



MEWAT - HARYANA

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT CARD

Supported by UNDP with participation from UNICEF

Total HH refers to the total no. of households surveyed in the district.
All other numbers in boxes represent the % of total households surveyed.¹

I. LIFE & LIVELIHOOD

Adult women were asked questions regarding the household.

No. of meals a household has in a day

Total HH	1 or less	2 or more
575	9.6	89.7

Sets of clothing owned by the woman of the house

Total HH	2 or fewer	More than 2 sets
575	15	84.5

Type of house

Total HH	No house or Kutcha	Semi-Pucca or Pucca
575	22.6	76.9

Source of household fuel for cooking food

Total HH	Firewood/Coal/Kerosene	Gas/Smokeless Chullah
575	94.8	4.5

Ownership of animals for the household

Total HH	None	1-5 animals	6-10 animals	11 or more animals
575	24.9	69.2	4.2	1.4

Land and other assets owned²

Total HH	No land	No consumer assets ³	No agricultural assets ⁴	No transport assets ⁵
575	49.2	28.4	67.1	37

Loans & type of loans

Total HH	With any kind of loan	Of families with loans, those with bank loan	49.8
575	47.8		

Use of iodized salt during cooking

Total HH	Iodine	No Iodine
575	50.3	49.2

Migration

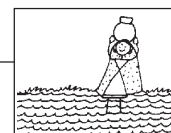
Total HH	HH who did not migrate
575	70.6

PAHELI was designed by Pratham with district partners.
It was supported by UNDP with participation from UNICEF.
The survey was carried out by Pratham and district partners.



NOTE:

- 1 Numbers in boxes may not add to 100 either due to a minor category not being reported here or due to missing data.
- 2 There is considerable missing data on land & assets in several districts.
- 3 Examples of consumer assets include a television set, fan etc. See tools for details.
- 4 Examples of agricultural assets include a plough, tractor etc. See tools for details.
- 5 Examples of transport assets include a cycle, bullock cart etc. See tools for details.
- 6 Many of the adult women worked in the household, so their earnings could not be easily measured. Detailed data on employment available in the full report.



Total HH refers to the total no. of households surveyed in the district.
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Adult women were asked questions regarding the household.

Main source of water supply

Total HH-567	River or Stream	Pond or Tank	Well	Hand Pump, Tubewell or Tap	Tanker
<i>Normal times</i>	0	0	15	73.7	11.1
<i>Summer months</i>	0	0.2	14.6	79.2	5.6



Main supplier of water

Total HH	Government	Private Source	Community Source	Don't Know
569	38.1	34.5	22.3	1.9

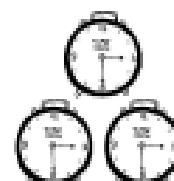


Distance traveled daily to access drinking water source

Total HH-569	1 km or more	Less than 1 km	In home or close to the home
<i>Normal times</i>	30.2	15.1	54.7
<i>Summer months</i>	32	14.2	53.8

Time taken each day to collect water for all needs of the household

Total HH-569	1 hour or more	Less than 1 hour
<i>Normal times</i>	54.5	44.8
<i>Summer months</i>	66.6	33.5



Water shortage experienced by the household in a year

Total HH	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months	10-12 months
569	37.1	37.3	6.3	5.3



Bacterial contamination of drinking water in the households²

Total HH	Safe	Contaminated
569	89.8	10

Access to sanitation for members of the household

Total HH	In an open area	In a public toilet	In a latrine in house/ close to house
569	87.4	1.2	10.5



Number of times in a week children bathe

Total HH - 569	0-2 days	3-4 days	5-7 days
<i>Normal times</i>	14.9	39.4	45.7
<i>Summer months</i>	3.2	1.9	94.2



NOTE:

1 Numbers in boxes may not add to 100 either due to a minor category not being reported here or due to missing data.

2 This was examined as per the UNICEF test for assessing water quality (H2S vials).



Total refers to the children and mothers surveyed in district.

All other numbers in boxes represent the % of the total referred to in the above sentence.¹

Mothers were asked these questions.

