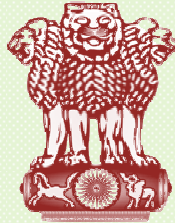


DLHS-3



सत्यमेव जयते

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India**

INDIA

**District Level Household and
Facility Survey
2007-08**



**International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
Mumbai**

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION SCIENCES

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सत्यमेव जयते

**Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Government of India**

**District Level Household and Facility Survey
2007-08**

India



**International Institute for Population Sciences
(Deemed University)
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IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO READERS:

This report is based on data collected from 7,20,320 households from 28 States and 6 Union Territories of India during 2007-08. From these households, 6,43,944 ever-married women aged 15-49 years and 1,66,620 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. Most of the tables and analysis presented in the report is based on ever-married women aged 15-49 years. However, for the purpose of comparison with DLHS-2 (2002-04) and the Fact Sheet of DLHS-3, we also provided some indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in selected tables. We request the readers to keep this distinction in mind while using and comparing the DLHS-3 indicators with other surveys.

DLHS-3 questionnaires are available in the CD along with this report (inner back cover).

For more information, visit DLHS website: <http://www.rchiips.org>.

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ACRONYMS

AIDS:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC:	Antenatal Care
ANM:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
ARI:	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASHA:	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWW:	Anganwadi Worker
AYUSH:	Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy.
BCG:	Bacillus Calmette Guerin
BP:	Blood Pressure
BPL:	Below Poverty Line
CEB:	Census Enumeration Block
CHC:	Community Health Centre
CPR:	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSPro:	Census and Survey Processing System
DLHS:	District Level Household and Facility Survey
DPT:	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAG:	Empowered Action Group
ECG:	Electrocardiogram
ECP:	Emergency Contraceptive Pill
ELISA:	Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay
EPI:	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FHW:	Female Health Worker
FRU:	First Referral Unit
GoI:	Government of India
HIV:	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
ICDS:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICTC:	Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication
IFA:	Iron and Folic Acid
IIPS:	International Institute for Population Sciences
IMNCI:	Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses
IMR:	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS:	Indian Public Health Standards
IUD:	Intra-uterine Device
JSY:	Janani Suraksha Yojana
LMO:	Lady Medical Officer
LPG:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCEB:	Mean Children Ever Born
MDG:	Millennium Development Goal
MMR:	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MO:	Medical Officer
MoHFW:	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MTP:	Medical Termination of Pregnancy
NIC:	National Informatics Centre
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NPP:	National Population Policy
NRHM:	National Rural Health Mission
NSV:	Non-scalpel Vasectomy
OBC:	Other Backward Class
OPD:	Out-Patient Department
ORS:	Oral Re-hydration Salt
ORT:	Oral Re-hydration Therapy
OT:	Operation Theatre
PHC:	Primary Health Centre
PPS:	Probability Proportional to Size

ACRONYMS

PSU:	Primary Sampling Unit
RA:	Regional Agency
RCH:	Reproductive and Child Health
RKS:	Rogi Kalyan Samiti
RTI:	Reproductive Tract Infection
SC:	Scheduled Caste
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
ST:	Scheduled Tribe
STI:	Sexually Transmitted Infection
T.V:	Television
TAC:	Technical Advisory Committee
TT:	Tetanus Toxoid
UFWC:	Urban Family Welfare Centre
UHP:	Urban Health Post
UIP:	Universal Immunization Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UT:	Union Territory
VCTC:	Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centre.
VHSC:	Village Health and Sanitation Committee
WHO:	World Health Organization

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FOREWORD

The Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in April 2005 with the objective to reduce the infant mortality, maternal mortality and to achieve population stabilization. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme initiated in 2005 has been subsumed under the NRHM.

In order to have reliable databases on the progress of programs being implemented at the State and district level in the country, the Government of India initiated District Level Household Survey (DLHS) mainly to provide data on reproductive and child health program and the related indicators. The present report is based on the data from third round of DLHS conducted in 2007-08.

The data from DLHS-3 has already been released in the form of factsheets at district, State and national level and is available in public domain. The data in these fact sheets have been useful to the States and districts in assessing the programme and in making their programme implementation plans. The present report is the national report which provides more detailed information on various components such as maternal and child care, family planning, knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS, reproductive morbidity etc. In addition, the report also provides information on other related sectors such as sanitation, drinking water, fuel used for cooking, etc. that has strong bearing on health outcome. The Report also provides status of public health facilities available in rural areas.

I hope that the database provided in this round of DLHS would help us to have critical examination of our program and strengthen the monitoring and implementation of the program. I appreciate the efforts put in by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute for Population Sciences, the Chairman and Members of Technical Advisory Committee in supporting and guiding the study.


(K. Sujatha Rao)



National Rural Health Mission

Preface and Acknowledgements

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is a nationwide survey covering 601 districts from 34 states and union territories of India. This is the third round of the district level household survey which was conducted during December 2007 to December 2008. The survey was funded by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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DLHS-3 Coordinators
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to monitor the ongoing health and family welfare programmes, the need for a database at the district level was felt by the Government of India. For this, the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS) was undertaken. The present District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) is third in the series preceded by DLHS-1 in 1998-99 and DLHS-2 in 2002-04. DLHS-3 is one of the largest ever demographic and health surveys carried out in India, with a sample size of about seven lakh households covering all districts of the country. DLHS-3, like other two earlier rounds, is designed to provide estimates on maternal and child health, family planning and other reproductive health indicators. In addition, DLHS-3 provides information related to the programmes under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). Unlike other two rounds in which currently married women aged 15-44 years were interviewed, DLHS-3 interviewed ever-married women (aged 15-49). In DLHS-3, along with ever-married women, unmarried women (aged 15-24) are also included as respondents. DLHS-3 adopted a multi-stage stratified probability proportion to size sampling design. The International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) was designated as the nodal agency for carrying out the survey.

Bilingual questionnaires in local language and in English pertaining to Household, Ever Married Women (aged 15-49 years), Unmarried Women (aged 15-24 years) were used. Separate questionnaires for Village and Health Facilities were used to gather required information. In the household questionnaire, information on all members of the household and socio-economic characteristics of the household, assets possessed, number of marriages and deaths in the household since January 2004, etc. were collected. The ever-married women's questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, maternal care, immunization and childcare, contraception and fertility preferences, reproductive health including knowledge about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS. The unmarried women's questionnaire contained information on women's characteristics, family life education, awareness about reproductive health and contraception and HIV/AIDS, etc. The village questionnaire consists of information on availability of health, education and other facilities in the village, and whether the facilities are accessible throughout the year. The health facility questionnaires contained information on human resources, infrastructure and services. For the first time, population-linked facility survey was conducted in DLHS-3. At the district level, all Community Health Centres (CHC) and District Hospital were covered. Further, all Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHC) which were expected to serve the population of the selected Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) were also covered. Fieldwork was conducted during December 2007-December 2008, gathering information from 7,20,320 households from 601 districts across India.

The salient findings of the survey:

The data was collected from 7,20,320 households from 34 states and union territories of India (excluding Nagaland). From these households, 6,43,944 ever married women aged 15-49 years and 1,66,260 unmarried women aged 15-24 years were interviewed. This report is based on the data collected from these women. However, for the purpose of comparison of indicators given in the

factsheet, we have also provided the indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 in selected tables.

Among the total households interviewed, 22 percent were from urban areas. Seventy-six percent of the sampled households belonged to Hindus, 11 percent Muslims and 7 percent Christians. Thirty-six percent of the households belonged to either scheduled caste or scheduled tribe categories. Thirty-six percent of the households lived in *kachcha* houses and about 32 percent are in semi-*pucca* houses and the remaining in *pucca* houses. Less than one-fifth of the households in India are falling under the low standard of living category. More than 30 percent of the households in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh come under the low standard of living category. But less than one percent of households in Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala belonged to this category. About 72 percent of population (aged seven and above) are literate. Percent literate among females is only 63 whereas it is 81 for males. More than one-third women in the country are non-literates.

The reporting of the marriages during the three years prior to the survey gives the mean age at marriage among boys and girls in the country as 24 and 19.8 years respectively. About one-fourth of the boys and a little more than one-fifth of the girls in India get married before attaining the legally prescribed minimum legal age at marriage of 21 and 18 years respectively. This proportion is much higher in the rural areas compared to urban areas. The mean age at marriage is highest in Goa (30 years for boys and 25 years for girls). The lowest mean age at marriage for boys is 21 years recorded in the state of Rajasthan. For girls, the lowest is 18 years observed in Rajasthan and Bihar. The percentage of girls who were married before attaining the legal age at marriage is highest in Bihar (46 percent) and Rajasthan (40 percent) and lowest in Himachal Pradesh (2 percent). In the case of boys, those married before reaching 21 years is highest in Rajasthan (48 percent), followed by Uttar Pradesh (43 percent), Bihar (42 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (41 percent) and it is lowest in Kerala (1 percent).

On an average, women who complete their reproductive span given birth to 4 children. The share of births of the order 3 and above in the total births that occurred three years prior to the survey is 39 percent. The data on regional differentials for the third and higher order births show clear pattern between the southern states and the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states. Third and higher order births form about 55 percent of all births in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

The data collected on the utilization of Antenatal Care (ANC) services for the women who had their last live/still birth during the three years prior to the survey shows that at the national level 75 percent of the women received at least one antenatal care visit during pregnancy. About 55 percent women received ANC from government health facilities. The percent of women who received any ANC during pregnancy is lowest in Meghalaya (55 percent) and almost universal in Tamil Nadu, Goa, Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Though 75 percent of the women in India received any ANC, only 49, 46 and 50 percent women had check-up of weight, blood pressure and abdomen respectively. Forty-seven percent women received Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets/syrup and 73 percent got at least one TT injection. A full package of ANC (including minimum of three ANC visits, at least one TT injection and 100 or more IFA tablets/syrup) was received by only 18 percent of women.

Minimum of three ANC visits and timing of first antenatal check up is crucial for maternal and child care. In India, 45 percent of women got ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy and about half of the women had minimum of three antenatal check-up. The coverage of ANC in first trimester varies from 24 percent in Bihar to 96 percent in Kerala.

At the national level, nearly half of the deliveries (47 percent) took place in health institutions. Seventy percent of the deliveries in urban areas took place in health institutions whereas it is only 38 percent in rural areas. The extent of institutional deliveries in India varies considerably across the states/union territories, from the lowest of 18 to 28 percent in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to the highest of 94 to 99 percent in Tamil Nadu, Goa and Kerala. In Punjab, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh, 60 percent or more deliveries took place in institutions. The percent of institutional deliveries increases substantially with women's level of education and economic status of households. As in the case of antenatal care coverage, the extent of institutional and safe deliveries varies considerably across the surveyed districts of India. The lowest percentage of institutional deliveries was reported in Jharkhand (17.7 percent).

In India, 61 and 35 percent of the women experienced delivery and post-delivery complications respectively. About 55 percent of the women sought treatment for pregnancy complications and 57 percent for post-delivery complications. In Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Tripura and Uttarakhand more than seventy percent of women had delivery complications. In Assam, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh 40 to 57 percent of women suffered from one of the post-delivery complications. The incidence of all the three types of complications seems to be linked with each other. In the states where the incidence of pregnancy complications is high, the incidence of delivery and post-delivery complications are also high.

The practice of breastfeeding is universal in the country, but the initiation of early breastfeeding within one hour of the birth of the child is not common. Two-fifth of women started breastfeeding within one hour of birth and 71 percent breastfed within one day of birth. However, 29 percent of mothers started breastfeeding only after 24 hours. There is great deal of variation in the pattern of breastfeeding across the states/union territories. More than 70 percent of the children were put to the breast within one hour of birth in Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya. The extent of early breastfeeding ranges between 60-70 percent in Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Assam, Orissa, Goa and Kerala. More than 90 percent children received colostrum in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Manipur, Mizoram, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

At the national level 87, 63, 66 and 69 percent of the children (aged 12-23 months) received BCG vaccine, three doses of DPT, three doses of Polio and measles vaccine respectively. There is considerable drop from BCG to measles vaccine coverage. It means that large number of children who had initial contact with service providers are missed out of subsequent services. The complete schedule of immunization including BCG, three doses of DPT and Polio each, and measles was received by 54 percent of the children. Nearly 5 percent of the children did not receive a single recommended vaccine. About 57 percent of the children (aged 12-35 months) received supplementation of at least one dose of Vitamin A and only 19 percent children received 3-5 doses of Vitamin-A. The coverage of complete immunization (consisting of BCG, three injections of DPT,

three doses of Polio and measles) is lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (13 percent) and highest in Goa (90 percent). In eight states of Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Madhya Pradesh, the coverage of full immunization is below the national average (54 percent).

In India, 78 percent of the women were aware of diarrhoea management. During the two-week period prior to the survey, 12 percent of children suffered from diarrhoea. In comparison to the awareness about diarrhoea management, the awareness about danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is quite low. Only 57 percent of the women reported as having awareness about danger signs of ARI. Eleven percent of the women reported that their children suffered from ARI during the two-week period prior to the survey. Seventy-seven percent of the children who suffered from ARI or fever sought advice/treatment. Although the knowledge of diarrhoea management is quite high in almost all the states/union territories but the knowledge about ORS is relatively low in many states. Women in Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have relatively low levels of knowledge about ORS.

The knowledge of family planning methods is almost universal in India, with 99 percent women reporting the knowledge of one method or the other. The knowledge of any modern method is also universal. Awareness about spacing method is important from the point of view of increasing birth spacing. Pill was the most popularly known method among the temporary modern methods of family planning. Among traditional methods, rhythm method is the most popular method of family planning. At the national level, 53.3 percent of currently married women were aware of rhythm method. In case of spacing methods, the awareness regarding IUD was low in Andhra Pradesh (37.2 percent), Assam (60.1 percent), Chhattisgarh (50.9 percent), Jharkhand (36.7 percent), Madhya Pradesh (56.5 percent), Meghalaya (43.6 percent), Orissa (52.2 percent) and Tripura (55.5 percent). For Pills, awareness was much lower than the national average in the states of Andhra Pradesh (46.3 percent), Jharkhand (64.9 percent) and Meghalaya (65.7 percent).

Awareness about rhythm method was much higher in West Bengal (81.7 percent), Punjab (71.2 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (70.5 percent). Haryana, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were ranked high in the awareness of withdrawal method. Almost half of the currently married women (48.2 percent) were using modern methods of family planning at the time of survey. Among the permanent modern methods, female sterilization was the most popular. Country as whole, 35.8 percent women opted for sterilization.

Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for any modern method was quite high in states like West Bengal (72 percent), Himachal Pradesh (71.4 percent), Punjab (69.3 percent), Andhra Pradesh (66.7 percent), Maharashtra (65.1 percent) and Kerala (64.4 percent). On the other hand, Meghalaya (22.7 percent), Bihar (33.3 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (38.4 percent) are lagging behind. More than 60 percent of the currently married women were using any modern method of family planning in states like Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab. In the case of permanent methods of family planning, prevalence of female sterilization was much higher in Andhra Pradesh (61.6 percent), Karnataka (58.3 percent), Tamil Nadu (55.5 percent), Maharashtra (53.0 percent). It is quite low in Assam (11.5 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (17.5 percent). The government health facilities (consisting of government/municipal hospitals, community health

centres, primary health centres and Sub-Centres are the major sources of contraception for current users of modern methods.

The total unmet need for contraception was 20.5 percent at the national level comprising 13.3 percent for limiting and 7.2 percent for spacing. The unmet need for family planning was higher than the national average in states like Bihar (35.9 percent), Jharkhand (33.5 percent), Uttar Pradesh (32.5 percent), Assam (23.6 percent) and Orissa (23.0 percent). Unmet need for limiting is high in Bihar (22.6 percent), Uttar Pradesh (21.9 percent), Jharkhand (20.8 percent), Assam (18.2 percent) and Orissa (15.6 percent). Unmet need for spacing is higher than 10 percent in Bihar (13.3 percent), Meghalaya (13.4 percent), Jharkhand (12.7 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (10.7 percent).

At the national level, 33 and 59 percent of women are aware of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS respectively. The percent of women who are aware of RTI/STI is lowest in Meghalaya (8 percent) and highest in Kerala (76 percent). The awareness of HIV is lowest in Jharkhand (25 percent) and Bihar (29 percent) and highest in Kerala (98 percent). About 18 percent of women in India reported as having at least one symptom of RTI/STI.

Survey on Unmarried Women:

For the first time DLHS-3 covered unmarried women aged 15-24 years. A total of 1,66,260 unmarried women were interviewed of which 1,21,569 are from rural areas. Around three-fourth of these women are in the age group of 15-19 years. Information about family life education was obtained from respondents regarding the age and the standard from which the family life education should be introduced. Nearly 73 percent of the unmarried women are aware of family life education. Seventy-seven percent of women from rural areas and 85 percent from urban areas perceive that family life education is important. About 37 percent of the unmarried women were of the opinion that the appropriate age for initiating the family life education is 15-17 years. However, about 33 percent of the women felt that family life education should be introduced during 12-14 years. Forty-four percent of the unmarried women were of the opinion that the best time for introducing family life education is when the children are in the tenth standard of school and above. Eighty-one percent of the women perceived that parents are the best source for family life education. Fifty-five percent also felt that teachers in schools and colleges can impart family life education. Among the sample respondents, 48 percent of them received family life education of which 80 percent of them had from schools/colleges.

The unmarried women were asked their opinion regarding the ideal age of marriage for boys and girls. Ninety percent of the women reported that the ideal age of marriage for boys as 21 years and above. Almost all the women felt that for girls, the ideal age for marriage is 18 years and above. About 87 percent of the unmarried women are aware about the legally prescribed minimum age at marriage for boys and girls in India.

Nearly 94 percent of the unmarried women are aware about the modern methods of contraception. The awareness level is high among the women from urban areas, having higher levels of education and belonged to higher wealth quintile households. Ninety percent of the unmarried women have knowledge about female sterilization and 79 percent of them knew about oral pills. The knowledge of other contraceptive methods varies considerably – condoms (70 percent), IUD (53 percent) and

injectable (43 percent). The knowledge regarding rhythm method (17 percent) and emergency contraception (30 percent) is relatively low. The unmarried women were further asked if they had ever discussed about family planning with anyone and who provided them with the required information. Nearly 23 percent of the women had discussed about the family planning with someone, and most of them preferred to discuss with friends. Twenty-two percent of unmarried women also stated that their source of information on family planning was parents.

One-third of the unmarried women had heard of RTI/STI. The level of awareness is more among the urban, educated and those belong to higher wealth quintile households. Television emerged as a major source of information for the young women (57 percent). The other sources of information on RTI/STI are print media (47 percent), radio (27 percent), relatives and friends (39 percent) and adult education programs and teachers (32 percent). Four out of five among surveyed women had heard of HIV/AIDS. The major sources of information are television (78 percent), print media (53 percent), radio (38 percent) and health personnel (11 percent). However, young women also have many misconceptions about the transmission of HIV/AIDS. 18 percent of them believed that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through bites of mosquito or bedbug and 10 percent even felt that AIDS can be transmitted through kissing and sharing of food. About 66 percent of the unmarried women knew the place where one can get tested for HIV/AIDS.

Health Facilities: Availability and Quality

DLHS-3 also collected information regarding facilities available at the Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC), Community Health Centre (CHC) and District Hospital. The main objectives of the health facility survey are to assess the facilities having critical inputs as per the norms, and to know the extent of utilization of facilities at various levels. The health facility survey has been conducted as a companion survey of the household survey in DLHS-3. There were separate questionnaires for each category of health facility, including questions on infrastructure, human resources, supply of drugs and instruments, and performance. According to this survey, the average population covered by a Sub-Centre is 8,372 and for PHC, it is 49,193. About 91 percent of the Sub-Centres have ANM in position and in 58 percent of the cases, ANM is residing in Sub-Centre quarter. The Percentage of Sub-Centres having basic infrastructure like water (73 percent), toilet (65 percent) and regular electricity (23 percent) vary considerably. The survey found that nearly 84 percent of the Sub-Centres are adequately equipped (60 percent of the required instruments and facility). Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), many new initiatives have been introduced at the Sub-Centre level. In 83 percent of the villages, the Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSCs) were formed and 81 percent of the Sub-Centres received untied funds.

The facility survey also observed that 76 percent of the PHCs have Medical Officer in position. However, the lady medical officer is available only in 24 percent and AYUSH doctor in 19 percent of the sampled PHCs. Nearly 67 percent of the PHCs have at least four beds, 37 percent have functioning vehicles and 36 percent have regular electricity supply. The functional Operation Theatre (OT) is available in 61 percent of the PHCs and new born care equipments are available in 28 percent of the PHCs. About 76 percent of the PHCs have constituted Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and 78 percent of the PHCs received untied fund. Interestingly, only 70 percent of the PHCs could utilize the untied fund.

The extent of availability of human resources at Community Health Centre (CHC) level is not very encouraging. Only 25 percent of the CHCs have gynecologist in position. Only 19 percent of the CHCs have a pediatrician and 17 percent have an anesthetist. Sixty-five percent of the CHCs have functional OT (surgery carried out in Operation Theatre) and 76 percent of the CHCs have new born care services. However, the blood storage facility is available only in 9 percent of the CHCs which are designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). Nearly 90 percent of the CHCs which are constituted Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and 81 percent of the CHCs utilized the untied fund. About 80 percent of the CHCs, it was found that the Citizen's Charter was displayed.

Altogether 596 district hospitals were covered in the facility survey. At the national level, about 82 percent of district hospitals have at least one surgery specialist and one obstetric Gynecologist. Three-fourth of the district hospitals have Ultrasound facility. Fully operational blood bank is available in 69 percent of the district hospitals. More than 90 percent of the district hospitals have 24-hours water facility, three phase electricity connection, standby generator/inverter and ambulance on road. In 89 percent of the district hospitals, Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS) were constituted by 2007-08. It was also found that in 87 percent of the district hospitals, the Citizen's Charter was displayed at the time of the survey.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM, 2005-2012) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) in 2005-06 to provide effective health care to the rural population in the country with special focus on states with poor health outcomes and inadequate public health infrastructure and manpower. The primary focus of the mission is to improve access for rural people, especially women and children, to equitable and affordable primary health care. The main goal of NRHM is to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by promoting new born care, immunization, antenatal care, institutional delivery and post partum care.

The NRHM foundation is built on community involvement in drawing village health plans under the auspices of the Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC), making rural primary health care accountable to the community and giving authority to the District Health Mission to implement the inter-sectoral District Health Plan including drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition. The interface between the community and the public health system at the village level is entrusted to a female Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), a health volunteer, who receives performance based compensation for the promotion of universal immunization, referral and escort services for Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), construction of household toilets, and other health care delivery programmes. To promote institutional delivery, the cash incentive programme of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) has been made an integral component of NRHM.

The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) on Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) carried out during 2007-08 was designed to collect data at the district level on various aspects of health care utilisation for RCH and accessibility of health facilities, assess the effectiveness of ASHA and JSY in promoting RCH care, to assess the health facility capacity and preparedness in term of infrastructure. In DLHS-3, facility survey is integrated with the household survey with a view to link the RCH care outcomes to health facility accessibility, availability of medical and paramedical manpower and other village infrastructure. The broad objectives of DLHS-3 are to provide RCH outcome indicators at the district level in order to monitor and provide corrective measures to the NRHM. The other important objectives being to assess the contribution of decentralisation of primary health care at the district level by involving village committees under the Panchayats in the implementation of health care programmes.

The main focus and objectives of DLHS-3 is to provide RCH indicators at the district level covering the following aspects:

- Coverage of antenatal care and immunization services
- Proportion of institutional/safe deliveries
- JSY beneficiaries
- Contraceptive prevalence rates
- ASHA's involvement
- Unmet need for family planning
- Awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS
- Family life education among unmarried adolescent girls
- Linkage between health facility and RCH indicators.

The District Level Household and Facility Survey, 2007-08 (DLHS-3) is the third in the series of district level household surveys. The first one was conducted in 1998-99 followed by the second in 2002-04. For all the three DLHS, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India (GoI) designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the Nodal Agency responsible for the development of survey design, instruments, data entry and tabulation software, training, supervision of field work, analysis and report writing. The sources of funds for DLHS-3 are the MoHFW, GoI and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted by the MoHFW, GoI guided the designing, implementation, progress, tabulation, basis of selection of RCH indicators and consistency issues.

1.2 SURVEY DESIGN

A multi-stage stratified systematic sampling design was adopted for DLHS-3. In each district, 50 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) which were census villages for rural areas and wards for urban areas were selected in the first stage by systematic Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling. The Census of India 2001 was the sampling frame for DLHS-3. All villages and urban wards in a district were stratified by household size into three strata – less than 50, 50-300 and 300+ households; percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population into strata-below and above 20 percent and implicitly into three strata first by arranging first in ascending order, then in descending and then again in ascending order of female literacy. The number of PSUs representing a district in a state was worked out on the basis of immunization, antenatal care and institutional delivery coverage of DLHS-2. The number of households representing a district is either 1,000; 1,200 or 1,500 depending on the levels of immunization, antenatal care and institutional delivery in the concerned district. In addition 10 percent over-sampling of households was made to cushion for non-response. The PSUs are allocated to rural and urban areas of each district proportionally to the actual rural-urban population ratio and within the rural-urban domains, the PSUs are further distributed proportionately to the different sub-strata of combinations of household size, percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population and levels of female literacy. In rural areas in the second stage of sampling households were drawn from the selected villages (PSUs) after house listing. Whereas in

urban areas the second stage of sampling is the selection of Census Enumeration Blocks (CEBs) followed by selection of households in the third stage of sampling. The numbers of households selected from the sampled PSUs of districts represented by 1,000, 1,200 and 1,500 households were 22, 27 and 33 respectively. Circular systematic sampling was adopted for the selection of households.

1.3 HOUSELISTING, HOUSEHOLD AND FACILITY SELECTION

The preparation of list of households which served as the sampling frame for selection of representative households involved mapping and listing of structures and households for each sampled Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) following the preparation of location and layout maps. The mapping and listing was carried out for each PSU by a team comprising a mapper, a lister and a supervisor. A PSU in a rural area is a village or part of a village or a group of small villages and it is a Census Enumeration Block (CEB) in an urban area.

In order to maintain a uniform size in terms of number of households of PSUs, large size villages with more than 300 households were segmented and one or more segmented areas were selected through probability proportional to the size selection procedure to form a PSU before the mapping and listing operation. No segmentation was necessitated for sampled villages with less than 300 households. Small villages with less than 50 households were linked with other nearby villages to form a PSU deemed appropriate for mapping and listing.

For the selection of CEBs following the selection of wards in urban areas, the number of CEBs in each sampled ward and number of households were collected. The CEBs within the wards were numbered following a systematic pattern and a CEB was then selected by probability proportional to size. No CEB was segmented as the CEBs had less than 300 households. Mapping and listing of selected CEBs in urban areas were carried out under systematic monitoring and supervision.

Selection of rural health facilities in DLHS-3 is linked with the sampled rural PSUs. Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres in proximity which catered to the health care needs of the sampled rural PSUs were included in the Facility Survey of DLHS-3. All Community Health Centres and District Hospitals were included in the survey.

1.4 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The main instrument for collection of data in DLHS-3 was a set of structured questionnaires, namely, household, ever married woman, unmarried woman and village questionnaires and Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre, Community Health Centre and District Hospital questionnaires for the integrated facility survey. All household level questionnaires were bilingual, with questions in both regional language and English.

Household Questionnaire: The household questionnaire lists all usual residents in each sample household including visitors who had stayed in the household the night before the day of interview. Information on age, sex and marital status, relationship to the head of the household and education of

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each household member was collected. Marriages and deaths in each household were also recorded. Efforts were made to get information about maternal deaths. Information was also collected on the main source of drinking water, type of toilet facility, source of lighting, type of cooking fuel, religion and caste of household head and ownership of durable goods in the household. The other information collected related to awareness of various government programmes.

Ever Married Woman Questionnaire: The respondents for this questionnaire were ever married women in the age group 15-49 years, living in the sampled households. Details about age, place of birth, age at marriage, educational attainment, number and sex of biological children ever born and surviving were collected. Accounts of antenatal care, experience of pregnancy related complications, place of delivery, delivery attendant and post-partum care, together with history of contraceptive use, sex preference of children and fertility intentions were recorded. For recent births, the immunization status of children was collected either from the records of vaccination card or by asking the mother about the status of immunization of the index child. Other information collected included knowledge and awareness about RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source of treatment.

Unmarried Woman Questionnaire: This questionnaire was canvassed among unmarried women in the age group 15-24 years. Information collected from unmarried women under 18 years with the consent from their parents included knowledge of family life education, awareness about legal age at marriage, awareness about contraception, menstruation related problems, and knowledge of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS by source of information.

Village Questionnaire: This questionnaire was designed to collect information on the availability and accessibility of education, health, transport and communication facilities at the village level. Details about the functioning of village committees and utilisation of funds were also collected from the sampled villages of DLHS-3.

Facility Questionnaires: In the facility survey, the information collected at the Sub-Centre level included availability of human resources, physical infrastructure, equipment and essential drugs and RCH services provided in the one month preceding the survey. Additional information collected at the Primary Health Centre level concerned the availability of a Lady Medical Officer, functional Labour Room, Operation Theatre, number of beds, drug storage facilities, waiting room for OPD, availability of RCH related equipment, essential drugs and essential laboratory testing facilities. Information collected for the Community Health Centre included status of clinical, supporting and para-medical staff, availability of specialists trained for NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy), emergency obstetric, MTP, new born care and treatment of RTI/STI, IMNCI, ECG . Details about the physical infrastructure of Community Health Centre, such as water supply, electricity, communication, waste disposal facilities, OT, Labour Room and availability of residential quarters for medical officers were also collected in the facility survey. (The questionnaires are given in the CD along with this report and also on our website: www.rchiips.org).

1.5 FIELD WORK AND SAMPLE COVERAGE

The field work of DLHS-3 was carried out during December 2007-December 2008 in 34 states and union territories covering 601 districts in the country. The present report excludes the state of Nagaland. DLHS-3 questionnaires were canvassed from 7,20,320 households, 6,43,944 ever married women aged 15-49 years and 1,66,260 unmarried women aged 15-24 years. However, for the purpose of comparison of indicators given in the factsheet, we have also provided the indicators based on currently married women aged 15-44 years in the selected tables. The Facility Survey covered 18,068 Sub-Centres, 8,619 Primary Health Centres, 4,162 Community Health Centres and 596 District Hospitals.

1.6 DATA PROCESSING AND TABULATION

CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) based data entry software was developed in-house and IT-in-Charge personnel of all Regional Agencies (RAs) were given one weeks' training on the use of the software. DLHS-3 data for all types of questionnaires were entered by the collaborating Regional Agencies and validated centrally at IIPS. The process involved range and consistency checks and data cleaning.

CSPro software has a module for generation of district socio-demographic and RCH indicators and RAs used this module to run district level indicators and brought out district fact sheets. For state and national tabulation STATA and SPSS syntaxes were written and executed.

1.7 SAMPLE WEIGHTS

Sampling weights for household, ever married women and unmarried girls were generated for each district. These design weights were used for computations of district level demographic and RCH indicators. The selection probabilities f_1^i , f_2^i and f_3^i at different stages of randomization pertaining to the i^{th} PSU of a district were the main inputs for generation of design weight. These selection probabilities are defined as follows:

$$f_1^i = \text{Probability of selection of } i^{\text{th}} \text{ rural PSU in a district}$$

$$= \frac{(n_r * H_i)}{H}$$

Where, n_r is the number of rural PSUs selected from a district, H_i refers to the number of households in the i^{th} PSU and $H = \sum H_i$, total number of rural households in a district.

$$f_2^i = \text{Probability of selecting segment (s) from segmented PSU}$$

(in case the i^{th} selected PSU is segmented)

$$= \frac{\text{(Number of households in the selected segment)}}{\text{(number households in the PSU)}}$$

District Level Household and Facility Survey

The value of f_2^i is to be equal to one for un-segmented PSU.

$$f_3^i = \text{probability of selecting a household from the total listed households of a PSU or in segment(s) of a PSU}$$

$$= \frac{HS_i}{HL_i}$$

Where HL_i is the number of households listed in i^{th} PSU in a district and HS_i is the number of households per PSU assigned for the i^{th} PSU is either 22 or 27 or 33 depending on whether a district is represented by 1,000 or 1,200 or 1,500 households.

For urban PSUs, f_1^i is computed as the ratio of urban population of the selected PSU to the total urban population of the district.

The probability of selecting a household from the district works out thus,

$$f^i = (f_1^i * f_2^i * f_3^i)$$

The non-normalized household weight for the i^{th} PSU of the district is, $w^i = \frac{1}{f^i * HR_i}$

Where, HR_i is the household response rate of i^{th} sample PSU. The normalised weight used in the generation of district indicators is

$$n_i^d = \frac{\sum_i n_i}{\sum_i n_i * w^i} * w^i, i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 50$$

Where n_i is the number of households interviewed in the i^{th} PSU. The weight for women is computed in a similar manner after multiplication of expression for f^i by the corresponding response rate. State weights for households and women are further derived from the district weights n_i^d for the i^{th} PSU in d^{th} district using external control so that sample results do not deviate from the corresponding information about the population.

Let, $n_s = \sum_i n_i^d$ and $N_c = \sum_i N_i^d$, denote the number of households in the sample and census of a particular state; state level households weights work out as

$$n_i^s = n_i^d * \frac{\left(\frac{N_i^d}{N_c} \right)}{\left(\frac{n_i^d}{n_s} \right)}, \text{ where } n_i^d \text{ household sample in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ PSU of } d^{\text{th}} \text{ district, } n_s \text{ is the total sample in}$$

the state.

These households' weights are controlled for rural-urban areas separately. Considering sample and census currently married women in the age group 15-49 years for specified state by districts and rural-urban residence, state and national level women weights are obtained for estimation of state level indicators.

1.8 SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

The overall household response rate – the number of households interviewed per targeted 100 households – was 94 percent. The household response rates were above the national average in the eighteen States/Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. For the ever-married women, the overall response rate at the national level was 89 percent and it varied from 83 percent in Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand to 97.3 percent in Puducherry. Most of the states with household response rates above the national average registered similar response rates for ever-married women. However, the overall response rate for unmarried women was only 85 percent and it was 70 percent in Kerala, and above 90 percent in Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (Table 1.1).

TABLE 1.1 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS, EVER-MARRIED WOMEN & UNMARRIED WOMEN INTERVIEWED IN DLHS-3

Number of households, ever-married women and unmarried women interviewed by state, India, 2007-08

State	Number of households interviewed				Number of ever-married women interviewed				Number of unmarried women interviewed			
	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate	Total	Rural	Urban	Response rate
Andaman & Nicobar	2,150	1,562	588	97.7	1,823	1,358	465	88.6	576	386	190	79.0
Andhra Pradesh	25,321	18,793	6,528	90.5	21,730	16,176	5,554	84.8	3,945	2,648	1,297	77.9
Arunachal Pradesh	21,452	17,956	3,496	84.3	15,207	12,604	2,603	93.5	6,885	5,739	1,146	89.3
Assam	37,836	33,121	4,715	95.6	30,243	26,628	3,615	93.9	9,286	8,028	1,258	87.2
Bihar	47,137	42,826	4,311	91.9	46,840	42,768	4,072	86.7	7,713	6,587	1,126	84.6
Chandigarh	1,033	107	926	93.9	848	94	754	94.0	273	31	242	86.1
Chhattisgarh	19,314	16,046	3,268	96.7	18,166	15,170	2,996	93.6	4,373	3,404	969	91.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,018	794	224	92.5	924	744	180	94.2	241	203	38	92.7
Daman & Diu	2,351	1,450	901	87.1	1,947	1,223	724	90.1	602	377	225	85.4
Delhi	9,689	537	9,152	92.9	8,112	523	7,589	90.1	2,588	107	2,481	85.1
Goa	2,162	1,065	1,097	88.2	1,457	693	764	84.1	560	301	259	81.0
Gujarat	26,145	18,865	7,280	90.8	24,513	17,919	6,594	89.7	5,717	3,886	1,831	86.5
Haryana	21,406	15,615	5,791	94.7	21,484	16,154	5,330	89.9	5,031	3,585	1,446	85.4
Himachal Pradesh	13,897	12,726	1,171	97.9	10,016	9,242	774	85.1	3,448	3,193	255	80.9
Jammu & Kashmir	17,858	14,748	3,110	93.4	15,175	12,626	2,549	86.0	7,189	6,031	1,158	83.4
Jharkhand	32,261	27,508	4,753	96.9	26,886	23,127	3,759	85.2	5,063	3,808	1,255	79.5
Karnataka	29,062	20,988	8,074	93.9	27,864	20,284	7,580	85.9	6,452	4,343	2,109	77.3
Kerala	14,711	11,329	3,382	95.5	12,360	9,484	2,876	87.1	2,554	1,970	584	69.8
Lakshadweep	1,323	748	575	98.0	1,364	750	614	90.6	475	271	204	75.5
Madhya Pradesh	51,419	39,720	11,699	90.7	46,634	36,095	10,539	82.7	9,940	6,504	3,436	81.1
Maharashtra	37,716	26,370	11,346	94.8	34,920	24,581	10,339	87.1	7,536	4,730	2,806	80.6
Manipur	12,451	10,248	2,203	94.5	9,264	7,551	1,713	92.8	3,859	3,188	671	78.8
Meghalaya	10,239	8,856	1,383	93.5	6,943	6,052	891	87.3	3,071	2,593	478	81.9
Mizoram	10,062	6,456	3,606	96.8	7,847	4,991	2,856	96.6	3,724	2,175	1,549	94.2
Orissa	33,172	29,002	4,170	93.2	27,848	24,346	3,502	87.8	7,257	6,233	1,024	80.4
Puducherry	4,333	959	3,374	98.5	3,851	776	3,075	97.3	1,132	267	865	80.1
Punjab	21,933	15,351	6,582	96.4	20,898	14,805	6,093	94.8	7,031	4,971	2,060	91.2
Rajasthan	40,052	31,967	8,085	97.1	41,447	33,289	8,158	95.1	8,416	5,909	2,507	96.4
Sikkim	5,546	5,173	373	96.3	4,399	4,116	283	95.1	1,889	1,770	119	81.1
Tamil Nadu	32,623	19,547	13,076	98.1	26,685	15,867	10,818	96.5	6,415	3,737	2,678	94.5
Tripura	5,056	4,446	610	93.1	4,167	3,689	478	87.4	926	821	105	76.7
Uttar Pradesh	90,415	73,634	16,781	93.9	87,564	72,355	15,209	88.4	23,110	16,869	6,241	87.3
Uttarakhand	16,964	13,788	3,176	97.2	12,640	10,474	2,166	82.8	4,658	3,688	970	83.9
West Bengal	22,213	17,362	4,851	96.4	21,878	17,718	4,160	93.1	4,325	3,216	1,109	89.8
India	7,20,320	5,59,663	1,60,657	94.0	6,43,944	5,04,272	1,39,672	89.0	1,66,260	1,21,569	44,691	84.7

Note: Table based on unweighted sample. The number of ever married and unmarried women is based on de facto population. The response rate is defined as the number of interviewed cases per 100 eligible cases.

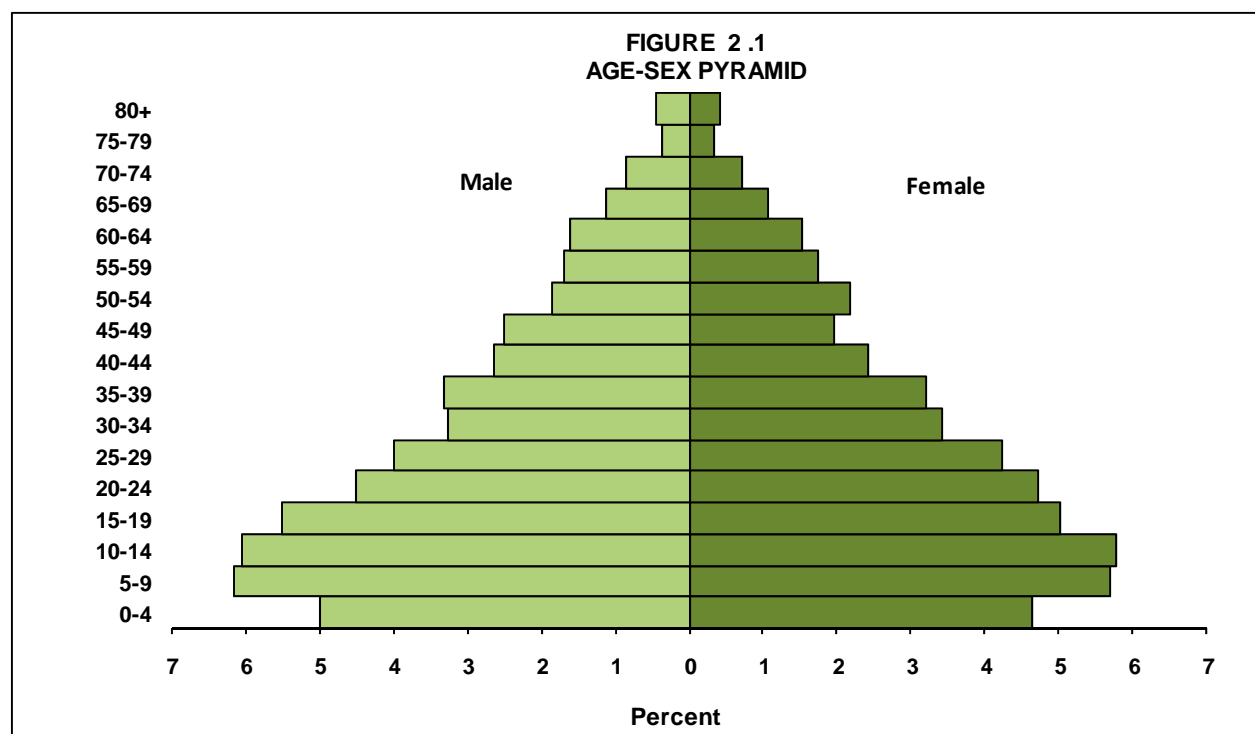
CHAPTER II

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

This chapter provides the socio-economic and demographic profile of households interviewed in the District Level Household and Facility Survey-3 (DLHS-3, 2007-08). In particular, the age-sex composition, age at marriage, marital status, schooling status and educational attainment, school dropouts, religious composition, housing characteristics and household assets are the features that make the profile of the households. The *de facto* enumeration procedure is followed to include every usual resident member and person who slept the night before the survey in the sampled households. However, the socio-economic and demographic profile presented in this chapter is based on *de jure* population to avoid duplication of transit population.

2.1 AGE-SEX STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

A total of 37,83,874 persons comprising 19,32,070 males and 18,51,804 females represents the broad age-sex composition of sampled households included in DLHS-3. The overall sex ratio for the country is 958 females per 1000 males and the corresponding figures for rural and urban population are 962 and 947 respectively.



District Level Household and Facility Survey

The detail of age-sex composition by five-year age groups of the sampled population by residence is shown in Table 2.1. The proportion of population below 15 years and above 60 years constitutes 32.6 and 8.5 percent respectively, depicting a country which is still young but gradually ageing. There are more children below 15 years (34.4 percent) in rural areas than in urban areas (28.8 percent), while there is only a marginal difference of less than one percentage point rural-urban differential in the proportion of 60 plus population. Figure 2.1 shows the age-sex pyramid characterized by a shrinking base, a somewhat bulging middle and a gradually expanding top.

TABLE 2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX									
Percentage Distribution of the Household Population by Age, Residence and Sex, India, 2007-08									
Age	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
1-4	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.9	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.6	6.4
5-9	11.6	11.8	11.3	12.3	12.6	12.1	9.9	10.2	9.7
10-14	11.5	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.0	10.7	10.8	10.6
15-19	10.5	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.2	10.6	10.9	10.2
20-24	9.3	9.0	9.7	9.0	8.6	9.5	10.1	9.9	10.2
25-29	8.3	8.0	8.7	8.1	7.7	8.5	8.8	8.5	9.1
30-34	6.8	6.5	7.1	6.5	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.6
35-39	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.2	7.1	7.3
40-44	5.2	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.0	5.8
45-49	4.6	5.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.5	4.7
50-54	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.6
55-59	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6
60-64	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1
65-69	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
70-74	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
75-79	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
80+	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Below 15	32.6	33.1	32.1	34.4	34.8	33.8	28.8	29.3	28.3
Number of Persons**	37,83,874	19,32,070	18,51,804	29,75,583	15,16,898	14,58,685	8,08,291	4,15,172	3,93,119
Sex ratio ¹	958	na	na	962	na	na	947	na	na

Note 1: Table is based on the *de facto* population, i.e. persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).
na = Not applicable.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Females per 1000 Males.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 2.2 shows the percentage distribution of 7,20,320 households surveyed in DLHS-3 by sex, religion and caste of head of the household and usual resident members of household. Mostly head of the households are males, above 87 percent regardless of rural-urban residence. The proportions of household heads below 30 years and above 60 years are 9.6 and 22.1 percent respectively. Though the mean age of household heads is 45 years, household heads are more concentrated in the 30-44 years age group (36.1 percent) and a slightly less proportion (32.2 percent) is in the 45-59 year age group. The distributions of household heads by major religion are Hindus (75.7 percent), followed by Muslims (11.4 percent), Christians (6.5 percent), and Sikhs (2.6 percent). Twenty-six percent of the sampled household heads belong to general and other castes, 17.5 percent are Scheduled Castes, 18.3 percent are Scheduled Tribes and 38.1 percent are Other Backward Classes.

TABLE 2.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLDS			
Percentage distribution of the households by selected characteristics of the household head, household size and residence, India, 2007-08			
Characteristics of household head	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Sex			
Male	88.6	89.1	87.5
Female	11.4	10.9	12.5
Age (years)			
< 30	9.6	10.3	8.1
30-44	36.1	36.2	35.9
45-59	32.2	31.1	34.4
60+	22.1	22.3	21.7
Median age	45.0	45.0	45.0
Religion			
Hindu	75.7	76.2	74.7
Muslim	11.4	9.5	15.4
Christian	6.5	7.3	4.9
Sikh	2.6	2.6	2.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.7	2.1	0.8
Jain	0.3	0.1	0.7
Jewish	0.03	0.03	0.01
Parsi/Zoroastrian	0.02	0.03	0.02
No religion	0.13	0.2	0.04
Others	1.7	2.0	0.9
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	17.5	18.5	15.3
Scheduled Tribes	18.3	23.5	7.6
Other Backward Classes	38.1	36.4	41.6
Others	26.1	21.5	35.5
Number of usual members			
1	3.3	3.2	3.4
2	8.2	8.2	8.3
3	11.4	10.8	12.8
4	19.5	18.1	22.5
5	19.4	19.3	19.5
6	14.6	15.2	13.3
7	9.2	9.9	7.7
8	5.5	5.9	4.6
9+	9.0	9.4	8.1
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean household size	5.1	5.2	4.9
Number of households**	7,20,320	5,59,663	1,60,657
Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.			
Note: **Unweighted cases.			

A distinctive feature of the rural-urban distribution of castes of household heads is that only 7.6 percent of household heads in urban areas belong to Scheduled Tribes as against 23.5 percent in rural areas. There are more household heads who belong to Other Backward Classes (41.6 percent) and general, including others castes (35.5 percent) in urban areas as compared to the corresponding figures of 36.4 and 21.5 percent in rural areas. In both rural and urban areas, the number of usual members in the sampled households is concentrated between 3 to 5 persons, and at least 8 percent of the sampled households regardless of residence background have 9 or more usual members. The national average of the household size is 5.1 persons and there is no rural-urban significant difference, though it is 5.2 in rural areas and 4.9 in urban areas.

2.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CURRENT ENROLLMENT AND REASONS FOR DROPOUT

Education is not only the fundamental right of every citizen in the country, but is also considered as an important socio-economic indicator in demographic analysis for its nature of association with fertility and other behavioral aspects. DLHS-3 has collected information on years of schooling and the educational level of those who had attended school from all usual resident members of sampled households. Table 2.3 shows the percentage distribution of non-literate population and years of schooling of those who attended school by broad age, sex and residential background.

As many as 27.8 percent of the population in the age group seven years and above are non-literate and there is a wide gender differential with corresponding figures of 18.6 percent for males and 37.3 percent for females. At least 27 and 54 percent of males and females above 40 years of age are non-literate. The male-female gap in non-literate proportions for the 7-9 years age group is marginal, and 14 percent of females are non-literate. However, the gap increases with age. Regardless of sex among those in the 7-9 age group almost everyone (99 percent) has completed 1-5 years of schooling and the corresponding figures for both male and female in the age group 10-14 years is about 55 percent. About 20 percent of the population 7 years and above have completed at least 11 years of schooling and the corresponding proportion of males and females who have completed at least 11 years of schooling are 21.9 percent and 17.2 percent respectively.

The educational attainment of the sampled population as expected is not only more in urban areas than in rural areas but it also exhibits considerable gender differential. In urban areas, 17 percent of the population 7 years and above is non-literate and it is 32.8 percent in rural areas, the proportion of non-literate males of the same age category in urban and rural areas are 10.8 and 22.3 percent respectively. The percentage of non-literate females 7 years and above in rural areas is double (43.7 percent) that in urban areas (23.7 percent). A distinctive feature of the pattern of rural-urban differential in educational attainment is that a larger proportion (40.1 percent) of educated rural population 7 years and above has completed 1-5 years of schooling and a smaller proportion (13.8 percent) has completed at least 11 years of schooling. In urban areas a higher proportion of educated population 7 years and above has completed at least 11 years of schooling (30.3 percent).

TABLE 2.3 EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percentage of non-literate and percent distribution of literate population by years of schooling among household population age 7 and above, India, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Total								
7-9	13.4	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,57,587
10-14	8.0	54.7	39.6	5.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,46,856
15-19	11.4	14.7	28.3	34.4	22.4	0.2	100.0	3,98,164
20-29	20.8	16.0	21.9	27.2	34.6	0.3	100.0	6,60,147
30-39	33.0	21.5	22.1	27.0	28.8	0.5	100.0	5,01,056
40-49	39.5	27.6	22.4	24.9	24.3	0.7	100.0	3,61,467
50+	55.2	38.5	21.0	20.8	18.5	1.2	100.0	6,02,807
Total	27.8	34.7	23.9	21.0	19.9	0.4	100.0	32,28,084
Male								
7-9	12.7	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,33,490
10-14	6.2	55.5	39.4	4.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,28,931
15-19	7.4	13.7	28.7	35.3	22.2	0.1	100.0	2,08,772
20-29	11.7	13.8	21.0	28.2	36.7	0.2	100.0	3,22,355
30-39	20.3	18.3	20.6	28.7	32.1	0.4	100.0	2,50,506
40-49	26.9	24.2	21.3	26.5	27.4	0.6	100.0	1,95,685
50+	38.6	34.2	20.6	22.9	21.2	1.1	100.0	3,03,079
Total	18.6	32.2	23.2	22.3	21.9	0.4	100.0	16,42,818
Female								
7-9	14.2	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,24,097
10-14	9.9	53.9	39.9	5.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,17,925
15-19	15.8	16.0	27.8	33.2	22.7	0.3	100.0	1,89,392
20-29	29.6	18.5	23.0	26.1	32.0	0.4	100.0	3,37,792
30-39	45.7	26.4	24.3	24.6	24.1	0.7	100.0	2,50,550
40-49	54.3	34.1	24.5	21.9	18.5	0.9	100.0	1,65,782
50+	71.9	47.7	22.0	16.1	12.6	1.6	100.0	2,99,728
Total	37.3	38.1	24.9	19.2	17.2	0.5	100.0	15,85,266
Rural								
7-9	15.0	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,11,035
10-14	9.0	57.8	37.5	4.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,60,576
15-19	13.3	17.2	31.2	33.7	17.6	0.2	100.0	3,12,655
20-29	25.6	19.5	24.6	28.5	27.0	0.3	100.0	5,07,062
30-39	40.5	27.1	24.6	27.3	20.3	0.6	100.0	3,83,501
40-49	48.5	35.6	25.0	23.8	14.8	0.9	100.0	2,72,818
50+	64.3	47.8	22.5	18.5	9.7	1.5	100.0	4,71,562
Total	32.8	40.1	25.4	20.1	13.8	0.5	100.0	25,19,209
Male								
7-9	14.0	98.9	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,09,092
10-14	6.7	58.0	37.6	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,84,308
15-19	8.0	15.5	31.1	34.8	18.4	0.2	100.0	1,63,588
20-29	13.9	16.4	23.1	29.8	30.5	0.3	100.0	2,45,573
30-39	25.1	22.5	23.0	29.6	24.4	0.5	100.0	1,91,603
40-49	33.7	30.6	24.1	26.4	18.0	0.8	100.0	1,48,123
50+	47.1	43.0	22.8	21.2	11.6	1.3	100.0	2,37,564
Total	22.3	36.8	24.8	21.9	16.1	0.4	100.0	12,79,851
Female								
7-9	15.9	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,01,943
10-14	11.4	57.6	37.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,76,268
15-19	19.1	19.3	31.3	32.3	16.7	0.3	100.0	1,49,067
20-29	36.6	23.5	26.5	26.9	22.6	0.5	100.0	2,61,489
30-39	56.0	35.0	27.4	23.4	13.4	0.8	100.0	1,91,898
40-49	65.9	46.9	27.0	17.6	7.2	1.2	100.0	1,24,695
50+	81.8	61.8	21.4	10.8	4.0	2.0	100.0	2,33,998
Total	43.7	44.8	26.4	17.6	10.6	0.5	100.0	12,39,358

Note: **Unweighted cases.

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TABLE 2.3 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION - Continued

Percentage of non-literate and percent distribution of literate population by years of schooling among household population age 7 and above, India, 2007-08

Age	Non-literate	Years of schooling among those who are literate				Missing	Total Percent	Number of persons**
		Less than 5	6 - 8	9 - 10	11 or more			
Urban								
7-9	9.2	99.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	46,552
10-14	5.5	47.3	44.7	7.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	86,280
15-19	7.1	9.7	22.2	35.7	32.2	0.2	100.0	85,509
20-29	11.2	10.0	17.5	25.1	47.1	0.2	100.0	1,53,085
30-39	18.3	13.7	18.4	26.7	40.9	0.3	100.0	1,17,555
40-49	23.0	17.8	19.3	26.3	36.0	0.5	100.0	88,649
50+	35.7	27.3	19.4	23.4	29.0	0.9	100.0	1,31,245
Total	17.1	25.6	21.3	22.5	30.3	0.3	100.0	7,08,875
Male								
7-9	9.1	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	24,398
10-14	5.0	49.4	43.8	6.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	44,623
15-19	5.9	10.0	23.5	36.3	30.1	0.1	100.0	45,184
20-29	7.3	9.3	17.3	25.5	47.7	0.2	100.0	76,782
30-39	10.8	11.4	16.6	27.2	44.5	0.2	100.0	58,903
40-49	14.1	14.8	17.4	26.6	40.8	0.4	100.0	47,562
50+	20.4	21.6	17.4	25.4	35.0	0.7	100.0	65,515
Total	10.8	23.8	20.3	23.1	32.5	0.3	100.0	3,62,967
Female								
7-9	9.4	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22,154
10-14	6.0	45.0	45.8	8.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	41,657
15-19	8.6	9.5	20.8	35.0	34.5	0.2	100.0	40,325
20-29	15.2	10.8	17.8	24.8	46.4	0.3	100.0	76,303
30-39	25.8	16.4	20.6	26.1	36.4	0.5	100.0	58,652
40-49	33.2	22.3	22.2	25.9	29.0	0.6	100.0	41,087
50+	50.9	36.6	22.5	20.3	19.4	1.2	100.0	65,730
Total	23.7	27.7	22.6	21.7	27.6	0.4	100.0	3,45,908

Note: **Unweighted cases.

DLHS-3 has collected the status of current school enrollment for usual members in the 6-17 years age group of sampled households and percent attending school/ college by age group, sex and residence background (Table 2.4). Nearly all the children in rural and urban areas in the 6-10 age group were currently in school. School attendance drops down marginally among children in the 11-13 age group by about 4 to 7 percent point in comparison to the preceding age group and it is more among females and rural children. In the age group 14-17, 76.8 percent of them are currently attending school, a lesser proportion of rural children in this group are in school (74.8 percent) as compared to urban children of the same age group (81 percent). On the whole, at least 90 percent of children in the 6-17 year age group invariant of sex and residence are attending school.

TABLE 2.4 CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL

Percentage of household population (age between 6- 18 years) attending school/college , India, 2007-08

Age (years)	Total			Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
6-10	98.8	99.1	98.9	98.8	99.1	98.9	98.7	99.1	98.8
11-13	92.9	95.1	93.6	94.1	94.9	94.3	91.7	95.2	92.8
14-17	74.8	81.0	76.8	77.9	81.3	79.0	71.0	80.6	74.2
6-11	98.5	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.7	98.3	98.9	98.5
12-17	81.4	85.6	82.7	83.5	85.6	84.2	78.9	85.7	81.0
Total	90.9	92.6	91.4	91.9	92.6	92.1	89.8	92.6	90.6

Table 2.5 provides the percentage distribution of children in the age group 6-17 years not attending school by reason, sex of the child and residence. The main reasons cited for not attending school are ‘required for either household or outside the home’, 33.5 percent among boys and 27.9 among girls, not interested in studies’, 24.3 percent among boys and 14.4 percent among girls, ‘cost too much’, 12.2 percent among boys and 14 percent among girls ‘to take care of siblings’, 7.1 percent among boys and 5.7 percent among girls. An almost equal number (9 percent) of both boys and girls stated that further education was not necessary and similarly about 4 percent of boys and girls mentioned repeated failure as the reason for not attending school currently. About 4 percent of females in the 6-17 year age group who are not currently attending school stated ‘marriage’ as the reason.

TABLE 2.5 REASONS FOR DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL							
Percentage of household population age less than 18 years who dropped out of school by main reasons, India, 2007-08							
Reason	Total		Rural		Urban		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
School too far	2.1	6.4	2.4	7.4	1.5	2.9	
Transport not available	0.8	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	1.2	
Further education not necessary	9.1	9.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	11.0	
Required for household work	12.7	19.6	12.9	20.0	12.4	18.2	
Required for family/business work	8.4	3.9	9.1	4.3	6.4	2.5	
Required for outside work	12.4	4.4	11.4	3.9	15.2	5.9	
Cost too much	12.2	14.0	12.0	13.0	12.8	17.3	
No proper school	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.3	1.8	
Not safe to send girls	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.1	0.1	2.3	
To take care of siblings	7.1	5.7	7.1	5.6	6.9	5.9	
Not interested in studies	24.3	14.4	24.1	14.3	24.9	15.0	
Repeated failures	4.5	4.0	4.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	
Got married	0.2	4.5	0.2	5.0	0.1	2.8	
Others	5.8	7.2	5.8	6.6	5.8	9.1	
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of persons**	42,048	45,331	34,322	38,360	7,726	6,971	

Note: **Unweighted cases.

2.4 MARRIAGE

Marriage, in the Indian context, is an institution that reflects varied socio-cultural practices across different castes, tribes, religion and beliefs. The practice of marriage and the age at which it is being conducted among males and females has direct bearing on several social and demographic outcomes. The percentage distribution of household population 10 years and above by marital status and broad age groups is shown in Table 2.6. The fact that marriage is universal can be noted from the proportion never married in the 45-59 and 60+ age groups. Only a negligible proportion of around 1 percent in these two broad age groups remained never married for both males and females. At least 90 percent of males and females in the 30-44 year age group are currently married and a higher proportion of females in the 45-59 age group are widowed/divorced/separated (17.5 percent) as compared to 4.6 percent among males in the same age group.

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TABLE 2.6 MARITAL STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Percentage distribution of the household population (age 10 years and above) by marital status, age and sex, India, 2007-08

Age	Marital status				Total percent	Number of persons**
	Never married	Currently married	Married, <i>gauna</i> not performed	Widowed/divorced/separated		
Total						
10-14	98.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,46,856
15-19	87.9	10.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	3,98,164
20-24	51.3	47.1	0.7	0.9	100.0	3,48,600
25-29	22.3	75.7	0.2	1.7	100.0	3,11,547
30-44	4.2	91.7	0.0	4.0	100.0	6,93,411
45-59	1.1	87.9	0.1	10.9	100.0	4,51,373
60+	0.9	64.8	0.1	34.2	100.0	3,20,546
Total	35.9	57.1	0.4	6.6	100.0	29,70,497
Male						
10-14	98.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,28,931
15-19	96.4	2.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,08,772
20-24	73.1	25.5	1.0	0.4	100.0	1,70,474
25-29	35.1	63.5	0.3	1.0	100.0	1,51,881
30-44	6.3	91.7	0.1	2.0	100.0	3,51,124
45-59	1.4	94.0	0.0	4.6	100.0	2,29,844
60+	1.2	82.6	0.1	16.2	100.0	1,68,302
Total	41.7	54.9	0.3	3.1	100.0	15,09,328
Female						
10-14	98.5	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,17,925
15-19	78.5	19.1	2.1	0.3	100.0	1,89,392
20-24	30.3	67.9	0.5	1.3	100.0	1,78,126
25-29	10.0	87.4	0.1	2.4	100.0	1,59,666
30-44	2.0	91.8	0.0	6.1	100.0	3,42,287
45-59	0.9	81.5	0.1	17.5	100.0	2,21,529
60+	0.6	45.4	0.2	53.8	100.0	1,52,244
Total	30.0	59.4	0.5	10.2	100.0	14,61,169

**Unweighted cases

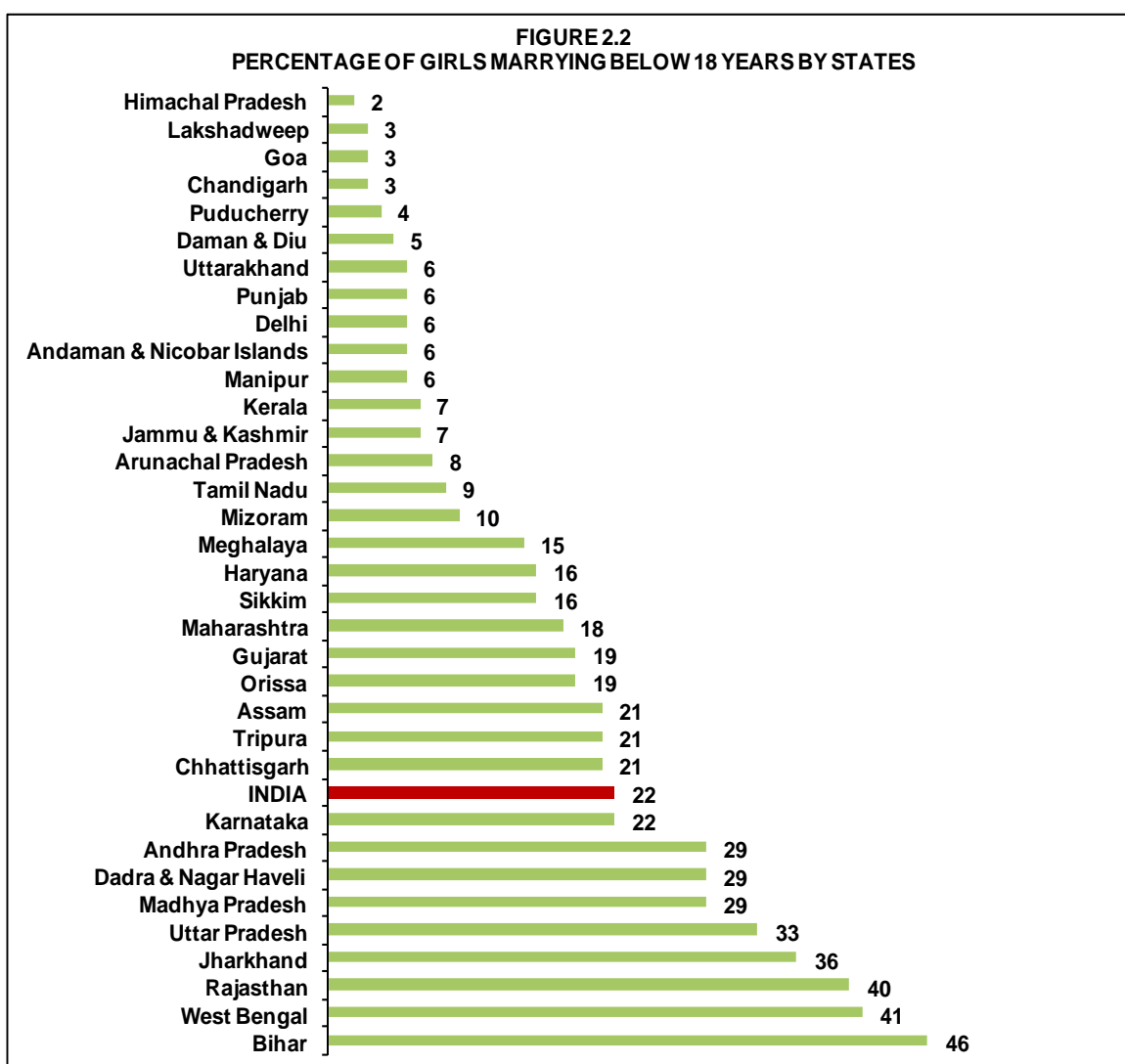
The legal marriageable age for men and women is 21 and 18 years respectively. Table 2.7 shows the mean age at marriage, of men and women and percentage of men and women getting married below the legal age at marriage by States/Union Territories. The overall mean age at marriage is 24 years for men and 19.8 years for women, which conforms to the legal regulation. For both men and women, mean age at marriage in urban areas is higher by 2 years than in rural areas. For men the mean age at marriage in Goa (29.6 years) was the highest in the states/union territories followed by Kerala (28.3), Puducherry (28), Lakshadweep (27.5), Manipur (27.3), Tamil Nadu (26.7), Himachal Pradesh (26), Assam (26.9) and Andaman and Nicobar (26.4). The mean age at marriage for men is among the lowest in the states of Bihar (21.6), Madhya Pradesh (21.8), Rajasthan (20.7) and Uttar Pradesh (21.6). While the mean age at marriage for women is among the highest in Goa (25.1) and Manipur (23.6), it is among the lowest in Bihar (17.6) and Rajasthan (17.7).

TABLE 2.7 AGE AT MARRIAGE BY STATES					
Mean age at marriage and percentage of marriages below legally prescribed minimum age at marriage by sex, residence and state, India, 2007-08					
Place of residence/state	Mean age at marriage		Percentage of marriages below legal age at marriage		Currently married women aged 20-24 who were married before age 18
	Men	Women	Men (<21 years)	Women (<18 years)	
States/UTs					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.4	21.6	5.2	6.0	24.5
Andhra Pradesh	23.8	19.0	19.5	28.6	51.9
Arunachal Pradesh	25.4	21.7	14.5	8.2	26.2
Assam	26.9	20.8	11.0	20.8	40.0
Bihar	21.6	17.6	42.8	45.9	68.2
Chandigarh	25.3	23.2	12.1	3.3	21.8
Chhattisgarh	22.8	18.9	29.1	21.3	45.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.1	19.5	36.1	28.7	46.9
Daman & Diu	25.9	20.8	9.8	5.4	22.1
Delhi	24.8	21.6	12.1	6.0	24.2
Goa	29.6	25.1	2.7	3.0	19.1
Gujarat	22.3	19.6	34.5	18.7	35.4
Haryana	22.7	19.7	27.4	15.9	28.0
Himachal Pradesh	26.0	21.9	6.0	1.6	9.1
Jammu & Kashmir	26.0	22.2	9.9	7.2	24.6
Jharkhand	22.9	18.3	32.3	35.9	55.7
Karnataka	26.1	19.8	11.1	22.4	50.2
Kerala	28.3	22.1	1.2	6.8	15.5
Lakshadweep	27.5	22.0	5.4	2.6	11.7
Madhya Pradesh	21.8	18.5	40.5	29.0	53.8
Maharashtra	24.4	19.3	12.4	17.6	40.4
Manipur	27.3	23.6	8.6	6.3	24.7
Meghalaya	24.1	21.1	27.7	15.0	34.3
Mizoram	24.6	21.7	20.9	9.9	23.7
Orissa	25.3	20.5	13.4	19.1	37.5
Puducherry	28.0	22.5	3.5	3.6	17.4
Punjab	24.2	21.3	15.5	5.8	15.5
Rajasthan	20.7	17.7	48.0	39.9	57.6
Sikkim	24.9	21.5	21.1	16.0	30.6
Tamil Nadu	26.7	21.3	4.8	9.1	24.0
Tripura	25.7	20.2	16.5	21.1	43.6
Uttar Pradesh	21.6	18.4	43.3	32.9	54.9
Uttarakhand	25.0	20.6	9.1	5.7	19.7
West Bengal	24.7	18.5	21.7	41.3	54.7
Rural	23.4	19.2	28.4	26.9	48.0
Urban	25.5	21.2	12.6	11.0	29.4
India	24.0	19.8	23.4	22.1	42.9

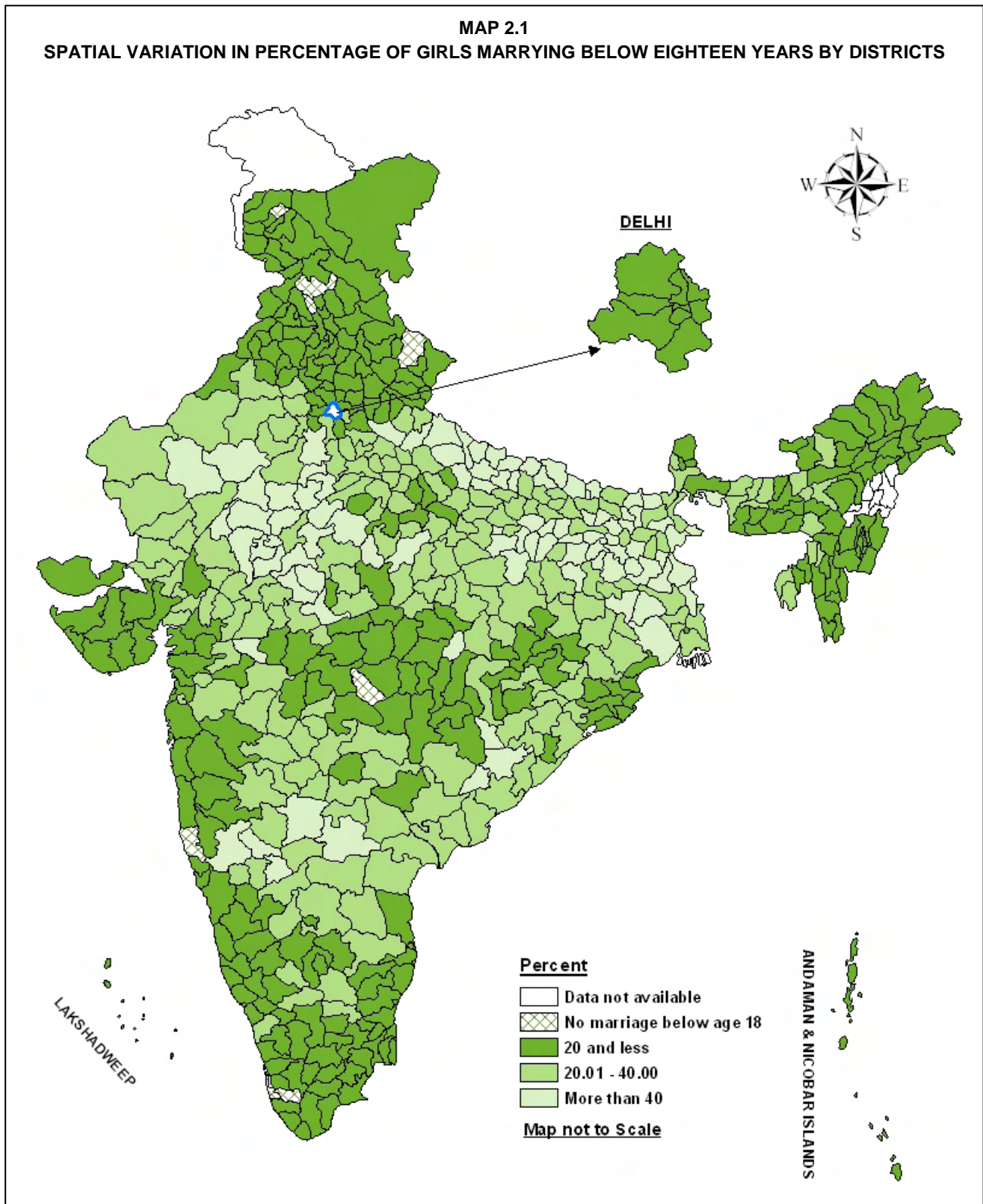
Reference period: January 1st, 2004 to survey date.

On the whole, 23.4 and 22.1 percent of marriages among men and women, are below the respective permissible legal age for marriages of 21 and 18 years respectively. The least proportion of marriages is below the legal age for men in Kerala (1.2 percent) and for women in Himachal Pradesh (1.6 percent).

This section outlines the incidence of marriage in the surveyed households all over the country during the three years period preceding the survey. Mean age at marriage by sex and percentage of marriages which are below the legal age at marriage by residence at the national level and at the state levels are shown in Table 2.7.



The percentage of girls marrying below 18 years, that is, before attaining the legal marriageable age by states is presented in Figure-2.2. In India more than one-fifth (22 percent) of the girls are married before attaining the legal marriageable age. In Bihar it is the highest, that is more than two-fifths (46 percent) of the girls are married before 18 years, while only two percent of the girls are married before the legal marriageable age in Himachal Pradesh. The states with a high proportion of girls getting married below age 18 are Bihar (46 percent), West Bengal (41 percent), Rajasthan (40 percent), Jharkhand (36 percent), Uttar Pradesh (33 percent), Madhya Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Andhra Pradesh (29 percent). In these nine states more than one-fourth of the girls are married before they are 18 years old and it is more than the national average. In 16 states, less than or equal to one-tenth of the girls are married below 18 years; these states are Himachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Goa, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Daman and Diu, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Manipur, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Mizoram. In the rest of the nine states, the percentage of girls marrying before attaining the legal age for marriage varies from 15 to 21 years. Map 2.1 depicts the spatial variation in the percentage of girls marrying below 18 years of age.



2.5 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Housing amenities, such as access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, fuel used for cooking, type of house, per capita space in the house and household assets have significant bearing, particularly, on the incidence of childhood diseases, child mortality and reproductive health of women.

Table 2.8 shows the housing characteristics in terms of amenities and household assets of surveyed households by residence. Nearly 70.3 percent of the sampled households in DLHS-3 has electricity connection, 92.2 percent of urban households and 59.8 percent of rural households. Improved sources of drinking water which includes piped water into dwelling/yard/plot, public tap/standpipe, tube well/bore well and other improved sources are accessible to at least 79.6 percent of sampled households in rural areas, 94.4 percent in urban areas and 84.4 percent of households in the country.

As regards the use of improved sanitation among the sampled households, only 20.5 percent of sampled rural households used toilets with flush to sewer/septic/pit as against 71.3 percent in urban households. A large proportion, nearly 65.8 percent of rural households either do not have toilet facility or use open spaces for defecation, while the corresponding proportion in urban areas is 19.2 percent. On an average, 42.3 percent of sample households have used improved sanitation facilities, while it is 26.2 and 75.9 percent of the households in rural and urban areas respectively.

There is a rural-urban contrast in the type of fuel used for cooking. As many as 57.6 percent of urban households used LPG for cooking while nearly 65.4 percent of rural households used fire wood for cooking. Only 7.6 percent of rural households used LPG and 26.5 percent of urban households used firewood. Overall, at the national level, 23.8 percent of sampled households used LPG for cooking.

For the purpose of categorization of quality of housing into *kachha*, *semi-pucca* and *pucca*, type of roof-concrete, metal sheet, straw/bamboo, type of wall concrete, wooden, bamboo/mud and type of floor – concrete, wooden, clay are considered. *Pucca*, *semi-pucca* and *kachha* is the highest to lowest quality of housing. This classification is made on the basis of observation by the interviewer. For the country as a whole, housing quality of sampled households are more or less uniformly distributed among the three categories of *kachha*, *semi-pucca* and *pucca* respectively. More rural housing structures (46.4 percent) are *kachha* while more urban housing structures (60.2 percent) are *pucca*.

TABLE 2.8 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND ASSETS

Percentage distribution of the households by housing characteristics and selected durable goods, by residence, India 2007-08

Housing characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Electricity			
Having electricity connection	70.3	59.8	92.2
Source of drinking water			
Improved source	84.4	79.6	94.4
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	23.7	12.1	47.8
Public tap/standpipe	17.0	15.9	19.3
Tube well or borehole or hand pump	39.6	47.7	22.9
Other improved	4.1	4.0	4.4
Non Improved source	15.6	20.4	5.6
Sanitation facility			
Improved sanitation¹	42.3	26.2	75.9
Flush to sewer/septic/pit	37.0	20.5	71.3
Pit with slab	4.3	4.7	3.4
Pit ventilated improved	0.6	0.6	0.5
Other	0.5	0.3	0.8
Not improved	57.7	73.8	24.1
Flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit	1.3	0.9	2.2
Pit without slab	3.7	4.7	1.5
Dry toilet	2.0	2.3	1.2
No toilet/open space	50.7	65.8	19.2
Fuel used for cooking			
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	23.8	7.6	57.6
Electricity	0.4	0.3	0.8
Kerosene	1.8	0.5	4.4
Wood	52.8	65.4	26.5
Others	21.1	26.2	10.7
Type of house			
Kachha	35.5	46.4	12.9
Semi - pucca	31.7	34.0	26.8
Pucca	32.7	19.6	60.2
Number of rooms			
1	21.3	23.0	17.8
2	26.8	28.6	23.1
3+	51.9	48.4	59.1
Household assets			
Fan	49.3	34.4	80.3
Radio/transistor	26.9	25.3	30.2
Sewing machine	19.4	13.0	32.6
Television	45.9	32.3	74.3
Telephone	40.5	28.9	64.7
Bicycle	46.2	45.8	47.0
Motor cycle/scooter	18.3	11.6	32.2
Car/Jeep	3.3	1.4	7.2
Tractor	2.0	2.6	0.9
Number of households**	7,20,320	5,59,663	1,60,657
Note: **Unweighted cases.			
¹ Households are using flush to piped sewer system, flush to septic tank, flush to pit latrine with slab, pit ventilated and other, considered as improved source of sanitation.			

The socio-economic status of households can be indirectly assessed in terms of possession of consumer durables. More than 45 percent of households owned a bicycle; followed by television - 32.3 percent of rural households and 74.3 percent of urban households, telephone connection - 28.9 percent of rural and 64.7 percent of urban households; fan - 34.4 percent of rural and 80.3 percent of urban households; transistor - 25.3 percent of rural and 30.2 percent of urban households and sewing

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machine -13 percent of rural and 32.6 percent of urban households. Car/jeep and tractor are owned by 3.3 and 2 percent of households respectively. Except for bicycle and radio/transistor ownership of most of the consumer durables is concentrated more among urban households than rural households.

TABLE 2.9 HOUSING AMENITIES AND QUALITY BY STATES

Percentage of households with selected characteristics by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	With electricity	Improved source of drinking water ¹	Household having access to toilet facility ²	Using Liquefied Petroleum Gas	Living in <i>pucca</i> house	Having BPL Card
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.4	86.4	68.3	36.7	36.7	13.0
Andhra Pradesh	89.6	91.7	38.4	26.3	41.0	82.5
Arunachal Pradesh	91.8	92.8	88.7	25.8	9.2	17.8
Assam	37.1	74.9	69.9	15.1	5.5	22.0
Bihar	21.7	92.5	17.0	4.9	14.8	26.9
Chandigarh	99.3	100.0	95.9	86.1	95.3	0.9
Chhattisgarh	71.2	82.0	17.9	8.2	10.5	56.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.9	86.8	33.8	24.6	22.8	37.6
Daman & Diu	99.7	98.3	65.4	51.5	56.2	15.5
Delhi	98.7	99.7	94.3	84.3	86.7	18.5
Goa	97.5	86.4	77.3	60.3	39.7	9.8
Gujarat	85.4	89.8	43.5	25.0	38.2	31.9
Haryana	92.4	96.0	56.3	26.3	58.0	18.6
Himachal Pradesh	98.2	90.3	55.9	24.6	45.5	30.6
Jammu & Kashmir	91.4	75.1	60.2	22.8	43.5	38.4
Jharkhand	32.5	51.5	14.5	6.3	13.5	33.0
Karnataka	88.8	85.9	37.2	18.1	19.0	55.9
Kerala	91.8	28.8	96.7	30.2	79.2	35.6
Lakshadweep	99.9	18.3	98.8	17.1	81.4	40.8
Madhya Pradesh	75.6	80.8	22.9	12.1	18.5	42.3
Maharashtra	77.6	81.7	47.4	26.6	27.5	31.5
Manipur	82.2	33.3	96.3	15.2	3.6	11.7
Meghalaya	62.3	50.1	66.2	6.7	7.4	9.3
Mizoram	92.4	76.2	98.2	36.5	7.0	38.5
Orissa	38.8	76.7	16.9	5.5	15.8	52.2
Puducherry	96.9	98.2	73.4	48.3	59.4	27.8
Punjab	98.4	99.5	75.9	35.6	63.8	15.2
Rajasthan	61.7	81.8	25.1	13.1	37.7	19.4
Sikkim	90.8	94.2	91.9	26.3	42.9	48.6
Tamil Nadu	91.2	94.7	39.3	30.2	37.5	13.3
Tripura	66.1	60.4	93.5	10.4	7.9	42.1
Uttar Pradesh	37.9	94.8	26.4	10.3	22.8	27.7
Uttarakhand	83.4	87.7	53.2	23.8	55.7	34.1
West Bengal	51.5	91.2	56.3	12.8	26.4	28.3
India	70.3	84.4	49.3	23.8	32.7	30.6

Note: ¹ Includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/stand pipe/hand pump,/tube well/ bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water.
² Household having access to toilet facility = improved source of sanitation + flush not to sewer/septic/pit/twin pit + pit without slab + dry toilet.

Availability of selected amenities and quality of household by states/union territories in India are shown in Table 2.9. At the national level, 70.3, 84.4 and 49.3 percents of the sampled households have electricity, drinking water and toilet facilities respectively, while 23.8 and 32.7 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking and live in *pucca* houses respectively. The proportion of sampled households with a BPL card is 30.6 percent at the national level.

In the state of Bihar, 21.7 percent of sampled households have electricity connections and other states with less than 40 percent of households having electricity connections are Assam (37.1

percent), Jharkhand (32.5 percent), Orissa (38.8 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (37.9 percent). More than 90 percent of sampled households in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Puducherry, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have electricity connection. All the sampled households in the union territory of Chandigarh have access to piped drinking water for drinking followed by Delhi (99.7 percent), Punjab (99.5 percent), Daman and Diu (98.3percent), Puducherry (98.2 percent), Haryana (96.0 percent), Uttar Pradesh (94.8 percent), Tamil Nadu (94.7 percent) and Sikkim (94.2 percent). Only 18.3 percent of sampled households in Lakshadweep have access to piped drinking water and the next lowest is Manipur (33.3 percent). Among the states which have least access to toilet facility are Bihar (17 percent), Chhattisgarh (17.9 percent), Jharkhand (14.5 percent), Rajasthan (25.1 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (26.4 percent), while the states which have most access to improved toilet facility include Delhi (94.3 percent), Kerala (96.7 percent), Lakshadweep (98.8 percent) and Mizoram (98.2 percent).

The use of LPG for cooking in India is low by any standard. In the states of Bihar (4.9 percent), Chhattisgarh (8.2 percent), Jharkhand (6.3 percent), Meghalaya (6.7 percent), Orissa (5.5 percent), Tripura (10.4 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (10.3 percent) the proportion of sampled houses using LPG for cooking are the least. When it comes to the quality of housing, the country presents in a poor scenario; the states where less than 10 percent of sampled households live in pucca houses are Arunachal Pradesh (9.2 percent), Assam (5.5 percent), Manipur (3.6 percent), Meghalaya (7.4 percent), Mizoram (7.0 percent) and Tripura (7.9 percent) mostly in the northeastern region. In DLHS-3 the proportion of households reported to have BPL card range from just about 1 percent in the union territory of Chandigarh to 82.5 percent in Andhra Pradesh. The foregoing discussion on the findings of DLHS-3 reveals substantial variation in housing characteristics across states in India.

2.6 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX

Combining household amenities, assets and durables, a wealth index is computed at the national level and divided into quintiles. The principle of factor loading to amenities, assets and durables derived by factor analysis is used for the computation of the wealth index. Households are categorized from the poorest to the richest groups corresponding to the lowest to the highest quintiles at the national level. Table 2.10 shows the distribution of households in different States/Union Territories by wealth index.

The state of Orissa has the highest proportion (48.5 percent) of households in the lowest wealth quintile. The other states with more than 30 percent of the households in the lowest wealth quintile are Jharkhand (43.4 percent), Chhattisgarh (34.8 percent), Bihar (33.7 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (31.8 percent). Chandigarh has the most number of households (89.3 percent) in the highest category of wealth index, followed by Delhi (75.9 percent), Goa (62.2 percent) and Lakshadweep (62 percent). The other Union Territories and States with around 50 percent of the households in the highest category of wealth index are Dadra and Nagar Haveli (53.9 percent), Puducherry (51 percent), Punjab (56.2 percent) and Kerala (49.4 percent).

