

**CHAPTER III**  
**STATISTICAL TABLES, ANALYSIS AND**  
**INTERPRETATION**

## CHAPTER III

### STATISTICAL TABLES, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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#### 3.1 PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

A Table Showing Age Groups of the  
Respondents

TABLE 3.1.1

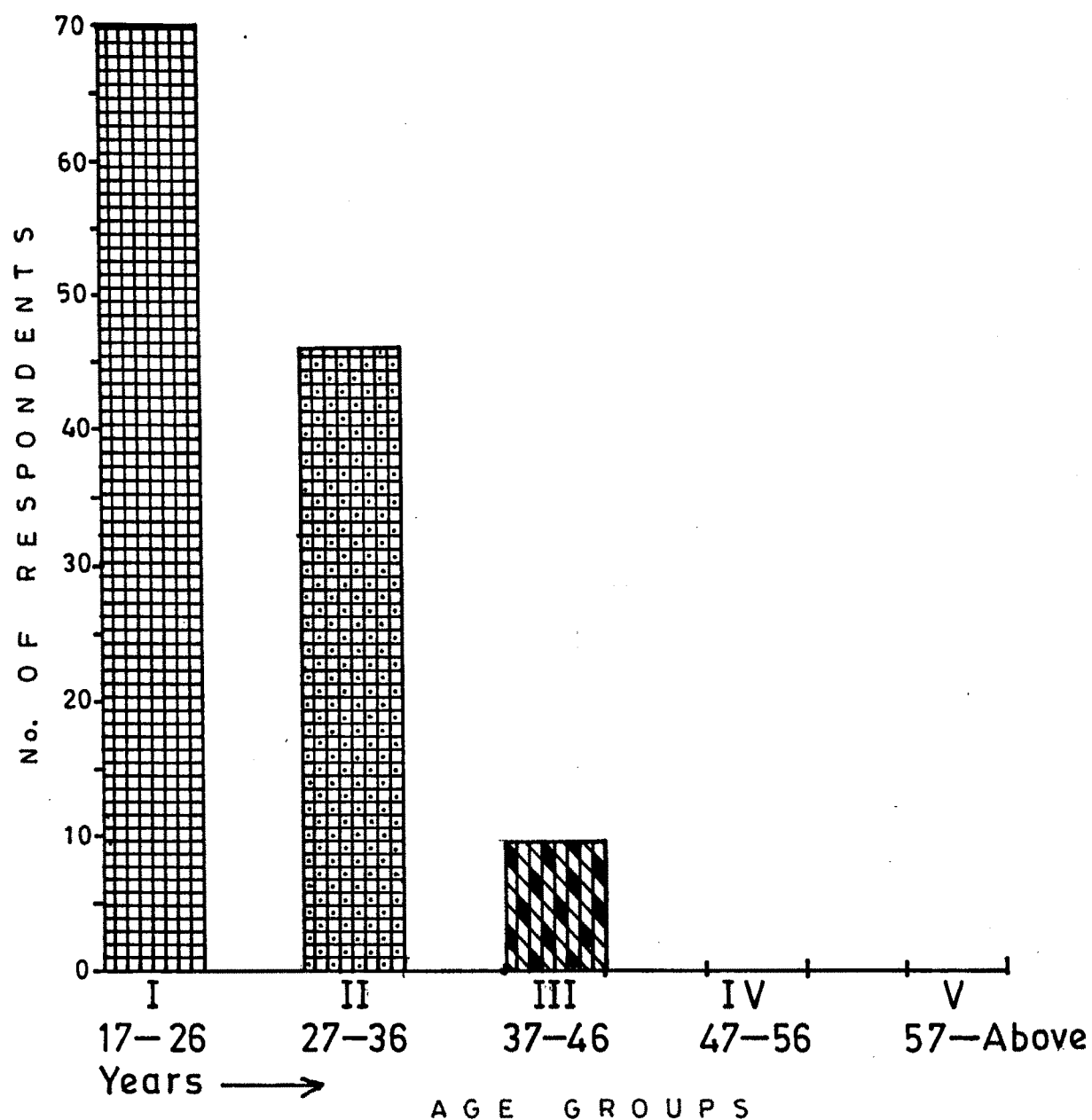
Sr.No.	Age Groups	Frequency	Percentage
i	17-26	70	56.00
ii	27-36	46	36.80
iii	37-46	9	7.20
iv	47-56	-	-
v	57 & above	-	-
<u>Total:</u>		<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows that 92.80 per cent of the respondents belong to the age group of 17-36 years whereas the least of all the percentages, i.e., 7.20 per cent respondents belong to the age group of 37 and above years age-group.

From the above analysis, it is very clear that, probably only because of the attitude and ability to migrate the younger age-groups top the number.

Then the respondents who belong to the age-group of 37-46 are so small in number, may be because of the fact that they are not able to stand the hard

## AGE GROUP CHART OF RESPONDENTS UNDER STUDY



Graph No. 3.1

struggle of life.

A Table Showing Sexwise Classification  
of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.2

Sr.No.	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
i	Males	74	59.20
ii	Females	51	40.80
<u>Total:</u>		<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table shows that, there is a greater majority i.e., 59.20 per cent of males as compared to females, who are found to be only 40.80 per cent in the sample.

The reason for this disparity in number is, perhaps, to be found in the fact that males migrate larger in number in search of jobs as compared to females.

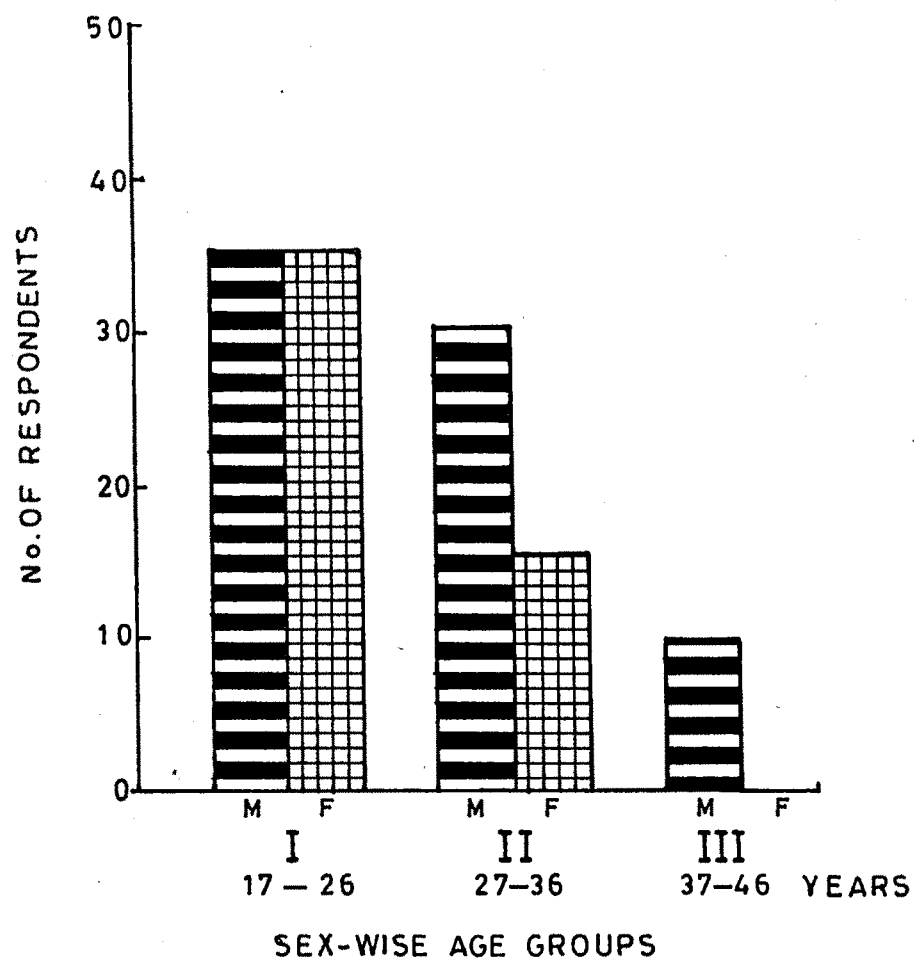
A Table Showing Age-groupwise and Sexwise Distribution  
of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.3

Sr.No.	Age-groups	Males	Females	PERCENTAGE	
				Males	Females
i	17-26	35	35	28.00	28.00
ii	27-36	30	16	24.00	12.80
iii	37-46	9	-	7.20	-
iv	47-56	-	-	-	-
v	57 & above	-	-	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>59.20</u>	<u>40.80</u>

In the above table, the second age-group, i.e., 27-36 the number of male respondents is more than the

## AGE GROUP AND SEX-WISE AGE OF RESPONDENTS



Graph No. 3-2

female respondents (24 per cent) out of 36.80 per cent. Besides, in the age group of 37 and above, the male respondents are also larger in number, i.e., (7.20 per cent). There is no female respondent in this age group.

In the above analysis in both the age groups, the number of male respondents is larger than the female respondents. It may be because of the reasons mentioned in the interpretation of the preceding table. And it may also be stated that, most of the men prefer to migrate by keeping their wives at their native places.