Intake of Iron tablets while pregnant

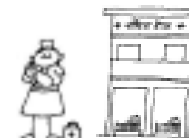
Total Mothers	Yes	No	Don't Know
272	26.1	72.1	1.1

Minimum of one Pre-natal check up undertaken

Total Mothers	Yes	No	Don't Know
272	17.3	80.9	0.7

Birth place of child

Total Children	At home	In a hospital	Of hosipital births, those in private hospitals	75
270	92.6	7.4		



Child visited by a health worker one month prior to the survey

Total Children	Yes	No
272	92.3	4.8

Babies breast-fed colostrum²

Total Children	Yes	No
272	30.2	65.8

Commencement of regular breast-feeding practices for the child

Total Children	First day	Second day	After two days	Don't Know
272	37.1	16.9	36.8	2.9



Exclusive breast feed given to child for the first 6 months

Total Children	Yes	No
170	1.2	87.1

Numbers of months after birth child is given solid food³

Total children	0-5mths.	6-9mths.	10-12mths.	After 12mths.
170	35.3	32.4	17.7	5.9



Child Immunization Card⁴

Total children	Card	No card
272	34.9	64



Children suffering from diarrhea one month prior to survey

Total Children	Diarrhea	No diarrhea
272	61.4	36.8

ORS treatment

Of children who had diarrhea, those which were treated with ORS	15
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Child nourishment (child's weight as per age)⁵

Total children	Moderately undernourished	Severely undernourished
111	23.5	34.2



Adult nourishment based on height and weight⁶

	Total	Below Normal	Normal	Above Normal
Men	408	26.7	61	12.3
Women	691	29.5	62.8	7.7



NOTE:

1 Numbers in boxes may not add to 100 either due to a minor category not being reported here or due to missing data.

2 Colostrum or 'first' milk provides high nutrition and immunity to the child.

3 Timely start of complementary feeding at 6 months recommended to prevent onset of malnutrition.

4 Details on child immunization given in the full report.

5 Weight of children was taken as an indicator. Malnourishment levels were calculated using the WHO new growth charts of 2005 (www.who.int/childgrowth/software/en). Data missing is not useable for many children.

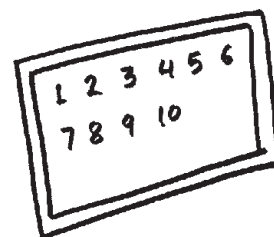
6 The weight of all adults using an electronic scale were taken in the survey. The WHO's Body Mass Index method of calculation was used. Below normal range signifies Chronic Energy Deficiency denoting poor physical health.



Total refers to the total children/adult men/ adult women surveyed in the district.
All other numbers in boxes represent the % of the total referred to in the above sentence.¹

Pre-School Enrollment of children in the 3-6 year old age group

Total children (3-6)	Anganwadi/balwadi or ICDS centre/preschool	School	Not enrolled anywhere
544	24.5	27.6	48

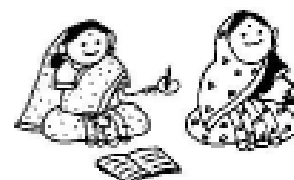


School Enrollment of children in the 6-14 year old age group

Total children (6-14)	In school	Out of school
1,174	72.8	27.2

Reading and Arithmetic ability among children enrolled in Standards II - V

Total children	Can read a Std 1 level paragraph	Can do subtraction ²
395	46.3	41.3



Adult Education and Reading

Adult Men

School Enrollment		
Total Men	With Schooling	No Schooling
968	60.4	39.6
Ability to read a Standard I paragraph³		
Total Men	Can Read	Cannot Read
968	57.4	42.6

Adult Women

School Enrollment		
Total Women	With Schooling	No Schooling
856	23.3	76.7
Ability to read a Standard I paragraph		
Total Women	Can Read	Cannot Read
856	20.5	79.5