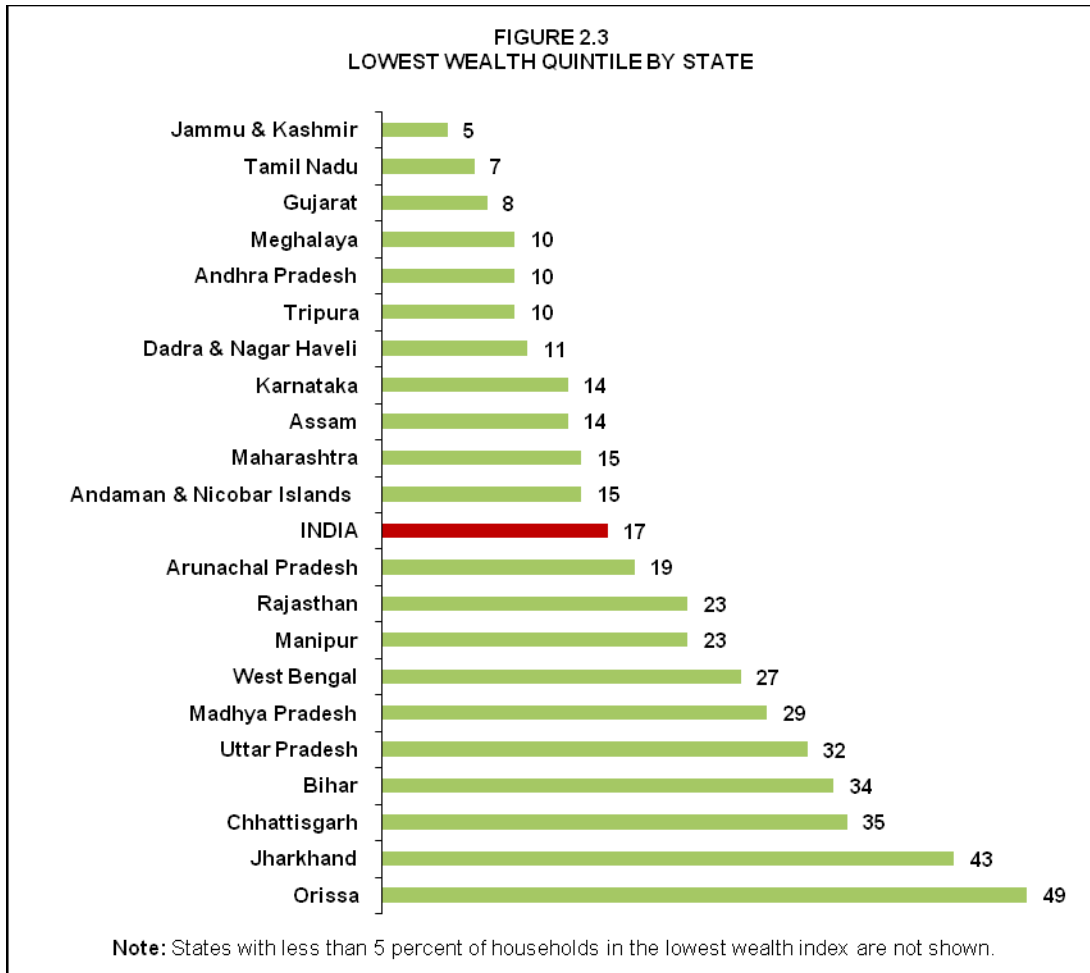
District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 2.10 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH INDEX BY STATES

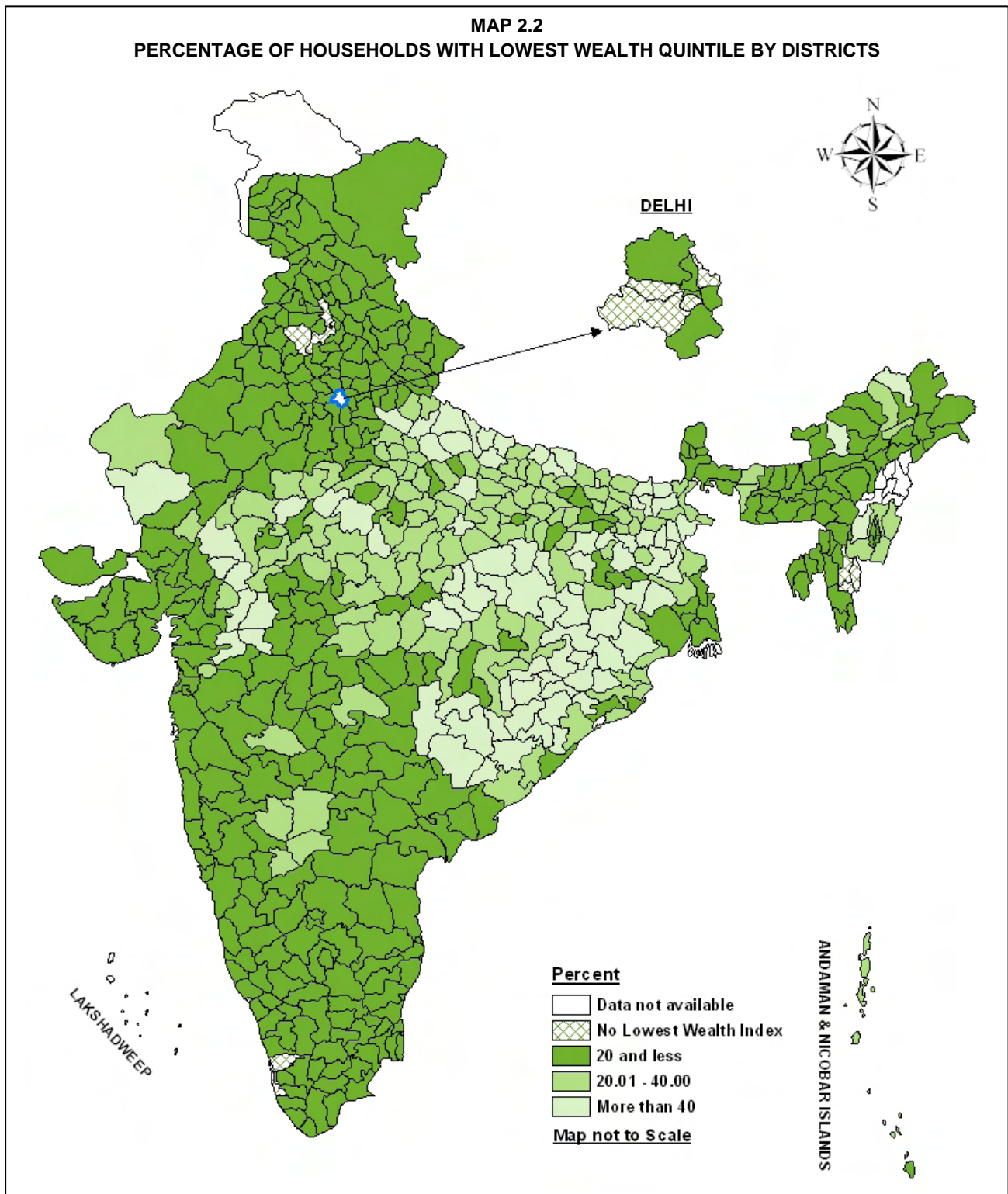
Percentage of households according to wealth index by state, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Wealth Index				
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	15.4	8.3	12.1	17.3	46.9
Andhra Pradesh	9.5	15.4	29.0	26.1	19.9
Arunachal Pradesh	18.6	20.4	20.0	20.7	20.4
Assam	13.8	26.8	28.6	17.9	13.0
Bihar	33.7	35.8	16.1	9.5	5.0
Chandigarh	0.1	0.3	1.5	8.9	89.3
Chhattisgarh	34.8	29.8	17.0	9.0	9.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.5	18.7	27.8	23.3	19.7
Daman & Diu	0.1	1.5	9.6	34.9	53.9
Delhi	0.4	0.8	3.2	19.7	75.9
Goa	1.3	3.3	10.2	23.0	62.2
Gujarat	8.0	15.4	21.7	25.8	29.1
Haryana	1.7	7.6	21.8	31.1	37.8
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	5.5	20.5	40.0	33.2
Jammu & Kashmir	4.5	12.1	27.6	31.7	24.2
Jharkhand	43.4	27.4	12.1	8.3	8.8
Karnataka	13.5	23.8	24.7	20.7	17.4
Kerala	0.5	2.7	10.6	36.9	49.4
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.2	3.3	34.4	62.0
Madhya Pradesh	28.7	27.3	17.5	13.2	13.3
Maharashtra	14.6	16.0	21.5	23.6	24.3
Manipur	22.7	22.2	21.7	19.4	14.0
Meghalaya	9.5	24.2	38.3	20.0	8.0
Mizoram	1.8	7.2	28.1	38.6	24.3
Orissa	48.5	17.8	13.7	10.9	9.1
Puducherry	2.7	5.1	12.8	28.4	51.0
Punjab	0.5	2.3	12.3	28.7	56.2
Rajasthan	22.5	22.1	21.2	17.9	16.2
Sikkim	1.1	4.7	20.3	43.7	30.1
Tamil Nadu	6.6	14.8	28.5	26.3	23.8
Tripura	10.0	19.9	32.4	27.0	10.7
Uttar Pradesh	31.8	26.1	17.1	14.1	11.0
Uttarakhand	3.9	12.4	24.3	31.8	27.6
West Bengal	26.8	21.4	19.4	18.0	14.4
Rural	24.9	24.1	22.5	18.6	9.9
Urban	2.7	5.6	13.3	25.0	55.3

The proportion of households in the lowest wealth quintile by state is presented in Figure-2.3. Less than one-fifth (17 percent) of the households in India fall under the lowest wealth quintile, (more than forty percent of households in Orissa (49 percent) and Jharkhand (43 percent) have the lowest wealth quintile). In eight states, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Chhattisgarh, the households belonging to the lowest wealth quintile are above the national average.



Less than one-tenth of the households in Delhi, Goa, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Mizoram, Haryana, Pondicherry, Uttarakhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat belong to this category. In the rest of the states, 10-15 percent of the households are in the lowest wealth quintile. Map 2.2 shows percentage of households in the lowest wealth quintile by districts.



2.7 VILLAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

DLHS-3 has collected information on health, educational, communication and other facilities available in the surveyed rural primary sampling units (villages). The respondent for the village questionnaire is either ‘Sarpanch’ or ‘Pradhan’, or any other knowledgeable person in the village

including ‘teacher’. To assess the accessibility of sampled villages to specific questions have been asked whether these facilities are located within the village, if not the distance of the facilities from the sampled villages have been collected. Table 2.11 provides the distance of the sampled villages from the nearest educational facility and it relates to 22,825 villages. As the figures are unweighted, disproportionate representation of the larger village should be kept in to consideration.

TABLE 2.11 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST EDUCATIONAL FACILITY					
Percentage distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest educational facility, India, 2007-08					
Educational facility	Within village	Distance from the village			Total percent
		< 5 km	5-9 km	10+ km	
Primary school	92.7	6.0	0.8	0.5	100.0
Middle school	59.6	29.2	7.2	3.9	100.0
Secondary school	27.7	35.4	22.2	14.7	100.0
Higher secondary school	16.0	26.5	26.4	31.1	100.0
College	6.1	9.9	18.3	65.7	100.0
Madarasa	13.2	22.0	12.1	52.7	100.0
Number of villages	-	-	-	-	22,825

Note: Distance from the village is calculated for only those villages which do not have the facility within the village.

In most of the sampled villages (92.7 percent) there are primary school facilities. There are middle school, secondary school, higher secondary school, college and *Madarasas* respectively in 59.6, 27.7, 16, 6.1 and 13.2 percent of the sampled villages. The proportions of villages which have middle school facility within 5 km. 5-9 km. and beyond 10 km. distance but not within the villages are 29.2, 7.2 and 3.9 percent respectively. From this, it is evident that most of the sampled villages have educational facilities up to middle school either within the villages or within 5 km. distance from the village. The availability of higher educational facilities for secondary and above levels of education within the villages are however limited. The proportion of villages which have higher secondary schools, college and *Madarasa* at a distance of at least 10 km. are 31.1, 65.7 and 52.7 percent respectively. Table 2.12 provides a summary of accessibility of health facilities in terms of distance categorized as within the village, within 3 km. within 5 km, within 10 km (including facilities within village for all these three distance categories) and more than 10 km from the village. As regards the distance accessibility of the sampled villages to health facilities, 41 percent of the villages have Sub-Centres within the village itself and as many as 71.4 percent of the villages are within 3 km. distance from a Sub-Centre.

TABLE 2.12 DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY					
Percentage distribution of sampled villages by distance from the nearest health facility, India, 2007-08					
Health facility	Within village	Distance from the village ¹			More than 10 km
		Within 3 km	Within 5 km	Within 10 km	
Sub-Centre	41.0	71.4	84.3	94.6	5.4
Primary Health Centre	12.8	30.0	43.9	71.2	28.7
Community Health Centre	6.1	14.9	21.1	41.1	59.0
District/Govt. Hospital	6.2	10.3	11.9	18.3	81.7
Government Dispensary	7.9	22.3	28.5	42.0	57.9
Private Clinic	19.0	36.4	47.1	67.3	32.8
Private Hospital	7.7	16.5	23.3	41.8	58.1
AYUSH Health Facility	11.9	26.9	32.7	46.6	53.3

¹ including facilities within village.

At the national level, only 12.8 percent of the sampled villages have Primary Health Centres (PHCs) within the village itself and for 30.0, 43.9 and 71.2 percents of the sampled villages Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are within 3 within 5 km and within 10 km. For as many as 41.1, 18.3 and 42.0 percents of the sampled villages the Community Health Centres (CHCs), District/Government Hospitals and Government Dispensaries respectively are located at a distance within 10 km. One noticeable feature of health facilities available in the sampled villages is that 19.0 and 7.7 percent have access to private clinic and private hospital within the village. AYUSH health facility is available within the village to 11.9 percent of the sampled villages.

2.8 AVAILABILITY OF EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES BY STATE/UNION TERRITORY

The availability of educational facilities for primary or middle school, health facilities and health personnel/workers are shown in Table 2.13. For the country as a whole, 95.1 percent of the sampled villages have educational facilities for primary or middle school within the village. All the sampled villages in Kerala and Lakshadweep and almost all the sampled villages in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttarakhand have primary or middle school within the village. Forty-one and 13 percent of villages in India have Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres (PHCs) within the village. In Chandigarh, Kerala and Lakshadweep, more than 80 percent of the sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the village, while in more than 50 percent of the sampled villages in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu have Sub-Centres within the villages. There is no Sub-Centre in any of the sampled villages of Andaman and Nicobar. Many of the sampled villages in a number of states do not have adequate access to Primary Health Centres (PHCs). Less than 10 percent of sampled villages of Andaman and Nicobar, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have the facility of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) within the villages. The villages in the state of Kerala have the highest access to Primary Health Centres (PHCs) (79.1 percent) followed by Lakshadweep (50 percent).

At the all India level, 46.2 percent of the sampled villages of DLHS-3 have access to a government hospital or dispensary. The accessibility of sampled villages to a government health facility is universal in Lakshadweep and Kerala. The accessibility to any government health facility is least in Andaman and Nicobar (19 percent). The states with more than 45 percent of sampled villages having access to any government health facility are Andhra Pradesh (45.5 percent), Assam (57.1 percent), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (61.5 percent), Daman and Diu (69.4 percent), Delhi (52 percent), Goa (65.3 percent), Gujarat (46.9 percent), Haryana and Himachal Pradesh (49.1 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (62.2 percent), Meghalaya (48.5 percent), Mizoram (69.8 percent), Orissa (66.3 percent), Puducherry (61.4 percent), Rajasthan (48.9 percent), Sikkim (64.5 percent), Tamil Nadu (61.8 percent) and Tripura (78.3 percent).

TABLE 2.13 VILLAGES WITH FACILITY AND HEALTH PERSONNEL BY STATES

Percentage of villages with facility and health personnel by States, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of villages with**										Number of villages
	Primary or middle school	Sub-Centre	PHC	Any Government health facility ¹	Doctor	ASHA	Angan-wadi worker	JSY beneficiary	VHSC	Aware of Untied fund ²	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	87.5	0.0	5.6	19.4	0.0	43.1	0.0	52.8	31.9	51.4	72
Andhra Pradesh	98.7	46.6	10.6	46.7	10.6	67.6	80.9	92.6	67.0	86.5	846
Arunachal Pradesh	84.1	41.2	16.7	44.4	2.1	69.8	87.0	55.0	2.2	1.9	629
Assam	94.3	46.7	10.3	57.1	8.5	86.0	92.3	85.8	11.0	8.8	1,166
Bihar	91.7	32.7	5.5	36.0	8.9	79.9	91.7	73.6	1.7	2.2	1,668
Chandigarh	80.0	80.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	20.0	5
Chhattisgarh	99.1	30.0	5.1	32.1	7.5	91.1	95.2	79.6	21.7	18.4	651
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	94.9	59.0	17.9	61.5	15.4	41.0	100.0	76.9	20.5	10.3	39
Daman & Diu	88.9	66.7	5.6	69.4	11.1	8.3	97.2	72.2	44.4	72.2	36
Delhi	92.0	24.0	12.0	52.0	40.0	28.0	96.0	28.0	28.0	0.0	25
Goa	93.9	49.0	14.3	65.3	16.3	0.0	95.9	49.0	6.1	26.5	49
Gujarat	98.3	39.2	12.9	46.9	18.6	36.4	96.5	79.1	37.1	26.8	881
Haryana	99.2	46.6	12.6	49.1	25.8	81.3	98.2	68.2	20.1	38.0	721
Himachal Pradesh	99.1	45.3	8.4	49.1	15.5	25.7	97.1	58.8	15.3	13.7	548
Jammu & Kashmir	97.7	47.6	12.4	62.2	6.5	72.9	93.7	28.6	7.2	9.8	571
Jharkhand	89.1	29.6	1.2	30.0	18.6	54.1	94.2	52.2	7.8	8.8	920
Karnataka	96.3	37.2	14.4	42.1	18.5	15.4	95.7	85.3	51.0	51.8	965
Kerala	100.0	99.6	79.1	99.8	86.6	27.4	100.0	96.8	96.5	54.6	537
Lakshadweep	100.0	89.3	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	32.1	50.0	28
Madhya Pradesh	97.7	25.6	5.1	28.9	11.9	74.3	92.3	91.3	36.1	26.8	1,718
Maharashtra	98.0	37.5	11.4	42.6	38.9	9.7	96.5	80.4	69.6	50.0	1,211
Manipur	91.4	28.4	10.3	39.3	6.3	72.5	93.4	30.1	25.8	31.0	349
Meghalaya	88.0	27.8	13.7	48.5	2.7	77.9	83.6	31.4	26.4	38.5	299
Mizoram	99.2	64.5	13.9	69.8	0.8	69.4	98.0	72.2	88.2	75.5	245
Orissa	94.6	52.4	44.5	66.3	9.1	54.6	70.6	51.9	3.3	11.1	1,298
Puducherry	95.5	47.7	22.7	61.4	6.8	4.5	97.7	95.5	38.6	31.8	44
Punjab	95.8	40.0	4.9	43.8	25.0	69.4	97.6	95.7	25.8	37.7	697
Rajasthan	98.6	46.4	8.7	48.9	7.4	73.3	94.9	95.7	10.0	29.3	1,265
Sikkim	97.3	56.3	9.8	64.5	1.6	80.3	98.9	88.0	35.0	66.7	183
Tamil Nadu	95.0	58.2	18.7	61.8	12.7	1.1	96.9	74.4	73.3	76.3	900
Tripura	98.3	62.3	23.4	78.3	13.7	88.6	97.1	76.0	46.3	58.3	175
Uttar Pradesh	92.4	31.1	6.3	39.7	19.3	86.3	91.5	63.6	25.3	20.3	2,827
Uttarakhand	97.9	29.5	3.4	29.5	14.8	75.4	83.6	62.4	12.0	10.0	532
West Bengal	90.2	38.6	5.0	40.0	19.2	13.0	95.4	94.3	17.7	41.1	725
India	95.1	41.0	12.8	46.2	16.4	60.1	91.8	73.7	28.7	29.4	22,825

** Facilities as reported by village pradhan/up pradhan/any other panchayat member/teacher/gram sevak/anganwadi worker.

¹ Includes Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (including Block PHC), Community Health Centre or referral hospital, government hospital, and government dispensary within the village.² This information was collected from Sarpanch/Pradhan, PRI member, Gram Sevak, Village Secretary/officer or any other official at village level.

VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.

Note: Table is based on unweighted cases.

About 16 percent of the sampled villages of DLHS-3 have doctors within the village and it varies across states. There are doctors in all the villages of Chandigarh but no doctor in Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. Less than 10 percent of the sampled villages of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram, Orissa, Puducherry, Rajasthan and Sikkim, have a medical doctor within the village. There is an ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) in 60 percent of the sampled villages at the all India level. In many of the states, like Daman and Diu, Goa, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and West

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Bengal, the ASHA scheme is either not implemented or its presence is not prominent. There are Anganwadi Workers in most of the sampled villages of DLHS-3 except in Andaman and Nicobar.

In DLHS-3, as part of the household questionnaire respondents were asked about the awareness on government programmes related to antenatal care, institutional delivery, breast feeding, immunization, family planning, personal hygiene, sanitary/safe drinking water and prevention of sex selection and the results are presented in Table 2.14. The respondents are aware of most of the government health programmes, the best known is immunization (94.7 percent) and prevention of sex selection is the least known (64.5 percent). The major source of information about the government health programmes are doctor/ANM/ASHA, friends/relatives and television.

TABLE 2.14 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNMENT HEALTH PROGRAMMES

Percentage of ever married women (aged 15-49 years) and household respondents who have heard about Government health programmes, among them, percentage who received information from specific sources, India, 2007-08.

Health programmes	Women aware of programmes	Sources of knowledge									Number of women**
		T.V.	Radio	News paper/books, etc.	Drama/Song/Dance, etc.	Exhibition/Mela	Group meeting/Programmes	Doctor/ANM/ASHA	Friends/Relatives	Others	
Antenatal care	87.1	42.0	20.0	16.0	0.7	0.5	3.9	67.4	66.2	2.3	5,53,225
Institutional Delivery	78.5	41.6	19.4	15.1	0.7	0.6	4.5	66.7	65.5	2.1	4,95,618
Breastfeeding	85.6	43.2	21.3	16.4	0.7	0.6	4.1	63.6	68.2	2.7	5,42,568
Immunization	94.7	46.1	22.7	19.1	1.3	1.1	5.3	76.3	61.9	3.6	6,06,113
Family Planning	91.6	46.6	23.1	18.8	1.1	0.8	5.0	64.6	65.8	2.5	5,84,982
Personal hygiene	83.7	44.9	21.9	17.9	0.9	0.7	4.5	49.3	66.7	5.7	5,29,837
Sanitation/Safe drinking water	87.4	47.5	23.6	17.8	0.9	0.8	4.8	53.4	63.3	4.5	5,54,548
Prevention of Sex Selection	64.5	55.6	22.3	20.7	1.0	0.7	4.4	52.4	59.3	2.2	3,99,241
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)											Number of households**
DOTS (Tuberculosis)	61.1	54.5	26.4	30.4	1.3	1.1	5.9	46.1	52.2	2.6	4,27,421
Leprosy eradication	51.3	55.9	27.4	34.2	2.1	1.3	6.5	40.7	48.5	3.2	3,55,046
Malaria/Dengue/Chikun Guinea	83.4	48.9	25.7	27.2	1.2	1.0	5.7	56.3	56.4	3.3	5,90,466
Prevention of sex selection	56.5	59.7	25.4	32.0	1.3	0.9	5.0	45.1	52.2	2.1	3,87,267

Note: ** Unweighted cases-who have heard about Government health programmes.

CHAPTER III

CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN AND FERTILITY

The primary objective of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to extend the outreach of reproductive and child health care services to socioeconomically underprivileged women and children residing in disadvantaged areas. Age of women, educational attainment, husband's education, social background and household wealth quintile are important determinants of the utilization of the basket of reproductive and child health care services available under the provision of NRHM. This chapter describes the distribution of the aforesaid background characteristics of women surveyed in DLHS-3. Birth under distribution, children ever born, birth interval and fertility preference, in terms of desire for an additional child and sex preference of the desired additional child are included.

3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN

The percentage distribution of ever married women by broad age groups, marital duration, years of schooling, husband's educational level, religion, caste and household wealth quintile are shown in Table 3.1. A sample of 6, 43,944 ever married women were surveyed and 78 percent are from rural areas. About 54 percent of the ever married women are in the age group 20-34 years and there is not much rural-urban difference in the concentration of ever married women in this broad age range. Among the ever married women in rural areas, for as much as 48.8 percent of them, age at consummation of marriage is below 18 years as against 32.6 percent among the urban ever married women. Regardless of rural-urban residence status, ever married women are uniformly distributed in the categories of below 5, 5-9, and 10-14 years of marital duration, with about 17 percent in each and 47.4 percent have been married for at least 15 years.

Women's education has a strong bearing on reproductive health care, contraceptive behaviour and fertility. More than half (51.8 percent) of the ever married women in rural areas are either non-literate or literate, but did not attend school as compared to 25.5 percent among urban women. The proportion of ever married women in rural and urban areas who have completed at least 10 years of schooling are 12.1 and 37.8 percent respectively, while the corresponding national average is 20.2 percent. When it comes to the educational level of the husbands of ever married women across the country, 34.5 percent have completed at least 10 years of schooling and corresponding figures in rural and urban areas are 26.8 and 51.2 percent respectively. However, there is no significant difference in the proportion of husbands who have completed 5-9 years of schooling by rural (34.2 percent) and urban (29.5 percent) residence. Educational attainment among the husbands is higher

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than that of ever married women as is evident from the proportion of non-literate figures of 28.2 and 13.2 percent among the husbands in rural and urban areas respectively.

TABLE 3.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN			
Percentage distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics, and place of residence, India, 2007-08			
Background characteristics	Place of residence		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	5.7	6.8	3.2
20-24	16.7	17.8	14.3
25-29	19.5	19.6	19.5
30-34	17.9	17.4	18.8
35-39	16.9	16.3	18.1
40-44	13.2	12.5	14.8
45-49	10.1	9.6	11.3
Age at consummation of marriage			
Below 18 years	43.7	48.8	32.6
18 years & above	56.3	51.2	67.4
Marital duration			
Less than 5 years	17.4	17.4	17.5
5-9 years	17.8	17.8	17.8
10-14 years	17.4	17.4	17.5
15 or more years	47.4	47.4	47.2
Woman's education			
Non-literate ^a	43.5	51.8	25.5
Less than 5 years	8.1	9.1	5.9
5-9 years	28.2	27.0	30.8
10 or more years	20.2	12.1	37.8
Non-literate (15-44) ^{a†}	41.8	50.0	23.9
10 or more years (15-44) [†]	21.4	13.1	39.6
Husband's education			
Non-literate ^a	23.4	28.2	13.2
Less than 5 years	8.4	9.8	5.4
5-9 years	32.7	34.2	29.5
10 or more years	34.5	26.8	51.2
Religion			
Hindu	74.4	75.5	72.0
Muslim	11.3	9.0	16.2
Christian	5.2	5.5	4.5
Sikh	2.7	2.8	2.6
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.3	1.7	0.6
Jain	0.3	0.1	0.7
No religion	0.1	0.1	0.0
Others	1.5	1.8	0.8
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	16.3	17.0	14.7
Scheduled Tribes	16.0	20.3	6.9
Other Backward Classes	39.0	37.6	42.0
Others	28.7	25.2	36.5
Wealth index			
Lowest	14.8	20.8	2.1
Second	16.9	22.6	4.6
Middle	19.4	23.6	10.3
Fourth	22.1	21.0	24.3
Highest	26.8	12.0	58.7
Number of women (15-49)**	6,43,944	5,04,272	1,39,672
Number of women (15-44)**†	5,48,780	4,31,474	1,17,306

** Unweighted cases. ^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Sikh constitute 74.4, 11.3, 5.2 and 2.7 percent of ever married women respectively in DLHS-3. A similar pattern of distribution of ever married women by religion is found in rural and urban areas with marginal variation in the proportion of Hindu and Muslim. Castes/Tribes are yet another important community background which moulds beliefs and practices related to reproductive and child health care. Overall, at the country level, 28.7 percent of ever married women belong to 'others which include general category' and the corresponding proportions among rural and urban ever married women are 25.2 and 36.5 percent respectively. Ever married women who belong to Scheduled Castes (SC) constitute 16.3, 17, and 14.7 percent in the overall sample, rural and urban areas respectively. However, in contrast, only 6.9 percent of ever married women in urban areas belong to Schedule Tribes (ST), while it is 20.3 percent in rural areas.

Household economic well being is considered not only vital for accumulation of knowledge on benefits of maternal and child health care, but also to facilitate accessibility to available health care facilities. As described in the preceding chapter as a proxy indicator to household economic well being, the household wealth index is constructed using data on materials used for housing structure and possession of a list of consumer durables in the household. The wealth index thus constructed is divided into quintiles and categorized from lowest to highest, corresponding to the first and fifth quintile values. The distribution of ever married women in rural and urban areas by wealth quintiles revealed that in urban areas, 58.7 percent of the women belonged to households in the highest wealth quintile, while only 12 and 26.8 percent of women in rural areas and overall sample belonged to this wealth quintile category. The distribution of rural women in households from the lowest to the fourth categories of the wealth index ranges narrowly from 21 to 24 percent. Only 17 percent of urban women belonged to first three quintiles of wealth index.

3.2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WOMEN

Since education is one of the most important social indicators which has a strong association with knowledge, attitude and utilization of reproductive and child health care services, this section is devoted to discuss the educational level of ever married women by some selected background characteristics. Table 3.2 provides cross-classification of years of schooling of ever married women by age, place of residence, husband's education, religion, castes/tribes and household wealth index.

A high proportion of women in each broad age group is non-literate. The percentage of non-literate women is lowest for women in the age group 20-24 years (37.6 percent). Among ever married women in the age group 15-19, only 5.9 percent have completed at least 11 years of schooling. The percentage of women who have completed either 0-5, 6-8 or 9-10 years of schooling varies from 49.9 percent for women in the age group 15-19 to 32.2 percent among women in the age group 45-49 years.

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TABLE 3.2 LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN

Percentage distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years by educational status according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Non-literate	Literate but no schooling	Years of schooling				Total percent ^b	Number of women**
			0-5 years	6-8 years	9-10 years	11 or more years		
Age group								
15-19	42.9	0.9	13.0	21.9	15.0	5.9	100.0	39,164
20-24	37.6	0.9	10.8	19.0	17.9	13.3	100.0	1,09,804
25-29	40.1	1.0	10.0	16.0	17.0	15.5	100.0	1,25,960
30-34	46.8	1.1	10.2	13.7	14.1	13.7	100.0	1,14,252
35-39	51.8	1.3	10.8	12.7	12.1	10.7	100.0	1,07,353
40-44	56.3	1.4	11.2	11.5	10.3	8.7	100.0	83,646
45-49	57.7	1.5	11.7	10.9	9.6	7.8	100.0	63,765
Place of residence								
Rural	55.8	1.2	11.3	13.9	11.3	6.0	100.0	5,04,272
Urban	27.8	1.0	9.7	16.6	20.1	24.2	100.0	1,39,672
Husband's education								
Non-literate ^a	85.3	1.8	5.9	4.3	1.6	0.3	100.0	1,61,536
Less than 5 years	62.6	1.4	17.4	11.7	5.0	0.8	100.0	56,363
5-9 years	45.8	1.1	15.8	20.3	12.9	3.5	100.0	2,13,542
10 or more years	17.7	0.6	7.8	17.4	26.0	30.3	100.0	2,06,276
Religion								
Hindu	48.3	1.0	10.1	14.1	13.8	12.3	100.0	4,82,103
Muslim	52.1	1.8	10.2	14.1	12.6	7.5	100.0	68,631
Christian	26.3	1.9	16.8	21.5	19.4	13.4	100.0	33,503
Sikh	30.9	0.6	15.0	16.5	19.9	17.1	100.0	17,101
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	40.8	2.0	12.8	17.9	15.4	9.9	100.0	8,801
Jain	5.1	0.3	5.0	14.5	24.4	50.6	100.0	1,308
No religion	55.8	2.5	10.5	15.8	9.3	5.5	100.0	693
Others	56.2	2.2	7.7	12.3	12.9	8.3	100.0	10,028
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	58.5	1.1	10.6	12.6	10.5	6.4	100.0	1,06,596
Scheduled Tribes	55.8	1.6	11.2	14.0	11.4	5.3	100.0	1,10,281
Other Backward Classes	49.5	1.1	10.5	14.6	13.7	10.1	100.0	2,48,681
Others	32.1	1.0	11.0	16.5	18.1	20.6	100.0	1,78,153
Wealth index								
Lowest	82.3	1.3	7.3	5.7	2.5	0.5	100.0	1,09,471
Second	70.4	1.3	10.5	10.5	5.3	1.3	100.0	1,21,667
Middle	55.5	1.3	13.3	15.9	10.3	3.0	100.0	1,32,525
Fourth	37.6	1.2	14.0	20.4	18.0	8.1	100.0	1,38,853
Highest	14.1	0.7	8.5	16.9	25.5	34.0	100.0	1,41,296
India	46.9	1.1	10.8	14.7	14.1	11.8	100.0	6,43,944
Note: Total includes women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately.								
** Unweighted cases.								
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.								
^b Total percent may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.								

There is a clear rural-urban divide when it comes to the educational level of ever married women as 55.8 percent of rural women are non-literate as against 27.8 percent among urban women. Among ever married women in urban areas, 24.2 percent have at least 11 years of schooling and only 6 percent of the women in rural areas have the opportunity to spend 11 or more years in school. Comparatively, more Muslim women (52.1 percent) are non-literate than Hindu women (48.3 percent), Christian women (26.3 percent), Sikh women (30.9 percent) and Buddhist/Neo Buddhist women (40.8 percent). Only 5.1 percent of Jain women are non-literate. Across religion, at least 10 percent of ever married women have 9-10 years of schooling; it is 20 percent or more among Christian, Sikh and Jain women.

Unevenness in the level of education of women in terms of years of schooling can be noted from the observed proportion of non-literate women belonging to Scheduled Castes (58.5 percent), Scheduled Tribes (55.8 percent), Other Backward Classes (49.5 percent) and others (32.1 percent). Regardless of the Castes/Tribes background, at least 10 percent of ever married women have completed at least five years of schooling. Women who have completed 11 or more years of schooling are few among SCs (6.4 percent) and STs (5.3 percent) and it is highest among ever married women of 'others' category. The concomitant association between educational attainment of ever married women and household economic well being can be noted from the fact that 82.3, 70.4 and 55.5 percent of women belonging to households in the first three categories of the wealth index in ascending order are non-literate as compared to the non-literate proportion of 14.1 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile households. Less than 10 percent of women belonging to households in the lowest wealth quintile have completed 5 years of schooling, whereas more than 25 percent of women from the households belonging to the highest wealth quintile have completed at least nine years of schooling.

3.3 BIRTH ORDER

A convenient measure of women's child bearing behaviour in a population is the distribution of birth order. Table 3.3 shows the distribution of ever married women by birth order cross tabulated by age, residence background, education, religion, castes/tribes and household wealth index. For the country as a whole, 35.3 percent of the births in the three years preceding the survey are of the first order, 27 percent are of the second order and 15.5 percent births are of the third order. More than one-fifth (21.9 percent) of the total children are fourth order or higher order born. The contribution of first order births among total births is more among the women of younger ages 15-19 years and 20-24 years compared to women of older ages (40 years and above).

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TABLE 3.3 BIRTH ORDER

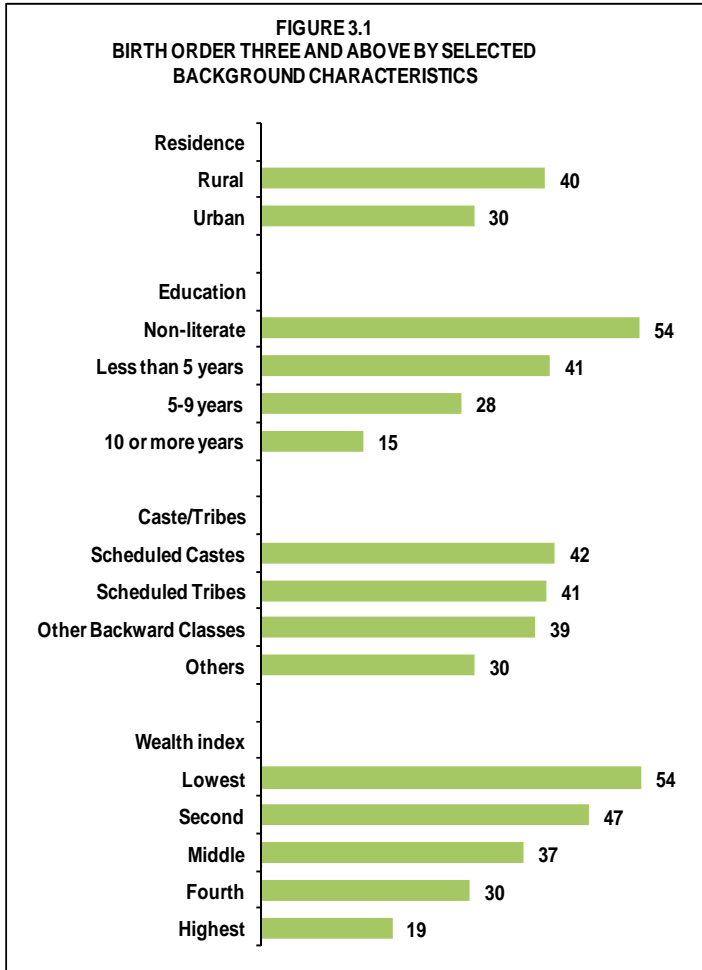
Percentage distribution of births preceding three years of the survey among ever married women aged 15-49 years according to selected background characteristics and birth order, India, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Distribution of births [†]	Birth order					Total	Number of births**
		1	2	3	4+	2 & above [†]		
Age group								
15-19	5.6	79.1	18.0	2.3	0.4	20.4	100.0	15,356
20-24	35.7	49.5	33.4	12.3	4.8	48.4	100.0	79,436
25-29	34.7	24.0	30.0	22.8	23.1	74.0	100.0	66,716
30-34	15.9	13.7	18.0	17.2	51.0	85.5	100.0	29,460
35-39	6.3	11.1	10.6	11.0	67.3	88.9	100.0	11,676
40-44	1.8	9.1	5.1	6.3	79.5	90.7	100.0	3,231
45-49	na	10.8	3.9	2.8	82.5	na	100.0	761
Place of residence								
Rural	72.8	33.5	26.2	16.1	24.2	66.8	100.0	1,69,590
Urban	27.2	40.0	29.9	14.2	16.0	60.0	100.0	37,046
Education								
Non-literate ^a	43.5	24.4	21.9	17.6	36.1	75.7	100.0	95,205
Less than 5 years	7.5	31.8	27.1	18.2	22.8	68.3	100.0	15,648
5-9 years	29.0	40.8	30.7	15.7	12.7	59.5	100.0	59,406
10 or more years	20.1	52.0	33.5	9.9	4.6	48.2	100.0	36,377
Religion								
Hindu	74.4	35.2	28.1	15.9	20.7	64.5	100.0	1,56,329
Muslim	15.5	32.4	21.8	14.3	31.5	68.4	100.0	30,638
Christian	5.3	36.6	26.4	15.1	21.8	64.3	100.0	10,371
Sikh	2.1	43.4	33.5	14.2	8.8	57.4	100.0	3,980
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.1	43.0	29.4	14.7	13.0	58.6	100.0	1,987
Jain	0.1	47.0	33.8	12.3	6.6	54.8	100.0	211
No religion	0.1	41.3	24.5	10.9	23.3	57.4	100.0	139
Others	1.4	32.5	22.5	16.5	28.4	67.4	100.0	2,981
Caste/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	18.7	32.1	26.2	16.7	25.0	67.7	100.0	39,669
Scheduled Tribes	16.8	34.2	25.2	16.2	24.3	66.2	100.0	36,024
Other Backward Classes	40.4	34.0	27.1	15.8	23.1	66.0	100.0	83,840
Others	24.2	40.3	29.3	13.9	16.4	60.1	100.0	47,103
Wealth index								
Lowest	20.0	24.7	21.4	16.8	37.1	75.6	100.0	47,261
Second	20.6	29.3	24.1	17.1	29.4	71.0	100.0	47,065
Middle	19.7	34.9	27.8	16.7	20.5	65.5	100.0	41,801
Fourth	20.3	40.5	29.9	15.2	14.4	59.9	100.0	39,201
Highest	19.3	48.1	33.4	11.5	7.0	52.1	100.0	31,271
India	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,78,548	35.3	27.2	15.5	21.9	64.9	100.0	2,06,636

na= Not applicable
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Urban women have more first order births (40 percent) than rural women (33.5 percent) and it is just the opposite for the fourth or higher order births. The proportion of fourth or higher order born children are more to rural women (24.2 percent) compared to urban women (16 percent). Lesser number of literate women have three children compared to their non-literate counterparts. The proportion of first order births among all births increases gradually if the level of education increases and so the proportion of fourth or higher order births to total births decreases with the level of

education of women. One-fourth of the births (24.4 percent) are first order for non-literate women, and more than half (52 percent) of the births of the women educated for 10 or more years are first order born (Table 3.3). The differential in the proportion of children of birth order three or higher, according to women’s educational level is also evident from Figure 3.1.



The proportion of fourth or higher order births are more among Muslim women (31.5 percent) compared to those among Hindu women (20.7 percent) and women belonging to other religious categories. With the exception of women from other castes categories, there is not much difference in the birth order distribution of children of ever married women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

Incidence of birth order three and above are more for ever married women belonging to the lower wealth quintiles than to women from higher wealth quintiles. Only 19 percent of the births are of order three and higher for the women belonging to the highest wealth quintiles, whereas more than half (54 percent) of the births of order three and higher occurred to the women from the lowest quintile (Figure 3.1).

Table 3.4 and Figure 3.2 show the birth order distribution by states. A clear regional variation can be noticed between the southern and northern states in terms of occurrence of third and higher order births. Southern states have lesser proportion of births of higher orders, whereas EAG and some north Indian states have a much higher proportion of birth orders three and above. The proportion of birth order three and above is the lowest in Puducherry (9 percent) followed by Kerala (16 percent), while the same proportion is highest in Uttar Pradesh (55 percent) followed by Bihar (54 percent).

FIGURE 3.2
PERCENTAGE OF BIRTH ORDER THREE AND ABOVE BY STATE

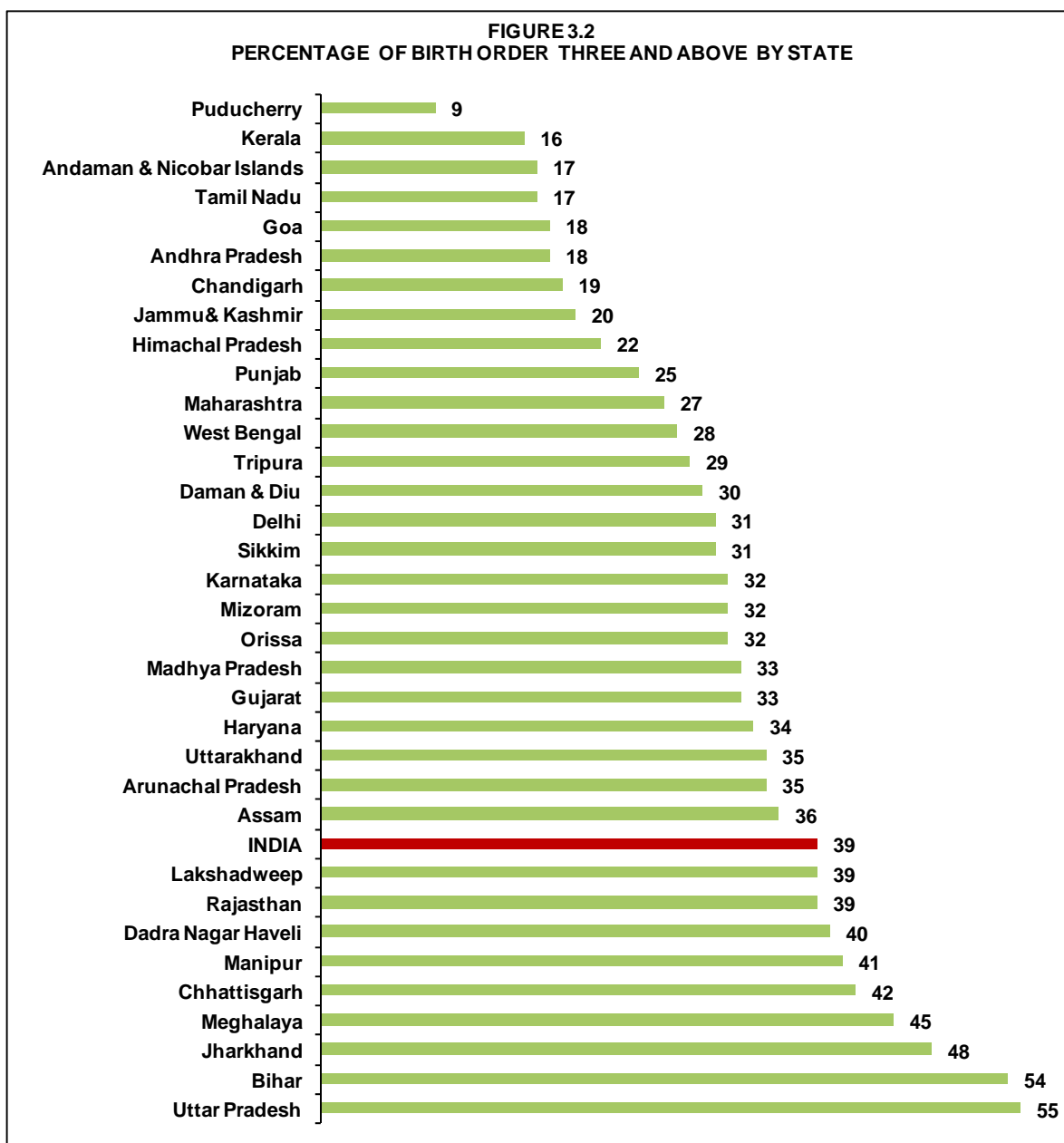


TABLE 3.4 BIRTH ORDER DISTRIBUTION BY STATES

Percentage distribution of births preceding three years of the survey to ever married women aged 15-49 years by birth order and state, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Birth order				Number of Births**
	1	2	3	4+	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.4	31.7	10.0	6.9	782
Andhra Pradesh	43.8	38.1	12.8	5.3	4,773
Arunachal Pradesh	42.4	22.6	14.4	20.6	2,208
Assam	38.2	25.8	14.7	21.0	9,031
Bihar	24.1	22.0	17.8	36.1	22,081
Chandigarh	43.6	37.0	13.3	6.1	165
Chhattisgarh	30.8	27.6	18.7	23.0	5,886
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.1	26.5	20.2	20.2	332
Daman & Diu	36.2	33.9	18.6	11.3	566
Delhi	39.4	30.1	14.1	16.4	2,314
Goa	40.1	42.0	12.7	5.2	212
Gujarat	38.6	28.0	15.4	18.0	7,223
Haryana	36.7	29.8	15.6	17.9	6,726
Himachal Pradesh	45.9	32.1	12.8	9.2	2,338
Jammu & Kashmir	59.3	20.9	9.6	10.2	4,830
Jharkhand	28.2	24.3	18.5	29.0	10,874
Karnataka	33.1	35.3	17.1	14.4	6,368
Kerala	47.7	36.6	11.5	4.2	2,860
Lakshadweep	37.7	23.0	13.7	25.6	387
Madhya Pradesh	41.0	26.2	13.8	19.0	15,974
Maharashtra	39.0	34.2	15.7	11.1	9,482
Manipur	31.9	27.3	17.3	23.5	3,070
Meghalaya	31.2	23.6	14.3	30.4	2,888
Mizoram	41.9	26.1	16.0	16.1	2,571
Orissa	40.6	27.1	14.4	17.9	7,157
Puducherry	57.6	33.8	7.1	1.6	834
Punjab	42.5	33.0	15.1	9.4	5,135
Rajasthan	34.3	26.3	16.4	23.0	12,026
Sikkim	40.7	28.3	14.6	16.5	1,188
Tamil Nadu	46.1	36.7	12.3	4.9	6,053
Tripura	44.7	26.7	14.6	14.0	1,360
Uttar Pradesh	23.8	21.5	17.3	37.4	39,156
Uttarakhand	36.7	28.5	16.3	18.6	3,955
West Bengal	41.5	30.6	14.2	13.8	5,831
India	35.3	27.2	15.5	21.9	2,06,636

** Unweighted cases.

3.4 CHILDREN EVER BORN

In DLHS-3, Mean Children Ever Born (MCEB) to ever-married women in the age group 15-49 and 40-49 years were calculated for selected background characteristics and shown in the first and the second panels respectively of Table 3.5. At the country level, mean number of children ever born to women in the age group 15-49 is found to be slightly less than three children (2.81 children per woman) comprising on average 1.48 male children and 1.33 female children ever born. Across the background characteristics on an average, women aged 25-29 have 2.34 children as compared to 3.89 children for women in the age group 40-44. In rural India, the mean number of children ever born was almost three children as compared to two and half children in urban. The educational differential in this indicator of fertility remains significant indicating its importance in fertility decline. For those educated up to 10 or more years of schooling, MCEB is 1.8 children per woman.

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On the other hand, women with no education have given on an average 3.55 live births. On an average, more than one child difference was observed between mean number of children ever born to women belonging to the lowest quintile of wealth index (3.37 children) and mean number of children ever born to women from the highest quintile (2.28 children).

TABLE 3.5 CHILDREN EVER BORN									
Mean children ever born (MCEB) according to selected background characteristics of ever married women (aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years) and currently married women (aged 40-44 years), India, 2007-08									
Background characteristics	Mean children ever born to ever married women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to ever married women aged 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	Total	Males	Females	Number of Women**	
Age group									
15-19	0.52	0.27	0.25	39,164	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	1.36	0.71	0.65	1,09,804	na	na	na	na	na
25-29	2.34	1.23	1.11	1,25,960	na	na	na	na	na
30-34	3.10	1.63	1.47	1,14,252	na	na	na	na	na
35-39	3.55	1.88	1.67	1,07,353	na	na	na	na	na
40-44	3.89	2.06	1.83	83,646	3.89	2.06	1.83	83,646	3.94
45-49	4.10	2.17	1.93	63,765	4.10	2.17	1.93	63,765	na
Residence									
Rural	2.94	1.54	1.40	5,04,272	4.25	2.25	2.00	110,968	4.22
Urban	2.55	1.35	1.20	1,39,672	3.49	1.85	1.64	36,443	3.42
Education									
Non-literate ^a	3.55	1.86	1.69	2,99,373	4.59	2.42	2.17	84,620	4.61
Less than 5 years	2.94	1.55	1.39	53,654	3.89	2.06	1.83	13,510	3.88
5-9 years	2.37	1.25	1.12	1,77,930	3.46	1.83	1.63	31,485	3.42
10 or more years	1.80	0.96	0.84	1,12,987	2.63	1.41	1.22	17,796	2.56
Religion									
Hindu	2.77	1.46	1.31	4,82,103	3.91	2.06	1.85	11,2558	3.84
Muslim	3.31	1.72	1.59	68,631	5.07	2.64	2.43	15,456	5.03
Christian	2.83	1.50	1.33	33,503	3.81	2.04	1.77	9,145	3.72
Sikh	2.35	1.30	1.05	17,101	3.13	1.72	1.41	4,709	3.05
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.68	1.46	1.22	8,801	3.90	2.16	1.74	2,425	3.73
Jain	2.25	1.23	1.02	1,308	3.18	1.74	1.44	416	2.69
No religion	2.59	1.48	1.11	693	3.66	2.12	1.54	222	4.01
Others	2.87	1.55	1.32	10,028	4.03	2.25	1.78	2,480	3.52
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	3.01	1.57	1.44	1,06,596	4.38	2.31	2.07	24,284	4.30
Scheduled Tribes	2.94	1.55	1.39	1,10,281	4.20	2.25	1.95	25,322	4.19
Other Backward Classes	2.86	1.50	1.36	2,48,681	4.10	2.16	1.94	55,403	4.06
Others	2.57	1.37	1.20	1,78,153	3.54	1.87	1.67	42,351	3.49
Wealth index									
Lowest	3.37	1.74	1.63	1,09,471	4.87	2.51	2.36	20,994	4.98
Second	3.19	1.66	1.53	1,21,667	4.67	2.44	2.23	25,025	4.69
Middle	2.95	1.55	1.40	1,32,525	4.32	2.29	2.03	29,702	4.28
Fourth	2.68	1.42	1.26	1,38,853	3.90	2.08	1.82	32,669	3.83
Highest	2.28	1.23	1.05	1,41,296	3.17	1.70	1.47	38,993	3.07
India	2.81	1.48	1.33	6,43,944	3.98	2.11	1.87	147,411	3.94

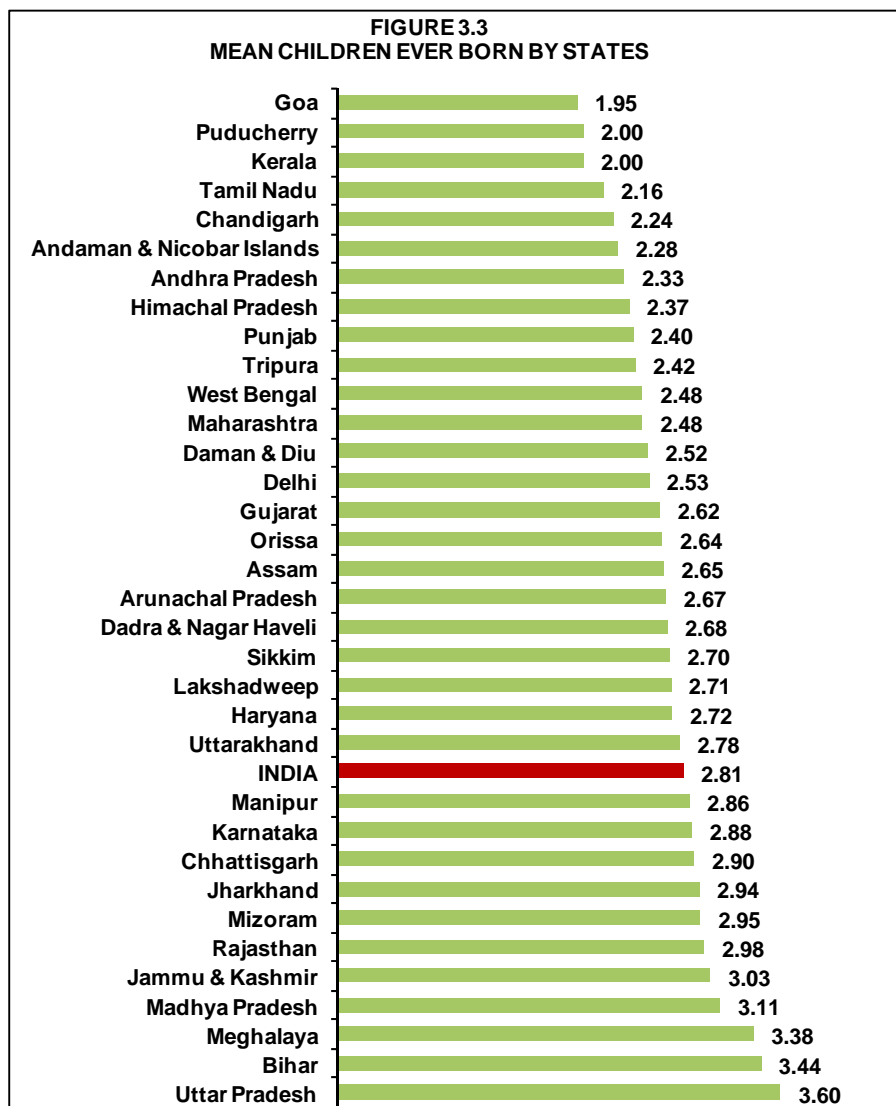
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 due to 'don't know' and 'missing cases'. na = Not Applicable. ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literates but did not attend school are also included.

Mean number of children ever born to women in the age group (15-49) may not be a robust indicator of fertility as many of the women still are yet to complete their whole reproductive span. Therefore, mean children ever born to women in the age group 40-49 provide better estimates for completed

fertility. On average, 3.98 children were born to women aged 40-49 years at the national level. It comprised 2.11 male children and 1.87 female children. The differential in mean children ever born (MCEB) to women in the 40-49 age group, that is, the completed fertility groups by background characteristics are non-literate women (4.59 children per woman), Muslim (5.07 children per woman), Scheduled Caste (4.38 children per woman) and women from the lowest quintile of the wealth index (4.87 children per woman). These figures of mean number of children ever born are relatively higher as compared to the national average.

Figure 3.3 clearly shows large variation among states in mean number of children ever born to women aged 15-49. Further, mean children ever born to women in the age group 15-49 years by states are Madhya Pradesh (3.11 children per woman), Meghalaya (3.38 children per woman), Bihar (3.44 children per woman), and Uttar Pradesh (3.60 children per woman) were found to be above three. On the contrary, mean number of children ever born was estimated as two or less than two in Goa, Puducherry and Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Andaman Nicobar Islands, will join their group soon.

Table 3.6 provides a state-wise average children ever born to ever-married women



in the age group 15-49 and 40-49 years. For ever-married women in the age group 15-49 the differential in MCEB by states are Uttar Pradesh (3.60), Bihar (3.44), Meghalaya (3.38), Madhya Pradesh (3.11) and Jammu and Kashmir (3.03). The states in the same category with more than the national average are Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, and Rajasthan. On the other hand, total children ever born to ever-married women in the age group 15-49 was less than two in Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

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TABLE 3.6 CHILDREN EVER BORN BY STATES

Mean children ever born (MCEB) to ever married women (aged 15-49 years and 40-49 years) and currently married women (aged 40-44 years) by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Mean children ever born to ever married women aged 15-49 years				Mean children ever born to ever married women aged 40-49 years				Mean children ever born to currently married women aged 40-44 years
	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	Total	Male	Female	Number of Women**	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.28	1.19	1.09	1,823	3.16	1.65	1.51	469	3.03
Andhra Pradesh	2.33	1.21	1.12	21,730	3.32	1.75	1.57	4,836	3.26
Arunachal Pradesh	2.67	1.54	1.13	15,207	3.76	2.21	1.55	4,558	3.56
Assam	2.65	1.41	1.24	30,243	3.89	2.08	1.81	6,340	3.84
Bihar	3.44	1.78	1.66	46,840	5.33	2.78	2.55	9,036	5.32
Chandigarh	2.24	1.22	1.02	848	2.80	1.53	1.27	275	2.68
Chhattisgarh	2.90	1.49	1.41	18,166	4.09	2.11	1.98	4,130	4.19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.68	1.40	1.28	924	3.60	1.94	1.66	178	3.74
Daman & Diu	2.52	1.31	1.21	1,947	3.77	1.91	1.86	440	3.64
Delhi	2.53	1.37	1.16	8,112	3.45	1.89	1.56	2,046	3.37
Goa	1.95	0.99	0.96	1,457	2.58	1.28	1.30	447	2.45
Gujarat	2.62	1.39	1.23	24,513	3.49	1.88	1.61	6,227	3.50
Haryana	2.72	1.47	1.25	21,484	3.94	2.12	1.82	4,923	3.84
Himachal Pradesh	2.37	1.26	1.11	10,016	3.08	1.65	1.43	2,819	3.03
Jammu & Kashmir	3.03	1.60	1.43	15,175	4.29	2.27	2.02	4,106	4.25
Jharkhand	2.94	1.53	1.41	26,886	4.40	2.30	2.10	4,618	4.40
Karnataka	2.88	1.47	1.41	27,864	4.01	2.04	1.97	6,464	3.69
Kerala	2.00	1.03	0.97	12,360	2.51	1.30	1.21	3,790	2.41
Lakshadweep	2.71	1.41	1.30	1,364	4.12	2.05	2.07	375	3.93
Madhya Pradesh	3.11	1.63	1.48	46,634	4.58	2.42	2.16	10,534	4.47
Maharashtra	2.48	1.30	1.18	34,920	3.48	1.81	1.67	7,358	3.53
Manipur	2.86	1.51	1.35	9,264	3.98	2.11	1.87	2,648	3.90
Meghalaya	3.38	1.78	1.60	6,943	5.05	2.72	2.33	1,554	5.15
Mizoram	2.95	1.57	1.38	7,847	4.03	2.14	1.89	2,210	4.02
Orissa	2.64	1.37	1.27	27,848	3.78	1.96	1.82	6,351	3.77
Puducherry	2.00	1.04	0.96	3,851	2.51	1.31	1.20	1,083	2.41
Punjab	2.40	1.32	1.08	20,898	3.22	1.77	1.45	5,733	3.14
Rajasthan	2.98	1.60	1.38	41,447	4.46	2.40	2.06	8,714	4.42
Sikkim	2.70	1.42	1.28	4,399	4.12	2.17	1.95	1,132	3.89
Tamil Nadu	2.16	1.13	1.03	26,685	2.78	1.47	1.31	7,512	2.70
Tripura	2.42	1.27	1.15	4,167	3.66	1.96	1.70	837	3.52
Uttar Pradesh	3.60	1.88	1.72	87,564	5.57	2.91	2.66	17,802	5.50
Uttarakhand	2.78	1.47	1.31	12,640	3.82	2.03	1.79	2,858	3.86
West Bengal	2.48	1.29	1.19	21,878	3.63	1.88	1.75	5,008	3.57
India	2.81	1.48	1.33	6,43,944	3.98	2.11	1.87	1,47,411	3.94

** Unweighted cases.

State-wise completed fertility in terms of total children ever born to women in the age group 40-49 is shown in the right hand side panel of Table 3.6. The average children ever born was high (more than four children per ever-married woman in the age group 40-49 years) in case of Uttar Pradesh (5.57), Bihar (5.33) and Meghalaya (5.05). Fertility decline across in terms of the gap in the MCEB by women in the age group 40-49 and 15-49 years, indicates a decline of 1.17 child on the average. Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Lakshadweep, Rajasthan and Sikkim have experienced faster fertility decline in the recent past, as the difference between two groups of women was more than one child. In terms of gender differentials in children ever born to ever-married women in the age group 40-49 years, there is bias in favour of males in all the states/UTs except Daman and Diu, Goa and Lakshadweep. Average excess males over females born to ever-married women aged 40-49 years were relatively higher in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh.

3.5 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Queries regarding desire for additional or next child and preferred sex of the next child were asked in the third round of DLHS. The information on desire for next child helps programme managers and policy makers draw interventions and strengthen strategies of family planning and other health services. It also helps understand prevailing fertility norms. According to DLHS-3, almost one-fourth (26.2 percent) of the women expressed their desire to have the next child which include 11.6 percent soon, 13.4 percent later and 1.2 percent undecided about timing. Among them, only 11 percent wanted to have a girl child against 33.2 percent who wanted a boy as an additional child (Table 3.7).

TABLE 3.7 FERTILITY PREFERENCES						
Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years by desire for additional child, by number of surviving children, India, 2007-08						
Desire for children	Number of surviving children					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Desire for additional/next child						
Want another soon ¹	52.9	21.1	5.2	2.7	1.7	11.6
Want another later ²	28.6	39.7	8.9	4.2	2.2	13.4
Want another, undecided when	2.7	3.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.2
Undecided	7.0	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.8	2.3
Want no more	2.6	23.0	36.1	31.0	41.7	30.6
Sterilized ³	0.5	5.5	44.7	57.6	47.0	36.9
Declared infecund	5.6	3.1	2.5	3.0	6.3	3.9
Inconsistent response	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women (15-49)**	65,956	96,366	1,60,086	1,31,048	1,51,190	6,04,646 ^a
Wanting no more children (15-44) [†]	2.4	23.7	65.2	73.9	81.8	47.6
Number of women (15-44)** [†]	64,499	89,248	85,200	52,031	68,123	3,59,101
Preferred sex of additional/ next child						
Boy	14.8	33.3	53.3	65.5	64.5	33.2
Girl	3.2	17.5	13.6	10.0	6.2	11.0
Doesn't matter	54.6	32.2	19.5	13.8	16.5	36.3
Up to God	27.3	17.0	13.6	10.7	12.7	19.5
Total percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women (15-49)^{4**}	55,675	62,669	25,990	10,381	6,580	1,61,295
** Unweighted cases. ¹ Want next birth within 2 years. ² Want to delay next birth for 2 or more years. ³ Includes both female and male sterilization. ⁴ Includes women who want another/next child. ^a 158 cases are missing. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years and it excludes sterilised cases.						

These findings give clear indication of sex preference in the country in favour of boys. Only 15 percent of women with two surviving children desired an additional child. On the other hand, the sex preference for the next child become more pronounced particularly among women with two or more surviving children. Only 13.6 percent of those having two living children wanted a girl against 53.3 percent wanting a boy as an additional child. These gaps become wider over the number of surviving children.

3.6 DESIRE FOR ADDITIONAL CHILDREN

Desire for additional children among currently married women reflects the trends of prevailing fertility norms and to some extent, the fertility level itself. The results obtained in DLHS-3 to the question, “Would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?” posed to currently married women are placed in Table 3.8. For the country as a whole, nearly one-fourth (26.2 percent) of currently married women desired an additional child as on the survey date. Fragmenting by number of surviving children, only 15 percent women with two surviving children expressed their desire to have an additional child. The proportion (84.2 percent) who gave an affirmative answer to the question was quite high among those not having any surviving child. However, the proportion excludes those women who were undecided (7.0 percent), or declared infecund (5.6 percent) or were inconsistent in their responses (0.1 percent).

Socioeconomic and demographic characteristics show a wide variation in the proportion of wanting additional children. Women’s age depicts the maximum variation in desire for additional children, 86.3 percent of currently married women in the age group 15-19 as compared to 9.9 percent or less among currently married women above 35 years. By number of surviving children, 49.5 percent of women in the age group 15-19 with two children wanted another child, and the percentages decline continuously with advancing age groups. For the same number of living children, around one-fifth of non-literate currently married women (22.4 percent) desired another child as compared to 10.4 percent women with 10 or more years of education. Similarly, there exists a large gap between the percentages of women with two surviving children wanting an additional child by religion - Muslim women (31.1 percent) and Hindu women (13 percent). By religious groups, the percentage of women wanting another child was minimum for Sikhs and Jains. The influence of household economic status on family size norms can be easily seen from the percentages of currently married women desiring another child by specific number of surviving children across the wealth quintiles. Almost 31.2 percent of women with two surviving children in the lowest quintile of the wealth index expressed their desire to have an additional child against only 7.5 percent in the highest quintile.

TABLE 3.8 DESIRE FOR ADDITIONAL CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years with desire for additional children by number of living children according to background characteristics, India 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Women who want another child					Desire additional children	Number of women who want another child**
	Number of surviving children						
	0	1	2	3+			
Age group							
15-19	90.6	86.5	49.5	35.3	86.3	34,346	
20-24	88.0	77.4	35.6	23.4	63.0	1,06,711	
25-29	85.2	66.4	20.6	14.6	32.9	1,22,191	
30-34	76.5	47.5	9.3	6.8	14.0	1,09,248	
35-39	62.6	26.4	4.2	2.8	6.3	1,00,394	
40-44	40.7	10.8	1.4	1.0	2.5	75,890	
45-49	22.6	4.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	56,024	
Residence							
Rural	84.4	67.1	18.2	6.4	27.3	4,73,768	
Urban	83.7	57.9	9.7	3.8	23.7	1,31,036	
Women's education							
Non literate ^a	81.9	66.4	22.6	6.2	21.8	2,78,532	
Less than 5 years	81.6	63.8	16.0	5.9	22.9	49,612	
5-9 years	85.8	66.2	13.7	5.0	29.2	1,67,831	
10 or more years	85.4	59.5	8.2	3.7	32.4	1,08,829	
Husband's education							
Non literate ^a	81.5	65.4	22.4	6.7	22.4	1,47,341	
Less than 5 years	80.2	63.0	16.8	5.7	21.9	54,117	
5-9 years	85.2	67.4	16.9	5.8	27.7	2,03,250	
10 or more years	85.0	60.7	10.4	4.3	27.9	1,96,815	
Religion							
Hindu	84.6	62.5	13.0	4.8	25.3	4,68,366	
Muslim	86.6	76.8	31.1	8.5	31.5	70,016	
Christian	73.8	65.6	25.3	11.8	29.7	30,627	
Sikh	84.7	49.5	5.5	2.1	19.7	16,328	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.7	57.8	12.6	3.8	23.0	8,255	
Jain	77.1	50.9	5.5	0.5	19.3	1,274	
Others	78.4	71.3	27.8	8.6	31.3	9,938	
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	86.7	68.3	17.3	5.1	26.6	1,05,900	
Scheduled Tribes	79.2	69.5	26.5	8.9	30.2	1,03,835	
Other Backward Classes	86.1	65.9	15.0	5.8	26.7	2,35,739	
Others	82.8	56.0	9.4	3.7	22.8	1,59,112	
Wealth index							
Poorest	84.4	73.2	31.2	9.4	30.7	1,01,051	
Second	84.9	70.5	24.8	7.1	28.5	1,13,334	
Middle	83.9	67.3	16.8	5.4	25.6	1,24,035	
Fourth	84.4	64.2	12.6	4.3	25.2	1,31,010	
Richest	83.5	55.5	7.5	2.7	23.5	1,35,261	
India	84.2	63.8	15.0	5.7	26.2	6,04,804	
Note: Total include women with missing information on husband's education, who are not shown separately							
**Unweighted Cases.							
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.							

Table 3.9 shows state-wise percentages of currently married women in the age group 15-49 with a desire for additional children and proportions wanting to limit childbearing/sterilized by number of surviving children. The states/UTs in which more than 30 percent currently married women wanted another child include Manipur (30.4 percent) Uttar Pradesh (31.3 percent), Mizoram (34.1 percent), Bihar (33.5 percent), Meghalaya (37.6 percent), Jharkhand (35.3 percent) and Lakshadweep (57.1 percent). States/UTs where percentage of such women was below 20 percent include Sikkim (14.8 percent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (15.3 percent), Chandigarh (15.3 percent) and Himachal

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Pradesh (18.9 percent). Taking two surviving children as the level of fertility to be achieved at the national level, a significantly higher percentage of currently married women with two surviving children with a desire for additional children was observed in Lakshadweep (56.4 percent), Mizoram (51.7 percent), Meghalaya (47.5 percent), Bihar (38.2 percent), Jharkhand (33.9), Manipur (33.2 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (33 percent). On the contrary, less than five percent currently married women with two surviving children desired another child in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (3.3 percent), Chandigarh (3.6 percent), Tamil Nadu (4.1 percent), Sikkim (4.3 percent), and Puducherry (4.3 percent) and Himachal Pradesh (4.9 percent).

The proportion of currently married women who want to limit childbearing or have been sterilized by the number of surviving children and background characteristics are shown in the right panel of Table 3.9. More than 80.8 percent women with two surviving children did not want any more children. The percentage of women who were sterilized at two surviving children or did not want to have any additional child was relatively higher in Chandigarh (96.1 percent), Tamil Nadu (94.2 percent), Himachal Pradesh (93.9 percent), Puducherry (93.7 percent), Sikkim (93.6 percent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (93.1 percent), Punjab (92.8 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (91.6 percent). The percentage of such women was lower in Mizoram (35.1 percent), Meghalaya (36.9), Lakshadweep (39.1 percent), Bihar (56.5 percent), Manipur (57.3 percent), Jharkhand (60.9 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (61.9 percent). It will be a high impetus in fertility reduction if all these women could translate their desire into actual behaviour. It may be noted that more than two-fifths of the currently married women with only one surviving child wanted to limit their childbearing in Sikkim, Chandigarh, Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

TABLE 3.9 FERTILITY PREFERENCES BY STATES

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years have desire for additional children and want to limit childbearing by number of living children according to states, India 2007-08

States/UTs	Women who want another child [#]					Number of women who want another child**	Women who want to limit childbearing*					Number of women who want no more child**
	Number of surviving children				Desire additional children		Number of surviving children				Desire no more children	
	0	1	2	3+			0	1	2	3+		
Andaman & Nicobar islands	62.6	45.6	3.3	0.2	15.3	264	4.3	37.8	93.1	98.1	76.9	1,327
Andhra Pradesh	86.4	57.7	6.4	1.6	22.8	4,527	4.5	34.4	91.6	95.9	73.2	14,516
Arunachal Pradesh	73.6	58.5	17.8	4.2	24.3	3,369	5.2	27.5	72.2	80.8	61.1	8,507
Assam	77.8	58.7	12.1	3.1	24.5	7,014	3.8	30.1	81.1	87.0	65.2	18,602
Bihar	92.8	81.6	38.2	8.7	33.5	14,882	1.2	13.2	56.5	84.6	60.3	26,725
Chandigarh	74.0	40.1	3.6	1.2	15.8	126	5.5	53.5	96.1	98.4	81.0	648
Chhattisgarh	83.8	74.0	23.7	7.0	30.0	5,077	2.3	17.7	71.7	89.0	64.1	10,837
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80.8	68.7	16.8	5.2	26.7	234	1.0	21.6	79.6	92.0	67.3	590
Daman & Diu	89.8	73.1	17.5	5.0	29.9	533	2.4	20.7	79.9	93.5	66.8	1,187
Delhi	88.3	54.4	8.2	2.2	22.5	1,752	3.2	39.8	86.5	92.7	71.9	5,600
Goa	84.1	54.7	8.6	1.5	28.5	387	2.2	32.0	85.0	97.0	63.5	864
Gujarat	76.0	59.1	12.8	5.6	23.9	5,497	4.2	30.6	83.2	91.0	69.7	16,015
Haryana	89.2	60.7	9.3	4.6	23.4	4,741	2.3	33.0	87.9	91.5	72.1	14,762
Himachal Pradesh	82.0	58.7	4.9	2.3	18.9	1,822	6.4	36.7	93.9	96.2	78.3	7,536
Jammu & Kashmir	87.2	77.0	23.9	4.4	26.0	3,827	1.7	16.9	70.8	90.2	68.0	9,979
Jharkhand	90.4	78.5	33.9	9.1	35.3	9,112	1.3	15.5	60.9	85.1	58.7	15,136
Karnataka	84.1	58.4	10.7	3.9	23.8	6,021	5.8	34.8	86.3	92.6	71.6	18,040
Kerala	90.2	68.5	9.1	5.7	28.4	3,317	2.4	27.3	89.0	92.6	68.8	8,028
Lakshadweep	91.7	90.3	56.4	32.7	57.1	721	0.8	6.6	39.1	61.3	37.7	477
Madhya Pradesh	81.5	67.3	16.7	5.1	24.5	10,834	1.9	22.6	78.2	89.8	68.5	30,276
Maharashtra	84.5	61.4	9.2	2.7	23.3	7,607	3.4	32.3	88.1	95.1	72.6	23,659
Manipur	63.2	69.3	33.2	10.6	30.4	2,657	3.3	17.7	57.3	83.0	58.7	5,138
Meghalaya	62.5	67.5	47.5	23.0	37.6	2,312	6.5	17.2	36.9	57.9	43.4	2,684
Mizoram	72.5	82.3	51.7	13.0	34.1	2,344	0.8	5.6	35.1	79.2	55.1	3,766
Orissa	78.4	58.0	15.3	5.9	27.4	7,243	4.6	30.3	77.6	86.4	63.1	16,626
Puducherry	80.5	59.1	4.3	1.2	22.5	798	5.5	35.7	93.7	96.8	73.6	2,610
Punjab	83.0	51.8	6.0	1.9	19.9	3,967	3.1	43.9	92.8	97.1	77.3	15,407
Rajasthan	82.9	71.4	19.6	5.7	26.9	10,439	1.2	18.8	75.6	89.5	66.3	25,721
Sikkim	70.8	35.4	4.3	0.7	14.8	618	15.4	56.3	93.6	97.6	81.1	3,385
Tamil Nadu	84.4	55.2	4.1	0.9	21.0	5,169	5.0	40.1	94.2	96.4	75.5	18,563
Tripura	76.6	50.8	7.6	2.3	24.3	960	6.8	39.4	86.9	91.3	67.6	2,648
Uttar Pradesh	90.9	77.9	33.0	8.5	31.3	25,881	1.8	17.0	61.9	83.7	61.8	51,193
Uttarakhand	88.4	67.0	11.2	3.3	22.1	2,681	2.1	28.0	86.6	94.6	74.6	9,033
West Bengal	82.0	48.8	7.5	2.5	22.2	4,563	5.1	42.2	89.2	91.2	71.3	14,630
India	84.2	63.8	15.0	5.7	26.2	1,61,295	3.1	28.6	80.8	88.7	67.5	4,04,715

* Including women who are sterilized

[#] Women who want another child soon or later or undecided when.

** Unweighted cases.

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Table 3.10 provides state-wise percentages of women who desire to have an additional child by sex preference. For majority of women, the sex of the next child does not matter (36.3 percent). However, clear differentials in sex preference for the next child can be noted. Only 11.0 percent of currently married want the next child to be a girl as compared to 33.2 percent to be a boy.

TABLE 3.10 SEX PREFERENCE FOR THE NEXT CHILD BY STATES					
Percentage of currently married women [#] who desire to have next child by sex preference by states, India. 2007-08.					
States/UTs	Percentage who want next child to be a				Number of women**
	Boy	Girl	Does Not Matter	Up To God	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.5	16.4	37.4	23.7	264
Andhra Pradesh	23.1	11.0	62.2	3.7	4,529
Arunachal Pradesh	29.9	13.2	27.3	29.6	3,369
Assam	34.4	18.1	22.1	25.4	7,017
Bihar	41.1	6.8	20.1	32.0	14,883
Chandigarh	24.6	8.7	38.1	28.6	126
Chhattisgarh	35.0	9.3	40.9	14.8	5,078
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.6	12.6	21.6	34.2	234
Daman & Diu	23.5	8.6	28.9	39.0	533
Delhi	22.5	11.1	50.6	15.9	1,752
Goa	23.7	14.4	57.8	4.1	387
Gujarat	36.6	8.5	23.3	31.6	5,497
Haryana	34.4	9.9	38.2	17.5	4,741
Himachal Pradesh	27.6	9.7	37.1	25.5	1,822
Jammu & Kashmir	32.5	9.7	20.4	37.4	3,828
Jharkhand	35.1	9.7	21.4	33.9	9,112
Karnataka	25.4	14.7	54.2	5.7	6,006
Kerala	16.5	16.7	61.9	4.9	3,317
Lakshadweep	14.8	15.5	65.5	4.2	721
Madhya Pradesh	42.8	8.7	27.2	21.3	10,834
Maharashtra	32.4	13.0	40.2	14.5	7,607
Manipur	42.1	23.0	28.6	6.3	2,660
Meghalaya	11.1	14.5	48.4	25.9	2,305
Mizoram	22.4	19.9	47.7	9.9	2,344
Orissa	35.7	9.0	43.1	12.3	7,246
Puducherry	14.1	16.4	63.8	5.6	798
Punjab	33.4	7.0	35.5	24.0	3,967
Rajasthan	44.0	9.2	31.6	15.2	10,439
Sikkim	31.0	23.0	42.5	3.6	618
Tamil Nadu	15.9	10.0	72.6	1.5	5,174
Tripura	38.5	20.4	20.1	21.1	960
Uttar Pradesh	37.9	8.6	33.1	20.4	25,883
Uttarakhand	35.1	8.2	33.4	23.3	2,681
West Bengal	33.5	18.1	25.3	23.0	4,563
India	33.2	11.0	36.3	19.5	1,61,295

[#] Includes women who want another/next child.
^{**} Unweighted Cases.

The difference between the percentages who want the next child to be a boy and a girl was found to quite big in Bihar (41.1 percent against 6.8 percent), Gujarat (36.6 against 8.5 percent), Madhya Pradesh (42.8 percent against 8.7 percent), Rajasthan (44.0 percent against 9.2 percent), Uttar Pradesh (37.9 percent against 8.6 percent), Orissa (35.7 percent against 9.0 percent), Uttarakhand (35.1 percent against 8.2 percent), Punjab (33.4 percent against 7.0 percent) and Jharkhand (35.1 percent against 9.7 percent).

3.7 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Table 3.11 provides the distribution of outcomes of pregnancies since January 1, 2004 by selected background characteristics of currently married women. Almost ninety two percent of the pregnancies ended in live births and the rest of them were distributed among still birth (1.3 percent), induced abortion (1.8 percent) and spontaneous abortion (4.7 percent). The observed relatively higher level of spontaneous abortion could be due to reporting of induced abortions as spontaneous abortion.

TABLE 3.11 OUTCOMES OF PREGNANCY						
Percentage distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes preceding three years of the survey according to background characteristics, India, 2007-08						
Background characteristics	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Age group						
15-19	88.6	2.0	1.1	8.3	100.0	17,052
20-24	92.3	1.5	1.3	5.0	100.0	85,006
25-29	93.1	1.1	1.9	4.0	100.0	70,825
30-34	92.2	1.2	2.6	4.0	100.0	31,515
35-39	91.2	1.4	3.1	4.3	100.0	12,589
40-44	91.9	1.3	2.8	4.0	100.0	3,453
45-49	92.5	1.2	2.1	4.2	100.0	805
Sex-composition of living children¹						
One son only	92.1	1.4	1.6	4.9	100.0	32,744
One daughter only	92.1	1.4	1.4	5.1	100.0	29,531
One son, one daughter only	95.3	0.7	1.8	2.3	100.0	33,977
Two sons only	94.9	0.6	2.1	2.4	100.0	17,235
Three sons only	95.9	0.7	1.9	1.5	100.0	4,112
Three daughters only	96.0	0.7	0.7	2.6	100.0	5,185
Four and above	95.4	0.8	1.7	2.1	100.0	46,064
Woman's education						
Non-literate ^a	93.6	1.5	1.2	3.7	100.0	1,00,602
Less than 5 years	92.0	1.5	1.6	4.9	100.0	16,739
5-9 years	91.4	1.3	2.1	5.2	100.0	64,066
10 or more years	90.5	0.9	2.7	5.9	100.0	39,838
Religion						
Hindu	92.0	1.3	1.9	4.9	100.0	1,68,068
Muslim	92.2	1.6	1.6	4.6	100.0	32,921
Christian	95.3	0.9	0.8	3.0	100.0	10,424
Sikh	91.1	1.1	1.8	5.9	100.0	4,324
Buddhist	93.9	1.4	1.4	3.3	100.0	2,072
Jain	90.6	0.3	2.1	6.9	100.0	231
No religion	90.8	3.3	1.4	4.6	100.0	151
Others	95.8	0.8	1.5	2.0	100.0	3,054
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	91.7	1.5	1.5	5.2	100.0	42,635
Scheduled Tribes	95.4	1.1	0.8	2.7	100.0	36,978
Other Backward Classes	91.9	1.4	1.9	4.8	100.0	90,331
Others	90.9	1.2	2.5	5.4	100.0	51,301
Wealth index						
Lowest	94.3	1.5	0.8	3.4	100.0	49,497
Second	93.2	1.6	1.1	4.2	100.0	49,980
Middle	92.4	1.4	1.6	4.6	100.0	44,734
Fourth	91.2	1.2	2.3	5.3	100.0	42,511
Highest	89.9	0.9	3.0	6.2	100.0	34,485
India	92.2	1.3	1.8	4.7	100.0	2,21,245
** Unweighted cases.						
^a Literates but did not attend school, are also included.						
¹ 7,470 cases with no child were excluded.						

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Socioeconomic and demographic differentials in the nature of pregnancy outcomes were not noticeable. Women in the age group 15-19 years, Jain and from the highest quintile of wealth index reported relatively higher levels of spontaneous abortion, 8.3, 6.9 percent and 6.2 percent respectively. In addition, women who reported more induced abortion belonged to the 35-39 years age group (3.1 percent), had 10 or more years of schooling (2.7 percent) and were the highest wealth quintile (3.0 percent) while the national average was 1.8 percent. In case of still birth, it was observed that women who are pregnant below age 20 had a higher proportion of still birth (2.0 percent).

The state level variations in the outcomes of pregnancies are visible in Table 3.12. The percentage of pregnancies ending in live births was lower than 90 percent in Delhi (86.6 percent), Haryana (84.5 percent), Manipur (88.6 percent), Tamil Nadu (88.6 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (89.8 percent).

TABLE 3.12 OUTCOME OF PREGNANCY BY STATES						
Percentage distribution of all pregnancies of currently married women aged 15-49 years by outcomes since preceding three years of the survey by states, India, 2007-08						
States/UTs	Live birth	Still birth	Induced abortion	Spontaneous abortion	Total percent	Number of pregnancies**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.1	1.5	0.7	2.7	100.0	812
Andhra Pradesh	93.9	1.0	0.7	4.4	100.0	5,017
Arunachal Pradesh	96.3	0.7	0.8	2.3	100.0	2,252
Assam	90.1	1.6	3.6	4.7	100.0	9,922
Bihar	93.2	1.8	0.9	4.1	100.0	23,553
Chandigarh	92.7	1.1	0.6	5.6	100.0	177
Chhattisgarh	92.8	1.7	1.0	4.5	100.0	6,256
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	334
Daman & Diu	94.2	1.9	1.0	2.9	100.0	591
Delhi	86.6	0.5	3.7	9.2	100.0	2,652
Goa	91.4	0.0	4.7	3.9	100.0	232
Gujarat	96.1	1.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	7,455
Haryana	84.5	1.8	3.0	10.7	100.0	7,902
Himachal Pradesh	96.8	0.4	0.4	2.3	100.0	2,399
Jammu & Kashmir	93.4	1.4	1.2	4.0	100.0	5,138
Jharkhand	96.6	0.8	0.4	2.2	100.0	11,181
Karnataka	93.1	1.8	1.2	4.0	100.0	6,737
Kerala	90.1	0.7	2.9	6.3	100.0	3,146
Lakshadweep	93.9	0.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	409
Madhya Pradesh	95.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	100.0	16,574
Maharashtra	90.9	1.4	2.8	4.8	100.0	10,299
Manipur	88.6	1.0	4.3	6.1	100.0	3,419
Meghalaya	98.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,778
Mizoram	96.2	0.5	0.1	3.1	100.0	2,449
Orissa	94.2	1.6	1.2	3.0	100.0	7,499
Puducherry	91.2	0.8	2.7	5.3	100.0	902
Punjab	91.2	1.3	1.6	5.9	100.0	5,584
Rajasthan	95.4	0.7	0.5	3.3	100.0	12,506
Sikkim	94.5	1.6	0.8	3.1	100.0	1,223
Tamil Nadu	88.6	1.2	3.1	7.2	100.0	6,744
Tripura	92.9	1.2	2.4	3.4	100.0	1,443
Uttar Pradesh	89.8	1.8	2.4	6.0	100.0	43,292
Uttarakhand	97.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	100.0	4,028
West Bengal	90.9	1.7	3.2	4.2	100.0	6,340
India	92.2	1.3	1.8	4.7	100.0	2,21,245

** Unweighted cases.

In case of induced abortion, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Assam, Delhi and Goa remain over three percent. Among them Goa was on the top with 4.7 percent of total pregnancies that resulted in

induced abortion. It is also important to note that spontaneous abortion is more risky as it is unintended, sudden and sometimes fatal if not given timely medical attention. The percentages of total pregnancies that resulted in spontaneous abortion were relatively high in Uttar Pradesh (6.0 percent), Manipur (6.1 percent), Kerala (6.3 percent) and Tamil Nadu (7.2 percent). The percentage of spontaneous abortion was found to be exceptionally high in Delhi (9.2 percent) and Haryana (10.7 percent).

