Baseline Assessment of the Action to Improve Public Scheme Access and Delivery (AIPAD) Project

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Sambodhi Research & Communications Pvt. Ltd.

Acronyms

AIPAD	Action to Improve Public Scheme Access and Delivery
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Centre
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
MBCY	Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana
MBPY	Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana
MDM	Mid-day Meal
PHC	Primary Health Centre
RSBY	Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

Executive Summary

The Action to Improve Public Scheme Access and Delivery (AIPAD) Project aims at improving the access of marginalized communities to health/sanitation, social security and education and strengthening the service delivery and accountability mechanisms related to public schemes and services in a sustainable manner and enhance utility of data management systems.

The AIPAD project is being implemented by the Nand and Jeet Khemka Foundation in partnership with the Nabha foundation and NIDAN. The project is funded by the European Union and targets 5 blocks of the district that have poor social, economic and infrastructural indicators.

A baseline evaluation was conducted provide indicative estimates of the key impact, outcome and result indicators at the household level as specified in AIPAD log frame. A quantitative cross-sectional approach was adopted for the study. A household survey was conducted as part of the study employing a structured interview schedule as the research instrument. Quota sampling was adopted for arriving at a sample size sufficient enough to provide indicative estimates of the study indicators. In all, 994 households and 35 schools were covered investigating status of the health, education and social security indicators as may be applicable in the sampled household. The overall sample was distributed across the 35 villages randomly selected from the four project blocks. Several target groups were covered under the study depending upon the various schemes being studied. The respondents studied in the survey were majorly Hindus with a fifth of the respondents belonging to the Muslim community. Majority of the sample comprised of respondents belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) followed by a third of the sample belonged to the General Category.

Estimates of the health indicators reveal that around 70 percent of the women in the study area opted for institutional delivery while around 60 percent of the women had received benefits from the Janani Suraksha Scheme (JSY) scheme. The status of full immunization was around 28 percent across all categories. Access of toilets was found to be low among the respondents, with 78 percent reporting open defecation. Instances of maternal death and infant death were also captured in the study.

As regards the education indicators, the enrollment for girls was found to be lower than that of boys in case of both primary and middle schools. Compliance of the schools to the RTE norms was also studied. Around 70 percent of the girl students also reported to have benefitted from the Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana (MBCY) scheme.

As part of the study, awareness of social security schemes was also studied. The same has been found to be low.

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Introduction

The Action to Improve Public Scheme Access and Delivery (AIPAD) project aims at improving the access to provisions and entitlements under government schemes by the aims to improve the access of marginalized communities in five blocks of Bhagalpur district, Bihar. The overarching objective of the intervention is to ensure equitable access to public schemes and services to enhance the wellbeing of citizens, especially the disadvantaged groups by using a participatory community based advocacy, monitoring and accountability models. Towards achievement of the overall objective, the project strives towards increasing uptake by eligible persons of public schemes, particularly disadvantaged communities, in health/sanitation, social security and education and; strengthening the service delivery and accountability mechanisms related to public schemes and services in a sustainable manner and enhance utility of data management systems

The AIPAD project is being implemented by the Nand and Jeet Khemka Foundation in partnership with the Nabha foundation and NIDAN. The project is funded by the European Union and targets Jagdishpur, Sanhaulla, Kahalgaon, Pirpainti and Shahkund blocks of the district that have poor social, economic and infrastructural indicators. The project aims at the socially vulnerable groups especially women, girl children and the financially weaker sections of the society. It aims at working with the Government and supporting organizations to counter the challenges and bridge the gaps in access to the public schemes by these socially vulnerable groups.

Sambodhi Research and Communications Private Limited has been engaged by the Nand and Jeet Khemka Foundation to provide support to the project implementation. One of the objectives of this support was to conduct a quantitative study for estimation of the baseline values of the key logframe indicators. This report details the methodology adopted to undertake this exercise and the key findings of the baseline estimation exercise.

Objectives and scope

The baseline has been conducted so as to serve as reference for measuring change incidental to the AIPAD project. Specifically, the objective of the baseline study was:

- To provide indicative estimates of the key impact, outcome and result indicators at the household level as specified in AIPAD logframe

The scope of the execris was limited to the indicators applicable at the household level. And therefore indicators associated with systems or applicable at community level were not estimated during the study, However, facility assessments of schools was undertaken as part of the study and applicable indicators were also assessed.

Methods and Tools

Given the scope of the study, a quantitative cross-sectional approach was adopted for the study. A cross-sectional study is observational in nature and is known as descriptive research, not causal or relational. Researchers record the information that is present in a population, but they do not manipulate variables. This type of research can be used to describe characteristics that exist in a population, but not to determine cause-and-effect relationships between different variables. These methods are often used to make inferences about possible relationships or to gather preliminary data to support further research and experimentation.

A household survey was thus conducted as part of the study employing a structured interview schedule as the research instrument. For school facility assessment, a checklist was employed.

The required sample size for estimation was calculated using the formula

$$n = Z^2 [P (1-P)] / E^2$$

where,

P = the estimated proportion at the time of the first survey (taken as 0.5 as yields maximum sample size)

Z = z statistic at 95 % confidence level, 1.96

E = Maximum Error Allowed (5%)

This gives a sample size of 384 per strata. Inflating for 10 percent non-response rate, the required sample size is 423 per strata, rounded off to 425. Thus, the sample size of 425 would be sufficient to develop project-level estimates of the key indicators. Given the multiple groups to be probed for estimating specific indicators, approximately 1000 households need to be covered such that the required sample size is attained for the key indicators. With similar consideration, around 30 households were to be interviewed in the village and thus 35 villages were selected for the study. As regards sample distribution, all the blocks were selected in the first stage. Within a block, proportionate number of villages were randomly selected.

In all, 994 households were covered investigating status of the health, education and social security indicators as may be applicable in the sampled household. The list of selected villages is put up at the Annex A. The coverage of sample with respect to the key groups is detailed in *Table 1* below.

Table 1 Sample categories covered in the study (figures in Numbers)

Category	Category Name	Base (n)
1	Children aged 6-13 years	590
2	Girl child studying in class 6th to 8th	524
3	Artisans	164
4	All women	608
5	Mothers of 6 months to 35 months old children	507
6	Women Delivered in last 2 years	429
Total		**994**

The study instruments translated in Hindi and pretested before finalization. The field team underwent a rigorous training program of 4 days before the fieldwork. In all 20 enumerators were engaged for data collection supervised by 4 supervisors. Data collection was completed in three weeks from 1st May to 24th May. Quality assurance protocols were implemented and included spot checks and back-checks during the fieldwork and validity checks, range checks and consistency checks during data entry. For data collation, a customized data entry application was developed using CS Pro 5.0 and the data was analyzed using SPSS 21.0.

Profile of the Sample

The profile of the sample describes the composition in terms of caste, religion, categories and economic status of the respondents.
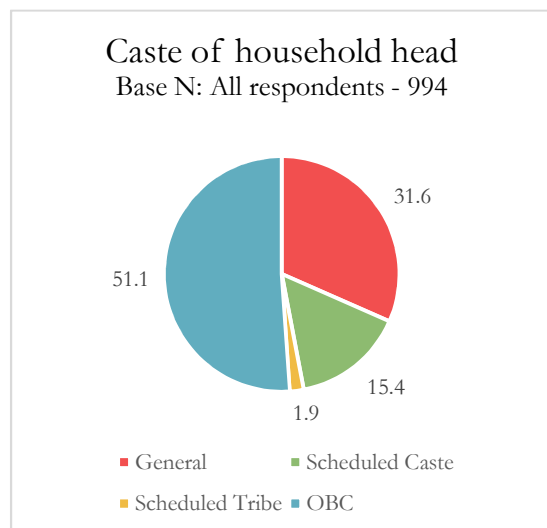
Caste of household head
Base N: All respondents - 994

Figure 1 Caste composition of head of the household (figures in %)

Around half of the sample size comprised of respondents belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs). A third of the sample belonged to the General Category while respondents belonging to the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) comprised of 15.4 and 1.9 percent of the sample respectively (Figure 1).

As regards religion, majority of the respondents were Hindus while Muslim respondents represented one-fifth (21.2 percent) of the sample.

Stratification of the sample by the availability of various types of ration cards shows that almost two-third of the sample interviewed belonged to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category. In the rest of the sample, the majority belonged to the Above Poverty Line (APL) category (26 percent of the overall sample). About a tenth of the respondents also reported that they did not have any kind of ration card (Figure 2)

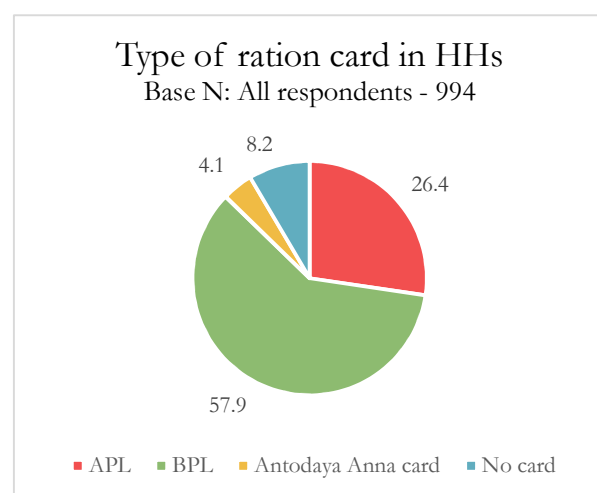### Type of ration card in HHs
Base N: All respondents - 994

Figure 2 Composition of the sample by Type of ration cards (figures in '

Health Indicators

Enhancing access to health service delivery is one of the key focals and the AIPAD logframe specifies various result and outcomes indicators on various dimensions of service delivery targeted by the project. The key impact envisioned is reduction in MMR and IMR also specified as impact indicators in the logframe. This chapter provides the estimates of the key indicators applicable at the household levl and arrived through the analyses of the data collected during the study.