पढ़ने का टेस्ट

कहानी

घर के आँगन में कंले का पेड़ है।
उस पर बहुत सारे कंले लगे हैं।
हम कच्चे कंले की सब्जी बनाते हैं।
उसके पत्तों पर खाना खाते हैं।
कंले से चटनी भी बनती है।
कंले की चटनी घर में सबको अच्छी लगती है।
मेरा भाई कंले की चाट बनाकर खाता है।
मैं रोल चुबड़ दूध के साथ कंला खाती हूँ।
इससे मुझे ताकत मिलती है।

सूचना

मैंने एक लड़का देखा जो बहुत छोटा था।
उसके हाथ में छड़ी थी।
सड़ पर लाल टोपी थी।

सूचना

बारिश के दिन थे।
कंले बादल छाए थे।
टंडी हवा चल रही थी।
किर झूँट बरसने लगी।

MATH TEST/गणित (4)

Number/संख्या पढ़ाएँ	Subtraction/घटा	Division/भाग
27 86	82 58 - 27 - 29	7)823(
44 71	77 55 - 69 - 36	4)578(
52 83	65 25 - 48 - 17	6)783(
75 56	32 41 - 18 - 25	8)969(
31 64		

Ask any 5. ORS. 4 must be correct. (सब सही: 5 में से 4 सही होने चाहिए।)

Ask any 2. Both must be correct. (दो सही: दोनों ही सही होने चाहिए।)

Ask any 1. It must be correct. एक सही: शेष तीन सही नहीं होने चाहिए।

NOTE:

- 1 Gender disaggregated results are not shown here due to small sample size.
- 2 Subtraction level: 2 digit numerical problems with borrowing.
- 3 Adults were asked to read a simple 4 sentence paragraph of Std. 1 level of difficulty.



Total villages visited: 29.

All figures represent the total number of villages surveyed

This section is based on observations by the survey team and on responses from member of the Panchayat.

Access to electricity

Yes	No
23	6

Presence of electricity at the time of the survey

Yes	No
8	21

Transport related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Tar Road	20	9
Bus Stop	14	14

Communication related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Post Office	11	17
Few Cell Phones	24	5
STD booth	21	7
Internet access	4	24

Other facilities

Villages with	Yes	No
Bank	7	21
PDS Shop	16	13

Education related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No	Don't Know
Private Nursery/Pre-school	7	22	-
Private Primary School	5	17	2
Government Middle School	21	8	-
Government Secondary School	9	18	-
Private Secondary School	2	24	-

Medical related facilities

Villages with	Yes	No	Don't Know
Medicine Shop	11	17	-
Ambulance	2	26	1
Government Hospital	4	23	-
Private Doctor	13	16	-
Private Hospital	4	22	1

National Schemes

Villages with	Exists	Does not exist
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana	9	20
Indira Awaas Yojana	16	13
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	13	16
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	5	24



About PAHELI - The People's Audit of Health, Education, and Livelihoods

PAHELI is a rapid assessment of the prevailing status of human development in a district and covers four major sectors: life and livelihood, water and sanitation, mother and child health, and education and literacy.

Designed by Pratham and its district partners, PAHELI was supported by UNDP with participation from UNICEF. In each district, a local organization, NGO or academic institution carried out the assessment. This is an initial attempt to generate district human development report cards at the local level.

PAHELI focuses on selected, basic dimensions of people's lives. It uses a participatory approach, basic indicators, simple tools and easily replicable processes for collecting primary data. It combines activities, observations and questions. Wherever possible, pictorial survey tools have been used. The use of activities and the pictorial survey have been very useful in increasing involvement and engagement of those who are surveying and those who are being surveyed.

In 2006, PAHELI was carried out in 11 backward districts around the country. Thirty randomly selected villages were visited in each district and in each village, twenty randomly selected households were surveyed. Adult women were asked questions regarding the household. Currently, the PAHELI effort has generated a tool-kit and a set of district human development report cards. It is hoped that these cards will help planners, policymakers and practitioners understand different dimensions of poverty and human development in the district. If found to be useful, this approach can be used, with different sampling frames at the village level, panchayat level, block level or district level.

The PAHELI effort does not intend to replace or substitute for ongoing sources of data. It is a tool that local stakeholders can use to benchmark and monitor the state of human development, expressed in simple terms and language.

Contact Information

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