CHAPTER IV

MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Strengthening of maternal health care services to ensure safe motherhood is one of the major components of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). The maternal health care services for antenatal care includes at least three antenatal care visits, iron prophylaxis for pregnant and lactating women, at least one dose of tetanus toxoid vaccine, detection and treatment of anemia in mothers, and management and referral of high-risk pregnancies and natal care, that is a encouragement of safe delivery, post-natal care and management of unwanted pregnancies. In rural areas, the government delivers reproductive health and other health services through its network of Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and Community Health Centres (CHCs). In addition, pregnant women and children can get services from private maternity homes, hospitals, private practitioners, and in some cases, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and trust hospitals. In urban areas, reproductive health services are available mainly through government or municipal hospitals, Urban Health Posts (UHPs), Urban Family Welfare Centres (UFWCs), hospitals and nursing homes operated by NGOs, and private organisations.

The National Population Policy (NPP) adopted by the Government of India in 2000 reiterates the government's commitment to the safe motherhood programme within the wider context of reproductive health. Among the national socio-demographic goals for 2010 specified by the policy, several goals pertain to safe motherhood, 80 percent of all deliveries should take place in institutions by 2010, hundred percent deliveries should be attended by trained personnel, and the maternal mortality ratio should be reduced to a level below 100 per 1,00,000 live births. Empowering women for improved health and nutrition is one of the twelve strategic themes identified in the policy to be pursued either as stand-alone programmes or as intersectoral programmes.

In DLHS-3, all the eligible women whose last pregnancy terminated in live/still birth since January 1, 2004 were asked about the details of antenatal, natal and post-natal care they had received; pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications they had suffered and the treatment seeking behaviour in case of complications. This chapter presents the information on antenatal, natal and post-natal care received by women whose last pregnancy during three years preceding the survey had terminated either as live birth or as still birth.

4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND STATES

All those women who had received antenatal care for the last pregnancy from January 1, 2004 were asked, “Where did you receive antenatal care for the last pregnancy?” It can be seen from the Table 4.1 that at the national level in India, 75 percent of women received any ANC check up, around 55

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percent of women received ANC check up from a government health facility as compared to 36 percent from private health facility and around 10 percent from community based services like non-government hospital/trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and others. The ANC check up services received from government health facilities are higher than private and community based services.

TABLE 4.1 PLACE OF ANTENATAL CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Any antenatal check-up ^a	Place of antenatal check-up ^b			Number of women**
		Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Community based services ⁴	
Age group					
15-19	76.6	54.3	35.7	11.8	14,006
20-24	78.9	54.7	37.4	9.0	73,455
25-29	76.7	54.5	37.3	8.7	72,061
30-34	71.4	53.4	35.3	10.3	35,246
35 +	60.5	55.6	29.6	12.3	20,280
No. of living children					
0	75.9	54.8	40.3	9.5	819
1	85.5	52.8	44.4	7.1	59,993
2	81.3	54.8	39.2	7.4	59,470
3	73.0	57.1	31.0	10.4	38,057
4+	57.6	54.3	22.8	16.4	56,709
Residence					
Rural	70.5	55.3	30.4	11.7	174,913
Urban	87.1	52.6	48.7	5.0	40,135
Education					
Non-literate ^a	59.1	54.0	22.9	16.1	96,739
Less than five years	74.7	63.1	26.7	9.6	16,218
5-9 years	84.0	60.7	35.0	6.9	61,451
10 or more year	94.5	45.3	57.0	4.7	40,640
Religion					
Hindu	75.1	52.8	36.5	10.1	162,237
Muslim	74.6	55.0	39.7	10.9	30,954
Christian	75.0	52.8	22.2	4.8	11,133
Sikh	85.3	46.8	57.1	1.9	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	83.7	80.3	15.5	2.2	2,458
Jain	96.6	31.3	70.9	3.7	273
No religion	53.5	52.8	12.4	6.4	164
Other	57.3	55.8	18.8	5.1	3,409
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	72.7	60.8	28.4	10.5	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	65.9	66.9	15.7	6.0	38,447
Other Backward Classes	74.7	48.9	40.7	12.0	85,953
Others	83.8	51.7	46.3	7.3	50,428
Wealth index					
Lowest	54.9	52.7	16.5	17.3	44,376
Second	63.7	56.5	23.3	14.9	45,487
Middle	74.4	61.8	28.5	10.0	43,748
Fourth	84.3	59.9	37.8	6.7	43,079
Highest	93.6	44.2	58.1	4.7	38,314
India (15-49)	75.1	54.5	36.3	9.5	2,15,048
India (15-44) †	75.2	54.4	36.4	9.5	2,13,929

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth from 01-01-2004. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ¹ Antenatal check-up done outside home or at home. ² Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary. ³ Includes private hospital/clinic. ⁴ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Among those who had received any ANC those who had received any ANC. Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses, 'do not know' and 'missing cases'. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

It can be observed that utilisation of government health facilities for antenatal check-up is generally higher than private in most of the background characteristics, except for women with 10 years schooling and more and women with, highest wealth index. Fifty seven percent of women who completed 10 and more years of schooling had ANC check up at private health facility as compared to 45 percent in a government health facility. Similarly, fifty eight percent of women with the highest wealth index received ANC check up from private health facilities as compared to 44 percent from- government health facilities. As high as sixty one percent Scheduled Caste women and sixty seven percent Scheduled Tribe women received ANC check up from a government health facility. The corresponding figures for private health facility are 28 percent and 16 percent respectively. This shows that the government health facility is the main source of ANC check up for the underprivileged section of society.

It is evident from Table 4.2, that the percentage of women who received any ANC during the last pregnancy (live/still birth) from a government health facility is less than 50 percent in thirteen states and Union Territories of India, and it is more than 50 percent in the remaining 21 states and Union Territories. Lakshadweep, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Mizoram have more than 90 percent women who received ANC check up from government health facilities. However, around 64 percent women in Andhra Pradesh, 44 percent in Bihar, 69 percent women in Daman and Diu, 58 percent in Goa, 48 percent in Gujarat, 44 percent in Jharkhand, 55 percent in Karnataka, 68 percent women in Kerala , 46 percent in Maharashtra and 58 percent in Punjab received ANC check up from private health facilities. In the remaining states and Union Territories, a higher percentage of women received ANC check up from government health facilities.

At the national level as high as 75 percent of women received an ANC check up. The women who received any ANC check up range from the lowest 55 percent in Uttarakhand to the highest 100 percent in Kerala. There are at least, 13 states in India where more than 90 percent of women received any ANC check up.

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TABLE 4.2 ANTENATAL CARE BY STATES

Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who received any antenatal check-up (ANC) during pregnancy by source and place of antenatal check-ups by States, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Place of antenatal check up ^a			Any ANC	Number of Women**
	Government ¹ health facility	Private ² health facility	Community ³ based services		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.2	2.8	2.1	96.4	490
Andhra Pradesh	43.9	63.6	4.9	95.9	5,095
Arunachal Pradesh	96.4	5.4	1.1	63.1	3,181
Assam	83.5	16.8	7.8	74.3	9,975
Bihar	23.7	44.1	32.6	59.1	21,460
Chandigarh	79.0	21.6	1.1	85.9	205
Chhattisgarh	43.7	25.1	5.4	79.6	6,131
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	68.6	26.0	6.9	72.1	360
Daman & Diu	34.2	69.0	3.7	95.8	620
Delhi	62.9	38.5	1.9	91.6	2,476
Goa	44.5	57.5	0.2	99.0	406
Gujarat	38.7	48.3	6.0	71.5	7,518
Haryana	45.7	45.8	3.8	87.2	6,784
Himachal Pradesh	86.4	11.1	5.2	86.6	2,571
Jammu & Kashmir	79.2	22.7	2.2	84.3	5,187
Jharkhand	25.5	44.3	6.8	55.8	11,373
Karnataka	49.2	54.8	4.5	90.2	7,584
Kerala	39.3	67.7	5.0	99.8	3,302
Lakshadweep	97.1	11.6	0.9	99.8	472
Madhya Pradesh	51.5	26.8	7.9	61.7	15,923
Maharashtra	43.8	46.1	3.1	91.8	10,256
Manipur	76.1	24.1	5.3	75.1	3,531
Meghalaya	80.6	13.4	7.1	55.4	2,935
Mizoram	93.2	8.3	4.4	89.5	2,693
Orissa	58.9	15.3	5.6	84.0	7,671
Puducherry	68.4	34.3	9.4	92.8	920
Punjab	46.3	57.8	1.7	83.3	5,686
Rajasthan	76.0	19.7	4.1	56.6	12,458
Sikkim	96.8	7.2	0.6	95.2	1,416
Tamil Nadu	61.1	43.7	1.7	98.9	6,451
Tripura	72.2	26.1	4.3	67.2	1,525
Uttar Pradesh	48.9	26.2	26.8	64.2	37,846
Uttarakhand	68.9	21.5	7.7	55.3	4,111
West Bengal	80.0	37.2	8.1	96.1	6,436
India (15-49)	54.5	36.3	9.5	75.1	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	54.4	36.4	9.5	75.2	2,13,929

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes sub-centre, primary health centre, community health centre or rural hospital, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, government hospital or dispensary.

² Includes Private hospital/clinic,

³ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, own home, parents home, other home and other.

^a Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' and 'missing cases'.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

4.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECK UP

The important components of ANC check up include weight, height, blood pressure, blood test, urine test, and examination of abdomen and breast. In DLHS-3, women who received any kind of ANC check up were further asked whether they had received each of the above mentioned components of ANC checkup at least once during the pregnancy period. Table 4.3 presents the percentage of women who had their last live/still birth after January 1, 2004, and who received specific components of ANC check up by background characteristics.

TABLE 4.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CHECKUP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICSPercentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who received specific components of antenatal check up according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Weight measured	Height measured	Blood pressure checked	Blood tested	Urine tested	Abdomen examined	Breast examined	Sonography /ultrasound	Number of Women**
Age group									
15-19	46.2	20.4	41.8	43.6	46.4	48.2	22.9	24.2	14,006
20-24	52.2	25.1	48.4	50.2	53.0	53.6	28.0	31.5	73,455
25-29	51.9	25.5	48.7	49.7	52.3	53.1	28.3	31.9	72,061
30-34	45.4	21.2	42.7	42.7	44.9	47.0	25.1	27.9	35,246
35+	34.4	15.2	32.1	31.0	32.9	36.4	19.2	18.7	20,280
No. of living children									
0	46.7	23.1	46.9	47.1	50.2	50.1	25.7	31.2	819
1	62.9	31.6	60.1	62.8	65.3	63.7	36.0	43.0	59,993
2	58.6	30.0	54.8	55.7	58.5	58.7	32.7	36.7	59,470
3	44.0	19.6	40.6	40.8	43.5	46.3	22.1	23.0	38,057
4+	25.7	9.2	22.3	22.0	24.1	28.8	11.6	10.1	56,709
Residence									
Rural	41.9	18.2	37.9	38.2	40.8	43.3	20.7	21.2	1,74,913
Urban	67.3	36.7	65.8	68.2	70.9	68.7	41.3	50.7	40,135
Education									
Non- literate ^a	26.2	10.2	22.4	23.9	26.3	29.3	11.7	10.5	96,739
Less than five years	48.3	19.5	42.4	39.8	42.2	46.7	22.0	18.4	16,218
5-9 years	59.6	28.4	55.9	56.2	59.4	60.4	31.6	34.3	61,451
10 or more years	79.4	43.6	78.3	80.4	82.5	79.5	50.0	63.4	40,640
Religion									
Hindu	48.7	24.0	44.1	46.5	48.9	50.1	25.8	29.5	1,62,237
Muslim	41.6	19.2	44.7	44.5	48.0	47.5	27.9	29.3	30,954
Christian	65.2	27.7	59.2	42.9	46.2	57.6	31.8	22.6	11,133
Sikh	60.6	18.8	69.1	75.2	76.5	66.4	27.2	54.7	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	71.5	36.7	67.7	57.1	61.5	62.1	35.3	30.6	2,458
Jain	85.1	47.5	85.1	84.8	91.4	82.6	57.4	67.8	273
No religion	45.9	13.4	27.0	43.0	35.5	32.8	12.3	9.1	164
Other	43.1	15.6	32.8	31.9	32.4	35.5	17.2	11.0	3,409
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	44.2	21.6	40.1	42.3	44.5	45.4	21.6	24.6	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	49.5	18.7	40.1	35.2	36.9	43.6	20.9	14.0	38,447
Other Backward Classes	45.0	24.4	43.0	45.6	48.6	49.3	27.2	30.7	85,953
Others	58.6	26.3	58.0	59.4	62.0	60.8	32.9	41.6	50,428
Wealth index									
Lowest	25.9	8.0	18.3	18.4	19.8	24.6	8.2	5.3	44,376
Second	32.5	13.1	27.4	27.7	30.3	34.3	14.2	11.0	45,487
Middle	46.1	22.4	42.8	42.8	46.0	48.1	23.8	21.9	43,748
Fourth	58.2	29.2	57.1	58.2	61.6	61.0	33.3	37.6	43,079
Highest	76.3	40.5	76.1	79.0	81.2	78.1	48.4	64.5	38,314
India (15-49)	49.0	23.4	45.7	46.6	49.2	50.4	26.5	29.4	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	49.1	23.5	45.7	46.8	49.3	50.6	26.6	29.5	2,13,929

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth after 01-01-2004. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Forty-nine percent of women were weighed, around 46 percent women had their blood pressure checked and 50 percent of women had abdominal examination as part of the ANC check up. The proportion of women who had the other common components of antenatal check up was as follows: blood test (47 percent), urine test (49 percent), measurement of height (23 percent), breast examination (27 percent) and sonography ultrasound test (29 percent). The percentage of women who received various specific components of ANC check up is generally higher among women who have only one child ever born, urban women, women with education level of 10 years and above, other castes women, and women of the highest wealth quintile.

4.3 ADVICE DURING ANC

The type of advice received by women during ANC for the last live/still birth during the three years preceding the survey from January 1, 2004, has been presented in Table 4.4. Advice on institutional delivery was given to 48 percent of women, which is higher among Sikh women (66 percent) than any of the other religious group. Around 42 and 40 percent of women at the national level received advice on spacing birth and limiting family respectively. Sixty percent and fifty-seven percent of women received advice on breast feeding and nutrition during ANC. Around 50 percent of women were told to keep the baby warm. It is obvious that a higher percentage of women with 10 years of schooling and above, women with the highest wealth index received advice on most of the components of ANC.

TABLE 4.4 WOMEN RECEIVED ADVICE DURING ANTENATAL CARE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who received advice on different components, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Breast feeding	Keep baby warm	Cleanliness	Spacing	Limiting	Nutrition	Institutional delivery	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	52.8	43.6	47.4	32.4	28.9	52.2	43.3	14,006
20-24	59.6	49.2	53.6	40.8	38.4	56.9	48.2	73,455
25-29	62.1	52.1	55.8	44.7	43.0	58.7	49.5	72,061
30-34	59.5	49.5	53.1	42.4	41.4	55.9	47.1	35,246
35+	54.3	45.2	48.6	37.3	36.6	51.0	42.1	20,280
No. of living children								
0	45.3	37.6	37.9	26.1	24.0	49.3	43.0	819
1	65.1	54.8	59.0	45.2	40.0	62.2	53.8	59,993
2	64.6	54.7	58.9	47.3	46.4	61.6	52.8	59,470
3	56.8	46.5	50.4	39.5	39.4	53.5	43.8	38,057
4+	45.2	35.6	38.5	28.8	29.2	42.1	33.0	56,709
Residence								
Rural	55.1	45.0	49.1	36.9	35.7	52.4	43.9	1,74,913
Urban	69.2	59.2	62.7	51.5	48.1	65.4	55.8	40,135
Education								
Non-literate ^a	44.7	34.2	37.6	25.9	25.8	41.2	32.0	96,739
Less than 5 years	56.3	46.5	50.8	36.8	37.1	54.3	46.3	16,218
5-9 years	63.3	53.1	57.3	44.9	42.5	60.0	51.4	61,451
10 or more year	74.3	65.1	69.2	58.2	54.1	72.1	63.0	40,640
Religion								
Hindu	58.8	48.6	52.9	41.9	40.2	55.9	47.3	1,62,237
Muslim	55.8	47.7	49.5	35.7	34.1	54.1	42.9	30,954
Christian	68.2	63.1	63.8	46.3	42.8	63.3	56.9	11,133
Sikh	83.8	56.9	68.9	51.0	42.8	74.5	65.6	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	65.6	59.1	61.8	52.9	53.5	61.8	58.7	2,458
Jain	72.4	60.4	70.9	63.8	54.2	68.9	55.7	273
No religion	42.4	41.5	40.6	38.7	49.5	61.7	32.0	164
Other	62.7	51.7	53.4	41.0	40.3	59.6	46.0	3,409
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	58.0	46.6	51.6	39.9	38.7	55.0	46.4	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	60.2	50.4	53.9	39.7	37.9	53.9	47.3	38,447
Other Backward Classes	57.6	48.7	51.9	41.1	39.3	55.7	45.6	85,953
Others	63.3	52.4	56.9	44.5	41.9	60.5	51.9	50,428
Wealth index								
Lowest	42.9	32.6	36.1	25.0	25.3	40.2	32.2	44,376
Second	48.1	38.4	41.6	29.7	29.5	45.2	36.6	45,487
Middle	56.9	47.0	50.9	38.5	37.5	53.9	45.4	43,748
Fourth	63.5	53.8	57.9	45.2	42.9	60.5	51.8	43,079
Highest	73.3	62.8	67.2	56.0	51.8	70.0	60.2	38,314
India	59.6	49.6	53.5	41.6	39.7	56.6	47.7	2,15,048

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

4.4 THE NUMBER AND TIMING OF ANC VISITS

The timing of the first visit and number of ANC visits are the important factors for the health of mother and outcome of the pregnancy. Table 4.5A shows the percentage distribution of mothers who had a last live/still birth in the three years preceding the survey according to the number and timing of ANC visits.

TABLE 4.5 A ANTENATAL CARE: ANC VISITS AND TIME OF FIRST ANC CHECK-UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS								
Percentage distribution of currently married women (aged 15-49) [#] by the number of antenatal check-up and the stage of pregnancy at the time of first check-up during pregnancy according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08								
Background Characteristics	Number of ANC visits				Stage of pregnancy at the time of the first antenatal check-up			Number of Women**
	No visit	1	2	3+	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Age group								
15-19	24.3	7.3	20.9	47.5	42.1	29.9	3.7	14,006
20-24	22.3	5.7	19.3	52.6	47.7	27.3	3.0	73,455
25-29	24.6	5.0	18.0	52.4	47.5	25.6	2.7	72,061
30-34	30.1	4.9	18.6	46.4	42.4	24.8	3.2	35,246
35+	40.9	5.0	17.8	36.3	31.4	24.7	3.2	20,280
No. of living children								
0	25.2	5.6	19.7	49.6	45.0	26.8	3.4	819
1	15.9	4.7	15.9	63.5	57.9	24.5	2.3	59,993
2	20.1	4.8	17.3	57.8	52.3	25.6	2.5	59,470
3	28.2	5.7	20.7	45.3	40.1	28.6	3.3	38,057
4+	43.5	6.6	22.0	27.9	25.1	27.2	4.1	56,709
Residence								
Rural	30.8	6.0	20.4	42.8	38.4	27.9	3.2	1,74,913
Urban	14.5	3.7	14.2	67.5	61.8	22.0	2.4	40,135
Education								
Non literate ^a	41.8	6.8	22.2	29.2	26.7	27.6	3.8	96,739
Less than 5 years	27.0	6.3	19.8	46.8	38.5	31.2	3.7	16,218
5-9 years	17.6	5.2	18.6	58.6	52.0	28.0	2.9	61,451
10 or more years	7.2	2.5	11.6	78.7	73.0	19.4	1.4	40,640
Religion								
Hindu	25.9	5.7	19.4	49.1	44.8	26.5	3.0	1,62,237
Muslim	26.8	5.0	19.3	49.0	44.0	25.7	4.1	30,954
Christian	30.6	3.7	10.8	54.8	43.6	27.3	1.6	11,133
Sikh	15.4	2.5	16.2	65.8	63.8	19.9	1.3	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	19.3	3.7	13.5	63.6	49.4	30.3	2.0	2,458
Jain	3.9	2.1	10.9	83.2	78.0	16.4	1.5	273
No religion	47.7	5.3	19.5	27.5	22.4	26.7	3.2	164
Other	44.3	5.3	15.2	35.3	32.4	21.0	2.0	3,409
Castes/tribes								
Scheduled Castes	28.1	5.8	20.8	45.2	40.5	28.4	3.1	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	36.7	5.6	15.5	42.2	34.6	27.2	2.4	38,447
Other Backward Classes	26.2	5.6	19.8	48.4	44.8	25.8	3.3	85,953
Others	17.5	4.5	17.6	60.4	55.4	24.7	2.9	50,428
Wealth index								
Lowest	45.8	7.1	21.6	25.4	21.7	28.5	3.6	44,376
Second	37.3	6.9	21.9	33.9	29.9	28.9	3.9	45,487
Middle	26.9	5.9	20.1	47.2	41.6	28.5	3.4	43,748
Fourth	17.3	4.8	18.1	59.7	54.4	26.2	2.7	43,079
Highest	8.0	2.7	12.8	76.5	71.2	19.9	1.7	38,314
India (15-49)	26.2	5.4	18.7	49.7	44.9	26.2	3.0	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	25.7	5.4	18.7	49.8	45.0	26.2	3.0	2,13,929

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

Twenty-four percent of women in India had 1-2 ANC visits and around 50 percent of women had three or more visits. There are substantial differences in the number of ANC visits by residence, year of schooling, caste and wealth index group. For instance a higher proportion of urban women (around 68 percent) had at least three ANC visits, compared to 43 percent among rural women. Seventy-nine percent of women educated for 10 years and above had at least three ANC visits, while it was just 29 percent for non-literate women. Seventy-seven percent women from the highest wealth index had at least three ANC visits, as compared to 25 percent of women from the lowest wealth index. Similarly, 60 percent women of other castes/category had at least three ANC visits, as compared to 45 percent among SC women.

Forty-five percent of women had their first ANC in the first trimester of pregnancy and another 26 percent had their first visit during their second trimester. Only three percent of women had their first ANC during the third trimester. The visits during the first trimester were higher in urban areas (62 percent) than in rural areas (38 percent); and among women with 10 years of schooling and more (73 percent) than among non-literate women (27 percent). Similarly, more women from the 'other castes' group and women from the highest wealth quintile, made their first visits during the first trimester.

4.5 ANTE NATAL CARE SERVICES

4.5.1 TT INJECTION

For the most recent live/still birth during three years preceding the survey, DLHS-3 collected information on whether the women received TT, and IFA tablets/syrup. Table 4.5 B shows that around 67 percent women received at least two TT injections and six percent women received only one TT injection. The proportion of women receiving two or more TT injections for the most recent live/still birth is substantially higher in urban areas (80 percent), than rural areas (62 percent). It is higher among women with 10 years schooling and more (88 percent) than among the non-literate (51 percent). It is higher among women with the highest wealth index (87 percent) and 'other caste' women (77 percent) than their counterparts.

4.5.2 IFA TABLET/SYRUP

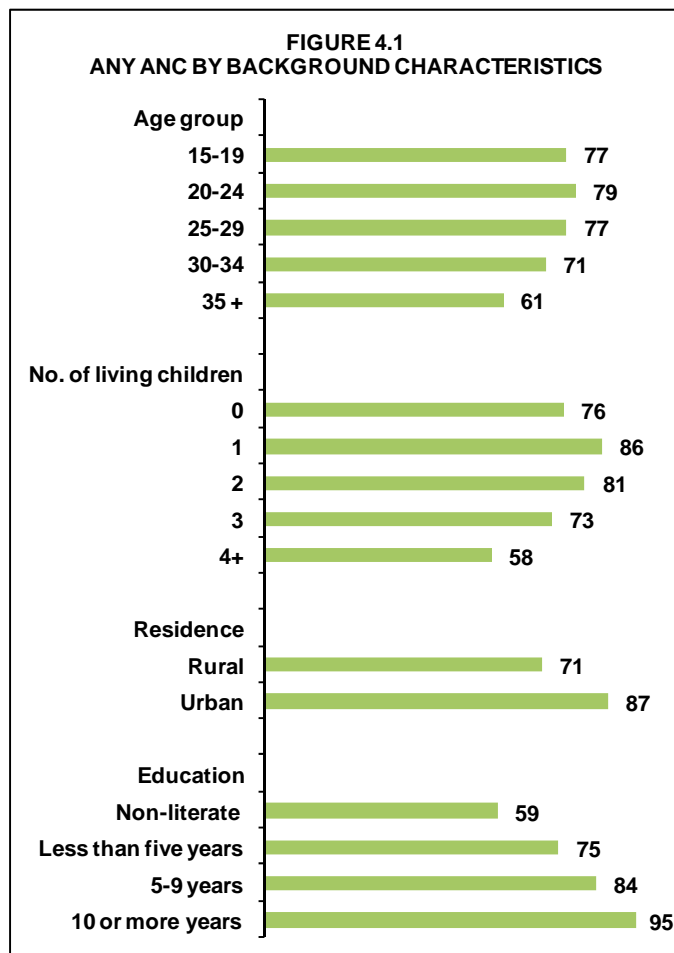
Sixteen percent of women who had still/live birth in the three years preceding the survey received no IFA supplements. Only 47 percent of women consumed 100 IFA Tablets. Thus, the coverage of IFA supplement is below average. This percentage is universally low among all groups of women except women who have completed at least 10 years of schooling (48 percent) and women with the highest wealth index (44.4 percent) (Table 4.5 B).

4.5.3 ANY ANC

Seventy-five percent of women who had live still birth from January 1, 2004 had at least one antenatal check up. However, any ANC varies by background characteristics of women. It can be observed from Figure 4.1 that as high as 95 percent of women with 10 and more years of schooling compared to only 59 percent non-literate women had at least one ANC check up. Eighty-seven women in urban areas had at least one ANC check up. Also, a higher proportion of younger women had ANC check up.

4.5.4 FULL ANC

The DLHS-3 defines full ANC as “at least three visits for ANC check up, at least one TT injection received and 100 IFA tablets/syrup consumed”. The full ANC has increased from DLHS-2 (16.4 percent) to DLHS-3 (18.8 percent). This percentage of full ANC coverage is universally low among all groups of women except who have completed at least 10 years of schooling (40 percent) and women with the highest wealth index (36 percent).



District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 4.5 B ANTENATAL CARE: TT, IFA AND ANC BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

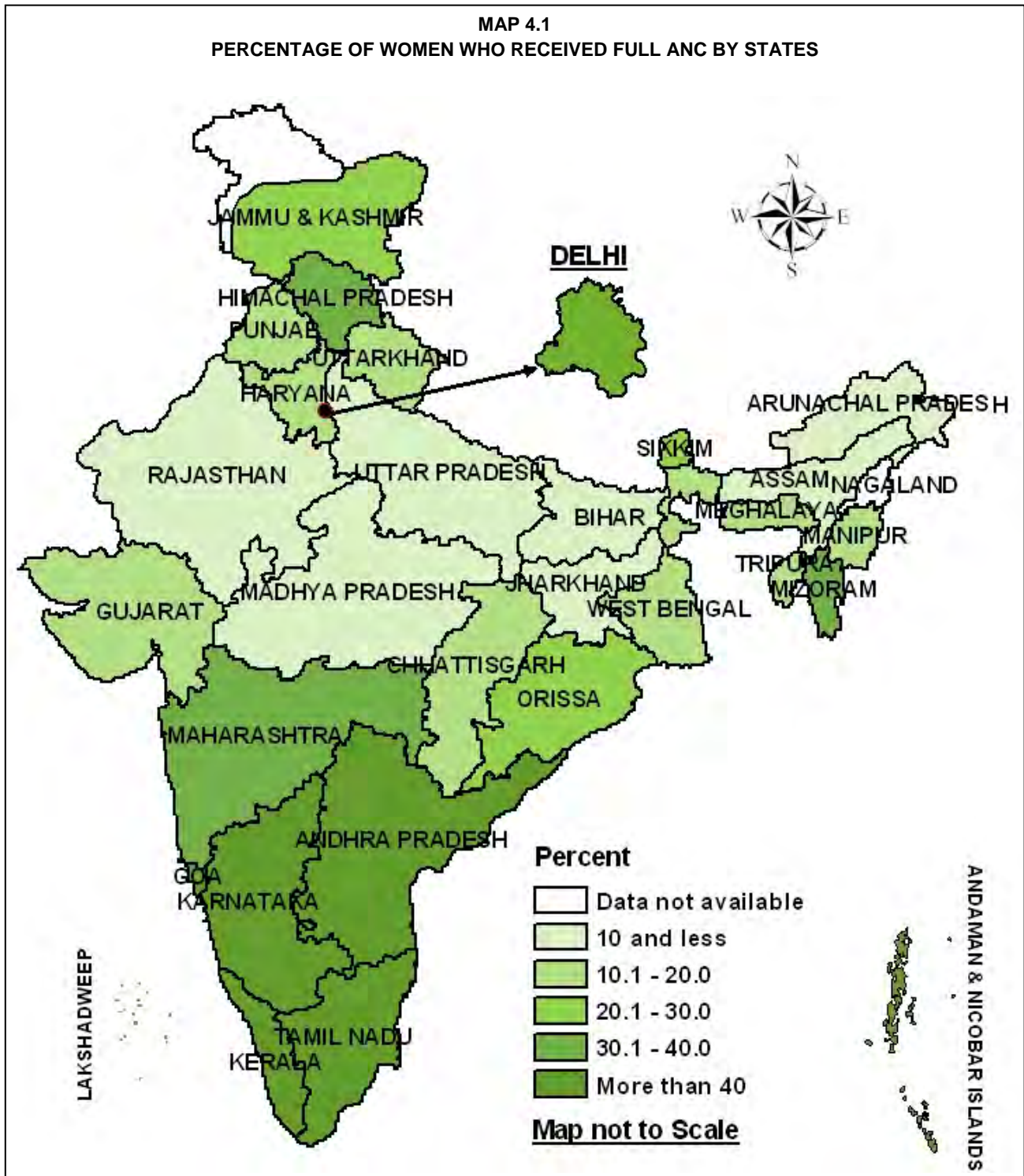
Percent distribution of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] by the number of tetanus toxoid (TT) injections and iron folic acid (IFA) tablets/syrup received during pregnancy, and the percentage who received full antenatal check up (ANC) according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Women who received TT			Women who consumed IFA tablets/syrup			Number of Women**
	No TT	1	2+	No IFA/syrup	for 90 days or more	Full ANC ^b	
Age group							
15-19	25.7	6.2	67.7	20.2	19.1	14.4	14,006
20-24	22.9	6.2	70.5	16.7	25.2	19.4	73,455
25-29	24.9	6.1	68.4	15.5	27.2	20.9	72,061
30-34	30.4	6.0	63.1	16.2	24.3	18.2	35,246
35+	41.6	6.7	51.3	16.4	17.4	12.9	20,280
No. of living children							
0	26.4	6.5	67.0	21.3	20.5	16.8	819
1	16.3	4.6	78.6	15.4	33.2	26.6	59,993
2	20.3	6.8	72.3	14.6	30.4	23.6	59,470
3	28.8	7.2	63.7	17.3	20.8	15.2	38,057
4+	44.5	6.6	48.5	18.8	11.0	7.0	56,709
Residence							
Rural	31.5	6.5	61.7	16.3	20.2	14.7	1,74,913
Urban	14.4	5.5	79.5	16.6	36.0	29.5	40,135
Education							
Non literate ^a	43.0	5.7	51.0	19.4	10.7	6.9	96,739
Less than 5 years	27.7	8.1	63.7	16.3	20.2	14.4	16,218
5-9 years	17.8	7.1	74.5	15.5	28.5	21.8	61,451
10 or more years	6.6	5.2	87.6	11.8	48.1	39.6	40,640
Religion							
Hindu	26.7	5.6	67.3	15.7	25.0	18.8	1,62,237
Muslim	27.1	5.4	67.1	22.5	21.1	18.1	30,954
Christian	27.8	16.9	54.2	12.8	29.4	24.0	11,133
Sikh	15.6	2.1	82.2	18.2	24.1	16.2	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	18.4	14.1	66.4	8.8	34.5	21.9	2,458
Jain	4.2	4.1	91.7	17.2	42.9	41.2	273
No religion	50.8	6.1	42.4	4.2	18.3	9.2	164
Other	44.1	6.9	48.5	6.5	17.9	8.5	3,409
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	29.0	5.7	65.0	16.4	20.4	15.1	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	36.8	10.5	52.0	10.1	22.0	14.7	38,447
Other Backward Classes	27.0	5.2	67.4	19.0	24.0	19.2	85,953
Others	17.6	5.2	76.7	16.6	30.4	23.7	50,428
Wealth index							
Lowest	47.2	6.0	46.5	15.7	10.6	6.0	44,376
Second	38.4	6.1	55.2	18.3	13.6	9.0	45,487
Middle	27.7	7.4	64.5	16.8	21.0	15.9	43,748
Fourth	17.4	6.8	75.2	16.8	29.7	23.5	43,079
Highest	7.5	4.8	87.2	14.6	44.4	36.2	38,314
India (15-49)	26.7	6.2	66.6	16.4	24.6	18.8	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	26.6	6.6	66.8	16.4	27.3	18.8	2,13,929

Note: Percentage may not add to 100.0 due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases.
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.
^b At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/ syrup consumed.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Table 4.6 presents state differentials in the percentage of live/still birth among those who received different types of ANC during the three years preceding the survey. Six summary indicators of the utilisation of antenatal care services given in Table 4.6 are ANC check up in the first trimester, three or more ANC check-ups, at least one TT injection, 100 IFA/syrup, full ANC and any complications during pregnancy.



The utilisation of ANC services varies across the State/Union Territories. There is a wide variation in receiving an antenatal check up in the first trimester of pregnancy, which ranges from 24 percent in Bihar to 96 percent in Kerala. The percentage of women from 13 states who received ANC check up in the first trimester was lesser than the national average. Fifty percent of the women received at least three ANC check up at the national level. At the state level, it ranges from 22 percent in Uttar Pradesh to 96 percent in Goa.

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TABLE 4.6 ANTENATAL CARE INDICATORS AND COMPLICATIONS BY STATES

Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who received different types of antenatal care (ANC) by States, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Antenatal check-up in the first trimester of pregnancy	Three or more antenatal check-up	At least one tetanus toxoid injection	Consumed 100+ IFA tablets/syrup ¹	Full ² antenatal check-up	Service received for any complications	Number of Women**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	48.2	79.5	93.5	53.5	48.6	55.0	490
Andhra Pradesh	67.3	89.4	93.3	45.7	40.5	42.4	5,095
Arunachal Pradesh	36.0	46.3	61.1	43.2	5.4	29.7	3,181
Assam	39.1	45.0	68.8	38.5	8.5	60.2	9,975
Bihar	24.1	26.3	58.2	46.7	4.6	75.7	21,460
Chandigarh	71.2	77.6	84.4	46.3	30.2	42.9	205
Chhattisgarh	38.5	51.1	77.9	37.9	13.7	43.7	6,131
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	54.0	63.2	68.9	51.4	23.0	59.1	360
Daman & Diu	82.5	87.4	95.0	49.4	43.4	55.1	620
Delhi	57.7	71.7	90.7	45.4	33.6	66.3	2,476
Goa	89.6	95.8	98.0	93.8	90.9	64.3	406
Gujarat	52.3	54.8	68.4	50.7	19.9	47.9	7,518
Haryana	55.0	51.8	85.9	29.0	13.2	56.5	6,784
Himachal Pradesh	62.1	59.4	85.5	55.0	31.4	54.8	2,571
Jammu & Kashmir	56.6	73.3	82.0	45.7	29.1	59.5	5,187
Jharkhand	30.8	30.5	54.7	56.3	9.0	67.5	11,373
Karnataka	71.9	81.2	86.9	64.0	51.0	50.1	7,584
Kerala	95.6	95.2	98.5	73.3	72.2	63.6	3,302
Lakshadweep	78.1	91.4	97.6	69.2	68.2	50.1	472
Madhya Pradesh	33.7	34.0	60.1	50.0	8.6	61.3	15,923
Maharashtra	61.6	74.4	89.5	45.7	33.9	58.2	10,256
Manipur	56.9	57.2	73.4	38.1	12.3	33.5	3,531
Meghalaya	24.6	39.5	51.5	60.6	14.4	44.8	2,935
Mizoram	43.9	62.4	85.9	48.4	32.9	43.9	2,693
Orissa	47.5	54.5	82.2	48.0	23.3	59.6	7,671
Puducherry	74.7	87.8	88.8	57.0	48.6	51.4	920
Punjab	62.9	64.6	82.5	33.6	14.3	46.4	5,686
Rajasthan	32.7	27.6	54.9	53.5	6.6	57.4	12,458
Sikkim	49.0	69.8	94.2	36.2	27.4	71.8	1,416
Tamil Nadu	76.8	95.6	97.2	54.7	51.8	47.8	6,451
Tripura	39.6	43.9	62.7	49.0	13.2	53.6	1,525
Uttar Pradesh	25.0	21.8	62.6	41.8	3.3	63.9	37,846
Uttarakhand	33.6	32.2	53.3	66.6	15.6	60.8	4,111
West Bengal	42.5	66.9	95.0	26.9	19.6	72.4	6,436
India (15-49)	44.9	49.7	72.8	46.9	18.8	58.8	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	45.0	49.8	73.4	46.6	18.8	55.5	2,13,929

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

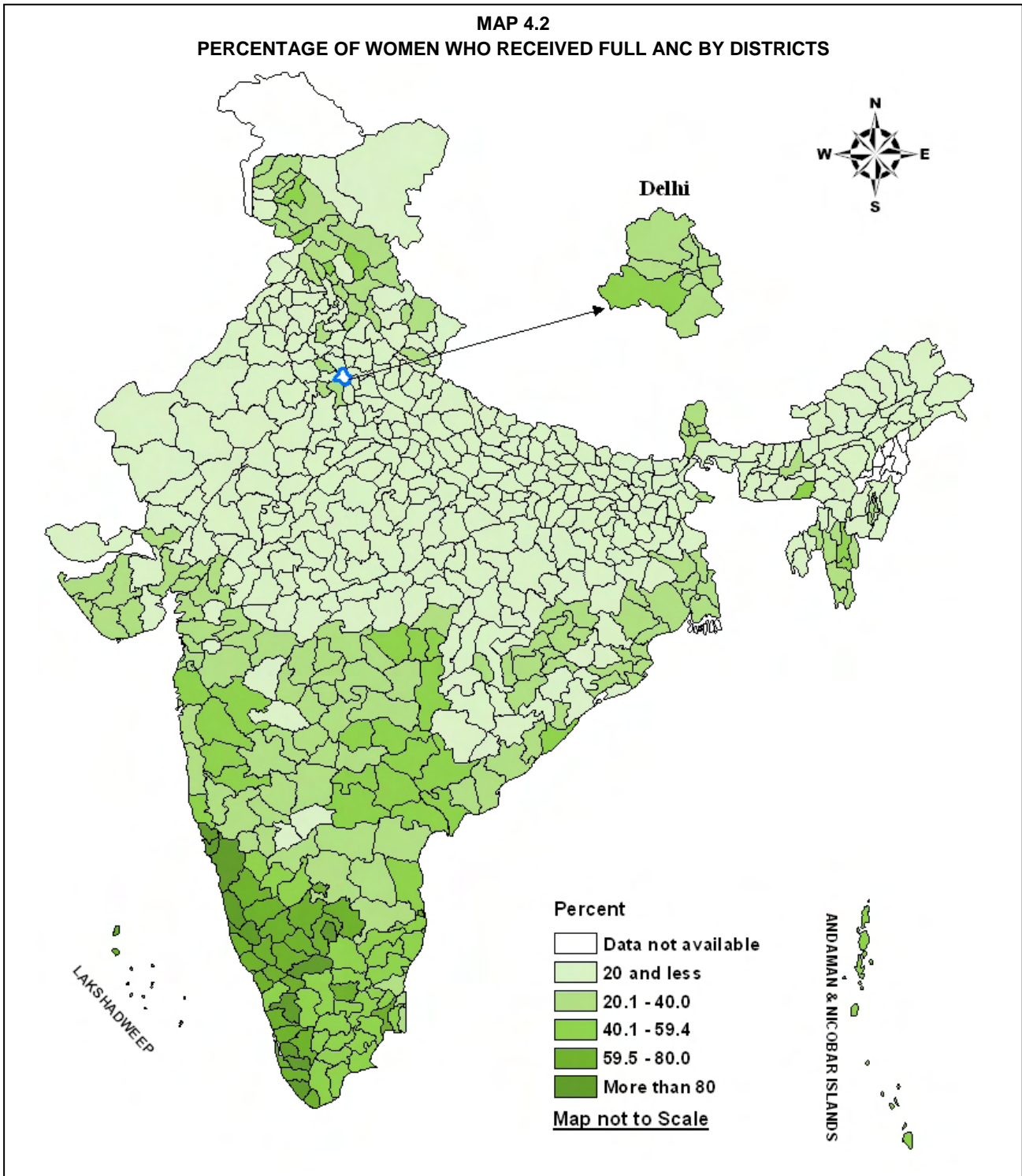
¹ 100 or more iron and folic acid tablets or equivalent amount of syrup. This indicator should not be compared with IFA tablets/syrup consumed for 90 days or more given in Table 4.5 B.

² At least three visits for antenatal check-up, at least one TT injection received and 100+ IFA tablets/syrup consumed.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Overall 73 percent of women received at least one TT injection at the national level. This figure ranges from as low as 52 percent in Meghalaya to as high as 99 percent in Kerala. The situation of one TT injection received by women in all the States/Union Territories may be said to be satisfactory.

Overall, forty seven percent women received 100+ IFA supplement at the national level. It is the lowest in West Bengal (27 percent) and the highest in Goa (94 percent). In most of the States/Union Territories less than 50 percent of women received 100 or more IFA supplements.

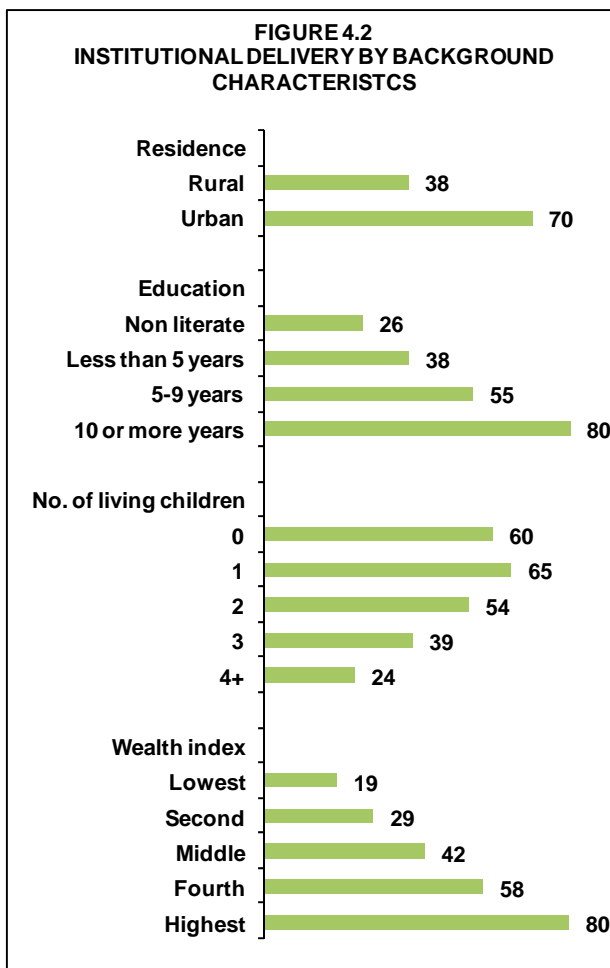


The coverage of full ANC also varies from 3.3 percent in Uttar Pradesh to 91 percent in Goa. The coverage of full ANC is very poor in most of the States/Union Territories. Only five states such as Goa (91 percent), Kerala (72 percent), Lakshadweep (68 percent), Tamil Nadu (52 percent) and Karnataka (51 percent) have full ANC coverage of more than 50 percent. The situation in the remaining states/Union Territories is not encouraging. However, the proportion of women who have

received full ANC is better (more than 40 percent) in all the southern states (Map 4.1). Fifty-nine percent of the women at the national level received help during any complication. This figure ranges from 30 percent in Arunachal Pradesh to 76 percent in Bihar. District wise variation in the percentage of women who have received ANC has been presented in Map 4.2. It is evident from the map that most of the districts of northern and north-eastern India have very low coverage of full ANC as compared to the districts in other states.

4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE

One of the important thrusts of the NRHM is to encourage delivery under proper hygienic condition and under the supervision of skilled health professionals. The provision of delivery services in the government health institutions is one of the components of the maternal care. For the last two live/still births born during three years preceding the survey, women were asked where (place) their children were born, who assisted during the deliveries, characteristics of delivery, and any problems that they had faced during the deliveries. Table 4.7 presents the place of delivery according to background characteristics. Around forty-seven percent of the deliveries took place in government health institutions and 52 percent at home. At least 70 percent of the deliveries in urban areas and only 38 percent of deliveries in rural areas took place in the health institutions (Figure 4.2). The percentage of births in health institutions is higher for women under the age of 35 years than for women aged 35 years and above. This is also higher among women with 10 or more years of schooling (80 percent) than among non-literate women (26 percent), 80 percent among women with the highest wealth index than among women with the lowest wealth index (19 percent), 59 percent among women of 'other caste' and 42 percent among women from Scheduled Castes.



The percentage of women who delivered at home is higher among women 35 years and above (66 percent), and women with the lowest wealth index (80 percent).

Table 4.7 shows that only around 6 percent of home deliveries were assisted by skilled persons.

TABLE 4.7 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICSPercentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[†] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries according to background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of women**
Age group					
15-19	47.1	52.1	5.4	52.5	14,006
20-24	50.4	48.9	5.6	56.0	73,455
25-29	48.7	50.6	5.3	54.0	72,061
30-34	43.7	55.7	5.2	48.9	35,246
35+	33.1	66.1	5.1	38.2	20,280
No. of living children					
0	60.0	38.4	4.9	64.9	819
1	65.0	34.3	5.0	70.0	59,993
2	53.8	45.6	5.5	59.3	59,470
3	39.0	60.1	6.1	45.1	38,057
4+	23.7	75.5	5.4	29.1	56,709
Residence					
Rural	37.8	61.4	5.5	43.3	1,74,913
Urban	70.4	29.1	5.2	75.6	40,135
Education					
Non literate ^a	25.8	73.3	5.2	31.0	96,739
Less than 5 years	38.0	61.3	5.7	43.7	16,218
5-9 years	54.9	44.5	6.2	61.1	61,451
10 or more years	80.3	19.2	4.7	85.0	40,640
Religion					
Hindu	47.3	51.9	5.4	52.7	1,62,237
Muslim	43.9	55.4	4.6	48.5	30,954
Christian	45.4	54.1	5.5	50.9	11,133
Sikh	67.5	32.2	11.1	78.6	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.0	47.5	5.7	57.7	2,458
Jain	89.2	10.5	5.4	94.6	273
No religion	32.0	68.0	2.3	34.3	164
Other	25.1	74.3	5.7	30.8	3,409
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled castes	41.9	57.2	5.8	47.7	40,153
Scheduled tribes	32.5	66.7	5.1	37.6	38,447
Other backward classes	47.8	51.4	5.5	53.3	85,953
Others	58.9	40.5	5.4	64.3	50,428
Wealth index					
Lowest	19.1	80.0	4.5	23.6	44,376
Second	28.7	70.5	5.3	34.0	45,487
Middle	42.1	57.2	6.1	48.2	43,748
Fourth	57.6	41.7	6.3	63.9	43,079
Highest	80.1	19.5	4.8	84.9	38,314
India (15-49)	46.9	52.4	5.5	52.3	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	47.0	52.3	5.7	52.7	2,13,929

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institution, working place, other place, etc.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth from 01-01-2004.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. The percentages are calculated out of total deliveries not the home deliveries.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

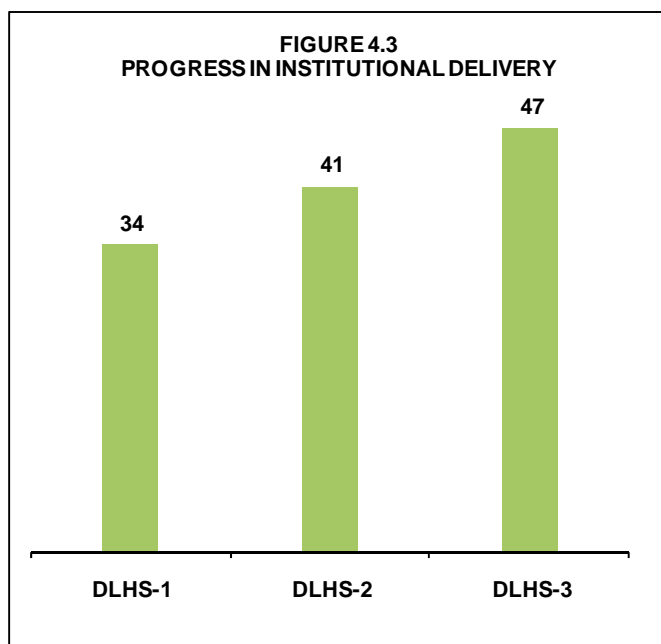
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

The percentage of safe deliveries has increased from 48 percent to 52 percent between DLHS-2 and DLHS-3, at the national level. The percentage of safe deliveries is at least 53 percent among the younger age groups, 15-19, 20-24, and 25-29 years. The safe deliveries are as low as 29 percent among higher parity women (4+ children). The percentage of safe deliveries is as high as 76 percent in urban areas as compared to 43 percent in rural areas. Similarly, percentage of safe deliveries is highly and positively associated with years of schooling and wealth index. For example, 85 percent

of women with 10 years or more years of schooling had safe delivery compared to 31 percent of non-literate women.

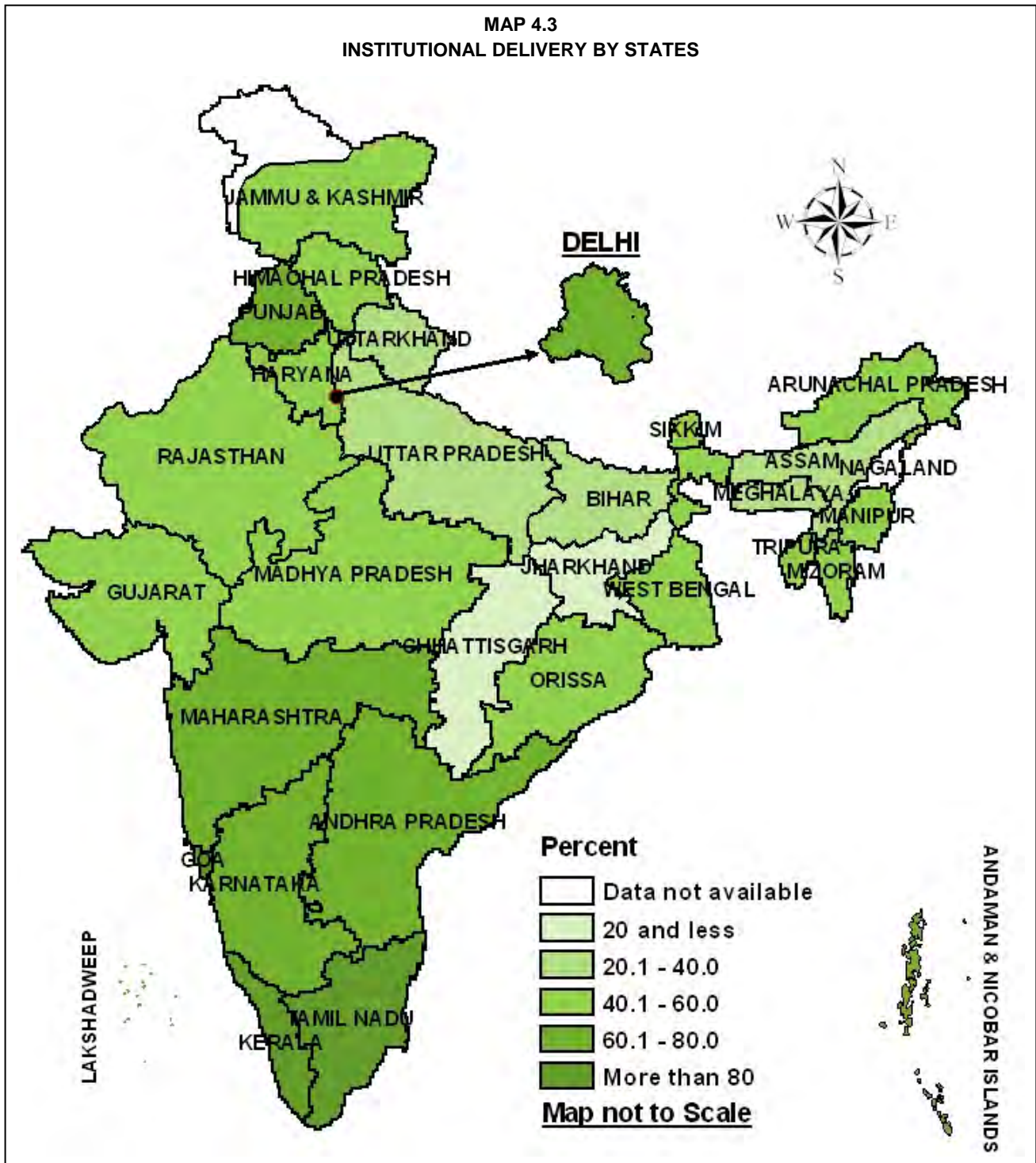
4.8 PLACE OF DELIVERY BY STATE/DISTRICT

Table 4.8 presents percentage distribution of women according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries and safe deliveries by state and Union Territories in India. Forty-seven



percent of women had institutional deliveries at the national level according to DLHS-3. This shows progress from 34 percent in DLHS-1 to 41 percent in DLHS-2 (Figure 4.3).

The extent of institutional deliveries in India varies widely across the State/Union Territories, from the lowest of 18-25 percent in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya to the highest of 63-99 percent in Punjab (63 percent), Maharashtra (64 percent), Daman and Diu (64 percent), Karnataka (65 percent), Delhi (69 percent), Andhra Pradesh (72 percent), Chandigarh (76 percent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (76 percent), Lakshadweep (91 percent), Tamil Nadu (94 percent), Goa (96 percent), Puducherry (99 percent), and Kerala (99 percent). As far as institutional delivery at state level is concerned, most of the southern states and Maharashtra present a better situation. (Map 4.3)



The percentage of women who delivered at home also varies across the state. Around five percent of home deliveries had been assisted by skilled persons in Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu Union territories in India. The percentage of safe deliveries widely varies across the State/Union Territories in India. The safe deliveries were found to be higher in State/Union Territories of Chandigarh (81 percent), Tamil Nadu (96 percent), Lakshadweep (96 percent), Goa (97 percent), Puducherry (99 percent) and Kerala (99 percent). The percentage of safe deliveries was lowest (25 percent) in Jharkhand.

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TABLE 4.8 PLACE OF DELIVERY AND ASSISTANCE CHARACTERISTICS BY STATES

Percentage distribution of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] according to place of delivery, assistance during home deliveries, and safe deliveries by States, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of women who had institutional delivery	Percentage of women who had delivery at home	Home delivery assisted by skilled persons ¹	Percentage of safe delivery ²	Number of Women**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	76.4	23.4	1.0	77.4	490
Andhra Pradesh	71.8	27.8	3.8	75.6	5,095
Arunachal Pradesh	47.6	52.2	1.2	48.8	3,181
Assam	35.1	63.8	4.8	39.9	9,975
Bihar	27.5	71.6	4.2	31.7	21,460
Chandigarh	76.1	23.9	4.9	81.0	205
Chhattisgarh	18.0	81.6	11.6	29.6	6,131
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44.0	56.0	1.4	45.4	360
Daman & Diu	64.1	35.3	5.1	69.2	620
Delhi	68.7	30.7	2.9	71.6	2,476
Goa	96.4	3.6	0.2	96.6	406
Gujarat	56.4	42.2	5.2	61.6	7,518
Haryana	46.8	52.7	6.4	53.2	6,784
Himachal Pradesh	48.3	51.2	2.6	50.9	2,571
Jammu & Kashmir	54.9	44.1	3.7	58.6	5,187
Jharkhand	17.7	81.9	7.2	24.9	11,373
Karnataka	65.1	34.1	6.5	71.6	7,584
Kerala	99.4	0.6	0.0	99.4	3,302
Lakshadweep	90.7	9.1	5.0	95.7	472
Madhya Pradesh	46.9	52.3	3.0	49.9	15,923
Maharashtra	63.5	35.9	5.7	69.2	10,256
Manipur	41.0	58.3	14.3	55.3	3,531
Meghalaya	24.5	74.8	4.4	28.9	2,935
Mizoram	55.7	43.9	7.6	63.3	2,693
Orissa	44.1	54.7	6.7	50.8	7,671
Puducherry	99.0	0.8	0.2	99.2	920
Punjab	63.1	36.5	13.8	76.9	5,686
Rajasthan	45.4	53.8	7.2	52.6	12,458
Sikkim	49.5	49.4	6.5	56.0	1,416
Tamil Nadu	94.0	5.7	1.5	95.5	6,451
Tripura	46.2	53.7	1.0	47.2	1,525
Uttar Pradesh	24.5	74.6	5.5	30.0	37,846
Uttarakhand	30.0	69.5	5.2	35.2	4,111
West Bengal	49.1	50.0	2.5	51.6	6,436
India (15-49)	46.9	52.4	5.5	52.3	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	47.0	52.3	5.7	52.7	2,13,929

Note: Percentage of women who had institutional and home delivery may not add to 100.0, as some deliveries took place on the way to the institute, working place, other place etc.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth from 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

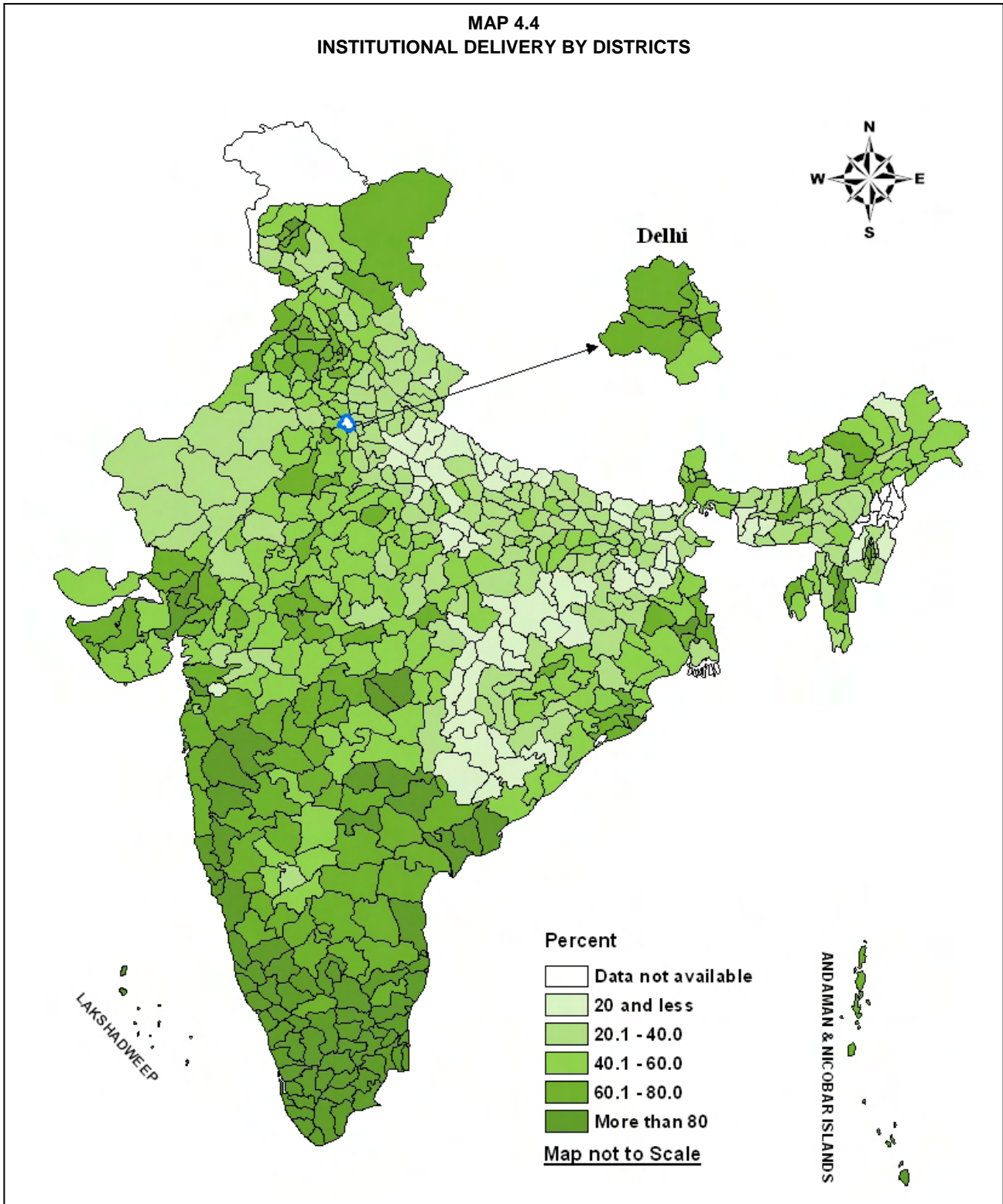
¹ Includes Doctor/ANM/Nurse. The percentages are calculated out of total deliveries not the home deliveries.

² Either institutional delivery or home delivery assisted by skilled person.

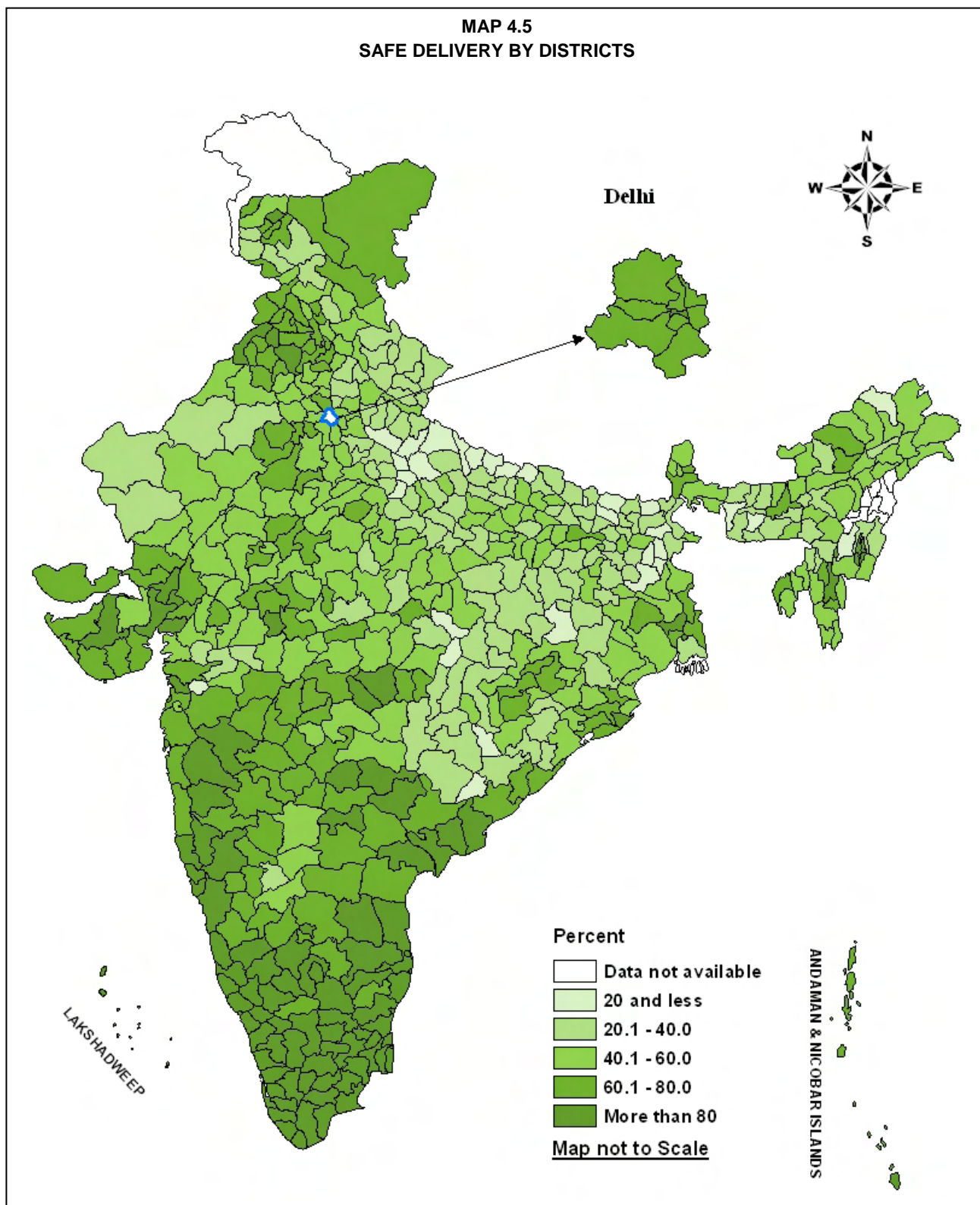
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Maps 4.4 and 4.5 show the district level variations in institutional delivery and safe delivery. It can be observed that in most of the districts in the southern states, more than 60 percent of the deliveries are either safe delivery or institutional delivery and district level variation is not visible. However, proportions of safe delivery as well as institutional delivery are low in most of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

MAP 4.4
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS



MAP 4.5
SAFE DELIVERY BY DISTRICTS



4.9 MODE OF TRANSPORT, TRANSPORT COST AND DELIVERY COST

All the women, who had institutional deliveries had been asked about the mode of transport to the health facility, cost incurred for transportation and delivery and about government financial assistance for deliveries. This information has been presented in Table 4.9 by selected background characteristics of women.

TABLE 4.9 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION USED FOR DELIVERY AND ARRANGEMENT OF TRANSPORTATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage distribution of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who had institutional delivery, according to the transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery and transportation arrangement made according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Mode of transportation used to reach the health facility for delivery			Average Transport cost (Rupees)	Average Delivery cost (Rupees)		Govt. financial assistance for delivery care (JSY) ^c	Number of women**
	Ambulance Jeep/ car	Motor cycle/ scooter	Others ¹		Govt.	Private		
Age group								
15-19	33.6	5.3	61.1	324	1,713	5,708	16.2	6,451
20-24	36.3	6.8	56.9	345	2,043	6,573	15.5	35,378
25-29	39.4	6.7	53.9	366	2,261	7,234	12.4	32,660
30-34	41.1	6.9	51.9	373	2,471	7,854	9.9	14,036
35+	39.8	5.7	54.8	400	2,345	7,813	7.8	6,106
No. of living children								
0	39.8	5.2	55.0	727	-	-	7.5	488
1	42.7	6.2	51.0	399	2,605	7,932	16.8	37,764
2	37.5	7.1	55.4	315	2,178	7,186	15.1	29,970
3	33.5	6.8	59.7	346	1,712	5,774	10.5	13,816
4+	31.0	6.4	62.6	345	1,557	4,612	8.4	12,593
Residence								
Rural	41.6	6.4	52.0	414	2,052	6,137	13.6	65,736
Urban	33.4	6.9	59.7	274	2,406	8,035	12.5	28,895
Education								
Non literate ^a	30.6	5.7	63.7	349	1,628	4,660	11.0	24,037
Less than 5	32.7	4.3	63.0	337	1,845	5,262	15.2	5,970
5-9 years	34.9	6.0	59.0	338	2,116	6,297	16.7	32,726
10 or more years	46.9	8.1	45.1	390	2,962	8,512	12.3	31,898
Religion								
Hindu	36.9	7.1	56.0	359	2,094	7,093	14.8	71,799
Muslim	33.2	4.2	62.5	339	2,424	6,810	8.1	12,574
Christian	53.0	2.0	45.0	378	2,174	8,295	13.0	4,919
Sikh	61.4	15.0	23.6	264	3,208	6,375	3.2	2,953
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	48.1	2.2	49.8	393	2,255	5,316	15.1	1,285
Jain	48.6	13.8	37.6	931	2,018	8,895	12.4	244
No religion	54.6	2.1	43.3	503	2,208	10,042	7.5	51
Other	41.6	5.6	52.8	726	2,991	7,060	3.4	806
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	29.8	5.5	64.8	338	1,922	6,030	15.0	15,949
Scheduled Tribes	45.2	4.6	50.2	494	1,858	6,285	15.3	12,160
Other Backward Classes	34.3	6.9	58.8	321	2,010	6,805	13.4	38,327
Others	45.1	7.6	47.2	373	2,781	7,845	10.5	28,146
Wealth index								
Lowest	32.8	4.8	62.4	402	1,460	4,355	12.4	8,387
Second	32.1	5.1	62.8	417	1,657	4,667	14.5	12,880
Middle	32.3	4.9	62.8	348	1,862	5,284	15.6	18,153
Fourth	35.2	5.6	59.2	349	2,312	6,261	14.7	24,713
Highest	46.0	8.9	45.1	341	2,987	8,444	9.3	30,483
India (15-49)	38.2	6.6	55.2	359	2,175	7,054	13.3	94,631
India (15-44)[†]	38.2	6.6	55.2	358	2,175	7,058	13.3	93,154

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes bus/train, tempo/auto/tractor, animal drawn cart, foot march.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to don't know or missing cases.

^c Percentage women who got JSY assistance.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Thirty-eight percent women used ambulance, jeep/car to reach the health facility for delivery, followed by seven percent women who traveled by motor cycle or scooter. However, majority of the women (55 percent) used other means of transport, such as, tempo, auto, tractor, cart, bus and train and some even by foot to reach the health facilities. There is modest variation in the cost of each mode of transport by background characteristics of women.

For institutional deliveries, women were asked “What was the transportation cost to the health facility for deliveries?” The mean transport cost has been estimated as Rs.359/-. The mean transport cost varies by background characteristics of women. It is Rs.414/- in rural areas compared to Rs.274/- in urban areas. For tribal women, the mean transport cost is Rs.494/-compared to Rs.321/- (lowest) for other backward classes.

The women were also asked, “How much cost did you incur for delivery excluding transport cost?” The average cost of delivery is Rs. 2,175/- at government facilities and Rs. 7,054/- at private health facilities at the national level. In government facilities the delivery cost in urban areas was Rs. 2,406/- as compared to Rs. 2,052/- in rural areas. Whereas in private health facilities the delivery cost in urban areas was Rs.8, 035/- as compared to Rs. 6,137/- in rural areas. The delivery cost does not vary much by age, and religion within government and private health facilities. However, women with 10 or more years of schooling reported Rs. 2,962/- as the delivery cost in government health facilities compared to Rs. 8,512/- at private health facilities. Similarly delivery cost at government health facilities for women belonging to the highest wealth index was Rs. 2,987/- compared to Rs. 8,444/- for women who delivered in private health facilities.

4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTION FOR DELIVERY

Table 4.10 presents percentage distribution of women according to main reasons for not going to the health institution for delivery by background characteristics. At the national level thirty-four percent of women reported that it was not necessary to deliver in the health institutions and this figure does not vary much by background characteristics. Almost, 24 percent women stated that they had no time to visit the health facility for delivery. Twenty- three percent women said that the cost was too much and this was the reason for not visiting the health facility for delivery, seventeen percent said that they had better care at home. The family ‘did not allow’ was reported by 7 percent of the women followed by 6 percent of women saying that lack of knowledge was the main reason. Women also reported reasons such as ‘poor quality service’ (four percent) and ‘not customary’ (eight percent).

4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

The complications during delivery reported by women during the three years preceding the survey include ‘premature labour’, ‘excessive bleeding’, ‘prolonged labour’, ‘obstructed labour’, ‘breech presentation’ and ‘convulsion/high BP.’ Table 4.11 shows the percentage of women who had complications during delivery and type of complications by background characteristics of women.

Sixty-one percent of women reported at least one delivery complication. There is not much variation of any delivery complication by background characteristics of women.

At the national level, the major problems reported were obstructed labour (69 percent), premature labour (49 percent), prolonged labour (34 percent), excessive bleeding (15 percent), and breech presentation and convulsion high BP 8 percent each. Obstructed labour was reported a little higher among younger women, 72 percent among women aged 15-19 and 68 percent in the next age group and rural women (70 percent) compared to 65 percent among urban women.

TABLE 4.10 REASONS FOR NOT GOING TO HEALTH INSTITUTIONS FOR DELIVERY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS												
Percentage distribution of currently married women (aged 15-49) [#] according to main reasons for not going to health institution for delivery, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08												
Background Characteristics	Reason											Number of women**
	Cost too much	Poor quality service	Too far/No transport	No time to go	Not Necessary	Not Cust-omary	Better care at home	Family did not allow	Lack of know-ledge	Other		
Age group												
15-19	21.0	3.8	9.8	23.7	34.4	7.9	17.1	8.4	6.9	3.3	7,663	
20-24	19.9	3.9	9.9	25.7	34.4	7.7	17.6	7.2	5.9	3.0	38,520	
25-29	22.4	4.6	10.7	24.4	34.0	8.5	17.7	6.6	6.0	2.7	39,811	
30-34	26.5	4.5	10.6	21.6	34.1	8.0	17.2	6.2	7.2	2.4	21,451	
35+	28.7	5.4	11.8	19.1	34.6	6.1	15.6	6.0	8.1	2.2	14,388	
No. of living children												
0	22.9	3.4	8.0	28.0	31.3	7.2	10.8	10.7	7.0	3.1	338	
1	18.9	4.1	10.8	26.8	33.5	7.4	17.6	7.4	5.8	2.8	23,001	
2	19.1	4.1	10.2	27.1	34.6	8.2	17.4	6.5	5.2	3.1	29,796	
3	22.2	4.2	10.2	24.7	34.0	8.9	17.4	6.7	5.8	2.8	24,346	
4+	28.2	4.8	10.7	19.1	34.5	7.5	17.1	6.6	8.1	2.4	44,352	
Residence												
Rural	23.5	4.5	11.7	23.5	34.5	10.9	16.7	6.7	6.9	2.6	1,10,162	
Urban	20.0	4.1	3.9	24.5	32.9	8.7	20.5	7.2	4.4	3.3	11,671	
Education												
Non literate ^a	27.5	4.7	10.4	20.1	34.7	7.1	17.0	7.0	8.4	2.3	73,154	
Less than 5 years	21.7	5.0	13.1	25.8	32.8	7.1	15.1	6.5	5.5	3.4	10,437	
5-9 years	16.6	4.0	10.6	28.8	33.9	6.9	17.7	6.5	3.8	3.3	29,316	
10 or more years	10.6	3.1	7.8	31.9	33.8	7.9	21.0	5.8	1.7	3.2	8,926	
Religion												
Hindu	22.0	3.9	9.5	23.9	34.5	7.9	17.9	6.9	6.7	2.8	91,066	
Muslim	25.3	4.5	6.8	18.8	36.1	10.3	17.7	8.5	6.5	2.7	18,526	
Christian	26.3	8.8	28.8	30.8	24.8	5.8	10.3	2.6	4.2	1.8	6,705	
Sikh	33.8	2.3	6.0	19.5	38.2	11.4	25.4	5.7	2.4	1.1	1,504	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.4	5.5	21.4	39.2	31.6	3.1	11.4	1.9	4.0	4.7	1,219	
Jain	2.4	0.0	11.8	57.5	25.7	10.7	18.0	7.1	4.9	4.1	32	
No religion	23.1	7.8	24.6	23.8	37.7	5.0	10.3	2.6	9.3	2.6	117	
Other	28.7	8.8	20.9	26.3	34.6	3.5	11.3	3.7	9.1	1.2	2,664	
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	25.9	4.1	8.5	22.7	34.1	6.3	17.6	6.4	7.3	2.8	24,429	
Scheduled Tribes	22.0	5.7	18.7	27.2	31.8	9.3	13.5	5.2	6.4	2.5	26,985	
Other Backward Classes	24.2	3.9	7.8	21.3	35.2	7.8	19.0	7.6	7.1	2.5	47,871	
Others	18.5	4.2	8.7	25.5	35.3	7.1	17.7	7.2	4.4	3.1	22,529	
Wealth index												
Lowest	29.3	5.1	14.2	20.2	33.7	8.1	14.9	6.2	9.3	2.3	36,335	
Second	25.6	4.8	11.3	23.0	33.6	8.0	15.7	7.4	7.8	2.6	32,863	
Middle	20.8	4.3	9.8	26.0	34.3	8.7	17.3	6.8	4.9	3.0	25,915	
Fourth	16.9	3.5	6.8	26.1	35.1	10.0	19.8	6.7	3.7	3.1	18,652	
Highest	11.1	3.0	4.2	26.9	36.3	0.0	25.5	6.5	2.3	2.7	8,039	
India	23.0	4.4	10.5	23.7	34.3	8.1	17.3	6.8	6.5	2.7	1,21,833	
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.												
** Unweighted cases.												
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.												
^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'Multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.												

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TABLE 4.11 DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who had complications during delivery and type of complications during delivery, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Any delivery complication	Type of delivery complications							Number of Women**
		Premature labour	Excessive bleeding	Prolonged labour	Obstructed labour	Breech presentation	Convulsion/high BP	Other	
Age group									
15-19	66.6	48.6	0.0	38.8	72.1	8.1	7.9	1.4	14,006
20-24	62.5	48.8	0.0	34.9	68.8	8.1	7.6	1.4	73,455
25-29	60.1	49.0	0.0	33.6	67.7	8.3	7.6	1.5	72,061
30-34	59.7	48.0	0.0	32.4	68.8	8.7	8.5	1.4	35,246
35+	59.4	47.8	15.2	32.5	69.6	7.4	8.4	1.3	20,280
No. of living children									
0	73.2	54.5	21.2	38.4	59.4	19.4	15.0	2.6	819
1	62.9	48.6	14.5	37.1	65.9	9.3	8.2	1.9	59,993
2	58.7	49.0	15.0	32.4	66.2	8.2	7.6	1.5	59,470
3	60.1	48.4	15.2	33.1	70.1	7.7	7.7	1.3	38,057
4+	62.6	48.3	14.8	33.0	74.0	7.1	7.7	1.0	56,709
Residence									
Rural	62.4	49.1	15.4	34.6	70.2	7.9	7.9	1.2	1,74,913
Urban	58.0	47.4	13.3	32.8	64.7	9.1	7.8	2.1	40,135
Number of ANC visits									
No visit	62.8	51.5	15.3	34.6	71.2	7.6	8.2	0.8	60,258
1	66.7	51.3	15.9	36.8	74.7	8.0	8.1	0.9	12,140
2	66.1	46.1	12.0	32.3	75.7	6.6	6.2	1.0	41,957
3+	57.9	47.7	15.8	34.3	63.6	9.3	8.3	2.0	1,00,693
Delivery									
Normal	60.6	49.2	14.8	33.4	70.5	6.7	7.3	1.0	1,93,550
Caesarean	64.2	43.6	14.4	36.6	53.4	20.0	12.1	5.4	17,511
By Instrument or Assisted	76.3	48.2	18.0	48.8	64.5	15.8	10.8	2.1	3,927
Place of delivery									
Government facility	60.0	49.3	16.5	38.0	62.3	9.2	8.7	1.7	54,699
Private facility	60.4	48.3	14.2	35.4	62.7	12.3	9.2	2.9	38,659
Home	62.1	48.4	14.3	31.7	74.2	6.1	6.9	0.8	1,20,072
Other	63.1	51.2	18.2	37.7	66.8	8.4	9.7	1.4	1,618
India	61.2	48.6	14.9	34.1	68.7	8.2	7.9	1.4	2,15,048

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'multiple responses', 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

4.12 POST-DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS

Table 4.12 presents the percentage of women who had post delivery complications and type of complications by background characteristics. The incidence of post delivery complications is judged by anyone with 'high fever', lower abdominal pain', 'foul smelling vaginal discharge', and 'excessive bleeding' during the first six weeks of delivery. Thirty-five percent of women reported at least one post delivery complication during the first six weeks after the delivery. The proportion of women who cited at least one post delivery complication is higher in rural areas (37 percent) than in urban areas (28 percent).

Overall 57 percent of women reported lower abdominal pain, 55 percent reported high fever, and 52 percent women reported other post delivery complications. The percentage of women reporting excessive bleeding and foul smelling vaginal discharge was 22 percent and 19 percent respectively. Around 57 percent women in rural areas reported high fever and lower abdominal pain each separately, the same figures for urban areas were found to be 50 to 55 percent. A slight higher proportion of older women (35+ years) and women with high parity (four children and above) reported high fever.

TABLE 4.12 POST DELIVERY COMPLICATIONS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICSPercentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who had post delivery complications and type of complications, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Any post delivery complication	Type of post delivery complications					Number of women**
		High fever	Lower abdominal pain	Foul smelling vaginal discharge	Excessive bleeding	Other	
Age group							
15-19	38.4	58.0	53.8	20.3	23.7	53.2	14,006
20-24	34.4	54.7	56.4	18.6	22.5	51.1	73,455
25-29	33.3	53.6	57.1	18.3	21.6	51.8	72,061
30-34	35.5	56.4	57.9	18.7	21.1	52.4	35,246
35+	38.0	60.7	57.5	20.2	20.1	53.4	20,280
No. of living children							
0	44.9	55.9	58.8	21.4	31.2	48.7	819
1	31.2	52.3	52.4	17.5	23.0	49.5	59,993
2	30.8	51.0	57.1	17.9	22.6	50.3	59,470
3	35.8	54.9	59.2	19.0	21.6	52.8	38,057
4+	42.6	62.1	58.9	20.6	20.2	54.9	56,709
Residence							
Rural	37.4	57.0	57.5	19.6	22.1	52.6	1,74,913
Urban	28.2	50.1	54.5	16.3	21.0	49.5	40,135
Delivery							
Normal	34.7	56.5	56.8	19.3	21.6	52.0	1,93,550
Caesarean	34.1	46.7	57.5	13.5	23.3	49.6	17,511
By Instrument or Assisted	43.8	47.5	56.8	19.6	24.9	56.7	3,927
Place of delivery							
Government facility	30.7	48.2	56.6	16.9	23.8	51.2	54,699
Private facility	28.3	50.3	53.9	16.2	22.0	49.4	38,659
Home	39.3	59.8	57.7	20.3	20.9	52.8	1,20,072
Others	39.0	56.4	55.4	19.9	26.4	55.2	1,618
Who conducted the last delivery							
Doctor	37.6	57.0	56.4	20.6	26.4	55.5	3,733
ANM/Nurse/Midwife/LHV	33.8	56.0	55.1	17.5	22.3	50.0	7,770
Other Health Personal	37.0	42.5	51.6	17.8	23.8	50.2	595
Dai	40.9	60.0	59.4	22.0	20.8	53.2	72,379
Relatives/Friends	37.6	61.3	54.4	17.0	20.5	52.0	33,678
Others	41.2	53.4	59.3	20.9	21.8	56.7	2,466
No one	34.8	55.8	53.7	21.0	24.4	57.8	1,003
India	34.8	55.4	56.8	18.8	21.8	51.9	2,15,048

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth after 01-01-2004.^{**} Unweighted cases.

4.13 ANY CHECK UP AFTER DELIVERY

All those women who had their last live birth/still birth after 1st January 2004, were asked, “Did you have any check up within 48 hours after delivery?” and “How many days after delivery did the first check up take place?” The results are presented in Table 4.13 by selected background characteristics of women. DLHS-3 indicates that overall 50 percent women had check up within two weeks after delivery around 48 percent had check up within 48 hours after delivery.

The percentage of women who had check up within two weeks was higher (79 percent) among women with the highest wealth index compared to 25 percent women of lowest wealth quintile. Further it was found higher among OBC (50 percent) and Other Caste women (60 percent) as compared to 36 percent among women of Scheduled Tribe. Similarly, those women who had ‘check up within two weeks’ were very high in urban areas (70 percent) than in rural areas (42 percent), and 78 percent among women at least 10 years of schooling compared to only 32 percent among non-literate women.

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The percentage of women who had a check up within 48 hours after delivery varies by background characteristics. As high as 77 percent of women with the highest wealth index had check up within 48 hours after delivery in comparison to only 23 percent of women with lowest wealth index; the figures were 68 percent for urban women compared to 40 percent among rural women, and 76 percent among women with at least 10 years of schooling compared to only 30 percent among non-literate women.

TABLE 4.13 ANY CHECK UP AFTER DELIVERY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS			
Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49) [#] who have received any check up after delivery according to background characteristics, India, 2007-08			
Background Characteristics	Check up within 2 weeks after delivery	Check up within 48 hours after delivery	Number of Women**
Age group			
15-19	48.5	46.1	14,006
20-24	52.4	50.1	73,455
25-29	51.3	49.3	72,061
30-34	47.2	45.5	35,246
35+	37.3	35.7	20,280
No. of living children			
0	51.0	49.8	819
1	63.1	61.0	59,993
2	56.1	53.9	59,470
3	43.8	41.6	38,057
4+	30.6	28.9	56,709
Residence			
Rural	41.7	39.6	1,74,913
Urban	69.7	68.0	40,135
Education			
Non literate ^a	31.5	29.7	96,739
Less than 5 years	43.3	40.5	16,218
5-9 years	56.2	53.8	61,451
10 or more years	77.9	76.0	40,640
Religion			
Hindu	49.2	47.1	1,62,237
Muslim	50.2	48.4	30,954
Christian	44.8	41.8	11,133
Sikh	78.4	77.5	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	54.7	51.3	2,458
Jain	83.7	83.2	273
No religion	32.0	28.0	164
Other	29.4	27.2	3,409
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	45.7	43.6	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	36.1	33.2	38,447
Other Backward Classes	50.4	48.7	85,953
Others	60.2	58.3	50,428
Wealth index			
Lowest	24.8	22.7	44,376
Second	33.1	31.0	45,487
Middle	45.4	43.0	43,748
Fourth	59.3	57.2	43,079
Highest	78.9	77.2	38,314
India (15-49)	49.5	47.5	2,15,048
India (15-44)[†]	49.7	47.6	2,13,929

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD

The women who had pregnancy, delivery and post delivery complications and sought treatment have been presented in Table 4.14. Fifty-nine percent women had experienced complications during

pregnancy. However, this figure does not vary much by background characteristics of women. Fifty-five percent of women who reported at least one pregnancy complication sought treatment for pregnancy complications.