Registration of Pregnancy

Registration of pregnancy with health workers is an important determinant of maternal and child health. During the study, women who have delivered in tha lst two yesrs were probed for registration of their pregnancy. In the study area, it was found that a majority of women register their pregnancy with health workers (89 percent). When probed about the health worker/provider with whom the pregnancy was registered, Anganwadi Worker was reported by the respondents in majority. Overall, 72 percent of the respondents reported to have done so. The Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) recorded the next favorite among the respondents for pregnancy registration. 10 percent of the respondent reported to have registered their pregnancy with an ASHA (Figure 3). Direct registration with ANM was reported by 4 percent of the household. With both the AWW and the ASHA being conduits for registration with ANM, it can be said that almost 86 percent of the women have registered their pregnancy with the ANM. Segregation of the data by religion shows that 82 percent of the Muslim respondents reported to have registered their pregnancy with an AWW as compared to 70 percent of the Hindu respondents.
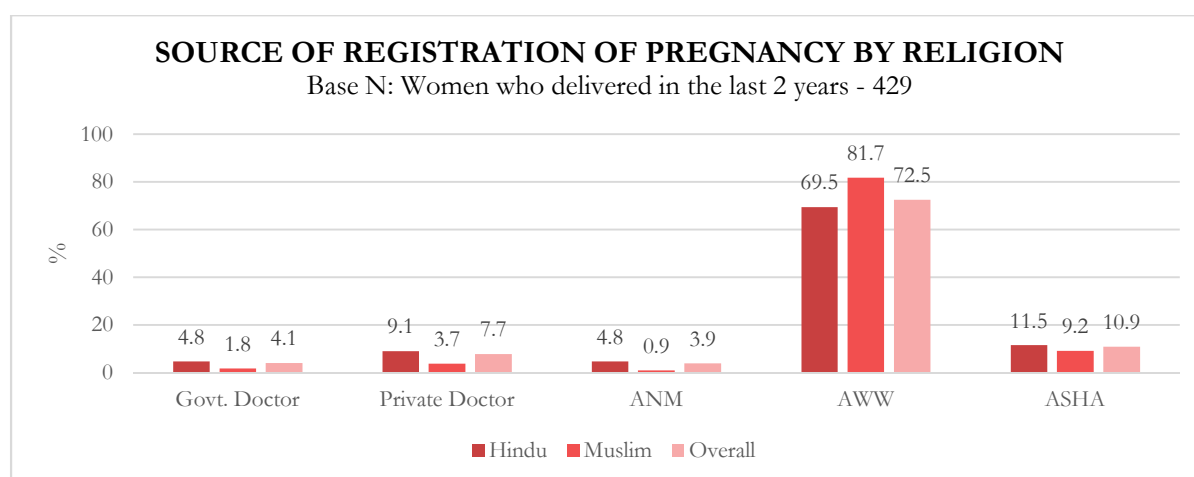

Figure 3 Proportion of respondents reporting to have registered their pregnancy with various sources by religion (figures in %)

Among the caste categories, respondents belonging to the ST category were the highest in registering their pregnancies with AWW and ANM. Overall, the proportion of respondents reporting to have registered their pregnancies with an ANM was the lowest followed by registration with a Government doctor (Figure 4).

SOURCE OF REGISTRATION OF PREGNANCY BY CASTE
Base N: Women who delivered in the last 2 years - 429
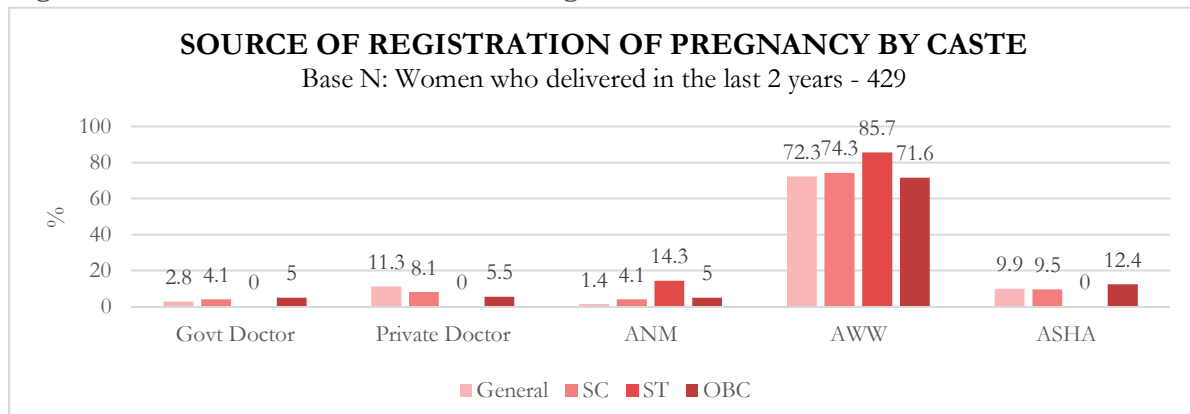
Figure 4 Proportion of respondents reporting to have registered their pregnancy with various sources by caste (figures in %)

Institutional Delivery

Women who had delivered in the past two years were interviewed and their access and usage of health services was studied. One of the aspects of the study was to estimate the proportion of women delivering at health facilities in the study area. It was found that more than two thirds of the interviewed women opted for health facilities during the time of delivery (68.2 percent).

The trend of opting for health facility was found to be varying according to the caste of the woman. Figure 5 depicts the variation according to caste. Majority of respondents belonging to the OBC category reported to have delivered at a health facility. The lowest proportion was represented by respondents belonging to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category (50 percent).

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY CASTE
Base N: Women who delivered in last 2 years - 429
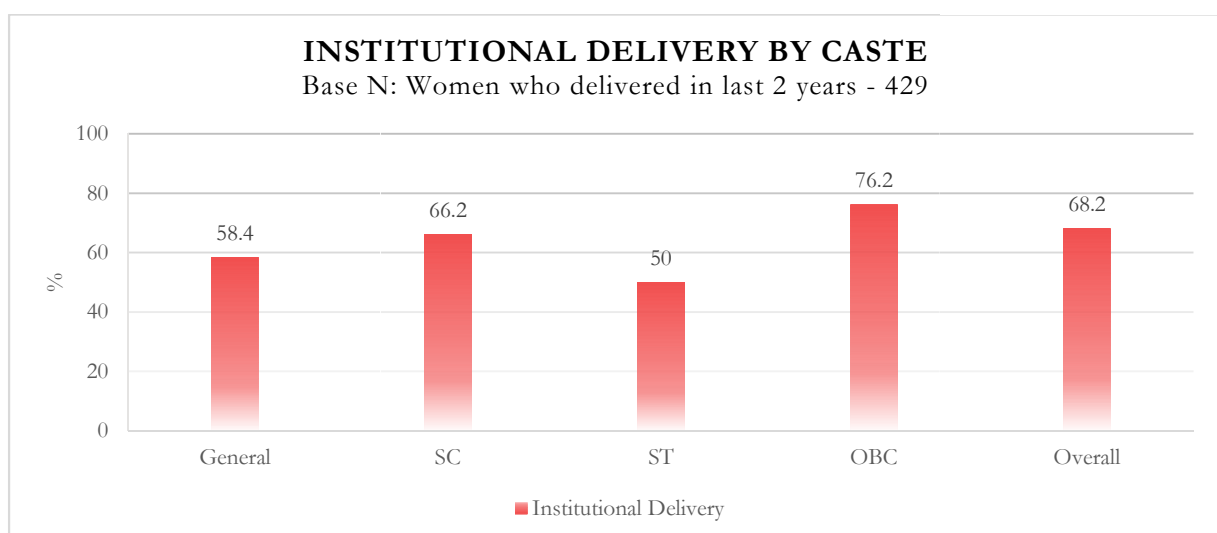
Figure 5 Percentage of respondents delivered in an institution by Caste (figures in %)

Variations were also observed among women of different religion in opting for institutional deliveries. While three-fourth of the Hindu respondents reported to have delivered in health facilities, the figure dropped down to 50 percent in case of Muslim respondents (Figure 6).
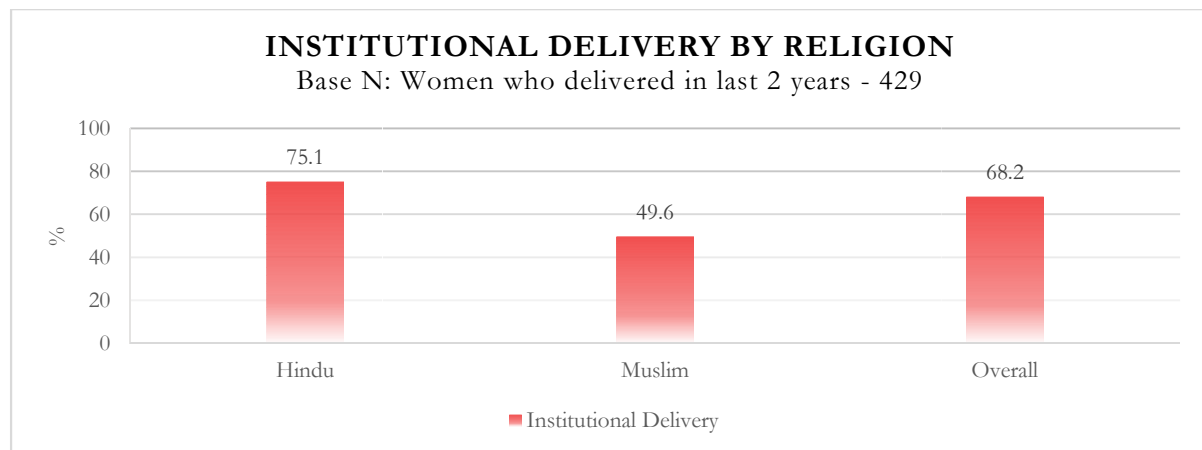
Figure 6 Institutional delivery by religion (figures in %)

The table below shows the percentages under the various headings pertaining to the overall institutional delivery, delivery at the Government and private institutions respectively for Bhagalpur distruct and the State of Bihar. The table below shows that the cases of institutional delivery in Bhagalpur district (63.0%) is marginally higher those in the state (61.9%). Also, the number of institutional deliveries are recorded more at the Government institutions for both the district (46.4%) and the state (38.7%) than the private institutions (16.6% and 15.1% respectively).

District/ State	Institutional Delivery (%)			Delivery at Government Institution (%)			Delivery at Private Institution (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bhagalpur	63.0	61.6	71.3	46.4	47.9	37.8	16.6	13.7	33.6
Bihar	61.9	49.9	70.1	38.7	39.8	36.1	15.1	12.9	34.7

Source: Annual Health Survey 2011-12 Bihar Factsheet

Benefits from Janani Suraksha Yojana

Access to the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has proven to be a crucial determinant in increasing institutional delivery. Overall, the findings show that of the women who delivered at a health facility, 60 percent had received benefits from JSY.

The analysis across caste categories shows variations across groups. While the receipt of benefits from JSY was high among OBC and SC respondents (72 and 54 percent respectively), the same was on a slight lower side for respondents belonging to the General and the ST category. Figure 7 shows that 46 percent of the respondents belonging to the

General category and 50 percent of the respondents belonging to the ST categories had benefitted from the scheme.

BENEFITS FROM JSY BY CASTE
Base N: Women who delivered in the last 2 years - 429
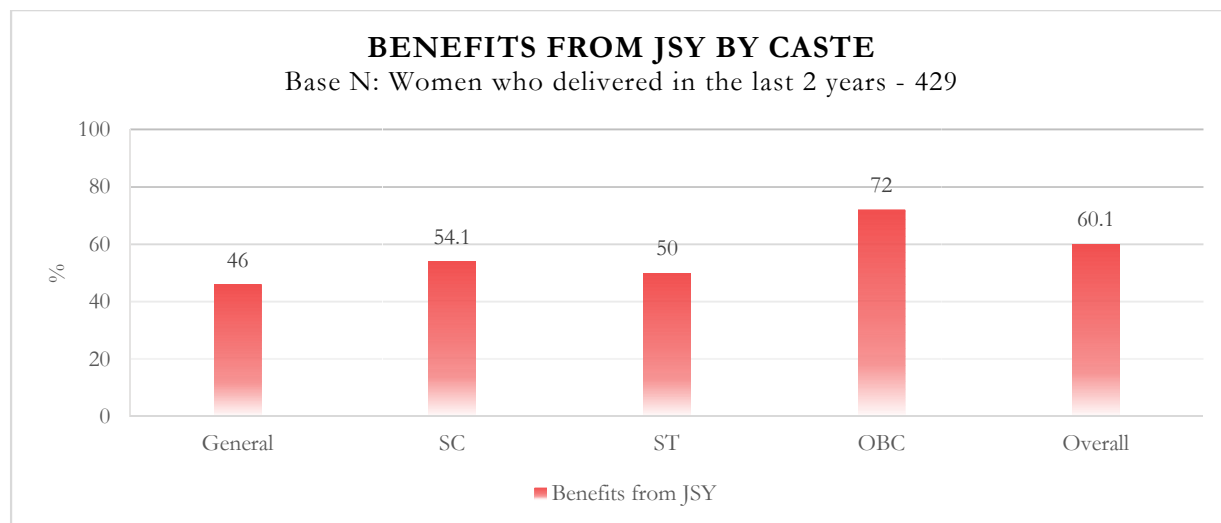
Figure 7: Proportion of respondents reporting to have received benefits from JSY by Caste (figures in %)

The figures were more or less similar when analyzed across religion. Figure 8 shows that 66 percent of Hindus and 43 percent of Muslim respondents reported to have benefitted from the scheme.