A Table Showing Occupation of the Respondents

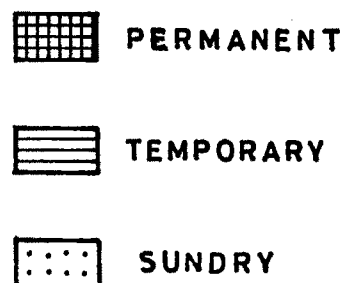
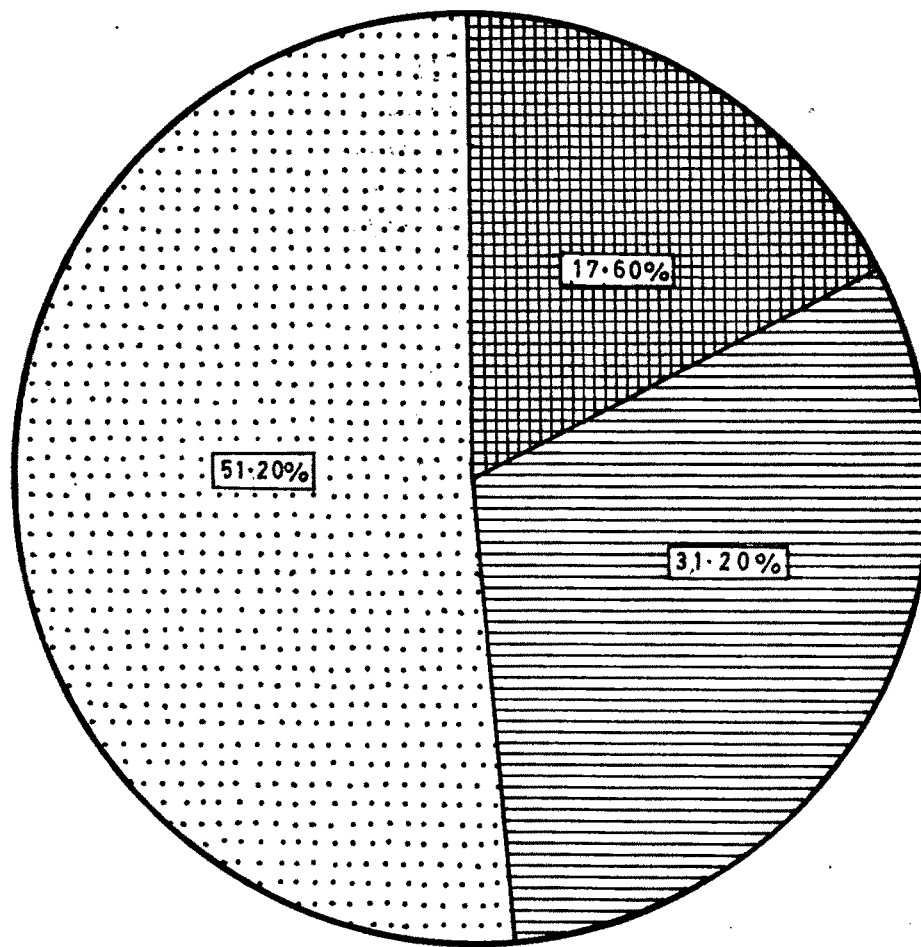
TABLE 3.1.4

Sr.No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
i	Permanent	22	17.60
ii	Temporary	39	31.20
iii	Sundry	64	51.20
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table shows that, there is a greater majority i.e., 51.20 per cent of the respondents involved in sundry occupations. The rest of them, 48.80 per cent are in temporary and permanent occupations.

Probably, because of illiteracy and social background most of the respondents are engaged in sundry occupations as they have no other alternative. The number of permanent and temporary occupation-holders is smaller

## OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS



Graph No.3-3

than expected. It may be because of awareness of job opportunities that there is a smaller number of respondents.

A Table Showing Sexwise Occupation of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.5

Sr.No.	Occupation	Males	Females	Total
i	Permanent	20	2	22
ii	Temporary	26	13	39
iii	Sundry	28	36	64
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>125</u>

The table shows that, out of 61 male/female respondents, 46 male respondents have permanent and temporary jobs whereas out of 64 male/female respondents, 36 female respondents are involved in picking sundries.

It seems from the above analysis that, maximum male respondents have permanent and temporary jobs. The reason may be, their awareness of job opportunities as they are literate and skillful. It is also found that, a majority of the female respondents are engaged in picking sundries. It may be because of their illiteracy and social background.



A Table Showing the Permanent - Temporary - Sundrywise  
Distribution of the Occupation of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.6

S.No.	Type of Occupation	Frequ- ency	Percent- age
i	Govt. service	12	9.60
ii	Business	10	8.00
iii	Masonry	8	6.40
iv	Wood cutter	3	2.40
v	Coolie	8	6.40
vi	Carpenter	5	4.00
vii	Fruit seller	5	4.00
viii	House-maid	6	4.80
ix	Kerosene seller	4	3.20
x	Sundry broker	28	22.40
xi	Picker of Sundries	36	28.80
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table shows the occupational structure of the respondents. Some 9.60 per cent of the respondents are engaged in the government services. The number of sundry pickers is significantly larger than the other professions - small business and wage workers. The percentage of the sundry pickers is 51.20, whereas 39.20 per cent of them are engaged in small business and wage workers.

These data clearly indicate that, most of the respondents are engaged in sundry occupations, which may be because of the reason that slum dwellers are illiterate and the poorest of the poor migrants. Only

a few respondents have government services as they are literate. But some of the respondents are engaged in small business and daily wages. The reason for this may be that, they have little skill, education and training.

A Table Showing the Religions of the Respondents

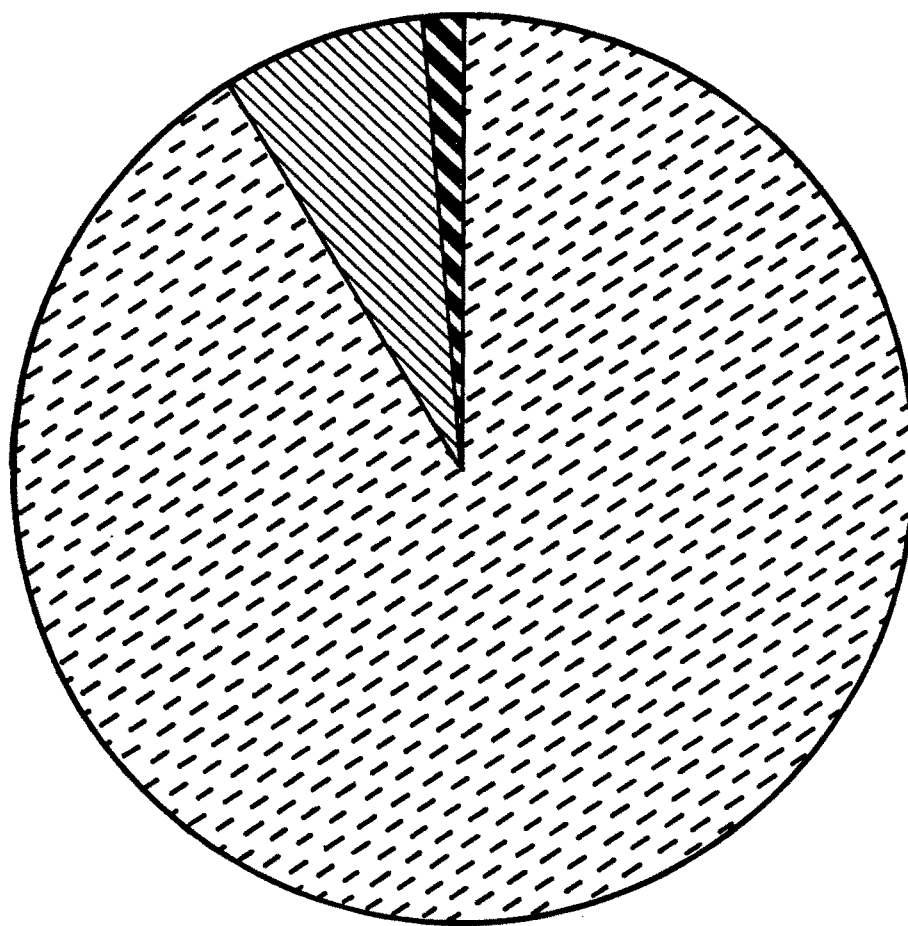
TABLE 3.1.7


S.No.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
i	Hindu	114	91.20
ii	Muslim	10	8.00
iii	Christian	-	-
iv	Others (Rajpoot)	1	0.80
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>


The table shows the distribution of religions of the respondents. It is found that, 91.20 per cent of the respondents belong to Hindu religion. Eight per cent of the respondents belong to Muslim religion and only 0.80 per cent of the respondents belong to other religions.


It is felt that, most of the people in this slum belong to Hindu religion, perhaps because of the locality in which they live is Hindu in majority.

## RELIGIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS



91.20%  HINDU

8.0%  MUSLIM

0.80%  OTHERS

Graph No.3.4

## A Table Showing the Caste of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.8

S.No.	Caste	Frequency	Percentage
i.	Open/Advanced	41	32.80
ii	OBC	15	12.00
iii	Backward - SC/ST	69	55.20
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows that, a majority of the respondents belong to the Backward Class, i.e., 55.20 per cent. The rest 44.80 per cent are distributed between open castes (32.80 per cent), OBC (12.00 per cent) respectively.