TABLE 4.14 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS						
Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49) [#] who had extent of pregnancy, delivery and post-delivery complications and sought treatment for the problem according to background characteristics, India, 2007-08						
Background Characteristics	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ¹	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ²	Number of women**
Age group						
15-19	62.4	54.7	66.6	42.0	55.8	14,006
20-24	59.5	57.2	62.5	47.1	58.5	73,455
25-29	58.1	56.9	60.1	35.1	58.3	72,061
30-34	58.1	53.2	59.7	36.7	57.6	35,246
35+	57.9	46.6	59.4	38.8	54.0	20,280
No. of living children						
0	66.8	61.2	73.2	48.0	67.2	819
1	60.7	63.5	62.9	33.4	60.8	59,993
2	56.2	59.3	58.7	33.4	59.3	59,470
3	57.5	52.6	60.1	37.9	56.6	38,057
4+	60.5	43.6	62.6	43.7	53.9	56,709
Residence						
Rural	59.0	50.8	62.4	39.4	55.1	1,74,913
Urban	58.5	67.2	58.0	30.2	66.4	40,135
Education						
Non literate ^a	59.0	41.7	63.9	42.0	52.0	96,739
Less than five years	60.6	52.7	61.2	40.6	55.6	16,218
5-9 years	58.5	62.1	60.1	35.1	60.7	61,451
10 or more years	58.3	74.0	57.3	27.8	70.3	40,640
Religion						
Hindu	58.8	54.6	62.6	36.5	57.5	1,62,237
Muslim	66.2	58.1	63.2	45.2	61.9	30,954
Christian	46.1	53.3	38.3	25.1	42.1	11,133
Sikh	48.0	79.4	54.9	24.1	81.1	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	52.1	55.4	53.2	30.5	50.4	2,458
Jain	59.3	80.3	60.1	24.1	69.1	273
No religion	49.3	42.2	50.4	37.3	40.1	164
Other	50.0	31.2	64.1	33.7	30.5	3,409
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	59.7	52.0	63.6	38.7	57.5	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	50.3	45.4	53.7	31.8	42.9	38,447
Other Backward Classes	61.0	55.5	62.4	38.3	60.1	85,953
Others	60.5	63.3	62.7	36.6	62.6	50,428
Wealth index						
Lowest	60.4	37.7	65.4	44.7	48.7	44,376
Second	60.3	44.5	64.9	43.0	52.8	45,487
Middle	57.2	54.5	60.3	38.1	57.7	43,748
Fourth	58.5	63.6	59.4	33.5	62.8	43,079
Highest	58.0	73.3	56.8	27.0	71.0	38,314
India	58.8	55.3	61.2	36.8	57.7	2,15,048
[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.						
^{**} Unweighted cases.						
¹ Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.						
² Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.						
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.						

The percentage of women who had sought treatment for pregnancy complications widely varies by background characteristics. It is 67 percent among urban women compared to 51 percent of rural women. Similarly, a larger proportion of women in the younger age group, low parity women, and women with higher education, women from higher castes and with the of highest wealth index sought treatment for pregnancy complications. Overall 37 percent of women had post delivery complications. Thirty-nine percent women in rural areas as compared to only 30 percent women in

urban areas had post delivery complications. Forty-five percent women in the lowest wealth index group had experienced post delivery complications as compared to only 27 percent women in the highest wealth index group.

Fifty-eight percent women who reported at least one post delivery complication had sought treatment for delivery complications. However, there is a wide variation among women who sought treatment for post delivery complication by background characteristics of women.

Sixty-six percent of urban women sought treatment for post delivery complications compared to 55 percent of rural women. These figures were 70 percent and 52 percent among women with at least 10 years of schooling and among non-literate women respectively. It was 71 percent among women with the highest wealth index compared to only 49 percent among women with the lowest wealth index.

4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY, AND POST-DELIVERY BY STATE/UNION TERRITORIES

All women who had live/still births during three years preceding the survey and had complications related pregnancy, delivery, post delivery and sought treatment have been presented in Table 4.15, by State/Union Territories in India.

It is clear that the women who had pregnancy complications varies by State/Union Territories. A higher proportion of women (76 percent) in Bihar experienced pregnancy complications compared to the lowest (30 percent) in Arunachal Pradesh.

Women who had one pregnancy complication and those who sought treatment widely varies at State/Union Territories level. An appreciable 91 percent of women sought treatment in Lakshadweep followed by 89 percent women in Goa and 86 percent women in Kerala. However, only 30 percent women in Uttarakhand sought treatment for pregnancy complications.

The women who experienced delivery complication it ranges from the lowest 19 percent in Lakshadweep to the highest 84 percent in Jharkhand. Eighty-one percent women in Bihar had delivery complications.

Fifty-seven percent women experienced post delivery complications in Bihar which is the highest among the Indian States/Union Territories. All those women who reported at least one post delivery complication have been asked whether they had sought treatment. The highest 92 percent of women in Chandigarh sought treatment for post delivery complications as compared to the lowest (31 percent) women in Sikkim. The women who sought treatment for post delivery complications vary widely among States/Union Territories in India.

TABLE 4.15 COMPLICATIONS DURING PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POST DELIVERY PERIOD BY STATESPercentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)[#] who had pregnancy, delivery, post delivery complications and treatment seeking behaviour by States, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of women ¹					Number of women**
	Who had complication during pregnancy	Sought treatment for pregnancy complication ²	Who had delivery complication	Who had post delivery complication	Sought treatment for post-delivery complication ³	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	55.0	68.2	38.4	22.9	65.1	490
Andhra Pradesh	42.4	82.9	45.0	25.0	72.2	5,095
Arunachal Pradesh	29.7	47.7	46.5	16.4	36.4	3,181
Assam	60.2	45.0	67.8	42.8	46.3	9,975
Bihar	75.7	41.7	81.3	57.4	56.7	21,460
Chandigarh	42.9	76.4	49.3	18.0	92.1	205
Chhattisgarh	43.7	54.5	46.7	21.6	49.1	6,131
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59.1	61.5	45.6	29.5	62.0	360
Daman & Diu	55.1	85.5	44.0	21.2	84.5	620
Delhi	66.3	61.0	69.1	27.1	69.7	2,476
Goa	64.3	88.9	35.3	26.8	76.4	406
Gujarat	47.9	61.5	47.3	25.6	59.7	7,518
Haryana	56.5	60.1	55.8	28.3	71.3	6,784
Himachal Pradesh	54.8	47.8	74.0	32.9	45.4	2,571
Jammu & Kashmir	59.5	72.8	53.8	45.0	59.3	5,187
Jharkhand	67.5	31.7	84.0	47.2	35.5	11,373
Karnataka	50.1	84.9	43.7	28.6	78.5	7,584
Kerala	63.6	85.7	24.0	21.5	83.2	3,302
Lakshadweep	50.1	90.8	19.1	16.8	88.0	472
Madhya Pradesh	61.3	50.7	66.5	41.4	49.4	15,923
Maharashtra	58.2	76.6	65.0	38.7	71.9	10,256
Manipur	33.5	56.5	25.6	18.8	36.2	3,531
Meghalaya	44.8	52.0	37.9	23.7	53.0	2,935
Mizoram	43.9	51.2	19.6	23.9	34.0	2,693
Orissa	59.6	56.6	68.5	33.4	61.0	7,671
Puducherry	51.4	65.5	34.4	16.5	67.1	920
Punjab	46.4	81.3	54.4	21.4	83.9	5,686
Rajasthan	57.4	47.0	66.8	29.6	45.2	12,458
Sikkim	71.8	45.7	73.2	47.4	30.9	1,416
Tamil Nadu	47.8	67.3	37.6	18.8	74.1	6,451
Tripura	53.6	65.0	72.1	28.1	49.9	1,525
Uttar Pradesh	63.9	45.5	66.1	48.2	61.1	37,846
Uttarakhand	60.8	29.6	71.2	42.8	31.3	4,111
West Bengal	72.4	64.3	73.2	45.9	61.6	6,436
India	58.8	55.3	61.2	36.8	57.7	2,15,048

[#] Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.
^{**} Unweighted cases.
¹ Women who had last live/still birth during three years preceding the survey.
² Women who reported at least one complication of pregnancy.
³ Women who reported at least one post delivery complication.

4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS FOR NEW BORN

All those women who had their last live/still birth from January 1,2004, have been asked, “Do you know what are the danger signs of new born?” The results have been presented in Table 4.16 by background characteristics of women. Overall, forty percent women in India had knowledge about poor sucking of breast by new born, and thirty-nine percent had knowledge about baby not crying. Around 38 percent women had knowledge about the baby’s difficulty in breathing and 31 percent knew about ‘cold/hot to touch.’

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 4.16 KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER SIGNS OF NEW BORN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women (aged 15-49)* who had knowledge of the danger signs of new born, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background characteristic	Blue tongue & lips	Difficulty in breathing	Cold/ hot to touch	Develop yellow staining on palm and soles	Abnormal movement	Poor sucking of breast	Baby did not cry	Number of Women**
Age group								
15-19	21.3	32.8	26.9	16.7	19.2	37.0	35.1	14,006
20-24	25.6	35.8	29.4	19.4	21.2	38.8	37.8	73,455
25-29	28.8	38.4	31.3	21.6	23.3	41.3	40.7	72,061
30-34	30.3	40.0	32.3	22.7	24.3	42.2	41.2	35,246
35+	27.8	38.4	30.5	21.3	22.2	40.1	39.1	20,280
No. of living children								
0	22.0	30.1	24.3	16.7	19.6	33.7	37.2	819
1	28.0	37.8	31.3	21.8	23.4	40.8	40.2	59,993
2	28.4	38.1	31.3	22.0	23.7	41.1	40.5	59,470
3	26.6	36.6	29.6	20.0	21.6	39.6	38.6	38,057
4+	26.3	37.1	29.3	18.5	20.3	39.2	37.6	56,709
Residence								
Rural	24.8	35.5	29.0	18.7	20.3	38.7	37.3	1,74,913
Urban	34.3	42.5	34.3	25.8	27.6	44.2	44.7	40,135
Education								
Non literate ^a	23.2	33.4	26.3	15.9	17.8	36.0	33.9	96,739
Less than 5 years	22.4	34.5	28.1	18.3	19.7	38.6	37.1	16,218
9-10 years	27.6	37.5	31.1	21.4	22.9	40.8	40.5	61,451
10 or more years	37.2	46.4	38.8	29.8	31.4	48.2	49.1	40,640
Religion								
Hindu	26.4	36.8	30.0	20.0	21.7	39.9	38.2	1,62,237
Muslim	29.9	40.0	31.8	23.4	25.5	44.3	42.3	30,954
Christian	29.3	37.3	34.1	25.5	26.2	36.5	41.1	11,133
Sikh	45.6	47.2	30.4	19.8	18.5	37.7	57.3	4,420
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.8	31.6	28.2	18.4	24.2	36.7	37.0	2,458
Jain	37.6	47.7	43.3	27.0	31.6	46.4	44.1	273
No religion	33.9	33.8	32.8	19.2	20.3	27.8	29.6	164
Other	20.8	32.0	29.8	14.2	15.0	37.1	33.2	3,409
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	25.9	36.3	29.4	19.1	20.7	39.1	39.0	40,153
Scheduled Tribes	20.8	29.7	25.8	15.9	16.8	32.0	31.6	38,447
Other Backward Classes	28.3	39.3	31.3	21.8	23.9	42.5	40.6	85,953
Others	31.8	40.7	33.2	23.5	25.0	42.9	42.7	50,428
Wealth index								
Lowest	19.7	31.7	25.8	15.0	16.3	35.2	32.0	44,376
Second	21.8	33.3	27.1	16.5	18.1	36.8	34.0	45,487
Middle	24.5	34.7	28.0	18.2	20.6	37.8	37.2	43,748
Fourth	29.5	39.1	31.9	22.5	24.3	42.2	42.3	43,079
Highest	39.4	46.8	38.2	29.7	31.0	47.7	49.2	38,314
India	27.4	37.5	30.5	20.7	22.4	40.2	39.3	2,15,048

Women who had their last live/still birth since 01-01-2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

Twenty-seven percent women reported having knowledge about new born care about blue tongue and lips, twenty-two percent women were aware about abnormal movement of the new born and twenty-one percent women were aware of yellow staining on the palms and soles of new born baby. It may be mentioned that a higher proportion of women in urban areas, women with the highest wealth index, women with at least 10 years of schooling were aware of most of the danger signs of new born.

CHAPTER V

CHILD CARE AND IMMUNIZATION

To promote child survival and prevent infant mortality, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) envisages new born care, breastfeeding, food supplementation at the right time and a complete package of vaccination for children. The influence of child health care services in reducing infant and child mortality in developing countries has been well acknowledged. However, underutilization of the services is a major concern for policy makers and constitutes the prime barrier to the success of the health programme. The District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHS-3) collected information on childhood immunization, awareness and prevalence of diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI), breastfeeding and weaning practices, Vitamin A supplementation and childhood check up.

Immunization is one of the most cost-effective interventions to prevent a series of major illnesses. Children face an elevated risk of illness and death due to incomplete immunization, with severe implications for their growth potential and the risk of morbidity and mortality in later years. The special focus on reduction of child mortality in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has made the world conscious about the prevention of diseases and care of the child. The six serious but vaccine preventable diseases are tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. Immunization against childhood diseases is one of the most important efforts made by the government to improve children's health and reduce mortality, morbidity and permanent disability among children, specifically in areas where the general health status of children is poor. In India, immunization has been the key stone of our healthcare system since 1940s.

5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF CHILDHOOD CHECK UP

DLHS-3 collected information about children receiving check up within 24 hours of birth and the place of check up. Nearly 45 percent of the mothers reported that their children received check up within 24 hours of birth. In rural areas, it was only 39 percent, whereas in urban areas it was 68 percent (Table 5.1). As expected, nearly 74 percent of the children of mothers with 10 years of schooling and more, received check up. Among the children of non-literate mothers, it was only 29 percent. Among the social groups, the Scheduled Tribes had lowest coverage (33 percent). The coverage among the Hindus and Muslims was the same - 44 percent. The economic position of the households has a strong influence on the childhood check up. Only 23 percent of the children from the households belonging to the lowest wealth quintile received the check up within 24 hours of birth, whereas among the highest wealth quintile households it was 79 percent.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 5.1 TIMING AND PLACE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CHECK UP BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years received check up and place of check-up according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Children received check up within 24 hours of birth	Number of children**	Percent distribution by place of check up ^b				Number of children ⁴ **
			Government ¹	Private ²	Home ³	Others	
Age group							
15-19	44.0	14,259	45.0	35.0	17.1	3.0	6,182
20-24	47.8	74,956	46.1	37.1	14.0	2.8	35,257
25-29	45.4	63,292	44.4	39.7	13.3	2.5	28,277
30-34	40.6	27,868	42.1	39.7	15.2	2.9	11,192
35-39	34.0	10,898	42.3	34.9	18.6	4.2	3,670
40-44	27.3	3,011	42.9	29.7	21.9	5.5	816
45-49	18.2	707	46.6	22.7	22.0	8.7	128
Residence							
Rural	39.3	1,59,747	46.3	31.9	17.9	4.0	61,890
Urban	68.2	35,244	42.3	47.6	9.0	1.0	23,632
Mother's education							
Non-literate ^a	29.0	88,943	44.4	23.0	26.9	5.6	25,505
Less than 5 years	39.1	14,738	53.1	25.2	16.6	5.2	5,664
5-9 years	52.3	56,372	51.1	34.2	12.6	2.1	29,016
10 or more years	73.7	34,938	36.9	56.7	5.6	0.7	25,337
Religion							
Hindu	44.2	1,47,445	45.4	37.8	14.2	2.6	64,294
Muslim	44.3	28,824	38.9	38.8	17.8	4.5	12,538
Christian	39.5	9,903	63.1	30.6	5.2	1.1	3,888
Sikh	76.9	3,734	25.7	55.3	15.7	3.3	2,836
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.9	1,910	68.5	22.2	9.2	0.1	1,020
Jain	85.6	204	30.5	67.5	2.1	0.0	173
No religion	28.4	135	72.5	9.1	9.7	8.7	38
Others	26.0	2,836	52.8	20.9	20.9	5.4	735
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	42.0	37,156	50.4	28.9	17.0	3.6	15,379
Scheduled Tribes	32.6	34,202	63.7	18.7	14.0	3.6	11,088
Other Backward Classes	45.1	78,957	40.4	40.9	16.3	2.4	35,034
Other	56.0	41,007	39.3	48.2	10.4	2.1	22,541
Wealth index							
Lowest	23.4	44,008	47.7	15.0	29.6	7.7	10,184
Second	31.1	44,219	49.3	21.5	23.9	5.3	13,597
Middle	44.0	39,470	51.6	27.4	17.8	3.2	17,104
Fourth	58.3	37,217	48.2	37.5	12.3	1.9	21,282
Highest	79.0	30,043	35.3	58.5	5.5	0.7	23,341
India	44.5	1,94,991	44.7	38.0	14.4	2.8	85,522

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

Total may not add to 100 for religion, caste/tribe and wealth index due to 'do not know or missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital /clinic.

² Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital /clinic.

³ Includes Doctor and ANM/Nurse.

⁴ Children who received check up within 24 hours of birth.

^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

^b Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

In general, children in urban areas, of educated mothers and belonging to the highest wealth quintile households have received new born care within 24 hours compared to others. DLHS-3 also gathered information regarding the source of early childhood check up. Forty-five percent of children received the care from government facility/hospitals and 38 percent from private hospitals. About 14 percent of children had the check up either by a doctor/ANM/nurse at home.

5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING

Creating awareness among mothers on correct breastfeeding practices is one of the important components of the RCH program. Infant feeding practices have a significant effect on the health of both mother and child. Mothers are affected through the influence of breastfeeding on the period of post-partum infertility, and hence on fertility levels and the length of birth intervals. These effects vary according to both the duration and intensity of breastfeeding. Proper infant feeding, starting from the time of birth is important for the physical and mental development of the child. Breast feeding improves the nutritional status of young children and reduces the incidence of morbidity and mortality. Breast milk not only provides important nutrients but also protects the child against infection. Breastfeeding should be initiated immediately after child birth and should be continued exclusively up to a minimum of six months. For comparative purpose, we have also provided the

TABLE 5.2 INITIATION OF BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth and after 24 hours of birth according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Children received Colostrum/Khees ^b	Percentage of women started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Age group					
15-19	75.5	35.6	65.2	34.8	14,259
20-24	80.6	40.7	71.5	28.5	74,956
25-29	81.5	41.8	72.9	27.1	63,292
30-34	79.3	39.3	70.1	29.9	27,868
35-39	77.1	37.5	67.7	32.3	10,898
40-44	74.4	33.3	62.2	37.8	3,011
45-49	73.3	37.1	62.2	37.8	707
Residence					
Rural	79.1	39.5	69.5	30.5	1,59,747
Urban	82.5	42.0	74.6	25.4	35,244
Mother's education					
Non-literate ^a	73.0	31.5	61.1	38.9	88,943
Less than 5 years	80.0	43.1	74.4	25.6	14,738
5-9 years	84.0	46.5	77.2	22.8	56,372
10 or more years	89.3	48.3	81.3	18.7	34,938
Religion					
Hindu	79.6	39.2	69.5	30.5	1,47,445
Muslim	76.3	35.0	66.7	33.3	28,824
Christian	90.9	64.8	92.3	7.7	9,903
Sikh	88.6	41.8	78.7	21.3	3,734
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	87.9	60.6	90.9	9.1	1,910
Jain	89.3	50.3	85.6	14.4	204
No religion	82.6	52.9	86.9	13.1	135
Others	85.6	42.5	84.0	16.0	2,836
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	78.7	37.9	68.2	31.8	37,156
Scheduled Tribes	85.2	52.6	83.0	17.0	34,202
Other Backward Classes	77.0	35.2	64.8	35.2	78,957
Other	82.6	40.8	74.1	25.9	41,007
Wealth index					
Lowest	73.2	32.3	61.0	39.0	44,008
Second	75.6	35.1	64.6	35.4	44,219
Middle	80.5	43.3	72.8	27.2	39,470
Fourth	83.5	45.1	76.8	23.2	37,217
Highest	88.1	45.6	80.0	20.0	30,043
India (15-49)	80.1	40.5	70.9	29.1	1,94,991
India (15-44)[†]	80.1	40.5	70.9	29.1	1,92,205

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. ** Unweighted cases. Table may not add to 100 for religion, caste/tribe and wealth index due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases. ¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ^b Yellowish thick milk secreted during the first few days after child birth. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

information on various indicators at the national level for currently married women aged 15-44, in many tables.

Table 5.2 provides details regarding initiation of breastfeeding. The WHO suggests that the yellowish milk, known as colostrum, should be given to baby because it provides protection against infection. Breastfeeding has to be supplemented with semi-solid and solid food at proper time intervals. According to DLHS-3, 80 percent of the children received the colostrum. The proportion of children receiving colostrum was slightly higher in urban areas. With increase in mother's educational levels, the proportion of children receiving colostrum has also increased. Same is the case regarding children belonging to different wealth quintiles.

The survey indicates that at the national level only 41 percent of the children were breastfed within one hour of birth. However, 71 percent of children were breastfed within 24 hours of birth (including children whose mothers started breastfeeding within one hour after birth). Nearly 29 percent of the children were breastfed only after 24 hours. The children belonging to urban families, of educated mothers and from the highest wealth quintile households are more likely to be breastfed immediately after child birth. Although the practice of breastfeeding is common in India, the initiation of early breastfeeding is not always followed. The survey shows that 63 percent of the children were exclusively breastfed for two months and 32 percent up to five months (Table 5.3).

TABLE 5.3 BREASTFEEDING AND WEANING STATUS BY CHILDREN'S AGE						
Percentage of children aged under 3 years having exclusive breastfeeding and weaning status, India, 2007-08						
Age in months	Exclusive breastfeeding	Weaning status ¹				Number of children**
		Other fluids	Semi-solid food	Solid food	Solid/ Semi-solid food	
<2	62.7	17.7	0.3	2.2	2.5	8,495
2-3	48.9	29.5	1.4	2.9	4.3	12,017
4-5	31.5	38.0	7.5	4.7	12.2	12,338
6-8	9.8	27.2	30.8	20.0	50.8	18,346
9-11	1.7	6.7	25.6	55.6	81.2	14,565
12-17	1.5	2.3	6.0	74.3	80.3	35,407
18-23	3.0	3.1	3.0	64.2	67.2	29,163
24-35	5.4	5.4	3.5	46.4	49.9	64,658
6-9	8.2	23.4	31.1	25.8	56.9	23,472
6-35 ²	25.5	6.9	9.0	53.5	62.5	1,62,139
6-9 (15-44) [†]	8.2	23.4	31.2	25.9	57.1	23,210
6-35 ² (15-44) [†]	25.5	7.0	9.1	53.5	62.6	1,59,635
Median duration (months)	3.55	4.94	7.61	10.48	9.91	1,94,991

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Based on those children who had breastfeeding with other fluids, semi-solid food and solid food. ² Children aged 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

The median duration of exclusive breast feeding (that is, breastfeeding the child without giving anything, including water) of the youngest surviving child is 3.5 months. The percentage of infants exclusively breastfed drops from 63 percent for less than 2 months to 49 percent under 3 months and 32 percent under 5 months. The proportion of youngest surviving children who were exclusively breastfed up to six to eight months is only 10 percent. Table 5.4 provides information regarding exclusive breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. With regard to exclusive breast feeding not much variation can be seen across wealth quintiles. About 47 percent of children among

Hindus are exclusively breastfed up to 0-5 months, as compared to 39 percent among Muslims. It is about 47 percent in rural areas as against 42 percent in urban areas.

TABLE 5.4 EXCLUSIVE BREASTFEEDING BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS		
Percentage of children aged 0-5 months who received exclusive breastfeeding according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08		
Background characteristics	Exclusive breastfeeding	
	0-5 months	Number of children**
Age group		
15-19	45.0	4,116
20-24	46.0	13,929
25-29	46.6	9,195
30-34	45.2	3,756
35-39	44.6	1,441
40-44	42.0	341
45-49	51.5	74
Residence		
Rural	47.1	27,365
Urban	42.3	5,487
Mother's education		
Non-literate ^a	43.8	15,103
Less than 5 years	47.2	2,412
5-9 years	47.4	9,571
10 or more years	47.6	5,766
Religion		
Hindu	46.6	24,802
Muslim	39.4	4,883
Christian	51.5	1,719
Sikh	32.8	545
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	54.6	322
Jain	55.3	32
No religion	43.6	27
Others	65.0	522
Castes/Tribes		
Scheduled Castes	43.5	6,275
Scheduled Tribes	59.7	6,140
Other Backward Classes	42.7	13,294
Other	42.4	6,527
Wealth index		
Lowest	47.5	7,702
Second	46.3	7,850
Middle	46.7	6,720
Fourth	45.4	6,029
Highest	43.0	4,546
India (15-49)	45.9	32,852
India (15-44)[†]	46.8	32,570
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.		
Table may not add to 100 for caste/tribe and wealth index due to multiple responses, do not know or missing cases. ** Unweighted cases.		
^a Literate but did not attend school are also included		
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.		

The state level data indicates that the proportion of children receiving colostrum is high in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram, Manipur, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir (above 90 percent). It is low in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, Gujarat and Sikkim (below 80 percent). The proportion of children whose mothers initiated the breastfeeding within one hour of birth is high in Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya (more than 70 percent). Less than 20 percent of children were breastfed within one hour of birth in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana. More than 90 percent of the children were put to the breast within 24 hours of birth in Sikkim,

District Level Household and Facility Survey

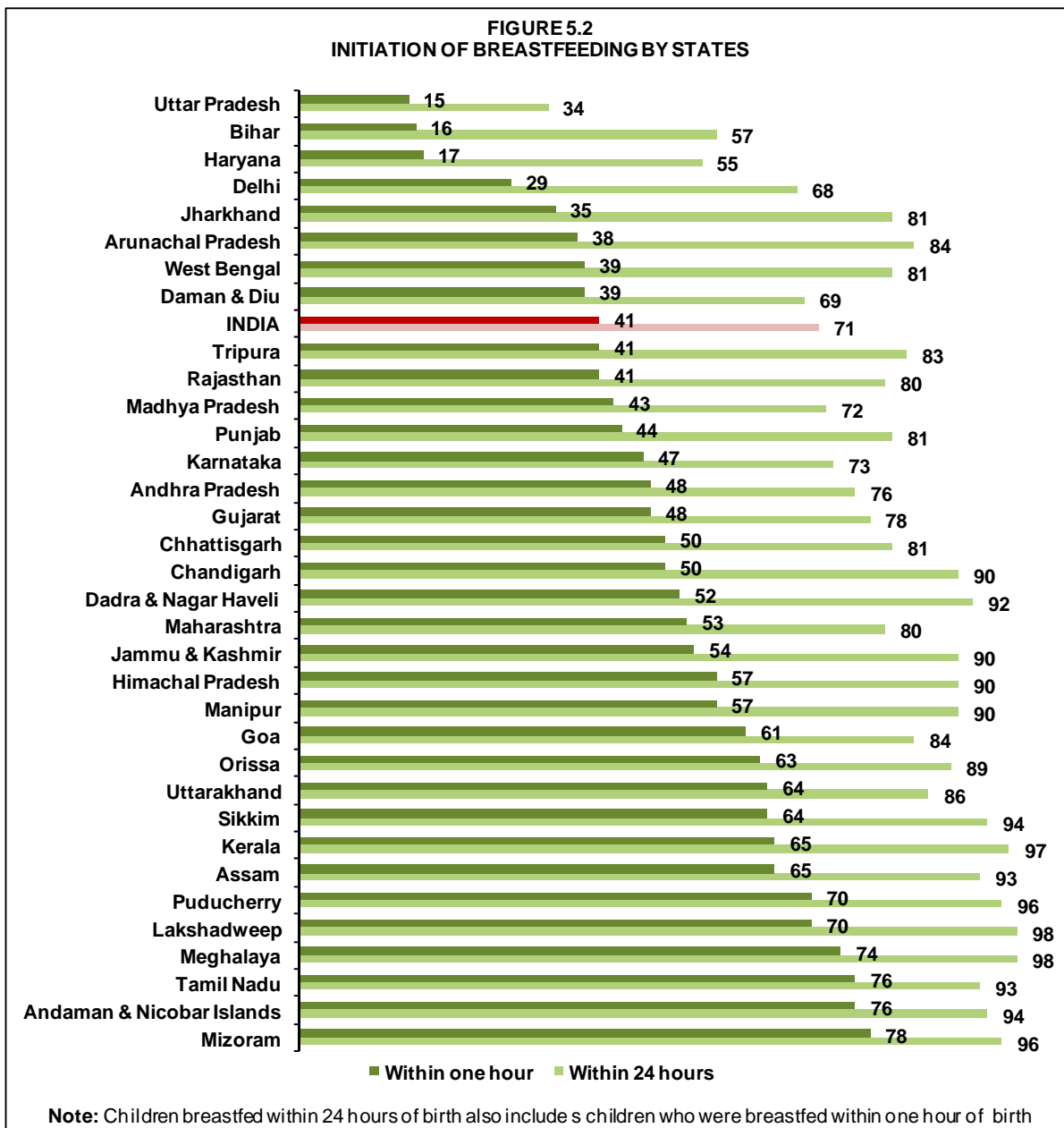
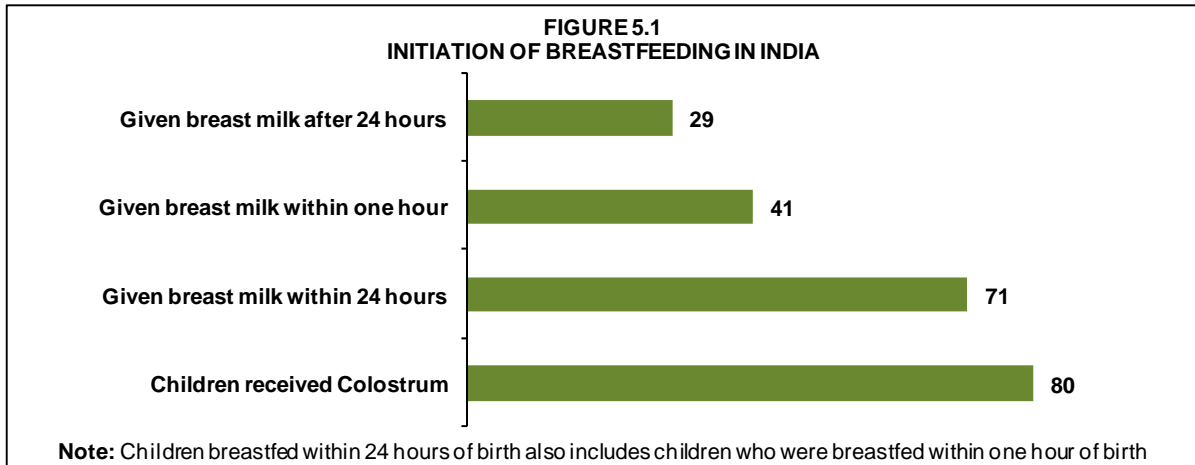
Mizoram, Assam, Kerala, Meghalaya and Tamil Nadu. The state-wise figures for initiation of breastfeeding within one hour, within 24 hours, and after 24 hours of child birth are presented in Table 5.5. In Uttar Pradesh, about 66 percent infants were given breast milk after 24 hours of birth. It is 45 percent for Haryana and 28 percent for Madhya Pradesh. At the national level, 29 percent of children were given breast milk only after 24 hours of their birth.

TABLE 5.5 BREASTFEEDING BY STATES

Percentage of children aged under 3 years whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, within 24 hours of birth, and after 24 hours of birth by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Children received Colostrum/Khees ^a	Percentage started breastfeeding			Number of children**
		Within one hour of birth	Within 24 hours of birth ¹	After 24 hours of birth	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	95.3	76.1	94.2	5.8	764
Andhra Pradesh	89.7	47.5	75.6	24.4	4,515
Arunachal Pradesh	83.4	38.2	83.6	16.4	2,173
Assam	86.7	64.9	92.9	7.1	8,488
Bihar	69.0	16.0	56.6	43.4	20,741
Chandigarh	94.2	50.3	90.3	9.7	155
Chhattisgarh	87.2	49.6	80.6	19.4	5,476
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.6	52.2	92.4	7.6	330
Daman & Diu	71.9	38.6	68.7	31.3	548
Delhi	85.2	29.1	68.1	31.9	2,180
Goa	85.8	60.9	84.2	15.8	200
Gujarat	76.1	48.0	77.8	22.2	6,972
Haryana	80.8	16.5	55.4	44.6	6,278
Himachal Pradesh	92.3	56.5	89.8	10.2	2,268
Jammu & Kashmir	90.0	54.1	89.5	10.5	4,617
Jharkhand	84.4	34.5	81.1	18.9	10,392
Karnataka	87.0	46.5	73.2	26.8	6,043
Kerala	97.0	64.6	96.8	3.2	2,751
Lakshadweep	98.1	69.7	98.0	2.0	371
Madhya Pradesh	83.0	42.7	72.3	27.7	15,127
Maharashtra	86.1	52.5	80.3	19.7	9,112
Manipur	94.5	56.8	89.5	10.5	2,967
Meghalaya	87.9	73.6	97.8	2.2	2,733
Mizoram	96.3	77.5	96.4	3.6	2,481
Orissa	87.1	63.2	89.0	11.0	6,762
Puducherry	95.6	69.6	96.0	4.0	794
Punjab	89.9	44.1	80.6	19.4	4,826
Rajasthan	91.4	41.4	80.0	20.0	11,370
Sikkim	74.5	63.6	93.5	6.5	1,135
Tamil Nadu	94.2	76.1	93.4	6.6	5,801
Tripura	78.1	40.8	83.3	16.7	1,277
Uttar Pradesh	58.7	15.1	33.6	66.4	35,978
Uttarakhand	85.2	63.5	86.1	13.9	3,851
West Bengal	80.4	38.5	80.5	19.5	5,515
India (15-49)	80.1	40.5	70.9	29.1	1,94,991
India (15-44)[†]	80.1	40.5	70.9	29.1	1,92,205

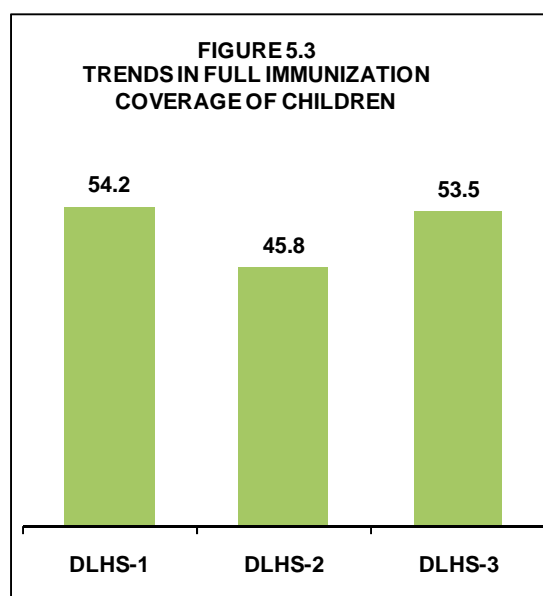
Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
** Unweighted cases.
¹ Includes children whose mother started breastfeeding within one hour of birth.
^a Yellowish thick milk secreted during the first few days after child birth.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.



5.3 IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN

As part of the National Health Policy, the National Immunization Programme is being implemented on a priority basis. The Government of India initiated the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1978 with the objective of reducing morbidity, mortality and disabilities among children from six vaccine preventable diseases. The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was introduced in 1985-86. The standard immunization Schedule developed for the child immunization programme specifies the age at which each vaccine should be administered and the number of doses to be given. Routine vaccinations received by infants and children are usually recorded on a vaccination card that is issued for every child. According to the immunization schedule outlined by the Government of India, all primary vaccinations including vaccine against measles should be administered by the time a child is twelve months old. Differences in vaccination coverage among subgroups of the population are useful for programme planning and targeting resources to areas most in need. Additionally, information on immunization coverage is important for monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

In DLHS-3, the immunization schedule of children in the age group 12-23 months has been recorded either from the vaccination card or by asking the mother of the child in case the vaccination card was not available. In 43 percent of the cases, the details were recorded from the vaccination cards. In urban areas, 48 percent of the children's vaccination information was recorded from the cards. Despite a long standing national programme for universal immunization in India, poor coverage and multiple inequalities in immunization continue to exist. At the national level, the proportion of children receiving full vaccination was 54 percent. The full vaccination includes one dose of BCG, three injections against DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding polio 0) and one vaccine against measles. About five percent of the children at the national level had not received single vaccine. The trends in immunization coverage at the national level are not at all encouraging. According to DLHS-1(1998-99), it was 54 percent. It declined to 46 percent in DLHS-2 (2002-04). It has shown some improvement as per DLHS-3 (2007-08) with coverage of 54 percent. In reality, there is no progress in the coverage of childhood vaccination (figure 5.3). The coverage of immunization was higher in urban areas compared to that in the rural areas (63 percent and 50 percent respectively). Children who did not receive a single vaccination were higher in rural areas. The full immunization coverage was better among the lower birth order children. In spite of the vaccine given free of cost, there were large scale inequalities in immunization coverage in India. Along with inter-state variations, there were rural-urban, wealth and gender inequalities in the coverage of vaccination. The poor coverage, in spite of the health benefits that immunization provides, is a serious policy concern. Table 5.6 shows that mother's education had a positive



coverage of childhood vaccination (figure 5.3). The coverage of immunization was higher in urban areas compared to that in the rural areas (63 percent and 50 percent respectively). Children who did not receive a single vaccination were higher in rural areas. The full immunization coverage was better among the lower birth order children. In spite of the vaccine given free of cost, there were large scale inequalities in immunization coverage in India. Along with inter-state variations, there were rural-urban, wealth and gender inequalities in the coverage of vaccination. The poor coverage, in spite of the health benefits that immunization provides, is a serious policy concern. Table 5.6 shows that mother's education had a positive

influence towards the immunization coverage of children. Nearly 38 percent of the children belonging to non-literate mothers received the full vaccination whereas it was 75 percent among children whose mothers had 10 or more years of schooling. The full immunization coverage was better among Hindus compared to Muslims and Christians. The immunization coverage was lowest among Scheduled Tribes (46 percent). Nearly 73 percent of the children belonging to the highest wealth quintile households received the full vaccination package, whereas it was less than half of that (36 percent) among children belonging to the households with the lowest wealth quintile. Gender differentials can be observed in full immunization coverage. Fifty-five percent of boys were fully immunized as against 52 percent of girls. DLHS-3 indicates that considerable dropouts are happening in the case of multiple dose vaccines like DPT and Polio. Though 82 percent of the children received DPT 1 vaccine, those who completed DPT 3 vaccine comprised only 63 percent. The same was the case with the polio dosages. Around 93 percent of the children received Polio 1 and it came down to 66 percent for Polio 3. This clearly illustrates that the drop-outs in multiple dose vaccines remain a major challenge.

Considerable state level variations with regard to immunization coverage still persist. States like Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have about 80 percent coverage. However, the full immunization coverage is lower than 50 percent in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Manipur. The BCG coverage is highest among all vaccines (87 percent). The proportion of children receiving vaccine against measles was 69 percent. Those who received three doses of DPT and Polio vaccines were 63 and 66 percent respectively at the national level. In states like Rajasthan, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam more than 10 percent of the children (aged 12-23 months) never received a single vaccine. It was as high as 21 and 15 percent in Tripura and Meghalaya. However, in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Karnataka, Goa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, children who did not receive any vaccine was less than one percent.

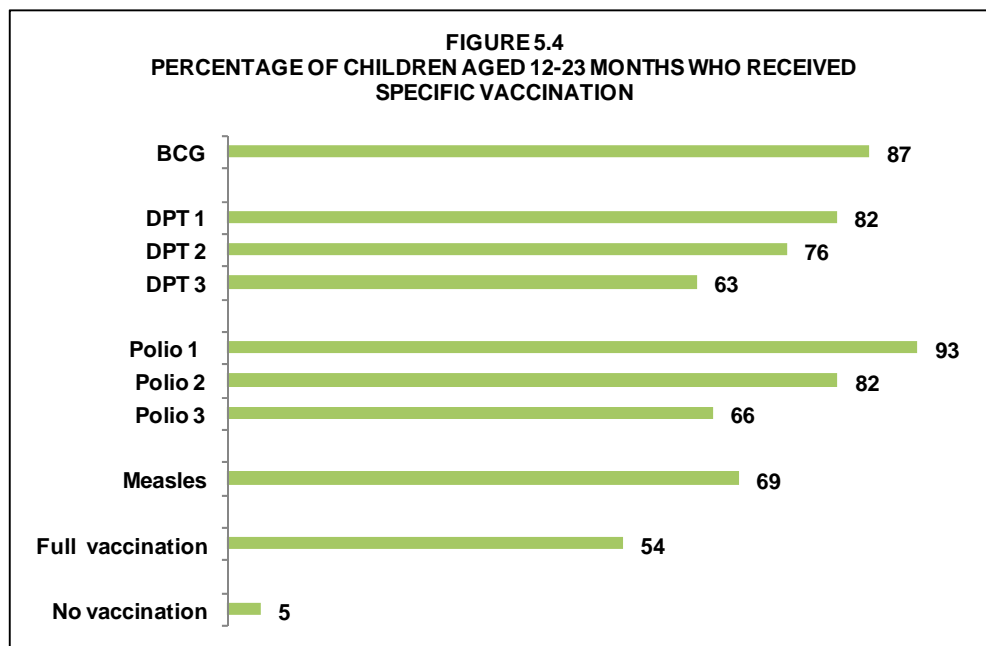


TABLE 5.6 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who received specific vaccination according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	DPT				Polio				Measles	Full vaccination ¹	No vaccination	Vaccination card seen	Number of children**
	BCG	1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
Residence													
Rural	85.2	80.2	72.9	60.0	22.6	92.3	80.6	62.7	66.1	50.0	5.2	40.8	53,488
Urban	90.4	87.6	82.5	72.1	13.9	95.5	86.9	73.1	76.9	62.5	2.9	47.7	12,140
Sex of the child													
Male	87.3	83.1	76.6	64.6	19.6	93.4	82.9	66.7	70.1	54.6	4.5	43.5	34,417
Female	86.0	81.4	74.4	62.0	20.7	93.0	81.8	64.4	67.9	52.3	4.7	42.0	31,210
Birth order													
1	91.2	87.9	82.3	70.9	15.4	94.4	87.4	72.9	76.5	61.2	3.7	48.6	22,433
2	90.2	86.4	80.3	68.7	17.3	94.4	85.9	70.4	74.1	58.4	3.6	45.7	17,448
3	85.9	80.8	73.6	60.3	22.5	92.7	81.5	63.2	66.6	49.9	4.8	39.9	10,156
4+	75.2	68.8	59.7	46.2	29.9	89.8	70.3	49.0	52.2	36.7	7.2	31.3	14,611
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	77.0	70.4	61.2	47.3	28.4	89.5	72.1	50.8	54.0	37.5	7.5	31.7	29,437
Less than 5 years	87.0	82.7	75.8	63.0	20.3	91.7	82.8	65.9	67.1	51.6	5.4	45.1	4,968
5-9 years	92.4	89.0	83.2	71.7	16.4	95.2	88.1	73.4	76.8	61.3	3.0	48.4	18,966
10 or more years	97.8	96.4	93.3	83.9	8.8	98.2	94.6	83.9	88.8	74.8	0.8	56.0	12,257
Religion													
Hindu	88.0	83.6	76.9	64.7	19.7	94.0	83.9	67.2	70.7	54.8	4.0	42.6	50,026
Muslim	79.2	73.7	65.8	53.6	22.5	91.1	73.9	56.3	58.1	44.5	5.9	41.5	9,533
Christian	85.7	81.9	76.6	61.7	24.0	87.3	81.0	61.5	68.3	49.6	8.7	43.5	3,161
Sikh	95.6	94.8	92.8	87.2	7.9	96.2	94.5	86.7	89.5	80.3	3.2	52.8	1,270
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	91.8	91.7	88.2	78.1	16.1	93.9	85.7	73.6	81.8	65.0	3.8	51.7	629
Jain	97.4	96.9	95.3	86.2	14.3	97.0	94.1	87.8	91.7	75.2	1.5	43.1	73
No religion	71.3	71.5	69.4	46.8	38.5	82.6	71.0	44.4	62.4	37.4	4.2	20.0	44
Others	79.3	75.5	69.0	56.7	28.7	85.7	76.2	53.4	61.8	43.9	11.1	40.1	892
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	85.9	82.2	74.8	62.7	20.2	93.4	81.5	64.8	67.5	52.6	4.4	41.3	12,671
Scheduled Tribes	83.8	78.2	71.3	56.4	24.8	87.3	79.7	59.4	65.0	45.5	9.4	36.6	11,084
Other Backward Classes	85.7	80.7	73.6	61.6	20.8	94.4	81.3	63.9	66.9	51.8	3.6	41.7	26,714
Others	91.1	88.1	82.8	72.2	16.0	95.3	87.3	73.9	77.5	63.1	2.9	49.0	13,966
Wealth index													
Lowest	75.4	68.5	58.8	44.9	29.4	87.3	70.4	48.6	51.7	35.6	9.0	33.7	13,089
Second	80.3	74.6	65.5	51.6	27.0	91.0	75.4	55.2	57.2	41.1	6.2	36.0	13,184
Middle	85.8	80.7	73.4	60.2	22.0	92.8	81.3	63.0	66.2	49.5	4.9	39.3	12,942
Fourth	91.1	87.5	82.2	70.0	17.0	94.8	87.0	72.0	76.0	60.1	3.2	45.5	13,159
Highest	96.4	94.7	91.2	82.1	9.6	97.8	93.2	82.2	86.7	73.1	1.1	54.6	13,240
India(15-49)	86.7	82.3	75.6	63.4	20.1	93.2	82.4	65.6	69.1	53.5	4.6	42.7	65,628
India (15-44)[†]	86.7	82.4	75.7	63.5	20.1	93.2	82.5	66.0	69.5	54.0	4.5	42.9	64,702

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. ** Unweighted cases. ¹BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles.^aLiterate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.7 CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY STATES

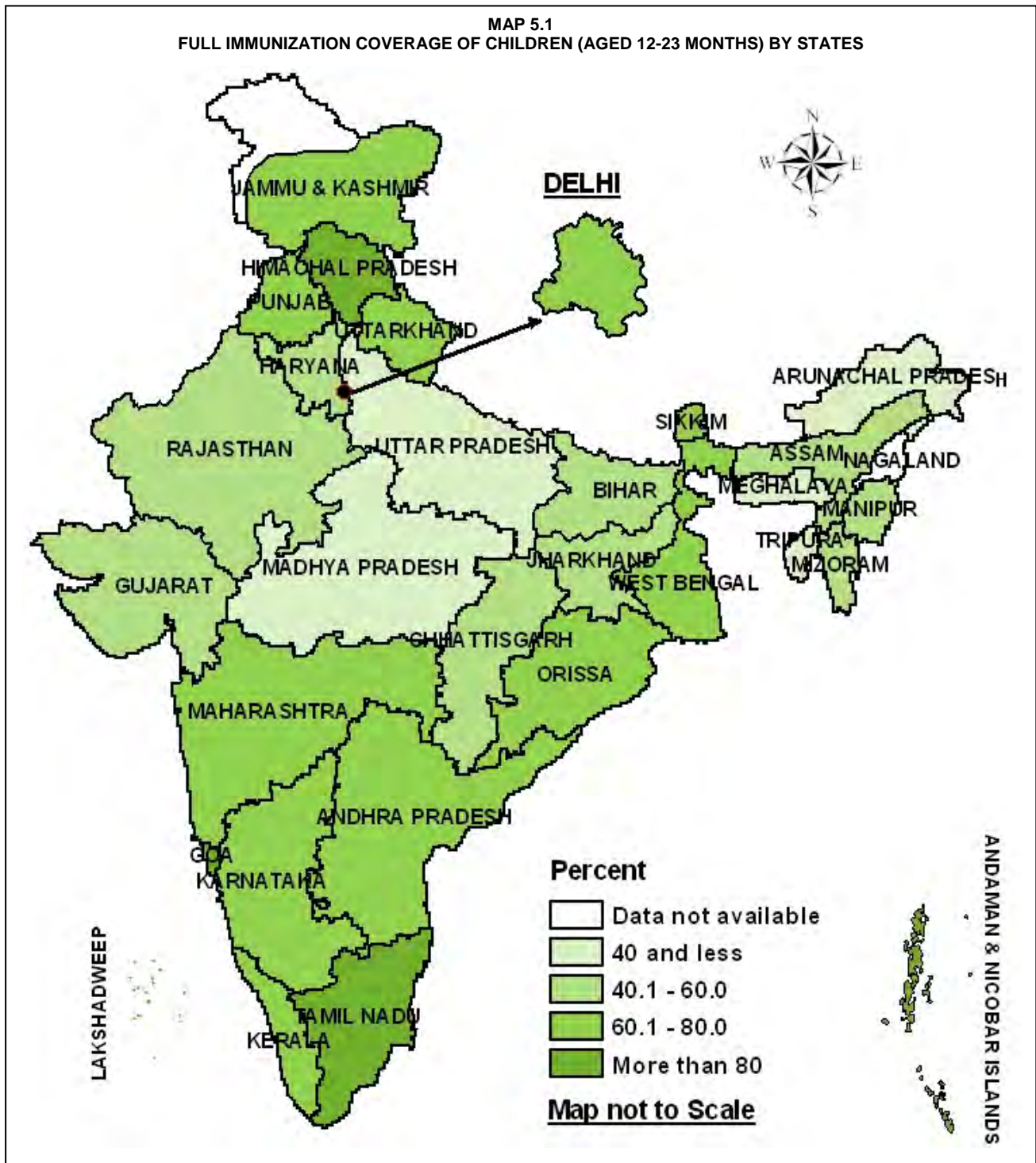
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months received specific vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation by states, India , 2007-08

States/UTs	Vaccination card seen	Percentage immunized							Percentage received at least one dose of Vitamin A ²	Number of children**
		BCG	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 3	Measles	Full ¹	None		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	84.6	96.3	88.2	1.9	90.9	92.8	83.6	2.8	85.4	111
Andhra Pradesh	44.1	97.3	78.7	10.0	81.8	88.4	66.7	1.1	82.9	1,549
Arunachal Pradesh	35.4	73.8	54.7	23.8	19.3	32.5	13.3	12.0	45.7	645
Assam	59.1	83.8	60.3	15.9	64.8	64.2	50.7	11.3	49.9	2,831
Bihar	44.6	81.5	54.4	24.8	53.0	54.1	41.4	1.6	51.8	7,043
Chandigarh	52.1	95.4	85.5	8.2	82.3	87.3	73.0	4.6	50.9	56
Chhattisgarh	36.8	94.8	71.3	21.5	69.7	80.0	59.3	2.3	68.5	1,873
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	34.3	97.3	70.7	18.3	71.0	84.7	57.9	2.7	64.8	108
Daman & Diu	68.6	98.9	90.5	2.1	94.2	90.9	85.7	1.1	84.0	187
Delhi	45.7	91.8	76.4	7.3	76.5	83.0	67.3	2.1	56.4	745
Goa	81.0	98.4	91.5	2.5	94.1	94.1	89.8	0.0	87.6	115
Gujarat	33.6	87.7	63.4	11.9	71.7	72.6	54.8	6.7	58.3	2,395
Haryana	38.8	86.5	69.0	28.1	67.8	69.0	59.6	1.9	49.4	2,125
Himachal Pradesh	56.1	98.5	90.0	11.7	87.4	94.2	82.2	0.9	88.8	778
Jammu & Kashmir	56.8	93.6	70.5	17.7	74.9	81.3	62.2	4.6	56.0	1,522
Jharkhand	42.8	85.0	62.5	26.1	64.3	70.6	54.0	9.1	63.7	3,418
Karnataka	53.7	96.8	84.8	11.5	90.3	85.1	76.7	0.7	72.1	2,338
Kerala	76.0	99.1	87.1	1.6	86.6	87.9	79.6	0.5	64.1	921
Lakshadweep	75.4	100.0	91.1	1.8	92.8	92.1	86.2	0.0	51.3	120
Madhya Pradesh	26.5	84.2	47.2	23.7	55.0	57.4	36.0	9.6	41.1	4,831
Maharashtra	46.4	95.7	78.8	16.6	86.3	84.5	69.0	1.0	74.9	3,147
Manipur	49.8	81.6	61.3	28.9	63.5	58.0	47.4	10.8	32.8	958
Meghalaya	36.5	77.3	45.1	25.8	45.9	51.9	33.1	14.7	39.5	892
Mizoram	47.2	92.3	66.2	28.5	66.7	80.7	54.2	4.2	74.6	771
Orissa	61.9	94.2	73.9	10.6	78.6	81.0	62.3	2.1	74.7	2,386
Puducherry	55.9	96.6	88.4	1.0	88.0	91.2	80.2	1.0	78.7	292
Punjab	52.4	94.7	86.0	7.6	86.8	89.1	79.8	4.0	68.3	1,670
Rajasthan	24.5	82.6	55.6	33.1	63.9	67.3	48.7	12.1	52.5	3,621
Sikkim	66.3	98.5	88.1	13.1	85.5	92.3	76.8	0.5	89.8	403
Tamil Nadu	38.0	99.5	89.5	1.1	90.5	95.5	81.6	0.2	77.5	2,021
Tripura	56.6	69.6	47.0	15.5	50.9	51.4	38.2	20.7	54.4	417
Uttar Pradesh	29.0	73.3	38.8	32.5	40.2	46.9	30.2	3.4	33.3	12,141
Uttarakhand	35.8	91.2	72.3	19.7	72.8	82.3	62.9	7.1	69.9	1,345
West Bengal	81.5	96.2	83.5	7.5	83.8	82.8	75.7	1.6	82.5	1,853
India (15-49)	42.7	86.7	63.4	20.1	65.6	69.1	53.5	4.6	56.8	65,628
India (15-44)[†]	42.9	86.7	63.5	20.1	66.0	69.5	54.0	4.5	54.5 [#]	64,702

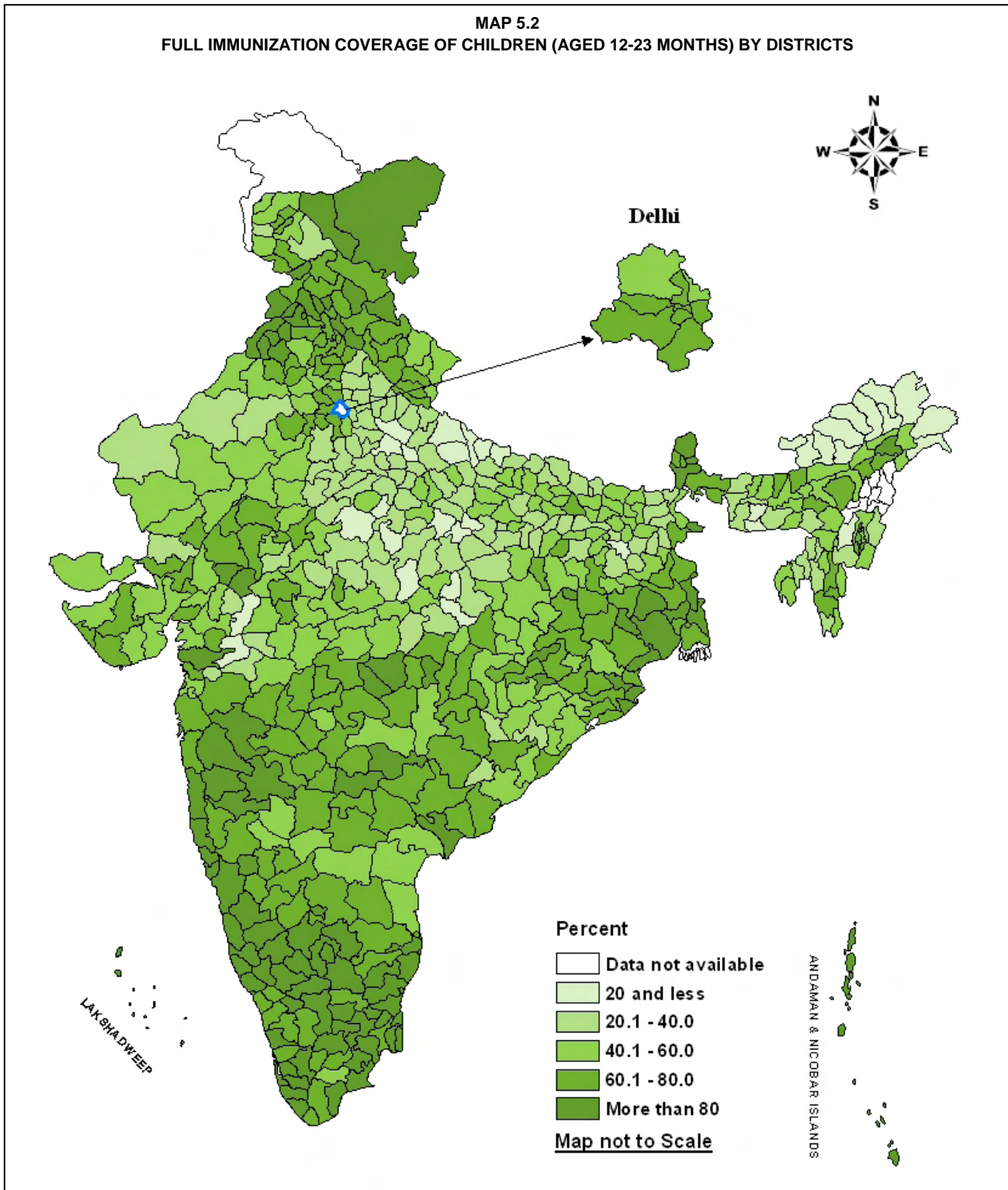
Note. Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases. ¹ BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and measles. ² Children aged 12-35 months.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years. [#] Children aged 9-35 months.

MAP 5.1
 FULL IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE OF CHILDREN (AGED 12-23 MONTHS) BY STATES



In some states, the drop outs in multiple dose vaccines are still very high. This emphasized the fact that in order to improve the full immunization coverage, the drop out with respect to DPT and Polio need to be considered seriously. Efforts should be made to ensure that all children who were initiated into the immunization schedule will complete it successfully.



5.4 REASONS FOR NOT IMMUNIZING CHILDREN

DLHS-3 collected information about the reasons given by the mothers for not immunizing their children of age 12-23 months who did not receive any vaccination at all, including pulse polio. About half of the mothers, both in rural and in urban areas, reported that they are unaware of the need for immunization. It underscores the fact that even after the enormous efforts by the government to popularise childhood immunization, the lack of awareness among parents remained a dominant reason for not vaccinating the child. Therefore, in order to improve the scenario of immunization the parents, especially the mothers, need to be made aware of the need and importance of immunizing their children. Fourteen percent of the children did not receive any vaccine because their mothers were afraid of side-effect of vaccination. Seventeen percent of the mothers stated that the place of immunization was too far off. The other reasons given by the mothers for not immunizing their children were ANM absent (11 percent), no faith in immunization (10 percent), timing of immunization was not known (15 percent), the place of immunization was not known (14 percent), and timing of immunization was inconvenient (6 percent). More than five percent of mothers stated that due to financial problems they could not immunize their children. Interestingly, in eight percent of the cases in rural areas, mothers did not give vaccination because they felt that the child was too young. 'Mother is too busy' was the reason given by the respondents in nine percent of the children who did not receive any vaccine in rural areas (Table 5.8).

TABLE 5.8 REASONS FOR NOT GIVING VACCINATION			
Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who did not receive any vaccination by reasons reported by mothers, according to place of residence, India, 2007-08			
Reason for not giving vaccination	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Child too young for immunization	8.6	8.4	9.7
Unaware of need for immunization	45.4	45.1	47.6
Place of immunization is unknown	13.5	13.5	13.1
Timing of immunization is unknown	14.5	15.0	10.5
Fear of side effects of vaccination	14.1	13.8	16.5
No faith in immunization	10.0	9.5	13.4
Too far to go for vaccination	16.5	17.4	16.5
Time inconvenient	6.0	6.0	6.0
ANM absent	10.8	11.6	4.6
Vaccine not available	2.7	2.8	1.4
Mother too busy	9.6	9.4	11.4
Family problem/mother ill	2.9	2.9	3.4
Child ill not brought	3.3	3.1	4.8
Child ill brought but not given	1.4	1.4	1.4
Long waiting time	1.8	1.5	3.7
Financial problem	5.4	5.3	6.6
Child is girl	1.8	1.8	2.3
Other reasons	3.9	3.6	5.7
Number of children	3,116	2,770	346

Note: This is a multiple response question; the total may add up to more than 100.

5.5 SOURCE OF IMMUNIZATION

Nearly 16 percent of the children received vaccination from Sub-Centres, 15 percent from Primary Health Centres and 67 percent from the other government health facilities. The contribution of the private sector in the immunization programme was about 10 percent only. However, in urban areas, 20 percent of the children were given vaccination at a private health facility (Table 5.9). Overwhelmingly, the poor seek vaccination services from government facilities. About 26 percent of children belonging to the highest wealth quintile went to a private health facility for immunization.

TABLE 5.9 PLACE OF CHILDHOOD VACCINATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 3 years received vaccination by place of vaccination, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Place of vaccination					Number of children**
	Government health sector			Private health sector ¹	Other	
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Other government health facility			
Residence						
Rural	19.5	15.1	66.3	5.8	9.7	1,47,842
Urban	7.4	13.2	68.5	20.4	4.9	34,150
Sex of the child						
Male	16.1	14.6	66.6	10.6	8.2	95,239
Female	16.1	14.6	67.3	9.1	8.5	86,749
Birth order						
1	15.8	15.4	64.8	13.6	5.9	62,390
2	16.3	15.2	66.0	11.3	6.7	48,820
3	16.9	14.3	68.3	7.2	9.0	28,250
4+	15.5	12.4	70.8	3.7	13.9	39,788
Mother's education						
Non-literate ^a	15.5	12.4	71.8	3.3	13.1	79,993
Less than 5 years	22.4	14.6	65.3	4.2	6.8	13,549
5-9 years	18.3	16.3	65.7	8.2	6.2	53,628
10 or more years	12.1	16.4	59.9	26.5	2.9	34,822
Religion						
Hindu	14.6	14.8	68.5	9.7	8.8	1,38,813
Muslim	17.2	13.8	66.0	9.8	9.4	26,485
Christian	35.7	15.5	43.3	9.3	3.9	8,604
Sikh	17.4	12.5	64.7	25.2	1.2	3,587
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	28.0	18.5	59.0	3.7	1.8	1,757
Jain	4.4	14.1	56.0	38.6	.0	204
No religion	8.2	20.3	69.2	3.2	7.3	114
Others	8.9	9.4	83.4	3.5	1.5	2,428
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	16.7	13.7	70.3	6.2	9.2	34,898
Scheduled Tribes	20.9	12.5	65.7	3.2	5.4	29,575
Other Backward Classes	12.9	15.5	69.5	10.8	10.3	75,169
Others	16.0	15.0	62.2	16.1	6.3	39,168
Wealth index						
Lowest	20.1	11.7	66.4	1.9	13.8	34,787
Second	16.7	13.5	70.7	2.8	12.5	36,044
Middle	17.8	15.6	68.8	4.6	9.2	36,430
Fourth	17.5	17.1	67.2	7.8	6.1	37,018
Highest	10.5	14.3	62.9	26.1	2.9	37,676
India	16.1	14.6	66.9	9.9	8.3	1,81,992

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes non-governmental hospital/ trust hospital or clinic, private hospital and private doctor/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.

5.6 VITAMIN A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION

Vitamin A deficiency is one of the most common nutritional deficiencies in the world. The child survival programme includes administration of five dosages of Vitamin A for prevention of night blindness and distribution of IFA tablets/syrup for iron supplementation. DLHS-3 asked the mothers whether the child received vitamin A dosage and how many times. At the national level, 57 percent of the children received at least one dosage of vitamin A. However, the proportion who received three to five dosages of vitamin A was only 19 percent (Table 5.10). About 29 percent of the children received injections against Hepatitis-B. The coverage is high in urban areas (44 percent) compared to rural areas (23 percent). Children belonging to households coming under the highest wealth quintiles, better educated mothers and lower order births were more likely to be vaccinated

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against Hepatitis-B. The same was the case with Vitamin A supplementation. Only 11 percent of children from households belonging to the lowest wealth quintile received the Hepatitis-B injection while it was 54 percent among the highest wealth quintile households.

TABLE 5.10 VITAMIN A AND HEPATITIS-B SUPPLEMENTATION FOR CHILDREN BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children aged 12-35 months received at least one dose of Vitamin A, 3-5 doses of Vitamin A and Hepatitis-B injection, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Children who received at least one dose of vitamin A	Children who received 3-5 doses of vitamin A	Children who received Hepatitis-B injection	Number of children**
Age of the child				
12-23 months	55.1	12.1	27.8	65,628
24-35 months	58.4	24.6	30.0	65,127
Residence				
Rural	54.2	17.4	23.2	1,06,570
Urban	63.5	20.9	43.7	24,185
Sex of the child				
Male	57.7	18.4	29.8	68,336
Female	55.8	18.7	27.9	62,416
Birth order				
1	63.2	19.8	36.7	43,252
2	61.6	18.8	34.2	34,582
3	55.1	17.7	24.3	20,424
4+	42.4	15.5	13.4	29,789
Mother's education				
Non-literate ^a	43.3	15.5	14.5	60,002
Less than 5 years	56.6	18.9	22.8	9,997
5-9 years	64.1	19.7	33.3	37,347
10 or more years	74.8	20.6	55.3	23,409
Religion				
Hindu	58.2	18.3	29.7	98,770
Muslim	47.0	18.4	24.3	19,332
Christian	57.2	23.7	26.2	6,658
Sikh	71.0	13.1	45.9	2,551
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	73.7	18.8	41.7	1,300
Jain	78.9	15.1	50.2	142
No religion	50.7	14.7	17.7	90
Others	52.9	18.4	12.0	1,912
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	55.7	18.3	26.8	24,768
Scheduled Tribes	54.4	19.7	20.4	22,778
Other Backward Classes	54.5	17.4	29.4	53,004
Others	63.8	19.5	36.5	27,794
Wealth index				
Lowest	42.5	15.6	11.1	26,356
Second	46.3	15.6	13.9	26,400
Middle	54.6	17.5	23.1	25,999
Fourth	62.8	20.0	33.5	26,078
Highest	71.9	20.7	54.1	25,897
India (15-49)	56.8	18.5	28.9	1,30,755
India (15-44)^{† #}	54.5	17.9	28.5	1,43,280

Note: Table based on youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but not attend school are also included.

[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years [#]Children aged 9-35 months.

5.7 MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA

DLHS-3 collected information on knowledge and management of diarrhoea from women respondents as part of assessment of child care. Diarrhoea is one of the major causes of death among children under age five. Deaths from acute diarrhoea are most often caused by dehydration by loss of water and electrolytes. Nearly all dehydration related deaths can be prevented by prompt administration of re-hydration solutions. Deaths from diarrhoea constitute a significant proportion of all child deaths. The Government of India has launched the Oral Re-hydration Therapy (ORT) programme as one of its priority activities for child survival. The major goal of this programme is to increase awareness among mothers and communities about the causes and treatment of diarrhoea. Oral Re-hydrations Salt (ORS) packets are made available free of cost and mothers are taught how to use that. DLHS-3 collected information from the mothers about the episodes of diarrhoea suffered by their children, including questions on feeding practices during diarrhoea, the treatment of diarrhoea and their knowledge about diarrhoea management.

TABLE 5.11 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of diarrhoea management according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Knowledge of diarrhoea management	Type of practices followed if child gets diarrhoea ¹					Number of women**	
		Give ORS	Salt and sugar solution	Continue normal food	Continue breast-feeding	Give plenty of fluids		Others
Age group								
15-19	61.2	43.7	51.6	7.8	8.7	8.9	41.4	39,164
20-24	74.0	53.3	53.5	9.3	10.1	11.5	37.3	1,09,804
25-29	79.6	54.8	56.8	10.6	9.8	13.2	36.9	1,25,960
30-34	80.5	51.5	58.7	10.7	8.6	14.2	39.0	1,14,252
35-39	80.3	49.0	59.8	11.0	7.8	14.6	39.5	1,07,353
40-44	80.1	46.2	59.6	10.8	7.5	14.7	41.3	83,646
45-49	79.7	45.2	59.1	11.2	7.9	15.0	40.8	63,765
Residence								
Rural	74.5	44.2	54.4	10.7	9.1	12.4	42.5	5,04,272
Urban	85.4	61.7	63.5	10.0	7.9	15.6	32.4	1,39,672
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	70.0	33.5	49.4	10.1	8.3	10.3	47.8	2,99,373
Less than 5 years	76.6	45.2	55.9	9.1	8.6	11.3	43.6	53,654
5-9 years	81.3	55.3	60.3	10.0	8.5	14.2	35.8	1,77,930
10 or more years	91.1	73.5	68.2	12.0	9.8	18.9	26.8	1,12,987
Religion								
Hindu	77.7	49.4	57.2	9.4	8.2	12.3	41.5	4,98,302
Muslim	74.3	46.7	56.9	7.4	6.7	14.6	38.7	73,936
Christian	82.3	64.7	55.7	18.7	16.7	22.9	23.7	33,635
Sikh	96.7	47.9	63.7	28.9	8.4	24.0	18.2	17,110
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	80.1	60.2	58.6	11.0	10.2	13.1	36.1	8,931
Jain	93.3	74.0	68.7	12.5	11.1	14.6	28.1	1,309
No religion	73.6	68.3	68.3	15.5	20.8	16.7	12.5	693
Others	68.3	63.8	70.3	17.8	19.0	12.4	19.8	10,028
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	76.9	44.5	56.3	10.6	7.8	12.4	41.2	1,13,157
Scheduled Tribes	73.8	54.9	50.7	13.9	13.8	14.5	35.3	1,12,001
Other Backward Classes	76.2	45.1	55.8	9.0	7.7	12.8	42.0	2,50,886
Others	84.9	57.9	63.7	10.5	7.7	14.9	36.0	1,55,867
Wealth index								
Lowest	65.5	34.1	47.2	9.3	9.1	8.0	49.4	1,09,471
Second	70.0	36.8	52.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	47.4	1,21,667
Middle	74.8	43.3	53.3	9.7	9.1	11.3	43.8	1,32,525
Fourth	81.1	51.4	58.3	10.8	8.7	14.9	38.1	1,38,853
Highest	89.6	66.9	66.4	11.8	8.1	18.6	28.4	1,41,296
India	78.0	50.3	57.6	10.4	8.7	13.5	39.0	6,43,944

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school are also included. ¹ Among women who are aware of diarrhoea management.

Table 5.11 shows that 78 percent of mothers are aware about diarrhoea management and what to do when a child has diarrhoea. Fifty percent of women are aware about ORS and 58 percent have knowledge regarding salt and sugar solution. Only 10 percent of women stated that they continue normal feeding even when a child had diarrhoea. Nearly nine percent reported that they would continue breast feeding and 14 percent were of the opinion that they would give plenty of fluids to the child suffering from diarrhoea. According to UNICEF, diarrhoea can be managed at home by providing children with an increased amount of fluids, or ORT, and a continuation of usual feeding. Nearly 85 percent of the urban women were aware about the diarrhoea management as compared to 75 percent of rural women. Among the mothers with 10 or more years of schooling, the awareness level was 91 percent. Among women belonging to the highest wealth quintile households, the awareness was 90 percent.

Nearly 12 percent of children suffered from diarrhoea during the last two weeks prior to the survey. About 71 percent of them sought advice/treatment (Table 5.12). Majority of them sought advice/treatment from private health facilities (64 percent) and 29 percent of them from the government health facilities. The survey indicates that 34 percent of mothers whose children suffered from diarrhoea during the last two weeks preceding the survey gave ORS to their children. In urban areas, it was 44 percent. Children from urban areas, children of mothers with 10 or more years of education and children belonging to the households with the highest two wealth quintiles were more likely than other children to be taken to health facilities or providers for treatment of diarrhoea.

More than 80 percent of women were aware of diarrhoea management in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Goa, Bihar and Kerala. To ascertain how wide spread the knowledge of ORS, the respondents were asked whether they knew about ORS. Fifty percent of the mothers at the national level are aware of ORS. The level of awareness was high in Goa, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Orissa (more than 70 percent). Nearly 71 percent of children who suffered from diarrhoea sought advice/treatment at the all India level (Table 5.13).

TABLE 5.12 TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of children who suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Children suffered from diarrhoea ¹	Number of children**	Given ORS	Children sought advice/treatment	Source of treatment			Number of children**
					Government health facility ²	Private health facility ³	Other	
Age group								
Less than 25	12.9	1,10,928	33.2	71.5	27.2	66.4	8.6	10,080
25-29	11.1	91,887	36.6	71.5	30.5	62.7	9.0	7,224
30-34	10.9	42,407	34.2	67.2	27.4	63.7	10.9	3,119
35-39	10.4	17,168	31.0	68.9	31.1	60.8	10.7	1,237
40 and above	10.2	6,143	28.0	66.9	28.7	63.4	11.2	418
Residence								
Rural	11.9	2,19,181	30.8	69.0	28.9	62.0	11.3	17,913
Urban	11.2	49,352	44.0	75.4	27.7	70.5	3.7	4,165
Mother's education								
Non-literate ^a	12.2	1,22,536	23.6	67.7	25.4	63.5	13.3	10,030
Less than 5 years	12.6	20,557	34.7	68.3	34.9	57.5	10.6	1,755
5-9 years	12.0	76,923	39.3	72.5	32.2	63.9	5.9	6,578
10 or more years	10.0	48,517	52.3	76.0	27.1	70.1	4.6	3,715
Religion								
Hindu	11.7	2,01,404	33.1	70.5	27.7	65.6	8.8	16,570
Muslim	12.8	39,516	32.1	74.7	24.7	67.0	10.4	3,707
Christian	9.5	14,579	48.1	54.0	62.7	37.0	2.7	738
Sikh	13.4	5,432	48.6	88.4	19.9	60.8	21.4	656
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	12.9	2,952	50.4	66.4	51.2	50.2	0.8	241
Jain	8.2	308	77.8	88.2	15.2	84.8	0.0	22
No religion	14.0	206	23.0	58.2	88.8	11.2	0.0	17
Others	7.0	4,136	38.6	44.6	49.8	40.3	12.2	127
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	12.8	50,662	32.5	72.6	27.3	64.3	10.9	4,644
Schedule Tribes	9.9	48,034	38.4	57.9	56.7	40.9	4.5	2,686
Other Backward Classes	12.2	1,07,568	29.0	71.9	22.4	69.1	10.6	9,467
Others	11.7	57,263	42.5	74.7	26.6	68.7	6.8	5,007
Wealth index								
Lowest	12.2	53,835	21.5	64.2	28.8	58.1	14.7	4,177
Second	12.0	53,685	24.9	67.2	25.8	62.6	13.8	4,310
Middle	12.2	53,647	30.9	69.5	30.8	61.9	9.7	4,500
Fourth	12.1	53,696	39.0	73.0	32.0	64.1	6.3	4,648
Highest	10.6	53,612	51.2	77.7	25.4	72.4	4.3	4,442
India (15-49)	11.7	2,68,533	34.2	70.6	28.6	64.4	9.2	22,078
India (15-44)[†]	11.7	2,64,072	34.2	70.6	28.4	64.5	9.2	21,729

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic.³ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic.^a Literate but did not attend school are also included.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

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TABLE 5.13 KNOWLEDGE OF DIARRHOEA MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT STATUS BY STATES

Percentage of women by awareness of diarrhoea management and percentage of children who suffered from diarrhoea and sought advice/treatment by state, India, 2007-08

States/ UTs	Percentage of women aware of		Total Number of women**	Children suffered from diarrhoea ²	Percentage of children		Number of children**
	Diarrhoea Management	ORS ¹			Given ORS	Sought advice/treatment	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.8	74.6	1,823	6.0	71.8	60.2	583
Andhra Pradesh	70.4	41.0	21,730	6.7	43.8	69.2	6,093
Arunachal Pradesh	88.4	80.0	15,207	4.1	64.6	57.9	3,718
Assam	49.3	50.0	30,243	4.1	34.9	57.8	11,765
Bihar	82.4	23.8	46,840	12.1	22.0	73.6	27,691
Chandigarh	100.0	78.5	848	3.3	34.0	64.4	236
Chhattisgarh	71.3	59.1	18,166	6.3	36.3	66.9	7,382
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	97.7	49.8	924	9.0	49.8	70.1	466
Daman & Diu	93.4	56.9	1,947	7.0	32.2	89.6	795
Delhi	94.7	72.4	8,112	15.3	48.5	77.0	3,118
Goa	82.8	75.4	1,457	6.6	69.9	69.2	470
Gujarat	91.8	42.7	24,513	11.8	36.7	65.6	9,627
Haryana	79.0	43.3	21,484	16.5	31.7	81.7	9,011
Himachal Pradesh	86.5	76.8	10,016	9.0	60.7	62.8	3,249
Jammu & Kashmir	76.6	51.6	15,175	12.3	53.0	68.7	6,554
Jharkhand	51.3	45.5	26,886	8.2	21.4	52.2	13,786
Karnataka	88.4	64.9	27,864	9.0	46.1	76.6	9,493
Kerala	84.5	62.1	12,360	5.9	45.6	78.8	3,769
Lakshadweep	76.6	54.9	1,364	5.9	55.8	84.4	516
Madhya Pradesh	68.2	53.8	46,634	15.0	30.0	64.0	19,959
Maharashtra	75.0	35.2	34,920	19.9	44.2	77.9	13,361
Manipur	90.1	46.6	9,264	9.4	51.6	52.8	4,458
Meghalaya	74.4	59.9	6,943	10.5	45.5	65.3	4,144
Mizoram	85.6	89.0	7,847	12.2	54.9	46.1	3,731
Orissa	88.8	73.4	27,848	13.4	49.0	60.4	8,772
Puducherry	81.0	49.7	3,851	5.1	53.8	58.0	1,126
Punjab	99.8	46.0	20,898	13.5	52.0	88.0	6,992
Rajasthan	93.1	37.3	41,447	8.4	30.6	59.6	15,047
Sikkim	92.7	47.9	4,399	13.9	47.8	40.0	1,644
Tamil Nadu	65.9	31.1	26,685	5.6	37.5	73.3	7,959
Tripura	86.5	65.3	4,167	4.8	58.8	57.3	1,752
Uttar Pradesh	62.8	35.1	87,564	16.2	17.4	73.8	48,549
Uttarakhand	83.6	61.3	12,640	12.7	43.6	60.8	5,202
West Bengal	87.1	53.4	21,878	6.0	46.4	81.5	7,515
India (15-49)	78.0	50.3	6,43,944	11.7	34.2	70.6	2,68,533
India (15-44)[†]	78.0	50.3	5,48,780	11.7	34.2	70.6	2,64,072

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.
 ** Unweighted cases.
¹ Among women who are aware of diarrhoea management.
² Last two weeks prior to survey.
[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

5.8 MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is one of the leading causes of the childhood morbidity and mortality. Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent large proportion of ARI related deaths. An attempt was made to understand the level of awareness of ARI among mothers and the proportion of

children who had suffered from ARI during the last two weeks preceding the survey and their treatment seeking behaviour. About 57 percent of the women were aware about the danger signs of ARI. Table 5.14 provides information regarding the level of awareness and danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection, the proportion of children that suffered from ARI during the last two weeks prior to the survey and the source of treatment. The awareness level was higher in urban areas (62 percent) as compared to rural areas (54 percent). Women who were aware of danger signs of ARI were further asked about different symptoms of ARI that they knew. The danger signs as reported by the mothers were difficulty in breathing (61 percent), pain in chest and productive cough (54 percent), wheezing/whistling (44 percent), rapid breathing (40 percent) and other signs (55 percent). The other signs of ARI includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsiness and difficulty to keep awake, running nose, etc. About eleven percent of the children were suffering from the ARI during the two weeks prior to the survey. More than seventy-seven percent of the children who were suffering from ARI or fever sought advice/treatment, overwhelmingly in private health facilities. As expected, the awareness level as well as seeking treatment for ARI was highest among urban women, women with better education and households belonging to the highest wealth quintile.

For treating ARI, sixty-six percent went to private health facilities and 23 percent to government health facilities. The awareness level among women regarding the danger signs of ARI was more than 70 percent in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Table 5.14).

The percentage of children with ARI symptoms varied considerably across the states, from two percent in Arunachal Pradesh to 25 percent in West Bengal. More than 80 percent of the children suffering from ARI or fever sought advice/treatment in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. In comparison to the level of awareness about diarrhoea management, the awareness level of the danger signs of ARI was relatively low (Table 5.15). Though 78 percent of women are aware about diarrhoea management, only 57 percent of women are aware of danger signs of ARI, according to this survey.

TABLE 5.14 KNOWLEDGE AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of women who are aware of danger signs of ARI and percentage of children suffer from ARI and sought advice/treatment according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Total number of women**	Danger signs of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) ¹					Children suffered from ARI ³	Children sought advice/treatment ⁴	Source of treatment ⁵			Number of children**
			Difficulty in breathing	Pain in chest and productive cough	Wheezing/whistling	Rapid breathing	Other signs ²			Government health facility ⁶	Private health facility ⁷	Others	
Age group													
15-19	43.4	39,164	55.1	50.4	45.2	40.9	51.7	15.1	77.1	17.5	67.1	15.4	15,677
20-24	52.3	1,09,804	60.0	52.9	44.4	40.5	55.0	11.9	78.8	22.2	67.1	10.7	95,258
25-29	57.3	1,25,960	61.3	54.4	43.4	40.0	56.0	10.8	77.6	24.2	65.7	10.1	91,890
30-34	59.3	1,14,252	61.0	55.1	43.5	40.2	54.8	10.6	76.3	23.4	64.8	11.7	42,409
35-39	59.2	1,07,353	60.5	54.6	42.8	39.5	54.4	10.6	72.7	22.3	63.4	14.2	17,168
40-44	59.8	83,646	60.6	54.8	43.5	39.8	53.7	10.9	71.4	21.1	65.4	13.5	4,929
45-49	59.8	63,765	61.6	54.7	43.2	39.6	54.1	9.2	69.3	18.7	65.4	15.9	1,214
Residence													
Rural	54.4	5,04,272	58.1	53.9	43.4	39.8	54.1	12.0	74.9	23.0	63.2	13.8	2,19,190
Urban	62.4	1,39,672	65.2	54.8	43.7	40.4	55.8	9.8	84.7	22.1	73.4	4.5	49,355
Mother's education													
Non-literate ^a	55.3	2,99,373	57.0	53.4	45.8	42.0	52.7	12.2	73.1	19.3	64.6	16.1	1,22,542
Less than 5 years	45.9	53,654	58.7	53.7	40.4	37.9	53.0	13.3	75.3	26.0	58.8	15.2	20,558
5-9 years	54.8	1,77,930	61.4	54.1	41.8	38.3	54.9	11.6	79.7	26.7	65.3	7.9	76,927
10 or more years	67.9	1,12,987	66.3	56.1	42.4	39.0	58.3	8.7	85.3	22.1	73.6	4.4	48,518
Religion													
Hindu	57.0	4,98,302	60.1	55.1	45.5	41.7	54.8	11.4	77.0	22.1	67.2	10.7	2,01,413
Muslim	56.5	73,936	58.8	55.2	42.5	40.2	50.3	14.3	81.0	20.9	64.5	14.6	39,518
Christian	44.0	33,635	66.5	44.7	31.1	30.5	55.2	6.4	67.5	47.1	49.9	3.0	14,579
Sikh	94.0	17,110	66.9	52.1	33.7	23.7	61.1	6.8	91.8	14.4	68.6	17.1	5,432
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	44.9	8,931	52.0	47.5	23.2	24.0	53.0	7.8	71.8	34.2	63.3	2.5	2,952
Jain	75.4	1,309	68.4	56.3	50.8	48.6	60.0	9.1	80.9	27.8	72.2	0.0	308
No religion	51.9	693	63.0	37.5	26.3	35.4	81.4	4.0	53.1	88.2	11.8	0.0	206
Others	45.3	10,028	68.1	37.4	27.9	34.6	62.2	7.1	57.3	32.0	63.3	4.7	4,137
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	56.9	1,13,157	59.7	54.4	43.3	39.1	54.6	12.0	77.7	22.4	64.1	13.5	50,666
Scheduled Tribes	43.8	1,12,001	60.6	48.6	35.5	35.5	56.6	7.9	65.3	43.7	50.0	6.3	48,035
Other Backward Classes	57.5	2,50,886	59.4	54.8	47.3	43.1	53.4	12.2	78.6	18.8	69.6	11.6	1,07,575
Other	65.6	1,55,867	62.5	55.8	43.0	38.9	55.5	11.8	81.6	21.1	69.5	9.4	57,263
Wealth index													
Lowest	46.7	1,09,471	54.3	52.3	46.0	42.4	52.9	13.5	66.5	23.9	58.1	18.0	53,836
Second	52.4	1,21,667	55.9	53.9	46.6	43.6	53.9	13.0	72.8	20.2	62.4	17.5	53,686
Middle	51.7	1,32,525	58.3	54.1	43.0	40.0	53.8	12.1	77.2	24.3	62.9	12.8	53,650
Fourth	57.1	1,38,853	61.3	54.2	42.1	38.5	54.4	10.9	82.7	25.1	66.9	8.0	53,701
Highest	69.2	1,41,296	65.9	55.3	42.4	38.4	56.3	8.5	87.7	20.2	76.9	2.9	53,614
India (15-49)	56.9	6,43,944	60.6	54.2	43.6	40.0	54.6	11.4	77.4	22.7	66.1	11.2	2,68,545
India (15-44)[†]	57.4	5,48,780	60.5	50.3	43.7	40.1	54.8	11.4	77.4	22.6	66.2	11.2	2,64,072

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004. ** Unweighted cases. ¹ Among women who are aware of any danger signs of ARI. ² Includes not able to drink or take a feed, excessive drowsy and difficulty to keep awake, running nose and others. ³ Last two weeks prior to survey. ⁴ Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks who sought advice/ treatment. ⁵ Among children who sought advice/treatment. ⁶ Includes government hospital or dispensary, urban health centre/urban health post/urban family welfare centre, community health centre or rural hospital, primary health centre, sub-centre, ICDS and Govt. AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁷ Includes non-governmental hospital/trust hospital or clinic, private hospital/clinic and private AYUSH hospital/clinic. ⁸ Literate but did not attend school are also included. [†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years.