BENEFITS FROM JSY BY RELIGION
Base N: women who delivered in the 2 years - 429
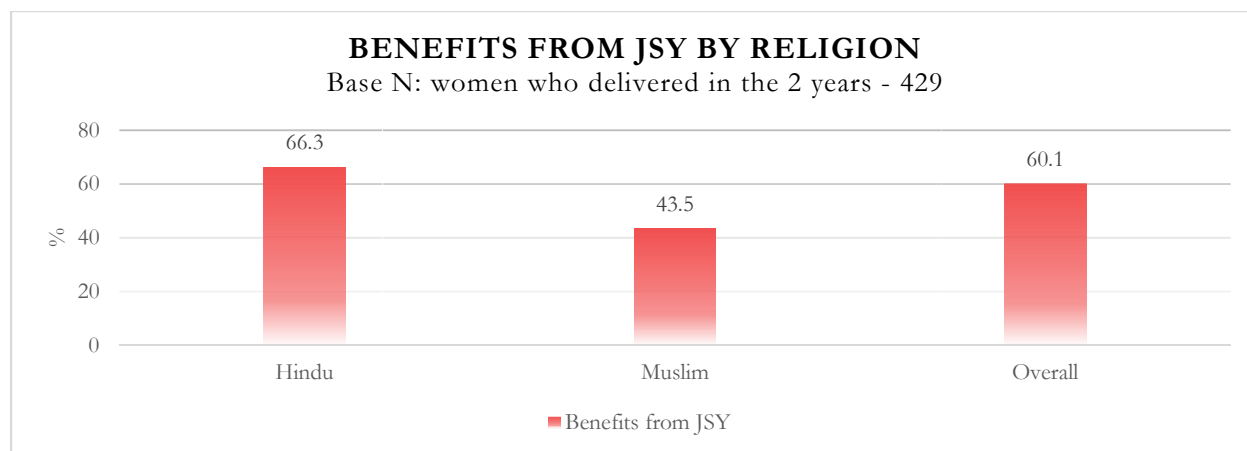
Figure 8 Proportion of respondents reporting to have received benefits from the JSY scheme by Religion (figures in %)

The table below shows the percentage of mothers availing the financial assistance under JSY in the district and the state. It is evident from the below table that the percentage of mothers availing financial assistance for the Governmnet instituitional deliveries are the maximum (93.50%) and the same is true for the State (89.90%).

District/ State	Mothers who availed financial assistance for delivery under JSY (%)			Mothers who availed financial assistance for institutional delivery under JSY (%)			Mothers who availed financial assistance for Government institutional delivery under JSY (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bhagalpur	44.6	46.4	34.2	69.6	73.9	47.9	93	93.5	88.8

Bihar	35.2	35.4	33.2	66.1	69.2	46.3	89.6	89.9	86.9

Source: Annual Health Survey 2011-12 Bihar Factsheet

Status of Immunization

The status of various immunizations was probed for the youngest child of all women within 23 months of age. Perusal of the immunization card in respect of the youngest child indicates that 79 percent of the children had received at least one vaccination.

The status of immunization for various vaccines has been reported in Figure 9. 1 out of 2 respondents reported that their youngest child had been immunized with the BCG vaccine. 40 percent of the respondent reported that their child had been vaccinated with all the third doses of DPT (DPT-3). The coverage was a little lower in case of Polio, with 35 percent respondents reporting to have received all the three doses of Polio. The coverage further dropped for Measles and Vitamin-A with close to a third of respondents reported to have been vaccinated against Measles and about a quarter of the children were reportedly given the first Vitamin-A dose.
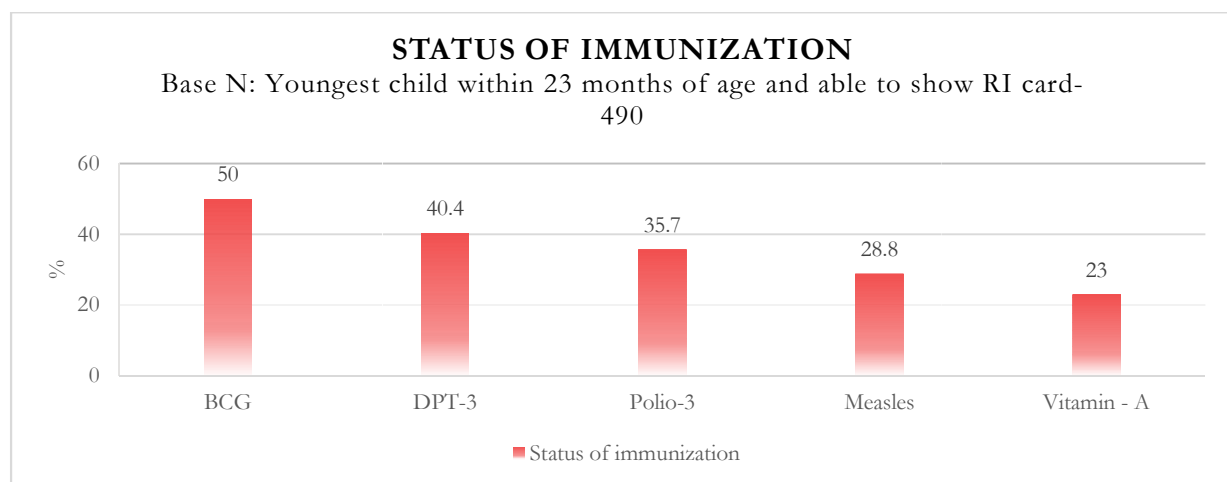
Figure 9 Status of immunization among children (figures in %)

Table 2 records the proportion of respondents vaccinated against various diseases by caste.

Table 2 Proportion of respondents reporting to have been vaccinated against various diseases by Caste (figures in %)

Category	BCG	Polio-0	DPT-1	DPT-2	DPT-3	Polio-1	Measles	Vit-A
General	45.12	34.15	43.66	44.20	34.35	38.73	27.78	18.52
SC	61.43	42.86	64.06	59.02	48.15	59.38	33.33	33.33
ST	70.00	40.00	50.00	62.50	25.00	37.50	-	-
OBC	49.19	41.06	47.51	46.80	42.93	42.99	29.85	25.37
Overall	50.00	38.98	48.74	48.05	40.36	43.91	28.78	23.02

Full Immunization

Along with the status of immunization, the full immunization status was also studied. Only those cases were considered where the source of information of immunization was the Routine Immunization card. Full immunization was considered in case the child was reported to be immunized with BCG, the three doses of DPT, the three doses of Polio, measles and first dose of Vitamin A. 28 percent of the mothers reported that their youngest child was fully immunized.

Analysis by of full immunization by Caste shows that the highest proportion of children reporting to have been fully immunized belonged to the OBC category (32.5 percent) followed by General and SC categories children (25 percent each) (Figure 10).

FULL IMMUNIZATION BY CASTE

Base N: Child in the age group of 12-23 months and able to show RI card- 75
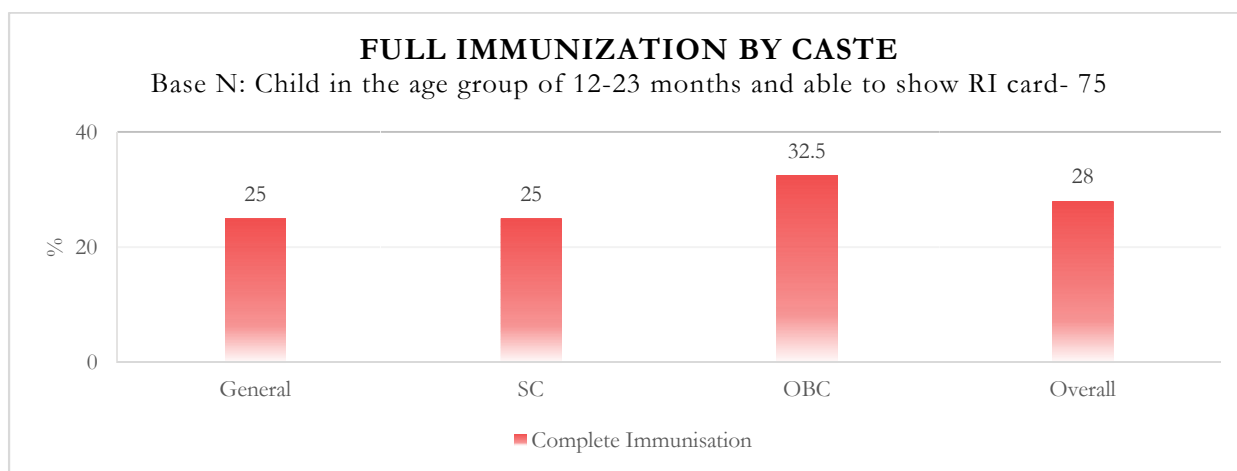
Figure 10 Proportion of women reporting that their youngest child was fully immunized by Caste (figures in %)

Analysis of full immunization by Religion shows that a higher proportion of Hindu children were reportedly fully immunized as compared to children who were Muslims, 31.7 and 13.3 percent respectively (Figure 11).

FULL IMMUNIZATION BY RELIGION
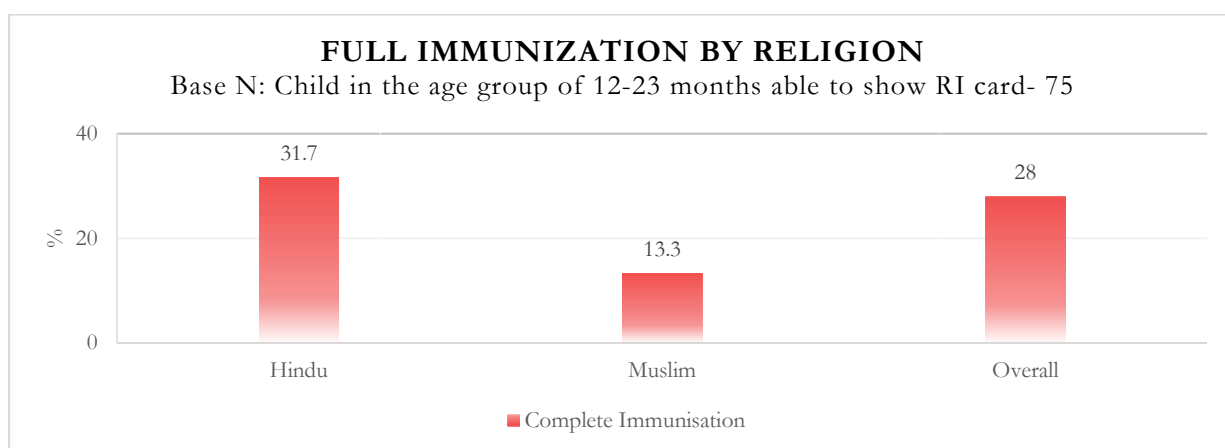
Base N: Child in the age group of 12-23 months able to show RI card- 75

Figure 11 Proportion of women reporting that their youngest child was fully immunized by Religion (figures in %)

The table below shows that the the percentage of children with immunization cards is slightly lesser than that of the state. However, the percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received BCG and polio vaccines are higher (95.9% and 82.6%) than those of the state (93.4% and 80.4%).