The reason for this may be that, they are landless labourers. Naturally, they have no attachment to their native villages. They migrate from place to place in search of source of livelihood. It may be also stated that, these respondents migrate from underdeveloped and less developed rural areas in which these people are found most.

## A Table Showing Castewise Distribution of Respondents

TABLE 3.1.9

Sr.No.	Type of Caste	Frequency	Percentage
1	2	3	4
i	Mahar	30	24.00
ii	Mang	20	16.00
iii	Dhor	14	11.20

contd.

TABLE 3.1.9 contd.

1	2	3	4
iv	Cobbler	5	4.00
v	Maratha	30	24.00
vi	Muslim	10	8.00
vii	Shimpi	6	4.80
viii	Kumbhar	1	0.80
ix	Rajpoot	1	0.80
x	Barber	2	1.60
xi	Dhobi	1	0.80
xii	Lohar	3	2.40
xiii	Sutar	2	1.60
<u>Total:</u>		<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

It is observed from the above table that, a majority of the beneficiaries selected from this area belong to the Scheduled Castes, i.e., 55.20 per cent. The percentage-wise distribution is Mahar 24 per cent, Mang 16 per cent, Dhor 11.20 per cent and cobbler 4 per cent respectively. Whereas the rest 44.80 per cent respondents belong to the upper castes, viz., Maratha 24 per cent, Muslim 8 per cent, Shimpi 4.80 per cent and Sutar, Barber 1.60 per cent each. There is only one respondent each from Kumbhar, Rajpoot and Dhobi.

The majority of respondents is of Scheduled Caste probably because of their tendency to migrate and get settled in the convenient cities.

A Table Showing Monthly Family Income of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.10

S.No.	Income (in Rs.)	Frequency	Percentage
i	201-300	9	7.20
ii	301-400	36	28.80
iii	401-500	40	32.00
iv	501-600	40	32.00
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The data presented in the table above shows that, on an overall basis, 64 per cent of the beneficiaries belong to the income group of Rs. 401 to 600. The reason may be that, these beneficiaries follow income-giving occupations. Whereas 36 per cent of beneficiaries belong to the income group of Rs. 201 to Rs. 400. The occupations they follow might not be enabling them to earn more.

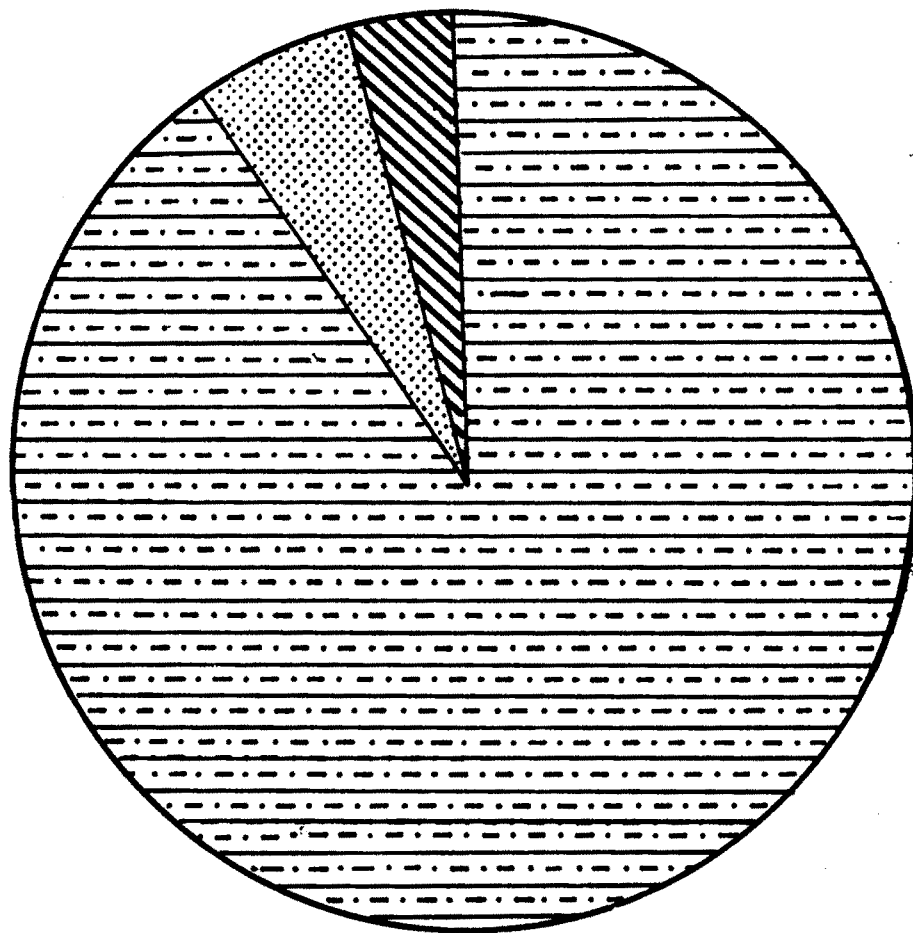
A Table Showing the Marital Status of the Respondents

TABLE 3.1.11

S.No.	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
i	Married	113	90.40
ii	Widow	7	5.60
iii	Widower	5	4.00
iv	Unmarried	-	-
	<u>Totl:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The marital status of the respondents is

## MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS



 MARRIED 90.40%

 WIDOW 5.60%

 WIDOWER 4.00%

Graph No. 3.5

categorised into four classes as presented in the above table. It is seen that, out of 125 respondents 113 (90.40 per cent) are married and only 12 are widows/widowers. Marriage seems to be universal. Also it can be stated that, in order to have a helping hand to support the family, they prefer to marry their children earlier.

A Table Showing the Educational Qualifications of the Respondents

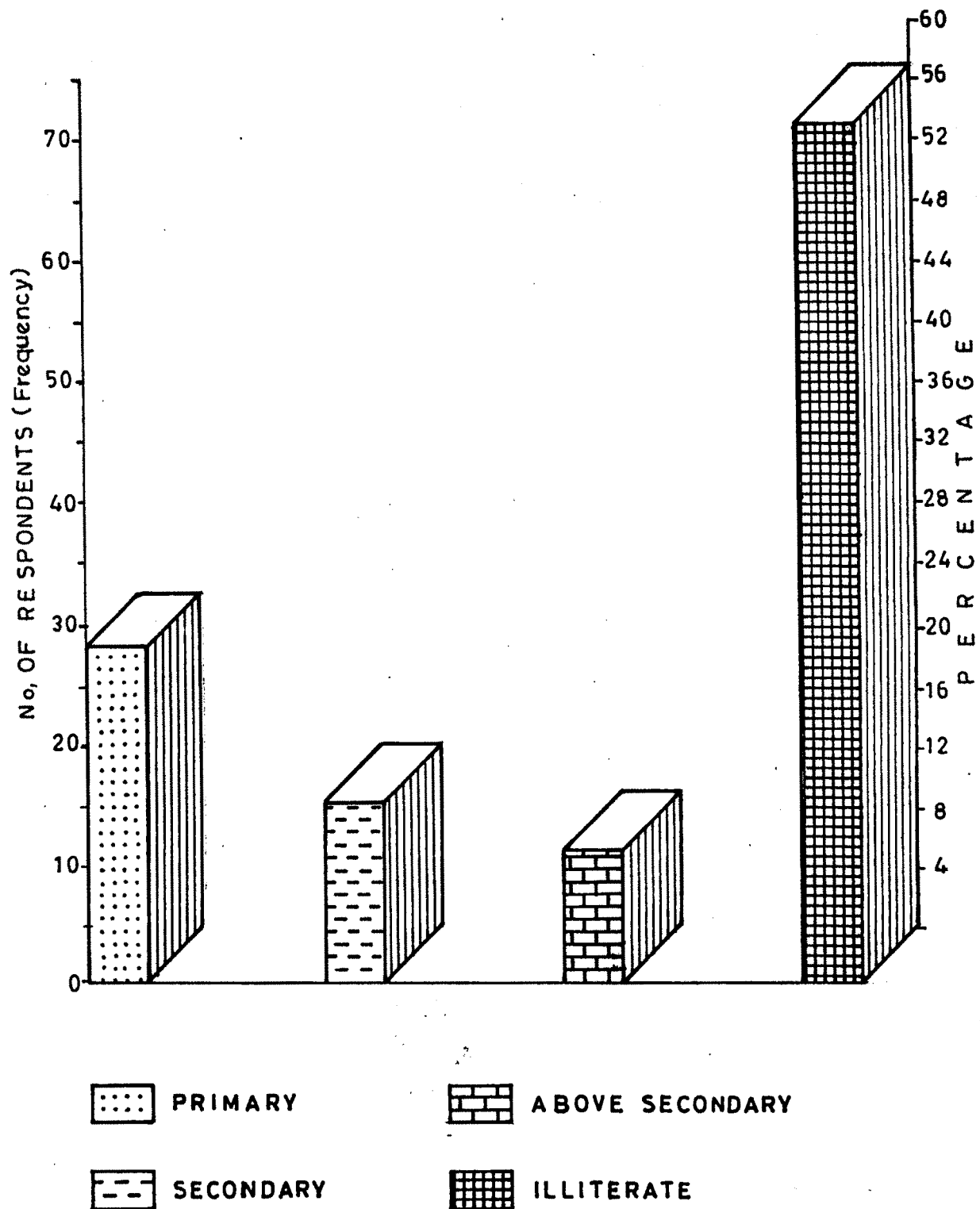
TABLE 3.1.12

S.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
i	Primary	28	22.40
ii	Secondary	15	12.00
iii	Above Secondary	11	8.80
iv	Illiterate	71	56.80
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows the educational status of the total respondents. It is revealed that, out of 125 respondents, 56.80 per cent are illiterate, 22.40 per cent have taken primary education, 12 per cent Secondary and 8.80 per cent are above Secondary. The educational level is dismal. It might be mainly due to absence of awareness about the utility of education. The reason behind the majority of the illiterates can be also associated with the fact that they have to keep on moving from place to place in search of their livelihood.



# EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS



Graph No. 3-6

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICDS SCHEME

A Table Showing Respondents' Awareness About the Schemes for Child Development Initiated by the Government

TABLE 3.2.1

S.No.	Schemes	Frequency	Percentage
i	Balwadis	25	20.00
ii	Anganwadis	100	80.00
iii	SNP	-	-
iv	ANP	-	-
v	PNA	-	-
vi	GCP	-	-
vii	MDM	-	-
viii	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table indicates that, 80 per cent of the respondents are aware of the Anganwadi scheme and only 20 per cent know about Balwadi scheme. The rest of the schemes mentioned in the table are unknowns to them. It can be suggested that, the remaining schemes alongwith the services they provide, should be linked/ disseminated through Balwadis/Anganwadis with which most of the respondents are familiar.

A Table Showing the ICDS Officials Introducing  
the ICDS Schemes to the Respondents

TABLE 3.2.2

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	Local Leader	10	8.00
ii	AWWs	75	60.00
iii	CDPO of ICDS	20	16.00
iv	MO of ICDS	20	16.00
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows that, 60 per cent Anganwadi Workers are involved in the introduction and initiation of the ICDS scheme. The contribution made by the Child Development Project Officer and the Medical Officer towards the introduction of the ICDS Scheme is 32 per cent whereas 8 per cent respondents are introduced to the scheme by the local leaders.

It can be said that, the Anganwadi Workers are responsible persons at the grass root level to motivate the beneficiaries in a better manner and a large number of persons to have help from ICDS as they are the main links between the ICDS officials and the beneficiaries.

A Table Showing the ICDS Officials Persuading  
the Respondents for Help Under the Scheme

TABLE 3.2.3

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	AWWs	110	88.00
ii	MO of ICDS	5	4.00
iii	CDPO of ICDS	10	8.00
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

From the above table we note that, a majority of the respondents (88 per cent) is persuaded for help under the scheme of ICDS by Anganwadi Workers. Four per cent of the respondents are persuaded for help by the Medical Officer whereas 8 per cent of them are persuaded by Child Development Project Officer.

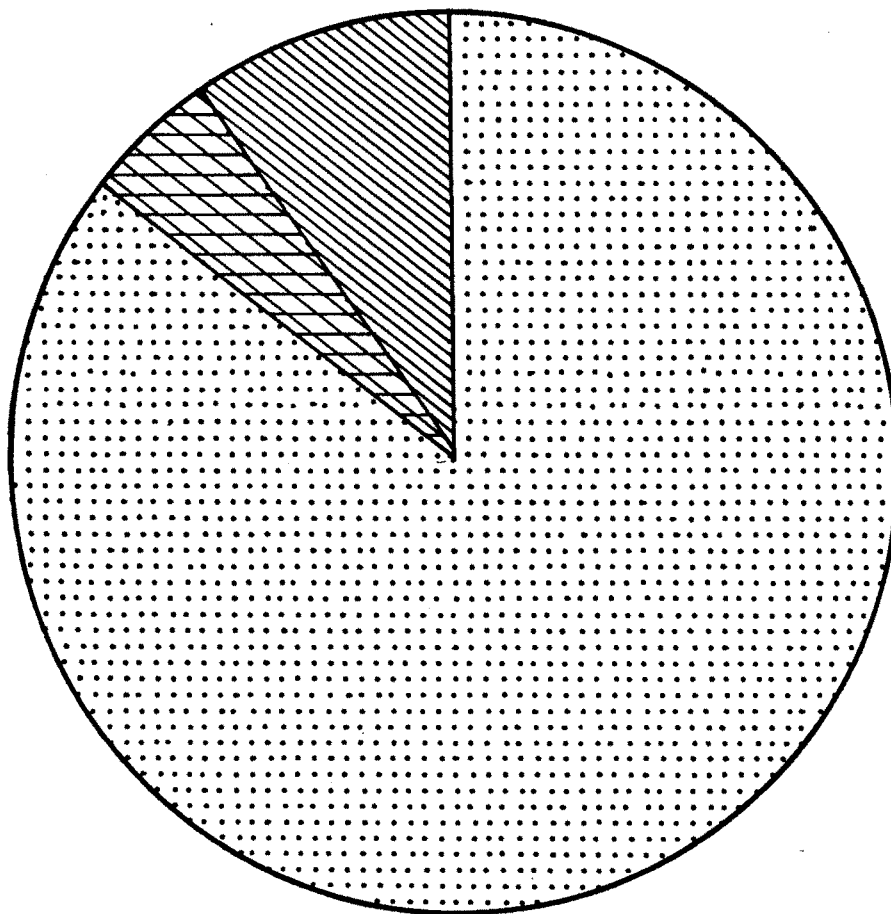
The maximum number of respondents are persuaded to seek help under the ICDS by Anganwadi Workers because they are the main links between the ICDS Officials and the beneficiaries. The Child Development Project Officer and the Medical Officer of the project are usually busy in their administrative affairs.

A Table Showing the Services Received by the  
Beneficiaries Through ICDS Scheme

TABLE 3.2.4

Sr.No.	Services	Frequency	Percentage
1	2	3	4
i	Supplementary Nutrition	50	40.00
ii	Immunization	50	40.00

## ICDS OFFICIALS PERSUADING THE RESPONDENTS FOR HELP UNDER THE SCHEME



..... A.W. Ws. 88 %

/// M.O. OF I.C.D.S. 4 %

/// C.D.D.O. OF ICDS. 8 %

Graph No. 3-7

1	2	3	4
iii	Health Check-up	13	10.40
iv	Referral Services	2	1.60
v	Nutrition & Health Education	8	6.40
vi	Non-formal Education	2	1.60

The table shows that, 40 per cent of the respondents receive Supplementary Nutrition and Immunization Services, each under the ICDS scheme. Some 10.40 per cent of the respondents receive Health Check-up Service, whereas 6.40 per cent of the respondents receive Nutrition and Health Education Service and 1.60 per cent of them receive Referral Services and Non-formal Education each.

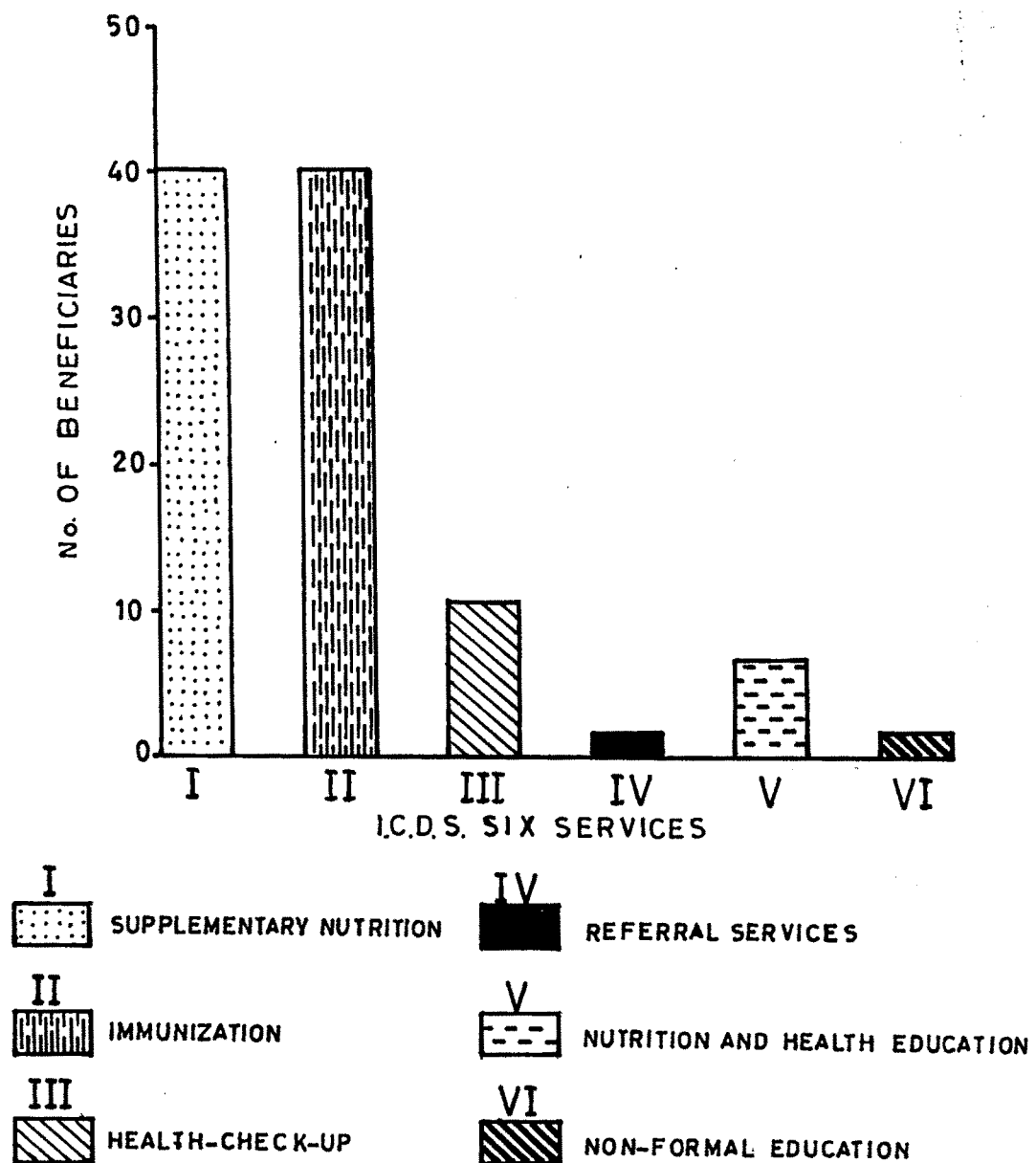
From the above analysis it is observed that, most of the respondents receive Supplementary Nutrition and Immunization Services. They are supposed to provide these services as a matter of their daily routine. But it is observed that, the services like Nutrition and Health Education, Non-formal Education and Referral Services need more attention as their value is most fundamental.