TABLE 5.15 KNOWLEDGE OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI) MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT STATUS BY STATES

Percentage of women by awareness of danger signs of acute respiratory infection and percentage of children suffered from ARI and sought advice/treatment by state, India, 2007-08

States/ UTs	Women aware of danger signs of ARI	Total Number of women**	Children suffered from ARI ¹	Children sought advice/treatment ²	Number of children**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	36.8	1,823	11.6	82.0	583
Andhra Pradesh	33.9	21,730	6.5	80.1	6,093
Arunachal Pradesh	66.6	15,207	1.8	80.8	3,718
Assam	40.1	30,243	12.0	66.0	11,765
Bihar	79.8	46,840	14.3	78.8	27,691
Chandigarh	99.4	848	4.1	100.0	236
Chhattisgarh	47.6	18,166	5.2	74.4	7,382
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	36.8	924	6.5	87.2	466
Daman & Diu	54.1	1,947	4.8	96.4	795
Delhi	86.2	8,112	7.8	89.1	3,118
Goa	48.6	1,457	8.1	82.1	470
Gujarat	52.8	24,513	5.7	79.5	9,627
Haryana	76.9	21,484	8.3	88.1	9,011
Himachal Pradesh	67.6	10,016	5.1	83.9	3,249
Jammu & Kashmir	58.8	15,175	11.7	84.1	6,554
Jharkhand	41.4	26,886	10.7	62.1	13,786
Karnataka	43.1	27,864	8.7	80.9	9,493
Kerala	38.5	12,360	11.5	89.8	3,769
Lakshadweep	12.5	1,364	6.4	90.9	516
Madhya Pradesh	66.0	46,634	12.9	68.4	19,959
Maharashtra	28.9	34,920	12.0	84.6	13,361
Manipur	36.2	9,264	10.9	53.1	4,458
Meghalaya	21.5	6,943	6.4	82.6	4,144
Mizoram	54.8	7,847	2.1	59.4	3,731
Orissa	22.9	27,848	16.9	66.8	8,772
Puducherry	23.7	3,851	8.4	87.9	1,126
Punjab	98.4	20,898	6.0	92.8	6,992
Rajasthan	97.9	41,447	7.7	75.7	15,047
Sikkim	65.7	4,399	11.7	55.5	1,644
Tamil Nadu	6.9	26,685	8.1	84.6	7,959
Tripura	27.8	4,167	8.6	73.7	1,752
Uttar Pradesh	71.5	87,564	16.9	76.6	48,549
Uttarakhand	64.3	12,640	8.5	69.0	5,202
West Bengal	43.0	21,87	24.9	81.9	7,515
India (15-49)	56.9	6,43,944	11.4	77.4	2,68,533
India (15-44)[†]	57.4	5,48,780	11.4	77.4	2,64,072

Note: Table based on women with youngest living child born since 01.01.2004.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Last two weeks prior to survey.² Among children with ARI or fever in last two weeks sought advice /treatment.[†] Represents figures for children of currently married women aged 15-44 years

CHAPTER – VI

FAMILY PLANNING

India's National Population Policy (2000) envisaged to accomplish the unmet need in health infrastructure, services and personnel, and to attain replacement level fertility by 2010 through the voluntary promotion of the small family norm. To achieve these national goals, the Government of India has launched the National Rural Health Mission (2005). The NRHM has provision of universal access to contraceptive services and expanded availability of contraceptive choices.

The District Level Household and Facility Survey-3 has obtained information on the awareness of different contraceptive methods, the level of utilization, sources of method and duration of use. The survey also provides information on health problems of current contraceptive use, reasons for discontinuation, future intention to use a method, and the level of unmet need for contraceptive services. This chapter covers different aspects of contraceptive use in particular, awareness, status of ever used, current contraceptive status, duration of use of spacing methods, age at sterilisation, health problems and reasons for not using contraceptives.

6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Awareness plays a critical role in the use of a family planning method. All ever-married women were asked to respond to the question. "Which ways or methods have you heard about family planning?" A small description about each contraceptive method was given if a woman could not reply spontaneously. Table 6.1 provides information on the awareness of both modern and traditional methods of contraception for ever-married as well as currently married women. No variation was observed in the awareness of contraceptive methods between ever married and currently married women. Awareness about any method and any modern method of family planning was universal. However, awareness of certain specific methods varied considerably. Looking into the responses of currently married women, 82.9 percent were aware of male sterilisation as compared to 98 percent of female sterilisation.

Awareness about the spacing methods is important from the point of view of increasing birth spacing. The pill was the most popular method among the temporary modern methods of family planning. About 86 percent of currently married women were aware of pills, and the percentage was higher in urban areas (92.7 percent). Almost three-fourth of currently married women knew about the intra-uterine device (IUD) as a method of birth spacing. A wide gap was seen between rural and urban percentages of women aware of IUD (67.7 percent rural versus 87.6 percent urban). The same level of awareness was observed for the male Condom/*Nirodh*. On the contrary, only 12.4 percent of currently married women knew about the female condom. It is quite interesting to note

District Level Household and Facility Survey

that 31.3 percent of currently married women were aware of the emergency contraceptive pill that had recently been introduced in the national programme. However, only 24.1 percent of rural currently married women knew about this pill.

TABLE 6.1 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Percentage of ever married and currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by place of residence, India, 2007-08

Contraceptive Methods	Ever married women			Currently married women		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Any method	98.9	98.5	99.7	99.0	98.7	99.7
Any modern method ¹	98.7	98.3	99.6	98.8	98.4	99.7
Female sterilisation	97.9	97.2	99.3	98.0	97.4	99.3
Male sterilisation	82.5	79.5	89.2	82.9	79.8	89.6
IUD	73.5	67.2	87.0	74.0	67.7	87.6
Pills	85.6	82.5	92.2	86.1	83.1	92.7
Emergency contraceptive pills	30.9	23.8	46.2	31.3	24.1	46.9
Injectables	52.2	47.1	63.0	52.8	47.7	63.8
Condom/Nirodh	74.2	68.5	86.6	75.0	69.2	87.4
Female condom	12.2	8.8	19.4	12.4	8.9	19.8
Rhythm method	52.5	49.1	60.0	53.3	49.8	60.9
Withdrawal	39.7	37.0	45.6	40.5	37.7	46.3
Other	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.9
Number of women**	6,43,944	5,04,272	1,39,672	6,04,804	4,73,768	1,31,036

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Includes Female sterilisation, Male sterilisation, IUD, Pills, condom, female condom, emergency contraceptive pills and Injectables.

Among traditional methods, the rhythm method was the most popular method of family planning. Overall, 53.3 percent of currently married women were aware of the rhythm method comprising 49.8 percent from rural areas and 60.9 percent from urban areas. Around two-fifths of the total currently married women (40.5 percent) also knew that pregnancy can be avoided if the man practised withdrawal method. The method was less known to rural currently married women as compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 6.2 presents the percentage of currently married women who were aware of specific contraceptive methods by selected background characteristics. Awareness about any method and any modern method of family planning was universal across the background characteristics. It was true for female sterilisation as well. In contrast, awareness about male sterilisation was relatively low among younger women (78.9 percent), rural (79.8 percent), non-literate (78.4 percent), Christian (65.1 percent), Scheduled Tribes (68.8 percent) and women from the lowest quintile of wealth (72.2 percent). More than 90 percent of women from urban areas, those who had completed 10 or more years of schooling, Sikh and Jain women and those who belonged to the highest quintile of wealth index were aware of vasectomy.

In the case of modern spacing method, only two-thirds of the women were aware of IUD in the age group 15-24 years, women with no living child and rural background. Only 60.5 percent of non-literate women were aware of IUD as compared to 93.6 percent among women educated for 10 or more years. More Muslim women (78.0 percent) were more aware of IUD than Hindu women

(72.8 percent). By caste/tribe, only 56.3 percent of women from Scheduled Tribes knew about IUD as a spacing method of family planning. Awareness level of IUD among women contingents upon the economic status of household. For instance, less than half of the women (47.2 percent) from the lowest quintile were aware of IUD. The pill, another female contraceptive method, was the most popular spacing method. There were visible differentials in the awareness about the pill, except by age, living number of children and religion. More than four-fifth of the women (83.1 percent) from rural areas were aware of the pill as compared to 92.7 percent of urban women. Similarly, around 78 percent of non-literate women had heard of the pill whereas it was 96.8 percent among women who had 10 or more years of schooling.

Seventy five percent of women were aware about the Condom/*Nirodh*, the male spacing method of family planning. Visible differentials were observed by residence, education, castes/tribes and wealth index. Only 69 percent of rural women were aware of male condoms compared to 87.4 percent of urban women. Education has clearly shown its secular impact on the level of awareness about condoms. Around 62 percent of non-literate women were aware of male condoms in comparison to 94.6 percent for women with 10 or more years of schooling. Religious background made a difference in the knowledge of condoms. More, Sikh women (96.1 percent) were aware of condoms than Hindu women (73.6 percent). By castes/tribes, 84.2 percent of women from 'others' castes were aware of condoms and the awareness was lowest for Scheduled Tribe women (60.2 percent). Fifty two percent of women from the lowest wealth quintile as compared to 93 percent of women from the highest wealth quintile had heard of the male condom.

TABLE 6.2 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**	
Age group															
15-24	98.2	98.0	78.9	96.6	68.1	85.2	28.2	51.4	74.3	11.0	49.0	36.2	1.6	1,41,057	
25-29	99.1	99.0	83.3	98.1	76.4	88.1	34.2	55.1	78.4	13.5	54.5	42.1	2.0	1,22,191	
30-34	99.3	99.1	84.3	98.4	76.9	87.5	33.5	54.9	77.1	13.3	55.5	42.7	2.2	1,09,248	
35-39	99.4	99.2	84.3	98.6	76.0	86.3	31.9	53.0	74.5	12.7	54.6	41.7	2.3	1,00,394	
40-49	99.3	99.1	84.4	98.5	74.0	83.9	29.8	50.4	71.2	11.8	53.9	40.6	2.3	1,31,914	
No. of living children															
0	97.6	97.4	78.3	95.7	66.6	84.4	31.2	49.9	74.3	13.4	46.6	34.4	1.6	65,985	
1	98.8	98.6	83.0	97.5	76.3	88.4	37.8	55.5	79.4	16.5	56.3	43.5	1.7	96,401	
2	99.4	99.3	85.8	98.7	79.4	88.2	38.4	55.8	79.0	16.0	56.1	42.8	2.0	1,60,125	
3	99.4	99.2	83.5	98.6	74.5	85.7	29.3	51.4	73.3	10.6	52.1	39.7	2.1	1,31,075	
4+	99.0	98.7	81.0	97.9	69.4	83.4	20.9	50.3	69.2	6.7	52.3	39.2	2.5	1,51,218	
Residence															
Rural	98.7	98.4	79.8	97.4	67.7	83.1	24.1	47.7	69.2	8.9	49.8	37.7	2.2	4,73,768	
Urban	99.7	99.7	89.6	99.3	87.6	92.7	46.9	63.8	87.4	19.8	60.9	46.3	1.9	1,31,036	
Education															
Non-literate ^a	98.4	98.1	78.4	97.1	60.5	77.7	17.0	43.7	61.6	4.8	46.0	33.3	2.2	2,78,532	
Less than five years	98.6	98.4	76.1	97.2	69.5	85.1	23.4	46.1	68.6	8.8	48.4	37.7	2.3	49,612	
5-9 years	99.4	99.3	84.4	98.5	81.5	91.3	35.0	55.8	82.7	13.4	55.0	42.6	1.8	1,67,831	
10 or more years	99.9	99.8	92.7	99.4	93.6	96.8	59.0	70.1	94.6	28.0	68.2	53.4	2.0	1,08,829	
Religion															
Hindu	99.2	99.1	84.4	98.5	72.8	85.4	30.7	52.7	73.6	12.4	52.9	38.9	2.2	4,68,366	
Muslim	98.9	98.6	81.1	97.2	78.0	89.8	32.1	61.5	77.6	12.6	57.3	46.7	1.4	70,016	
Christian	96.9	96.4	65.1	93.3	73.2	84.1	31.7	37.3	79.2	15.4	50.1	46.7	2.2	30,627	
Sikh	99.9	99.9	94.4	99.7	96.2	97.3	50.9	62.8	96.1	6.6	69.8	55.9	0.4	16,328	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	99.3	99.1	80.2	98.2	82.2	89.0	26.6	48.3	81.1	9.9	42.5	34.2	0.4	8,255	
Jain	99.9	99.9	91.9	99.6	95.4	96.7	66.7	73.2	91.5	28.3	65.4	50.2	2.8	1,274	
Others	94.5	93.8	61.2	92.2	57.7	75.0	20.3	25.0	63.6	9.6	31.9	27.0	4.5	9,280	
No religion	97.9	97.4	66.8	96.1	71.2	77.4	21.1	29.7	77.4	4.9	40.1	30.1	1.3	645	
Castes/Tribes															
Scheduled Castes	99.3	99.1	83.7	98.5	71.1	84.7	26.7	50.8	72.9	9.2	51.9	38.2	1.9	1,05,900	
Scheduled Tribes	97.0	96.5	68.8	94.6	56.3	76.1	20.8	31.4	60.2	8.3	40.1	33.3	3.3	1,03,835	
Other backward Classes	99.3	99.3	85.0	98.7	75.6	86.1	30.3	55.6	75.5	12.0	53.6	37.8	2.1	2,35,739	
Others	99.5	99.4	87.8	98.6	83.9	92.8	41.7	62.5	84.2	17.2	61.6	49.9	1.5	1,59,112	
Wealth index															
Lowest	97.2	96.7	72.2	95.3	47.2	72.9	11.5	35.9	52.4	3.8	41.1	30.6	3.7	1,01,051	
Second	98.4	98.1	76.5	96.8	59.6	79.3	17.0	42.7	61.5	5.9	45.7	33.5	2.2	1,13,334	
Middle	99.1	98.9	79.8	97.9	70.8	83.8	24.0	47.9	70.3	8.6	48.6	36.0	1.8	1,24,035	
Fourth	99.6	99.5	85.7	98.9	82.1	89.8	33.8	56.3	81.9	13.1	55.3	42.0	1.7	1,31,010	
Highest	99.9	99.9	92.5	99.5	92.9	96.0	53.9	68.7	93.0	22.9	66.3	52.0	1.6	1,35,261	
India	99.0	98.8	82.9	98.0	74.0	86.1	31.3	52.8	75.0	12.4	53.3	40.5	2.1	6,04,804	
Note: IUD=Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.															
** Unweighted cases.															
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.															

Awareness about injectables was low as compared to IUD, Pills and Condoms. It was much lower among women of rural (47.7 percent), non-literate (43.7 percent), Scheduled Tribes (31.4 percent) and belong to the lowest quintile of the wealth index (35.9 percent). Most of the women were not aware of emergency contraceptive pills (ECPs) and female condoms. Only 24.1 percent of rural women knew about ECP as compared to 46.9 percent of urban women. Awareness about ECP was quite low among non-literate (17.0 percent), Scheduled Tribes (20.8 percent) and women from the lowest quintile (11.5 percent) as compared to women with 10 or more years of schooling (59.0 percent), women from other castes/tribes (41.7 percent) and women from the highest wealth quintile (53.9 percent) respectively.

Among the traditional methods, the rhythm method was more popular; the differentials appeared by residence (49.8 percent for rural versus 60.9 percent for urban women), education (46 percent for non-literate and 68.2 percent for women with 10 years education or more) and wealth index (41.1 percent for the women from the lowest quintile against 66.3 percent among the women from highest quintile). Though awareness of the withdrawal method was low, there were variations by the above mentioned background characteristics.

The state level of awareness has also been provided for different methods of family planning (Table 6.3). Awareness about any method, any modern method and female sterilisation was almost universal in all the states with a few exceptions In Jharkhand and Meghalaya, awareness about any modern method was relatively low (92.4 percent and 84.9 percent respectively). Awareness about male sterilisation varied a lot across the states. In Meghalaya (35.1 percent), Assam (51.7 percent), Mizoram (58.9 percent), Tripura (65.1), Jharkhand (65.6 percent) and Goa (66.4 percent) were much lower than the national average of 82.9 percent.

As regards the spacing method, awareness regarding IUD was low in Andhra Pradesh (37.2 percent), Assam (60.1 percent), Chhattisgarh (50.9 percent), Jharkhand (36.7 percent), Madhya Pradesh (56.5 percent), Meghalaya (43.6 percent), Orissa (52.2 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (82.8 percent). For pills, awareness was much lower than the national average in the states of Andhra Pradesh (46.3 percent), Jharkhand (64.9 percent) and Meghalaya (65.7 percent).

Awareness about condoms, which served as a dual protection method in reproductive health care, was relatively poor in Andhra Pradesh (40.1 percent), Assam (59.0 percent), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (56.4 percent), Gujarat (60.9 percent), Jharkhand (40.8 percent), Karnataka (51.9 percent), Maharashtra (65.4 percent), Meghalaya (56.6 percent) and Orissa (58.5 percent).

The level of awareness about ECP in Chandigarh (71.6 percent), Kerala (70.9 percent), Delhi (58.6 percent) and Punjab (53.2 percent) was better than the national average of 31.3 percent. The states where the awareness about ECP was much below the national average were Bihar (12.1 percent), Meghalaya (14.2 percent), Jharkhand (14.3 percent), Chhattisgarh (15.0 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (18.8 percent).

TABLE 6.3 AWARENESS OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY STATES

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are aware of specific contraceptive method by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom/ Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	99.1	98.9	81.1	96.5	78.9	85.7	33.3	26.9	77.6	17.6	33.4	33.2	1.2	1,725
Andhra Pradesh	99.5	99.5	89.0	99.4	37.2	46.3	21.0	27.1	40.1	9.1	13.6	6.9	1.2	19,831
Arunachal Pradesh	99.6	99.5	65.5	99.2	81.1	91.0	25.1	35.7	87.1	8.5	33.3	29.5	0.8	13,866
Assam	98.6	97.6	51.7	93.4	60.1	91.9	26.7	42.1	59.0	11.1	58.9	50.3	0.9	28,590
Bihar	99.6	99.5	89.9	99.3	68.2	86.8	12.1	59.3	70.0	4.3	58.5	44.6	3.6	44,339
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.9	98.3	99.6	71.6	77.9	99.3	12.0	62.0	44.4	0.0	800
Chhattisgarh	99.5	99.5	90.6	99.2	50.9	82.1	15.0	27.0	67.3	6.7	31.7	25.7	8.4	16,919
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	98.7	98.7	82.5	98.5	69.1	73.3	35.7	28.4	56.4	14.5	37.4	16.6	0.8	877
Daman & Diu	99.7	99.5	75.9	99.4	88.1	91.4	38.9	37.5	80.2	17.8	69.5	36.2	0.2	1,778
Delhi	99.9	99.8	96.2	99.4	96.8	98.6	58.6	80.9	98.0	25.7	78.7	64.6	0.5	7,787
Goa	99.5	99.5	66.4	98.7	80.3	90.6	46.0	35.8	82.1	18.4	49.7	39.6	0.3	1,356
Gujarat	97.9	97.8	70.8	96.0	75.4	76.7	33.4	29.5	60.9	15.7	58.6	31.6	1.0	22,985
Haryana	100.0	99.9	95.9	99.8	93.3	96.1	24.3	71.5	93.5	6.2	69.4	51.6	0.6	20,394
Himachal Pradesh	99.8	99.8	93.8	99.1	80.8	92.4	43.6	46.9	87.4	20.8	43.3	31.4	0.8	9,622
Jammu & Kashmir	98.2	97.6	88.0	96.2	83.2	87.6	42.4	66.0	75.3	9.9	50.1	60.0	1.0	14,673
Jharkhand	93.2	92.4	65.6	91.0	36.7	64.9	14.3	23.3	40.8	8.6	23.7	13.1	6.4	25,775
Karnataka	99.5	99.5	68.7	99.4	76.2	80.5	47.9	46.1	51.9	23.2	37.7	16.1	4.5	25,204
Kerala	99.9	99.9	90.3	99.4	94.8	94.9	70.9	65.4	93.4	46.5	78.8	73.3	0.0	11,672
Lakshadweep	99.4	99.3	85.0	98.9	78.2	89.3	61.2	60.1	85.1	33.2	73.8	72.1	0.0	1,264
Madhya Pradesh	98.8	98.7	85.6	98.4	56.5	79.2	28.8	49.9	64.4	8.6	39.4	29.4	1.3	44,189
Maharashtra	98.9	98.8	85.3	98.3	73.9	81.6	30.3	36.4	65.4	12.7	31.0	16.0	0.3	32,587
Manipur	98.8	97.9	78.4	90.7	88.9	91.0	39.4	43.1	94.1	23.1	75.0	79.7	0.8	8,753
Meghalaya	86.0	84.9	35.1	76.1	43.6	65.7	14.2	30.7	56.6	11.6	34.3	28.9	2.4	6,170
Mizoram	99.3	99.3	58.9	98.6	87.6	92.7	34.0	32.9	95.2	9.1	52.6	59.4	0.5	6,845
Orissa	98.6	98.4	76.9	97.5	52.2	85.7	23.4	43.9	58.5	13.3	51.5	46.1	7.4	26,366
Puducherry	99.4	99.4	86.6	98.8	84.1	79.1	47.8	50.1	79.6	33.0	51.6	36.5	6.1	3,546
Punjab	99.9	99.9	94.9	99.8	97.0	97.7	53.2	61.7	96.9	3.4	71.2	56.3	0.2	19,953
Rajasthan	99.6	99.6	92.7	99.4	77.5	92.4	35.2	58.7	87.2	7.6	54.1	49.7	1.4	38,797
Sikkim	100.0	99.9	97.4	99.5	96.8	99.2	25.9	89.1	94.3	12.2	71.5	61.6	0.6	4,176
Tamil Nadu	99.7	99.7	81.2	99.6	83.6	77.6	33.9	48.1	69.4	11.4	43.3	19.7	3.0	24,587
Tripura	99.7	99.2	65.1	97.0	55.5	96.5	31.1	47.7	69.8	10.9	85.9	79.0	1.0	3,921
Uttar Pradesh	99.4	99.2	86.4	98.6	82.8	91.4	18.8	74.1	88.8	5.9	70.5	47.5	0.9	82,808
Uttarakhand	99.2	99.1	90.0	98.1	69.0	86.4	32.0	42.3	77.7	16.8	37.6	27.3	0.9	12,107
West Bengal	99.8	99.8	83.1	99.3	70.9	96.4	21.3	64.0	81.2	13.9	81.7	72.9	1.8	20,542
India	99.9	98.8	82.9	98.0	74.0	86.1	31.3	52.8	75.0	12.4	53.3	40.5	2.1	6,04,804

Note: IUD=Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

** Unweighted cases.

Awareness about the traditional rhythm method was high in West Bengal (81.7 percent), Punjab (71.2 percent), Uttar Pradesh (70.5 percent) and 59 percent in Assam and Bihar among the major states. On the other hand, Haryana, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were ranked high in the awareness of the withdrawal method.

6.2 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Ever use of contraceptive method can provide an idea about accessibility of family planning method. It is also instrumental in accessing current level of contraceptive use and acceptance of various contraceptive methods in different population subgroups. Table 6.4 gives the level of any family planning method ever used by selected background characteristics. Almost 64.3 percent of women had used any method of family planning. Women below age 24, with less than two living children and belonging to the lowest quintile of wealth index were less likely to use any method of contraception. In India, 55.6 percent women had ever used any modern method. It was low among young women in the age group 15-19 years (12.5 percent), women with one living child (35 percent), Muslim women (44 percent) and women in the lowest wealth quintile category (38.5 percent).

By type of contraceptive method, female sterilisation was the most ever used method. On the contrary, male sterilisation was least used. This indicates dominance of female oriented contraceptive methods. Among the temporary modern methods, IUD was ever used by only 5.7 percent of women at the national level. The results from DLHS-3 show that more urban women (9.4 percent), women with 10 years or more of education (11.9 years), Sikh (18.4 percent), and women belonging to the highest quintile (12.2 percent) have ever used IUD as a spacing method of family planning. One in ten (11 percent) women had used pills. However, the incidence of pill usage was low among younger women (4.5 percent among women in the 15-19 age group) and women with no living child (2.4 percent).

Male condom/*Nirodh* was another spacing method, which had been ever used by almost 13 percent of husbands of the women. It had been ever used in high proportion of couples from urban areas (20.8 percent), women with 10 years or more education (27 percent), Sikh (42.9 percent), other castes/tribes (19.9 percent) and those from the highest quintile (26 percent). Injectables and female condoms had been used by less than one percent of women. In case of traditional method of family planning, rhythm had been ever used by almost 16 percent couples and 9.2 percent couples had ever used the withdrawal method.

TABLE 6.4 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

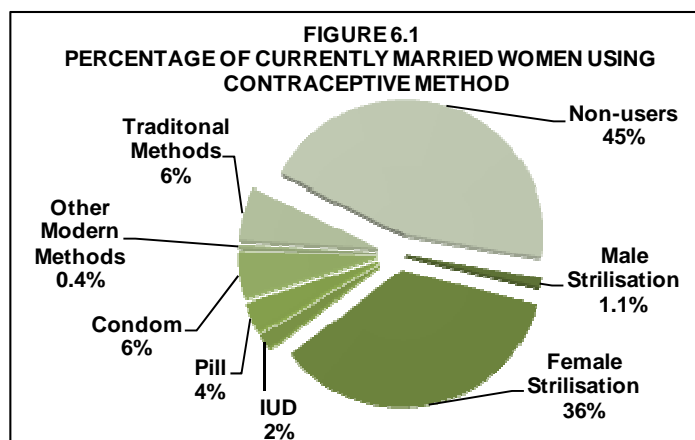
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who ever used specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Injectables	Condom /Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Age group														
15-19	21.1	12.5	0.0	1.2	0.5	4.5	0.2	0.2	7.3	0.1	9.4	5.8	0.1	34,346
20-24	40.9	31.1	0.3	9.9	2.8	9.4	0.5	0.5	13.5	0.2	13.6	8.0	0.2	1,06,711
25-29	63.3	54.1	0.8	27.7	5.8	13.9	0.8	0.8	17.1	0.2	16.3	10.0	0.3	1,22,191
30-34	75.0	66.6	1.2	43.6	7.2	13.9	0.7	0.8	15.8	0.2	17.6	10.4	0.5	1,09,248
35-39	78.0	69.8	1.5	51.5	7.4	12.1	0.6	0.7	12.7	0.2	17.3	9.9	0.6	1,00,394
40-44	76.2	68.0	1.9	53.8	7.2	8.8	0.5	0.6	10.1	0.1	17.0	9.2	0.5	75,890
45-49	72.4	64.9	2.6	53.0	5.7	6.6	0.3	0.5	7.7	0.1	15.8	8.0	0.4	56,024
No. of living children														
0	15.1	9.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	6.6	0.1	6.3	3.9	0.1	65,985
1	46.8	34.9	0.4	5.2	5.3	12.1	0.7	0.6	17.9	0.2	16.8	10.9	0.2	96,401
2	76.0	68.0	1.5	43.3	8.9	13.4	0.7	0.8	17.4	0.2	17.4	10.7	0.2	1,60,125
3	80.0	72.9	1.6	56.1	6.2	11.5	0.6	0.7	12.0	0.1	16.3	9.1	0.4	1,31,075
4+	70.9	60.8	1.3	45.7	4.2	10.7	0.5	0.7	9.2	0.1	17.6	8.9	0.8	1,51,218
Residence														
Rural	61.3	52.2	1.2	35.6	3.9	10.4	0.5	0.6	9.7	0.1	15.4	8.9	0.4	4,73,768
Urban	70.9	63.1	0.9	36.3	9.4	12.1	0.8	0.7	20.8	0.2	17.0	10.0	0.3	1,31,036
Education														
Non-literate ^a	59.9	51.0	1.3	39.1	2.5	7.4	0.3	0.5	7.0	0.1	14.3	6.9	0.5	2,78,532
Less than five years	66.7	58.0	1.3	41.6	4.0	13.0	0.5	0.7	7.5	0.1	16.0	9.7	0.4	49,612
5-9 years	66.3	57.9	1.0	36.2	6.5	13.7	0.7	0.7	14.0	0.2	16.4	10.3	0.2	16,7831
10 or more years	69.8	61.1	0.9	26.3	11.9	13.7	1.1	0.8	27.0	0.4	18.6	12.4	0.2	1,08,829
Religion														
Hindu	65.4	57.2	1.3	39.1	5.0	9.9	0.5	0.6	12.4	0.2	15.7	8.5	0.4	4,68,366
Muslim	56.7	44.3	0.4	19.5	5.7	13.5	0.7	0.9	14.4	0.2	18.1	12.5	0.4	70,016
Christian	58.0	48.3	0.7	29.6	7.2	13.0	0.5	0.6	7.7	0.2	12.5	10.4	0.4	30,627
Sikh	82.2	76.8	0.9	35.4	18.4	18.2	0.8	0.7	42.9	0.1	24.1	14.2	0.1	16,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	70.7	66.9	3.3	34.2	11.7	23.1	0.4	2.5	10.4	0.1	10.6	5.4	0.1	8,255
Jain	79.8	75.5	1.3	37.3	13.6	12.9	1.3	0.9	36.3	0.7	14.9	9.8	0.3	1,274
Others	46.7	39.1	0.5	22.8	4.2	11.0	0.4	0.4	6.3	0.1	7.5	6.6	1.3	9,280
No religion	52.3	44.2	0.7	26.4	3.4	9.0	0.3	0.0	9.0	0.0	9.5	8.4	0.0	645
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	63.9	55.3	1.2	39.1	3.5	9.6	0.4	0.5	12.2	0.1	16.6	8.7	0.4	1,05,900
Scheduled Tribes	55.7	48.0	2.1	30.7	4.1	12.2	0.5	0.6	6.5	0.1	10.9	6.9	0.7	1,03,835
Other Backward Classes	62.6	54.1	0.8	37.9	5.1	8.3	0.5	0.6	11.7	0.1	15.3	7.7	0.3	2,35,739
Others	72.1	62.4	1.1	33.8	8.7	14.9	0.9	0.8	19.9	0.2	19.4	13.0	0.3	1,59,112
Wealth index														
Lowest	48.4	38.5	1.3	28.1	1.2	7.2	0.2	0.3	4.7	0.1	13.0	6.8	0.9	1,01,051
Second	55.4	45.9	1.1	33.9	1.7	8.3	0.3	0.5	5.6	0.1	14.0	7.6	0.4	1,13,334
Middle	63.2	54.6	1.1	39.2	3.2	10.5	0.4	0.6	8.1	0.1	14.8	8.4	0.3	1,24,035
Fourth	68.8	60.7	1.1	40.4	5.7	12.3	0.6	0.8	13.2	0.2	16.4	9.7	0.2	1,31,010
Highest	75.3	67.4	1.1	35.1	12.2	13.8	1.0	0.9	26.0	0.3	19.0	11.6	0.2	1,35,261
India (15-49)	64.3	55.6	1.1	35.8	5.7	11.0	0.6	0.6	13.2	0.2	15.9	9.2	0.4	6,04,804
India (15-44)[†]	62.2	53.2	1.0	33.6	5.1	11.3	0.6	0.7	12.6	0.2	15.9	9.3	0.4	5,48,780

Note: IUD=Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ** Unweighted cases. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

6.3 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

DLHS-3 also gathered information on women currently using a family planning method to delay or avoid pregnancy. Table 6.5 (A) shows the current level of contraceptive use among currently married women and is commonly referred to as the contraceptive prevalence rate. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) was 54.8 percent for any method. The socioeconomic and demographic differentials in CPR were clearly observed.



Only 11.4 percent of women in the age group 15-19 years were currently using any method of family planning. The rest of the younger women (under age 20) carry the risk of pregnancy. Lesser proportion of Muslim women (43 percent) were using any method of family planning as compared to Hindu women (57 percent). CPR among Scheduled Tribes and women from the lowest wealth quintile was low, 47 percent and 40 percent respectively.

The contraceptive prevalence rate for any modern method can be taken as an indicator of programme performance. Nearly half of the currently married women (48.2 percent) were using any modern method of family planning at the time of survey. It is important to mention that use of any modern method by sex composition gives an indication of preference for child's sex. For any number of surviving children, women with no living son were less likely to use any modern method of contraceptive. Only 60.2 percent of women, with two living children, were using a modern method of family planning as compared to 63.6 percent among those having at least one son for the same number of living children. There are visible differences by residence (45.6 percent for rural versus 53.8 percent for urban). Differentials are much wider by religion. Half of the Hindu women were using a modern method as compared to one-third of Muslim women. The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods was the highest among Sikh women (63.2 percent).

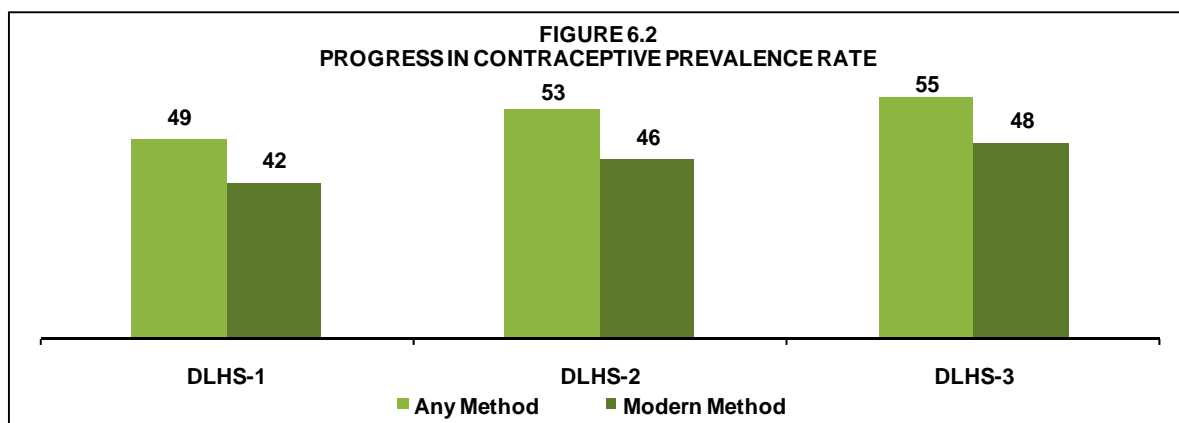


TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years, currently using specific contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	With-drawal	Other	Number of women**
Age group												
15-19	11.4	6.8	0.0	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.1	3.0	3.2	1.4	0.0	34,346
20-24	28.1	22.2	0.2	9.9	1.5	4.0	0.3	6.1	4.1	1.7	0.0	1,06,711
25-29	51.8	44.8	0.7	27.7	2.6	5.4	0.4	7.8	4.6	2.2	0.0	1,22,191
30-34	67.2	59.4	1.1	43.6	2.5	4.6	0.4	7.0	5.0	2.5	0.0	1,09,248
35-39	71.6	63.7	1.4	51.5	1.9	3.4	0.3	5.0	5.3	2.4	0.0	1,00,394
40-44	68.3	61.9	1.8	53.8	1.2	1.6	0.1	3.2	4.4	1.8	0.0	75,890
45-49	62.0	58.3	2.5	52.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	56,024
No. of living children												
No children	6.1	3.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	2.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	65,985
1 child	32.1	23.3	0.4	5.1	2.7	5.3	0.4	9.1	5.9	2.9	0.0	96,401
1 son	35.1	26.0	0.5	6.4	3.2	5.6	0.4	9.6	6.1	3.0	0.0	53,663
No son	28.4	20.0	0.3	3.6	2.1	5.0	0.3	8.5	5.7	2.7	0.0	42,738
2 children	67.2	60.2	1.4	43.3	2.7	4.5	0.3	7.6	4.7	2.3	0.0	1,60,125
1 or more sons	70.5	63.6	1.5	46.6	2.8	4.5	0.4	7.6	4.5	2.3	0.0	1,36,201
No sons	48.6	40.8	0.9	24.9	2.2	4.7	0.3	7.6	5.3	2.4	0.0	23,924
3 children	72.8	67.0	1.5	56.1	1.5	3.3	0.3	4.1	3.8	1.8	0.0	1,31,075
1 or more sons	74.7	69.1	1.5	58.2	1.6	3.3	0.3	4.1	3.8	1.8	0.0	1,22,099
No sons	46.3	39.2	0.8	27.4	1.4	4.2	0.4	4.8	4.8	2.2	0.0	8,976
4+ children	61.6	54.4	1.3	45.7	1.1	2.8	0.2	3.1	5.0	1.8	0.0	1,51,218
1 or more sons	62.4	55.2	1.3	46.5	1.1	2.8	0.2	3.1	5.0	1.8	0.0	1,46,142
No sons	39.3	32.9	1.0	23.4	0.9	3.4	0.3	3.7	4.3	1.8	0.0	5,076
Residence												
Rural	52.0	45.6	1.2	35.6	1.3	3.5	0.3	3.5	4.3	1.9	0.0	4,73,768
Urban	60.8	53.8	0.9	36.2	2.7	3.7	0.3	9.8	4.7	2.1	0.0	1,31,036
Education												
Non-literate ^a	51.8	46.1	1.3	39.1	0.8	2.2	0.2	2.4	3.9	1.4	0.0	2,78,532
Less than five years	57.9	51.5	1.3	41.6	1.1	4.7	0.2	2.4	4.2	2.0	0.0	49,612
5-9 years	56.2	49.4	0.9	36.2	1.9	4.7	0.3	5.3	4.4	2.2	0.0	16,7831
10 or more years	57.9	49.5	0.9	26.2	4.0	4.4	0.5	13.3	5.5	2.9	0.0	1,08,829
Religion												
Hindu	56.7	50.4	1.2	39.1	1.5	3.1	0.2	5.1	4.4	1.8	0.0	4,68,366
Muslim	43.2	34.3	0.4	19.5	1.8	5.2	0.4	6.7	5.4	3.3	0.0	70,016
Christian	48.1	41.1	0.6	29.7	2.7	5.0	0.4	2.4	4.2	2.6	0.0	30,627
Sikh	69.2	63.2	0.7	35.4	6.3	3.4	0.3	17.0	4.3	1.7	0.0	16,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	60.1	57.2	3.4	34.0	6.0	9.2	0.3	3.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	8,255
Jain	70.8	65.3	1.2	37.3	4.0	2.9	0.4	19.0	3.5	2.1	0.0	1,274
Others	39.3	33.1	0.7	22.8	2.3	4.8	0.5	1.9	3.2	2.2	0.0	9,280
No religion	44.7	39.4	0.8	26.3	2.7	4.6	0.1	4.8	2.9	2.2	0.0	645

Continued ...

TABLE 6.5 (A) CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS - Continued

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i>	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Castes/Tribes												
Scheduled Castes	55.0	49.0	1.1	39.1	0.9	2.9	0.2	4.6	4.3	1.6	0.0	1,05,900
Scheduled Tribes	47.4	42.0	2.1	30.7	2.0	4.7	0.3	2.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	1,03,835
Other Backward Classes	53.3	47.5	0.7	37.9	1.4	2.3	0.2	4.7	4.2	1.5	0.0	2,35,739
Others	61.0	52.3	1.0	33.8	2.8	5.1	0.4	9.0	5.4	3.2	0.0	1,59,112
Wealth index												
Lowest	40.1	34.0	1.3	28.1	0.5	2.6	0.2	1.3	4.0	1.5	0.0	1,01,051
Second	46.9	40.7	1.0	33.9	0.6	3.1	0.2	1.8	4.2	1.7	0.0	1,13,334
Middle	54.5	48.4	1.0	39.2	1.1	3.8	0.3	2.8	4.2	1.8	0.0	1,24,035
Fourth	59.2	52.8	1.1	40.4	1.8	4.0	0.3	5.1	4.3	2.0	0.0	1,31,010
Highest	64.0	56.4	1.1	35.0	3.7	3.9	0.4	12.1	5.1	2.4	0.0	1,35,261
India (15-49)	54.8	48.2	1.1	35.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	5.5	4.4	2.0	0.0	6,04,804
India (15-44)†	54.0	47.1	1.0	34.0	1.9	4.2	0.3	5.9	4.6	2.1	0.0	5,48,780

Note: IUD=Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

† Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Among the permanent modern methods, female sterilisation was the most commonly means of contraception used by 35.8 percent of women in the country. The sex composition of children has made a huge impact on the acceptance of female sterilisation. Among women with two living daughters, female sterilisation was low (24.9 percent) as compared to women with at least one son (46.6 percent). It is interesting to see that women with 10 or more years of education were less likely to use female sterilisation (26.2 percent). It is because they prefer to use a modern spacing method of family planning in a significant proportion. By religion, fewer Muslim women (19.5 percent) were sterilized compared to that among women from Hindu women (39.1 percent).

The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern spacing method was not very high for any particular method. The condom was the more prominently used method (5.5 percent) followed by pills (3.6 percent). A high proportion of couples from urban areas (9.8 percent), those with 10 or more years of education (13.3 percent), Jain (19.0 percent) and from the highest wealth quintile (12.1 percent) were using condoms. Use of IUD and ECP were negligible, and there were no visible differentials observed across the background characteristics.

6.4 DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHODS

Duration of regular use of a spacing method is another indicator of programme effectiveness and quality. Table 6.5 (B) provides duration of use of spacing methods of family planning. In India, majority of IUD users were using the method for more than two years (62.6 percent). Almost one-fourth (24.2 percent) of IUD users have been using the device for four or more years. There were no differentials found in duration of use except by women's age and living number of children, which may be because younger women and women with less number of children have spent relatively less time in the reproductive span. In the case of pills and condoms, percentages were tabulated for more than six months period. Almost 69 percent of condom users and 73 percent of pill users had been using the method for more than six months.

TABLE 6.5 (B) DURATION OF USE OF SPACING METHOD BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years, currently using specific contraceptive method by duration of use according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	IUD				Pill		Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>		Spacing method ^{c†}
	< 2 years	2-3 years	4 or more years	Number of IUD users**	> 6 months	Number of Pill users**	> 6 months	Number of Condom/ <i>Nirodh</i> users	> 6 months
Age group									
15-19	80.1	19.3	0.6	89	41.3	746	31.5	958	2.1
20-24	72.8	23.2	4.0	1,331	56.7	4,459	49.8	5,782	7.2
25-29	46.3	41.6	12.2	2,626	71.5	6,894	66.0	8,249	12.5
30-34	29.8	43.7	26.5	2,302	80.5	5,293	77.8	6,448	12.3
35-39	19.8	40.4	39.8	1,635	85.9	3,460	84.4	4,146	9.4
40-44	14.0	38.0	48.0	792	88.7	1,175	85.8	1,958	5.4
45-49	10.5	30.1	59.4	290	88.2	348	86.2	642	na
No. of living children									
0	32.1	41.5	26.4	27	47.4	460	42.3	1,410	1.4
1	50.1	33.4	16.4	2,166	65.9	5,430	63.0	7,572	13.0
2	35.7	40.0	24.3	3,719	74.9	7,689	74.2	10,519	13.1
3	29.9	39.4	30.7	1,759	77.8	4,499	73.6	4,694	8.2
4+	31.0	40.5	28.5	1,394	77.7	4,297	73.1	3,988	6.7
Residence									
Rural	37.3	39.0	23.7	5,683	72.9	16,983	65.5	15,835	6.9
Urban	37.5	37.8	24.7	3,382	73.9	5,392	72.4	12,348	14.3
Education									
Non-literate ^a	32.8	38.8	28.4	1,930	73.6	6,309	66.3	5,850	4.5
Less than five years	33.1	35.8	31.1	508	76.2	2,373	64.9	1,035	7.1
5-9 years	38.2	38.4	23.4	2,762	72.6	8,367	67.2	8,092	9.8
10 or more years	39.3	38.4	22.3	3,865	72.5	5,326	72.1	13,206	18.7
Religion									
Hindu	39.3	37.3	23.4	5,555	72.6	15,035	69.2	20,442	8.2
Muslim	39.8	37.0	23.1	1,077	73.9	3,993	69.2	3,864	11.6
Christian	28.5	42.5	29.0	698	77.2	1,431	69.4	599	9.1
Sikh	38.2	45.0	16.8	1,018	61.8	609	70.2	2,620	23.7
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.3	32.4	45.2	468	82.0	800	72.2	250	18.2
Jain	32.2	41.7	26.1	50	66.0	40	83.4	219	26.0
Others	27.2	40.8	32.0	186	75.6	438	61.1	159	12.7
No religion	(23.1)	(46.2)	(30.8)	13	82.0	29	77.4	30	8.0
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	39.0	39.7	21.2	805	70.7	3,162	63.7	4,309	6.8
Scheduled Tribes	27.8	39.1	33.1	1,724	74.7	4,725	66.9	1,843	7.5
Other Backward Classes	42.8	36.0	21.2	2,757	70.5	5,779	68.2	9,742	7.0
Others	36.9	39.5	23.6	3,775	75.2	8,707	72.4	12,280	15.0
Wealth index									
Lowest	37.0	41.8	21.3	423	71.6	2,623	60.1	1,276	3.4
Second	35.4	37.8	26.9	666	73.8	3,546	61.3	1,888	4.4
Middle	34.5	41.4	24.1	1,214	73.5	4,824	62.6	3,311	6.3
Fourth	39.3	36.5	24.2	2,073	73.1	5,559	65.9	6,342	9.2
Highest	37.5	38.3	24.2	4,687	73.4	5,822	73.0	15,365	18.0
India (15-49)	37.4	38.4	24.2	9,065	73.2	22,375	69.4	28,183	9.2

Note: IUD = Intra Uterine Device. na= Not applicable.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases. ** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.^c Spacing method includes IUD, daily/weekly pills, Injectables, condom/*nirodh* and female condom. Percentage calculated out of total women but excluding pregnant women.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

6.5 AGE AT STERILISATION

The age of women at the time of acceptance of sterilisation is a more refined indicator of programme performance as the age at the time of sterilisation is also directly linked with the effectiveness of the

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family planning programme in terms of fertility reduction. Woman sterilised at an older age tend to have more number of children. Table 6.6 gives the mean age of sterilisation estimated as 26.7 years for the country as a whole. Mean age at sterilisation by living number of children varies by almost five years over one living child (24.8 years) compared to four and more children (29.5 years). About 35 percent of women/their husbands get sterilised before the women are 25 years of age. The percentage of sterilised women or husbands adopted sterilisation before the women reach 30 years was 73 percent. Except for the number of living children, other background characteristics do not provide any clear cut pattern in the age at which they were sterilised. Among those who had one living child and adopted sterilisation, majority of them (53 percent) were sterilised before the age of 25.

TABLE 6.6 AGE AT THE TIME OF STERILISATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

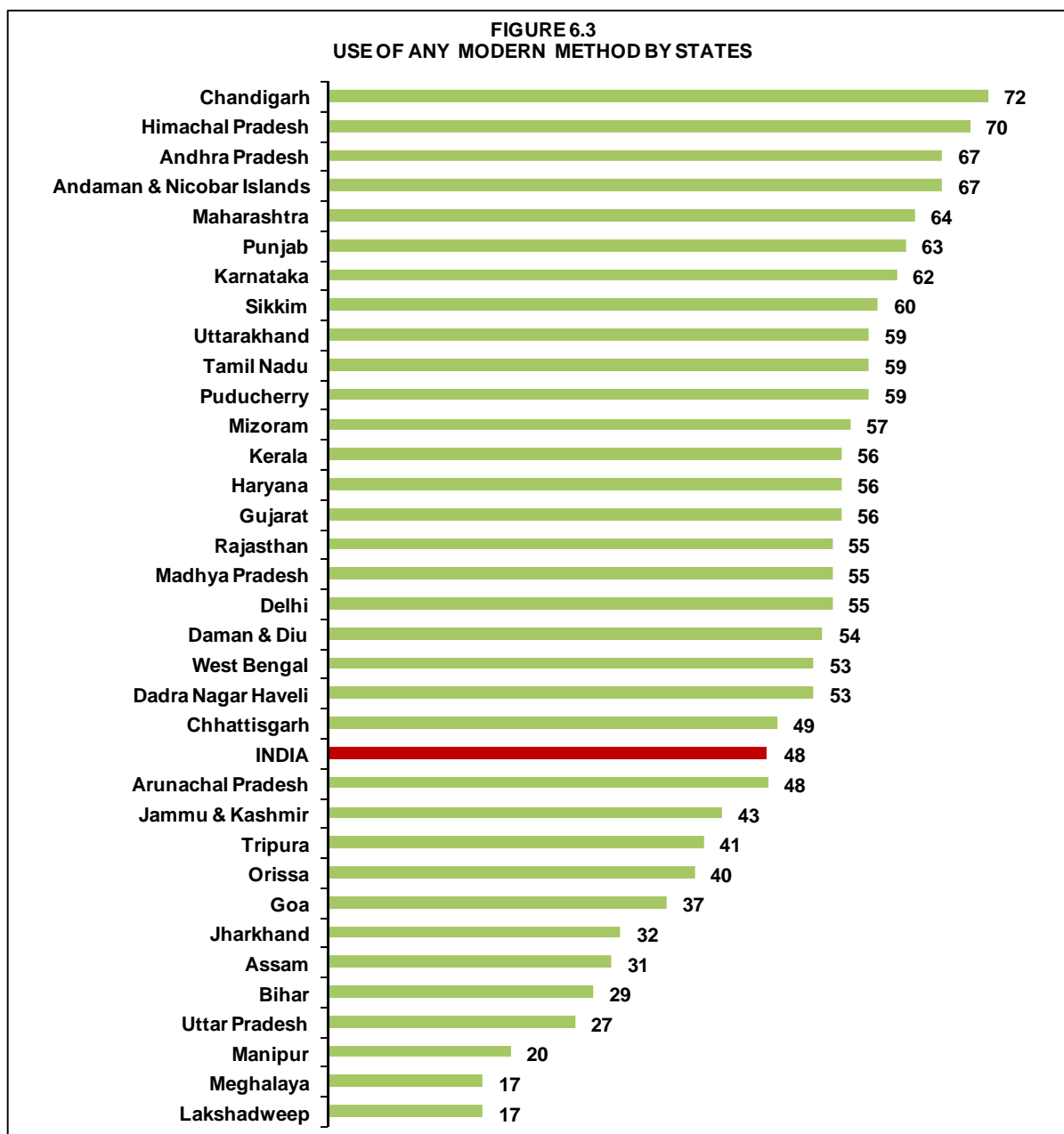
Percent distribution of ever married women aged 15-49 years by age at the time of sterilisation, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007- 2008

Background Characteristics	Age at the time of sterilisation						Total ¹	Mean age of sterilisation	Number of women**
	<20	20 -24	25 -29	30 -34	35 -39	40 +			
Years since sterilisation									
<2	2.2	28.9	37.9	19.5	8.1	3.4	100.0	27.7	23,296
2-3	3.0	28.4	37.5	20.4	7.9	2.7	100.0	27.5	24,592
4-5	3.3	27.5	36.2	21.8	8.2	2.9	100.0	27.5	29,403
6-7	4.5	28.8	36.3	20.7	7.9	1.7	100.0	27.3	25,064
8-9	4.2	27.9	36.6	21.4	8.5	1.3	100.0	27.3	22,217
10+	6.3	33.9	39.0	17.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	25.6	92,17
No. of living children									
0	20.6	28.2	25.7	15.1	7.1	3.2	100.0	24.8	341
1	14.6	38.1	28.4	12.4	5.0	1.4	100.0	24.8	5,223
2	8.9	44.0	32.6	11.4	2.6	0.5	100.0	24.7	70,741
3	3.4	33.6	42.3	16.0	3.9	0.7	100.0	26.2	74,370
4+	0.8	12.6	39.2	31.9	12.5	3.0	100.0	29.5	69,586
Residence									
Rural	5.1	31.1	36.9	19.1	6.4	1.5	100.0	26.6	1,71,685
Urban	3.9	30.1	39.6	19.6	5.7	1.1	100.0	26.7	48,576
Education									
Non-literate ^a	5.0	27.5	36.4	21.3	8.0	2.0	100.0	27.2	1,10,317
Less than five years	6.5	35.1	36.4	16.2	4.9	1.0	100.0	26.0	20,610
5-9 years	5.0	36.3	38.3	15.8	4.0	0.7	100.0	25.9	60,494
10 or more years	2.3	27.9	42.1	21.2	5.5	1.0	100.0	26.9	28,840
Religion									
Hindu	5.0	31.9	37.7	18.5	5.8	1.2	100.0	26.5	1,86,432
Muslim	4.5	28.6	37.0	20.2	7.7	1.9	100.0	27.0	13,195
Christian	3.5	22.3	37.9	25.0	9.0	2.4	100.0	28.0	8,779
Sikh	1.1	21.6	44.1	24.6	7.5	1.2	100.0	27.9	6,023
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	3.5	27.0	36.3	23.5	7.7	2.1	100.0	27.6	3,048
Jain	2.6	20.3	44.5	24.5	6.8	1.4	100.0	26.7	510
Others	1.8	17.0	35.6	28.8	13.0	3.9	100.0	29.2	2,097
No religion	2.8	22.4	31.5	30.1	9.8	3.4	100.0	28.5	174
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	5.3	31.5	37.1	18.8	5.9	1.4	100.0	26.5	41,822
Scheduled Tribes	4.5	26.3	36.3	21.9	8.6	2.4	100.0	27.5	33,266
Other Backward Classes	4.9	32.9	37.7	17.9	5.4	1.1	100.0	26.4	89,304
Other	4.1	29.1	39.3	20.2	6.2	1.2	100.0	26.8	55,771
Wealth index									
Lowest	5.1	27.7	35.0	21.4	8.5	2.3	100.0	27.3	29,142
Second	5.4	30.0	35.9	19.7	7.4	1.7	100.0	26.8	38,838
Middle	5.8	33.5	36.4	17.4	5.6	1.2	100.0	26.1	49,229
Fourth	5.1	33.5	38.0	17.3	5.0	1.1	100.0	26.2	54,043
Highest	2.8	27.8	41.0	21.3	5.9	1.2	100.0	27.1	48,951
India	4.7	30.7	37.8	19.2	6.2	1.4	100.0	26.7	2,20,261

** Unweighted cases. ¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

6.6 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY STATES/DISTRICTS

Contraceptive prevalence rate for any method was quite high in the states of West Bengal (72 percent), Himachal Pradesh (71.4 percent), Punjab (69.3 percent), Andhra Pradesh (66.7 percent), Maharashtra (65.1 percent) and Kerala (64.4 percent). On the other hand, CPR was low in Meghalaya (22.7 percent), Bihar (33.3 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (38.4 percent). In the case of any modern method, more than 60 percent of currently married women were using contraceptives in Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Sikkim (Table 6.7). Figure 6.3 provides the level of use of any modern method by states in descending order of magnitude.



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Table 6.7 also provides the contraceptive prevalence rate for temporary and permanent methods of family planning by state. In the case of permanent methods of family planning, prevalence of female sterilisation was much higher in Andhra Pradesh (61.6 percent), Karnataka (58.3 percent), Tamil Nadu (55.5 percent), Maharashtra (53.0 percent) and it was 49.1 percent in Kerala among the major states. By any standard it was low in Assam (11.5 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (17.5 percent).

TABLE 6.7 CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE BY STATES

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using any contraceptive method, by states, India, 2007-08

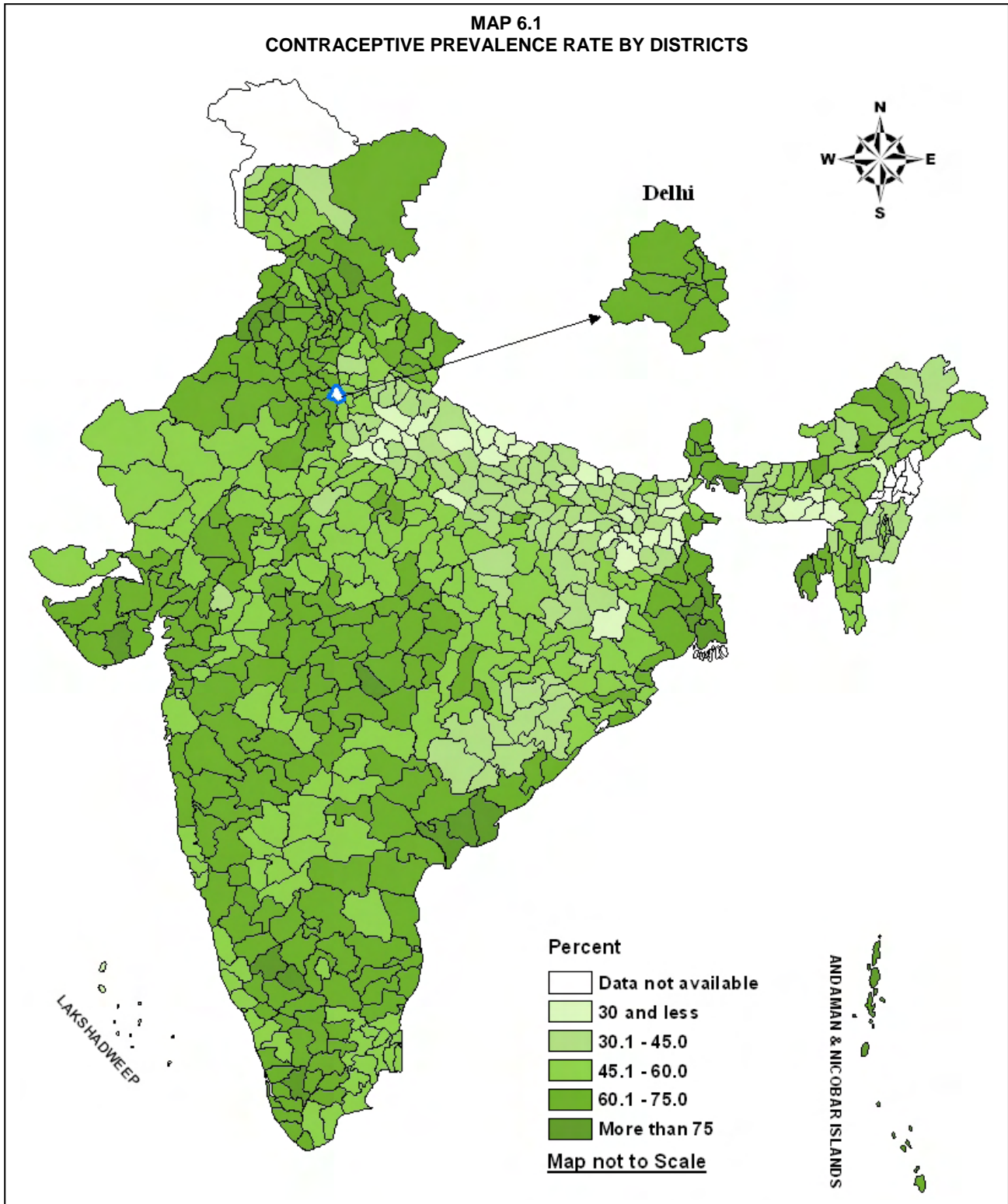
States/UTs	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	ECP	Condom/Nirodh	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of women**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.3	67.4	1.4	48.9	3.6	6.1	0.7	6.5	2.2	3.5	0.0	1,725
Andhra Pradesh	66.7	66.7	4.1	61.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	19,831
Arunachal Pradesh	51.0	48.2	0.5	32.2	3.3	8.7	0.6	2.6	1.7	1.0	0.0	13,866
Assam	48.6	31.0	0.2	11.5	1.4	14.9	0.6	2.2	10.4	7.2	0.0	28,590
Bihar	33.3	29.4	0.4	26.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	44,339
Chandigarh	77.3	72.1	0.9	32.9	5.9	2.4	0.1	30.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	800
Chhattisgarh	51.3	48.7	2.3	42.8	0.6	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.0	16,919
Dadra Nagar Haveli	56.5	52.7	4.6	41.6	1.4	1.6	0.0	3.4	3.6	0.2	0.0	877
Daman & Diu	64.0	54.3	0.2	44.4	1.3	2.2	0.1	6.2	8.5	1.2	0.0	1,778
Delhi	65.4	55.2	0.8	24.5	4.6	4.0	0.5	20.6	7.0	3.0	0.0	7,787
Goa	45.6	37.0	0.2	25.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	8.1	5.1	3.6	0.0	1,356
Gujarat	63.3	56.4	1.9	44.3	3.2	2.5	0.2	4.1	6.1	0.7	0.0	22,985
Haryana	62.9	55.7	1.2	38.5	3.5	2.1	0.5	9.8	4.8	2.3	0.0	20,394
Himachal Pradesh	71.4	69.5	7.8	47.2	1.3	2.8	0.3	10.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	9,622
Jammu & Kashmir	54.7	42.7	1.5	26.5	4.6	3.4	0.6	5.6	4.2	7.2	0.0	14,673
Jharkhand	35.7	31.8	0.4	25.7	0.5	2.9	0.3	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.0	25,775
Karnataka	63.2	62.3	0.2	58.3	1.7	0.8	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	25,204
Kerala	64.4	55.9	0.8	49.1	1.8	0.4	0.0	3.7	4.5	4.0	0.0	11,672
Lakshadweep	26.6	16.5	0.2	10.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	4.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	1,264
Madhya Pradesh	57.8	54.8	1.0	47.1	0.5	1.7	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.7	0.0	44,189
Maharashtra	65.1	63.9	2.9	53.0	1.5	1.9	0.2	4.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	32,587
Manipur	43.1	19.5	0.4	6.0	5.0	4.5	0.4	2.9	9.8	13.8	0.0	8,753
Meghalaya	22.7	17.0	0.1	8.6	0.9	4.0	0.9	2.1	4.7	1.0	0.0	6,170
Mizoram	57.1	56.7	0.1	41.1	3.9	9.6	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	6,845
Orissa	48.2	39.6	1.2	28.0	0.4	8.0	0.2	1.7	4.7	3.6	0.0	26,366
Puducherry	60.5	59.0	1.8	50.3	2.1	0.4	0.1	4.0	1.5	0.3	0.0	3,546
Punjab	69.3	63.2	0.7	35.3	5.7	3.4	0.3	17.8	4.4	1.6	0.0	19,953
Rajasthan	58.1	55.3	0.6	42.6	1.3	2.7	0.3	7.7	1.7	1.0	0.0	38,797
Sikkim	69.8	59.8	5.3	23.2	6.7	17.1	0.2	3.9	7.5	2.4	0.0	4,176
Tamil Nadu	61.1	59.2	0.3	55.5	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.0	24,587
Tripura	67.8	40.6	0.2	15.4	1.0	21.5	0.1	2.0	21.1	5.7	0.0	3,921
Uttar Pradesh	38.4	27.2	0.2	17.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	6.7	9.1	2.0	0.0	82,808
Uttarakhand	61.2	58.9	2.4	41.3	1.0	3.3	0.5	10.1	1.6	0.7	0.0	12,107
West Bengal	72.0	53.4	0.5	35.0	0.7	13.4	0.1	3.4	12.6	5.5	0.0	20,542
India (15-49)	54.8	48.2	1.1	35.8	1.8	3.6	0.3	5.5	4.4	2.0	0.0	6,04,804
India (15-44)[†]	54.0	47.1	1.0	34.0	1.9	4.2	0.3	5.9	4.6	2.1	0.0	5,48,780

Note: IUD=Intra Uterine Device; ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill. ** Unweighted cases.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Among modern spacing methods, IUD use was relatively higher in Punjab (5.7 percent), Jammu and Kashmir (4.6 percent), Chandigarh (5.9 percent) and Sikkim (6.7 percent). The variation across the states was more in the prevalence rate of oral pills. A significant proportion of women were using pills in Assam (14.9 percent) and West Bengal (13.4 percent) among the major states and Tripura (21.5 percent), Sikkim (17 percent), and Mizoram (9.6 percent) among the smaller states. Condom users were relatively higher in Chandigarh (30 percent), Delhi (20.6 percent), Punjab (17.8 percent), Himachal Pradesh (10 percent) and Uttarakhand (10.1 percent). In the states of Tripura, West Bengal, Assam and Manipur, the prevalence rates of rhythm method were 21.1, 12.6, 10.4, and 9.8 percent respectively. Map 6.1 represents the district level variation in India. District level map shows

that contraceptive prevalence rate was equal to or below 30 percent in 40 districts. Most of these districts belong to Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Bihar and Meghalaya.



6.7 SOURCES OF MODERN METHODS OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 6.8 provides the percentage distribution of women using modern contraceptive methods for spacing and limiting by source. The sources have been divided into three different categories, namely, public, private and others. Overall 23.4 percent of women received spacing methods from government facilities. Relatively more rural (31 percent), non-literate (31.4 percent), Scheduled Tribes (47.2 percent) and from the lowest wealth quintile (43.2 percent) women received contraceptives from government sources. Almost half of the total women (48.3 percent) using spacing methods, received them from private sources, and 28.3 percent from sources other than public or private sources.

The situation is completely opposite for the limiting method. Government facilities were the main providers of the limiting method of family planning. Among those women who were using the limiting method, 84.3 percent had received them from government sources, 14.3 percent from private sources and 1.4 percent from other sources. Differentials in the sources of spacing and limiting methods can be seen by residence, education, religion and wealth quintiles. Almost 23 percent of urban women, 33.6 percent of women with 10 or more years of education, 25 percent of Muslim, 18.8 percent of other castes/tribes and 27.5 percent of those who belonged to the highest quintile received the limiting method of family planning from private sources.

TABLE 6.8 SOURCES OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using modern contraceptive methods by source according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Spacing Method				Number of women**	Limiting method				Number of women**
	Government ²	Private ³	Other ⁴	Total ¹		Government ⁵	Private ⁶	Other ⁷	Total ¹	
Age group										
15-19	24.3	45.4	30.2	100.0	1,768	85.1	12.7	1.8	100.0	413
20-24	25.4	46.1	28.5	100.0	10,701	84.0	14.8	1.2	100.0	10,723
25-29	23.7	48.0	28.2	100.0	15,837	83.2	15.5	1.3	100.0	34,866
30-34	22.9	49.0	28.1	100.0	12,396	83.0	15.6	1.3	100.0	48,799
35-39	22.6	50.0	27.3	100.0	8,159	84.3	14.4	1.3	100.0	52,866
40-44	21.0	49.9	29.1	100.0	3,435	85.3	13.2	1.5	100.0	41,876
45-49	19.7	50.4	29.9	100.0	1,128	86.6	12.0	1.3	100.0	30,706
No. of living children										
0	19.4	46.5	34.1	100.0	1,950	82.6	14.1	3.3	100.0	341
1	21.5	50.1	28.4	100.0	13,545	79.2	18.9	1.8	100.0	5,223
2	22.1	49.6	28.3	100.0	19,076	79.3	19.2	1.4	100.0	70,736
3	25.7	46.3	28.0	100.0	9,812	86.3	12.3	1.4	100.0	74,367
4+	28.0	45.1	26.9	100.0	9,041	88.0	10.7	1.3	100.0	69,582
Residence										
Rural	31.0	43.7	25.3	100.0	34,996	88.7	10.1	1.1	100.0	1,71,674
Urban	14.8	53.5	31.7	100.0	18,428	75.0	23.1	1.8	100.0	48,575
Education										
Non-literate ^a	31.4	41.4	27.1	100.0	13,100	90.7	8.1	1.2	100.0	1,10,312
Less than five years	29.8	48.1	22.1	100.0	3,691	88.0	10.4	1.6	100.0	20,609
5-9 years	26.0	47.6	26.4	100.0	17,360	83.1	15.4	1.4	100.0	60,490
10 or more years	16.0	52.6	31.4	100.0	19,273	64.7	33.6	1.6	100.0	28,838
Religion										
Hindu	23.1	47.5	29.4	100.0	37,292	84.9	13.7	1.3	100.0	1,86,420
Muslim	19.0	53.2	27.8	100.0	8,288	73.1	24.9	1.9	100.0	13,195
Christian	48.1	38.5	13.4	100.0	2,417	83.8	14.0	2.1	100.0	8,779
Sikh	13.9	54.5	31.6	100.0	3,260	90.1	9.5	0.3	100.0	6,023
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	39.9	46.6	13.4	100.0	1,174	94.0	5.2	0.8	100.0	3,048
Jain	9.7	49.1	41.2	100.0	267	61.1	37.8	0.9	100.0	510
Others	40.6	37.3	22.1	100.0	665	90.1	7.7	2.1	100.0	2,097
No religion	32.1	27.4	40.5	100.0	61	94.3	4.0	1.7	100.0	174
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	26.0	46.4	27.6	100.0	7,783	90.1	8.6	1.2	100.0	41,818
Scheduled Tribes	47.2	37.4	15.4	100.0	7,412	93.4	5.2	1.4	100.0	33,265
Other Backward Classes	23.1	45.8	31.1	100.0	16,344	81.5	17.1	1.4	100.0	89,299
Others	15.9	53.9	30.2	100.0	21,874	79.8	18.8	1.4	100.0	55,769
Wealth index										
Lowest	43.2	34.8	22.0	100.0	4,171	93.2	5.7	1.0	100.0	29,139
Second	34.8	42.5	22.7	100.0	5,846	91.4	7.5	1.1	100.0	38,834
Middle	31.2	45.2	23.6	100.0	8,812	90.2	8.4	1.3	100.0	49,227
Fourth	26.7	46.3	26.9	100.0	12,605	85.4	13.3	1.3	100.0	54,043
Highest	14.8	53.0	32.2	100.0	21,988	70.7	27.5	1.8	100.0	48,948
India	23.4	48.3	28.3	100.0	53,424	84.3	14.3	1.4	100.0	2,20,249

Note: Spacing methods include - Pill (Daily/Weekly) condom (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include - Male sterilisation and female sterilization.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'missing cases'.

² Hospital, dispensary, UHC/UHP/UFWC, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Sub-Centre/ANM, Mobile clinic, Anganwadi/ICDS centre, ASHA, Other Community Based Worker, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic and Other Public Health Sector.

³ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic, AYUSH Hospital/Clinic, Traditional Healer, Pharmacy/Drugstore and Other Private Medical Sector.

⁴ NGO or Trust Hospital/clinic Private, Shop, Vending Machine, Husband, Relatives/Friends, Others and Don't Know.

⁵ Hospital, Dispensary, CHC/Rural Hospital, PHC, Mobile Clinic, Camp and Other Public Sector Health Facility.

⁶ Hospital, Doctor/Clinic, Mobile Clinic and Other Private Health Facility.

⁷ NGO or Trust Hospital/Clinic, Other and Don't Know.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

6.8 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILISATION

The Government of India provides compensation to the client for the wage lost during the sterilisation procedure from the inception of the family planning programme. Table 6.9 shows the interstate variations in the percentage of cash benefits received by sterilisation acceptors. Almost 62 percent of sterilisation acceptors received some cash benefit. In certain states the percentage of cash beneficiaries of sterilisation was much higher. The major states included Orissa (86 percent), West Bengal (81.4 percent), Karnataka (79.3 percent), Madhya Pradesh (78.5 percent), Himachal Pradesh (76.9 percent), Chhattisgarh (75.4 percent), Maharashtra (70.1 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (70 percent). Not many women received cash benefits for sterilisation in Meghalaya (5.1 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (17.8 percent), Lakshadweep (17.5 percent) and Punjab (23.1 percent).

The timing of disbursement of benefit is also an important indicator of acceptability of the family planning programme. In the country as a whole, the situation was quite satisfactory. Almost 92 percent of the sterilisation acceptors received the cash benefit at the time of discharge. The corresponding figures in states were Meghalaya (23.1 percent), Mizoram (14.1 percent), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (13.1 percent), Arunachal Pradesh (11.9 percent), Goa (11.0 percent) and Assam (10.2 percent). It indicated the need for necessary improvements in the disbursement of cash benefit in these states.

TABLE 6.9 CASH BENEFITS RECEIVED AFTER STERILISATION BY STATES

Percentage distribution of currently married women and wives of sterilised men who received cash benefits after sterilisation, by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Received cash benefits	Cash benefits received			Total ¹	Number of women**
		At the time of discharge	At the time of first follow-up	After several visits		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	63.0	67.7	19.2	13.1	100.0	869
Andhra Pradesh	68.9	91.1	6.9	2.0	100.0	13,021
Arunachal Pradesh	17.8	70.0	18.1	11.9	100.0	4,571
Assam	40.5	83.9	6.0	10.2	100.0	3,316
Bihar	40.2	82.2	8.7	9.1	100.0	11,755
Chandigarh	20.4	98.2	1.8	0.0	100.0	270
Chhattisgarh	75.4	96.6	2.7	0.8	100.0	7,612
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	57.6	86.5	10.4	3.0	100.0	405
Daman & Diu	47.9	82.6	16.6	0.8	100.0	792
Delhi	59.5	87.5	9.5	3.0	100.0	1,967
Goa	49.1	72.8	16.2	11.0	100.0	347
Gujarat	68.1	91.9	7.0	1.0	100.0	10,624
Haryana	66.7	93.7	4.6	1.7	100.0	8,193
Himachal Pradesh	76.9	93.9	4.9	1.2	100.0	5,289
Jammu & Kashmir	38.6	85.0	11.8	3.3	100.0	4,082
Jharkhand	54.0	85.1	8.5	6.4	100.0	6,765
Karnataka	79.3	97.4	1.3	1.3	100.0	14,735
Kerala	49.4	87.0	7.3	5.6	100.0	5,828
Lakshadweep	17.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	134
Madhya Pradesh	78.5	95.5	3.8	0.7	100.0	21,263
Maharashtra	70.1	96.3	2.6	1.1	100.0	18,228
Manipur	41.9	73.6	16.6	9.8	100.0	562
Meghalaya	5.1	65.4	11.5	23.1	100.0	540
Mizoram	55.2	73.8	12.1	14.1	100.0	2,814
Orissa	86.0	93.7	5.3	1.0	100.0	7,694
Puducherry	58.7	91.5	6.3	2.2	100.0	1,854
Punjab	23.1	91.7	6.1	2.2	100.0	7,175
Rajasthan	37.3	90.6	7.8	1.6	100.0	16,762
Sikkim	79.6	95.8	3.6	0.6	100.0	1,189
Tamil Nadu	72.6	97.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	13,720
Tripura	84.9	92.9	6.4	0.8	100.0	611
Uttar Pradesh	70.0	83.0	9.9	7.2	100.0	14,665
Uttarakhand	50.7	90.3	7.1	2.7	100.0	5,298
West Bengal	81.4	87.7	5.6	6.7	100.0	7,299
India	61.7	91.8	5.5	2.7	100.0	2,20,249

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'.

6.9 HEALTH PROBLEMS FACED BY CURRENT CONTRACEPTIVE USERS AND TREATMENT RECEIVED

One aspect of quality of care in family planning is to inform the acceptors about the probable side effects of a method and thereby encourage informed choice. Treatment of health problems/side effects after using contraceptives is another important dimension to assess the quality of the programme. The DLHS-3 (2007-08) provides information on these two aspects of quality of care.

Table 6.10 shows the percentages of women informed about the possible side effects of female sterilisation, IUD and pills. It also gives the percentages of women facing health problems and the type of health problem while using any of the above mentioned family planning methods. It also provides sources of treatment received for those problems. Only 17.4 percent of sterilised women were told about probable side effects of the method. In case of IUD and pills respectively,

31.2 percent and 20.6 percent users were informed about the possible side effects. However, only 12.4 percent of sterilisation users actually faced some kind of health problems.

TABLE 6.10 HEALTH PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION AND TREATMENT RECEIVED			
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using a contraceptive method and who were informed about side effects, had side effects with the method, treatment taken for side effect with the method, India, 2007-08			
Health Problems/Side Effect	Type of method		
	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill
Women who were informed about the side effects before adoption of the method	17.4	31.2	20.6
Women who had side effect/health problem due to use of contraceptive method	12.4	9.7	11.9
Number of current users**	2,14,643	9,871	23,398
Type of health problems/side effects¹			
Weakness/inability to work	43.4	24.5	40.5
Body ache/ backache	48.7	32.0	15.5
Abdominal pain	41.9	32.8	10.9
Weight gain	6.4	5.7	8.4
Dizziness	24.1	11.8	59.7
Nausea/vomiting	8.0	4.2	14.7
Fever	8.2	3.2	2.3
Tenderness of breasts	2.8	1.3	1.5
Irregular periods	11.5	18.5	12.7
Excessive bleeding	8.9	31.4	4.7
Spotting	2.0	5.1	1.7
Amenorrhoea	1.2	0.8	1.0
Cramps	6.8	3.4	3.5
Decreased libido	2.6	2.9	2.4
Rashes/Allergy	2.1	1.6	1.7
Infection	2.3	0.7	0.5
Others	17.0	9.8	10.8
Number of users with side effects**	27,484	971	2,893
Percentage of women who received treatment	68.6	61.1	33.3
Source of treatment			
Government health facility	42.1	45.9	42.7
Private health facility	52.4	51.9	46.5
Other	5.5	2.2	10.8
Number of women who were treated**	18,866	593	964

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Percentages may add to more than 100 because of multiple responses.

The percentage of women who had faced health problems constitutes 9.7 and 11.9 percent among IUD and pill users respectively. Body/back ache (48.7 percent) followed by weakness/inability to work (43.4 percent) were the most often reported side effects among sterilised women. In case of IUD users, the most often reported health problem was abdominal pain. For oral pills, dizziness was on the top among the health problems faced by the users (almost 59.7 percent). Treatment seeking behaviour for the reported health problem was high among sterilized women users (68.6 percent) followed by IUD users (61.1 percent). Only one-third of pill users sought treatment for the reported health problem. The main source of receiving treatment was private hospitals or clinics. However, a significant proportion of women received treatment for contraceptive side effects from government hospitals or clinics in all methods considered over here (above 40 percent).

6.10 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION

Table 6.11 provides the percentage of currently married women who had used contraceptives in the past, but discontinued for some reasons. Around 64 percent of those who discontinued using contraceptives had reported reasons related to fertility, 25.8 percent cited other reasons and

10.5 percent mentioned side effects. Other reasons included shortage of supply, lack of satisfaction, inconvenience, high cost, opposition from husband, husband away and infrequent sex.

TABLE 6.11 REASONS FOR DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who were past users (currently non-users) of contraceptive by reason for discontinuation of the contraceptive method according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuation			Number of women**
	Fertility related ¹	Side-effect related	Others ²	
Age group				
15-19	82.7	3.9	13.4	3,237
20-24	80.6	5.6	13.8	13,466
25-29	75.1	7.9	17.0	13,722
30-34	61.5	12.2	26.3	8,308
35-39	44.1	17.9	38.0	5,820
40-44	30.0	19.1	50.9	4,564
45-49	24.2	16.5	59.2	3,496
No. of living children				
0	87.6	2.6	9.8	5,587
1	76.1	6.6	17.3	13,383
2	59.8	12.0	28.1	13,178
3	54.9	13.4	31.7	8,555
4+	48.0	15.2	36.8	11,910
Residence				
Rural	64.6	9.9	25.5	40,832
Urban	62.0	11.8	26.2	11,781
Education				
Non-literate ^a	63.2	10.4	26.4	20,250
Less than five years	62.1	12.9	25.0	4,010
5-9 years	65.0	10.8	24.2	16,055
10 or more years	63.4	9.7	26.9	12,298
Religion				
Hindu	64.0	10.5	25.5	37,570
Muslim	63.6	9.6	26.8	8,661
Christian	64.9	11.8	23.3	2,761
Sikh	53.1	11.4	35.5	2,000
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	70.4	12.5	17.1	851
Jain	61.4	8.9	29.8	100
Others	67.0	13.4	19.6	628
No religion	93.6	4.2	2.2	42
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	68.1	9.3	22.6	8,653
Scheduled Tribes	69.4	11.5	19.2	7,854
Other Backward Classes	62.6	9.8	27.6	20,102
Others	60.4	11.5	28.1	15,993
Wealth index				
Lowest	68.2	9.7	22.1	7,929
Second	66.8	9.3	23.9	8,892
Middle	65.9	10.5	23.6	10,050
Fourth	64.5	10.7	24.8	11,674
Highest	58.8	11.2	30.0	14,066
India	63.7	10.5	25.8	52,613
** Unweighted cases				
¹ Wanted Child, Method Failed/Become pregnant.				
² Others include supply not available, difficult to get method, lack of pleasure, method was inconvenient, cost too much, family/husband opposed, not having sex, infrequent sex, husband away and others.				
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.				

There was not much variation in the reasons for discontinuation by background characteristics except for women's age and living number of children. A higher percentage of young women below 30 years and lower parity women reported fertility as the reason for discontinuation. On the contrary, older women above 35 years (more than 38 percent) and higher parity women discontinued for other reasons.

6.11 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE

In the DLHS-3, information on future intention to use a family planning method was also gathered from currently married non-user women (Table 6.12). Only 3.2 percent of non-users intended to use a spacing method of family planning at some point of time in the future. A relatively high percentage of non-user women intended to adopt the limiting method of family planning in the future (13.2 percent). Among those who intended to use, by background characteristics differentials were not visible except for women's age, parity and religion. Around one-fifth (19 percent) of non-user women in age the group 25-29, expressed their intention to use the limiting method of family planning. A similar percentage of currently married women who had two living children at the time of survey expressed the same intention. Religious background also made a difference to the proportion of those who intended to use the limiting method of family planning. Only 6.9 percent of Muslim non-users intended to use the limiting method of family planning, whereas 15.6 percent of Hindu non-users currently married women intended to do so.

TABLE 6.12 FUTURE INTENTION TO USE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are not using contraceptive methods but having intention to use contraception in future by background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Future intention to use ¹		Want to use any family planning method			Number of non-users**
	Spacing Method	Limiting Method	Within 12 months	12 months and more	Undecided	
Age group						
15-19	3.7	12.6	12.5	14.0	73.6	30,478
20-24	4.0	17.2	20.7	19.1	60.2	77,523
25-29	3.9	19.0	28.5	21.4	50.0	59,997
30-34	3.7	14.8	34.7	20.2	45.1	36,938
35-39	2.6	8.2	37.1	18.3	44.7	29,476
40-44	1.1	2.5	43.2	15.6	41.2	24,786
45-49	0.3	0.7	37.7	15.1	47.2	21,777
No. of living children						
0	1.7	5.8	4.0	9.3	86.7	62,112
1	4.0	14.8	13.4	20.4	66.2	66,812
2	3.5	19.0	30.5	21.5	48.0	55,004
3	3.1	17.1	35.8	20.7	43.5	37,206
4+	3.7	11.3	43.3	19.1	37.6	59,841
Residence						
Rural	3.3	13.7	25.3	18.9	55.8	2,29,885
Urban	3.0	12.1	27.8	20.4	51.9	51,090
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.7	12.4	26.7	18.3	55.0	1,37,138
Less than five years	3.2	12.5	27.3	18.3	54.5	21,459
5-9 years	3.6	14.5	26.3	19.4	54.3	75,264
10 or more years	3.9	13.6	23.4	21.3	55.2	47,114
Religion						
Hindu	3.0	15.6	24.7	19.2	56.0	2,09,070
Muslim	4.4	6.9	30.8	18.0	51.2	40,735
Christian	3.4	4.2	37.3	21.4	41.3	16,351
Sikh	2.7	6.8	30.0	19.3	50.6	5,050
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.0	10.3	33.6	22.0	44.4	3,265
Jain	2.9	12.9	12.5	17.6	69.9	376
Others	2.1	6.6	29.0	23.1	48.0	5,760
No religion	1.5	6.7	32.7	16.3	51.0	359
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	3.2	16.1	25.3	19.4	55.3	48,981
Scheduled Tribes	2.8	10.1	28.8	19.9	51.3	55,327
Other Backward Classes	3.1	14.6	23.9	19.4	56.7	1,13,054
Others	3.8	11.2	28.6	18.4	52.9	63,517
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.3	13.3	26.3	17.2	56.5	61,035
Second	3.0	14.7	24.9	18.6	56.5	60,777
Middle	3.1	13.8	26.2	19.8	54.0	56,779
Fourth	3.3	13.8	26.9	20.0	53.1	53,433
Highest	3.4	10.7	25.4	20.6	54.0	48,905
India	3.2	13.2	25.9	19.2	54.8	2,80,975
Note: Spacing methods includes IUD, pills, condoms (Male/Female) and Injectables. Limiting methods include male sterilisation and female sterilisation.						
** Unweighted cases.						
¹ Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to exclusion of other methods (Rhythm/ Periodic abstinence, Withdrawal, Undecided and Others).						
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.						

Table 6.12 also provides when non-user currently married women intended to use any family planning method in the future. Among the non-users who intended to use a method, only one-fourth (25.9 percent) wanted to use it within the next 12 months and a large proportion of them remained undecided about the timing (54.8 percent). The remaining 19.2 percent expressed that they intended to use a contraceptive method after 12 months or later.

6.12 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Giving advice to non-users about the use of a contraceptive method can be taken as a quality assessment indicator for any family planning programme. Table 6.13 clearly indicates that only a small proportion of non-users (12.5 percent) were advised to use a family planning method. No rural-urban differentials were observed in the advice given to use a method. However, a high percentage of traditional method users received advice on using a modern method of family planning (22.1 percent).

TABLE 6.13 ADVICE ON CONTRACEPTIVE USE			
Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently not using any contraceptive and were advised by the ANM/health worker to use modern contraceptives by suggested method and place of residence, India, 2007-08			
Advice	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Percentage of Non-users advised to use modern contraceptive method ¹	12.5	12.6	12.2
Number of Non-users**	2,80,975	2,29,885	51,090
Percent of Traditional method users advised to use modern method	22.1	22.8	20.8
Number of traditional method users**	40,626	31,262	9,364
Percent of non-users or traditional method users who were advised to use			
Female sterilisation	64.3	66.5	58.6
Male sterilisation	7.8	7.9	7.5
IUD	25.0	22.0	32.7
Pill(Daily/weekly)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	4.7	4.6	5.1
Condom/ <i>nirodh</i>	19.5	18.5	22.1
Female condom	1.1	1.0	1.3
Rhythmic /periodic abstinence	4.9	4.5	5.8
Withdrawal	2.4	2.3	2.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2
Non-users who ever received counselling/advised by health personnel to adopt family planning (15-44) [†]	15.9	16.2	15.4
Number of non-users (15-44)** [†]	2,09,828	1,72,081	37,747
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (15-44) ^b	17.6	18.3	16.4
Number of current users (15-44)** [†]	2,51,358	1,89,125	62,233
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (15-44) ^b	76.4	75.3	78.6
Number of users (15-44)** [†]	1,99,019	1,54,734	44,285
Note: Exclude women in menopause or those who have undergone hysterectomy.			
** Unweighted cases.			
¹ Includes Doctor, ANM, Health Worker, <i>Anganwadi</i> Worker and ASHA.			
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.			

Advice given on specific methods has also been tabulated to see whether a particular method was advised to non-users and traditional method users. All the non-users and traditional method users were given advice to use pills (daily/weekly). About 64 percent of non-users and traditional method users had received advice on female sterilisation. For advice on, female sterilisation and IUD differential by residence was observed. Two-thirds of women in rural areas as compared to 58.6 percent in urban were advised to use female sterilisation. For IUD, 32.7 percent women in urban areas were advised to use the method as compared to 22 percent women in rural areas.