District/ State	Children aged 12-23 months having immunization card (%)			Children aged 12-23 months who have received BCG (%)			Children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Polio vaccine (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bhagalpur	83.1	83.8	78	95.9	96.2	93.7	82.6	83.7	75.5
Bihar	83.7	83.5	85.7	93.4	93.5	94.2	80.4	Jr4qw080.4	80.4

Source: Annual Health Survey Bihar Factsheet 2011-12

The table below shows that the percent of children in the age group of 12-23 months who have received DPT and Measles vaccines is more (83.6% and 74.5) than that of the State (79.6% and 76.7%). Also the 65.7 percent fo children in Bhagalpur in the age group of 12-23 months are fully immunized in comparison to 65.6 of the State figure.

District/ State	Children aged 12-23 months having who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)			Children aged 12-23 months who have received Measles vaccine (%)			Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bhagalpur	83.6	83.6	83.6	74.5	74.7	73	65.7	66	63.5
Bihar	79.6	79.5	80.6	76.7	76.4	78.8	65.6	65.4	67.5

Source: Annual Health Survey Bihar Factsheet 2011-12

The table below shows that thepercent of children who have received Polio dose at birth in the district (82.7%) id higher than that of the state (66.1%). Also, 2.4% did not receive any vaccination in Bhagalpur in comparison to4.5% of the state. Although, the only 52.5% of the children have received atleast one dose of the Vitamin A in comparison to 58.8% of the State.

District/ State	Children who have received Polio dose at birth (%)			Children who did not receive any vaccination (%)			Children (aged 6-35 months) who received atleast one Vitamin A dose during the last 6 months (%)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Bhagalpur	82.7	82.5	84.3	2.4	2.2	3.8	52.5	51.3	60.4
Bihar	66.1	64.8	78.4	4.5	4.6	3.5	58.8	59.1	56.6

Source: Annual Health Survey Bihar Factsheet 2011-12

Access to toilets

Access and usage of toilet facilities was also studied for the sample. Results from the analysis show that more than three-fourth of the respondents did not have access to any type of toilet facility. These respondents reported that they defecate in the open. Around 12 percent of the respondents reported that they had access to flush to septic tank while 6 percent of the respondents reported having access to a flush to pit latrine facility (Figure 12).
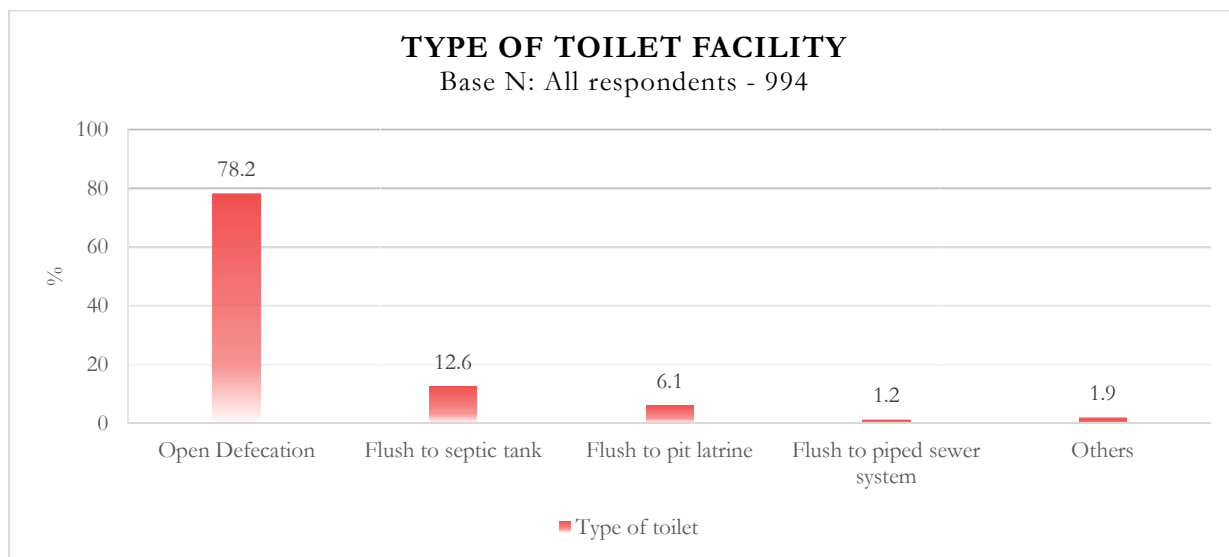
Figure 12 Type of toilet facilities in HHs (figures in %)

Toilet Usage

A total of 21 percent respondents (overall) reported that they used toilet facilities for defecation. Among the caste categories, a third of the respondents belonging to the general category reported being toilet users. The proportion declined to about a fifth in case of OBC respondents while respondents belonging to the ST and SC categories turned out to have the lowest proportion of toilet users (10 and 8 percent respectively) (Figure 13).
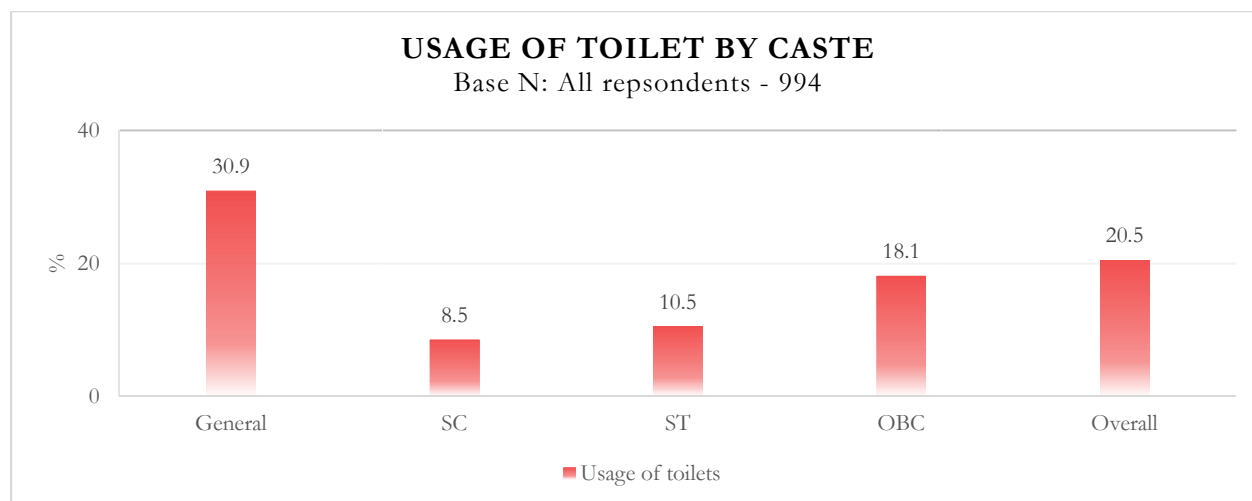
Figure 13 Usage of toilet by caste (figures in %)

Figure 14 shows the usage of toilets by religion of the respondent. One-fifth of the respondents reported that they used toilets for defecation. 21 percent of Hindus and 18 percent of Muslims reported the use of toilets.
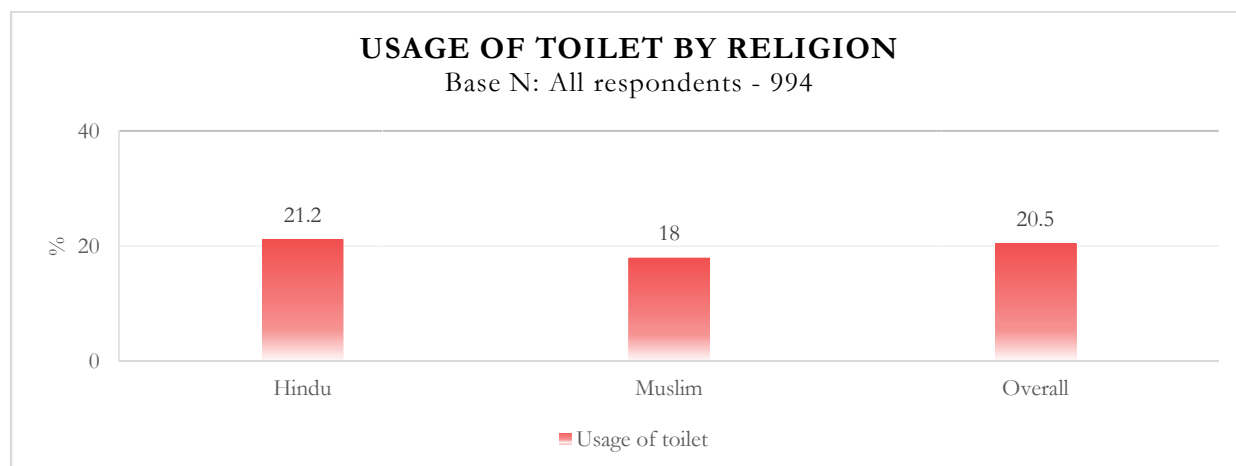
Figure 14 Usage of toilet by religion (figures in %)

The table below shows that the the 25.85 of the households have access to toilets in comparison to 25.2% of the state. Hence, it is marginally more in comparison to the state figures.

State/ District	Particulars	Total (%)	Rural (%)
Bhagalpur	Households having toilet facility 2011-12	25.8	18.3
Bihar	Households having toilet facility 2011-12	25.2	19.7

Source: DLHS-3 Bhagalpur

Maternal Mortality Ratio and Infant Mortality Rate

The impact indicators on the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) were studied from secondary sources. Incidents of maternal deaths and infant deaths were also captured during the survey to identify the number of such cases.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio was referred from the Annual Health Survey 2011-12 for Bihar. The MMR represents the number of maternal deaths due pregnancy related causes within 42 days of termination of pregnancy for every 1,00,000 live births in a year. The MMR for the state of Bihar was 294 per 1,00,000 live births. The figure for Bhagalpur was higher than the state figure (317 per 1,00,000 live births). Table 3 also records the number of incidents of maternal deaths observed in the sample. Out of the 429 respondents interviewed, 3 reported incidents in their HHs where a pregnant woman had died during / immediately after giving birth to a child.

Table 3: MMR - Bhagalpur and Bihar – AHS estimates and incidents from the sample

Impact Indicator	Bhagalpur	Bihar
AHS – Bihar 2011-12	317	294
Incidents in the sample	3 (out of 429)	

Similar to the Maternal Mortality Ratio, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is also a critical health impact indicator. For every 1,000 children born alive in a particular year, IMR depicts the number of children who could not celebrate their first birth day. The figures for IMR were compared for Bihar and Bhagalpur from AHS 2010-11 figures and are shown in Table 4. The IMR for Bihar was 52 infant deaths per 1,000 live births while that for Bhagalpur was 51.

An indicative figure for the IMR was also captured through the study. 37 cases of infant deaths were reported out of a sample of 429 respondents interviewed.

