHILDREN	
			Boys	Girls

II. Population of the Village :
Population of Scheduled Caste :
Population of Scheduled Tribe :

III. Total Number of households in the village }
No. of SC. Households :
No. of ST. Households :

Total	Male	Female	Children

IV. Total No. of illiterates in the village.
Total No. of literates
Persons employed under stipendry employment scheme

V. LAND UTILIZATION:

1. Geographical Area (in acres) of the Village }
2. No. of blocks in the village }
3. Net sown Area +
4. Fallow Land +
5. Forest Area +
6. Land not available for cultivation }
7. Other uncultivable Land +

VI. DISTRIBUTION OF LAND HOLDINGS:

Size of holdings	Total in Acres
0 - 2.5 Acres	
2.5 - 5 Acres	
5 Acres and above	

VII. IRRIGATION:

1. Net Area irrigated : _____
2. Area irrigated by tanks: _____
3. Area irrigated by wells: _____
4. Area irrigated by other sources: _____
5. Total No. of irrigation wells : _____
6. Total No. of irrigation tanks : _____

VIII. DRINKING WATER:

1. Number of open wells +
2. Number of rivers +
3. Number of tanks +
4. Number of canals +

IX. CROPPING PATTERN:

a) Main crops of the village +

b)	1 Crop	2 Crop	3 Crop

c) Staple Food +

- X. Area (in acres) under Paddy +
- Area (in acres) under Ragi +
- Area (in acres) under Arecanut +
- Area (in acres) under Coconut +
- Area (in acres) under Cashew +
- Area (in acres) under Pulses +
- Area (in acres) under others +

XI. COMMUNICATION IN THE VILLAGE:

1. Kutchha roads
2. Pucca Roads
3. Navigable Roads
4. Is there a post office + If no nearest:
5. Is there a telegraph office } If no nearest:
6. Are there telephone exchanges } If no nearest:
7. Are there telephones + If yes - No. :

XII. ANIMAL WEALTH:

I. Total Livestock Population:

a) Cattle	:	
b) Buffaloes	:	
c) Sheep	:	
d) Goats	:	
e) Pigs	:	
f) Poultry	:	

II. Nearest Veterinary Institutions:

XIII. EDUCATION:

1. No. of Pre Primary/Nursery Schools:	
2. No. of Lower Primary Schools	:
3. No. of Higher Primary Schools	:
4. Nearest High School	:
5. Nearest Arts/Science College	:
6. Other nearby Institutions	:

XIV. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: - Does the village have a bank - Yes/No

1. Nearest Commercial Banks	:
2. Nearest Co-operative Bank:	
3. NPopulation served by these Banks	:
4. Nearest Primary Land development Bank	:
5. Nearest Agriculture Co-operative Society which give loans on	
a) Short Term	:
b) Long Term	:

XV. COMMUNITY ORGANISATIONS:

ORGANISATIONS	YES/ NO	MEMBERSHIP		
		Male	Female	Total
Youth Club				
Mahila Mandal/Womans Group				

XVI. MEDICAL FACILITIES:

	Government	Primate
No. of hospitals		
No. of Dispensaries		
No. of Primary Health Centres		
No. of Primary Health Units		
No. of Family welfare centres/ MCH.		

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES IN OPERATION

1. LAND REFORMS:

- a) No. of tribunals →
- b) No. of applications filed →
- c) No. of applications decided }
in favour of tenants }
- d) No. of applications decided }
in favour of landlords }
- e) No. of applications decided }
in favour of rejected }
- f) No. of applications pending →

2. House sites distributed to:

- Scheduled Caste →
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3. Jnata Houses Constructed for:

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4. a) Houses distributed under }
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5. Physically handicapped persons }
identified }

6. Persons employed under stipendry }
employment scheme }