TABLE 6.14 REASONS FOR NOT USING MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG RHYTHM AND WITHDRAWAL METHOD USERS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage distribution of currently married women aged 15-49 years who are currently using rhythm or withdrawal method by reasons for not using modern contraceptive methods according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Reason for not using modern contraceptive method			Number of women**
	Fertility related	Opposition to use/lack of knowledge	Method related	
Age group				
15-19	14.4	34.2	51.4	1,572
20-24	15.2	29.3	55.5	6,188
25-29	12.8	27.0	60.2	8,427
30-34	11.2	24.4	64.4	8,282
35-39	11.8	24.8	63.5	7,775
40-44	13.5	25.0	61.5	4,722
45-49	15.7	24.3	60.0	1,979
No. of living children				
0	14.2	37.2	48.6	1,527
1	12.8	25.8	61.3	8,352
2	12.6	25.2	62.2	11,128
3	12.4	25.5	62.1	7,518
4+	13.5	26.7	59.8	10,420
Residence				
Rural	12.9	26.1	61.0	29,812
Urban	13.0	26.4	60.5	9,133
Education				
Non-literate ^a	14.5	28.9	56.6	14,830
Less than five years	11.8	25.6	62.7	3,215
5-9 years	11.7	25.3	63.0	11,577
10 or more years	12.6	23.9	63.5	9,323
Religion				
Hindu	13.5	25.4	61.1	28,594
Muslim	10.8	33.7	55.5	6,383
Christian	12.9	22.3	64.7	2,201
Sikh	10.3	14.2	75.4	944
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	14.8	16.3	68.9	252
Jain	20.6	30.6	48.8	67
Others	11.4	19.3	69.2	471
No religion	5.9	17.5	76.6	32
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	12.9	24.8	62.3	6,251
Scheduled Tribes	14.2	27.9	57.8	5,337
Other Backward Classes	14.5	27.8	57.8	13,709
Others	11.0	24.9	64.1	13,641
Wealth index				
Lowest	12.6	27.5	59.9	5,622
Second	13.4	28.7	57.9	6,844
Middle	12.9	26.1	61.0	7,705
Fourth	13.0	24.8	62.2	8,486
Highest	12.8	25.6	61.6	10,283
India	12.9	26.2	60.8	38,945

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

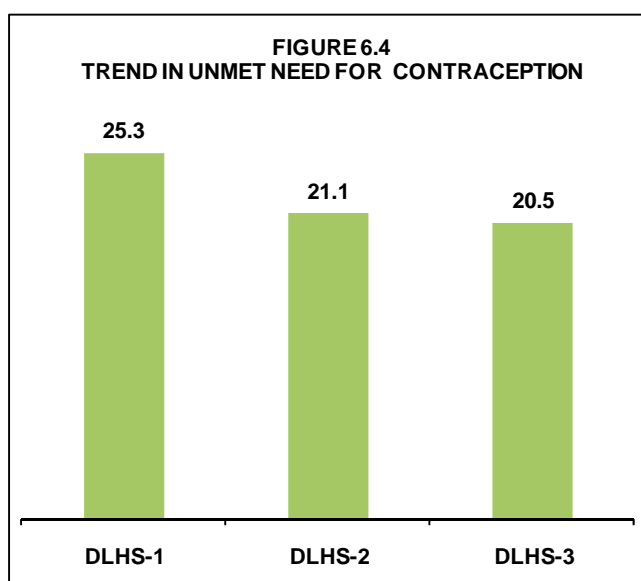
In DLHS-3, the information on reasons for not using modern contraceptive method among rhythm and withdrawal method users was also collected. The results have been shown in Table 6.14. Almost 61 percent of the two traditional method users were not using any modern method due to method related reasons followed by 26 percent due to opposition to use or lack of knowledge. The remaining 13 percent said that they were not using any modern method of family planning due to fertility related reasons. However, among younger women (15-19) and zero parity women, the proportion of women who reported opposition to use/lack of knowledge was slightly higher (more than one-third).

6.13 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Unmet need for family planning is a critical input to programme preparedness and effectiveness. The indicator is obtained to understand the potential demand of family planning services. In general, the lower the unmet need for family planning services the higher is the effectiveness of the programme. However, an effective programme itself may further generate the demand for contraceptives. Therefore, unmet need may be very dynamic in nature.

In DLHS-3, unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who did not have menopause, or a hysterectomy or were not currently pregnant and who wanted more children after two years or later, and who were not using any family planning method. Women who were not sure about when to have the next child and not using any spacing method were also included in the unmet need for spacing.

Unmet need for limiting included those currently married women who did not have menopause, or a hysterectomy were not currently pregnant and did not want any more children, but were currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need is the sum of unmet need for limiting and spacing.



The estimates of unmet need for family planning obtained from DLHS-3 are shown in Table 6.15. The total unmet need was 20.5 percent at the national level comprising 13.3 percent for limiting and 7.2 percent for the spacing method of family planning. The socioeconomic and demographic differentials in unmet need for family planning services were found to be higher for women’s age, living number of children and wealth quintiles.

TABLE 6.15 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY BACKGROUN CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Unmet need for Family Planning			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Age group				
15-19	25.8	2.5	28.3	34,346
20-24	19.4	9.1	28.5	1,06,711
25-29	8.6	14.0	22.6	1,22,191
30-34	2.9	15.5	18.4	1,09,248
35-39	0.9	16.6	17.5	1,00,394
40-44	0.3	16.1	16.4	75,890
45-49	0.1	11.1	11.2	56,024
Residence				
Rural	8.0	13.8	21.8	4,73,768
Urban	5.5	12.0	17.5	1,31,036
Education				
Non-literate ^a	6.7	16.3	23.0	2,78,532
Less than five years	6.5	12.0	18.5	49,612
5-9 years	7.9	11.0	18.9	1,67,831
10 or more years	7.6	10.5	18.1	1,08,829
Religion				
Hindu	7.1	12.6	19.7	4,68,366
Muslim	8.9	18.8	27.7	70,016
Christian	7.8	13.0	20.8	30,627
Sikh	2.9	8.4	11.3	16,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.4	9.9	14.3	8,255
Jain	3.5	7.2	10.7	1,274
Others	8.2	18.0	26.2	9,280
No religion	4.9	10.4	15.3	645
Castes/Tribes				
Scheduled Castes	7.5	12.6	20.1	1,05,900
Scheduled Tribes	8.1	13.3	21.4	1,03,835
Other Backward Classes	8.0	14.2	22.2	2,35,739
Others	5.4	12.3	17.7	1,59,112
Number of living children				
0	7.1	0.7	7.8	65,985
1	23.5	6.9	30.4	96,401
2	5.8	13.7	19.5	1,60,125
3	3.0	13.8	16.8	1,31,075
4+	1.7	22.2	23.9	1,51,218
Wealth index				
Lowest	9.8	18.8	28.6	1,01,051
Second	9.1	15.6	24.7	1,13,334
Middle	7.5	12.7	20.2	1,24,035
Fourth	6.6	11.2	17.8	1,31,010
Highest	4.9	10.9	15.8	1,35,261
India (15-49)	7.2	13.3	20.5	6,04,804
India (15-44)[†]	7.9	13.4	21.3	5,48,780

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have the next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method. Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Among those women who were below the age of 25, the total unmet need was as high as 28 percent, a large share being accounted for spacing (25.8 percent in the age group 15-19 and 19.4 percent in the age group 20-24). A similar pattern of high unmet need with a large share for spacing can be seen for women with one surviving child, 30.4 percent for total unmet need and 23.5 percent for spacing method of family planning. Slightly more than one fourth (28.6 percent) of the women from

the lowest wealth quintile were found to have an unmet need for family planning as compared to only 15.8 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile. It is interesting to see that almost two-thirds of the total unmet need among the women from the lowest quintile was accounted by those who had opted for limiting method of family planning.

Figure 6.5 provides the unmet need for spacing and limiting method by state. It also gives the contraceptive prevalence rate for the corresponding state. The figure shows a clear relationship between unmet need and contraceptive prevalence rate. The higher the CPR, the lower is the unmet need for family planning.

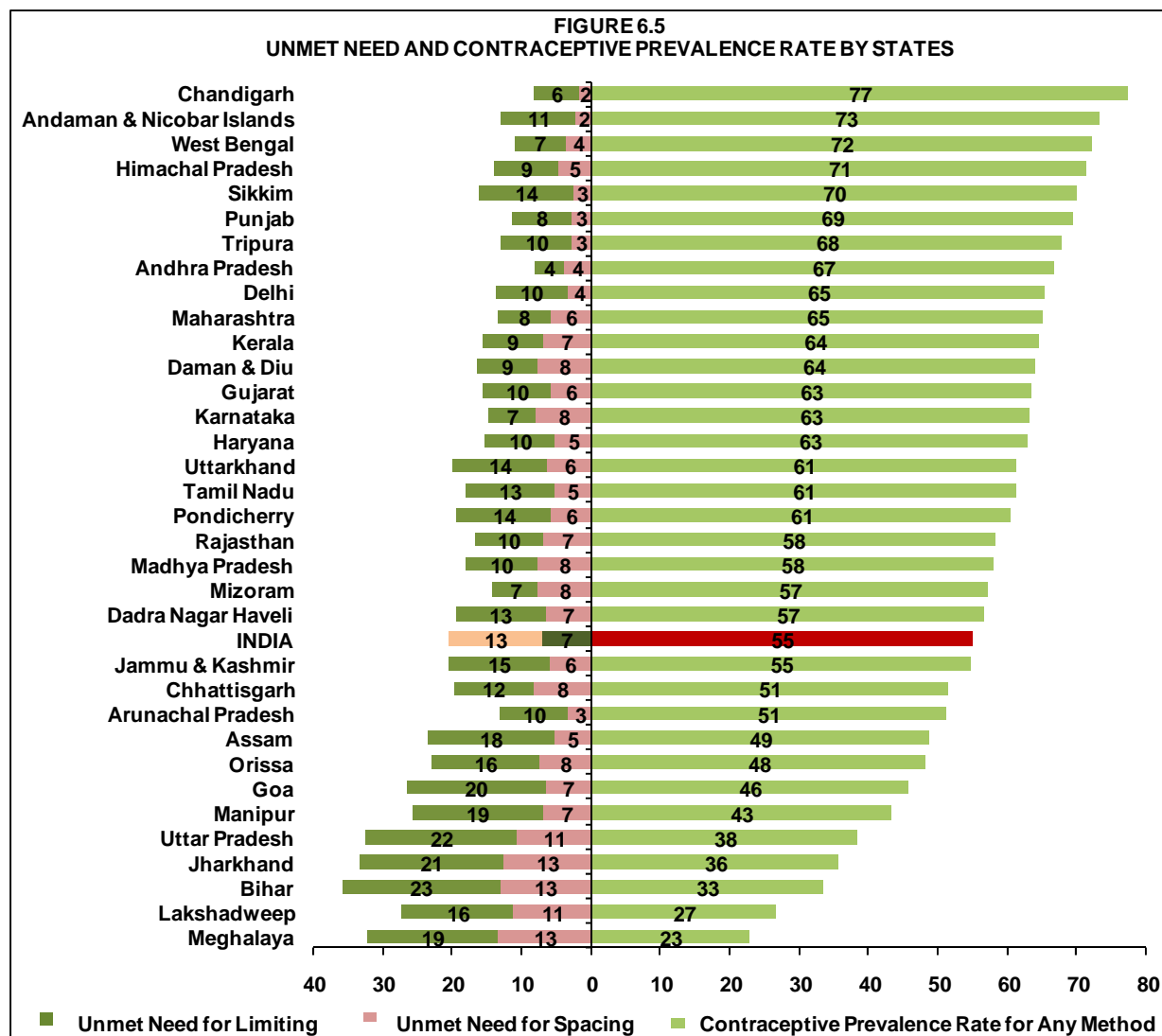


Table 6.16 provides state wise estimates of unmet need for family planning services. Among the major states, the total unmet need for family planning was higher than the national average in the states of Bihar (35.9 percent), Jharkhand (33.5 percent), Uttar Pradesh (32.6 percent), Assam (23.6 percent), Orissa (23.1 percent), Meghalaya (32.4 percent), Lakshadweep (27.3 percent), Goa (26.6 percent) and Manipur (25.8 percent). As for unmet need for limiting, the survey shows that Bihar (22.6 percent), Uttar Pradesh (21.9 percent), Jharkhand (20.8 percent), Assam (18.2 percent) and

Orissa (15.6 percent) were at higher levels. Unmet needs for spacing were higher than 10 percent in Bihar (13.3 percent), Meghalaya (13.4 percent), Jharkhand (12.7 percent), Lakshadweep (11.2 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (10.7 percent).

TABLE 6.16 UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES BY STATES

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years by unmet need for family planning services by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Unmet need for Family Planning			Number of women**
	Spacing ¹	Limiting ²	Total	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.3	10.6	12.9	1,725
Andhra Pradesh	4.1	4.0	8.1	19,831
Arunachal Pradesh	3.3	10.0	13.3	13,866
Assam	5.4	18.2	23.6	28,590
Bihar	13.3	22.6	35.9	44,339
Chandigarh	1.9	6.3	8.2	800
Chhattisgarh	8.4	11.5	19.9	16,919
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.8	12.7	19.5	877
Daman & Diu	7.8	8.8	16.6	1,778
Delhi	3.5	10.4	13.9	7,787
Goa	6.8	19.8	26.6	1,356
Gujarat	5.9	9.7	15.6	22,985
Haryana	5.2	10.2	15.4	20,394
Himachal Pradesh	4.9	9.1	14.0	9,622
Jammu & Kashmir	6.1	14.5	20.6	14,673
Jharkhand	12.7	20.8	33.5	25,775
Karnataka	8.0	6.9	14.9	25,204
Kerala	7.1	8.7	15.8	11,672
Lakshadweep	11.2	16.1	27.3	1,264
Madhya Pradesh	7.8	10.4	18.2	44,189
Maharashtra	5.9	7.7	13.6	32,587
Manipur	7.1	18.7	25.8	8,753
Meghalaya	13.4	19.0	32.4	6,170
Mizoram	7.7	6.5	14.2	6,845
Orissa	7.5	15.6	23.1	26,366
Puducherry	5.8	13.6	19.4	3,546
Punjab	3.0	8.4	11.4	19,953
Rajasthan	7.0	9.9	16.9	38,797
Sikkim	2.7	13.5	16.2	4,176
Tamil Nadu	5.4	12.7	18.1	24,587
Tripura	3.0	9.9	12.9	3,921
Uttar Pradesh	10.7	21.9	32.6	82,808
Uttarakhand	6.3	13.8	20.1	12,107
West Bengal	3.8	7.3	11.1	20,542
India (15-49)	7.2	13.3	20.5	6,04,804
India (15-44)[†]	7.9	13.4	21.3	5,48,780

Note: Total unmet need refers to unmet for limiting and spacing.

** Unweighted cases.

¹ Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included in unmet need for spacing.

² Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause nor had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

CHAPTER – VII

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND AWARENESS OF RTIs/STIs AND HIV/AIDS

One of the important components of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme is to lead a healthy sexual life without any fear of contracting disease. RCH programmes place a lot of emphasis on promoting and encouraging healthy sexual behaviour among couples through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. Health workers are also expected to educate women and men about Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and motivate those people with RTI/STI problems to seek medical help and assist them by referring them to facilities to seek treatment. The DLHS-3 has made an attempt to collect information on awareness and prevalence of RTI/STI. Information on HIV/AIDS, source of information and ways to avoid AIDS was also collected.

7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS

Table 7.1 shows the percentage of women who have menstruation related problems and reported specific symptoms during the three months preceding the survey by background characteristics. It can be seen from the table that around twenty percent of the women in India reported menstruation related problems. The rural-urban differential is not substantial (Urban-19 and Rural-21 percent). Women with menstruation related problems are those who have low age at consummation of marriage, high marital duration and low level of educational attainment. Caste does not show substantial difference except that Scheduled Tribes have a lower percentage of menstrual problems compared to other castes. The wealth index too depicts that women in the highest wealth group have lower menstrual problems compared to those in the other four wealth quintiles. Among those women who have reported menstrual problems in India, 63 percent, 25 percent, and 14 percent reported 'painful period', 'irregular periods' and 'scanty bleeding' as symptoms respectively. It seems 'painful period' and 'irregular periods' are the main menstrual problems prevalent in India.

TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had any menstruation related problem during three months prior to survey and among them, reported specific symptoms according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08.

Background Characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**	
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding		
Age group												
15-19	22.3	26,212	5.2	79.5	5.4	18.7	7.2	9.6	2.3	9.6	5,847	
20-24	19.8	69,568	5.7	70.8	6.3	22.0	8.2	11.6	2.8	9.1	13,947	
25-29	19.2	96,015	5.0	67.4	7.7	22.8	8.9	13.6	3.4	9.8	18,539	
30-34	19.7	98,728	5.4	64.5	8.7	23.6	9.3	15.5	3.6	10.1	19,688	
35-39	19.6	94,344	5.9	59.8	9.9	25.9	9.6	15.8	4.0	10.7	18,709	
40-44	20.8	62,443	5.9	53.6	10.7	31.6	11.6	13.9	4.7	11.2	13,172	
45-49	22.3	30,109	8.0	47.6	10.9	36.8	12.9	12.9	4.9	12.2	6,763	
Place of residence												
Rural	20.7	3,68,025	5.9	64.5	8.7	24.8	9.8	14.3	3.8	10.6	76,107	
Urban	18.8	1,09,394	5.2	60.1	8.7	27.0	9.0	13.1	3.5	9.6	20,558	
Age at consummation of marriage												
Below 18 years	22.0	2,35,568	5.9	64.5	9.3	24.8	10.5	14.7	4.0	11.1	51,869	
18 years & above	18.3	2,41,849	5.5	61.8	8.1	26.1	8.6	13.0	3.4	9.3	44,795	
Marital duration												
0-4	19.5	72,056	5.0	74.4	5.8	20.3	7.0	9.6	2.6	8.6	14,197	
5-9	18.6	83,530	5.6	66.6	6.9	23.6	8.9	13.2	2.9	9.4	15,741	
10-14	19.6	92,813	5.3	64.7	8.1	24.2	9.0	14.9	3.5	9.9	18,394	
15+	21.0	2,28,981	6.1	58.1	10.3	28.0	10.8	15.0	4.4	11.2	48,327	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	20.5	2,11,629	6.5	64.7	9.2	24.3	10.4	14.4	4.1	11.0	43,330	
Less than 5 years	23.2	39,525	4.9	61.7	8.5	27.7	9.2	17.0	3.9	10.8	9,241	
5-9 years	20.7	1,35,525	5.3	62.4	8.4	26.2	9.1	14.1	3.4	9.6	28,122	
10 or more years	17.3	90,740	4.9	61.6	8.0	25.7	8.8	11.1	3.3	9.4	15,972	
Husband's education												
Non-literate ^a	20.1	1,15,042	6.5	65.4	8.5	24.0	10.1	14.9	4.0	10.8	23,176	
Less than 5 years	22.5	40,904	5.2	61.0	8.3	27.7	9.2	17.7	3.6	10.6	9,262	
5-9 years	21.0	1,58,636	5.7	62.9	8.9	25.8	9.4	14.0	3.7	10.1	33,383	
10 or more years	18.6	1,62,837	5.3	62.5	8.7	25.4	9.5	12.2	3.6	10.0	30,844	
Religion												
Hindu	19.8	3,72,123	5.8	62.6	9.1	25.6	9.8	14.2	4.0	10.2	74,628	
Muslim	24.5	52,328	4.9	65.8	7.3	23.5	9.7	13.5	2.8	11.4	13,135	
Christian	17.1	24,182	6.0	58.2	9.2	35.4	8.4	14.1	3.0	7.7	4,138	
Sikh	15.8	13,713	6.2	73.7	4.0	11.1	4.2	3.6	2.9	12.0	2,146	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.7	6,719	3.6	65.3	5.0	30.9	7.3	16.7	3.1	8.4	1,377	
Jain	16.6	1,042	5.6	62.3	8.9	27.5	10.3	9.0	1.0	9.8	171	
No religion	10.6	447	6.3	69.3	10.5	29.8	6.5	10.9	2.3	2.3	46	
Others	14.6	6,865	10.5	66.1	10.0	24.8	7.8	16.4	2.7	9.2	1,024	

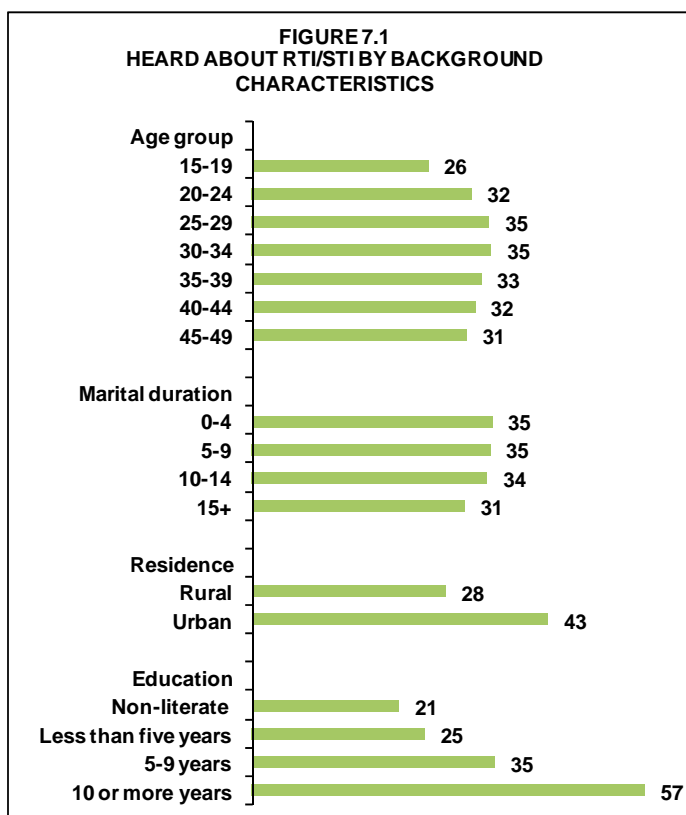
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TABLE 7.1 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background Characteristics	Who had any menstruation related problem	Total number of women ¹	Reported Symptoms								Number of women who had menstruation problem**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Castes/Tribes											
Scheduled Castes	21.0	82,935	5.6	65.2	8.0	23.6	8.9	15.2	3.8	10.7	17,607
Scheduled Tribes	17.7	79,236	6.9	66.0	8.9	27.5	9.6	15.0	3.6	8.9	14,017
Other Backward Classes	20.1	1,86,237	5.7	63.1	8.9	25.1	9.7	12.5	3.8	9.6	37,747
Others	20.4	1,20,272	5.3	60.6	8.8	26.1	10.0	14.0	3.7	11.6	25,040
Wealth index***											
Lowest	20.4	75,239	7.2	66.1	8.9	22.8	9.5	17.6	4.0	10.7	15,294
Second	21.3	86,356	6.5	66.4	9.2	23.7	9.8	14.5	3.8	10.6	18,399
Middle	21.1	97,281	5.4	64.7	8.4	24.9	9.7	14.5	4.1	10.6	20,593
Fourth	20.7	1,05,781	4.9	62.3	8.6	26.6	9.6	13.5	3.5	10.1	21,888
Highest	18.0	1,12,666	5.3	59.0	8.6	27.4	9.3	11.4	3.3	9.7	20,477
India	20.1	4,77,419	5.7	63.2	8.7	25.4	9.6	13.9	3.7	10.3	96,665
Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. ** Unweighted cases. *** 96 cases are missing. ^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. ¹ Excludes pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and ever menstruated women.											

7.2 AWARENESS OF RTI/STI

An attempt was made to assess whether couples were aware of RTI/STI. Ever married women were asked about their awareness of RTI/STI, and if they were aware, they were further questioned about the mode and symptoms of transmission of the disease. Table 7.2 shows the percentage of women aware of RTI/STI by background characteristics. One-third of the women in India were aware of RTI/STI. The proportion of women who were aware of RTI/STI was comparatively higher in urban areas (43 percent) than in rural areas (28 percent). Awareness of RTI/STI was lower among young women, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, women from Scheduled Tribes, and women from households with a low standard of living. Awareness of RTI/STI increased from twenty-one percent among non-literate women to fifty-seven percent among women who had completed ten or more years of schooling. The wealth index showed a positive relationship with awareness of RTI/STI, ranging from eighteen percent among women with a low standard of living to fifty-one percent among women with a high standard of living. Those women who had heard of RTI/STI were further asked about the source of information of RTI/STI, which is also presented in Table 7.2. Around fifty-seven percent of women reported that they had received information of RTI/STI from friends or relatives. Other sources of information of RTI/STI as reported by women were television (47 percent) and radio (22 percent). Only six percent of the women received this information from health workers, 4 percent from cinema, 8 percent from print media, 3 percent from school or adult education programmes, 6 percent from community meetings, 9 percent from husband and about 7 percent women reported that they have heard of RTI/STI from other sources. Awareness through electronic media (radio or television), print media (newspaper/book/magazine or slogan/pamphlets/posters/wall



hoarding) and friends or relatives were more in urban areas, whereas relatives/friends as well as electronic media were sources of information of RTI/STI in rural areas. There is a positive relationship between increasing awareness of RTI/STI through electronic and print media and education and standard of living.

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard about RTI/STI, and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have heard of RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Information										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/friends	Other		
Age group														
15-19	25.6	39,164	18.1	32.8	2.5	4.6	3.3	5.7	5.0	7.6	66.6	7.6	9,870	
20-24	31.9	1,09,804	21.4	46.3	4.1	7.9	5.4	4.2	5.3	10.0	56.8	6.4	33,906	
25-29	34.5	1,25,960	22.9	49.4	4.9	9.6	6.5	3.5	5.7	9.9	54.2	6.9	41,650	
30-34	34.8	1,14,252	21.5	48.1	4.5	9.2	6.6	2.7	6.0	9.7	55.7	7.5	37,834	
35-39	33.3	1,07,353	22.0	47.0	4.3	8.3	6.4	2.6	6.2	8.9	57.1	7.8	33,917	
40-44	32.4	83,646	21.3	46.6	4.2	7.8	6.0	2.4	5.9	8.1	57.7	7.8	25,765	
45-49	31.2	63,765	21.4	47.1	4.3	7.5	5.8	2.3	6.0	7.3	59.1	7.9	18,776	
Residence														
Rural	28.1	5,04,272	21.3	35.8	3.0	4.8	5.4	2.7	6.4	9.3	62.7	8.6	1,42,298	
Urban	43.0	1,39,672	22.1	62.5	6.3	15.8	7.2	3.9	5.0	8.9	48.7	5.5	59,420	
Age at consummation of marriage														
Below 18 years	26.9	3,23,401	17.0	31.0	2.2	3.1	4.6	1.6	6.1	8.9	69.0	9.0	85,266	
18 years & above	38.2	3,20,539	24.7	57.3	5.8	13.1	7.3	4.2	5.6	9.3	49.0	6.2	1,16,451	
Marital duration														
0-4	34.9	1,12,029	23.7	53.0	5.3	11.5	5.7	6.2	4.8	9.1	51.2	5.7	37,428	
5-9	34.6	1,14,750	23.7	50.7	5.1	10.1	6.5	3.4	5.7	10.0	52.8	6.9	37,796	
10-14	34.2	1,12,160	22.0	47.8	4.5	9.0	6.6	2.7	6.1	9.6	55.8	7.5	36,436	
15+	30.9	3,04,958	19.8	42.5	3.6	6.2	5.7	2.0	6.1	8.6	61.4	8.1	90,034	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	21.4	2,99,373	13.5	20.8	0.8	0.4	3.3	0.6	6.1	9.3	77.2	9.2	63,429	
Less than 5 years	25.1	53,654	19.8	31.6	1.8	2.1	4.6	1.0	6.3	7.3	67.3	10.4	13,302	
5-9 years	35.3	1,77,930	24.3	49.5	3.6	8.3	6.7	2.3	6.0	8.7	55.8	6.5	61,621	
10 or more years	57.0	1,12,987	26.2	68.4	8.4	27.9	11.4	6.4	5.3	9.7	39.6	6.0	63,366	
Husband's education														
Non-literate ^a	20.5	1,64,893	13.5	20.6	1.1	0.8	3.4	0.9	6.1	7.4	76.0	10.6	33,456	
Less than 5 years	23.8	56,363	19.1	29.8	2.1	2.6	4.5	1.5	6.7	6.4	66.4	10.7	13,123	
5-9 years	30.6	2,13,542	22.0	42.0	3.0	5.8	5.7	2.4	6.4	8.7	60.1	7.2	63,535	
10 or more years	45.4	2,09,146	24.3	60.3	6.5	17.2	8.5	4.6	5.2	10.3	47.7	6.0	91,604	
Religion														
Hindu	32.1	4,98,302	20.7	46.1	4.5	7.7	5.8	3.0	5.7	9.2	57.7	7.7	1,52,944	
Muslim	32.9	73,936	23.3	39.3	3.8	6.7	5.2	2.6	5.3	7.2	60.3	6.5	23,291	
Christian	32.9	33,635	40.1	49.9	5.8	15.4	8.1	6.8	10.1	8.6	44.5	7.7	10,347	
Sikh	57.6	17,110	6.7	73.8	1.4	19.5	10.0	2.5	2.9	12.7	52.1	2.6	9,693	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.9	8,931	20.3	44.8	2.6	6.7	8.1	4.4	7.9	7.3	49.0	8.0	2,423	
Jain	57.6	1,309	25.9	73.8	8.2	29.6	12.4	6.8	6.0	14.0	48.3	6.5	737	
No religion	10.5	693	37.7	67.7	10.6	3.7	2.0	7.5	2.7	5.6	29.6	7.7	71	
Others	23.0	10,028	49.5	44.4	5.8	4.2	4.4	3.9	6.8	15.9	57.5	7.2	2,212	

Contd...

TABLE 7.2 SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS —Continued

Background Characteristics	Who have heard of RTI/STI	Total number of women**	Source of Information										Number of women heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meeting ⁴	Husband	Relative/ friends	Other	
Castes/Tribes													
Scheduled Castes	29.7	1,13,157	16.8	41.5	3.0	4.8	5.6	2.3	5.8	9.0	61.9	8.5	32,704
Scheduled Tribes	21.8	1,12,001	26.7	35.1	3.4	5.6	5.7	3.8	9.2	12.6	59.2	9.3	23,455
Other Backward Classes	33.0	2,50,886	22.4	44.4	4.5	7.7	5.4	3.3	5.7	8.2	59.5	7.4	79,464
Others	42.0	1,55,867	20.9	57.0	5.1	13.5	7.4	3.2	4.8	9.2	50.7	6.0	62,856
Wealth index***													
Lowest	18.2	1,09,471	12.2	7.9	0.6	0.6	3.0	0.9	5.7	8.8	78.7	11.3	20,159
Second	22.3	1,21,667	17.5	14.9	1.1	1.2	3.7	1.3	6.2	8.1	74.8	11.5	27,313
Middle	26.0	1,32,525	22.8	30.2	2.4	3.0	5.1	2.2	7.4	9.0	66.4	9.6	34,560
Fourth	34.8	1,38,853	25.3	48.9	4.1	7.6	6.9	3.3	6.8	8.9	56.4	7.1	48,480
Highest	50.8	1,41,296	22.2	68.7	6.9	21.6	9.0	4.4	4.6	9.7	44.3	4.6	71,164
India (15-49)	32.8	6,43,944	21.7	46.9	4.4	8.3	6.0	3.2	5.8	9.1	56.9	7.3	2,01,718
India (15-44)[†]	33.3	5,48,780	21.7	47.2	4.4	8.5	6.0	3.2	5.7	9.6	56.4	7.1	1,74,470

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

*** 132 cases are missing.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines/slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

³ Includes school teachers, adult education programmes.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.3 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI

Women who were aware of RTI/STI were further asked about the mode of transmission of RTI/STI. This is presented in Table 7.3. Around two-thirds of the women mentioned unsafe sex with persons who have many partners as a mode of transmission of RTI/STI. Unsafe sex with sex workers, unsafe delivery were mentioned by 29 and 23 percent women respectively. Less than twenty percent women reported unsafe abortion and unsafe IUD insertion as modes of transmission of RTI/STI. About sixteen percent of women reported unsafe sex with homosexuals and fourteen percent reported other modes of transmission of RTI/STI.

TABLE 7.3 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS										
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of RTI/STI and among them, who have knowledge of mode of transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08										
Background Characteristics	Heard of RTI/STI	knowledge of transmission of RTI/STI							Number of women heard of RTI/STI **	
		Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Other		
Age group										
15-19	25.6	19.6	13.4	10.7	11.6	60.8	26.7	18.0	9,870	
20-24	31.9	22.4	17.3	13.9	15.2	64.1	28.3	14.0	33,906	
25-29	34.5	24.1	18.3	16.0	16.2	63.9	29.5	12.9	41,650	
30-34	34.8	23.4	18.6	15.6	16.2	63.5	28.6	14.0	37,834	
35-39	33.3	24.1	18.6	16.0	16.2	62.3	29.7	14.3	33,917	
40-44	32.4	22.9	17.8	15.6	15.9	62.3	29.0	14.3	25,765	
45-49	31.2	23.1	18.1	15.5	15.7	61.3	29.3	14.9	18,776	
Residence										
Rural	28.1	22.5	16.5	13.5	14.2	60.3	27.9	15.6	1,42,298	
Urban	43.0	24.3	19.8	17.5	17.8	66.2	30.3	12.4	59,420	
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	26.9	22.5	15.9	12.1	11.6	56.7	25.5	19.8	85,266	
18 years & above	38.2	23.7	19.0	16.9	18.0	66.3	30.7	11.2	1,16,451	
Marital duration										
0-4	34.9	22.7	17.7	14.8	17.0	66.4	30.2	12.1	37,428	
5-9	34.6	24.1	18.5	16.0	16.5	64.6	29.8	12.9	37,796	
10-14	34.2	23.4	18.3	15.9	16.0	63.7	29.4	13.5	36,436	
15+	30.9	23.1	17.7	14.9	14.9	60.6	27.9	15.8	90,034	
Education										
Non-literate ^a	21.4	21.1	15.3	10.6	10.1	50.3	25.1	22.2	63,429	
Less than 5 years	25.1	20.5	14.9	12.4	12.6	58.7	26.9	17.7	13,302	
5-9 years	35.3	21.3	15.8	13.8	15.5	64.6	29.4	12.4	61,621	
10 or more years	57.0	26.2	21.4	19.3	19.4	69.2	31.0	10.6	63,366	
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	20.5	21.1	15.3	11.0	10.0	51.1	25.3	21.7	33,456	
Less than 5 years	23.8	20.1	13.9	12.1	11.4	60.2	27.3	16.8	13,123	
5-9 years	30.6	20.4	15.2	12.8	14.8	62.5	28.7	14.1	63,535	
10 or more years	45.4	25.6	20.5	17.9	18.1	66.2	30.1	12.2	91,604	
Religion										
Hindu	32.1	24.6	18.5	15.0	14.5	62.1	27.4	15.4	1,52,944	
Muslim	32.9	18.8	14.3	12.0	14.2	61.0	24.8	18.4	23,291	
Christian	32.9	21.6	18.4	17.9	32.5	68.9	49.8	6.0	10,347	
Sikh	57.6	14.0	12.5	15.7	14.6	71.3	26.5	4.2	9,693	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.9	30.4	22.6	22.6	17.5	61.2	36.3	9.1	2,423	
Jain	57.6	33.7	28.9	28.6	17.4	68.7	37.1	7.5	737	
No religion	10.5	30.7	31.8	25.3	22.6	59.8	51.2	2.8	71	
Others	23.0	33.9	36.1	32.5	23.6	53.8	51.9	4.5	2,212	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	29.7	21.4	15.5	13.0	12.5	61.4	26.7	15.1	32,704	
Scheduled Tribes	21.8	26.7	21.5	19.7	24.0	63.5	44.8	6.9	23,455	
Other Backward Classes	33.0	22.3	16.9	13.3	13.2	62.2	26.0	16.1	79,464	
Others	42.0	24.0	19.2	17.1	17.3	64.6	27.3	13.9	62,856	
Wealth index										
Lowest	18.2	19.6	13.7	8.6	7.5	46.9	25.7	25.6	20,159	
Second	22.3	22.2	15.4	10.2	9.5	49.1	24.6	24.8	27,313	
Middle	26.0	23.6	16.7	13.1	12.8	57.8	28.7	16.4	34,560	
Fourth	34.8	22.9	17.3	14.3	16.0	64.0	30.1	12.8	48,480	
Highest	50.8	24.0	19.6	18.2	18.7	68.5	29.7	10.8	71,164	
India (15-49)	32.8	23.3	18.0	15.3	15.8	63.0	29.0	14.1	2,01,718	
India (15-44)[†]	33.3	23.3	18.0	15.3	15.7	63.1	28.8	14.1	1,74,470	

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses. ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. [†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.4 PREVALENCE OF RTI/STI

In DLHS-3, information was collected on the common symptoms of reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections from women, and information on menstruation related problems during three months preceding the survey.

The prevalence of reproductive tract infections (RTI) and sexually transmitted infections (STI) is judged by their symptoms. All the respondents were told about the symptoms of RTI/STI, and were asked whether they had any of them. In case of the presence of at least one symptom they were further asked whether they had sought treatment for such problems, and if they had sought treatment, details regarding the sources of treatment were also recorded. The topic of RTI/STI is quite sensitive. The culture of silence prevents people from discussing such topics in front of others. Despite intensive training of investigators, the respondents might have hesitated in reporting the symptoms of RTI/STI and therefore what is reported here may be the lower than the actual situation.

Table 7.4 shows that around thirteen percent women reported abnormal vaginal discharge. Eighteen percent women reported other RTI/STI symptoms. Among those who reported RTI/STI symptom other than abnormal vaginal discharge, around five percent women reported itching or irritation over vulva or pain in lower abdomen not related to menses. A higher percentage of women from rural areas reported symptoms of RTI/STI compared to women from urban areas. Women in the middle age group, whose age at consummation of marriage was low, women with high marital duration, low level of educational attainment, women from low wealth quintile households report high symptoms of RTI/STI.

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who had reported abnormal vaginal discharge, other RTI/STI symptoms during three months prior to survey according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage of women reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Age group										
15-19	10.9	14.7	4.3	1.6	4.8	0.8	0.6	5.1	1.2	39,164
20-24	12.6	16.4	5.0	1.6	5.3	0.8	0.7	3.8	0.6	1,09,804
25-29	14.3	18.1	5.5	1.7	5.7	1.0	0.8	3.2	0.4	1,25,960
30-34	14.7	19.3	5.8	1.8	6.1	1.1	0.8	2.8	0.4	1,14,252
35-39	13.5	18.8	5.6	1.7	5.8	1.1	0.8	2.2	0.3	1,07,353
40-44	11.2	17.7	5.0	1.5	5.2	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.2	83,646
45-49	8.1	15.7	4.2	1.3	4.2	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	63,765
Residence										
Rural	13.7	19.1	5.7	1.9	6.1	1.1	0.8	3.1	0.5	5,04,272
Urban	10.6	14.6	4.2	1.1	4.1	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.3	1,39,672
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	15.2	19.5	5.7	2.0	6.4	1.2	0.9	3.2	0.5	3,23,401
18 years & above	10.4	16.0	4.8	1.3	4.6	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	3,20,539
Marital duration										
0-4	9.9	14.5	4.5	1.3	4.5	0.7	0.6	3.9	0.7	1,12,029
5-9	13.1	17.0	5.3	1.6	5.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	0.5	1,14,750
10-14	14.6	18.8	5.7	1.7	6.0	1.1	0.8	3.0	0.4	1,12,160
15+	12.9	18.6	5.3	1.7	5.6	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.3	3,04,958
Education										
Non-literate ^a	14.9	19.0	5.4	1.9	6.1	1.1	0.8	2.9	0.5	2,99,373
Less than 5 years	13.5	20.6	6.6	2.2	6.7	1.4	0.9	3.3	0.5	53,654
5-9 years	12.3	17.9	5.5	1.5	5.5	0.9	0.7	3.0	0.4	1,77,930
10 or more years	8.3	13.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.3	1,12,987
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	14.1	18.2	5.2	1.8	5.9	1.1	0.8	2.7	0.5	1,64,893
Less than 5 years	13.4	20.0	6.1	2.0	6.4	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.5	56,363
5-9 years	13.5	18.8	5.8	1.8	5.9	1.1	0.8	3.2	0.5	2,13,542
10 or more years	10.9	15.6	4.5	1.3	4.5	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2,09,146
Religion										
Hindu	12.5	16.9	4.9	1.6	5.2	0.9	0.7	2.7	0.4	4,98,302
Muslim	19.1	23.7	7.0	2.0	7.7	1.7	0.9	4.1	0.5	73,936
Christian	8.1	19.0	6.9	1.3	5.5	1.0	0.6	2.1	0.5	33,635
Sikh	6.7	11.3	3.2	0.6	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	17,110
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	8.2	18.1	5.5	1.6	4.6	0.7	0.7	2.8	0.4	89,31
Jain	9.8	12.4	3.3	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.1	1,309
No religion	7.1	13.7	3.3	2.1	3.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	0.0	693
Others	6.1	16.1	5.5	1.8	4.9	1.1	0.8	2.4	0.6	10,028

Contd...

TABLE 7.4 SYMPTOMS OF RTI/STI BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — *Continued*

Background Characteristics	Women reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Women reported other RTI/STI symptoms ¹	Percentage of women reported specific symptom of RTI/STI ¹							Total number of women **
			Itching or irritation over vulva	Boils/Ulcers/Warts around vulva	Pain in lower abdomen not related menses	Swelling in the groin	Painful blister like lesions	Pain during sexual intercourse ²	Spotting after sexual intercourse ²	
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	13.0	17.5	5.1	1.6	5.6	1.0	0.7	3.1	0.4	1,13,157
Scheduled Tribes	9.7	17.9	5.7	1.7	5.6	1.0	0.8	2.5	0.5	1,12,001
Other Backward Classes	13.5	16.9	4.7	1.6	5.1	0.9	0.7	2.8	0.4	2,50,886
Others	12.8	18.2	5.5	1.6	5.5	1.0	0.7	2.7	0.4	1,55,867
Wealth index										
Lowest	13.9	18.3	5.7	2.2	6.1	1.1	0.9	3.1	0.6	1,09,471
Second	15.3	20.0	5.9	2.1	6.8	1.2	0.9	3.4	0.5	1,21,667
Middle	14.2	19.5	5.8	1.7	6.2	1.2	0.8	3.2	0.5	1,32,525
Fourth	12.9	18.4	5.5	1.5	5.6	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.4	1,38,853
Highest	9.3	13.8	4.0	1.0	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.2	1,41,296
India (15-49)	12.7	17.6	5.2	1.6	5.4	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.4	6,43,944
India (15-44)[†]	13.4	18.2	5.4	1.7	5.7	1.0	0.7	2.9	0.4	5,48,780

Note: Total figures may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge problem.

² Only for currently married women (15-49).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.5 SOURCES OF TREATMENT

Table 7.5 shows that seventy-two percent of women had discussed RTI/STI problems with their husbands. Higher percentage of older women, those whose consummation of marriage was at the larger age, in urban areas, high marital duration, high level of educational attainment, belonging to the highest wealth quintile

TABLE 7.5 DISCUSSED ABOUT RTI/STI PROBLEMS WITH HUSBAND AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years discussed RTI/STI problem with husband/partner and sought treatment among who reported any RTI/STI¹ problem and source of treatment according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08.

Background Characteristics	Women discussed RTI/STI problems with husband/partner ¹	Women sought treatment ¹ for RTI/STI problems	Number of women having RTI/STI ¹	Source of treatment			Number of women who sought treatment**
				Government	Private	Other	
Age group							
15-19	62.2	26.2	7,800	28.1	60.5	11.3	1,973
20-24	70.3	33.5	24,752	30.2	60.0	9.8	8,010
25-29	73.5	39.1	31,100	32.3	57.4	10.3	11,715
30-34	74.2	43.2	29,674	32.9	56.7	10.4	12,405
35-39	72.8	43.9	26,747	34.2	55.0	10.8	11,321
40-44	71.4	45.9	19,131	34.5	54.8	10.7	8,503
45-49	71.2	46.9	12,474	34.6	55.2	10.2	5,654
Residence							
Rural	70.7	38.2	1,24,634	34.9	53.1	12.0	46,864
Urban	75.4	47.8	27,044	28.7	64.5	6.9	12,717
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	70.4	39.5	84,440	30.0	57.8	12.1	32,380
18 years & above	73.8	42.2	67,237	36.2	55.3	8.5	27,201
Marital duration							
0-4	69.0	32.7	21,849	33.4	58.6	7.9	6,850
5-9	72.6	37.3	26,765	32.1	58.4	9.5	9,544
10-14	73.9	40.7	28,471	32.5	56.8	10.7	11,147
15+	71.9	44.3	74,582	33.3	55.6	11.1	32,037
Education							
Non-literate ^a	69.1	36.5	75,603	33.5	53.4	13.1	26,852
Less than 5 years	70.7	41.2	14,094	36.8	51.5	11.7	5,631
5-9 years	73.7	43.0	41,899	34.2	56.7	9.0	17,396
10 or more years	78.6	49.7	20,082	27.6	66.7	5.7	9,702
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	66.2	34.6	39,686	34.2	51.0	14.8	13,281
Less than 5 years	70.7	38.6	14,492	37.0	50.0	13.0	5,417
5-9 years	73.0	40.1	52,746	35.8	54.3	9.9	20,486
10 or more years	75.9	46.9	44,754	28.4	63.8	7.7	20,397
Religion							
Hindu	71.4	39.7	1,14,334	31.2	58.5	10.3	43,751
Muslim	74.3	46.1	23,676	32.4	55.9	11.7	10,564
Christian	71.8	35.3	7,190	58.0	34.0	8.1	2,409
Sikh	82.1	64.3	2,421	31.5	58.1	10.5	1,558
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	66.4	36.2	1,862	52.5	44.2	3.2	666
Jain	73.1	46.8	224	23.6	68.6	7.9	103
No religion	72.0	30.9	113	69.2	14.2	16.5	33
Others	68.8	27.7	1,858	45.7	36.9	17.4	497
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	71.6	39.6	26,642	33.7	53.8	12.5	10,200
Scheduled Tribes	68.7	32.6	23,887	54.9	35.2	9.8	7,563
Other Backward Classes	71.6	40.9	59,178	27.7	62.1	10.2	23,390
Others	74.8	46.1	37,987	30.4	60.7	8.9	17,011
Wealth index							
Lowest	65.0	29.0	26,209	34.3	48.5	17.2	7,504
Second	68.5	33.8	32,080	34.1	50.3	15.6	10,666
Middle	70.7	38.7	33,864	37.4	51.4	11.2	12,915
Fourth	74.3	45.1	33,421	35.2	56.3	8.6	14,839
Highest	79.1	53.1	26,076	26.3	67.9	5.8	13,644
India	72.0	40.7	1,51,678	32.9	56.6	10.4	59,581

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. ** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included. Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge or other RTI/STI problem).

households had discussed RTI/STI problems with husbands compared to their counterparts. Around forty-one percent of women have sought treatment for RTI/STI. The same group of women who have discussed RTI/STI problems with husband are among those who sought treatment for RTI/STI. Most women (57 percent) go to private facilities. Around thirty-three percent women go to the government sector and ten percent of women seek treatment for RTI/STI from other sources.

7.6 AWARENESS AND PREVALENCE OF RTI/STI BY STATES

Table 7.6 shows that awareness among women about RTI/STI is above fifty percent in Kerala, Punjab, Lakshadweep and Chandigarh. Awareness is below twenty percent in Meghalaya, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, and Arunachal Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam, Haryana and Uttarakhand have women who reported any abnormal vaginal discharge more than the national average i.e. 12.7 percent whereas less than five percent women reported any abnormal vaginal discharge in Chhattisgarh, Puducherry, Chandigarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh. In India, eighteen percent women reported any other symptoms of RTI/STI. Around forty-one percent of women have sought treatment for any RTI/STI problems in India. More than half of women sought treatment in Punjab, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Kerala, Daman and Diu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

TABLE 7.6 RTI/STI INDICATORS BY STATES

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who reported RTI/STI problem during three months prior to the survey and among them percentage sought treatment for the problem, by state, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Who heard about RTI/STI	Who reported abnormal vaginal discharge	Who have other symptoms of RTI/STI ¹	Total number of women**	Who sought treatment for RTI/STI ²	Number of women having RTI/STI ²
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38.1	11.1	14.3	1,823	42.4	375
Andhra Pradesh	23.6	7.2	11.9	21,730	52.3	3,442
Arunachal Pradesh	19.6	4.8	10.0	15,207	36.9	1,661
Assam	16.8	14.4	27.3	30,243	35.3	9,716
Bihar	39.9	17.5	21.1	46,840	39.9	13,215
Chandigarh	53.5	3.5	4.4	848	44.1	59
Chhattisgarh	38.5	2.8	6.2	18,166	39.0	1,267
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.0	12.2	27.6	924	38.5	283
Daman & Diu	32.0	9.4	13.6	1,947	52.3	359
Delhi	45.4	11.2	13.7	8,112	54.4	1,485
Goa	35.3	9.0	18.2	1,457	48.5	333
Gujarat	22.6	9.7	16.7	24,513	33.5	5,179
Haryana	39.0	14.3	16.3	21,484	52.6	4,770
Himachal Pradesh	44.8	8.2	18.3	10,016	43.3	2,130
Jammu & Kashmir	24.3	22.4	36.9	15,175	53.6	6,285
Jharkhand	17.2	9.4	20.4	26,886	26.3	6,479
Karnataka	37.1	10.6	14.1	27,864	41.0	5,698
Kerala	75.8	9.2	12.0	12,360	52.6	2,151
Lakshadweep	57.0	7.4	6.0	1,364	59.6	140
Madhya Pradesh	16.5	24.6	26.5	46,634	30.3	16,752
Maharashtra	27.1	8.6	18.1	34,920	50.7	7,557
Manipur	46.8	7.7	20.0	9,264	29.7	2,060
Meghalaya	7.6	10.1	17.4	6,943	33.4	1,474
Mizoram	44.6	9.9	32.2	7,847	33.3	2,708
Orissa	14.2	3.8	8.5	27,848	33.0	2,942
Puducherry	45.3	3.2	5.8	3,851	58.0	301
Punjab	59.4	5.9	9.9	20,898	67.3	2,679
Rajasthan	46.3	15.5	15.5	41,447	34.4	9,068
Sikkim	28.2	10.5	21.2	4,399	32.7	1,123
Tamil Nadu	26.9	4.3	6.8	26,685	46.9	2,474
Tripura	31.7	8.2	16.2	4,167	38.4	800
Uttar Pradesh	29.1	19.8	19.9	87,564	40.0	25,266
Uttarakhand	29.2	13.2	26.4	12,640	29.9	3,789
West Bengal	34.4	21.5	26.0	21,878	43.3	7,658
India (15-49)	32.8	12.7	17.6	6,43,944	40.7	1,51,678
India (15-44)[†]	33.3	13.4	18.2	5,48,780	40.5	1,47,911

Note: ** Unweighted cases.

¹ Excluding women having abnormal vaginal discharge.

² Any RTI/STI (Including abnormal vaginal discharge problem or other RTI/STI problem).

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS

Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is an illness caused by the Human Immuno Virus (HIV), which weakens the immune system and leads to death through secondary infection such as tuberculosis or pneumonia. The virus is generally transmitted through sexual contact, through the placenta of HIV-infected women to their children, or through contact with a contaminated needle (injections) or blood. Prevalence of HIV/AIDS has been on the rise for more than a decade in India. To prevent HIV transmission, the government has been making various efforts.

DLHS-3 has collected information on knowledge of HIV/AIDS, common misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, its transmission and its prevention. All the ever married women in the age group 15-49 were first asked if they had ever heard of an illness called HIV/AIDS. Respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS were further asked about their source of information, mode of transmission, and knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission.

Table 7.7 shows the percentage of women who had heard about HIV/AIDS by some selected background characteristics. More than fifty percent ever married women in India had heard of HIV/AIDS. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS was low among young women, rural women, non-literate women, women from Scheduled Tribes, women from households with a low standard of living, and women from other religious groups. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS was higher in urban areas (79 percent) compared to rural areas (50 percent). As expected, knowledge of HIV/AIDS steadily increased with an increase in educational level and the standard of living.

The most prominent source of information about HIV/AIDS was found to be television. About seventy-four percent of women reported that the television was their main source of information about HIV/AIDS, followed by relatives or friends (44 percent), radio (36 percent), print media (32 percent), and health personnel (19 percent). Around ten percent women reported that they had heard about HIV/AIDS from their husbands. Higher proportion of rural women received information about HIV/AIDS from the radio, health workers and relatives or friends, compare to urban women.

Only 4.4 percent women reported that they got knowledge of HIV/AIDS from school or adult educational programmes. Around seven percent women reported source of knowledge as meetings or cinema. Almost all women (92 percent) from the richest wealth quintile households reported that they got information from television, while women from the lowest wealth quintile got knowledge from relatives or friends (59.8 percent) rather than television (28.8 percent).

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15–49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS and among them, who received information from specific sources according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other	
Age group													
15-19	47.5	39,164	33.9	63.8	5.4	26.8	15.1	9.4	6.1	9.7	47.0	6.9	17,718
20-24	60.4	1,09,804	35.3	73.2	7.3	32.4	18.7	6.3	6.5	11.8	42.9	6.3	62,966
25-29	62.9	1,25,960	36.5	75.1	8.3	34.6	19.5	4.8	7.6	11.7	42.9	6.9	74,794
30-34	60.6	1,14,252	35.5	74.3	8.0	33.6	19.2	3.7	7.8	11.0	43.9	7.7	64,917
35-39	59.2	1,07,353	35.9	73.6	7.9	31.8	18.9	3.2	8.4	9.6	45.3	7.9	59,488
40-44	56.4	83,646	34.6	74.3	7.3	29.9	17.7	2.9	8.3	8.7	45.2	8.0	43,951
45-49	55.4	63,765	35.2	74.1	7.2	29.6	17.5	2.8	8.4	8.2	46.4	8.0	32,951
Residence													
Rural	49.5	5,04,272	38.5	63.0	5.7	24.4	20.0	4.1	8.5	11.0	48.6	8.6	2,45,773
Urban	79.4	1,39,672	31.5	88.0	10.3	42.5	16.7	4.7	6.5	9.6	38.5	5.6	1,11,012
Age at consummation of marriage													
Below 18 years	44.9	3,23,401	32.3	63.5	4.7	19.1	17.4	2.8	7.9	10.3	50.3	9.1	1,36,016
18 years & above	71.9	3,20,539	37.4	79.5	9.3	39.6	19.3	5.3	7.5	10.5	40.9	6.3	2,20,767
Marital duration													
0-4	67.3	1,12,029	37.2	77.2	9.1	39.2	18.4	8.4	6.4	11.2	40.9	5.6	71,876
5-9	63.8	1,14,750	37.0	75.1	8.5	35.6	19.7	4.7	7.4	11.5	42.2	6.8	69,252
10-14	60.5	1,12,160	36.0	73.7	7.8	33.2	19.4	3.5	8.1	10.8	43.7	7.7	63,665
15+	53.5	3,04,958	33.9	71.4	6.5	26.9	17.8	2.6	8.2	9.3	47.0	8.2	1,51,955
Education													
Non-literate ^a	32.7	2,99,373	30.5	53.7	2.4	4.9	16.8	1.2	8.3	11.1	55.8	10.0	92,116
Less than 5 years	55.5	53,654	34.9	60.6	3.6	14.9	17.7	1.6	8.2	8.0	52.7	9.2	28,639
5-9 years	74.6	1,77,930	36.9	75.7	6.4	30.7	18.2	3.2	7.3	9.7	43.4	6.2	1,29,502
10 or more years	94.9	1,12,987	37.9	89.3	13.9	57.9	20.6	8.6	7.5	11.3	34.8	6.1	1,06,528
Husband's education													
Non-literate ^a	33.1	1,64,893	30.6	52.6	3.0	9.3	18.9	1.9	9.2	8.3	55.4	11.7	50,986
Less than 5 years	47.2	56,363	34.7	57.7	4.1	17.6	19.1	2.3	8.8	6.8	52.6	10.3	25,276
5-9 years	58.8	2,13,542	36.2	70.5	5.5	25.6	18.3	3.4	7.8	9.7	46.6	6.9	1,19,583
10 or more years	79.7	2,09,146	36.6	84.1	10.9	45.2	18.6	6.0	7.0	12.0	38.4	6.0	1,60,940
Religion													
Hindu	57.3	4,98,302	34.4	74.5	7.8	31.0	18.3	4.2	7.0	10.4	44.1	7.7	2,67,002
Muslim	54.5	73,936	40.1	71.5	6.4	27.1	15.6	3.3	6.0	8.9	41.7	5.4	37,321
Christian	77.3	33,635	51.6	61.7	9.9	46.4	24.6	7.3	16.4	10.3	52.0	9.2	25,189
Sikh	84.8	17,110	10.4	90.1	2.1	42.3	15.6	4.2	8.2	11.0	40.3	2.7	14,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	74.3	8,931	31.6	63.1	4.6	29.0	32.5	5.6	9.9	9.9	45.5	8.2	6,619
Jain	91.1	1,309	32.0	92.2	12.3	60.1	20.0	8.4	8.1	11.9	42.0	5.8	1,181
No religion	49.0	693	58.5	66.4	7.7	37.1	10.3	3.7	5.9	16.8	39.6	2.2	335
Others	50.6	10,028	59.3	66.1	15.8	27.7	21.3	7.0	9.1	20.7	51.3	8.0	4,810

Contd...

TABLE 7.7 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS — Continued

Background Characteristics	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Total women**	Sources of knowledge for HIV/AIDS										Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**	
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media ¹	Health personnel ²	School/ adult education programs ³	Leaders/ community meetings ⁴	Husband	Relatives/ friends	Other		
Castes/Tribes														
Scheduled Castes	54.5	1,13,157	30.3	71.6	5.4	23.1	19.5	3.5	7.9	9.9	46.2	8.2	58,179	
Scheduled Tribes	48.2	1,12,001	43.7	55.9	7.1	32.1	25.1	5.5	12.6	13.1	52.2	9.3	51,599	
Other Backward Classes	56.8	2,50,886	36.8	74.4	7.9	30.6	17.4	4.5	7.2	9.7	45.4	7.6	1,32,391	
Others	72.5	1,55,867	32.6	81.6	8.4	38.7	16.8	4.2	6.1	10.4	38.8	5.8	1,08,615	
Wealth index														
Lowest	22.7	1,09,471	35.8	28.8	2.1	9.2	20.0	2.4	9.2	11.8	59.8	13.2	24,051	
Second	35.1	1,21,667	39.9	41.5	3.6	12.6	19.3	2.8	8.8	10.2	55.8	12.0	41,460	
Middle	53.9	1,32,525	39.8	58.9	5.0	18.4	19.6	3.2	8.6	9.9	51.6	9.6	70,080	
Fourth	70.8	1,38,853	37.1	77.7	7.1	27.9	19.2	4.3	8.2	10.1	44.8	6.8	97,400	
Highest	88.1	1,41,296	31.5	92.0	11.0	49.2	17.4	5.6	6.4	10.6	35.7	4.7	1,23,691	
India (15-49)	59.0	6,43,944	35.5	73.7	7.6	32.1	18.6	4.4	7.7	10.4	44.3	7.3	3,56,785	
India (15-44)[†]	59.6	5,48,780	35.6	74.0	7.7	32.6	18.6	4.5	7.5	11.1	43.7	7.1	3,07,294	

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes News papers/books/magazines//slogans/pamphlets and posters.

² Includes Doctor/ASHA/health workers.

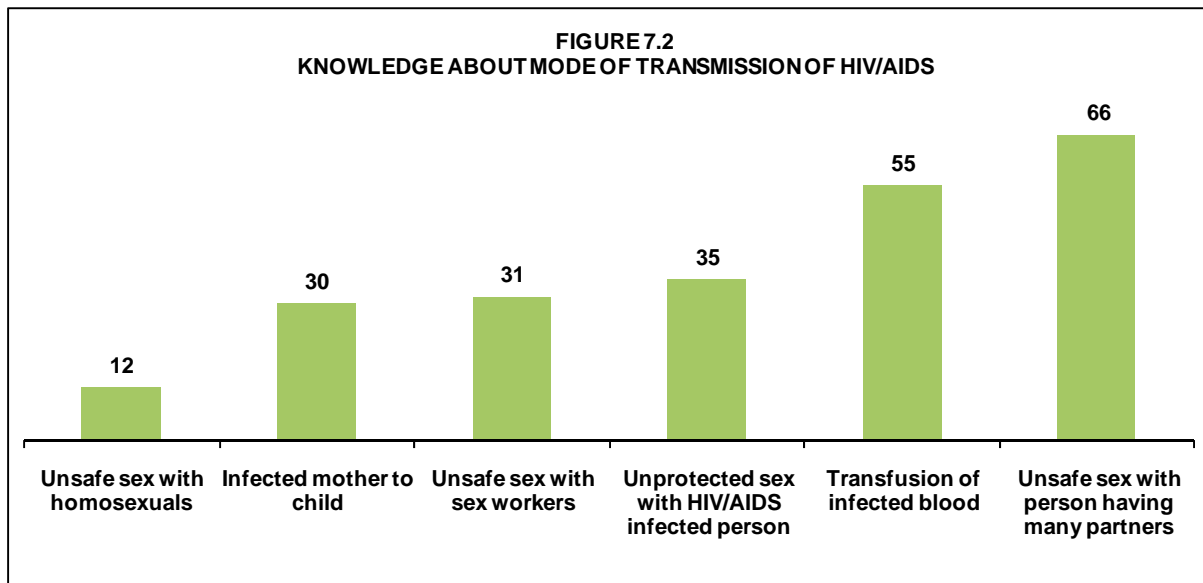
³ Includes school/teacher, adult education programmes.

⁴ Includes religious/ political leaders, community meetings and exhibition/ *Mela*.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.8 KNOWLEDGE OF MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS

Women who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked about the mode of transmission (Table 7.8). Among women who reported different ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS, a large proportion (66 percent) mentioned unsafe sex with a person having many partners. Among all the socio-economic groups, unsafe sex with a person having multiple partners was the main mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Other modes reported by women were transmission through transfusion of infected blood (55 percent), unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person (35 percent), unsafe sex with sex workers (31 percent), mother to child (30 percent), and twelve percent of the women mentioned that unsafe sex with homosexuals could also be a mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS.



Rural women had less knowledge regarding the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS compared to the women who lived in the urban areas. Women whose age at consummation of marriage was 18 years and above, who were educated for 10 or more years, husbands education was for 10 or more years, belonged to ‘other castes’ and women from the highest wealth quintile households had more knowledge about the mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS than those women whose age at consummation of marriage was below 18 years, non-literate women, women with non-literate or less educated husbands and women who belonged to the poorest wealth quintile households.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 7.8 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MODE OF TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women ages 15-49 years having knowledge of mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among those who have heard about HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08.

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who reported mode of transmission as							Number of women who heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Unsafe sex with homosexuals	Unsafe sex with person having many partners	Unsafe sex with sex workers	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of infected blood	Other	
Age group								
15-19	9.1	64.6	28.6	32.8	25.5	50.0	17.2	17,718
20-24	11.3	66.5	30.3	34.6	29.8	54.6	18.1	62,966
25-29	12.0	66.3	31.4	36.2	31.7	57.2	18.1	74,794
30-34	12.2	66.8	31.3	35.4	30.3	55.9	17.8	64,917
35-39	12.1	65.8	31.6	35.2	29.3	55.0	16.8	59,488
40-44	11.5	66.3	31.1	34.1	28.7	54.1	16.1	43,951
45-49	11.7	64.4	32.7	33.6	28.8	53.6	15.0	32,951
Residence								
Rural	11.0	63.9	30.7	33.9	26.7	50.6	15.5	2,45,773
Urban	12.6	68.8	31.9	36.3	33.6	60.7	19.4	1,11,012
Age at consummation of marriage								
Below 18 years	9.6	65.2	30.5	31.3	24.1	47.3	15.9	1,36,016
18 years & above	12.8	66.6	31.6	36.9	32.7	59.2	17.9	2,20,767
Marital duration								
0-4	12.0	66.4	31.0	36.8	32.6	59.1	19.3	71,876
5-9	12.1	66.6	31.3	36.1	31.4	57.0	18.0	69,252
10-14	12.2	66.2	31.6	35.6	30.4	55.8	17.3	63,665
15+	11.2	65.7	31.1	33.3	27.4	52.0	15.9	1,51,955
Education								
Non-literate ^a	9.0	61.8	30.7	27.8	20.6	40.0	11.0	92,116
Less than 5 years	9.8	63.5	31.0	30.0	20.4	42.5	14.5	28,639
5-9 years	11.2	65.7	29.9	33.8	27.0	52.2	16.3	1,29,502
10 or more years	14.1	69.5	32.8	41.3	39.6	69.2	22.3	1,06,528
Husband's education								
Non-literate	8.8	62.7	31.2	26.8	20.9	42.3	12.7	50,986
Less than 5 years	9.8	64.8	30.2	29.3	20.4	42.4	14.4	25,276
5-9 years	10.6	64.8	30.4	32.7	25.6	49.7	15.6	1,19,583
10 or more years	13.4	67.9	31.8	39.0	35.6	63.0	19.7	1,60,940
Religion								
Hindu	11.0	67.3	30.2	33.8	29.3	54.4	18.6	2,67,002
Muslim	11.7	67.8	28.4	31.4	25.5	48.8	15.5	37,321
Christian	20.6	55.7	45.4	47.5	36.2	65.3	11.2	25,189
Sikh	7.3	67.7	24.2	30.7	28.8	59.9	13.2	14,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	11.4	62.1	33.6	45.7	32.8	53.5	15.1	6,619
Jain	16.5	63.5	34.6	47.6	44.7	71.4	18.8	1,181
No religion	10.9	46.6	39.5	37.2	52.1	65.1	2.8	335
Others	15.1	45.7	48.0	53.4	50.4	69.9	4.3	4,810
Castes/Tribes								
Scheduled Castes	9.6	67.2	29.1	30.3	25.2	48.5	17.0	58,179
Scheduled Tribes	17.0	55.1	41.3	45.2	36.2	59.5	8.3	51,599
Other Backward Classes	10.1	69.1	30.1	31.0	26.7	52.0	18.6	1,32,391
Others	12.3	66.9	29.0	37.3	32.8	60.0	19.7	1,08,615
Wealth index								
Lowest	7.4	56.6	32.0	30.2	20.4	39.8	11.4	24,051
Second	8.9	61.2	31.1	30.7	22.7	43.1	12.0	41,460
Middle	10.3	63.4	31.2	31.1	24.1	46.3	14.4	70,080
Fourth	11.9	65.7	31.6	34.1	27.5	52.3	16.5	97,400
Highest	13.2	69.4	30.9	38.4	35.8	64.3	20.5	1,23,691
India	11.7	66.1	31.2	35.0	29.8	55.1	17.2	3,56,785

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

7.9 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS

Women who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked about how to prevent HIV/AIDS. The details of women who said that HIV/AIDS could be avoided by various ways have been presented in Table 7.9 by selected background characteristics.

Among women who mentioned ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, a high proportion of women (66 percent) said that ‘sex with only one partner/avoid homosexual’. Other ways to prevent HIV/AIDS mentioned by women were to ‘avoid risks of getting infected through blood (53 percent), ‘using a condom correctly during each sexual intercourse’ (34 percent), ‘abstain from sex’ (19 percent) and pregnancy should be avoided if the couple was infected by HIV/AIDS (15 percent). All the specific ways to avoid becoming infected by HIV/AIDS reported by women were proportionally higher in urban areas, among women with a higher levels of education, and women with a high standard of living. The level of education and the household standard of living were strongly and positively associated with women mentioning each of these ways of avoiding HIV/AIDS.

The percentage of women who stated that sex with one partner/avoiding homosexuals can prevent HIV/AIDS was more in urban areas (71 percent), among women whose age at marriage was above 18 (69.3 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (76.6 percent), whose husbands had education of 10 or more years (71.7 percent) and women who belonged to the highest wealth quintile households (74.1 percent) than those who belonged to rural areas (62.5 percent), women whose age at marriage was below 18 years (60.6 percent), non-literate women (57.3 percent), women with non-literate husbands (58.1 percent) and women who belong to the lowest wealth quintile households (51.9 percent). Similarly, the awareness of preventing HIV/AIDS by avoiding risks of getting infected through blood was more in the urban areas (61.1 percent), among women whose age at marriage was above 18 years (58.9 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (72.4 percent), whose husband’s education of 10 or more years (63.6 percent), belonged to ‘other castes’ (58.1 percent) and women who belonged to the highest wealth quintile households (66.2 percent) than those who belonged to rural areas (47.8 percent), women whose age at marriage was below 18 years (43.9 percent), non-literate women (36.9 percent), women with non-literate husband (39.1 percent) and women who belonged to the lowest wealth quintile households (35.5 percent).

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TABLE 7.9 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS PREVENTION METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Among ever married women aged 15-49 years who heard about HIV/AIDS, percentage who reported HIV/AIDS can be prevented in specific ways, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Percentage who say that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by					Number of women having knowledge of HIV/AIDS**
	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Sex with one partner/ avoid homosexual ¹	Avoid risks getting infected through blood ²	Avoid Pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	
Age group						
15-19	17.9	30.2	57.9	44.1	13.0	17,718
20-24	18.8	35.8	64.9	52.5	15.4	62,966
25-29	19.6	37.0	67.6	56.5	16.5	74,794
30-34	19.6	35.6	67.4	55.1	15.6	64,917
35-39	19.9	33.4	66.5	53.6	15.0	59,488
40-44	19.5	31.6	66.4	52.0	15.0	43,951
45-49	19.6	29.1	65.9	51.3	14.8	32,951
Residence						
Rural	19.8	30.6	62.5	47.8	14.1	2,45,773
Urban	19.0	38.6	71.0	61.1	17.0	1,11,012
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	18.2	27.7	60.6	43.9	12.2	1,36,016
18 years & above	20.0	37.5	69.3	58.9	17.0	2,20,767
Marital duration						
0-4	19.2	37.9	66.5	57.1	17.2	71,876
5-9	19.9	37.3	67.1	55.8	16.4	69,252
10-14	19.7	35.4	67.5	55.1	15.6	63,665
15+	19.2	30.5	65.0	50.0	14.0	1,51,955
Education						
Non-literate ^a	18.0	22.8	57.3	36.9	9.6	92,116
Less than 5 years	21.7	22.6	56.2	38.4	11.2	28,639
5-9 years	19.7	31.7	64.7	50.5	14.0	1,29,502
10 or more years	19.5	45.1	76.6	72.4	20.7	1,06,528
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	17.7	21.9	58.1	39.1	10.4	50,986
Less than 5 years	21.4	22.5	56.1	37.8	10.9	25,276
5-9 years	19.5	29.5	63.5	47.8	13.0	1,19,583
10 or more years	19.6	41.3	71.7	63.6	18.5	1,60,940
Religion						
Hindu	18.4	34.6	66.0	52.6	14.8	2,67,002
Muslim	18.9	28.6	60.4	44.0	12.7	37,321
Christian	35.2	31.8	68.2	67.1	21.0	25,189
Sikh	11.6	34.9	87.2	70.3	12.3	14,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	20.5	44.3	54.3	46.7	21.2	6,619
Jain	22.5	50.8	72.7	73.0	25.2	1,181
No religion	10.4	42.9	53.9	51.5	30.6	335
Others	18.7	46.6	65.2	65.7	33.9	4,810
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	16.5	30.2	66.0	47.6	12.2	58,179
Scheduled Tribes	29.4	34.4	60.0	55.2	21.6	51,599
Other Backward Classes	17.6	29.5	68.5	51.6	13.3	1,32,391
Others	18.8	41.4	66.8	58.1	16.6	1,08,615
Wealth index						
Lowest	18.8	22.8	51.9	35.5	10.5	24,051
Second	19.7	23.8	54.5	38.1	12.2	41,460
Middle	20.9	25.3	59.7	42.8	12.6	70,080
Fourth	20.4	31.5	65.9	51.0	14.3	97,400
Highest	18.3	42.4	74.1	66.2	18.2	1,23,691
India	19.4	34.2	66.1	53.4	15.4	3,56,785

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to multiple responses.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Includes sex with one partner, Limit number of sexual partner, Avoid sex with sex workers and avoids sex with homosexuals.

² Includes avoid sex with who inject drugs, use tested blood, use only new/ sterilized needles, avoid IV drip and avoid sharing razors/blades.

7.10 MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

People generally have many misconceptions about the ways of transmission of HIV/AIDS, such as ‘shaking hands’ with a person having AIDS, ‘hugging’ and ‘kissing’ them, ‘sharing their clothes’ or ‘sharing eating utensils’, ‘stepping on urine/stool’, ‘through insect bites’, being bitten by mosquitoes, fleas or bedbugs’ etc. All these queries were posed to the respondents who had heard of HIV/AIDS.

Table 7.10 shows the percentage of women with misconceptions about mode of transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS by selected background characteristics. Being bitten by mosquitoes, fleas or bedbugs is commonly reported as the ways of getting HIV/AIDS infection by women in all the groups. The percentage of women who reported that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted by being bitten by mosquitoes or fleas or bedbugs was higher among rural areas (25 percent) than among urban areas (17 percent). Non-literate women, women from households with a low standard of living mentioned more often that HIV/AIDS could spread through insect bites such as those of mosquito, flea or bedbug. Other misconceptions about the spread of HIV/AIDS were ‘stepping on urine/stool’ (14 percent), ‘sharing food’ (13 percent), ‘sharing clothes’ (11 percent), ‘hugging’ (9 percent), and ‘shaking hands’ (8 percent). The percentage of women with all these misconceptions was also higher among women belong to Scheduled Castes, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist women, non-literate women and women with a low wealth quintile households.

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TABLE 7.10 MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having misconceptions about the transmission of HIV/AIDS among who have heard of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who believe that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted by						Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS**
	Shaking hand	Hugging	Sharing clothes	Sharing food	Stepping on someone's urine/stool	From mosquito, flea or debug	
Age group							
15-19	11.0	12.1	14.3	17.7	16.2	24.3	17,718
20-24	7.4	8.3	10.2	12.4	12.3	20.7	62,966
25-29	7.2	8.1	10.0	12.0	12.3	20.5	74,794
30-34	7.5	8.6	10.7	12.7	13.1	21.1	64,917
35-39	7.9	9.1	11.5	13.5	14.1	22.1	59,488
40-44	8.5	9.7	12.4	14.2	14.9	22.8	43,951
45-49	8.6	9.9	12.4	14.6	15.4	23.1	32,951
Residence							
Rural	10.0	11.3	14.1	16.7	16.7	25.4	2,45,773
Urban	5.0	5.8	7.2	8.6	9.4	16.6	1,11,012
Age at consummation of marriage							
Below 18 years	11.1	12.4	15.3	18.2	17.6	25.5	1,36,016
18 years & above	6.0	7.0	8.8	10.4	11.2	19.4	2,20,767
Marital duration							
0-4	6.6	7.4	9.0	11.0	11.1	19.4	71,876
5-9	7.1	7.9	9.7	11.7	12.1	20.4	69,252
10-14	7.6	8.7	10.9	12.9	13.3	21.6	63,665
15+	9.0	10.3	12.9	15.1	15.4	23.3	1,51,955
Education							
Non-literate ^a	13.5	15.2	18.3	21.6	20.7	28.0	92,116
Less than 5 years	11.6	13.4	16.8	19.5	19.9	29.6	28,639
5-9 years	7.6	8.7	10.9	13.0	13.7	22.4	1,29,502
10 or more years	3.2	3.7	4.8	5.8	6.6	14.1	1,06,528
Husband's education							
Non-literate ^a	13.9	15.5	18.4	21.7	21.3	28.9	50,986
Less than 5 years	12.0	14.0	17.6	20.4	21.0	30.3	25,276
5-9 years	8.6	9.9	12.3	14.6	15.1	23.9	1,19,583
10 or more years	5.1	5.7	7.4	8.9	9.2	16.8	1,60,940
Religion							
Hindu	7.8	8.9	11.1	13.4	13.5	20.7	2,67,002
Muslim	12.7	14.1	16.4	18.1	18.3	26.3	37,321
Christian	4.1	5.3	7.4	8.3	11.2	26.1	25,189
Sikh	4.4	5.0	6.1	8.3	7.6	14.4	14,328
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	7.2	7.9	12.3	13.3	13.5	29.5	6,619
Jain	2.9	2.6	4.1	5.1	4.6	10.7	1,181
No religion	3.1	2.4	5.6	5.3	6.3	20.4	335
Others	1.9	2.5	5.4	7.5	8.6	24.6	4,810
Castes/Tribes							
Scheduled Castes	9.3	10.6	13.0	15.5	15.9	23.1	58,179
Scheduled Tribes	6.7	7.9	10.8	12.8	13.8	25.9	51,599
Other Backward Classes	8.4	9.7	11.6	13.8	14.3	22.0	1,32,391
Others	6.9	7.7	9.7	11.4	11.3	18.3	1,08,615
Wealth index							
Lowest	12.9	14.6	18.4	21.9	21.3	29.6	24,051
Second	12.6	14.6	17.9	21.4	20.6	29.2	41,460
Middle	11.8	13.4	16.3	19.1	19.4	27.7	70,080
Fourth	8.2	9.4	11.6	13.7	14.2	23.1	97,400
Highest	4.0	4.5	5.9	7.0	7.6	14.9	1,23,691
India	7.9	9.0	11.2	13.2	13.6	21.6	3,56,785

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

7.11 PLACE OF HIV/AIDS TEST

Women who were aware of HIV/AIDS were asked about place where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS. Table 7.11 shows women's awareness regarding the place where HIV/AIDS test can be done by selected background characteristics. Nearly sixty-one percent women know about the place of HIV/AIDS test. High awareness about the place where HIV/AIDS test can be done was among women in the age group 25-34, in urban areas, whose age at consummation of marriage was above 18 years, women with a higher educational level and women with high standard of living. Around fifty-six percent reported that government hospital/dispensary, twenty-nine percent private hospital/clinic and eleven percent Community Health Centre/Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre.

7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST

Table 7.12 shows the number of women who had undergone the HIV/AIDS test and when they underwent the test by selected background characteristics. Around eleven percent women had been tested for HIV/AIDS. Among them, sixty-one percent women had been tested one or more than one year ago. These tests had been undergone mainly by younger women, women in urban areas, those with a high age at consummation of marriage, recently married women, women with higher levels of educational attainment and women having a high standard of living.

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TABLE 7.11 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PLACE WHERE HIV/AIDS TEST CAN BE DONE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having knowledge about the place where HIV/AIDS test can be done among women who have heard of HIV/AIDS by selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who know the place of HIV/AIDS test	Total women heard of HIV/AIDS**	Places where people can go to get tested for HIV /AIDS							Number of women who know the place for HIV/AIDS test**
			Government				Private			
			Hospital/Dispensary	CHC/PHC/ Sub-Centre	VCTC/ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other public/ NGO hospital	Hospital/ Clinic	VCTC/ ICTC/ RTI/STI Clinic	Other Private centre	
Age group										
15-19	55.1	17,718	51.4	13.2	0.6	0.6	31.4	1.2	1.5	9,595
20-24	61.9	62,966	53.5	11.6	0.9	0.8	30.2	1.4	1.6	37,995
25-29	63.5	74,794	54.4	10.7	1.1	0.8	29.6	1.6	1.8	46,166
30-34	62.6	64,917	55.6	10.3	1.1	0.9	28.6	1.6	1.8	39,375
35-39	61.0	59,488	56.7	10.2	1.2	0.9	27.6	1.7	1.8	35,126
40-44	59.7	43,951	57.7	9.6	1.2	1.0	27.0	1.6	1.9	25,384
45-49	59.3	32,951	58.8	9.3	1.2	0.7	26.5	1.7	1.8	18,894
Residence										
Rural	56.1	2,45,773	55.2	14.4	0.8	0.7	26.3	1.0	1.6	1,36,745
Urban	68.5	1,11,012	55.9	6.3	1.4	1.0	31.3	2.2	1.9	75,790
Age at consummation of marriage										
Below 18 years	54.4	1,36,016	54.8	12.8	0.6	0.7	28.5	1.1	1.5	72,286
18 years & above	65.4	2,20,767	55.9	9.5	1.3	0.9	28.7	1.8	1.9	1,40,248
Marital duration										
0-4	64.7	71,876	53.2	10.3	1.1	0.8	31.1	1.7	1.8	45,221
5-9	63.4	69,252	54.4	10.5	1.2	0.9	29.6	1.7	1.8	42,650
10-14	62.1	63,665	55.4	10.8	1.1	0.9	28.4	1.5	1.8	38,330
15+	58.6	1,51,955	57.4	10.6	0.9	0.8	27.1	1.5	1.7	86,310
Education										
Non-literate ^a	49.0	92,116	57.3	13.7	0.2	0.6	25.8	0.8	1.4	44,302
Less than 5 years	49.1	28,639	59.0	12.7	0.7	0.8	24.4	0.9	1.5	13,732
5-9 years	59.8	1,29,502	58.6	11.7	0.8	0.8	25.7	1.0	1.4	75,772
10 or more years	75.1	1,06,528	51.5	7.7	1.7	1.0	33.3	2.5	2.3	78,729
Husband's education										
Non-literate ^a	51.4	50,986	56.4	13.3	0.3	0.8	26.6	0.9	1.7	25,700
Less than 5 years	49.0	25,276	57.4	13.7	0.9	0.7	24.4	1.3	1.5	12,041
5-9 years	57.1	1,19,583	59.0	12.0	0.8	0.8	24.9	1.0	1.4	66,637
10 or more years	68.9	1,60,940	53.2	8.8	1.4	0.9	31.6	2.1	2.0	1,08,157
Religion										
Hindu	61.5	2,67,002	54.4	11.4	0.9	0.8	29.2	1.6	1.7	1,59,172
Muslim	53.2	37,321	56.6	9.1	0.8	0.9	28.9	1.7	2.1	18,947
Christian	59.7	25,189	62.7	7.7	3.9	1.3	19.8	2.1	2.5	14,527
Sikh	84.0	14,328	56.2	4.6	0.2	0.3	36.8	0.7	1.3	11,953
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	54.5	6,619	62.3	15.6	0.9	0.8	17.7	1.0	1.8	3,567
Jain	76.5	1,181	45.3	8.5	0.8	1.0	39.3	3.3	1.8	897
No religion	72.3	335	60.9	20.8	0.8	1.3	13.0	0.4	2.8	241
Others	67.6	4,810	67.2	6.8	1.4	0.9	20.0	1.4	2.2	3,231
Castes/Tribes										
Scheduled Castes	61.2	58,179	57.4	11.4	0.6	0.7	27.2	1.2	1.4	34,676
Scheduled Tribes	54.3	51,599	63.6	12.6	2.5	1.1	16.8	1.4	2.0	27,438
Other Backward Classes	62.0	1,32,391	53.4	10.2	1.0	0.7	31.3	1.7	1.5	79,865
Others	64.3	1,08,615	53.9	9.8	0.9	0.9	30.8	1.6	2.1	67,588
Wealth index										
Lowest	45.5	24,051	56.2	19.6	0.4	0.8	20.7	0.7	1.7	10,827
Second	48.7	41,460	55.9	16.5	0.4	0.8	23.9	0.8	1.6	19,932
Middle	53.8	70,080	57.3	14.4	0.6	0.6	24.7	1.0	1.4	37,188
Fourth	59.4	97,400	57.5	11.8	1.0	0.7	26.3	1.2	1.4	57,112
Highest	71.5	1,23,691	53.8	6.7	1.4	1.0	32.8	2.2	2.1	87,405
India (15-49)	61.4	3,56,785	55.5	10.5	1.1	0.8	28.6	1.6	1.8	2,12,535
India (15-44)[†]	61.7	3,07,294	55.2	10.6	1.0	0.8	29.0	1.5	1.7	1,84,118

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.
 CHC= Community Health Centre; PHC= Primary Health Centre; VCTC/ICTC= voluntary/Integrated counseling and testing centre.
 NGO= Non Governmental Organization. ** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Reproductive Health Problems and Awareness of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS

TABLE 7.12 UNDERGONE HIV/AIDS TEST BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years undergone HIV/AIDS test and time of test HIV/AIDS among women who have heard about HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who have been tested for HIV	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS	Percentage who have been tested for HIV		Number of women went for HIV/AIDS test**
			Less than 12 months ago	1 or more than 1 year ago	
Age group					
15-19	10.5	17,718	72.2	27.8	1,720
20-24	17.4	62,966	53.5	46.5	10,131
25-29	15.3	74,794	36.7	63.3	10,475
30-34	10.4	64,917	27.0	73.0	6,013
35-39	6.4	59,488	24.4	75.6	3,441
40-44	4.1	43,951	25.6	74.4	1,676
45-49	3.3	32,951	31.1	68.9	1,026
Residence					
Rural	8.3	2,45,773	42.7	57.3	19,706
Urban	13.5	1,11,012	36.6	63.4	14,776
Age at consummation of marriage					
Below 18 years	7.0	1,36,016	38.1	61.9	8,938
18 years & above	12.5	2,20,767	39.7	60.3	25,544
Marital duration					
0-4	18.7	71,876	58.0	42.0	12,351
5-9	16.7	69,252	32.3	67.7	10,592
10-14	9.5	63,665	24.3	75.7	5,462
15+	4.3	1,51,955	27.7	72.3	6,064
Education					
Non-literate ^a	5.0	92,116	38.9	61.1	4,401
Less than 5 years	6.5	28,639	41.2	58.8	1,773
5-9 years	9.4	1,29,502	41.3	58.7	11,363
10 or more years	16.6	1,06,528	38.0	62.0	16,945
Husband's education					
Non-literate ^a	6.9	50,986	39.0	61.0	3,390
Less than 5 years	7.0	25,276	39.8	60.2	1,661
5-9 years	9.1	1,19,583	42.2	57.8	10,059
10 or more years	12.9	1,60,940	38.0	62.0	19,372
Religion					
Hindu	10.6	2,67,002	39.8	60.2	26,026
Muslim	11.0	37,321	40.3	59.7	3,660
Christian	12.0	25,189	35.6	64.4	2,860
Sikh	5.3	14,328	36.6	63.4	681
Buddhist	8.5	6,619	42.4	57.6	527
Jain	13.2	1,181	32.7	67.3	170
No religion	4.0	335	(46.2)	(53.8)	13
Others	11.7	4,810	31.7	68.3	545
Castes/Tribes					
Scheduled Castes	10.5	58,179	42.8	57.2	5,722
Scheduled Tribes	7.5	51,599	37.3	62.7	3,578
Other Backward Classes	11.9	1,32,391	41.0	59.0	14,705
Others	10.0	1,08,615	36.2	63.8	9,900
Wealth index					
Lowest	5.1	24,051	41.7	58.3	1,152
Second	6.9	41,460	44.3	55.7	2,714
Middle	8.9	70,080	46.4	53.6	5,979
Fourth	10.2	97,400	42.8	57.2	9,348
Highest	13.0	1,23,691	34.6	65.4	15,269
India (15-49)	10.5	3,56,785	39.3	60.7	34,482
India (15-44)[†]	11.5	3,07,294	39.9	60.9	32,477

** Unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY STATES AND DISTRICTS

Table 7.13 shows the HIV/AIDS indicators by states. At the national level, fifty-nine percent of women have heard about HIV/AIDS. The percentage of women aware of HIV/AIDS was quite high in the southern states of Kerala (97.7 percent), Tamil Nadu (91.4 percent), Karnataka (82.9 percent), Andhra Pradesh (71.6 percent) and Union Territories of, Puducherry (95.1 percent), Lakshadweep (89.6 percent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (81.5 percent). It is also high in Manipur (95.6 percent), Chandigarh (94.3 percent), Mizoram (92.7 percent), Goa (90 percent), Punjab (87.1 percent), Delhi (83.8 percent), Himachal Pradesh (81.9 percent), Sikkim (78.6 percent), and Arunachal Pradesh (72 percent). It was lowest in Jharkhand (25.1 percent), Bihar (29 percent), Madhya Pradesh (32 percent), Uttar Pradesh (37.3 percent), and Chhattisgarh (37.9 percent).