Table 4 IMR - Bhagalpur and Bihar – AHS estimates and incidents from the sample

Impact Indicator	Bhagalpur	Bihar
AHS – Bihar 2011-12	51	52
Incidents in the sample	37 (out of 429)	

The table below shows that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the district is approximately equal to than those of the State figures. However, the IMR is 43% in urban sector of the district in comparison to 32% of the State.

District/ State	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Bhagalpur	51	53	50	53	55	52	43	43	42
Bihar	52	50	53	53	51	54	32	41	45

Source: Annual Health Survey Bihar Factsheet 2011-12

The table below shows the data for the MMR. It shows that the MMR of the district (317) is considerable higher than that of the State (294). Also, the life time risk (1.21%) of the district is much higher than that of the State (0.12%).

District/ State	Sample Female Population	Sample Live Births	Maternal Deaths	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate	Life Time Risk
Bhagalpur	35565	11685	37	317	35	1.21%
Bihar	741157	244282	717	294	32	0.12%

Source: Annual Health Survey Bihar Factsheet 2011-12

Education Indicators

This chapter describes the findings on the education indicators specific as outcome and result indicators in the AIPAD logframe. The estimates arrived through analyses of the housedhold data are presented in discussed in the following sections.

Enrollment in schools for children in the age group of 6-13 years

Of the sample households having chidren in the age group of 6-13 years, it has been found that almost 97 percent have been enrolled in schools. Of all the casete categories, the SC report the lowest enrollment at almost 96 percent (Table 5).

Table 5 Proportion of children aged 6-13 years enrolled in school (figures in %)

Caste Category	Currently Enrolled
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524	
General	97.2
SC	95.5
ST	100.0
OBC	97.3
Total	97.0

With repect to religion, almost 96 percent of the Muslim children in the age group were reported to be enrolled as compared to almost 97.3 percent of children in Hindu households (Table 6).

Table 6 Proportion of children aged 6-13 years enrolled in school (figures in %)

Religion	Currently Enrolled
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524	
Hindu	97.3
Muslim	96.1
Total	97.0

Of the total number of the children in the age group enrolled in schools, almost 8 percent were enrolled in private schools while the remaining were enrolled in government schools. The case composition of the same is given in Table 7 below.

Table 7 Type of school enrolled in by caste (figures in %)

Caste Category	Government Schools	Private Schools
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524		
General	84.19	15.81
SC	94.59	5.41
ST	100.00	-
OBC	96.20	3.80
Total	92.20	7.80

The education infrstucture of the project area is described in the table below. As is seen, presence of tolite facilities is a key issue in Jagdishpur and Sanhoalla block. Kitchen for Mid-Day Meal (MDM) is another key issue in schools of the project area.

RTE Norms and the Mid Day Meal scheme

The baseline study also covered schools to assess compliance with Right to Education Norms (RTE). The following sections provide the primary findings from the facility assessment.

A total of 35 schools were surveyed and data pertaining to various compliance determinats was collected. Out of the 35 schools, 16 were primary (class 1-5) while the remaining 19 were middle schools (class 6-8) (Table 8)

Table 8 Profile of the schools interviewed (figures in %)

Type of School	Number	Percentage
Primary School (Class 1 – 5)	16	45.7
Middle School (Class 6-8)	19	54.3
Total	35	100

Of the schools covered in the survey, more than half were co-educational while schools for only Boys / Girls comprised about a quarter of the sample each (Figure 15).

All the schools were found to non-residential and had a pucca school building.

The total enrollment of students was also studied for both primary and middle schools gender. It was found that the average number of boys in both primary and middle scools was more that the average number of girls enrolled in the schools. Overall, the number of students in middle schools was found to be higher than that in the primary schools.

by

Type of School
Base N: All Schools - 35

23.9
52.2
23.9

■ Boys ■ Girls ■ Co-ed
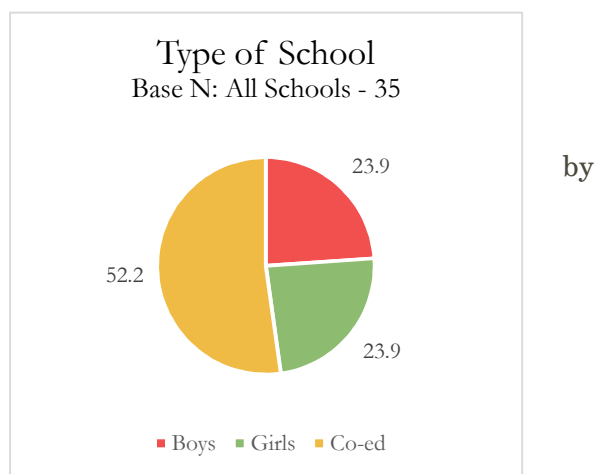
Figure 15 Type of school (figures in %)

Table 9 Enrollment in schools (descriptive)

Enrollment in Schools	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Girls enrolled in primary schools	59	360	112.7
Boys enrolled in primary schools	50	372	117.5
Girls enrolled in middle schools	23	700	195.2
Boys enrolled in middle schools	34	740	207.0

The compliance of the schools to the various RTE norms was also studied. Table 10 highlights the findings from the study. Of all the norms mentioned in the table, the compliance was found to be the lowest in the norm for the number of classrooms used for teaching. Out of 35 schools, only 8 schools were found to have at least one class room for

every teacher. The compliance was found to be the highest in case of the availability drinking water for students (97 percent) followed by the availability of kitchen in the school (80 percent). The high proportion of schools with kitchen also corroborates with the finding that majority of the schools with MDM scheme (32 out of 35).

Table 10 Compliance to RTE norms by schools (in Numbers & Percentages)

RTE Norm	Number of Schools complying	Percentage
Base N: Total Number of Schools - 35		
At least one class room for every teacher	8	22.9
At least 1 office cum store room cum head teacher's room	23	65.7
Separate toilets for Boys and Girls	24	68.6
Safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children	34	97.1
A kitchen where mid-day meal is cooked in the school	28	80
Playground	19	54.3
Boundary wall or fencing	23	65.7

Table 10: School infrastructure in the project area

The education infrstucture of the project area is described in the table below. As is seen, presence of toilet facilities is a key issue in Jagdishpur and Sanhoalla block. Kitchen for Mid-Day Meal (MDM) is another key issue in schools of the project area.

Block	Total No. of schools	Schools without own building (%)	Schools without drinking water facility (%)	Schools without toilet facility (%)	Schools without kitchen facility for mid day meal scheme (%)
Jagdishpur	108	12.96	16.67	36.11	67.59
Kahalgaon	186	11.83	13.98	24.19	62.37
Pirpainti	184	8.15	9.24	20.65	52.72
Sanhoulla	144	13.19	15.97	36.81	43.06
Shahkund	153	3.27	4.58	13.73	49.02

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), BEP Bhagalpur

Access to government schemes for school going girls

The access to government schemes for school-going girls targeted by the project was also captured during the survey. The following sub-section highlights the findings.

Mukhyamantri Balika Poshak Yojana (MBPY)

It was found that a large portion of respondents who had girls studying in classes 6-8 were unaware of the 'Mukhya Mantri Balika Poshak Yojana'. 64 percent of the respondents reported that they did not know about the scheme.

The figures declined when it came to the proportion of beneficiaries reporting to have benefitted from the scheme. Figure 16 shows that only 28 percent of the respondents in the target category reported to have benefitted from the scheme.

The data showed slight variations when it was segregated by caste. Figure 16 shows the variations. The respondents belonging to the SC category reported the highest proportion of beneficiaries (32 percent).
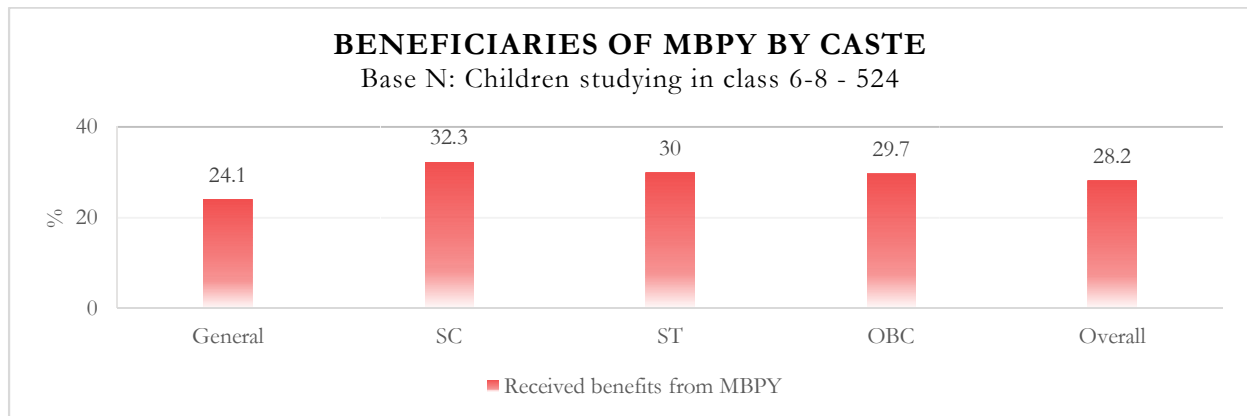
Figure 16 Proportion of respondents reporting to have received benefits from MBPY by Caste (figures in %)

The proportion of respondents changed slightly when the data was segregated according to religion. Figure 17 shows that a third of the respondents that were Hindus received benefits from the scheme while about a quarter of the Muslim respondents reported to have received the benefits.
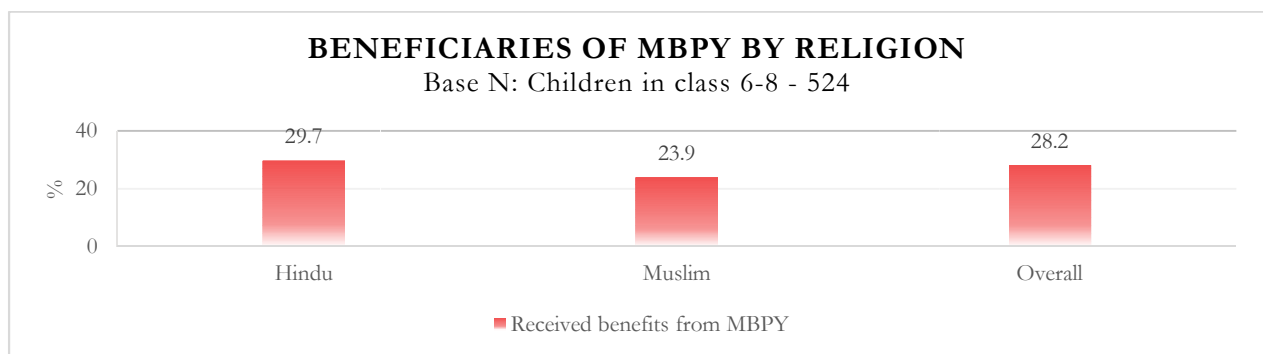
Figure 17 Proportion of respondents reporting to have received benefits from MBPY by Religion (figures in %)

Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana (MBCY)

Unlike the MBPY, the Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana (MBCY) reached a larger audience. About three-fourth of the respondents reported that they knew about the MBCY scheme. The receipt of benefits from the scheme was also higher than the MBPY scheme. Overall, 70 percent of the respondents reported that they had received benefits from the scheme.

The trend of receiving benefits from MBCY among the various caste categories was similar to that observed in case of MBPY. The proportion of respondents receiving benefits was

highest in case of respondents belonging to the SC category (79 percent) followed by the OBC category (71 percent). The respondents belonging to the general and the ST category recorded the lowest proportion of beneficiaries of the MBCY scheme (66.7 percent) (Figure 18).