A Table Showing the Children Beneficiaries  
and Their Age Groups

TABLE 3.2.5

S.No.	Age-groups	Frequency	Percentage
i	3-9 Months	10	8.00
ii	10-16 Months	10	8.00
iii	17-23 Months	40	32.00
iv	3-6 Years	65	52.00
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## ICDS SERVICES RECEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARIES



Graph No. 3-8

As told by the respondents, the table above shows that, 52 per cent of the children beneficiaries belong to the age-group of 3 to 6 years. Some 32 per cent of the children beneficiaries belong to the age group of 17.23 months, whereas 16 per cent of the beneficiaries belong to the age group of 3.16 months.

Thus, from the above table we observe that, most of the children beneficiaries belong to the age-group of 3 to 6 years. The reason for this may be that, only Anganwadi goers can have help more than the children from the other age groups. It may be possible that some parents send children from this age group as they can get bread and Khichari. The percentage of the children between the age groups of 3-16 months is very small. The reason for this may be that, most of the parents of these children consult the private doctors as they feel more security.

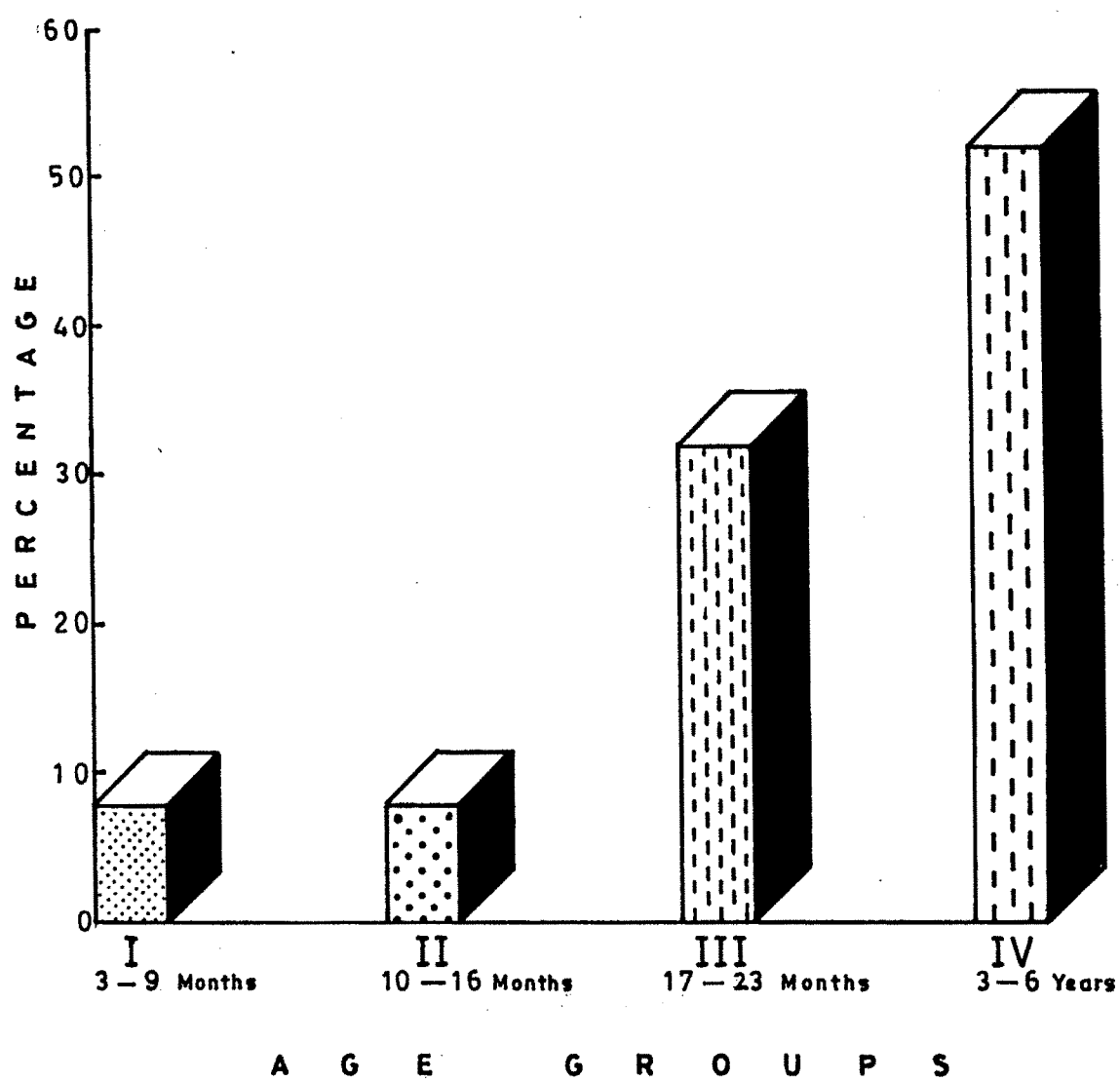
A Table Showing the Supplementary Nutrition Received by the Children Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.6

S.No.	Types of Supplementary	Frequency	Percentage
i	Skimmed Milk	10	8.00
ii	Corn-Soya Milk	-	-
iii	Bal Aahar	15	12.00
iv	Khichari	50	40.00
v	Pulse mixtures	-	-
vi	Vitaminised Bread	50	40.00
vii	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>



## AGE OF CHILDREN BENEFICIARIES



Graph No. 3-9

As told by the respondents, the table shows that, 40 per cent of the children beneficiaries are given bread and Khichari as a Supplementary Nutrition each. Twelve per cent of the children beneficiaries are given Bal Aahar and only 8 per cent of them are given Skimmed Milk. The Supplementary Nutrition like Corn-Soya Milk and pulse Mixture are not given to any children beneficiaries.