More than 80 percent women living in most of the district of southern and north-eastern district reported that they have heard about HIV/AIDS (Map 7.1). In case of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir also same pattern is found in the awareness of HIV/AIDS. Level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS is found low for women living in the districts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa (Map 7.1).

Knowledge about prevention of HIV/AIDS is asked to those women who have reported that they have heard about HIV/AIDS. In Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh, more than fifty percent women reported that they knew that HIV/AIDS could be prevented by using condoms (Table 7.13). This knowledge was less in Tamil Nadu (8.8 percent) and highest in Himachal Pradesh (62.8 percent) among those who have heard about it. It may be noted that less than twenty-five percent women among those who have heard about HIV/AIDS reported prevention of it from condom in Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Puducherry.

Knowledge of transmission of HIV from mother to child is also asked to those women who have reported that they have heard about HIV/AIDS. In some of the small states and union territories, more than half of the women have knowledge that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child (Table 7.13). Less than twenty percent women in Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Haryana, Meghalaya and Sikkim knew about this among those who have heard about it.

Map 7.2 depicts the district wise variation about awareness of the transmission of HIV from mother to child among ever married women. (Map 7.2 is based on all women in the age group of 15-49).

In Punjab, Chandigarh and Delhi, a high percentage of women knew about the place for HIV/AIDS test whereas comparatively low percentage of women (less than 45 percent) had this awareness in Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya and Bihar (among those who have heard about HIV/AIDS – Table 7.13). Percentage of women ever tested for HIV/AIDS is high (above 20 percent) in Goa, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Delhi. Among those have had gone for HIV testing, around two-fifth women had this test in the last 12 months in most of the states.

Map 7.3 indicates district wise variation about awareness of place of testing of HIV/AIDS among women. (Map 7.3 is based on all women in the age group of 15-49).

Reproductive Health Problems and Awareness of RTIs/STIs and HIV/AIDS

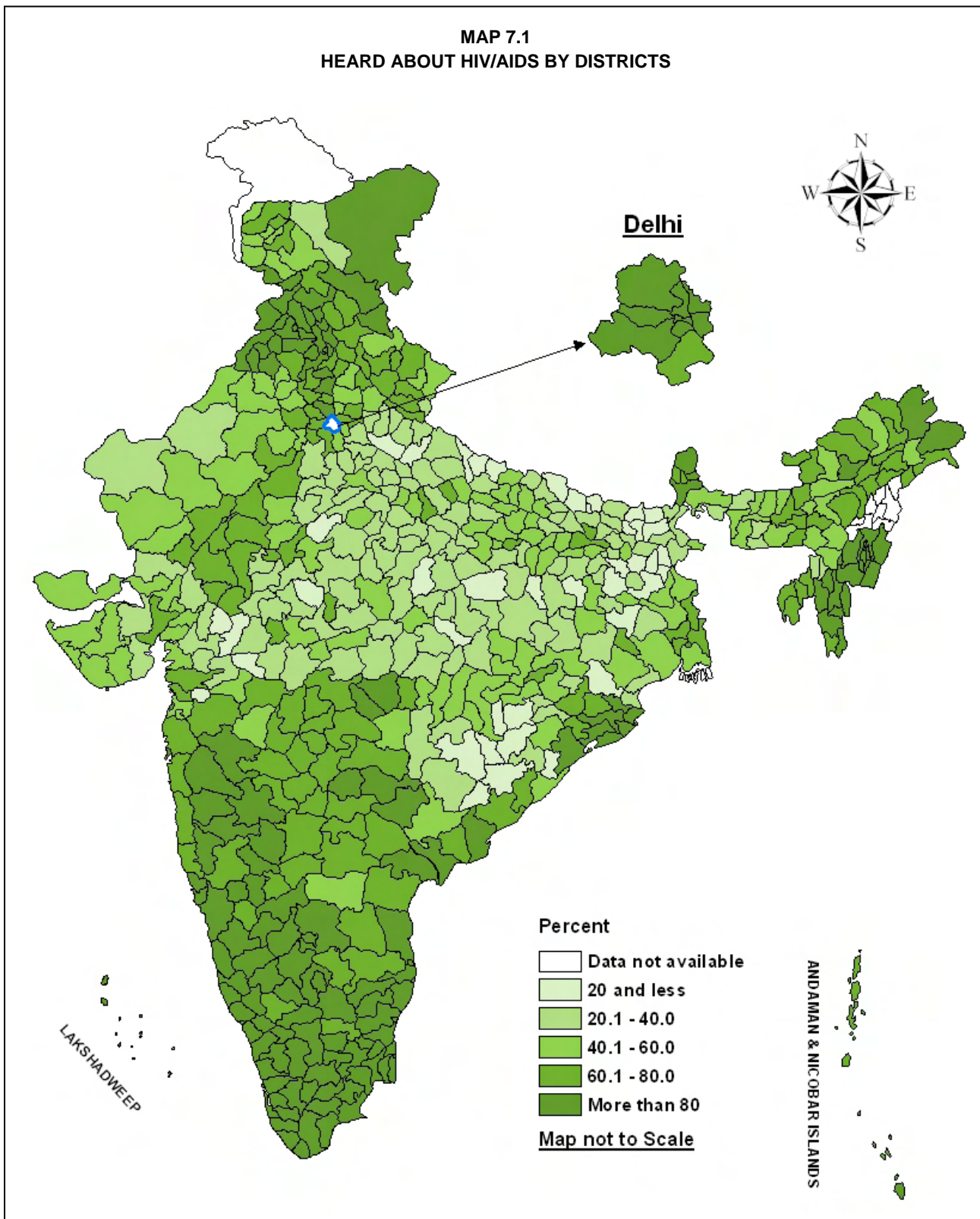
TABLE 7.13 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY STATES

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, among them who knew HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission, place where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS and who have been tested for HIV/AIDS in the past 12 months, by states, India, 2007-08

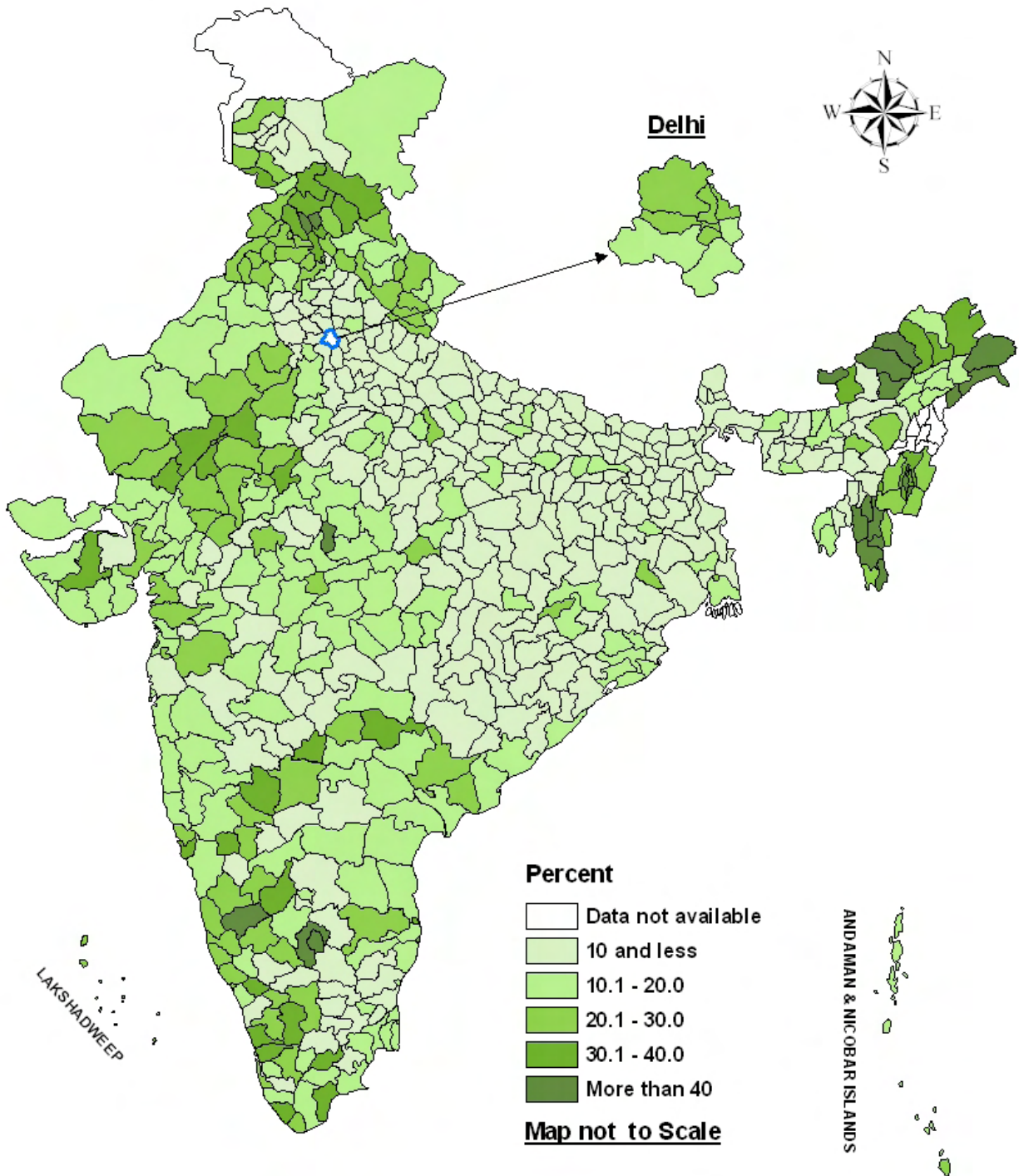
States/UTs	Among women who have heard about HIV/AIDS				Who have been tested for HIV/AIDS	Who underwent HIV/AIDS test in the past 12 months (among those who have been tested for HIV/AIDS)
	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to baby	Who know the place where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	81.5	44.2	29.4	73.7	32.6	26.1
Andhra Pradesh	71.6	12.6	25.8	66.8	30.1	37.3
Arunachal Pradesh	72.0	52.0	58.5	71.5	7.6	30.1
Assam	54.0	29.0	31.2	36.2	0.9	53.5
Bihar	29.0	31.4	15.4	43.4	2.4	47.4
Chandigarh	94.3	48.9	35.8	86.1	13.6	25.7
Chhattisgarh	37.9	44.7	18.2	56.1	2.4	44.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.1	42.6	63.8	70.0	12.9	63.2
Daman & Diu	70.4	47.0	52.1	62.0	5.8	38.2
Delhi	83.8	52.5	27.1	83.2	22.4	30.8
Goa	90.0	39.2	37.5	75.1	37.0	26.2
Gujarat	42.4	46.2	43.9	62.0	5.0	41.1
Haryana	64.4	34.2	13.5	71.0	5.1	43.3
Himachal Pradesh	81.9	62.8	43.9	53.2	5.8	36.7
Jammu & Kashmir	61.8	21.3	26.4	47.8	5.8	47.7
Jharkhand	25.1	37.4	32.1	50.7	1.4	39.4
Karnataka	82.9	19.2	32.0	73.4	26.7	41.9
Kerala	97.7	21.7	23.0	50.0	14.8	32.4
Lakshadweep	89.6	15.1	29.0	46.0	17.0	19.7
Madhya Pradesh	32.0	47.9	46.8	52.0	1.9	48.2
Maharashtra	70.0	37.0	22.5	62.1	17.9	44.2
Manipur	95.6	33.9	35.3	54.6	17.5	35.6
Meghalaya	48.4	23.3	13.1	41.5	0.7	33.8
Mizoram	92.7	33.1	46.8	58.7	8.9	36.6
Orissa	46.9	30.5	18.4	45.4	2.8	44.9
Puducherry	95.1	20.4	24.1	70.8	18.9	43.0
Punjab	87.1	31.7	28.9	86.4	4.3	39.4
Rajasthan	51.2	43.0	41.1	64.9	0.8	39.9
Sikkim	78.6	37.2	8.0	45.7	5.3	44.8
Tamil Nadu	91.4	8.8	18.1	73.8	19.9	45.9
Tripura	64.4	23.7	28.5	34.3	0.9	38.0
Uttar Pradesh	37.3	39.6	20.5	54.9	2.1	41.2
Uttarakhand	60.1	56.0	42.4	40.7	2.7	40.9
West Bengal	48.1	42.4	22.0	38.2	2.4	38.0
India (15-49)	59.0	34.2	29.8	61.4	10.5	39.3
India (15-44)[†]	59.6	35.1	30.0	61.7	11.5	39.9

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

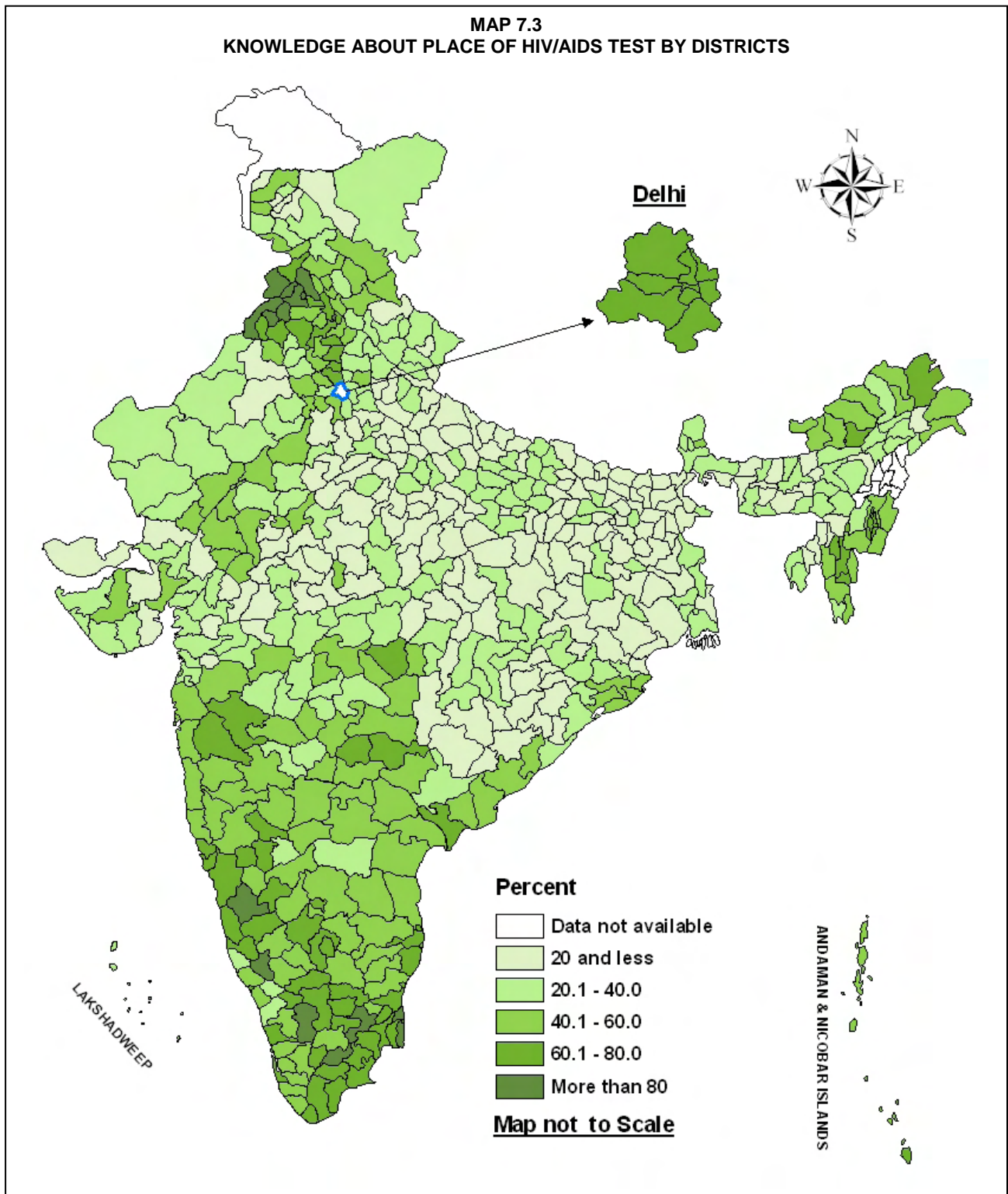
MAP 7.1
HEARD ABOUT HIV/AIDS BY DISTRICTS



MAP 7.2
KNOWLEDGE THAT HIV/AIDS CAN BE TRANSMITTED FROM MOTHER TO HER BABY BY DISTRICTS



MAP 7.3
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT PLACE OF HIV/AIDS TEST BY DISTRICTS



7.14 INFERTILITY

In general, infertility means the diminished ability or the inability to conceive and have offspring. Infertility is also defined in specific terms as the failure to conceive after a year of regular intercourse without contraception. Infertility is mainly of two types, primary infertility and secondary infertility. Couples with primary infertility have never been able to conceive. Secondary infertility is the difficulty in conceiving again after having conceived earlier (either carried the pregnancy to term, or had a miscarriage).

7.14.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY INFERTILITY

Information on infertility related aspects was asked for the first time in DLHS-3. Questions were asked to women about infertility and treatment seeking behaviour. Table 7.14 shows women who ever had an infertility problem according to selected background characteristics. In India, eight percent women ever had an infertility problem. Around six percent women have primary infertility and two percent women have secondary infertility. Among the women who reported infertility problems, around seventy-six percent of women have infertility problem in their first conception. Twelve, eight and four percent women have reported infertility problem after live or still births, after induced or spontaneous abortion and other incidents like pelvic surgery, respectively.

Older women, with a low age at consummation of marriage, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh, women with low educational attainment, belonging to a low standard of living have a higher percentage of infertility problems compared to their counterparts. This is true for women with primary as well as secondary infertility. Younger women, in rural areas, women with low age at consummation of marriage, non-literate women, belonging to low standard of living have an infertility problem at first conception. Women with an infertility problem after live or still birth are those above 25 years of age, non-literate women, Christian and Scheduled Tribe women and those with a low standard of living. Women with an infertility problem after induced or spontaneous abortion were found to be younger women, living in urban areas, high level of educational attainment and with a high standard of living.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 7.14 EVER HAD INFERTILITY PROBLEM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Who ever had infertility problem	Primary infertility	Secondary infertility	Total women** ¹	Percentage of women who ever had infertility problem				Number of women having infertility problem**
					In the first conception	After live birth/still birth	After induced/spontaneous abortion	Other incidents ²	
Age group									
15-19	5.3	4.3	1.0	34,953	80.4	3.2	10.9	4.6	1,872
20-24	7.7	6.0	1.7	1,09,034	78.1	8.1	9.3	3.9	8,563
25-29	8.3	6.1	2.2	1,25,851	73.9	12.3	8.7	4.0	10,538
30-34	8.6	6.4	2.2	1,14,229	73.6	13.8	8.1	3.4	9,958
35-39	8.6	6.5	2.1	1,07,342	75.4	13.1	7.0	3.4	9,265
40-44	8.6	6.7	1.9	83,640	78.2	12.0	5.8	3.0	7,299
45-49	8.6	6.9	1.7	63,760	79.8	10.7	5.3	3.1	5,572
Residence									
Rural	8.4	6.4	2.0	4,99,486	77.0	11.8	6.6	3.5	42,133
Urban	8.0	5.9	2.1	1,39,323	74.3	11.1	10.1	3.6	10,934
Age at consummation of marriage									
Below 18 years	9.1	7.2	1.9	3,19,369	78.3	11.7	6.2	3.0	29,420
18 years & above	7.4	5.5	1.9	3,19,438	73.8	11.4	9.4	4.2	23,646
Marital duration									
0-4	5.9	4.6	1.3	1,07,983	78.5	4.4	11.2	5.0	6,339
5-9	8.9	6.6	2.3	1,13,908	74.3	10.9	9.5	4.2	10,229
10-14	8.8	6.4	2.4	1,11,974	72.3	14.3	8.6	3.7	9,963
15+	8.6	6.7	1.9	3,04,900	77.8	12.5	5.7	2.9	26,533
Education									
Non-literate ^a	9.0	7.0	2.0	2,97,453	78.1	12.5	5.4	3.1	26,908
Less than 5 years	8.9	6.8	2.1	53,160	76.5	10.9	7.1	4.2	4,734
5-9 years	7.9	5.9	2.0	1,75,965	75.2	10.7	9.0	4.0	13,818
10 or more years	6.8	4.9	1.9	1,12,231	72.2	10.7	12.1	3.8	7,607
Husband's education									
Non-literate ^a	8.8	6.8	2.0	1,63,519	77.6	12.9	5.3	3.3	14,461
Less than 5 years	9.0	6.9	2.1	56,256	76.7	11.3	6.9	4.1	5,107
5-9 years	8.3	6.4	1.9	2,11,972	76.4	11.3	7.6	3.7	17,678
10 or more years	7.6	5.7	1.9	2,07,062	74.7	10.8	9.9	3.5	15,821
Religion									
Hindu	8.5	6.5	2.0	4,93,521	76.7	11.1	7.6	3.6	42,111
Muslim	8.3	6.4	1.9	73,683	77.5	11.5	7.3	2.8	6,198
Christian	5.7	3.6	2.1	33,599	62.9	19.3	9.1	6.3	1,882
Sikh	8.9	7.0	1.9	17,107	78.3	11.9	9.0	0.5	1,546
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	6.3	4.3	2.0	8,917	68.8	13.3	8.9	5.0	556
Jain	6.8	5.2	1.6	1,308	76.6	11.3	7.2	3.8	92
No religion	4.5	3.9	0.6	689	86.6	6.8	6.5	0.0	30
Others	6.3	4.3	2.0	9,985	68.5	15.6	10.1	3.9	652
Castes/Tribes									
Scheduled Castes	8.9	6.9	2.0	1,12,209	77.5	11.1	7.4	3.1	10,096
Scheduled Tribes	6.6	4.6	2.0	1,11,489	69.6	16.2	6.6	5.8	7,453
Other Backward Classes	8.7	6.8	1.9	2,47,735	78.0	10.7	7.4	3.0	21,722
Others	8.2	6.2	2.0	1,55,360	76.0	10.8	8.8	3.4	12,843
Wealth index									
Lowest	9.2	7.2	2.0	1,08,010	78.1	13.0	5.1	3.2	10,073
Second	8.8	6.9	1.9	1,20,217	78.3	11.6	5.8	3.6	10,641
Middle	8.1	6.2	1.9	1,31,404	76.1	11.7	6.9	4.0	10,661
Fourth	8.0	6.1	1.9	1,38,080	75.9	10.5	8.5	3.9	10,975
Highest	7.6	5.6	2.0	1,40,969	73.8	11.4	10.6	3.1	10,704
India (15-49)	8.2	6.3	1.9	6,38,809	76.2	11.6	7.7	3.6	53,067
India (15-44)[†]	8.2	6.3	1.9	5,48,780	75.6	11.8	8.1	3.6	45,837

Note: Total figure may not add to 100 percent due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

**Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

¹ Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed.

² Includes problems after pelvic surgery and other incidents.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.14.2 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY

Table 7.15 shows current status of childlessness and infertility of currently married women with at least five years marital duration by selected background characteristics. According to DLHS-3 in India, around three percent women are childless and two percent women without child have reported infertility problem in the age group 20-49. Difference between childlessness and reported infertility problem is more among women in rural areas, literate women, and those belonging to low standard of living, than their counterparts were. No substantial difference could be seen among women who had infertility problem by background characteristics. In the age group 40-49, around two percent women were childless and around two percent women had infertility problem.

TABLE 7.15 CHILDLESSNESS AND INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS						
Percentage of currently married women aged 20-49 and 40-49 years having no living children, and who have been married for at least five years, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08						
Background Characteristics	20-49 aged women			40-49 aged women		
	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**	Percentage childless	Infertility ¹	Number of women**
Residence						
Rural	3.0	2.1	3,87,907	1.7	1.4	99,502
Urban	2.8	2.2	107,100	1.8	1.5	32,279
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	2.6	1.8	2,68,184	1.3	1.1	66,400
18 years & above	3.2	2.4	2,26,823	2.2	1.8	65,381
Marital duration						
5-9	6.2	3.8	1,07,325	27.0	20.8	367
10-14	3.0	2.3	1,07,427	10.3	8.7	1,626
15+	1.6	1.4	2,80,255	1.6	1.3	1,29,788
Education						
Non-literate ^a	2.9	2.1	2,49,437	1.7	1.4	75,055
Less than 5 years	2.7	1.9	42,200	1.7	1.4	11,828
5-9 years	3.0	2.1	1,27,637	1.7	1.5	28,410
10 or more years	3.1	2.1	75,733	2.0	1.6	16,488
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	2.9	2.1	1,32,300	1.8	1.5	39,167
Less than 5 years	2.8	2.1	46,784	1.9	1.5	14,271
5-9 years	3.0	2.2	1,63,056	1.8	1.5	40,359
10 or more years	2.9	2.0	1,52,867	1.7	1.4	37,984
Religion						
Hindu	3.0	2.1	3,84,743	1.7	1.4	1,00,850
Muslim	2.6	2.1	56,104	1.7	1.6	13,864
Christian	2.5	1.8	24,943	2.1	1.7	7,871
Sikh	2.0	1.6	13,270	1.4	1.3	4,266
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.3	1.7	6,653	1.5	0.9	2,122
Jain	3.0	2.6	1,084	2.1	1.9	401
No religion	3.0	2.0	539	1.3	1.3	209
Others	4.4	2.9	7,671	2.7	2.2	2,198
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	2.9	2.1	86,216	1.5	1.3	21,468
Scheduled Tribes	3.3	2.2	85,007	2.1	1.6	22,075
Other Backward Classes	3.1	2.2	1,93,680	1.8	1.5	49,815
Others	2.5	1.9	1,21,077	1.6	1.4	36,030
Wealth index						
Lowest	3.6	2.5	85,819	2.4	1.9	18,246
Second	3.2	2.2	94,074	2.0	1.6	22,195
Middle	2.8	2.0	1,01,615	1.6	1.4	26,345
Fourth	2.7	2.0	1,04,907	1.7	1.4	29,204
Highest	2.6	2.0	1,08,503	1.6	1.3	35,769
India	2.9	2.1	4,95,007	1.8	1.5	1,31,781

** Unweighted cases.
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.
¹ Women with no living children and reported problem in conceiving (involuntary infertility).

7.14.3 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY

Table 7.16 shows women who sought treatment for primary and secondary infertility by background characteristics. For primary infertility, around eighty-two percent women have sought treatment and sixty-five percent of them have preferred allopathic treatment. More women in the age group 25-44, women in urban areas, those who are literate, belonging to high standard of living, Sikh women have sought treatment than their counterparts. The same was true for those who had taken allopathic treatment. Around 75 percent women sought treatment for secondary infertility and 64 percent of them sought allopathic treatment. Older women, women in urban areas, those who are literate, belonging to high standard of living, Jain women sought treatment more than their counterparts and the same is true for those who had taken allopathic treatment.

7.14.4 INFERTILITY AND TREATMENT BY STATE

Table 7.17 shows women who ever had infertility problems by states. Women with infertility problems was less than five percent in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Rajasthan, whereas it was high in West Bengal, Goa, Bihar, Lakshadweep, Chhattisgarh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh where infertility was above ten percent. The infertility problem was highest in West Bengal (14.1 percent). In case of infertility, less than one-tenth (8.2 percent) of women have problems.

About eighty percent of women had sought treatment for infertility related problems at the all India level. All the states had above sixty percent women who sought treatment for infertility. In Punjab (95.1 percent), Delhi (93 percent) and Puducherry (90.2 percent) more than ninety percent of women sought treatment for infertility.

TABLE 7.16 TREATMENT FOR INFERTILITY BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who sought treatment for primary/secondary infertility problem, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	For primary Infertility			For secondary Infertility		
	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having primary infertility**	Percentage of women sought treatment	Percentage of women taken allopathic treatment	Number of women having secondary infertility**
Age group						
15-19	63.5	48.5	1,515	65.5	55.0	357
20-24	78.5	64.0	6,717	72.5	62.4	1,846
25-29	85.8	71.2	7,828	75.5	64.9	2,710
30-34	85.0	68.5	7,382	77.1	65.4	2,576
35-39	83.0	66.1	7,007	76.8	66.1	2,258
40-44	81.3	61.9	5,720	75.3	62.7	1,579
45-49	78.1	58.3	4,464	74.3	60.1	1,108
Residence						
Rural	79.7	60.3	32,539	71.9	58.3	9,594
Urban	86.5	76.2	8,094	81.9	74.9	2,840
Age at consummation of marriage						
Below 18 years	80.1	60.4	23,116	72.2	58.6	6,304
18 years & above	83.7	70.7	17,516	78.1	68.9	6,130
Marital duration						
0-4	73.8	62.4	5,003	73.0	64.3	1,336
5-9	83.5	69.5	7,658	75.4	65.4	2,571
10-14	85.9	71.0	7,260	76.4	66.7	2,703
15+	81.5	62.0	20,709	75.1	61.8	5,824
Education						
Non-literate ^a	77.7	55.7	21,072	69.3	53.7	5,836
Less than 5 years	81.1	61.0	3,628	70.7	56.7	1,106
5-9 years	84.4	72.4	10,419	78.7	69.8	3,399
10 or more years	89.8	83.8	5,514	85.7	81.4	2,093
Husband's education						
Non-literate ^a	75.4	51.8	11,239	67.0	49.9	3,222
Less than 5 years	77.8	54.5	3,935	71.3	56.6	1,172
5-9 years	82.3	66.3	13,562	75.3	63.6	4,116
10 or more years	87.5	77.8	11,897	82.0	75.9	3,924
Religion						
Hindu	80.8	64.1	32,472	74.6	63.2	9,639
Muslim	85.5	67.9	4,847	82.0	69.7	1,351
Christian	81.1	69.6	1,173	67.0	58.6	709
Sikh	95.8	83.0	1,212	92.0	81.9	334
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.4	60.6	382	67.0	58.0	174
Jain	89.8	82.7	72	(90.0)	(90.0)	20
No religion	69.3	46.7	26	*	*	4
Others	73.5	43.7	449	60.1	39.7	203
Castes/Tribes						
Scheduled Castes	79.3	60.4	7,847	71.2	59.1	2,249
Scheduled Tribes	71.0	45.4	5,212	63.1	45.9	2,241
Other Backward Classes	83.0	68.1	17,072	76.9	67.0	4,650
Others	86.3	73.3	9,820	83.3	74.6	3,023
Wealth index						
Poorest	73.3	46.5	7,870	60.2	40.3	2,203
Second	77.3	55.6	8,330	67.9	52.6	2,311
Middle	79.6	61.5	8,139	73.6	61.4	2,522
Fourth	84.0	70.8	8,358	78.2	69.1	2,617
Highest	90.7	83.2	7,924	86.8	81.2	2,780
India	81.7	65.1	40,633	75.3	63.9	12,434

** Unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

() Based on 10-24 unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

TABLE 7.17 INFERTILITY PROBLEM AND SOUGHT TREATMENT BY STATES		
Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years who ever had infertility problem and sought treatment for infertility, by states, India, 2007-08		
States/UTs	Who have infertility problem [†]	Who sought treatment for infertility
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.3	80.8
Andhra Pradesh	10.9	68.7
Arunachal Pradesh	2.9	77.2
Assam	4.7	73.9
Bihar	12.4	82.9
Chandigarh	6.0	80.4
Chhattisgarh	11.3	63.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.6	76.9
Daman & Diu	7.6	88.5
Delhi	8.6	93.0
Goa	13.0	85.0
Gujarat	6.3	81.8
Haryana	11.1	88.6
Himachal Pradesh	4.9	82.2
Jammu & Kashmir	8.7	84.0
Jharkhand	9.4	72.3
Karnataka	7.6	77.0
Kerala	10.5	85.5
Lakshadweep	12.2	81.5
Madhya Pradesh	6.9	74.5
Maharashtra	8.0	76.2
Manipur	7.1	69.2
Meghalaya	2.3	76.7
Mizoram	4.8	76.3
Orissa	7.6	64.9
Puducherry	6.3	90.2
Punjab	8.8	95.1
Rajasthan	4.9	82.8
Sikkim	7.5	67.4
Tamil Nadu	6.7	74.0
Tripura	6.4	78.3
Uttar Pradesh	10.1	83.8
Uttarakhand	5.2	68.0
West Bengal	14.1	87.7
India (15-49)	8.2	80.1
India (15-44)[†]	8.2	80.9

Note: Women excluding pregnant, in amenorrhea, in menopause, had hysterectomy and never menstruated women.
[†] Included both primary and secondary infertility.
[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

7.15 OBSTETRIC FISTULA BY STATES

Obstetric fistula is a hole in the birth canal caused by prolonged labour without prompt medical intervention, usually a Caesarean section. The woman is left with chronic incontinence and, in most cases, a stillborn baby. Sometimes women experience a constant leakage of urine or stool from vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult child birth, but may also occur after a pelvic surgery or after a sexual assault. Fistula is a relatively hidden problem, largely because it affects the most marginalized members of society: young, poor, illiterate women in remote areas. This information is collected for the first time in a large scale survey in India. Less than two percent (1.5 percent) of ever married women aged between 15-49 years in India have obstetric fistula. In Assam it is highest (4.5 percent), and in Haryana and Tripura it is lowest (0.2 percent).

TABLE 7.18 WOMEN HAVING OBSTETRIC FISTULA BY STATES

Percentage of ever married women aged 15-49 years having obstetric fistula, by states, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of Who have obstetric fistula	Total women** ¹	Women who ever had obstetric fistula problem after				Number of women have obstetric fistula **
			Delivery	Pelvic Surgery	Sexual Assault	Other event	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	1,823	67.6	11.8	8.8	11.8	35
Andhra Pradesh	1.8	21,716	51.6	22.8	6.5	19.1	386
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4	15,074	92.3	3.8	1.9	1.9	54
Assam	4.5	30,241	74.7	7.2	14.7	3.4	1,351
Bihar	1.5	45,800	55.0	30.4	4.5	10.1	693
Chandigarh	0.0	848	nc	nc	nc	nc	0
Chhattisgarh	0.3	18,128	32.6	52.2	15.2	0.0	47
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.2	921	39.5	39.5	5.3	15.8	38
Daman & Diu	1.2	1,943	56.0	20.0	8.0	16.0	25
Delhi	0.8	8,096	71.0	14.5	0.0	14.5	62
Goa	2.1	1,455	63.3	3.3	3.3	30.0	31
Gujarat	2.7	24,162	48.3	34.8	5.0	11.9	658
Haryana	0.2	21,411	52.1	37.5	0.0	10.4	49
Himachal Pradesh	1.5	10,015	68.2	25.3	2.6	3.9	153
Jammu & Kashmir	3.0	15,161	67.0	7.4	12.4	13.3	460
Jharkhand	2.5	26,828	67.4	21.3	4.1	7.2	671
Karnataka	1.0	27,798	72.1	10.8	4.1	13.0	275
Kerala	0.6	12,359	64.9	18.2	0.0	16.9	77
Lakshadweep	0.4	1,363	*	*	*	*	6
Madhya Pradesh	3.4	46,148	44.3	39.8	6.1	9.8	1,586
Maharashtra	1.5	34,900	53.0	30.9	5.2	10.8	517
Manipur	1.4	9,263	85.5	4.6	3.8	6.1	131
Meghalaya	0.7	6,941	82.9	4.9	4.9	7.3	47
Mizoram	0.3	7,846	76.0	4.0	4.0	16.0	25
Orissa	0.5	27,842	70.1	17.9	3.7	8.2	138
Puducherry	0.8	3,849	80.0	13.3	0.0	6.7	31
Punjab	0.0	20,889	*	*	*	*	4
Rajasthan	0.4	40,222	56.0	23.4	12.0	8.6	175
Sikkim	1.5	4,399	65.2	15.2	0.0	19.7	66
Tamil Nadu	0.3	26,669	71.8	16.5	2.4	9.4	86
Tripura	0.2	4,166	*	*	*	*	7
Uttar Pradesh	1.6	86,029	72.7	15.7	3.7	7.9	1,352
Uttarakhand	3.1	12,636	72.8	22.6	1.0	3.6	393
West Bengal	0.8	21,863	59.1	15.9	5.5	19.5	165
India (15-49)	1.5	6,38,804	61.6	22.4	6.3	9.6	9,794
India (15-44)[†]	1.5	5,48,780	61.9	21.9	6.5	9.2	8,642

Note: Total figure may exceed 100 percent due to 'multiple responses. Total number of women varies because of missing cases.

** Unweighted cases.

* Percentage not shown, based on less than 10 unweighted cases.

nc = not calculated because there are no cases,

[†] Excluded women got married but *Gauna* not performed.

[†] Represents figures for currently married women aged 15-44 years.

Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Dadra & Nagar Haveli are the states where more than two and half percent of women have obstetric fistula. Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Goa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are the other states where (1.5 to 2.4 percent) of women have obstetric fistula (Table 7.18).

Among the women who ever had fistula problem, about two-third (61.6 percent) of them reported to have experienced obstetric fistula problems after delivery; 22.4 percent had problems after pelvic surgery, 6.3 percent after sexual assault and 9.6 percent after other situations. In all the states, women reported as having obstetric fistula problems after delivery. In Arunachal Pradesh more than ninety percent women have faced obstetric fistula problem after delivery and it was lowest in

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Chhattisgarh (32.6 percent). The noticeable feature is that only in Chhattisgarh more than half (52.2 percent) of the women had obstetric fistula after pelvic surgery in comparison to the women had obstetric fistula after delivery (32.6 percent). Around fifteen percent of the women in Chhattisgarh and Assam have suffered by obstetric fistula after sexual assault (Table 7.18).

CHAPTER – VIII

CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

The Government of India has made concerted efforts to empower women which would lead to improvement in their status and in turn make them more aware about their reproductive health needs. In view of the changing scenario of the Indian society it becomes pertinent for the youth, especially young women to get acquainted with their reproductive health status. In other words, the young and unmarried women need to have knowledge about family life education. For the first time in DLHS-3 several questions were asked to unmarried women aged 15-24 years. They were asked about their knowledge and source of information of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning, Family Life Education, Marriage and Reproductive Health.

In all 7,20,320 households were covered throughout the country, in which 1,66,260 unmarried women were interviewed, of which around 73 percent hailed from rural areas. Around three-fourth of the women were aged 15-19 years and more than three-fourth hailed from rural areas. Similarly, more than one-fourth of the women were in the age group 20-24 of which around one-third were from urban areas.

TABLE 8.1 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percentage distribution of unmarried women aged 15-24 years, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban
Age group			
15-19	73.3	76.8	69.1
20-24	26.7	23.2	30.9
Education			
Non-literate ^a	8.4	10.7	5.6
Less than five years	5.2	6.9	3.2
5-9 years	41.1	47.5	33.3
10 or more years	45.3	34.9	57.9
Religion			
Hindu	68.6	69.3	67.7
Muslim	16.5	12.2	21.8
Christian	7.4	8.9	5.6
Sikh	3.2	3.8	2.5
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	1.8	2.7	0.7
Jain	0.4	0.1	0.7
Others	2.0	2.8	1.0
No religion	0.1	0.2	0.0
Castes/Tribes			
Scheduled Castes	15.9	16.7	15.0
Scheduled Tribes	17.6	24.9	8.7
Other Backward Classes	36.5	32.9	40.9
Others	29.9	25.4	35.3
Wealth index			
Lowest	8.6	14.6	1.2
Second	12.0	18.9	3.4
Middle	17.7	25.0	8.8
Fourth	25.2	26.2	24.1
Highest	36.6	15.3	62.5
India**	1,66,260	1,21,569	44,691

** Unweighted cases.

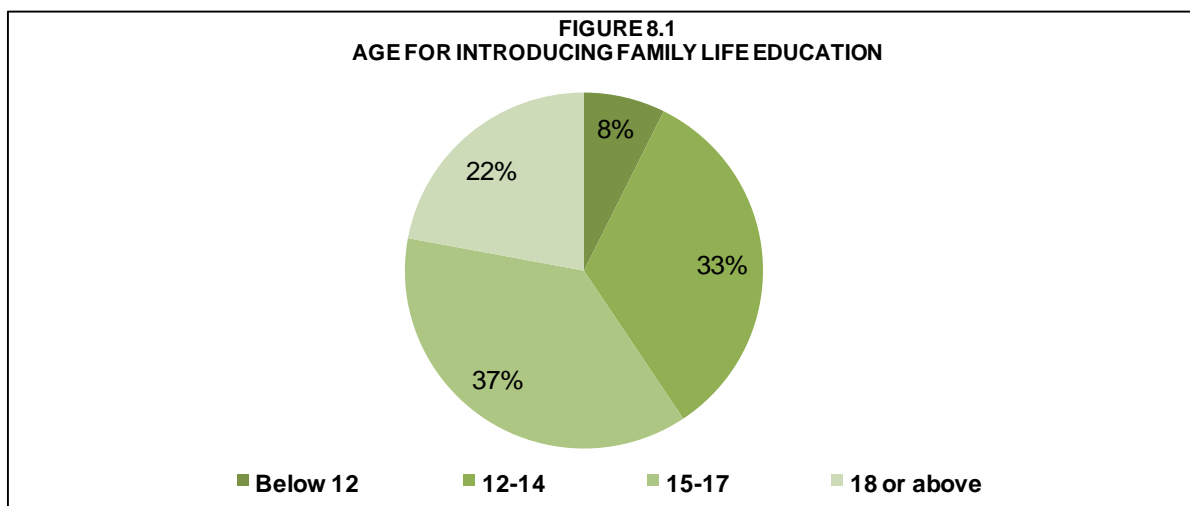
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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It was observed that 45 percent of women had 10 or more years of education. Irrespective of place of residence, around two-thirds of the women were Hindus, followed by Muslims. In case of caste, it was found that a larger proportion of women hailed from OBC families. Wider regional variations could be noticed in case of Schedule Tribes. Three of every five urban women were found to be from higher wealth quintiles, (Table 8.1).

8.1 FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

Information about family life education was obtained such as age at which family life education should be introduced and from which standard it should be introduced. The information was tabulated in Table 8.2. It was found that more than 70 percent of the women were aware of family life education; however, this proportion was slightly higher in case of older women. More than four out of every five older women also perceived that family life education is important. A higher proportion of urban women was aware of family life education and perceived it to be important. There appears to be a positive association between awareness and perception with the level of education of the women. Awareness and perception about family life education is high among Sikh and Jain women and less among Muslim women. Women belonging to Scheduled tribes lagged behind in awareness. But awareness and perception about family life education increases as the level of wealth quintile increases.



These women were asked about the age at which family life education should be introduced. Their age was divided into four categories. More than one-third of the women opined that family life education should be introduced to women in the age group 15-17 years (Figure 8.1). Another one-third and one-fifth of women think that such an education should be introduced when the women are 12-14 years or 18 and above years old respectively.

TABLE 8.2 AT WHAT AGE AND STANDARD FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION SHOULD BE INTRODUCED BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

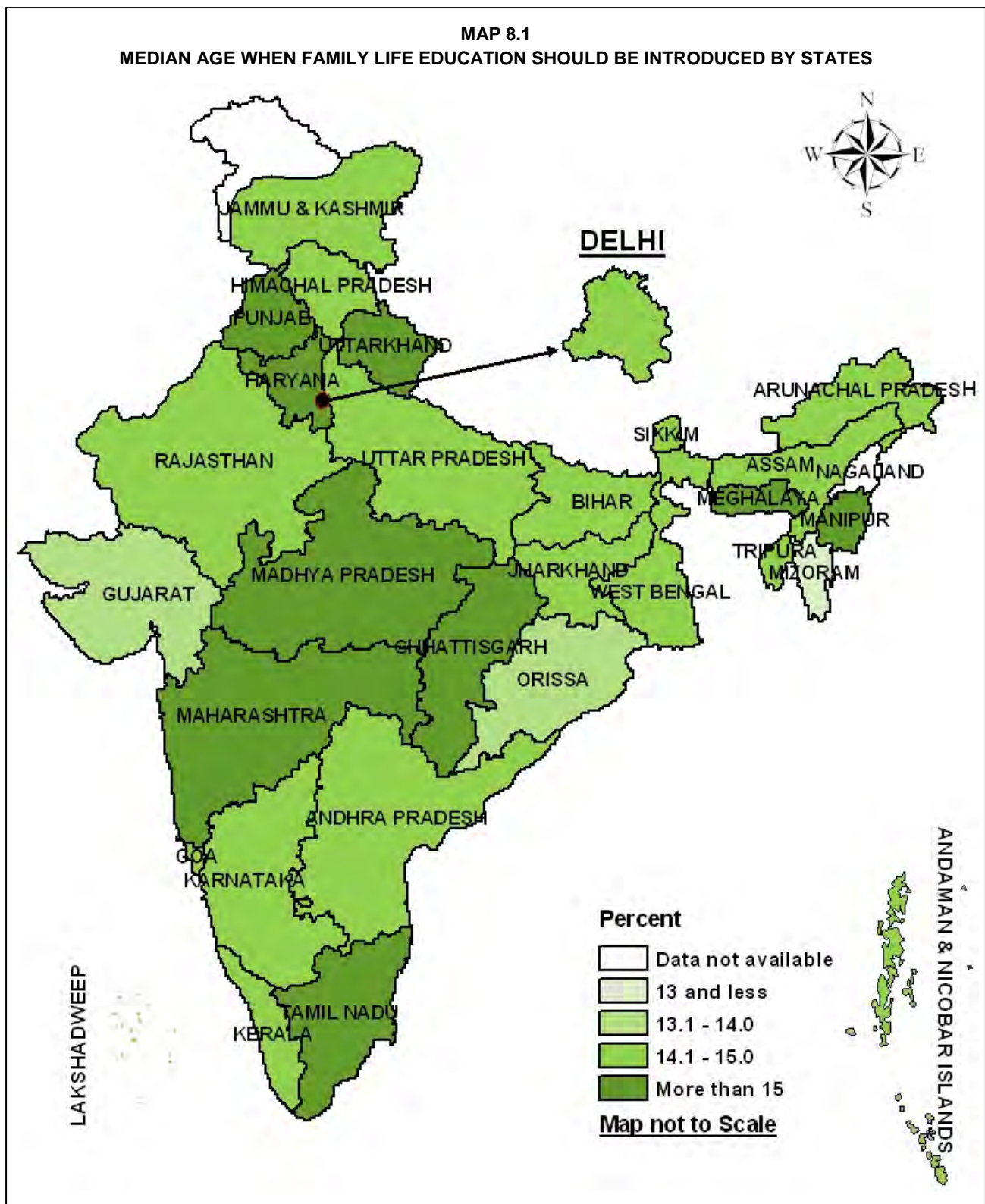
Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years aware of family life education, perceived family life education is important, and percent distribution of women stating ideal age and standard at which family life education should be introduced, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Percentage of women who are		Number of women**	At what age family life education should be introduced ^b					From which standard family life education should be introduced ^b				Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
	Aware of family life education	Perceived family life education is important		Below 12	12-14	15-17	18 or above	Total	Below 8	8-9	10 or more	Total		
Age group														
15-19	70.3	78.7	1,24,537	7.4	33.7	37.7	21.1	100.0	22.9	34.3	42.8	100.0	96,333	
20-24	81.4	86.8	41,723	7.3	31.7	36.3	24.7	100.0	22.0	32.0	46.0	100.0	35,759	
Residence														
Rural	69.4	77.4	1,21,569	7.8	33.1	36.1	23.1	100.0	24.7	33.2	42.2	100.0	93,891	
Urban	78.1	85.1	44,691	7.0	33.3	38.7	21.1	100.0	20.4	34.1	45.5	100.0	38,201	
Education														
Non-literate ^a	43.5	50.8	15,568	7.5	28.0	31.3	33.2	100.0	21.6	21.5	57.0	100.0	7,685	
Less than five years	49.5	57.9	9,858	8.0	30.6	32.1	29.2	100.0	31.5	24.6	44.0	100.0	5,622	
5-9 years	67.4	77.6	72,582	8.5	33.8	35.5	22.2	100.0	28.7	35.4	35.9	100.0	56,007	
10 or more years	86.8	92.0	68,252	6.5	33.4	39.7	20.4	100.0	17.5	34.1	48.4	100.0	62,778	
Religion														
Hindu	73.4	81.2	1,15,629	6.7	32.9	38.2	22.3	100.0	19.8	34.8	45.4	100.0	91,899	
Muslim	69.0	78.6	23,987	8.8	32.8	35.3	23.2	100.0	23.1	31.6	45.3	100.0	18,658	
Christian	77.8	81.2	13,131	12.8	36.9	31.2	19.1	100.0	44.6	26.2	29.2	100.0	10,514	
Sikh	84.3	90.0	5,682	4.0	30.2	45.5	20.3	100.0	18.4	37.3	44.3	100.0	5,092	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.0	82.1	3,482	7.2	34.7	37.0	21.1	100.0	33.5	30.5	36.0	100.0	2,851	
Jain	86.2	94.6	367	6.2	31.1	40.4	22.3	100.0	16.3	31.2	52.5	100.0	344	
Others	64.6	70.1	3,695	9.0	36.7	32.7	21.6	100.0	35.0	32.9	32.1	100.0	2,547	
No religion	61.9	65.3	287	3.8	31.0	37.8	27.4	100.0	33.6	38.0	28.4	100.0	187	
Castes/Tribes[#]														
Scheduled Castes	71.2	79.3	26,816	6.6	31.8	38.2	23.4	100.0	21.1	33.6	45.3	100.0	20,981	
Scheduled Tribes	69.1	73.9	33,139	10.5	35.6	32.4	21.5	100.0	37.0	29.6	33.4	100.0	24,030	
Other Backward Classes	71.0	79.7	57,259	6.7	32.0	38.2	23.1	100.0	19.4	33.2	47.4	100.0	45,030	
Others	79.6	87.4	45,785	6.9	33.6	38.7	20.8	100.0	19.4	36.0	44.6	100.0	39,559	
Wealth index[#]														
Lowest	51.7	61.2	18,501	8.0	32.0	32.8	27.2	100.0	28.4	29.2	42.4	100.0	11,285	
Second	60.7	70.2	24,782	7.5	33.0	34.9	24.6	100.0	26.4	32.3	41.3	100.0	17,368	
Middles	67.4	75.9	34,155	8.0	32.2	36.2	23.7	100.0	25.5	32.4	42.1	100.0	25,989	
Fourth	75.2	82.6	42,293	8.0	32.8	37.3	21.9	100.0	23.4	33.3	43.3	100.0	35,414	
Highest	84.0	90.1	46,501	6.7	34.0	39.2	20.2	100.0	19.1	35.3	45.6	100.0	42,016	
India	73.3	80.9	1,66,260	7.4	33.2	37.3	22.1	100.0	22.7	33.6	43.7	100.0	1,32,092	

[#] Total figure may not add to sample total (N), due to 'don't know' or 'missing cases'. ** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

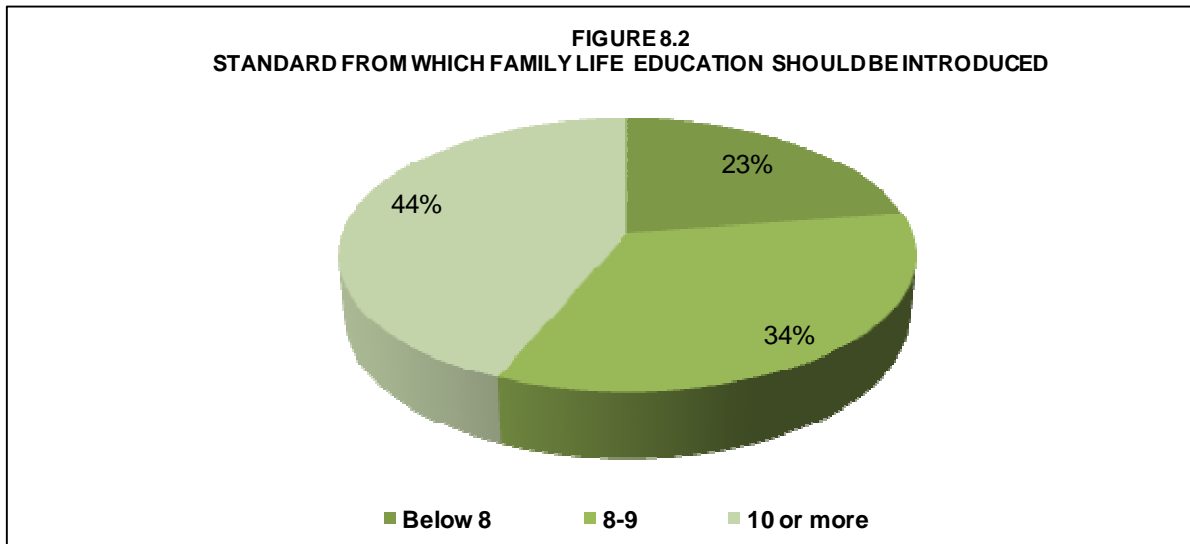
^b Among women who perceived the family life education is important.



Only 7.4 percent of women felt that the right age for introducing family life education was when the woman was less than 12 years old. The scenario does not change much when unmarried women are considered according to their background characteristics. Around 12.8 percent of Christian and 10.5 percent of Schedule Tribe women felt that family life education should be introduced when the women is below 12, while more than forty percent of Sikh and Jain women opined that the age of

introduction of family life education should be between 15 and 17 years. Similarly, around thirty percent non-literate as well as low educated women think that women aged 18 or above should be told about family life education. Map 8.1 provides median age when family life education should be introduced as perceived by unmarried women in different states of India.

The opinion of women was sought about the educational standard from which family life education should be introduced. The educational standards were classified as below 8, 8-9 and 10 or more. It was observed that two out of every ten women felt that family life education curriculum should be introduced before they reach standard eight, while another group of 44 percent women opined that family life education should be introduced in education only after they had passed at least standard 9 (Figure 8.2).



On considering background characteristics, it was found that more than 40 percent of Christian women and only 16 percent of Jain women perceived that family life education should be introduced before ‘women’ or girls reach Standard 8. Similarly, more than half of the non-literate as well as Jain women opined that family life education should be introduced by the time women reach standard 10. Now that 81 percent of the women perceive family life education is important, they were asked further questions about their opinion regarding, who should impart family life education. The probable persons to impart awareness were close relatives, friends, health care providers and teachers.

Table 8.3 indicates that more than 80 percent women perceived that parents were the best source for family life education. Around fifty percent women were of the opinion that brother/sister/sister-in-law and school/college/teacher were ideal sources for providing family life education.

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TABLE 8.3 SOURCES OF FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important and sources of family life education, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

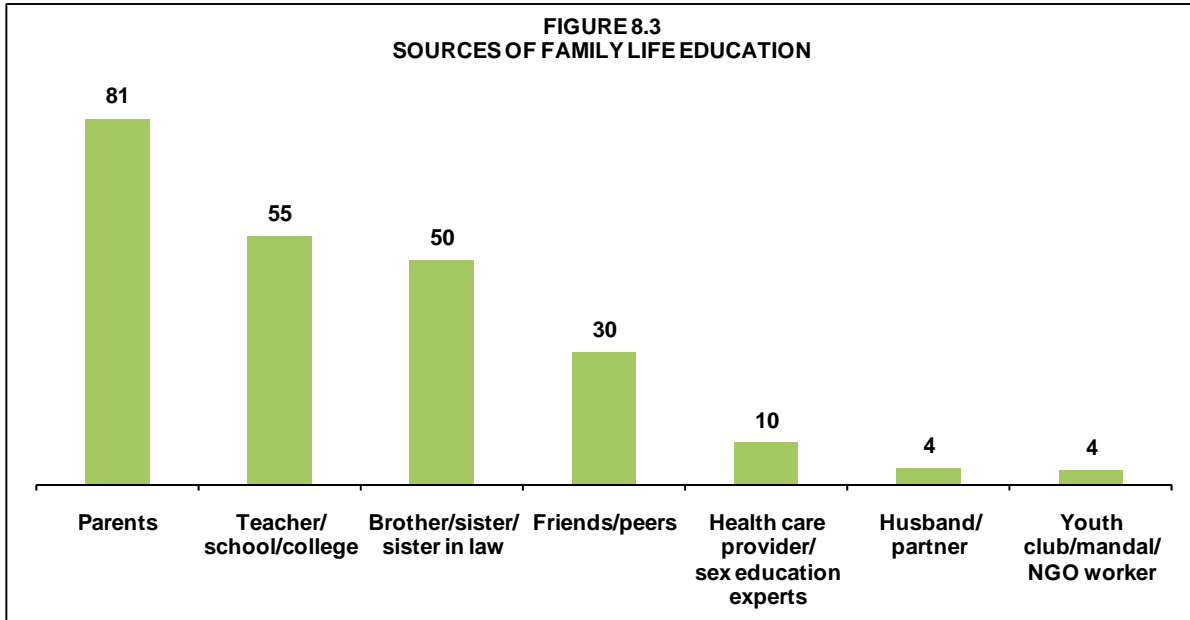
Background Characteristics	Perceived family life education is important	Number of women**	Sources of family life education								Number of women who perceived family life education is important**	
			Parents	Brother/sister in law	Husband/partner	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other		
Age group												
15-19	78.7	1,24,537	81.1	50.0	3.6	29.1	8.5	2.9	54.0	3.1	96,333	
20-24	86.8	41,723	81.7	49.7	4.7	30.6	12.1	4.8	57.6	2.5	35,759	
Residence												
Rural	77.4	1,21,569	79.9	50.9	4.2	28.0	8.9	3.2	50.9	2.9	93,891	
Urban	85.1	44,691	82.8	48.9	3.7	31.2	10.3	3.8	59.6	3.1	38,201	
Education												
Non-literate ^a	50.8	15,568	79.1	54.3	3.4	25.0	2.2	1.7	11.7	4.4	7,685	
Less than five years	57.9	9,858	80.5	52.3	3.0	25.0	3.7	1.4	22.3	3.4	5,622	
5-9 years	77.6	72,582	81.7	50.6	3.6	27.6	6.8	2.6	48.9	3.2	56,007	
10 or more years	92.0	68,252	81.2	48.8	4.3	31.7	12.8	4.5	66.4	2.6	62,778	
Religion												
Hindu	81.2	1,15,629	80.6	51.4	4.2	31.2	10.0	3.4	56.7	3.2	91,899	
Muslim	78.6	23,987	81.1	51.7	3.2	27.0	5.8	2.3	47.5	3.5	18,658	
Christian	81.2	13,131	86.3	30.5	3.3	18.6	13.9	7.0	48.5	1.2	10,514	
Sikh	90.0	5,682	85.9	53.6	2.3	28.0	5.6	1.9	66.3	1.2	5,092	
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	82.1	3,482	83.6	43.3	4.0	26.1	14.0	3.7	63.2	2.8	2,851	
Jain	94.6	367	80.4	49.7	6.0	44.3	14.4	2.9	67.1	1.4	344	
Others	70.1	3,695	77.3	57.4	6.9	35.7	9.9	7.8	53.6	1.4	2,547	
No religion	65.3	287	67.7	48.1	20.9	28.7	12.2	4.8	37.0	1.0	187	
Castes/Tribes[#]												
Scheduled Castes	79.3	26,816	80.0	51.5	3.8	30.2	8.1	2.8	53.5	3.3	20,981	
Scheduled Tribes	73.9	33,139	84.2	41.3	4.4	23.8	11.4	5.4	48.3	1.7	24,030	
Other Backward Classes	79.7	57,259	79.9	50.2	3.5	30.7	8.9	2.9	55.7	3.5	45,030	
Others	87.4	45,785	82.2	53.3	4.3	30.5	10.0	3.6	59.1	2.8	39,559	
Wealth index[#]												
Lowest	61.2	18,501	79.1	51.7	4.0	27.5	5.7	2.2	32.9	2.8	11,285	
Second	70.2	24,782	78.7	50.3	3.7	27.9	7.3	2.3	41.2	3.3	17,368	
Middles	75.9	34,155	79.5	48.8	3.8	28.4	8.2	2.9	50.2	3.4	25,989	
Fourth	82.6	42,293	81.1	50.1	4.0	28.8	9.6	3.5	55.2	3.1	35,414	
Highest	90.1	46,501	83.1	49.9	4.0	31.1	11.2	4.2	63.9	2.6	42,016	
India	80.9	1,66,260	81.3	49.9	3.9	29.5	9.6	3.5	55.1	3.0	1,32,092	

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Only 10 percent of the women perceived that family life education should be provided by health care providers/sex education experts, while three out of every ten women expressed that it should be provided by friends/peers (Figure 8.3). Around 30 percent of Christian women felt that family life education should be provided by brother/sister/sister-in-law, while less than 20 percent of women indicated that friends/peers should provide family life education. The proportion of women indicating different sources of family life education increased with the increase in the level of education. A similar picture was observed in the case of the wealth index.



These women were further asked if they ever had received family life education. It was found that around half of the women (48.5 percent) had ever received family life education. The corresponding percentages were more among elder women (55.7 percent), urban women (54.8 percent), women with 10 or more years of education (65.5 percent), women belonging to the Jain religion (64.8 percent), other castes (55.1 percent) and from the upper strata of society (61.9 percent). Four out of every five women got family life education when she was in school/college. As usual the proportion of older women, women having higher level of education, and those residing in urban areas was higher. It was distressing to note that only 5 percent of women got family life education through Government programmes/camps. Table 8.4 shows that though NGO programmes/camps and youth clubs did play a minor role in providing family life education to unmarried women, 11 percent of non-literate women got family life education from youth clubs.

Though the Government of India through its various mass media channels (print/electronic) has been propagating the legal age at marriage of boys and girls, it is necessary to know the level of knowledge among women about legal age at marriage.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 8.4 EVER RECEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION BY SOURCES AND BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who ever received family life education by sources, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Ever received family life education	Number of women**	Source of family life education					Number of women ever received family life education**
			NGO programme/camp	Govt. programme/camp	School/college	Youth club	Other	
Age group								
15-19	46.0	1,24,537	2.9	4.4	79.5	5.8	25.4	54,717
20-24	55.7	41,723	5.6	7.5	81.0	8.6	22.9	22,421
Residence								
Rural	43.4	1,21,569	3.5	5.6	76.6	6.6	27.2	52,168
Urban	54.8	44,691	3.9	5.2	83.1	6.6	22.1	24,970
Education								
Non-literate ^a	16.2	15,568	2.8	3.0	4.8	10.8	81.2	2,392
Less than five years	18.7	9,858	3.2	3.8	24.6	9.3	67.2	1,785
5-9 years	40.2	72,582	2.8	4.2	73.7	6.1	30.9	28,579
10 or more years	65.5	68,252	4.3	6.2	88.6	6.6	17.1	44,382
Religion								
Hindu	48.5	1,15,629	3.4	5.4	81.1	6.5	23.1	53,107
Muslim	43.3	23,987	1.9	3.4	68.2	5.6	37.8	10,108
Christian	57.4	13,131	7.5	6.5	86.3	8.1	18.4	7,124
Sikh	55.5	5,682	2.5	5.6	86.6	4.4	20.8	3,065
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	53.3	3,482	4.8	9.7	82.5	7.7	20.9	1,831
Jain	64.8	367	7.5	6.6	87.7	7.8	14.1	240
Others	43.0	3,695	10.2	8.2	82.4	16.3	22.5	1,566
No religion	34.1	287	15.3	22.5	82.8	11.5	12.6	97
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	45.0	26,816	3.3	5.1	77.3	6.4	26.4	11,618
Scheduled Tribes	44.8	33,139	6.5	7.2	81.6	8.9	22.1	14,045
Other Backward Classes	46.7	57,259	3.2	4.9	79.6	5.6	23.9	25,700
Others	55.1	45,785	3.1	5.1	81.0	6.8	25.5	24,358
Wealth index[#]								
Lowest	25.1	18,501	3.5	4.8	56.4	7.4	41.6	4,568
Second	32.9	24,782	3.5	4.7	66.0	6.8	35.0	8,086
Middles	40.6	34,155	3.4	5.2	75.0	6.2	28.1	13,929
Fourth	50.2	42,293	3.7	5.5	79.3	6.4	25.6	21,651
Highest	61.9	46,501	3.8	5.5	86.5	6.8	19.6	28,886
India	48.5	1,66,260	3.7	5.4	79.9	6.6	24.6	77,138

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

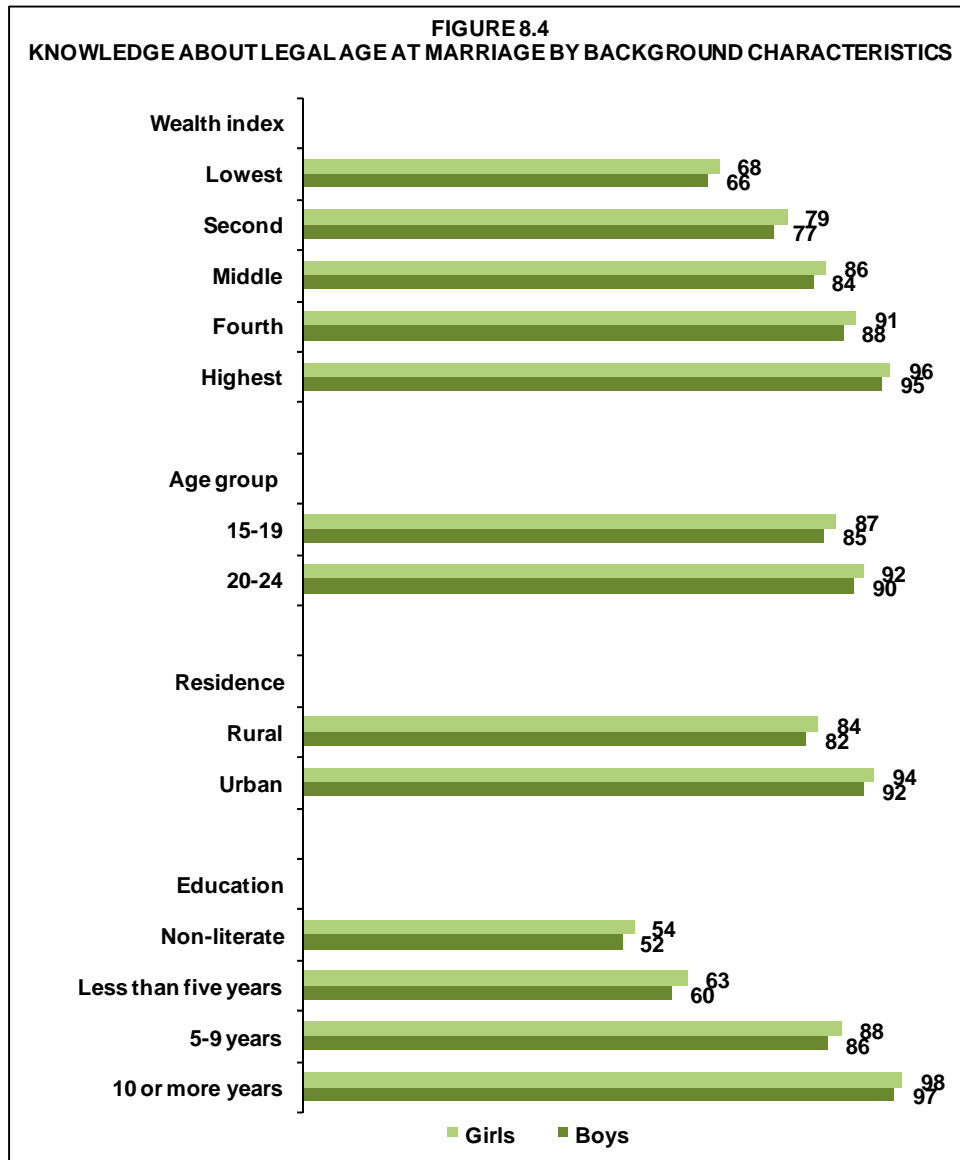
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

8.2 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE

The women were asked about the legal age at marriage for boys and girls. Nearly 89 percent women had knowledge about minimum legal age at marriage for girls and 87 percent know about minimum legal age at marriage for boys. Table 8.5 shows that more than 95 percent of Sikh and Jain women and those who are educated up to 10 or more years had knowledge about minimum legal age at marriage for boys.

The unmarried women were further asked about the ideal age at marriage for boys and girls. The reported ideal age at marriage for boys was classified as less than 21 and 21 and above and in the

case of girls it was classified as less than 18 and 18 and above. It is heartening to note that 90 percent women reported ideal age at marriage for boys as 21 years above. Similarly, 98 percent women reported ideal age at marriage for girls as 18 years and above.



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TABLE 8.5 KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE AND REPORTED IDEAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have knowledge about legally prescribed minimum age at marriage in India for boys and girls and reported ideal age at marriage for boys and girls, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Knowledge of minimum legal age at marriage		Reported ideal age at marriage for boys			Reported ideal age at marriage for girls			Number of women**
	Boys	Girls	Less than 21	21 and above	Total	Less than 18	18 and above	Total	
Age group									
15-19	85.3	87.3	11.3	88.7	100.0	2.3	97.7	100.0	1,24,537
20-24	90.2	91.7	8.2	91.8	100.0	1.4	98.6	100.0	41,723
Residence									
Rural	82.4	84.4	12.1	87.9	100.0	2.9	97.1	100.0	1,21,569
Urban	91.8	93.5	8.6	91.4	100.0	1.2	98.8	100.0	44,691
Education									
Non-literate ^a	52.2	54.1	26.6	73.4	100.0	9.4	90.6	100.0	15,568
Less than five years	60.4	62.9	22.9	77.1	100.0	7.0	93.0	100.0	9,858
5-9 years	85.8	88.1	12.2	87.8	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	72,582
10 or more years	96.8	98.1	6.4	93.6	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	68,252
Religion									
Hindu	88.5	90.3	9.7	90.3	100.0	1.9	98.1	100.0	1,15,629
Muslim	79.2	81.4	14.2	85.8	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	23,987
Christian	85.8	87.3	12.9	87.1	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	13,131
Sikh	96.0	96.9	6.4	93.6	100.0	0.4	99.6	100.0	5,682
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	78.7	82.0	7.8	92.2	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	3,482
Jain	98.4	98.7	3.0	97.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	367
Others	78.9	80.2	9.4	90.6	100.0	4.3	95.7	100.0	3,695
No religion	81.4	83.4	4.7	95.3	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	287
Castes/Tribes[#]									
Scheduled Castes	86.8	88.8	11.2	88.8	100.0	2.2	97.8	100.0	26,816
Scheduled Tribes	79.0	80.9	12.5	87.5	100.0	3.1	96.9	100.0	33,139
Other Backward Classes	86.9	89.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	57,259
Others	90.9	92.3	8.6	91.4	100.0	1.5	98.5	100.0	45,785
Wealth index[#]									
Lowest	66.3	68.1	18.4	81.6	100.0	6.3	93.7	100.0	18,501
Second	77.2	79.2	14.7	85.3	100.0	4.0	96.0	100.0	24,782
Middles	83.5	85.6	12.2	87.8	100.0	2.6	97.4	100.0	34,155
Fourth	88.4	90.6	10.2	89.8	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	42,293
Highest	94.8	96.2	7.4	92.6	100.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	46,501
India	86.6	88.5	10.4	89.6	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	1,66,260

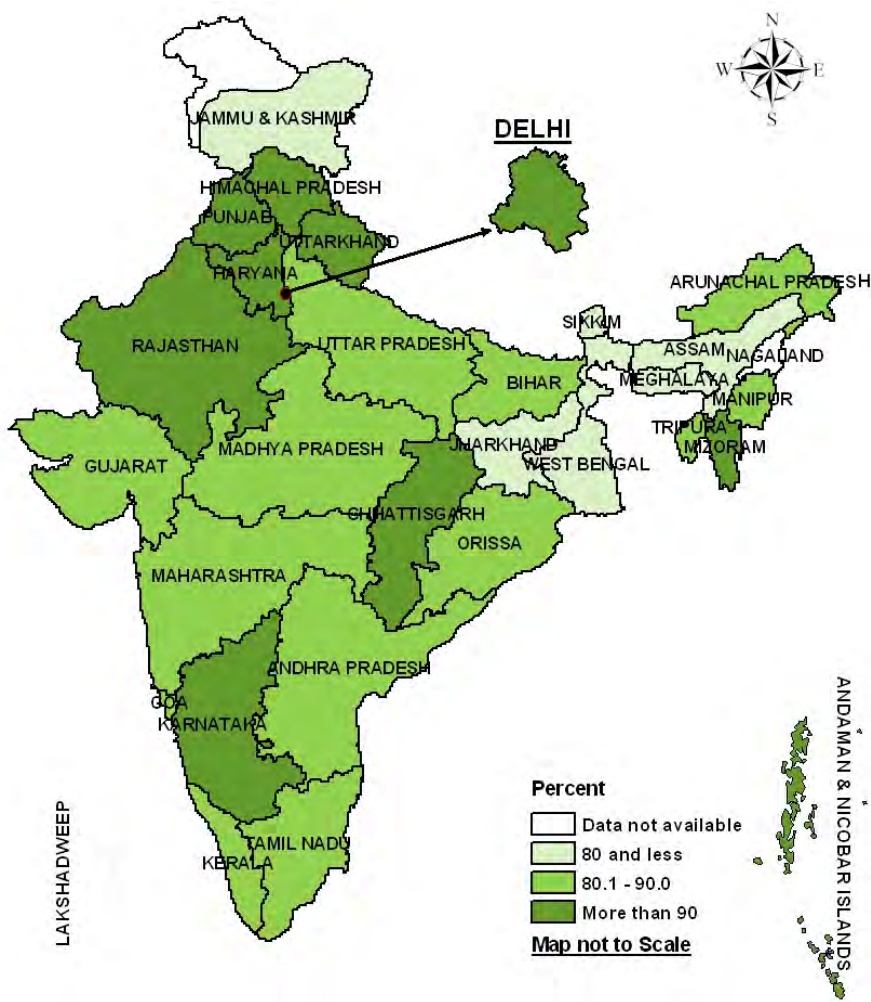
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

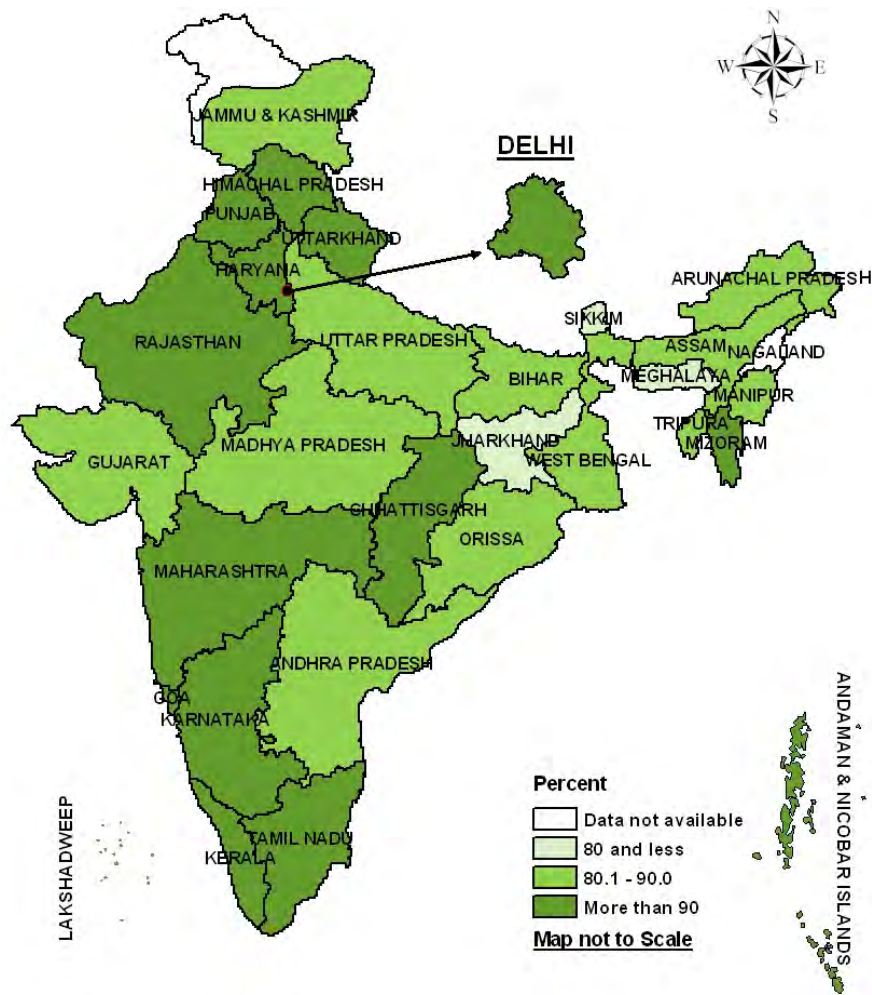
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

It is of great significance that unmarried women are well aware of legal and higher age at marriage of boys and girls. As in the earlier case, here too Sikh and Jain unmarried women are in higher proportion in both the cases such as ideal age at marriage of boys and girls. It is evident from Map 8.2A that more than 90 percent women of Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Chhattisgarh know about the minimum legal age at marriage of boys. Regarding knowledge about the minimum legal age at marriage of girls, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu join this group of states (Map 8.2B).

MAP 8.2A
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR BOYS

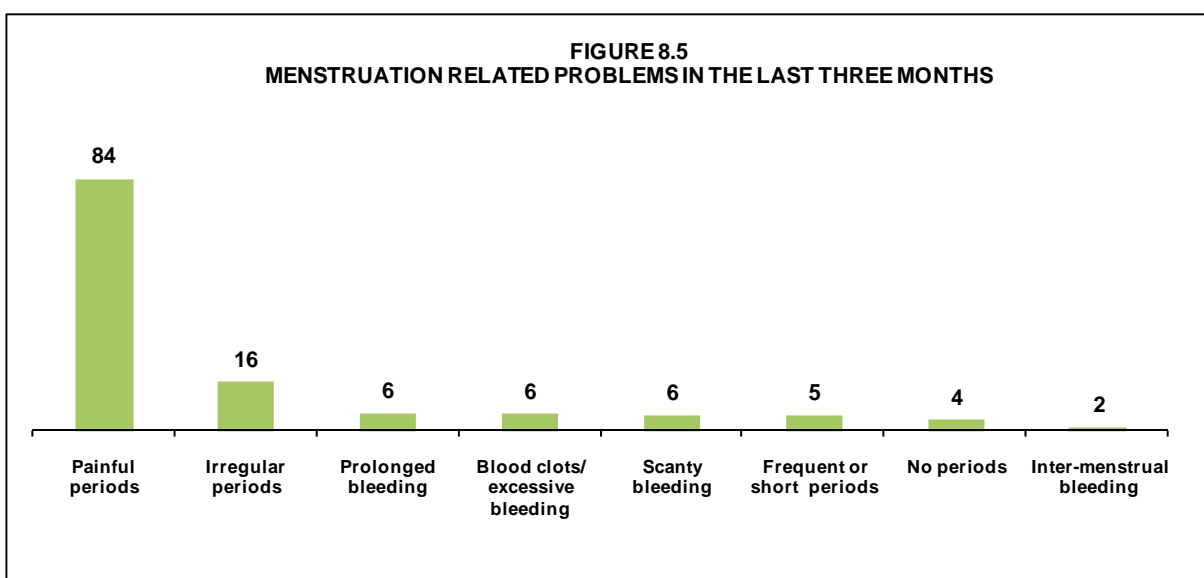


MAP 8.2B
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MINIMUM LEGAL AGE AT MARRIAGE FOR GIRLS



8.3 MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS AND PRACTICES

It was observed that 22.3 percent unmarried women were currently menstruating and experienced menstruation related problems. The proportion of women experiencing such problems during the three months preceding the survey was 22 percent irrespective of age and residence background. More Muslim women (25.4 percent) had menstruation related problems during the three months preceding the survey than Sikh (22.4 percent), Jain (23.8 percent) and Hindu women (22.0 percent). Women hailing from the lowest/highest wealth quintiles had relatively less problems. Queries were posed about the various types of problems that women faced during the last three months. Table 8.6 shows that 84 percent of women had painful periods, 16 percent had irregular periods and around six percent had scanty/excessive bleeding/blood clots (Figure 8.5).



On considering background characteristics it was found that the proportion of women with painful periods was as high as around 90 percent among Sikh/Jain women compared to 77 percent among Christians. But the percentage of women who had irregular periods was 25 percent among Christians compared to only 13 percent among Muslims.

TABLE 8.6 CURRENT STATUS OF MENSTRUATION AND EXPERIENCED MENSTRUATION RELATED PROBLEMS DURING LAST THREE MONTHS AND REPORTED PROBLEMS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating and reported menstruation related problems during the last three months preceding the survey, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Number of women**	During last three months having menstruation related problems								Number of women with menstruation related problems**
			No periods	Painful periods	Frequent or short periods	Irregular periods	Prolonged bleeding	Scanty bleeding	Inter-menstrual bleeding	Blood clots/excessive bleeding	
Age group											
15-19	22.4	1,24,537	4.2	83.9	5.3	16.3	6.3	5.4	1.4	5.8	27,450
20-24	22.1	41,723	3.5	82.6	5.6	16.6	5.6	6.2	1.5	5.6	9,336
Residence											
Rural	22.8	1,21,569	4.0	83.4	5.6	16.9	6.5	6.1	1.5	6.3	27,175
Urban	21.7	44,691	4.1	83.8	5.0	15.8	5.7	5.0	1.4	5.0	9,611
Education											
Non-literate ^a	20.8	15,568	4.4	86.7	5.4	11.9	6.3	6.0	1.5	7.1	3,145
Less than five years	22.6	9,858	4.4	81.2	5.6	16.3	6.2	7.1	1.8	6.8	2,155
5-9 years	23.3	72,582	4.2	83.3	5.6	17.1	6.4	6.1	1.4	6.0	16,509
10 or more years	21.7	68,252	3.7	83.6	5.1	16.5	5.8	4.9	1.4	5.1	14,977
Religion											
Hindu	22.0	1,15,629	4.0	83.1	5.2	16.7	6.3	5.4	1.5	5.4	25,091
Muslim	25.4	23,987	3.4	86.4	4.7	13.0	6.7	5.7	0.9	6.8	6,283
Christian	18.9	13,131	5.9	77.2	8.8	25.0	5.1	8.0	1.9	5.2	2,527
Sikh	22.4	5,682	2.9	90.2	3.0	7.7	1.6	3.1	0.7	4.0	1,256
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	23.5	3,482	2.6	80.4	4.3	23.1	5.5	5.3	2.4	7.9	780
Jain	23.8	367	6.9	91.7	3.5	7.5	9.0	1.0	3.1	3.5	81
Others	19.8	3,695	7.1	82.0	13.4	21.9	6.0	9.3	2.0	10.7	723
No religion	15.8	287	11.0	71.3	6.7	25.7	9.0	6.2	0.0	2.2	45
Castes/Tribes[#]											
Scheduled Castes	23.2	26,816	3.0	83.6	4.7	16.0	5.6	5.8	1.4	5.8	6,113
Scheduled Tribes	20.4	33,139	5.6	80.5	7.7	20.8	7.1	7.4	1.8	6.6	6,723
Other Backward Classes	22.0	57,259	4.0	84.3	4.9	15.1	6.1	4.7	1.5	5.0	12,433
Others	23.0	45,785	3.8	84.3	5.1	15.6	6.0	5.2	1.2	5.8	10,577
Wealth index[#]											
Lowest	20.7	18,501	4.6	80.9	7.5	18.3	7.9	8.6	2.1	6.8	3,708
Second	22.8	24,782	4.3	83.0	6.3	16.8	6.8	7.8	1.6	6.8	5,518
Middles	23.6	34,155	4.0	83.8	4.9	17.3	6.7	6.2	1.6	6.3	7,891
Fourth	23.7	42,293	4.0	83.3	5.6	16.6	5.7	5.6	1.3	5.6	9,834
Highest	21.0	46,501	3.9	84.5	4.7	15.2	5.5	3.9	1.3	4.9	9,829
India	22.3	1,66,260	4.0	83.6	5.4	16.4	6.1	5.6	1.5	5.7	36,786

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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In order to have good reproductive health status maintenance of good/proper menstrual hygiene is essential. Keeping this fact in mind, unmarried women were asked about the practices they adopted during the menstrual period. The women replied indifferently. The Table 8.7 indicates that more than three-fourths of the women used cloth during their menstrual period. Less than thirty percent used sanitary napkins while around 9 percent women used locally prepared napkins. Around eighty percent of the younger and 67 percent older women used cloth. The use of cloth decreased as the level of education increased. Exactly the same scenario is observed in case of wealth quintiles i.e. use of cloth decreases as the women got wealthier.

TABLE 8.7 PRACTICES DURING MENSTRUAL PERIOD BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS					
Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are currently menstruating by practices during menstrual period, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08					
Background Characteristics	Practices during menstrual period				Number of women currently menstruating
	Use cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Use sanitary napkins	Use other	
Age group					
15-19	79.9	8.2	24.6	0.2	1,24,537
20-24	66.6	12.8	39.6	0.2	41,723
Residence					
Rural	86.4	6.5	18.7	0.2	1,21,569
Urban	64.1	12.9	40.7	0.1	44,691
Education					
Non-literate ^a	97.0	1.4	2.9	0.2	15,568
Less than five years	93.2	2.8	6.8	0.4	9,858
5-9 years	85.7	5.9	19.0	0.2	72,582
10 or more years	62.2	14.7	44.4	0.2	68,252
Religion					
Hindu	78.2	9.2	26.2	0.2	1,15,629
Muslim	82.4	7.3	21.9	0.4	23,987
Christian	55.8	9.2	53.0	0.2	13,131
Sikh	69.9	16.6	34.7	0.1	5,682
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	62.1	12.7	47.4	0.1	3,482
Jain	53.9	24.9	49.8	0.0	367
Others	66.4	17.5	44.7	0.0	3,695
No religion	68.3	15.5	44.3	0.0	287
Castes/Tribes[#]					
Scheduled Castes	82.4	7.0	22.4	0.2	26,816
Scheduled Tribes	72.3	8.5	34.0	0.2	33,139
Other Backward Classes	81.3	7.8	23.7	0.1	57,259
Others	69.1	13.2	34.9	0.2	45,785
Wealth index[#]					
Lowest	94.9	2.7	6.6	0.3	18,501
Second	93.9	3.2	8.3	0.2	24,782
Middles	90.2	5.0	13.7	0.2	34,155
Fourth	81.9	8.0	25.4	0.2	42,293
Highest	55.9	16.1	49.6	0.1	46,501
India	76.3	9.4	28.7	0.2	1,66,260
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.					
^{**} Unweighted cases.					
^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.					