RECEIVED BENEFITS FROM MBCY BY CASTE
Base N: Girls studying in class 6-8 - 524

Category	Received benefits from MBCY
General	66.7
SC	78.9
ST	66.7
OBC	71.2
Overall	70.5
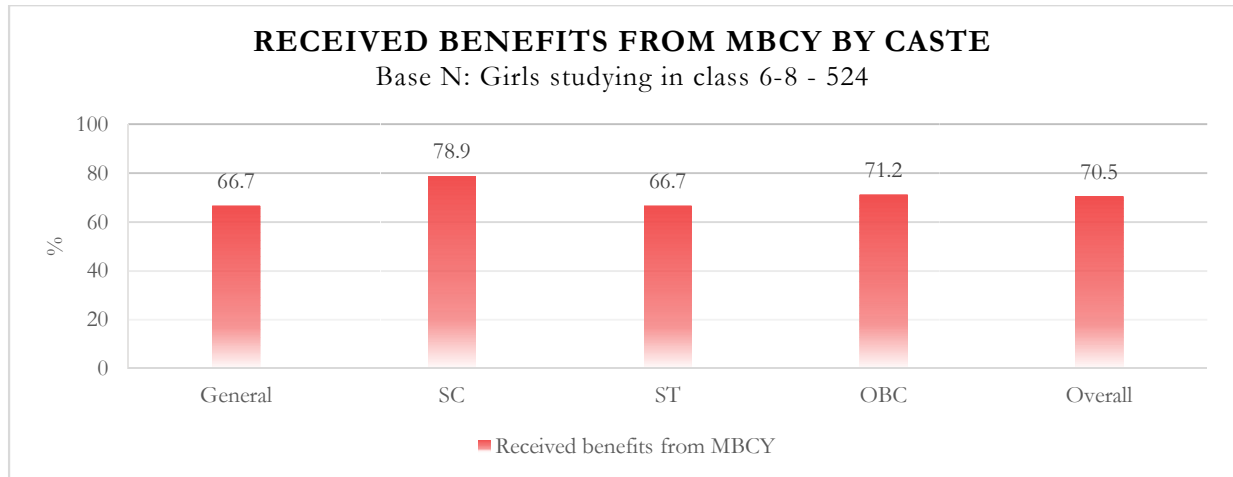
Figure 18 Proportion of respondents reporting to have received benefits from MBCY by Caste (figures in %)

72 percent of the Hindus and 63 percent of the Muslim respondents had reportedly received benefits from the scheme (Figure 19)

RECEIVED BENEFITS FROM MBCY
Base N: Girls studying in class 6-8 - 524

Category	Received benefits from MBCY
Hindu	72.4
Muslim	63
Overall	70.5
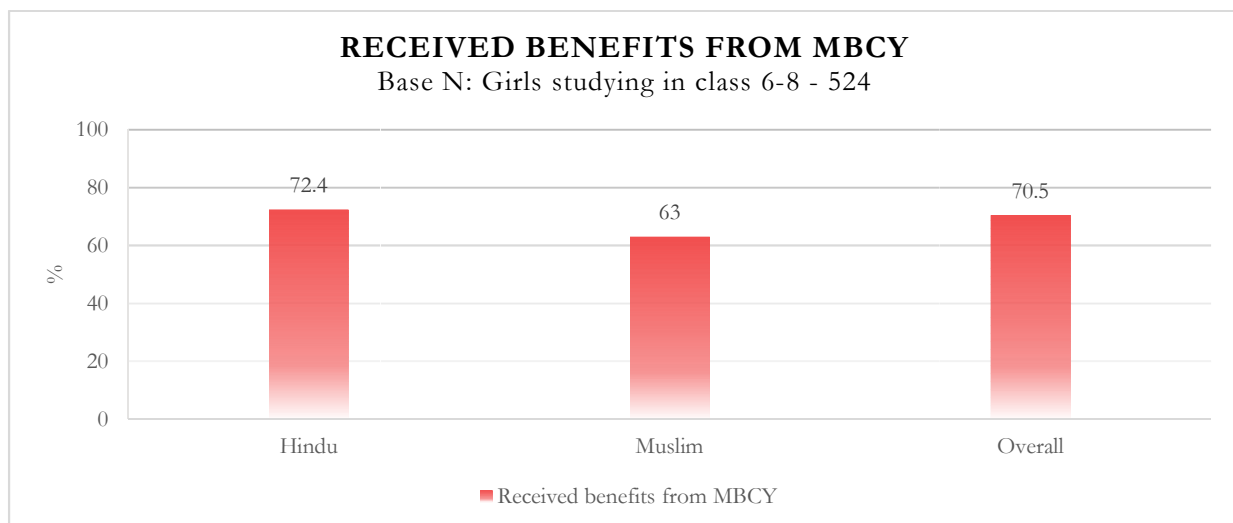
Figure 19 Proportion of respondents reporting to have received benefits from MBCY by Religion (figures in %)

Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM)

The level of satisfaction was captured in the baseline survey. The response of the children studying in class 1-10 were recorded for quality, quantity, regularity and hygiene of the meals served under the mid-day meal Scheme.

Table 11 shows that almost 64% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the quality, 55% with the quantity, 55% with the regularity and 64% with the hygience practices involved in the preparation and serving of the meals under the Mid-day Meal Scheme.

Table 11 Level of satisfaction with the various aspects of the Mid-Day Meal (figures in %)

Level of Satisfaction	Quality of food	Quantity of food	Regularity of meals	Hygine practices
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524				
Highly dissatisfied	1.53	1.91	2.48	1.15
Some time dissatisfied	2.67	4.39	1.91	3.63
Satisfied	7.06	11.45	9.35	8.97
Some time satisfied	25.19	27.67	30.53	22.52
Highly Satisfied	63.55	54.58	55.73	63.74

Table 12 shows that 3% of the respondents were reported to have faced discrimination in availing the benefits of the Mid-day Meal Scheme.

Table 12 Proportion of respondents think that there is disccrimination in implementing of the MDM and those who have faced any kind of discrimination (Figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents think that there is discrimination in MDM	% of respondents faced discrimination in MDM
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524		
General	8.14	2.33
SC	9.20	4.60
ST	22.22	22.22
OBC	7.03	1.56
Total	8.02	2.67

Social Security Indicators

The chapter describes findings on the key idnicators of social security specified in the AIPAD logframe. The following sections describe the analyses of the idnicators from the household studied.

Government Schemes for Artisans

Artisans were also interviewed during the study and their awareness on the Artisan social security scheme was captured. It was observed that only about a third of the artisans (33.5 percent) were aware about the artisans social security scheme.

The proportion of beneficiaries also varied with the Caste categories. As seen in Figure 20, the proportion of respondents was highest in case of respondents belonging to the General category with 41 percent of the respondents reporting to be aware of the scheme. The proportions declined for the OBC and the SC categories where only a third and a fifth of the respondents were aware of the scheme.
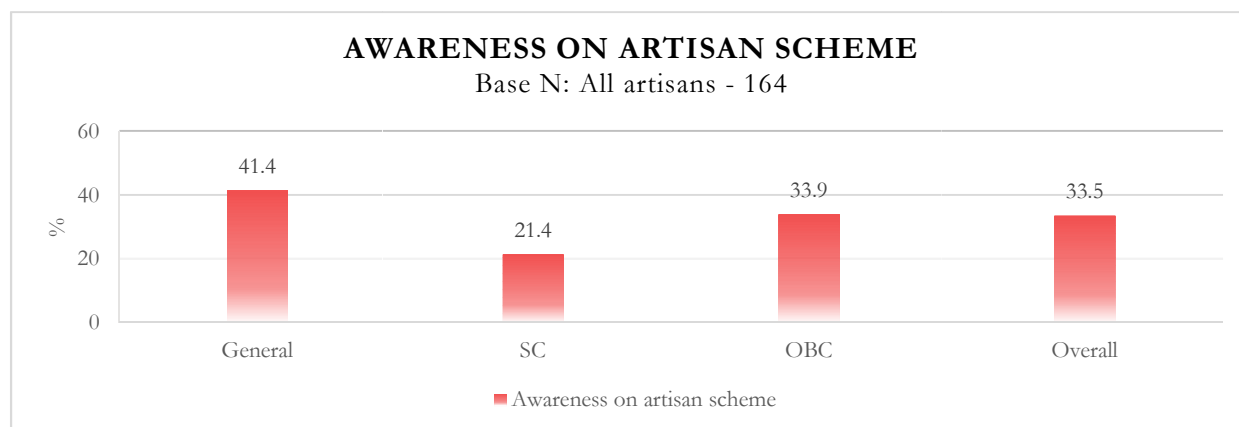
Figure 20 Proportion of respondents reporting to have awareness on Artisan schemes by Caste (figures in %)

The awareness on the scheme varied slightly with religion. Figure 21 shows that a larger proportion of Muslim artisans were aware about the scheme than the Hindu artisans. The figures were 37.5 and 33.3 percent respectively.
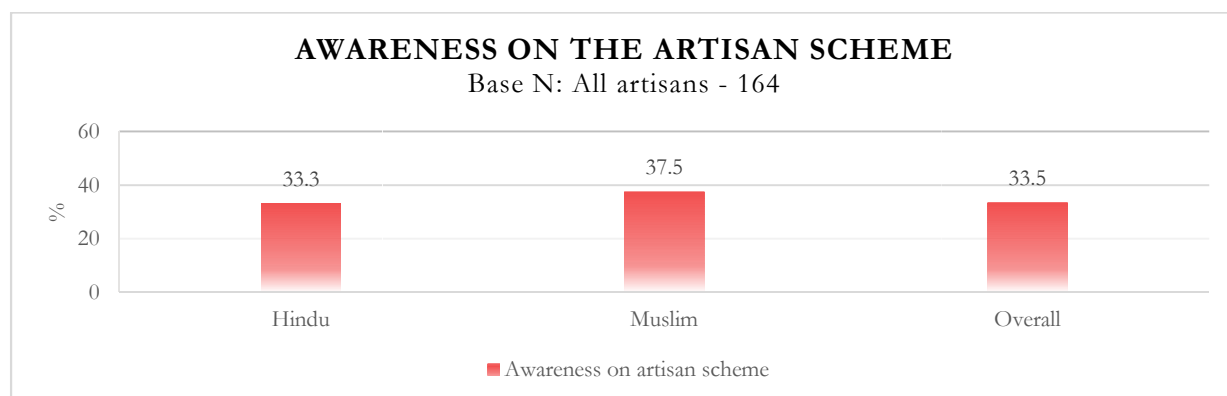
Figure 21 Proportion of respondents reporting to have awareness on Artisan schemes by Religion (figures in %)

Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

The awareness of women who had delivered in the last two years was captured on the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). A quarter of the respondents reported awareness of the scheme. Enrollment under the scheme was also probed from the respondents. It was found that overall, 6 percent respondents were enrolled under the RSBY scheme in the study area.