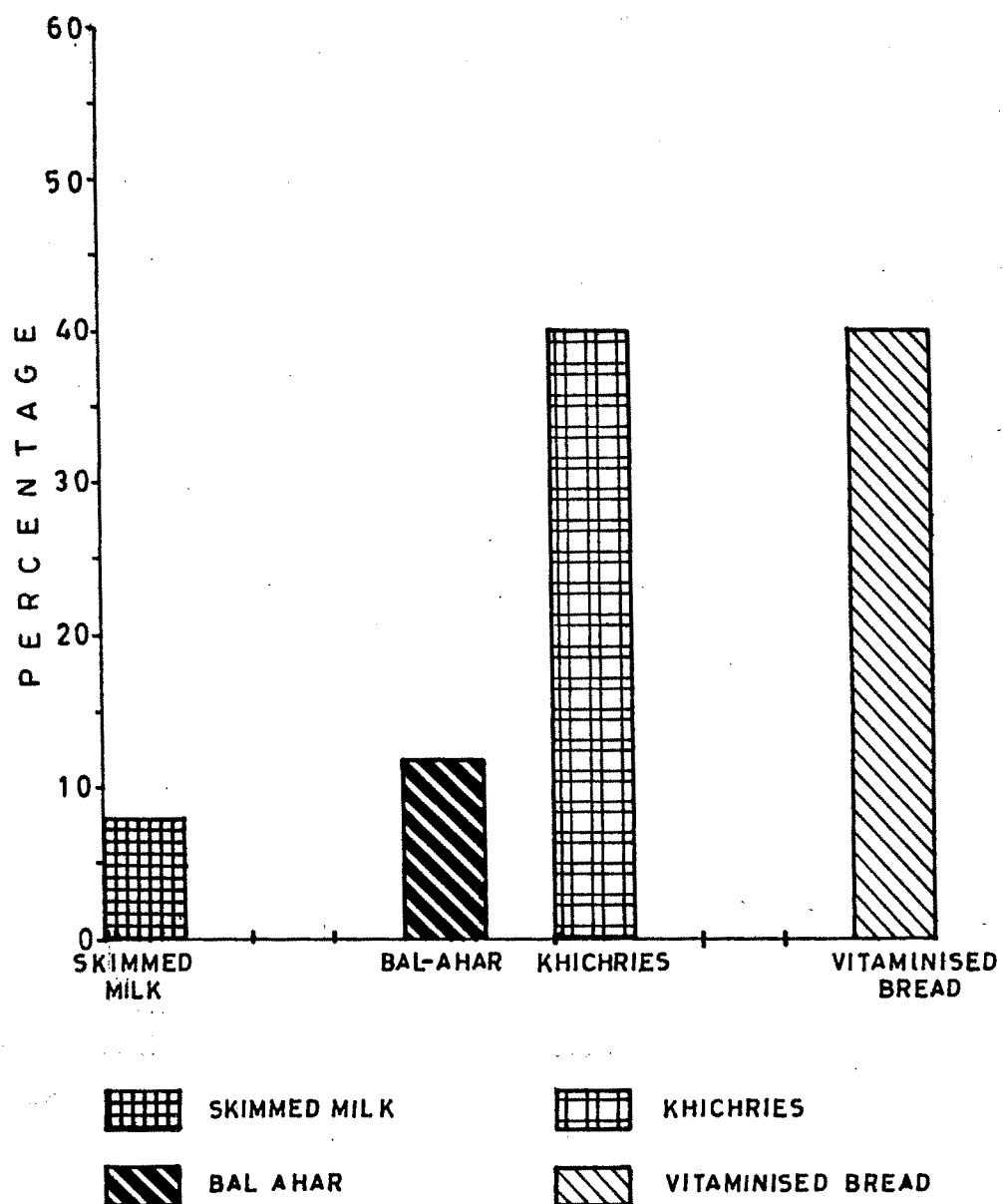
From the above analysis we come to know that, most of the child beneficiaries are given Vitaminised bread and Khichari. This may be because of the local availability. The Supplementary Nutrition like Corn-Soya Milk and Pulse Mixture are not provided totally. It implies clearly that, the Nutrition Programme is not planned in accordance with the type of food that can be made available depending on the local area.

A Table Showing the Period of Supplementary Nutrition Provided to Children Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.7

S.No.	Period (in months)	Frequency	Percentage
i	4	-	-
ii	6	5	4.00
iii	8	50	40.00
iv	10	70	56.00
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

## SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION RECEIVED BY CHILDREN BENEFICIARIES



Graph No. 3-10

As told by the respondents, the above table presents an analysis of the period of Supplementary Nutrition provided to the children beneficiaries. Almost 96 per cent of the children beneficiaries are provided Supplementary Nutrition for the period of 8 to 10 months in a year. And only 4 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided nutrition facilities for the period of 4 to 6 months in a year.

From the above analysis it is very clear that, maximum children who receive Supplementary Nutrition for the period of 8 to 10 months are Anganwadi goers as they are given Supplementary Nutrition during the period at the Anganwadi Centres. The remaining beneficiaries who receive nutrition facilities may not be interested to attend the Anganwadi Centres as they are kept at their homes to look after the small children. It is because of the fact that their parents have to go out of the slum to collect sundries and they have little time to care for their children.

A Table Showing Immunization Done by the ICDS Officials to the Children Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.8

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	LHV	-	-
ii	ANM	25	20.00
iii	MO of ICDS	100	80.00
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As told by the respondents, the table above gives an idea about the role played by the ICDS Officials by whom the programmes for immunization are actually conducted for children beneficiaries. Eighty per cent of the beneficiaries are immunised by the MO of the project; whereas 20 per cent of the children beneficiaries are immunised by the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife.

This shows that, the MO plays a major role in immunization. Sometimes the children beneficiaries are immunised by the ANM. It may be only during the absence of the MO of ICDS and in emergency period.

A Table Showing the Type of Doses Received by the Children Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.9

S.No.	Doses	Frequency	Percentage
i	BCG	40	32.00
ii	DPT & Polio	40	32.00
iii	Measles vaccine	21	16.80
iv	Booster and Polio	12	9.60
v	DT Booster	12	9.60
<u>Total:</u>		<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As told by the respondents, the table above shows that, 32 per cent of the children beneficiaries are given BCG, DPT and Polio vaccination, each. Some 16.80 per cent of them are given Measles vaccine, whereas 9.60 per cent of them are given Booster and Polio, DT. Booster immunizations, each.

It is observed from the above analysis that, most of the children beneficiaries are given BCG, DPT and Polio vaccinations. The reason behind it may be that, coverage of these immunizations has been increasing continuously. And so far as the production of BCG, DPT and Polio vaccines is concerned, the country is producing sufficient quantity. The other doses, i.e., Booster and Polio, DT Booster in this respect is not very satisfactory. It may be mainly due to insufficient and irregular supply of vaccines as told by the respondents and Anganwadi Workers.

A Table Showing the Hospitals in Which the Patients are Referred

TABLE 3.2.10

S.No.	Hospitals	Frequency	Percentage
i	Private Hospitals	53	42.40
ii	Municipal Corp. Hospitals	72	57.60
iii	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As told by the respondents, the table above shows that, 57.60 per cent of them are referred to Municipal Corporation Hospital under the ICDS Referral Service with the help of the MO of ICDS project. Some 42.40 per cent of the respondents consult the private doctors during their illness.

A majority of the respondents prefer to be treated in Municipal Corporation Hospital, because they belong to lower income groups. The rest of the patients prefer to be treated in private hospitals. The reasons for this may be that, some of the beneficiaries are not satisfied with the kind of facilities and services rendered by the Municipal Corporation hospital. It may be stated also, most of them feel that, once they admit a patient in a private hospital, they can get more security and confidence.

A Table Showing the ICDS Servants Who Referred the Patients to the Hospitals

TABLE 3.2.11

S.No.	Servants	Frequency	Percentage
i	MO of ICDS	113	90.40
ii	ANM	12	9.60
iii	LHV	-	-
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As told by the respondents, the table shows that, only 9.60 per cent of the patients are referred to the Hospital of Municipal Corporation by the ANM. And 90.40 per cent of the patients are referred to the Hospital of Municipal Corporation by the MO of the Project.

From the above statistics it can be said that,

maximum patients have been referred to the hospital by the MO. Probably because of the fact that it is the MO who plays a major role as a link between the beneficiaries and the medical services of ICDS.

A Table Showing the Age Groups of the  
Pregnant Women  
TABLE 3.2.12

Sr.No.	Age Groups	Pregnancy	Percentage
i	17-26	15	68.18
ii	27-36	7	31.82
iii	37-46	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

From the above table it is observed that, 68.18 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries are in the age group of 17 to 26 years, whereas 31.82 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries belong to the age group of 27 to 36 years. There are no such beneficiaries in the age group of 37 to 46 years.

The high percentage of the group as mentioned above can be attributed to the fact that the potential of fertility is naturally higher in the age group, i.e., 17 to 26 years.

A Table Showing the Age Groups of the Nursing Women  
TABLE 3.2.13

S.No.	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
i.	17-26	20	68.97
ii	27-36	9	31.03
iii	37-46	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>



The above table shows that, 68.97 per cent of nursing women beneficiaries are in the age group of 17-26 years. And 31.03 per cent of the nursing women beneficiaries are in the age group of 27 to 36 years; whereas there are no nursing women beneficiaries in the age group of 37 to 46 years.

From the above statistics it is very clear that, the age group between 17 and 26 is found to be the highest group in this slum. This may be because of the early marriages.

A Table Showing the Occupation of  
Pregnant Women

TABLE 3.2.14

S.No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
i	Permanent	2	9.09
ii	Temporary	8	36.36
iii	Sundry	12	54.55
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table shows that, 54.55 per cent of the pregnant women are engaged in sundry. Some 36.36 per cent of the pregnant women are engaged in temporary occupations and 9.09 per cent of the pregnant women are engaged in permanent occupations.

It is observed that, most of the pregnant women are engaged in sundry. The reason may be illiteracy

and the absence of suitable job opportunity.

A Table Showing the Occupation of the  
Nursing Women

TABLE 3.2.15

S.No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
i	Permanent	-	-
ii	Temporary	5	17.24
iii	Sundry	24	82.76
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table above shows, the nature of the occupation of the nursing women beneficiaries. As it is obvious, this area being a slum area, there are no permanent occupations through which the nursing women can earn their livelihood. It is observed that, 82.76 per cent of the nursing women beneficiaries live on sundry occupations; whereas only 17.24 per cent of the nursing women beneficiaries are engaged in temporary jobs.

The reason behind this may be that, sundry is the only occupation to which there is an easy access. Moreover, because of their illiteracy and poverty, they cannot have an opportunity both for permanent as well as temporary jobs.

A Table Showing the Educational Qualifications  
of the Pregnant Women

TABLE 3.2.16

S.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
i	Primary	2	9.09
ii	Secondary	1	4.55
iii	Above Secondary	-	-
iv	Illiterate	19	86.36
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows that, 86.36 per cent of the pregnant women are illiterate and 9.09 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries learnt upto primary level. There are only 4.55 per cent women having secondary education.