The proportion of respondents belonging to different caste categories also varied when it came to enrolling for RSBY. Figure 22 reports that respondents belonging to the ST category were among the highest to have enrolled for the scheme. The proportion was lowest for respondents belonging to the General category where only 1 percent of the respondents reported to have enrolled for the scheme.
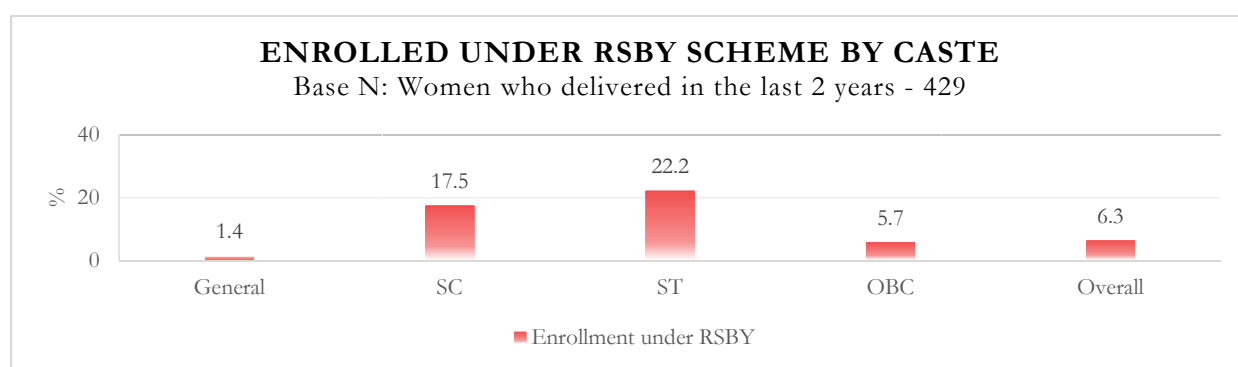
Figure 22 Proportion of respondents reporting to be enrolled under the RSBY scheme by Caste (figures in %)

Figure 23 shows the variations in the proportion of enrollment when the data was segregated by the religion of the respondent. It was observed that there was disparity in the proportion of respondents being enrolled for the RSBY scheme. While 8 percent of the Hindu respondents were enrolled for the scheme, only 1 percent of the Muslim respondents reported having done the same.
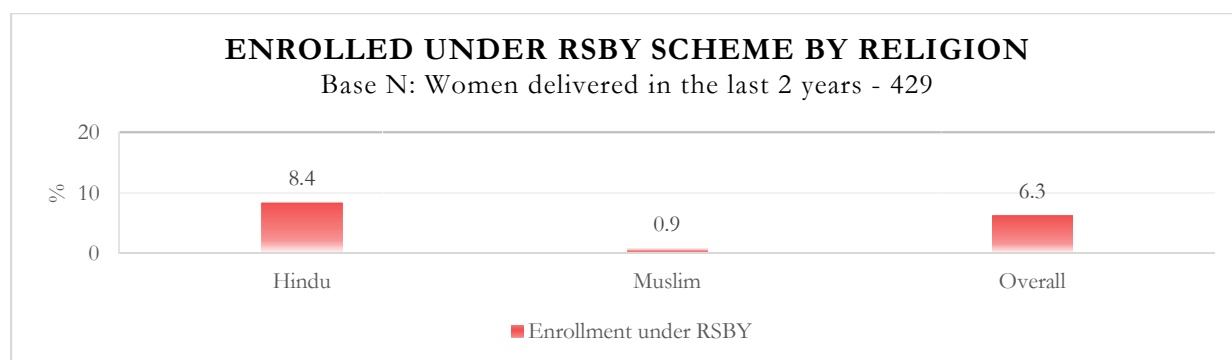

Figure 23 Proportion of respondents reporting to be enrolled under the RSBY scheme by Religion (figures in %)

As regards accessing services under RSBY, the scheme is currently in a state of suspension in the distroct. And hence the services under the schemes are not being provided.

Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme

The awareness amongst the widows aged 18-64 years was captured in the baseline survey. More than half of the respondents were reported to be aware about the scheme. Also, enrollment of the respondents under the scheme was probed. It was observed that a quarter of the respondents were enrolled under the Widow Pension Scheme in the study area.

The enrollment of respondents under the Widow Pension Scheme varied with the caste categories. Table 13 repreents that the respondents belonging to the general category were most aware about the Widow Pension Scheme.

Table 13: Proportion of respondents reporting awareness about Widow Pension schemes and registring to the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of pension schemes for widows	% of respondents registered for pension schemes for widows
Base N: Widowed Women in the age group of 18-64 years - 329		
General	62.28	24.56
SC	47.92	31.25
ST	50	
OBC	55.21	25.77
Total	56.53	25.84

Also, Table 14 shows that only 7% of the respondent believed that discrimination existed in the implementation of the Widow Pension Scheme and have faced the same at some point of time in availing the same.

Table 14: Proportion of respondents believing in the existence of discrimination on the widow pension scheme and having faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe that there is discrimination in widow pension scheme	% of respondents faced discrimination in widow pension scheme
Base N: Widowed Women in the age group of 18-64 years - 329		
General	6.14	5.26
SC	4.17	2.08
ST	-	-
OBC	8.59	7.98
Total	6.99	6.08

Table 15 shows that around 14% of the respondents were reported to be paid less than the prescribed amount, approx.. 37% reported to have faced a delay in the distribution, aprox 22% reported to have received the payment in installments and under 10% reported to have faced a demand for bribe in availing the benefits of the scheme.

Table 15: Respondning reporting various issues in the conduct of the Widow Pension scheme (figures in %)

Caste Category	Amount paid less than prescribed	Delay in pension release	Pension released in	Demand for bribe (%)

	amount (%)	(%)	installments (%)	
Base N: Widowed Women registered for the widow pension scheme- 85				
General	7.14	28.57	17.86	3.57
SC	13.33	33.33	13.33	6.67
ST	-	-	-	-
OBC	19.05	42.86	26.19	9.52
Total	14.12	36.47	21.18	7.06

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

The awareness amongst the men/women more than 65 years old was captured in the baseline survey. Most of the respondents were reported to be aware about the scheme. Also, enrollment of the respondents under the scheme was probed. It was observed that almost half of the respondents were enrolled under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme in the study area.

The enrollment of respondents under the Widow Pension Scheme varied with the caste categories. Table 16 repreents that the respondents belonging to the ST category were most aware about the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme. However, the awareness about the scheme was consistent throughout all the caste categories.

Table 16: Proportion of respondents reporting awareness about elderly Pension schemes and registring to the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of pension schemes for elderly	% of respondents registered for pension schemes for elderly
Base N: Men / Women more than 65 years old - 417		
General	88.81	34.97
SC	87.50	55.36
ST	90	70
OBC	84.13	44.23
Total	86.33	43.17

Also, Table 17 shows that only 10% of the respondent believed that discrimination existed in the implementation of the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme and have faced the same at some point of time in availing the same.

Table 17: Proportion of respondents believing in the existence of discrimination on the elderly pension scheme and having faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe that there is discrimination in elderly pension scheme	% of respondents faced discrimination in elderly pension scheme
Base N: Men / Women more than 65 years old - 417		
General	2.80	-
SC	5.36	3.57
ST	10	-
OBC	5.77	0.48
Total	4.80	0.72

Table 18 shows that approx. 40% of the respondents were reported to be paid less than the prescribed amount, approx.. 32% reported to have faced a delay in the distribution, aprox 22% reported to have received the payment in installments and 17% reported to have faced a demand for bribe in availing the benefits of the scheme.

Table 18: Respondning reporting various issues in the conduct of the elderly Pension scheme (figures in %)

Caste	Amount paid less	Delay in	Pension	Demand for

Category	than prescribed amount (%)	pension release (%)	released in installments (%)	bribe (%)
Base N: Men / Women more than 65 years old registered for the pension scheme- 180				
General	34.00	38.00	18.00	20.00
SC	48.39	22.58	22.58	9.68
ST	28.57	28.57	-	14.29
OBC	35.87	31.52	26.09	17.39
Total	37.22	31.67	22.22	16.67

Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme

The awareness amongst the disable men/women about the scheme was captured in the baseline survey. Most of the respondents were reported to be aware about the scheme. Also, enrollment of the respondents under the scheme was probed. It was observed that almost 35% of the respondents were enrolled under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme in the study area.

The enrollment of respondents under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme varied with the caste categories. Table 19 represents that the respondents belonging to the ST category were most aware about the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme. However, the awareness about the scheme was similar across all the caste categories.

Table 19 Proportion of respondents reporting awareness about schemes for persons with disability and registring to the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of schemes for persons with disability	% of respondents registered with schemes for persons with disability
Base N: Disabled Persons – 186		
General	66.20	28.17
SC	61.54	57.69
ST	60	
OBC	75.00	34.52
Total	69.35	34.41

Also, Table 20 shows that only 5% of the respondent believed that discrimination existed in the implementation of the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme and have faced the same at some point of time in availing the same.

Table 20: Proportion of respondents believing in the existence of discrimination on the schemes for persons with disability and having faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe that there is discrimination in schemes for persons with disability	% of respondents faced discrimination in schemes for persons with disability
Base N: Disabled Persons – 186		
General	5.63	5.63
SC	7.69	7.69
ST	-	-
OBC	3.57	2.38
Total	4.84	4.30

Table 21 shows that approx. 55% of the respondents were reported to be paid less than the prescribed amount, approx.. 47% reported to have faced a delay in the distribution, aprox 35% reported to have received the payment in installments and 55% reported to have faced a demand for bribe in availing the benefits of the scheme.

Table 21: Respondning reporting various issues in the conduct of the schemes for persons with disability (figures in %)

Caste Category	Amount paid less than prescribed amount (%)	Delay in pension release (%)	Pension released in installments (%)	Demand for bribe (%)
Base N: Disabled Persons registered as beneficiaries of government schems: 64				
General	60.00	50.00	50.00	65.00
SC	46.67	40.00	33.33	60.00
ST	-	-	-	-
OBC	55.17	48.28	24.13	44.82
Total	54.69	46.88	34.38	54.69

Annexes

List of sample villages

Block	Gram Panchayat	Village
Jagdishpur	Baijani	Fulbariya
Jagdishpur	Chandpur	Faridchak
Jagdishpur	Imampur	Imampur(Sathara)
Jagdishpur	Sanholi (Baijani)	Maksaspur
Jagdishpur	Sonuchak-Puraini	Wadelogayn
Jagdishpur	Jagdishpur	Bahiyar/Kola Khurd
Jagdishpur	Saino	Daharpur Wade/ Badal Chak
Kahalgaon	Parashathdih	Shankarpurkhawas Part
Kahalgaon	Bansipur	Kushapur [Shobnathpur]
Kahalgaon	Kairia	Karhara Basantpur Milik
Kahalgaon	Kurma	Chand [Channo]
Kahalgaon	Nandlalpur	Nanlalpur [Bansapti]
Kahalgaon	Oriap	Madho Rampur
Kahalgaon	Rampur	Jageshwarpur Araji
Kahalgaon	Shyampur	Masudanpur Milik/Anadipur
Pirpainty	Bandujairam	Bijay Ram Chak [Jitai Chak]
Pirpainty	Bara Hat	Gangarampur
Pirpainty	Hardeochak	Nawada
Pirpainty	Mohanpur	Khawaspur Diara
Pirpainty	Prasurampur	Nandigovindi Urf Chuliya
Sanhaula	Amdanda	Sirmatpur
Sanhaula	Barinaki	Agaia
Sanhaula	Barinaki	Parsurampur(Hamja Chak)
Sanhaula	Kamalpur Srichak	Bakhadda
Sanhaula	Madhopur Bathani	Kemachak
Sanhaula	Sanhoula	Teghara(Sanhoula)
Sanhaula	Tadar	Nirpur [Tadar]
Sanhaula	Telondha	Narayanbati
Shahkund	Hajipur	Hajipur
Shahkund	Amba	Damodarpur
Shahkund	Basodeopur	Galgala(Satpariya)
Shahkund	Belthu	Belthu
Shahkund	Daspur	Kathon
Shahkund	Kaswakherhi	Shivram Pur
Shahkund	Khulni	Fathepur

Additional data tables

Annexe Table 3 Level of satisfaction with the various aspects of the Mid-Day Meal (figures in %)

Level of Satisfaction	Quality of food	Quantity of food	Regularity of meals	Hygine practices
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524				
Highly dissatisfied	1.53	1.91	2.48	1.15
Some time dissatisfied	2.67	4.39	1.91	3.63
Satisfied	7.06	11.45	9.35	8.97
Some time satisfied	25.19	27.67	30.53	22.52
Highly Satisfied	63.55	54.58	55.73	63.74

Annexe Table 4 Proportion of respondents think that there is disccrimination in implementing of the MDM and those who have faced any kind of discrimination (Figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents think that there is discrimination in MDM	% of respondents faced discrimination in MDM
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524		
General	8.14	2.33
SC	9.20	4.60
ST	22.22	22.22
OBC	7.03	1.56
Total	8.02	2.67

Annexe Table 5 Proportion of respondents aware of scholarship / stipend schems and reporting to have benefitted from the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of stipend/scholarship scheme	% of respondents received stipend/scholarship
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524		
General	83.14	34.30
SC	86.21	68.97
ST	100.00	77.78
OBC	91.41	67.58
Total	87.98	57.06

Annexe Table 6 Various reasons for not receiving scholarship / stipend by Caste (figures in %)

Reasons for not receiving stipend	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC	Total
Base N: Children Studying in class 1-10 who did not receive scholarship- 162					
Did not attend school for the requisite no. of days	30.95	13.33		44.26	33.95
Teacher did not give	41.67	33.33	100	40.98	41.36
Was not aware	3.57	6.67		3.28	3.70
Corruption		6.67			0.62
Caste based discrimination	5.95				3.09

Annexe Table 7 Proportion of respondents believing that there is some discrimination in giving stipends and those facing discrimination in the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents think that there is discrimination in giving stipend	% of respondents faced discrimination in giving stipend
Base N: Total Children Studying in class 1-10 - 524		
General	9.30	6.98
SC	10.34	6.90
ST	-	-
OBC	6.25	3.52
Total	7.82	5.15

Widowed Women aged 18-64 years

Annexe Table 8 Proportion of respondents reporting awareness about Widow Pension schemes and registring to the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of pension schemes for widows	% of respondents registered for pension schemes for widows
Base N: Widowed Women in the age group of 18-64 years - 329		
General	62.28	24.56
SC	47.92	31.25
ST	50	
OBC	55.21	25.77
Total	56.53	25.84

Annexe Table 9 Proportion of respondents believing in the existence of discrimination on the widow pension scheme and having faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe that there is discrimination in widow pension scheme	% of respondents faced discrimination in widow pension scheme
Base N: Widowed Women in the age group of 18-64 years - 329		
General	6.14	5.26
SC	4.17	2.08
ST	-	-
OBC	8.59	7.98
Total	6.99	6.08

Annexe Table 10 Respondning reporting various issues in the conduct of the Widow Pension scheme (figures in %)

Caste Category	Amount paid less than prescribed amount	Delay in pension release	Pension released in installments	Demand for bribe
Base N: Widowed Women registered for the widow pension scheme- 85				
General	7.14	28.57	17.86	3.57
SC	13.33	33.33	13.33	6.67
ST	-	-	-	-
OBC	19.05	42.86	26.19	9.52
Total	14.12	36.47	21.18	7.06

Elderly Men / Women in more than 65 years old

Annexe Table 11 Proportion of respondents reporting awareness about elderly Pension schemes and registring to the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of pension schemes for elderly	% of respondents registered for pension schemes for elderly
Base N: Men / Women more than 65 years old - 417		
General	88.81	34.97
SC	87.50	55.36
ST	90	70
OBC	84.13	44.23
Total	86.33	43.17

Annexe Table 12 Proportion of respondents believing in the existence of discrimination on the elderly pension scheme and having faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe that there is discrimination in elderly pension scheme	% of respondents faced discrimination in elderly pension scheme
Base N: Men / Women more than 65 years old - 417		
General	2.80	-
SC	5.36	3.57
ST	10	-
OBC	5.77	0.48
Total	4.80	0.72

Annexe Table 13 Respondning reporting various issues in the conduct of the elderly Pension scheme (figures in %)

Caste Category	Amount paid less than prescribed amount	Delay in pension release	Pension released in installments	Demand for bribe
Base N: Men / Women more than 65 years old registered for the pension scheme- 180				
General	34.00	38.00	18.00	20.00
SC	48.39	22.58	22.58	9.68
ST	28.57	28.57	-	14.29
OBC	35.87	31.52	26.09	17.39
Total	37.22	31.67	22.22	16.67

Person with disability

Annexe Table 14 Proportion of respondents reporting awareness about schemes for persons with disability and registring to the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of schemes for persons with disability	% of respondents registered with schemes for persons with disability
Base N: Disabled Persons – 186		
General	66.20	28.17
SC	61.54	57.69
ST	60	
OBC	75.00	34.52
Total	69.35	34.41

Annexe Table 15 Proportion of respondents believing in the existence of discrimination on the schemes for persons with disability and having faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe that there is discrimination in schemes for persons with disability	% of respondents faced discrimination in schemes for persons with disability
Base N: Disabled Persons – 186		
General	5.63	5.63
SC	7.69	7.69
ST	-	-
OBC	3.57	2.38
Total	4.84	4.30

Annexe Table 16 Respondning reporting various issues in the conduct of the schemes for persons with disability (figures in %)

Caste Category	Amount paid less than prescribed amount	Delay in pension release	Pension released in installments	Demand for bribe
Base N: Disabled Persons registered as beneficiaries of government schems: 64				
General	60.00	50.00	50.00	65.00
SC	46.67	40.00	33.33	60.00
ST	-	-	-	-
OBC	55.17	48.28	24.13	44.82
Total	54.69	46.88	34.38	54.69

All Women – Access to health services

Annexe Table 17 Proportion of respondents aware of services provided by AWW and availded services in the last 1 year (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of services provided by AWW	% of respondents availed services from AWW in last 1 year
Base N: All Women - 608		
General	94.71	78.37
SC	98.85	88.51
ST	91.67	100
OBC	95.35	81.73
Total	95.56	81.91

Annexe Table 18 Various services availed from the AWW (figures in %)

Services availed from AWW	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC	Total
Base N: All Women who availed services from AWW- 498					
Registration of birth and deaths	22.70	11.76	18.18	15.95	17.35
Pre-school education for children	19.63	18.18	22.73	15.56	17.45
Immunization of pregnant women and children	29.14	22.46	27.27	28.99	27.84
Nutritional supplement to malnourished children	15.03	22.99	9.09	20.43	18.97
Nutrition supplements to pregnant and lactating women	7.36	16.04	22.73	15.56	13.25
Referral to health facilities for treatment	0.92	1.07	-	0.39	0.67
Participated in VHNDs/ VHSND	3.07	6.95	-	1.75	3.05

Annexe Table 19 Proportion of respondents believe there is discrimination in the services provided by ANM and those who faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe discrimination in AWW services	% of respondents faced discrimination in AWW services
Base N: All Women who availed services from AWW- 498		
General	6.01	5.24
SC	22.39	12.16
ST	-	-
OBC	8.91	5.60
Total	9.47	6.26

Annexe Table 20 Proportion of respondents aware of services provided by ANM and availded services in the last 1 year (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of services provided by ANM	% of respondents availed services from ANM in last 1 year
Base N: All Women - 608		
General	93.41	84.43
SC	98.51	95.52
ST	55.56	47.78
OBC	87.98	80.69
Total	90.76	84.03

Annexe Table 21 Various services availed from the ANM (figures in %)

Services availed from ANM	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC	Total
Base N: All Women who availed services from ANM- 476					
Immunization of children	60.37	54.95	70.00	62.16	60.41
Ante Natal or Post Natal Care	19.82	16.22	10.00	23.31	20.66
Drugs and medicines for treatment of health problems	15.21	18.92	20.00	12.50	14.67
Referral to health facilities for treatment	1.38	0.90		0.34	0.79
Participation in VHNDs / VHND	0.92	7.21		1.69	2.37

Annexe Table 22 Proportion of respondents believe there is discrimination in the services provided by ANM and those who faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe discrimination in ANM services	% of respondents faced discrimination in ANM services
Base N: All Women who availed services from ANM- 476		
General	0.96	-
SC	4.60	1.15
ST	-	-
OBC	3.32	1.33
Total	2.63	0.82

Annexe Table 23 Proportion of respondents aware of services provided by ASHA and availded services in the last 1 year (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of services provided by ASHA	% of respondents availed services from ASHA in last 1 year
Base N: All Women - 608		
General	83.53	68.82
SC	87.88	74.63
ST	70	50
OBC	85.95	68.15
Total	85.04	68.89

Annexe Table 24 Various services availed from the ASHA (figures in %)

Services availed from ASHA	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC	Total
Base N: All Women who availed services from ASHA- 495					
Provide drugs and medicines	23.91	27.17	22.22	17.69	21.35
Identify pregnant and lactating women	36.41	30.43	44.44	32.85	33.81
Assist in institutional delivery and claim incentive under JSY	20.65	26.09	22.22	29.24	25.80
Organise the VHND	17.39	16.30	11.11	19.13	17.97

Annexe Table 25 Proportion of respondents believe there is discrimination in the services provided by ASHA and those who faced the same (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents believe discrimination in ASHA services	% of respondents faced discrimination in ASHA services
Base N: All Women who availed services from ASHA- 495		
General	3.51	0.58
SC	5.80	1.45
ST	-	-
OBC	3.61	-
Total	3.81	0.40

Annexe Table 26 Proportion of respondents aware of services provided by PHC and availded services in the last 1 year (figures in %)

Caste Category	% of respondents aware of services provided by PHC	% of respondents availed services from PHC in last 1 year
Base N: All Women - 608		
General	78.26	40.10
SC	75.86	42.53
ST	58.33	41.67
OBC	74.42	51.17
Total	75.62	45.95

Annexe Table 27 Various services availed from the PHC (figures in %)

Services availed from PHC	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC	Total
Base N: All Women - 608					
Immunization Services	29.60	15.25	28.57	22.94	23.93
Institutional Delivery	48.80	42.37	42.86	45.02	45.73
Ante Natal and Post Natal Care	9.60	20.34	14.29	16.02	14.69
OPD	6.40	8.47	-	7.79	7.35
IPD	-	5.08	-	1.73	1.66
Family Planning Services	4.80	8.47	14.29	5.63	5.92

Annexe Table 28 Proportion of respondents believe there is discrimination in the services provided by PHC and those who faced the same (figures in %)

Reasons for Services Not being availed from PHC	General	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	OBC	Total
Base N: All Women - 608					
PHC is far away	33.04	58.97	-	36.46	38.00
Quality of Services is not Good	24.11	5.13	-	12.50	16.40
Unavailability of service provider	8.93	2.56	-	8.33	7.60
Bad behaviour	8.04	7.69	33.33	9.38	8.80
Over crowded	14.29	20.51	33.33	20.83	18.00
Discrimination	0.89	-	-	-	0.40