The major reasons behind their illiteracy are stressed in the background to which they belong. They are usually not aware of the value of education. They need to be apprised of the value of education through the missions like National Literacy Programme.

A Table Showing the Educational Qualifications  
of the Nursing Women

TABLE 3.2.17

S.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
i	Primary	9	31.03
ii	Secondary	-	-
iii	Above Secy.	-	-
iv	Illiterate	20	68.97
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table above shows that, 68.97 per cent nursing women beneficiaries are illiterate whereas only 31.03 per cent nursing women beneficiaries are found educated upto primary level. There are no pregnant women beneficiaries who are educated upto the Secondary level and above.

By and large, the reasons mentioned earlier in Table No. 3.2.16 may be applied to the above statistics.

A Table Showing the Immunization Done by  
ICDS Officials to the Pregnant Women

TABLE 3.2.18

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	MO of ICDS	18	81.82
ii	LHV	-	-
iii	ANM	4	18.18
iv	Others	-	-
<u>Total:</u>		<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table indicates that 81.82 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries are immunized by the Medical Officer of the ICDS project. And 18.18 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries are immunized by the ANM; whereas there is no pregnant woman beneficiary who is immunized by the LHV.

Thus, maximum pregnant women beneficiaries are immunized by MO. It is because, it is the MO to whom much of the credit in immunization goes since he

happens to be a vital link in providing medical attention to the pregnant women beneficiaries.

A Table Showing the Immunization Done by the ICDS's Officials to the Nursing Women

TABLE 3.2.19

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	MO of ICDS	24	82.76
ii	LHV	-	-
iii	ANM	5	17.24
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

It is seen from the above table that 82.76 per cent of the nursing women beneficiaries are immunized by the MO of the ICDS project. It is because, he/she is the vital link between medical service and the beneficiaries. There are no other officials except the MO and ANM who immunized the beneficiaries.

A Table Showing the Officials of ICDS Who Administered the Health and Medical Care to the Pregnant Women

TABLE 3.2.20

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	MO of ICDS	16	72.73
ii	LHV	4	18.18
iii	ANM	2	9.09
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Table 3.2.20 shows the number of pregnant women enjoying health and medicine facilities from the ICDS officials. Some 72.73 per cent of the pregnant women are provided with the health and medical care by the MO of ICDS. Some 18.18 per cent of the beneficiaries are given this service by the LHV and just 9.09 per cent of the pregnant women are taken care of by ANM.

Thus, once again the contribution made in this regard by the MO of ICDS is outstanding because of the trust and the sense of security that the MO is able to repose in the minds of the pregnant women beneficiaries.

A Table Showing the Officials of ICDS Who Administered the Health and Medical Care for the Nursing Women

TABLE 3.2.21

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i.	MO of ICDS	18	62.07
ii	LHV	8	27.59
iii	ANM	3	10.34
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table above gives an idea about the percentage of the nursing women undergoing treatments under the ICDS officials. Some 62.07 per cent of the nursing women are provided with the health and medical attention

under the supervision of the MO of the ICDS; whereas 27.59 per cent of the nursing women are attended by the LHV, and only 10.34 per cent of them are attended by the ANM.

Thus, the criteria and the conditions as they have been already stated in the earlier table seem to be applicable in respect of the nursing women.

A Table Showing the Supplementary Nutrition Received by the Pregnant Women Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.22

Sr.No.	Type of Nutrition	Frequency	Percentage
i	Vitaminised bread	15	68.18
ii	Khichri	7	31.82
iii	Pulse-Mixture	-	-
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table above shows the percentage of the pregnant women receiving Supplementary Nutrition of various types. The Vitaminised Bread is supplied to 68.18 per cent of the pregnant women. Khichari is provided to 31.82 per cent of the pregnant women. However, no other nutritious foods like Pulse Mixture and others are provided to them. The reason may be that there is inadequate supply of other nutrition.

It is felt that, the richer sources of nutrition like Pulse Mixture, fruits and others are needed to be provided for at least those pregnant women who suffer from the deficiencies in Vitamins.

A Table Showing the Supplementary Nutrition Received by the Nursing Women Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.23

S.No.	Type of Nutrition	Frequency	Percentage
i	Vitaminised Bread	24	82.76
ii	Khichari	5	17.24
iii	Pulse Mixture	-	-
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In the above table 82.76 per cent of the nursing women are provided with Vitaminised Bread and 17.24 per cent of them are given Khichari. However, none of them is provided with rich nutritious foods like pulse mixture and others.

It is felt that, these nursing women need to be supplied with more nutritious foods. On an overall basis, it seems that in this slum, the Supplementary Nutrition service under ICDS is being utilised almost equally by children, pregnant and nursing women beneficiaries.



A Table Showing the Period of Supplementary  
Nutrition Provided to the Pregnant Women  
Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.24

S.No.	Period (in months)	Frequency	Percentage
i	4	14	63.64
ii	6	5	22.73
iii	8	3	13.63
iv	10	-	-
<u>Total:</u>		<u>22.</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table above shows that, 63.64 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries are supplied Supplementary Nutrition for a period of 4 months. Some 22.73 per cent of the beneficiaries are supplied Supplementary Nutrition for a period of 6 months; whereas 13.63 per cent of the beneficiaries are supplied Supplementary Nutrition for a period of 8 months.

From the above analysis it can be said that, a maximum number of the pregnant women beneficiaries are supplied Supplementary Nutrition for a period of 4 months. It may be stated from the above statistics that, the supply and support of nutrition to the pregnant women is arranged in view of their respective medical and physical needs.

A Table Showing the Period of Supplementary  
Nutrition Provided to the Nursing Women  
Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.25

S.No.	Period (in months)	Frequency	Percentage
i	4	26	89.66
ii	6	3	10.34
iii	8	-	-
iv	10	-	-
<u>Total:</u>		<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table gives an idea about the percentage of the Nursing Women receiving the Supplementary Nutrition at various stages. Some 89.66 per cent of the Nursing Women are supplied with Supplementary Nutrition for a period of 4 months. Only 10.34 per cent of the Nursing Women are supplied with nutrition for a period of 6 months. However, no nursing women are provided with any kind of Supplementary Nutrition after 6 months.

It proves that the percentage and the period for which the nursing women are provided with Supplementary Nutrition is satisfactory according to the ICDS coverage and target.

A Table Showing the ICDS Officials who Provided the  
Nutrition and Health Education to  
the Pregnant Women

TABLE 3.2.26

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	MO of ICDS	12	54.54
ii	AWWs	7	31.82
iii	CDPO of ICDS	3	13.64
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows that, 54.54 per cent of the pregnant women beneficiaries are provided with nutrition and health education by the MO of the Project of ICDS. Some 31.82 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided nutrition and health education by AWWs. And 13.64 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided with the nutrition and health education by the CDPO of the ICDS.

From the above percentage it can be stated that, the maximum pregnant women beneficiaries are provided the nutrition and health education by the MO. It is so because of the fact that the MO of the project shoulders the major responsibility in providing the nutrition and health education to the nursing women beneficiaries.

A Table Showing the ICDS Officials Who Provided  
Nutrition and Health Education to  
the Nursing Women Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.27

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	MO of ICDS	18	62.07
ii	AWWs	8	27.59
iii	CDPO of ICDS	3	10.34
iv	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The above table shows that, 62.07 per cent of the nursing women beneficiaries are provided nutrition and health education by the MO of the Project. Some 27.59 per cent of the nursing women beneficiaries are provided this education by the AWWs; whereas 10.34 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided with the said education by the CDPO.

Most of the nursing women beneficiaries are provided the nutrition and health education by the MO of the Project. It may be because of the fact that the MO has a direct access to the nursing women beneficiaries.

A Table Showing the Media of the Nutrition and  
Health Education to the Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.28

S.No.	Media	Frequency	Percentage
i	Mass Media	10	8.00
ii	Talk Tales	-	-

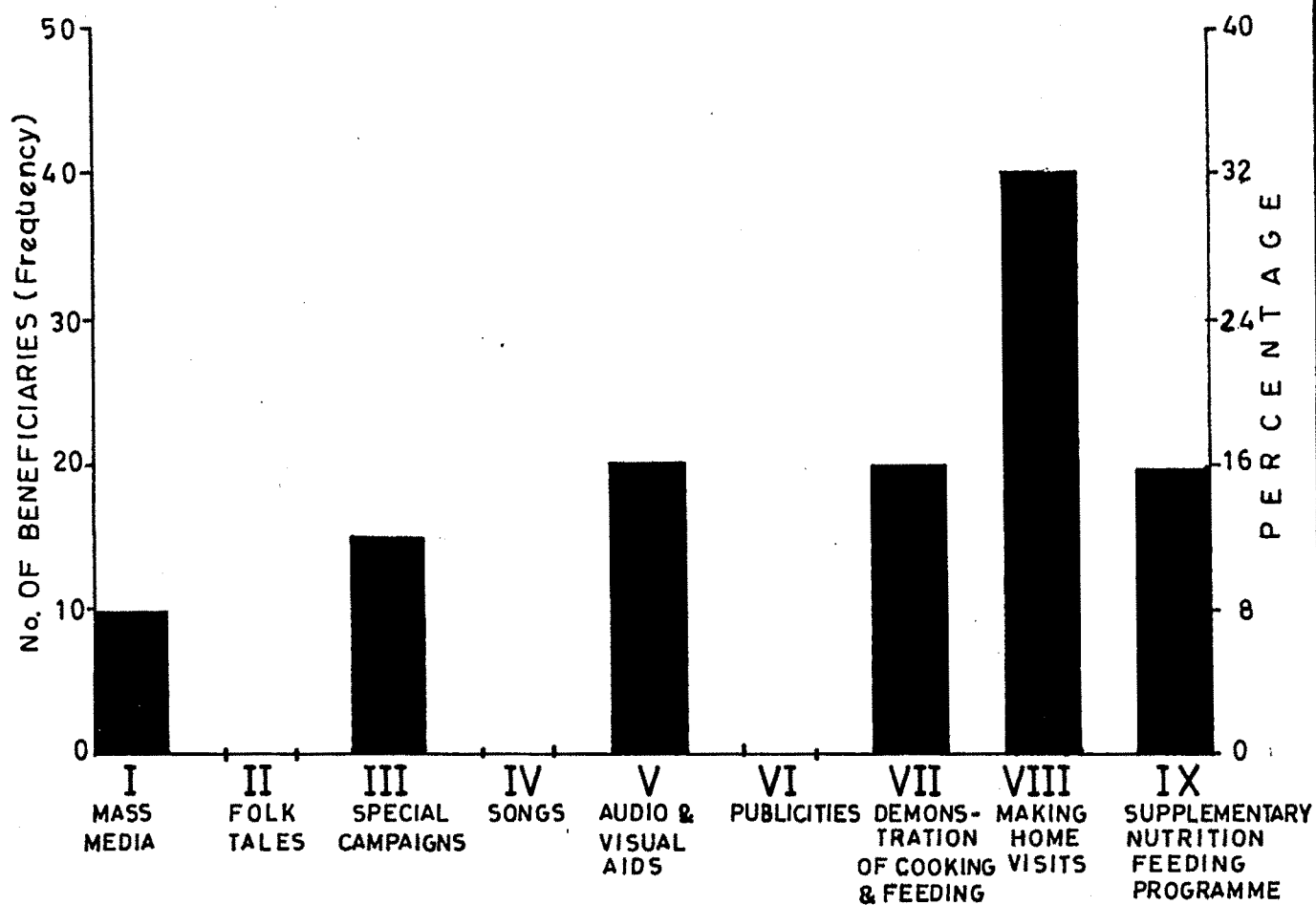
TABLE 3.2.28 contd.

1	2	3	4
iii	Special Campaigns	15	12.00
iv	Songs	-	-
v	Use of Audio-Visual Aids	20	16.00
vi	Publicities	-	-
vii	Demonstration of Cooking and Feeding	20	16.00
viii	Making Home Visits by Anganwadi Workers	40	32.00
ix	Organising Supplementary Nutrition Feeding for Children	20	16.00
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As told by the respondents, the table above shows that, 32 per cent of the beneficiaries are given nutrition and health education through home visits by the AWWs. Sixteen per cent of the beneficiaries are given this education through use of Audio-Visual aids, demonstration of cooking and feeding and organising Supplementary Nutrition feeding for children each. And 12 per cent of the beneficiaries are given this education through special campaigns; whereas only 8 per cent of the beneficiaries are given the said education through Mass Media. There are no beneficiaries who receive this education through Folk Tales, Songs and Publicities.

Thus, maximum beneficiaries are given nutrition and health education by the AWWs. The reason for this

## MEDIA OF NUTRITION AND HEALTH EDUCATION TO THE BENEFICIARIES



Graph No 3-11

may be that AWWs form the basis as they can visit the families daily.

A Table Showing the ICDS Officials Who Provided the Nutrition and Health Education to the Beneficiaries

TABLE 3.2.29

S.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	AWWs	63	50.40
ii	LHV	25	20.00
iii	MO of ICDS	19	15.20
iv	CDPO of ICDS	18	14.40
v	Others	-	-
	<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As told by the respondents, the table shows that, 50.40 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided with nutrition and health education by the AWWs. Twenty per cent of the beneficiaries are provided with this education by the LHV. And 15.20 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided nutrition and health education by the MO of ICDS of the project; whereas 14.40 per cent of the beneficiaries are provided with this education by the CDPO.

From the above statistics it is observed that, maximum number of beneficiaries are provided nutrition and health education by the AWWs. The reason behind this may be that the AWWs are able to visit daily.

A Table Showing the List of the ICDS Officials  
Who Provided Information of the Camps to  
the Respondents

TABLE 3.2.30

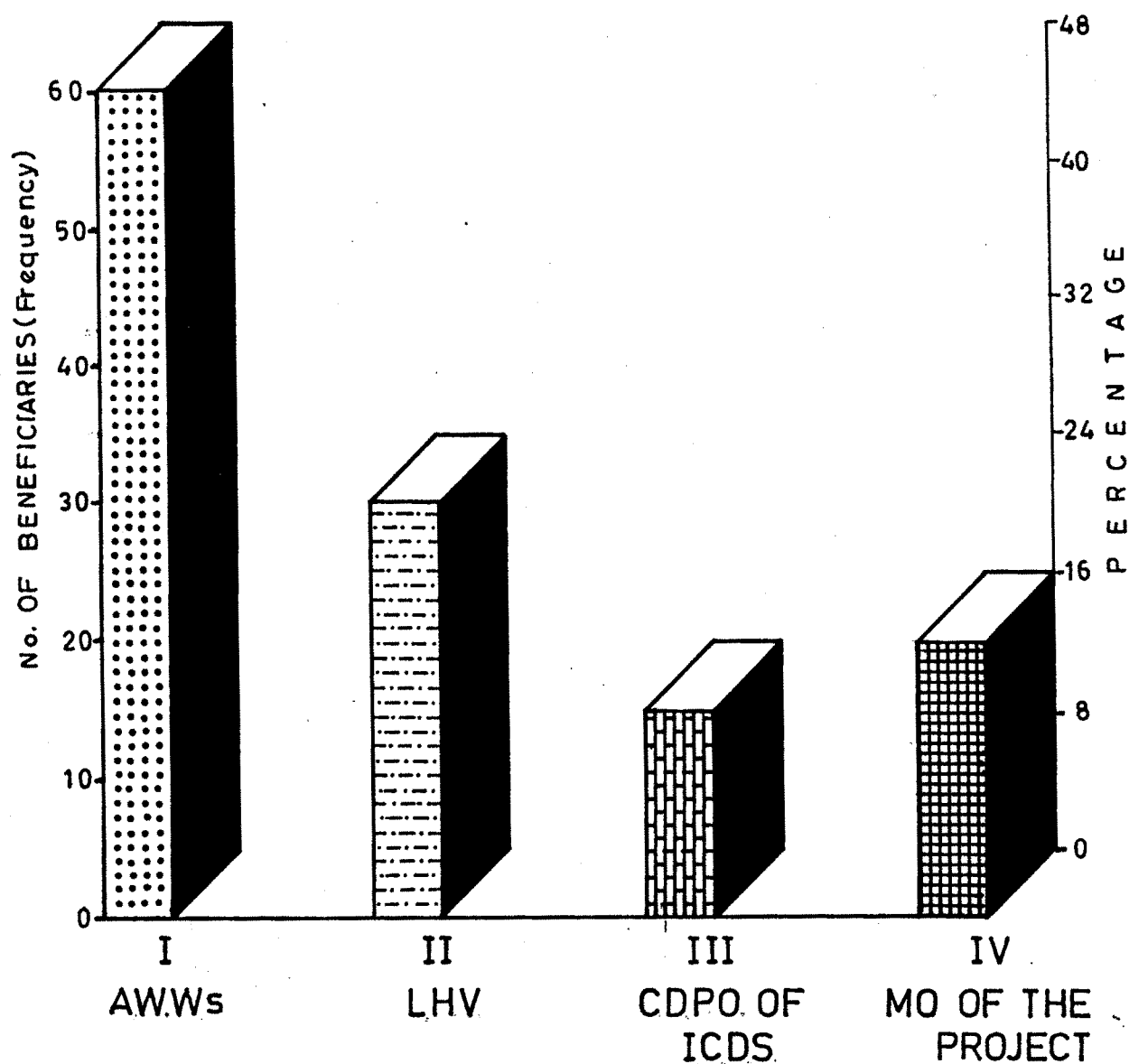
Sr.No.	Officials	Frequency	Percentage
i	AWWs	60	48.00
ii	LHV	30	24.00
iii	CDPO of ICDS	15	12.00
iv	MO of ICDS	20	16.00
v	Others	-	-
	<u>Totle:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>100.00</u>

The table shows that, 48 per cent of the respondents are informed of the camps by Anganwadi Workers. Some 24 per cent of the respondents are informed about the camps by LHV; and 12 per cent of the respondents are informed about the camps by the CDPO. Whereas 16 per cent of the respondents are informed by the MO of the Project.

A majority of the respondents are informed about the Camps by AWWs. It may be because of the fact that they are actually in touch with the beneficiaries of the ICDS scheme.



## ICDS OFFICIALS PROVIDED INFORMATION OF THE CAMPS TO THE RESPONDENTS



Graph No. 3-12