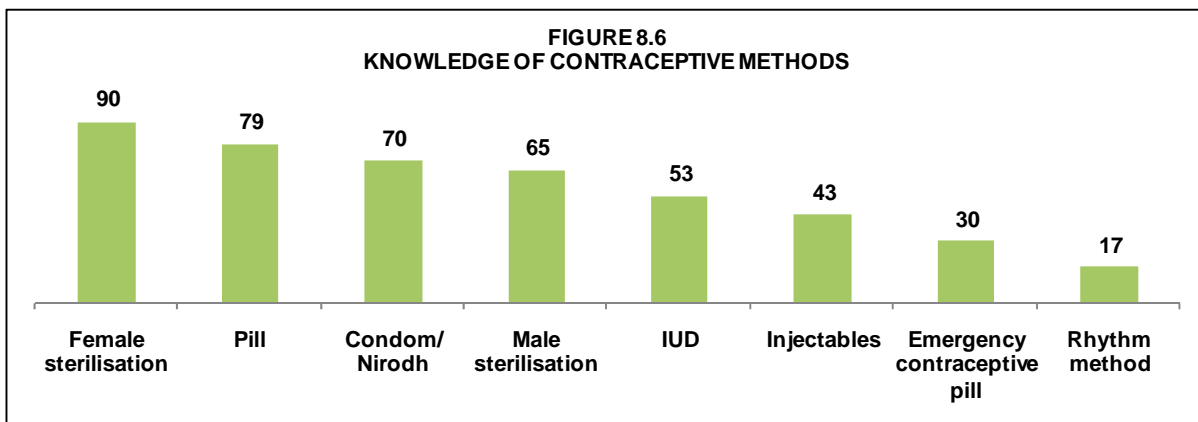
More older and urban women used locally prepared napkins or sanitary napkins. The use of sanitary napkins varied from 3 percent among non-literate women to 44 percent in the case of women with 10 or more years of education. In other words, use of sanitary napkin was particularly related with the level of education. A similar trend was observed in the case of women who used locally prepared

napkins. Larger proportions of Jain women used either type of napkins. The use of napkin increases with increase in the wealth quintiles. Around half of the women of the highest wealth quintile used sanitary napkins.

8.4 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AND SOURCES OF CONTRACEPTION

Unmarried girls of today are likely to be mothers of tomorrow and they may use a method of birth control or contraception. They were asked about their knowledge of various contraceptive methods. Table 8.8 indicates that 94 percent of unmarried women knew about any method or any modern methods of contraception. The proportion of women in both the cases is higher among older women (age 20-24 years) and women with an urban background. The percentage of this knowledge increases with the increase in level of education as well as wealth index.

In case of different methods of contraception it is found that around 90 percent women had knowledge about female sterilisation, 78 percent about pill, 70 percent about Condom/*Nirodh* and 65 percent about male sterilisation (Figure 8.6).



Two of every five women knew about injectables while less than one-third knew about emergency contraception. Slightly more than half of the women had knowledge about IUD and one of every six knew about the rhythm method. It can be seen from the table that the proportion of women having knowledge about different methods of contraception increases with the increase in the level of education. Similarly, knowledge about different contraceptive methods increases with the increase in level of wealth index. In other words, literates and wealthier women have comparatively more knowledge of various methods of contraception than others.

TABLE 8.8 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know any contraceptive method by specific methods, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Any method	Any modern method	Male sterilisation	Female sterilisation	IUD	Pill	Emergency contraception	Injectable	Condom/Nirodh	Female condom	Rhythm method	Withdrawal	Other	Number of Women**
Age group														
15-19	92.6	92.4	62.3	88.1	47.2	75.4	26.1	40.3	65.8	10.9	14.4	6.8	1.0	1,24,537
20-24	96.6	96.6	73.6	93.4	67.4	87.2	42.3	51.5	82.1	19.6	25.6	14.5	1.7	41,723
Residence														
Rural	92.6	92.4	61.4	87.9	47.4	75.4	24.0	39.0	65.2	10.5	15.6	8.2	1.1	1,21,569
Urban	94.9	94.9	70.1	91.4	59.0	82.3	38.2	48.5	76.3	16.6	19.5	9.7	1.3	44,691
Education														
Non-literate ^a	82.1	81.8	49.1	77.7	29.0	56.7	9.7	26.6	39.2	2.5	8.3	3.2	0.6	15,568
Less than five years	85.9	85.7	46.8	79.9	29.8	61.2	11.5	26.6	44.8	3.9	9.9	5.4	0.8	9,858
5-9 years	92.4	92.3	59.4	87.2	45.1	74.7	21.6	37.4	64.0	8.3	13.3	6.9	0.9	72,582
10 or more years	97.8	97.7	75.8	94.8	66.4	88.0	44.4	53.5	84.4	20.8	23.6	12.1	1.6	68,252
Religion														
Hindu	94.2	94.1	68.0	90.7	51.8	78.8	31.4	44.4	69.4	14.2	17.2	7.7	1.3	1,15,629
Muslim	90.2	90.0	59.9	85.5	48.9	74.8	27.7	46.3	61.8	10.0	15.0	7.4	0.8	23,987
Christian	94.0	93.9	52.2	85.5	58.7	78.9	26.4	31.2	82.9	14.8	25.6	21.3	1.3	13,131
Sikh	96.6	96.6	74.4	93.0	67.9	85.6	33.5	39.9	83.0	7.4	14.4	6.8	0.6	5,682
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	95.7	95.7	62.3	91.5	59.6	83.3	30.7	44.9	85.0	10.6	19.8	14.6	0.5	3,482
Jain	97.1	96.8	79.8	93.9	68.8	90.7	50.6	59.0	83.4	23.4	23.2	10.3	1.8	367
Others	93.8	93.7	55.6	88.6	55.4	80.8	24.4	26.5	79.7	11.9	14.0	11.9	1.9	3,695
No religion	89.5	89.5	47.8	85.2	56.9	75.3	26.7	31.8	74.6	5.4	19.6	13.0	1.0	287
Castes/Tribes[#]														
Scheduled Castes	93.7	93.7	66.1	90.1	49.2	76.5	28.2	41.5	67.6	11.2	15.2	6.8	1.1	26,816
Scheduled Tribes	91.5	91.4	52.6	84.8	47.9	74.7	22.6	30.1	69.5	10.9	18.3	13.7	1.4	33,139
Other Backward Classes	93.7	93.6	67.0	90.5	51.8	76.5	29.0	45.3	66.6	12.8	15.9	6.3	1.2	57,259
Others	94.9	94.8	71.6	91.0	58.8	84.2	38.2	49.9	76.4	16.2	19.6	9.9	1.0	45,785
Wealth index[#]														
Lowest	86.7	86.4	49.9	81.2	28.6	61.8	11.0	25.4	45.5	5.1	10.4	4.9	1.4	18,501
Second	90.0	89.9	55.6	85.2	37.2	68.8	16.2	32.3	53.5	6.7	12.1	5.7	1.1	24,782
Middles	92.5	92.4	59.8	87.8	45.4	73.6	21.5	38.0	62.5	9.4	13.8	7.2	1.1	34,155
Fourth	94.0	94.0	66.1	90.1	54.6	79.5	29.4	43.6	72.5	12.9	17.3	9.0	1.1	42,293
Highest	96.7	96.6	74.3	93.2	65.4	87.3	44.6	53.3	83.5	19.3	22.5	11.5	1.3	46,501
India	93.6	93.5	65.3	89.5	52.6	78.5	30.4	43.3	70.2	13.2	17.4	8.9	1.2	1,66,260

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

Now that unmarried women had knowledge about different methods of contraception other than sterilisation, they knew more about pills and condoms and they were asked about their source of information. The relevant responses were tabulated in Table 8.9, which indicated that three of every five women knew that pills and condoms could be obtained from government health facilities, while half of the unmarried women opined that it could be obtained from private health facilities too.

TABLE 8.9 SOURCES FROM WHERE TO GET PILL AND CONDOM BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS				
Percentage of unmarried women age 15-24 years who reported source from where to get pill and condom, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08				
Background characteristics	Sources from where to get pills and condoms			Number of women**
	Government facility	Private facility	Other	
Age group				
15-19	58.9	49.4	1.6	1,24,537
20-24	67.6	59.3	1.6	41,723
Residence				
Rural	61.6	45.2	1.6	1,21,569
Urban	60.8	60.4	1.5	44,691
Education				
Non-literate ^a	42.3	31.8	1.9	15,568
Less than five years	46.5	36.0	2.2	9,858
5-9 years	59.5	46.5	1.6	72,582
10 or more years	68.0	62.7	1.4	68,252
Religion				
Hindu	61.3	53.0	1.8	1,15,629
Muslim	52.1	51.5	1.3	23,987
Christian	68.6	42.9	1.2	13,131
Sikh	72.2	59.7	0.6	5,682
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	72.0	48.7	2.3	3,482
Jain	70.6	64.5	0.4	367
Others	75.8	46.1	0.1	3,695
No religion	71.5	42.8	1.0	287
Castes/Tribes[#]				
Scheduled Castes	60.4	50.6	1.6	26,816
Scheduled Tribes	66.7	38.2	1.6	33,139
Other backward Classes	58.7	53.0	1.5	57,259
Others	62.3	59.5	1.7	45,785
Wealth index[#]				
Lowest	50.4	32.5	2.3	18,501
Second	55.3	40.7	1.8	24,782
Middles	60.1	44.5	1.6	34,155
Fourth	63.1	51.4	1.6	42,293
Highest	65.0	64.4	1.4	46,501
India	61.2	52.0	1.6	1,66,260
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. ^{**} Unweighted cases. ^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.				

Around 60 percent of rural as well as urban women felt that it could be procured from government facilities, while 60 percent of urban and only 45 percent of rural women felt it could be had from private facilities. In other words more urban women visited private facilities than rural women to get pills and condoms. Sikh and Jain women continued to be a dominant religious group. Here too, the

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proportion of women who knew about government/private facilities increased as the level of education and wealth index increased.

The unmarried women were further asked if they had ever discussed about family planning with anyone and who provided them the required information. Table 8.10 indicates that 23.1 percent women had discussed about family planning. Three out of every ten older women and one out of every five younger women had discussed about family planning method. Exactly a similar picture was observed in case of Jain, Sikh, Muslim and Hindu women. A larger proportion of more literate and wealthier women have discussed about the family planning method. Four out of every five women discussed family planning with friends and relatives, while two out of every five discussed with the brother/sister/sister-in-law. These women were further asked about the source of information on family planning (Figure 8.7). More than three-fourths said that they knew about family planning from their friends/peers.

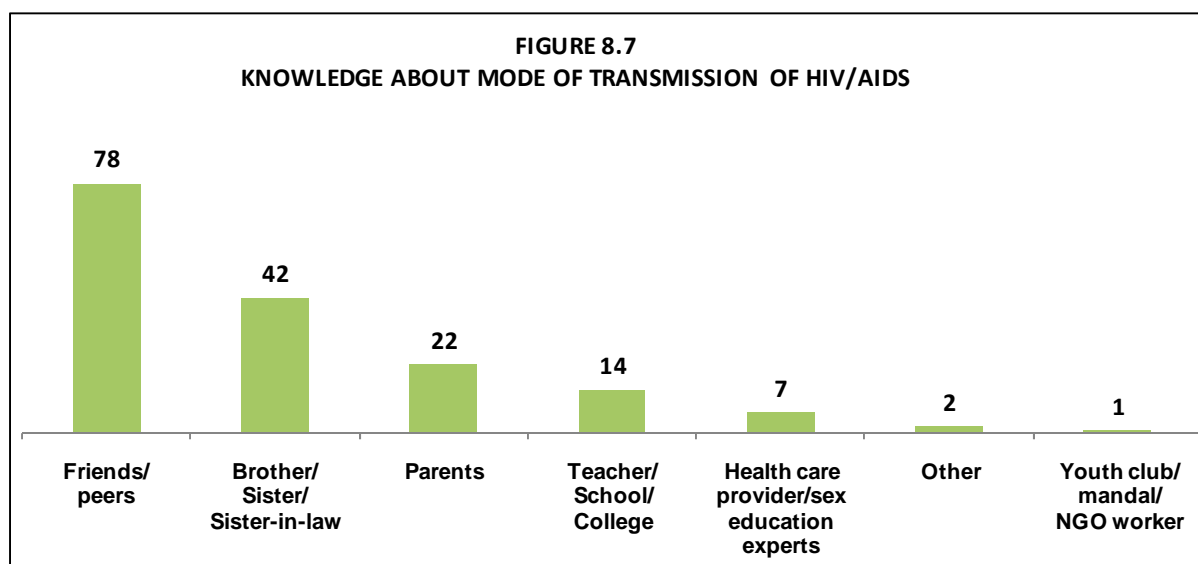


TABLE 8.10 DISCUSSION ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING METHOD BY SOURCE OF INFORMATION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who discussed family planning methods with any one and sources of information, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**	Sources of information on family planning							Number of women ever discussed about family planning with any one**
			Parents	Brother/Sister/Sister in law	Friends/peers	Health care provider/sex education experts	Youth club/mandal/NGO worker	Teacher/school/college	Other	
Age group										
15-19	20.4	1,24,537	21.3	41.6	77.8	5.4	0.5	13.4	2.3	25,067
20-24	30.5	41,723	21.8	43.5	79.0	8.5	1.2	14.2	1.8	12,573
Residence										
Rural	22.0	1,21,569	20.1	43.8	78.0	6.3	0.8	10.7	2.1	26,473
Urban	24.4	44,691	23.0	40.6	78.5	6.7	0.8	17.0	2.1	11,167
Education										
Non-literate ^a	11.9	15,568	17.9	51.9	72.4	2.9	0.3	0.8	2.1	1,914
Less than five years	14.9	9,858	18.2	49.3	72.6	3.4	0.5	2.0	3.6	1,498
5-9 years	19.4	72,582	20.5	44.8	76.8	4.5	0.4	8.8	2.3	14,243
10 or more years	29.5	68,252	22.6	39.6	79.9	8.1	1.0	18.3	1.9	19,985
Religion										
Hindu	22.9	1,15,629	20.0	42.6	79.0	6.8	0.7	14.0	2.3	25,336
Muslim	20.5	23,987	18.9	43.8	74.4	4.0	0.3	9.8	2.9	5,221
Christian	25.6	13,131	27.2	33.5	81.7	6.5	1.6	11.9	1.1	3,350
Sikh	20.5	5,682	31.0	49.5	66.6	8.4	1.0	22.6	0.8	1,101
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	33.7	3,482	29.0	39.3	82.1	6.3	0.9	13.6	0.9	1,187
Jain	29.0	367	30.5	49.5	82.6	10.6	0.0	25.5	1.0	102
Others	34.2	3,695	34.1	46.8	79.4	7.1	2.1	21.2	0.6	1,249
No religion	32.5	287	30.0	42.6	61.6	19.3	0.0	17.4	0.0	94
Castes/Tribes[#]										
Scheduled Castes	20.6	26,816	20.6	44.1	75.7	7.1	0.8	13.1	2.9	5,346
Scheduled Tribes	25.3	33,139	27.8	40.0	81.0	6.9	1.3	12.5	1.0	8,340
Other Backward Classes	20.3	57,259	18.9	42.8	78.4	6.1	0.6	12.9	2.1	11,382
Others	26.0	45,785	21.3	42.3	77.8	6.6	0.7	16.0	2.4	11,589
Wealth index[#]										
Lowest	16.4	18,501	17.7	43.2	78.0	4.7	0.6	6.2	2.3	3,015
Second	19.2	24,782	19.5	44.7	77.1	5.7	0.6	7.9	2.6	4,770
Middles	20.6	34,155	20.4	43.0	77.9	5.9	0.7	10.1	2.5	7,138
Fourth	22.6	42,293	21.1	43.4	78.2	6.2	0.7	11.9	2.3	9,885
Highest	27.5	46,501	23.1	40.7	78.7	7.2	0.9	18.4	1.8	12,827
India	23.1	1,66,260	21.5	42.3	78.3	6.5	0.8	13.7	2.1	37,640

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'. ** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate women with no year of schooling are also included.

8.5 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RTI/STI AND HIV/AIDS

With growing awareness about different aspects of reproductive health it now becomes necessary to find out how many unmarried women are aware of RTI/STI. Table 8.11 provides the required information in this regard. It was found that one-third of the unmarried women had heard of RTI/STI. Around forty percent of older and urban women had heard of RTI/STI. This proportion was higher in the case of Jain and Sikh women and increased as the level of literacy and wealth index increased.

More than 57 percent of the women got information about RTI/STI from the television. Another 47 percent got the information from the print media, such as newspapers, leaflets and pamphlets; around

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forty percent got information from relatives and friends and less than one-third got information from adult education programmes/school teachers. Only one out of every nine unmarried women got information about RTI/STI from health personnel. More non-literate and less educated women got information about RTI/STI from relatives/friends compared to literates.

Since the women had heard of RTI/STI, they were questioned about the extent of knowledge they had about transmission of RTI/STI. More than two-thirds of the women knew that RTI/STI could be transmitted through unsafe sex with persons who had many partners. Another one-third was of the opinion that RTI/STI could be transmitted through unsafe sex with sex workers.

Table 8.11 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI AND STI BY SOURCES AND BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of RTI/STI and source of information, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Ever heard of RTI/STI	Number of women**	Sources of information										Number of women who ever heard of RTI/STI**
			Radio	T.V.	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Partner	Relatives/friends	Adult Education programme/school teacher	Religious/political leader/community meetings/exhibition/mela	Others	
Age group													
15-19	29.6	1,24,537	26.6	53.7	5.3	43.8	10.1	2.7	40.3	33.5	4.3	2.9	34,833
20-24	42.8	41,723	29.5	64.5	7.1	53.8	14.1	2.7	36.9	28.8	5.8	4.0	16,805
Residence													
Rural	28.2	1,21,569	30.6	49.7	4.8	40.2	12.8	3.0	41.8	30.7	5.2	2.4	34,122
Urban	39.1	44,691	24.9	64.3	6.9	53.4	10.4	2.5	36.8	33.0	4.5	4.2	17,516
Education													
Non-literate ^a	11.9	15,568	24.6	24.8	1.0	2.9	7.3	3.0	73.5	1.8	4.0	0.7	1,715
Less than five years	13.3	9,858	23.6	32.9	1.9	9.4	9.7	1.7	65.5	4.9	5.3	1.0	1,233
5-9 years	25.3	72,582	28.6	48.7	3.6	34.9	10.0	2.6	44.8	25.3	4.8	2.2	17,752
10 or more years	46.4	68,252	27.4	64.1	7.4	56.7	12.5	2.8	33.8	37.5	4.8	4.1	30,938
Religion													
Hindu	33.2	1,15,629	26.3	58.9	6.1	48.1	11.0	2.8	38.3	32.0	4.1	3.6	35,828
Muslim	29.6	23,987	28.4	47.4	5.1	35.1	8.4	2.3	46.6	24.8	4.0	2.8	6,667
Christian	35.9	13,131	39.9	49.9	6.4	56.9	17.4	2.4	32.0	44.6	11.4	3.3	4,327
Sikh	45.9	5,682	9.1	79.0	1.6	57.2	10.8	1.9	37.8	27.8	3.8	1.3	2,557
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	29.2	3,482	24.5	48.6	6.6	51.9	20.3	2.3	34.8	37.3	6.3	1.8	1,007
Jain	53.0	367	31.0	78.8	7.5	62.3	11.1	3.2	43.1	38.2	7.1	6.4	189
Others	27.5	3,695	64.8	62.9	10.5	32.7	22.5	4.0	48.4	33.5	9.8	3.2	991
No religion	25.5	287	57.6	61.0	13.6	66.8	23.2	2.7	14.0	20.5	2.7	0.0	72
Castes/Tribes[#]													
Scheduled Castes	30.6	26,816	23.7	58.9	4.7	42.5	11.4	2.4	39.3	29.1	4.3	3.6	7,844
Scheduled Tribes	26.3	33,139	35.7	48.5	6.2	48.9	18.7	3.6	38.6	38.0	9.9	2.4	8,066
Other Backward Classes	33.4	57,259	27.7	55.6	6.2	45.2	10.3	2.3	41.1	33.1	3.9	3.6	18,066
Others	38.5	45,785	25.1	62.8	5.8	51.1	10.0	2.9	37.2	29.8	4.0	3.3	16,790
Wealth index[#]													
Lowest	15.0	18,501	30.2	23.4	2.6	24.0	12.8	3.4	58.8	21.2	6.1	1.1	2,755
Second	20.5	24,782	33.3	32.3	3.6	25.8	11.5	2.9	51.3	25.1	5.6	2.1	5,026
Middles	25.9	34,155	33.7	44.6	4.6	34.7	12.2	2.4	44.4	29.9	5.5	2.5	8,815
Fourth	33.9	42,293	29.4	56.4	5.9	44.0	12.6	2.8	40.0	32.3	5.1	2.9	14,463
Highest	44.4	46,501	23.9	68.1	6.9	57.5	10.6	2.6	33.8	34.2	4.2	4.1	20,574
India	33.1	1,66,260	27.6	57.4	5.9	47.2	11.5	2.7	39.1	31.9	4.8	3.3	51,638

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.^{**} Unweighted cases.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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Similarly, one out of every five unmarried women thinks that RTI/STI can be transmitted due to unsafe delivery and or unsafe sex with homosexuals. Irrespective of mode of transmission older women had more knowledge than younger women (Table 8.12).

TABLE 8.12 KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS								
Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08								
Background Characteristics	Unsafe delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with homosexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	20.6	15.7	12.5	19.3	68.9	32.2	11.4	34,833
20-24	24.4	20.5	16.7	22.9	69.7	35.7	9.9	16,805
Residence								
Rural	22.0	16.6	13.1	19.9	67.7	32.7	10.9	34,122
Urban	22.0	18.3	14.8	21.2	70.5	34.2	10.9	17,516
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.0	13.3	7.4	13.7	53.4	23.8	24.5	1,715
Less than five years	19.2	12.0	11.8	13.6	62.2	30.9	17.3	1,233
5-9 years	17.9	13.7	11.4	20.0	66.1	33.7	12.4	17,752
10 or more years	24.0	19.3	15.4	21.2	71.0	33.7	9.7	30,938
Religion								
Hindu	22.9	17.4	13.4	18.3	69.4	31.1	11.5	35,828
Muslim	17.7	14.2	11.0	19.4	65.3	26.7	18.7	6,667
Christian	21.5	19.4	18.3	36.4	71.6	57.2	3.5	4,327
Sikh	13.6	13.2	13.7	17.8	75.5	25.4	3.8	2,557
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	26.3	18.1	14.9	26.9	69.9	45.4	6.4	1,007
Jain	29.8	25.3	21.3	24.7	71.5	37.0	5.6	189
Others	39.1	42.0	31.4	26.6	55.4	53.3	3.9	991
No religion	42.6	38.6	21.2	25.1	60.9	24.4	0.0	72
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	20.4	15.6	12.2	17.3	69.8	30.7	10.0	7,844
Scheduled Tribes	25.6	23.0	19.3	31.0	69.3	51.6	4.6	8,066
Other Backward Classes	20.2	14.8	12.3	16.9	70.5	29.7	12.3	18,066
Others	22.8	18.4	14.2	20.9	67.8	29.6	12.7	16,790
Wealth index[#]								
Lowest	22.0	16.9	10.5	16.2	60.3	34.4	13.0	2,755
Second	23.2	17.2	11.4	14.8	60.7	34.0	13.6	5,026
Middles	21.5	16.4	12.2	18.3	65.8	34.6	11.6	8,815
Fourth	20.7	16.2	13.4	20.3	69.7	33.7	10.8	14,463
Highest	22.6	18.5	15.3	22.2	71.3	33.1	10.3	20,574
India	22.0	17.5	14.0	20.6	69.2	33.5	10.9	51,638
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.								
^{**} Unweighted cases.								
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.								

In order to reduce the occurrence of RTI/STI, it is necessary to create awareness and provide knowledge of RTI/STI transmission. An effort was made to find out this level among unmarried women. Table 8.13 provides an idea about state wise variation in this regard. It was found that at national level one-third (33.1 percent) of the women had heard of RTI/STI, while the awareness was more than three-fourths (76.1 percent) in the case of Kerala, the highest and only one out of eight (12 percent) had heard of it in Meghalaya. Similarly one fifth (22 percent) of Indian unmarried women

in the 15-24 age group, knew that unsafe delivery caused RTI/STI transmission but less than half (48 percent) of the women from Dadra & Nagar Haveli knew this (Table 8.13). Around 18 percent women felt that unsafe abortion could lead to RTI/STI. In the case of state level variation, it was as high as 45 percent among the women of Arunachal Pradesh.

One out of every seven unmarried women at the country level and less than half of the women from Dadra & Nagar Haveli thought that unsafe IUD insertion could cause RTI/STI. Around seven of every ten unmarried women opined that unsafe sex with persons who had multiple partners could lead to RTI/STI, while this proportion was more than eighty in the case of Lakshadweep women. Another one-third of women believed that incidence of RTI/STI could be avoided by not having unsafe sex with sex workers. This opinion was as high as 73 percent among women of Manipur, while it was ten percent for Haryana and Delhi.

TABLE 8.13 AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF RTI/STI TRANSMISSION BY STATES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of RTI/STI, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Heard of RTI/STI	Unsafe Delivery	Unsafe abortion	Unsafe IUD insertion	Unsafe sex with hom-osexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Other	Number of women**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42.7	31.5	20.0	8.5	22.9	61.0	23.3	2.4	245
Andhra Pradesh	28.8	30.4	22.4	11.6	6.9	68.0	51.3	11.4	1,140
Arunachal Pradesh	26.1	45.1	45.0	33.3	29.4	55.3	53.8	1.3	1,793
Assam	13.6	33.1	27.0	13.5	29.1	45.8	43.7	4.7	1,265
Bihar	28.5	14.4	10.3	4.6	7.0	47.0	12.5	44.7	2,189
Chandigarh	47.6	24.6	20.8	16.2	23.1	80.0	39.2	1.5	130
Chhattisgarh	28.0	10.2	6.4	3.9	11.2	53.4	14.6	27.4	1,232
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.4	48.3	11.9	48.9	22.2	53.0	40.5	5.5	80
Daman & Diu	26.7	24.8	25.0	16.5	17.2	70.8	32.5	5.9	168
Delhi	42.3	7.6	9.6	5.6	26.5	63.1	9.8	19.7	1,095
Goa	40.9	6.4	7.8	5.0	12.9	76.6	24.3	11.3	229
Gujarat	28.7	26.7	21.8	23.2	20.1	76.2	46.6	4.3	1,651
Haryana	36.4	8.4	5.3	4.1	12.5	75.2	9.1	14.0	1,838
Himachal Pradesh	39.8	39.1	28.6	25.4	29.1	65.5	33.5	7.3	1,371
Jammu & Kashmir	24.2	31.8	22.4	13.2	27.9	45.8	17.8	29.7	1,723
Jharkhand	17.2	28.4	22.4	12.9	21.0	65.5	39.3	5.7	862
Karnataka	42.8	35.6	24.9	23.0	16.0	78.6	23.2	11.5	2,765
Kerala	76.1	3.8	3.7	5.7	22.8	81.3	26.2	11.1	1,948
Lakshadweep	56.6	3.0	2.0	6.3	13.6	83.0	22.1	1.2	276
Madhya Pradesh	19.3	32.6	25.5	14.2	24.6	64.6	33.0	7.7	1,915
Maharashtra	28.4	15.3	10.1	6.9	17.6	79.9	22.5	15.7	2,135
Manipur	41.7	14.8	12.4	9.3	15.6	53.3	72.8	5.8	1,599
Meghalaya	12.0	33.7	25.3	23.9	45.0	57.0	34.9	2.9	362
Mizoram	50.8	17.9	18.0	20.5	50.9	80.7	71.1	1.3	1,896
Orissa	19.2	22.9	15.3	6.6	9.7	56.6	17.1	17.6	1,396
Puducherry	44.7	20.0	13.1	9.5	11.2	76.5	39.4	8.8	502
Punjab	46.3	12.7	11.0	13.6	17.4	78.2	25.4	2.6	3,295
Rajasthan	41.6	28.4	23.0	18.7	21.6	69.2	40.5	8.4	3,488
Sikkim	32.5	11.9	7.3	2.8	7.3	69.5	26.4	18.3	609
Tamil Nadu	39.4	17.2	11.3	9.5	11.3	74.0	38.3	5.6	2,532
Tripura	32.5	23.6	24.5	12.9	17.8	56.5	40.3	3.2	301
Uttar Pradesh	30.0	12.1	7.4	4.8	14.5	70.2	16.3	15.1	6,937
Uttarakhand	29.4	39.8	25.7	18.5	31.9	69.1	28.9	5.4	1,373
West Bengal	29.8	12.0	8.0	4.1	9.3	54.8	45.9	28.1	1,298
India	33.1	22.0	17.5	14.0	20.6	69.2	33.5	10.9	51,638

** Unweighted cases.

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HIV/AIDS is a pandemic, the country is facing. Though the number of cases is on the increase, the incidence level is on decrease. Accordingly an attempt was made to know awareness about HIV/AIDS among unmarried women. It was found from Table 8.14 that 79 percent of the women had ever heard of HIV/AIDS. This awareness was more among older and urban women. The proportion of women who had heard of HIV/AIDS was more among Jain and Sikh women.

TABLE 8.14 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS BY SOURCES AND BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Source of information						Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
			Radio	Television	Cinema	Print media	Health personnel	Adult education programme	
Age group									
15-19	75.5	1,24,537	36.7	76.2	8.7	49.9	10.3	1.5	90,024
20-24	88.2	41,723	40.6	83.7	12.2	58.9	13.8	1.9	35,975
Residence									
Rural	72.0	1,21,569	42.7	68.8	8.5	46.0	12.4	1.7	86,500
Urban	87.3	44,691	33.0	88.2	11.0	59.2	10.4	1.5	39,499
Education									
Non-literate ^a	28.0	15,568	40.7	56.0	1.3	5.5	7.3	0.4	3,934
Less than five years	43.5	9,858	36.2	56.9	3.4	15.0	8.9	0.7	4,032
5-9 years	74.8	72,582	37.7	71.8	7.2	41.6	9.8	0.9	52,803
10 or more years	96.1	68,252	37.9	85.5	12.4	64.8	12.8	2.2	65,230
Religion									
Hindu	79.3	1,15,629	36.3	80.2	9.9	53.3	11.0	1.6	87,175
Muslim	69.9	23,987	42.6	75.6	6.7	40.9	7.7	1.3	15,966
Christian	87.3	13,131	52.3	65.2	13.8	62.3	17.4	2.4	11,231
Sikh	92.4	5,682	11.4	93.3	4.6	64.6	10.0	0.8	5,220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	89.1	3,482	32.0	69.9	11.6	52.9	22.5	2.0	3,093
Jain	96.6	367	31.7	94.1	10.1	73.7	13.5	1.5	351
Others	76.4	3,695	55.3	69.3	19.1	43.4	15.5	0.5	2,770
No religion	67.9	287	54.2	62.1	16.9	56.8	9.9	0.0	193
Castes/Tribes[#]									
Scheduled Castes	76.8	26,816	32.1	80.4	7.8	47.9	11.1	1.4	19,736
Scheduled Tribes	73.6	33,139	45.7	63.2	11.6	52.7	16.6	1.7	23,541
Other Backward Classes	76.8	57,259	38.3	78.9	9.7	50.7	10.3	1.8	42,058
Others	86.1	45,785	35.6	84.9	9.3	57.0	10.1	1.4	38,419
Wealth index[#]									
Lowest	42.7	18,501	41.6	38.6	5.9	29.2	11.6	1.0	7,711
Second	57.9	24,782	46.4	51.5	7.2	34.5	10.8	1.0	14,077
Middles	72.8	34,155	44.0	66.3	8.6	41.3	11.2	1.2	24,736
Fourth	84.1	42,293	39.4	80.9	9.5	49.9	12.1	1.8	35,801
Highest	93.7	46,501	32.5	91.2	11.3	64.6	11.1	1.8	43,651
India	78.9	1,66,260	37.9	78.4	9.8	52.6	11.4	1.6	1,25,999

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

It was comparatively more among literate women than non-literate women and also among women in the higher wealth index than those in the lower wealth index. Around eighty percent of women got this information from television followed by 53 percent from newspapers, posters and leaflets. More than one-third of women got information about HIV/AIDS from radio while one of every nine got

information from health personnel and another ten percent from cinema. The same trend appears when different background characteristics are considered. The women who had knowledge of HIV/AIDS were further asked about their knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS transmission. It was found that more than 60 percent women are of the view that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through blood transfusion and unsafe sex with persons who had multiple partners.

Similarly around 39 percent of the women were of the opinion that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted from infected mother to child and after having unprotected sex with a HIV/AIDS infected person. Not much differential exists when age group and residence background of the women are accounted for. Women belonging to Scheduled Tribes were more knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS. Similarly, Jain, Sikh and Christian women had comparatively more knowledge of HIV/AIDS (Table 8.15).

TABLE 8.15 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know about transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Unsafe Sex with homo-sexual	Unsafe sex with persons who have many partners	Unsafe sex with sex worker	Unprotected sex with HIV/AIDS infected person	Infected mother to child	Transfusion of blood	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group								
15-19	13.5	60.6	27.6	37.1	37.3	65.5	22.0	90,024
20-24	16.9	63.7	32.4	42.7	43.1	70.1	21.3	35,975
Residence								
Rural	14.3	59.4	28.5	38.1	36.1	62.9	19.4	86,500
Urban	14.9	63.6	29.7	39.6	42.1	70.8	24.1	39,499
Education								
Non-literate ^a	11.4	55.5	24.3	23.4	18.7	40.5	11.6	3,934
Less than five years	11.3	53.1	29.0	30.4	19.4	44.3	14.5	4,032
5-9 years	12.9	56.4	28.2	35.7	32.4	60.3	17.4	52,803
10 or more years	15.8	65.2	29.9	41.7	44.7	72.8	25.1	65,230
Religion								
Hindu	13.5	62.9	26.9	37.6	38.7	67.3	24.3	87,175
Muslim	14.3	61.4	24.2	31.4	32.7	61.2	22.1	15,966
Christian	24.3	53.1	50.4	53.9	43.8	70.6	10.5	11,231
Sikh	10.4	65.6	24.0	34.7	44.0	69.1	16.8	5,220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	13.4	56.7	34.8	52.3	42.9	66.8	15.5	3,093
Jain	25.0	60.0	31.2	45.7	55.1	76.0	18.3	351
Others	18.6	51.5	47.2	56.2	53.7	69.2	3.5	2,770
No religion	10.8	62.3	30.8	41.8	55.0	56.0	3.0	193
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	12.5	63.1	27.0	34.9	35.5	63.2	23.3	19,736
Scheduled Tribes	20.1	54.0	42.5	50.4	42.8	67.1	9.8	23,541
Other Backward Classes	12.2	64.1	26.4	34.9	36.6	65.4	25.2	42,058
Others	15.0	62.3	25.8	38.6	41.5	70.1	24.0	38,419
Wealth index[#]								
Lowest	10.3	53.2	29.9	33.8	28.4	52.5	13.4	7,711
Second	11.5	55.5	29.3	35.8	32.0	56.7	17.6	14,077
Middles	13.8	58.6	28.9	36.2	32.4	58.4	20.1	24,736
Fourth	15.1	60.5	29.3	38.2	37.2	65.4	21.4	35,801
Highest	15.5	64.9	28.9	41.1	44.6	73.8	24.1	43,651
India	14.6	61.5	29.1	38.8	39.1	66.9	21.8	1,25,999

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

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A significant proportion of persons had misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. As 80 percent of unmarried women knew about HIV/AIDS, they were asked further questions about different misconceptions about transmission of HIV/AIDS. It was observed from Table 8.16 that one out of every six women were of the opinion that HIV/AIDS could be transmitted through mosquito, flea or bed bug bites.

TABLE 8.16 MISCONCEPTION ABOUT TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS								
Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have misconception of transmission of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08								
Background Characteristics	Shaking hands	Hugging	Kissing	Sharing cloths	Sharing food	Stepping on urine/stool of someone who has AIDS	Mosquito/ flea or bedbugs bites	Number of women**
Age group								
15-19	6.8	7.4	11.2	9.2	10.8	11.3	19.5	90,024
20-24	4.2	4.8	8.4	6.0	7.0	8.0	15.9	35,975
Residence								
Rural	7.8	8.5	12.8	10.6	12.5	13.0	22.8	86,500
Urban	4.2	4.7	7.8	5.8	6.9	7.5	14.0	39,499
Education								
Non-literate ^a	15.6	16.9	20.5	19.2	22.3	21.1	27.9	3,934
Less than five years	13.3	13.8	20.7	17.0	20.9	19.8	30.6	4,032
5-9 years	8.6	9.4	13.8	11.5	13.5	13.8	23.0	52,803
10 or more years	3.3	3.8	6.8	4.9	5.7	6.8	14.0	65,230
Religion								
Hindu	5.6	6.1	9.3	7.7	9.3	10.0	17.3	87,175
Muslim	11.5	12.9	15.5	14.2	15.4	14.9	23.5	15,966
Christian	2.8	3.7	12.0	5.7	6.4	9.4	20.3	11,231
Sikh	2.6	2.8	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.8	11.4	5,220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	4.3	4.8	17.0	7.2	9.5	8.8	27.6	3,093
Jain	1.7	1.3	2.9	3.2	4.0	2.0	6.6	351
Others	1.8	1.8	7.4	3.4	4.4	6.1	19.2	2,770
No religion	2.4	2.0	6.3	2.5	3.5	3.9	10.4	193
Castes/Tribes[#]								
Scheduled Castes	6.3	7.1	9.8	8.6	10.2	11.2	18.8	19,736
Scheduled Tribes	4.9	5.6	13.0	7.7	9.1	10.5	21.7	23,541
Other Backward Classes	6.3	6.9	10.1	8.3	10.1	10.6	18.2	42,058
Others	6.0	6.5	9.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	16.5	38,419
Wealth index[#]								
Lowest	9.3	9.7	14.1	12.8	15.1	16.2	25.4	7,711
Second	10.2	11.0	15.3	13.6	16.3	16.6	26.0	14,077
Middles	9.4	10.5	15.0	12.4	14.6	15.3	24.6	24,736
Fourth	6.3	7.1	11.0	8.6	10.2	10.7	20.4	35,801
Highest	3.3	3.7	6.8	4.8	5.6	6.2	12.6	43,651
India	6.0	6.6	10.3	8.2	9.7	10.3	18.4	1,25,999
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.								
^{**} Unweighted cases.								
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.								

One out of every ten women think that a person can be infected with HIV/AIDS by kissing, sharing food with others and stepping on the urine/stool of someone who has HIV/AIDS. Younger women,

rural women and less educated women have more misconception about transmission of HIV/AIDS. In case of religion, significant proportions of Muslim women had various types of misconceptions. An effort was also made to find out how much knowledge the unmarried women had to avoid or reduce the chances of being infected with HIV/AIDS. It has already been mentioned that 79 percent women had heard of HIV/AIDS. Among them 64 percent of the women said that to avoid or reduce the chances of being infected with HIV/AIDS one should avoid sex with persons who inject drugs (Figure 8.8). Three out of every five women felt that one should limit the number of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers (Table 8.17).

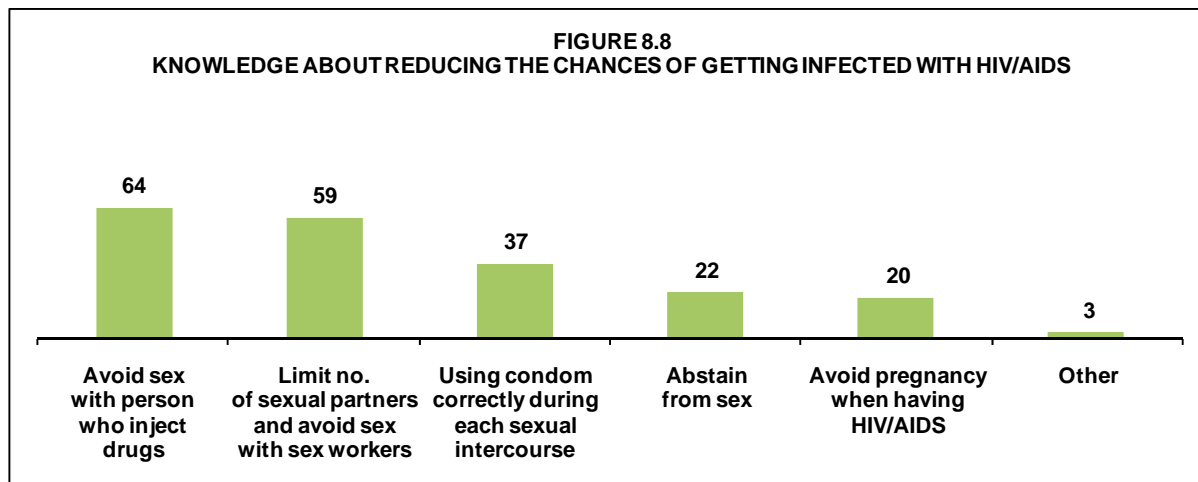
TABLE 8.17 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HOW TO AVOID OR REDUCE THE CHANCES OF INFECTING HIV/AIDS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS							
Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who know how to avoid or reduce the chances of getting of HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08							
Background Characteristics	Abstain from sex	Using condom correctly during each sexual intercourse	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Avoid sex with person who inject drugs	Avoid pregnancy when having HIV/AIDS	Other	Number of women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS**
Age group							
15-19	21.6	33.9	56.5	61.4	18.8	2.9	90,024
20-24	23.8	42.1	65.2	70.0	22.6	2.3	35,975
Residence							
Rural	22.9	33.7	57.0	59.2	18.7	2.9	86,500
Urban	21.7	39.1	61.2	68.7	21.3	2.5	39,499
Education							
Non-literate ^a	21.9	22.0	39.0	30.9	8.1	3.2	3,934
Less than five years	23.0	22.7	41.6	36.5	9.9	4.0	4,032
5-9 years	22.9	30.7	51.4	53.5	16.2	3.1	52,803
10 or more years	22.0	41.0	66.6	74.5	23.1	2.4	65,230
Religion							
Hindu	21.0	36.9	59.1	64.3	19.9	2.8	87,175
Muslim	21.6	29.4	50.9	52.9	14.9	3.7	15,966
Christian	38.0	37.0	64.1	71.9	22.8	1.7	11,231
Sikh	12.8	35.5	78.4	80.9	20.1	0.8	5,220
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	22.4	47.7	57.3	62.4	24.4	3.4	3,093
Jain	29.4	50.0	66.5	78.3	29.1	1.9	351
Others	22.0	53.9	64.4	68.3	34.8	1.2	2,770
No religion	13.1	49.1	62.4	44.1	32.1	0.0	193
Castes/Tribes[#]							
Scheduled Castes	18.8	33.6	59.9	60.9	17.8	2.7	19,736
Scheduled Tribes	31.5	39.2	58.5	63.7	24.1	2.1	23,541
Other Backward Classes	20.6	32.6	59.6	62.8	17.9	2.6	42,058
Others	20.9	40.4	59.1	67.2	20.9	3.1	38,419
Wealth index[#]							
Lowest	20.7	30.2	48.0	46.9	15.6	2.8	7,711
Second	22.3	29.3	48.9	49.8	17.4	3.1	14,077
Middles	24.5	28.9	54.2	53.7	16.5	3.1	24,736
Fourth	24.1	34.3	58.4	62.5	18.6	3.0	35,801
Highest	20.7	42.0	64.7	73.4	22.8	2.3	43,651
India	22.3	36.5	59.1	64.0	20.0	2.7	1,25,999
[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.							
^{**} Unweighted cases.							
^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.							

More than one-third of women are of the opinion that by using a condom correctly during every sexual intercourse, one can avoid or reduce the chances of being infected with HIV/AIDS. Slightly

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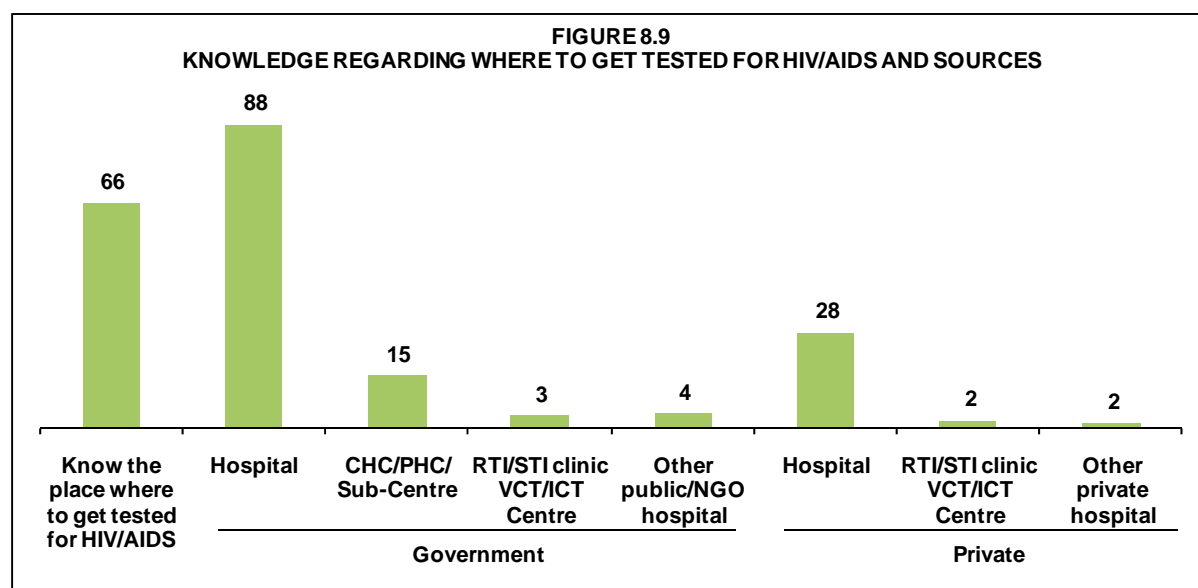
more urban women than rural women and older women had knowledge about avoiding HIV/AIDS. The level of knowledge for reducing chances of infection was positively related with the educational level of the women, but no significant picture appeared in the case of the wealth index.

The unmarried women were further asked if they had any knowledge about the place where HIV/AIDS tests were conducted, that is where a person should go to confirm his/her HIV/AIDS



status. It is evident from Table 8.18 that around two-thirds of the women knew about the place where to get tested for HIV/AIDS. The trend remained the same when the age of the women, residence, background, level or literacy and wealth index were considered.

Eighty-eight percent of women knew that the HIV/AIDS test can be done at the government hospital while another 28 percent say that it can be done at the private hospital. Another 15 percent were of the opinion that the HIV/AIDS test could be done at the Community Health Centre/Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre (Figure 8.9). But very low percentages of women knew that such a test could be conducted at RTI/STI clinics and VCTC/ICTC. This proportion was as low as 3 in the case of government facility and 2 in the case of private facility.



Map 8.3 indicates that more than 70 percent of the women from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and less than 50 percent of women from Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand knew where HIV/AIDS test could be conducted.

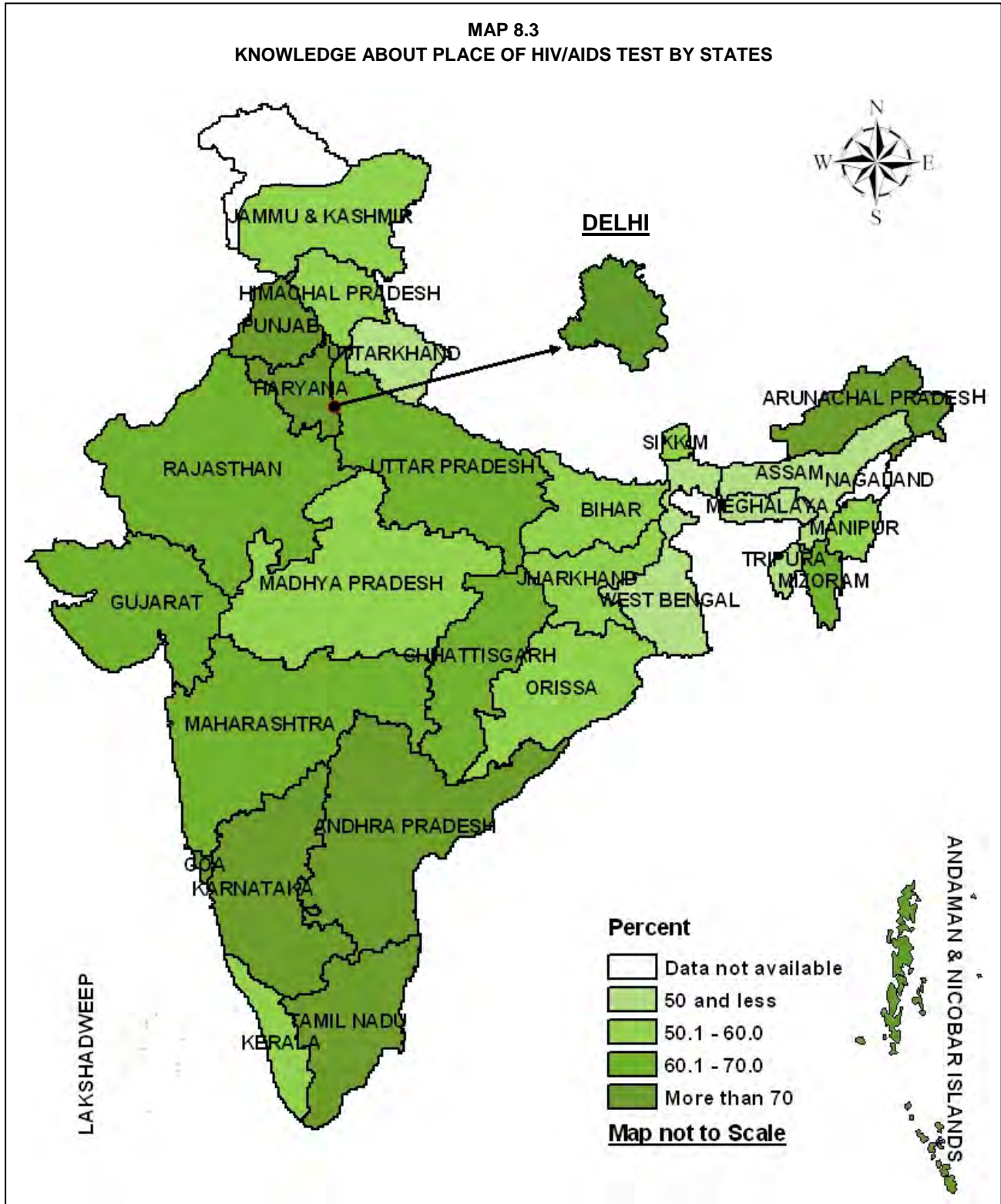


Table 8.18 KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WHERE TO GET TESTED FOR HIV/AIDS AND SOURCES BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who are aware where to get tested for HIV/AIDS and place for testing HIV/AIDS, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Know place where to get Tested for HIV/AIDS**	Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	Number of women**	Health Facility						Number of women who Knew place where to get tested for HIV/AIDS **	
				Government			Private				
				Hospital	CHC/ PHC/Sub-Centre	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICT Centre	Other public/NGO hospitals	Hospital	RTI/STI clinic VCT/ICT Centre		Other private hospitals
Age group											
15-19	63.3	1.0	90,024	87.8	15.6	2.8	3.7	27.4	1.9	1.2	55,838
20-24	70.9	2.0	35,975	89.6	14.3	4.8	4.5	28.8	3.0	1.9	24,914
Residence											
Rural	61.6	1.1	86,500	86.2	19.6	2.5	2.9	24.6	1.6	1.4	52,996
Urban	69.6	1.6	39,499	90.3	11.2	4.2	4.9	30.8	2.8	1.5	27,756
Education											
Non-literate ^a	44.9	0.3	3,934	83.0	18.0	0.4	2.3	24.2	0.6	0.6	1,730
Less than five years	44.7	0.7	4,032	86.8	17.0	0.9	3.0	23.4	0.5	1.3	1,762
5-9 years	57.7	0.8	52,803	87.5	15.8	1.9	3.1	23.4	1.2	1.2	29,992
10 or more years	73.3	1.8	65,230	89.1	14.6	4.5	4.6	30.6	2.9	1.7	47,268
Religion											
Hindu	66.2	1.3	87,175	87.6	16.3	2.9	4.2	28.4	2.2	1.3	56,196
Muslim	57.2	0.8	15,966	87.5	14.4	2.5	4.1	27.0	2.0	1.3	8,809
Christian	64.0	2.5	11,231	91.7	11.6	10.1	3.9	20.8	3.2	2.7	6,930
Sikh	86.0	0.4	5,220	92.0	8.0	1.2	1.1	37.4	1.3	1.8	4,463
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	62.3	1.4	3,093	89.8	16.0	3.7	2.1	22.0	1.8	1.3	1,894
Jain	72.0	2.0	351	87.1	11.8	6.1	6.2	32.1	5.5	1.8	254
Others	74.5	2.8	2,770	95.6	11.4	4.5	5.5	24.7	3.5	3.0	2,054
No religion	79.3	2.6	193	85.9	27.7	0.6	2.6	21.9	0.0	5.8	152
Castes/Tribes[#]											
Scheduled Castes	67.4	1.4	19,736	88.3	16.0	2.4	3.9	28.8	1.7	1.3	13,055
Scheduled Tribes	61.6	1.7	23,541	90.3	14.3	6.4	3.2	18.9	2.3	2.2	14,144
Other Backward Classes	66.3	1.3	42,058	87.8	15.9	3.4	4.5	30.3	2.5	1.2	27,381
Others	66.6	1.1	38,419	88.1	14.5	2.6	3.9	29.3	2.2	1.4	24,965
Wealth index[#]											
Lowest	54.4	0.9	7,711	84.1	22.4	1.3	2.1	19.5	0.9	2.3	4,133
Second	55.7	1.0	14,077	84.7	21.2	1.7	3.2	22.9	1.4	1.6	7,776
Middles	58.9	1.1	24,736	86.3	19.4	2.3	3.2	24.4	1.5	1.3	14,456
Fourth	63.8	1.3	35,801	87.5	16.6	3.2	3.5	25.6	1.9	1.2	22,714
Highest	72.4	1.5	43,651	90.4	11.6	4.4	4.8	31.6	2.9	1.6	31,657
India	65.6	1.3	1,25,999	88.4	15.2	3.4	4.0	27.9	2.2	1.5	80,752

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.^{**} Unweighted cases.^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

In case of HIV/AIDS, around 80 percent women have heard of HIV/AIDS. This proportion ranges from 99 percent in Kerala to around 51 percent in Bihar. Similarly, more than one third of (36.5 percent) young unmarried women in the age group 15-24 years at the national level know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condoms. This opinion was expressed by 12 percent of women in Tamil Nadu and around 59 percent of women in Arunachal Pradesh. It can be observed from Table 8.19 that two of every five women knew that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child. In case of state wise variation, it ranges from 64 percent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli to 17 percent in Sikkim and Meghalaya. These women were further asked about their knowledge of HIV/AIDS testing. It was found that two-thirds of women knew about the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS. More than 90 percent women in Chandigarh knew where to go for HIV/AIDS testing. This proportion was as low as 40 percent in the case of women in Tripura. Similarly, around 59 percent women thought that in order to avoid HIV/AIDS infection, one should limit the number of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers. It varied from 87 percent in Chandigarh which was the highest followed by 85 percent in Andhra Pradesh and Lakshadweep to the lowest in Assam 34 percent.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 8.19 HIV/AIDS INDICATORS BY STATES

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who have heard of HIV/AIDS, know HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission and places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS, by states, India, 2007-08

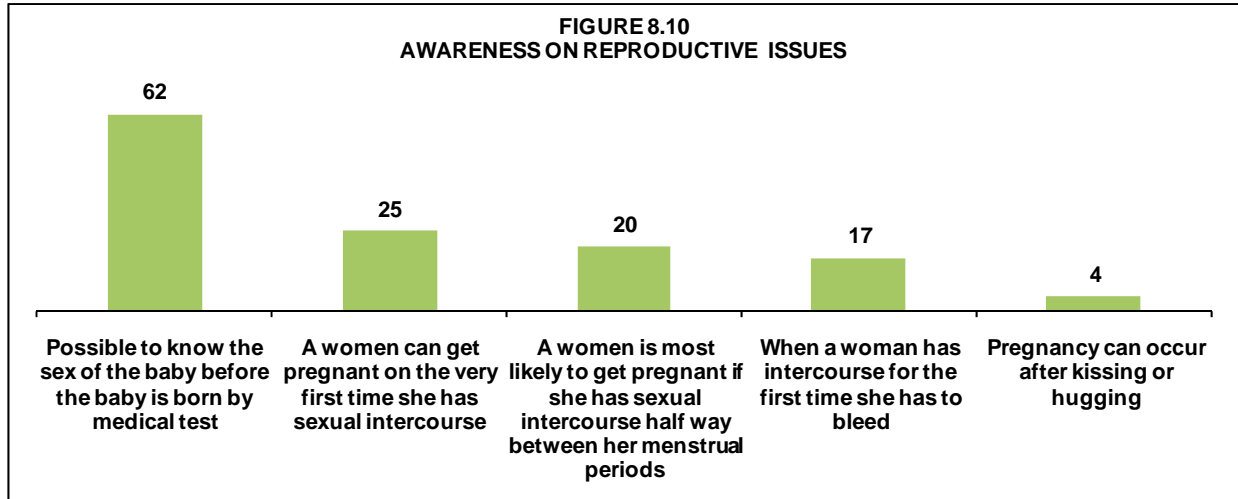
States/UTs	Who have heard of HIV/AIDS	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be prevented by using condom	Who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to her baby	Limit no. of sexual partners and avoid sex with sex workers	Who know the places where people can go to get tested for HIV/AIDS	Ever tested for HIV/AIDS	Number of women heard of HIV/AIDS **
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	91.9	51.7	37.8	45.0	80.5	3.4	532
Andhra Pradesh	86.6	19.4	40.2	85.2	75.3	3.9	3,416
Arunachal Pradesh	87.0	58.4	60.2	67.3	77.0	3.2	5,984
Assam	72.3	31.6	35.9	34.1	43.0	0.3	6,717
Bihar	50.5	31.1	23.4	53.7	51.0	0.4	3,872
Chandigarh	96.7	56.4	52.7	86.7	92.0	0.0	264
Chhattisgarh	65.0	44.0	24.4	48.8	64.9	0.2	2,830
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	63.9	36.8	64.3	70.0	79.3	1.4	152
Daman & Diu	85.1	41.6	47.6	68.9	60.4	0.4	508
Delhi	92.0	48.3	32.3	51.4	84.3	2.4	2,384
Goa	96.3	46.4	51.4	51.9	75.3	1.7	539
Gujarat	67.0	41.4	45.4	67.4	67.4	0.7	3,834
Haryana	83.6	35.9	21.3	58.0	75.9	0.7	4,235
Himachal Pradesh	93.5	59.1	54.3	64.9	57.0	0.9	3,226
Jammu & Kashmir	76.9	20.4	29.3	53.0	56.7	0.3	5,530
Jharkhand	54.0	35.9	37.8	55.3	54.0	0.8	2,718
Karnataka	92.1	20.5	40.2	60.8	80.2	8.2	5,944
Kerala	99.1	23.7	36.7	83.5	50.6	0.6	2,532
Lakshadweep	95.3	20.1	40.3	85.1	45.4	0.6	449
Madhya Pradesh	60.3	40.3	53.1	46.8	56.8	0.4	5,978
Maharashtra	83.8	34.0	29.4	44.8	66.6	1.3	6,317
Manipur	97.7	37.4	40.7	60.5	54.2	0.9	3,769
Meghalaya	62.6	28.1	17.8	60.8	47.1	0.1	1,921
Mizoram	95.9	35.3	49.9	66.1	66.2	2.8	3,573
Orissa	68.6	36.1	25.6	51.5	54.7	0.4	4,978
Puducherry	97.2	25.2	34.9	80.7	72.5	3.5	1,101
Punjab	93.3	32.6	45.4	83.5	88.7	0.3	6,556
Rajasthan	72.9	42.0	50.5	73.4	68.3	0.2	6,138
Sikkim	93.5	37.0	17.3	46.6	55.8	0.6	1,766
Tamil Nadu	97.1	12.0	30.4	82.2	79.6	1.4	6,228
Tripura	75.6	23.0	33.3	42.7	40.5	0.6	699
Uttar Pradesh	62.3	36.7	28.2	43.0	63.0	0.3	14,401
Uttarakhand	84.8	52.7	51.6	58.0	44.5	0.6	3,947
West Bengal	68.3	42.9	27.1	39.9	43.3	0.2	2,961
India	78.9	36.5	39.1	59.1	65.5	1.3	1,25,999

** Unweighted cases.

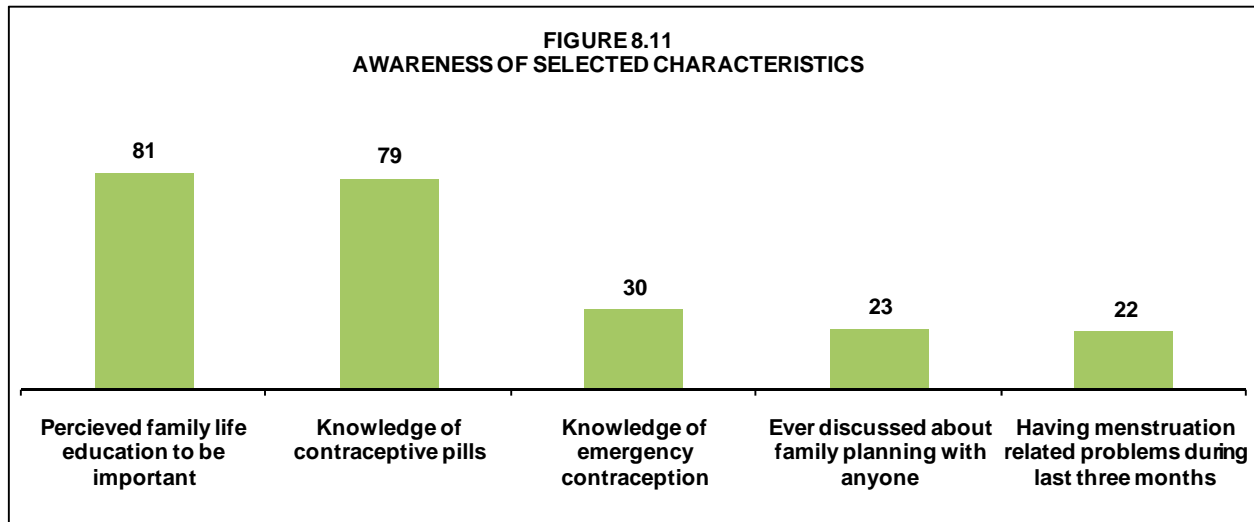
8.6 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VARIOUS REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND OTHER ISSUES

A significant proportion of unmarried women have knowledge about various reproductive health and other issues. As such it is a better idea to test their knowledge/awareness about these issues by asking some direct questions in form of some statements. They were asked to say whether a particular statement was true or not. The responses were recorded in Table 8.20. Three out of every five women are of the opinion that it is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born

by medical test while one out of every 7 women express their ignorance about it. Similarly, only one out of every six women say that the statement when a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed 'is true', while 3 out of every 5 women say that they have no idea about it (Figure 8.10). It is evident from this figure that more than two thirds of the women do not know that a woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse halfway between her menstrual periods. Another 20 percent are of the opinion that this statement is true.



So far in the earlier paragraphs the unmarried women have expressed their perception and knowledge about various issues. It is found that 81 percent of unmarried women perceive family life education to be important (Figure 8.11).



District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 8.20 KNOWLEDGE OF SOME SELECTED STATEMENTS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years by awareness on reproductive issues, according to selected background characteristics, India, 2007-08

Background Characteristics	Selected statements to test the level of awareness										Number of women**
	It is possible to know the sex of the baby before the baby is born by medical test		Pregnancy can occur after kissing or hugging		When a woman has intercourse for the first time she has to bleed		A women can get pregnant on the very first time she has sexual intercourse		A woman is most likely to get pregnant if she has sexual intercourse half way between her menstrual periods		
	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	True	Don't know	
Age group											
15-19	60.8	15.5	4.5	24.6	15.2	65.3	23.3	58.0	18.6	69.5	1,24,537
20-24	66.9	9.3	3.8	13.5	21.3	55.4	30.2	48.7	25.0	61.3	41,723
Residence											
Rural	59.5	17.2	4.9	22.6	17.9	62.7	25.3	55.2	20.5	67.3	1,21,569
Urban	66.0	9.8	3.7	20.4	15.5	62.5	24.9	56.0	20.2	67.2	44,691
Education											
Non-literate ^a	41.3	36.4	5.3	40.8	13.0	72.1	18.8	66.1	12.9	76.4	15,568
Less than five years	44.4	32.7	5.1	34.8	14.2	69.6	20.6	63.3	15.2	74.3	9,858
5-9 years	60.8	16.3	4.7	24.8	16.2	65.4	23.3	58.1	18.6	69.8	72,582
10 or more years	69.9	5.3	3.8	13.7	18.4	57.5	28.5	50.3	23.8	62.5	68,252
Religion											
Hindu	63.0	12.6	4.3	22.4	14.9	64.0	24.4	55.9	19.7	67.6	1,15,629
Muslim	60.1	16.7	4.6	27.3	16.7	66.5	23.0	60.3	17.3	72.0	23,987
Christian	59.8	21.4	3.8	11.7	25.7	56.6	32.5	50.8	29.3	60.7	13,131
Sikh	69.3	4.1	4.1	9.0	26.9	42.4	30.3	45.1	23.1	63.1	5,682
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	63.2	15.6	3.7	10.7	23.8	56.6	26.8	52.8	25.4	63.6	3,482
Jain	68.4	5.2	5.1	19.4	18.4	53.5	24.4	53.6	22.3	59.2	367
Others	58.8	19.9	5.8	13.3	27.6	45.7	30.9	42.8	25.7	52.7	3,695
No religion	48.3	22.7	15.6	22.4	34.1	47.3	35.1	43.3	17.9	55.8	287
Castes/Tribes[#]											
Scheduled Castes	62.3	13.3	4.3	23.1	15.8	63.4	23.9	56.1	19.1	68.1	26,816
Scheduled Tribes	55.1	23.3	4.7	18.2	22.3	58.1	28.4	52.4	23.7	64.0	33,139
Other Backward Classes	62.7	12.7	4.3	24.9	14.0	65.8	23.3	57.7	18.5	68.9	57,259
Others	66.8	9.4	4.2	18.9	17.4	60.8	26.1	54.4	21.2	66.7	45,785
Wealth index[#]											
Lowest	46.2	31.3	5.5	32.5	15.2	66.7	23.1	58.1	17.4	69.8	18,501
Second	54.1	23.2	5.4	29.2	15.4	67.2	23.1	58.5	18.0	70.1	24,782
Middles	58.9	17.5	4.7	24.7	16.3	66.0	24.2	57.8	18.7	69.6	34,155
Fourth	64.7	11.6	4.1	20.8	17.2	63.0	24.8	55.9	20.2	67.8	42,293
Highest	69.1	6.4	3.7	15.7	17.6	58.3	27.0	52.6	22.7	64.3	46,501
India	62.4	13.8	4.3	21.6	16.8	62.6	25.1	55.5	20.3	67.3	1,66,260

[#] Total figure may not add to N, total sample, due to 'do not know' or 'missing cases'.

** Unweighted cases.

^a Literate but did not attend school, are also included.

Table 8.21 provides the information indicating state wise variation. This percentage is as high as 92 percent in Goa and Sikkim and low at 62 percent in Dadra Nagar and Haveli. Similarly, 79 percent women had knowledge about contraceptive pill. The state wise variation indicates that 95 percent women in Sikkim knew about it compared to only 50 percent women in Andhra Pradesh.

TABLE 8.21 AWARENESS OF SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS BY STATES

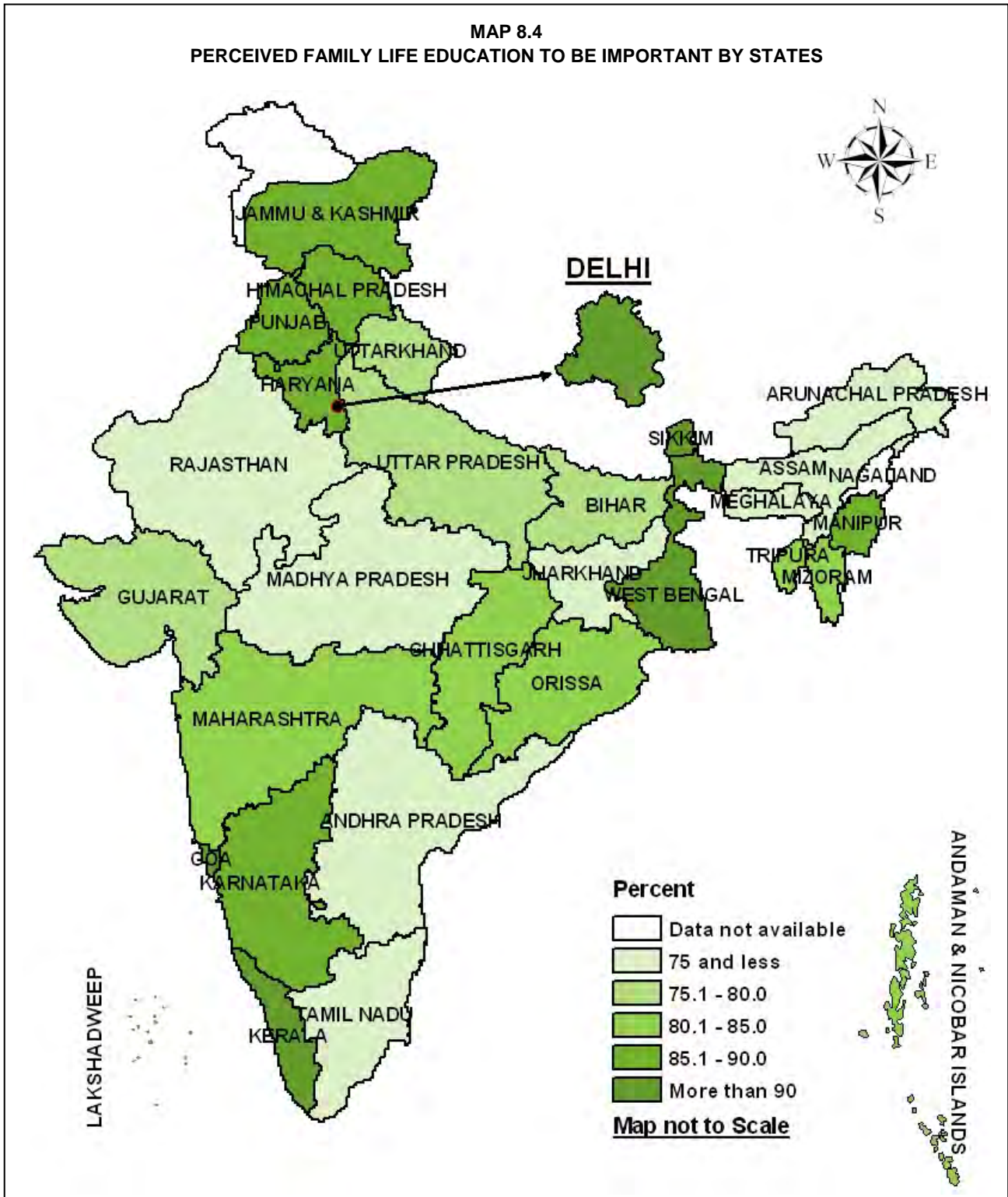
Percentage of unmarried women aged 15-24 years who perceived family life education is important, having menstruation related problems, are aware of specific contraceptive methods and who have ever discussed about family planning with any one by state, India, 2007-08

States/UTs	Perceived family life education to be important	Having menstruation related problems during last three months	Knowledge of contraceptive pills	Knowledge of emergency contraception	Ever discussed about family planning with any one	Number of women**
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82.8	27.1	79.9	34.3	37.8	576
Andhra Pradesh	70.5	24.3	50.0	25.3	17.7	3,945
Arunachal Pradesh	68.3	15.5	87.3	28.0	36.5	6,885
Assam	67.9	28.3	78.2	18.4	25.8	9,286
Bihar	76.0	22.5	73.6	14.2	24.5	7,713
Chandigarh	88.3	12.5	85.3	52.4	35.2	273
Chhattisgarh	81.9	11.5	80.9	20.6	18.0	4,373
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	61.9	44.2	68.8	41.3	38.1	241
Daman & Diu	89.7	26.8	77.5	20.3	40.8	602
Delhi	92.9	15.6	90.4	60.1	29.5	2,588
Goa	92.0	34.3	87.9	57.0	43.4	560
Gujarat	77.7	23.2	70.6	29.9	37.2	5,717
Haryana	89.5	15.8	86.0	30.2	13.7	5,031
Himachal Pradesh	89.8	19.3	86.9	41.3	22.4	3,448
Jammu & Kashmir	89.4	34.0	73.9	35.5	29.3	7,189
Jharkhand	70.8	26.2	69.2	17.9	23.9	5,063
Karnataka	87.8	22.5	72.8	45.2	21.8	6,452
Kerala	91.9	29.8	82.1	53.3	16.4	2,554
Lakshadweep	90.4	29.3	76.3	45.2	8.4	475
Madhya Pradesh	74.0	29.7	71.1	25.6	16.3	9,940
Maharashtra	82.5	29.1	70.9	28.0	19.3	7,536
Manipur	89.0	30.0	82.1	20.3	20.4	3,859
Meghalaya	72.5	18.4	62.6	18.1	27.4	3,071
Mizoram	84.3	11.4	82.2	26.2	19.0	3,724
Orissa	82.4	15.7	80.7	25.8	20.4	7,257
Puducherry	71.4	20.8	60.2	32.9	21.7	1,132
Punjab	89.5	22.0	85.1	31.9	18.4	7,031
Rajasthan	71.1	22.5	82.3	32.3	25.0	8,416
Sikkim	91.6	23.1	94.9	34.1	47.8	1,889
Tamil Nadu	73.2	19.9	59.2	24.0	14.3	6,415
Tripura	83.8	14.2	90.4	27.6	35.8	926
Uttar Pradesh	77.0	17.6	79.8	22.7	13.4	23,110
Uttarakhand	79.6	18.8	83.2	32.2	22.3	4,658
West Bengal	90.4	38.0	86.1	23.8	48.9	4,325
India	80.9	22.3	78.5	30.4	23.1	1,66,260

** Unweighted cases.

Further it can be observed from Map 8.4 that less than three fourth of the women from Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, and Assam perceived that family life education was important.

MAP 8.4
PERCEIVED FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION TO BE IMPORTANT BY STATES



CHAPTER IX

HEALTH FACILITY: AVAILABILITY AND QUALITY

The DLHS 3 survey collected information about the supply-side and public health service delivery. The primary aim of the RCH Programme is to bring all the RCH services within easy reach of the community. The Programme also aims to strengthen health infrastructure in terms of man power/trained staff and material/equipment and supply to provide good quality RCH services. For this purpose, it is essential to obtain knowledge about the existing situation at different levels of health facilities in the country. Accordingly, a population linked facility survey has been conducted at the district level which will help in assessing the availability of trained staff and material/equipment and supply, and their utilisation at Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, First Referral Units and District Hospitals.

The main objectives of the Health Facility Survey are:

- a) Assessment of the facilities having critical inputs as per the norms under the Project.
- b) Assessment of the availability of all necessary items supplied by the Government.
- c) Utilization of facilities for providing RCH services.
- d) Utilization of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres and First Referral Units.

The major findings that emanate from the health facility survey are presented in this chapter. Health service quality assessment has been done using appropriate outcome indicators at each level. Initially, this indicates existing health facilities in the different health centres under different systems in the states. Information on type and condition of building, availability of electricity and water, medical and para-medical personnel, materials and medicine supplies, machines, is also presented in this chapter to ascertain the existence of infrastructural situation in public health facilities in India.

9.1 POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY

The Health Facility Survey has been conducted as a companion survey of the Household Survey in DLHS-3. It includes Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres which are catering to the RCH services to the sampled villages. The number of different facilities varies from state to state depending on the population density and norms. The population norms for health facilities are

Health Facility	Average population to be covered by health facilities	
	Plain area	Hilly/Tribal area
Sub-Centre	5,000	3,000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000

District Level Household and Facility Survey

In all 22,825 villages were surveyed in DLHS-3 and the RCH services of these sampled villages were catered by 18,068 Sub-Centres, 8,619 Primary Health Centres, 4,162 Community Health Centres and 594 District Hospitals. The average sampled rural population served per Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre in India are 8,372, 49,193, and 1,28,186 respectively. The population served by Sub-Centres in Bihar, Chandigarh and Maharashtra is much higher than the all India average (Table 9.1). It can be observed that in Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam, the average population served by Primary Health Centres is more than one lakh, while the population norm is 30,000 for plain areas and 20,000 for hilly or tribal areas, while at the all India level; a Primary Health Centre caters to 49,193 persons. Similarly, in many major states of India such as Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Chandigarh, more than 1,50,000 population is served by a Community Health Centre.

TABLE 9.1: AVERAGE POPULATION COVERED BY HEALTH FACILITY BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Average population covered by:			
	Sub-Centre	Primary Health Centre	Community Health Centre	District Hospital
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2,465	8,430	7,598	nc
Andhra Pradesh	10,702	48,110	1,37,650	33,53,437
Arunachal Pradesh	1,168	5,216	9,811	59,767
Assam	4,864	1,11,408	1,26,456	6,05,622
Bihar	24,589	1,58,275	2,53,523	24,78,682
Chandigarh	20,480	nc	1,52,008	9,00,735
Chhattisgarh	4,430	25,685	1,33,882	8,01,941
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,591	41,602	50,000	2,64,814
Daman & Diu	9,213	56,166	1,70,135	79,774
Delhi	16,881	75,992	nc	nc
Goa	5,395	46,409	56,699	46,49,999
Gujarat	7,234	38,171	90,765	12,23,827
Haryana	7,585	41,500	1,67,422	9,90,033
Himachal Pradesh	3,032	13,158	59,417	4,95,313
Jammu & Kashmir	6,011	25,802	89,659	16,05,040
Jharkhand	7,184	1,27,298	1,20,303	15,34,943
Karnataka	4,575	25,673	1,06,006	23,01,128
Kerala	5,994	29,683	1,18,654	10,86,155
Lakshadweep	2,628	3,996	8,363	10,000
Madhya Pradesh	5,912	43,390	1,49,413	8,71,014
Maharashtra	20,182	45,267	1,23,096	18,07,091
Manipur	3,904	29,206	37,478	3,93,047
Meghalaya	3,484	16,311	28,346	70,373
Mizoram	2,254	9,154	18,299	1,22,356
Orissa	6,086	37,978	1,06,948	11,08,505
Puducherry	3,968	11,633	18,407	3,14,919
Punjab	6,185	29,157	1,27,033	9,21,954
Rajasthan	4,149	28,303	98,505	7,66,011
Sikkim	2,322	11,482	nc	98,222
Tamil Nadu	8,334	32,059	76,521	14,24,683
Tripura	6,307	31,985	69,842	6,21,696
Uttar Pradesh	8,032	69,037	1,76,720	20,27,596
Uttarakhand	4,801	24,410	76,344	5,63,417
West Bengal	6,869	37,867	1,96,478	34,85,144
India	8,372	49,193	1,28,356	14,44,633

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.

9.2 SUB-CENTRES

In the Indian, health care service delivery system, Sub-Centres are the peripheral contact points between the primary health care system and the community. One male multipurpose worker and one female multipurpose worker or ANM are expected to be in each Sub-Centre. It can be seen from Table 9.2 that about two-fifths (41.0 percent) of the sampled villages have Sub-Centres within the villages. Almost all (99.6 percent) villages in Kerala have Sub-Centres within the village and it is the lowest in Delhi (24 percent). More than 90 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/Female Health Worker (FHW) in the Sub-Centre and 57.9 percent of sampled Sub-Centres have an ANM/FHW residing in Sub-Centre quarter.

TABLE 9.2: PERCENTAGE OF VILLAGES HAVING A SUB-CENTRE WITHIN VILLAGES & ANM AVAILABLE AT SUB-CENTRE AND STAYING IN SUB-CENTRE QUARTER BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08								
States/UTs	Villages having Sub-Centre within village	Total number of villages	ANM/FHW Available at Sub-Centre	Additional ANM	Male Health Worker	ANM residing in Sub-Centre quarter ¹	Sub-Centre located in Government Building	Total number of Sub-Centres
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	79.2	72	96.0	56.0	12.0	68.2	96.0	25
Andhra Pradesh	55.3	846	84.4	28.0	40.6	63.3	21.9	885
Arunachal Pradesh	41.2	629	93.8	9.8	63.4	94.4	96.4	112
Assam	46.7	1,166	96.1	60.1	6.0	50.6	52.8	714
Bihar	32.7	1,668	91.2	27.6	13.3	26.6	35.3	1,165
Chandigarh	80.0	5	80.0	60.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	5
Chhattisgarh	30.0	651	76.5	5.9	51.6	80.1	45.3	574
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59.0	39	82.8	51.7	6.9	47.8	93.1	29
Daman & Diu	66.7	36	95.5	22.7	68.2	0.0	77.3	22
Delhi	24.0	25	100.0	84.2	0.0	100.0	44.7	38
Goa	49.0	49	97.4	2.6	74.4	33.3	20.5	39
Gujarat	39.2	881	94.7	8.0	55.5	37.8	65.7	714
Haryana	46.6	721	92.3	74.2	51.8	31.4	54.9	625
Himachal Pradesh	45.3	548	83.1	1.2	51.1	60.5	79.7	409
Jammu & Kashmir	47.5	571	68.8	16.6	19.8	64.1	38.0	368
Jharkhand	29.6	920	91.3	42.5	18.7	44.1	57.5	783
Karnataka	37.3	965	92.7	1.8	40.5	67.4	57.6	880
Kerala	99.6	537	97.6	0.4	80.3	53.3	76.9	532
Lakshadweep	89.3	28	100.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	60.0	5
Madhya Pradesh	25.6	1,718	90.2	8.2	58.5	63.9	55.6	1,362
Maharashtra	37.5	1,211	93.0	30.7	76.6	71.5	70.0	1,058
Manipur	28.4	349	93.2	53.4	50.0	0.0	70.3	118
Meghalaya	26.4	299	100.0	9.6	29.6	46.4	94.8	115
Mizoram	64.1	245	95.4	38.4	93.0	79.1	97.1	172
Orissa	50.6	1,298	78.1	51.5	59.8	81.3	59.9	1,053
Puducherry	47.7	44	100.0	84.6	80.8	26.7	65.4	26
Punjab	40.0	697	79.7	5.6	56.5	17.8	56.1	595
Rajasthan	46.3	1,265	86.5	22.4	9.7	50.4	75.9	1,035
Sikkim	56.3	183	86.9	23.8	84.5	33.3	89.3	84
Tamil Nadu	58.1	900	99.8	2.8	71.6	59.9	72.2	861
Tripura	62.3	175	78.5	4.3	66.3	7.7	54.0	163
Uttar Pradesh	31.1	2,827	99.5	3.3	6.2	57.3	42.2	2,403
Uttarakhand	29.5	532	99.5	3.4	5.1	63.5	58.0	412
West Bengal	38.6	725	89.7	1.2	40.7	14.7	45.8	688
India	41.0	22,825	90.7	20.0	39.3	57.9	55.7	18,068

ANM = Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. FHW = Female Health Worker.
na = Not applicable.
¹ Based on availability of quarter at the Sub-Centre.
² Some of the selected villages have more than one Sub-Centre.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

More than 95 percent Sub-Centres in Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Daman and Diu, Goa, Kerala, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have ANMs in position. In Delhi, Meghalaya and Puducherry, all Sub-Centres have an ANM available. Similarly, more than 80 percent of the Sub-Centres of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa have ANM in the Sub-Centre but only 7.7 percent Sub-Centres of Tripura and 14.7 percent Sub-Centres of West Bengal have ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter. In four states, Bihar, Puducherry and Punjab less than thirty percent of the ANMs reside in Sub-Centre quarter, while in Delhi all ANMs residing in Sub-Centre quarter (Table 9.2).

Table 9.3 provides information about the infrastructure status at the Sub-Centres by states and Union Territories. Out of the 10,070 sampled Sub-Centres in a public building only 22.8 percent Sub-Centres have regular electricity.

TABLE 9.3: STATUS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT SUB-CENTRE FUNCTIONING IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08.						
States/UTs	Percentage of Sub-Centre					Total number of Sub-Centres
	Regular Electricity	Water	Toilet	Labor room	Labor room in current use ¹	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	75.0	95.8	70.8	8.3	50.0	24
Andhra Pradesh	24.7	62.9	49.5	29.9	41.4	194
Arunachal Pradesh	40.7	80.6	66.7	63.0	66.2	108
Assam	22.0	79.8	76.7	26.0	40.8	377
Bihar	0.7	56.0	29.0	16.3	22.4	411
Chandigarh	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	nc	3
Chhattisgarh	60.0	83.5	70.0	72.7	81.0	260
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48.2	44.4	81.5	29.6	37.5	27
Daman & Diu	58.8	100.0	100.0	52.9	22.2	17
Delhi	76.5	94.1	29.4	11.8	50.0	17
Goa	62.5	75.0	75.0	12.5	0.0	8
Gujarat	48.8	68.9	76.1	56.7	51.9	469
Haryana	20.1	74.9	61.5	59.5	85.3	343
Himachal Pradesh	51.2	76.7	71.2	19.3	90.5	326
Jammu & Kashmir	7.1	52.9	24.3	18.6	38.5	140
Jharkhand	4.2	64.4	26.7	20.2	58.2	450
Karnataka	6.9	73.8	72.8	74.0	64.5	507
Kerala	77.8	76.7	83.4	0.5	0.0	409
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	nc	3
Madhya Pradesh	6.5	66.7	73.2	55.5	14.3	757
Maharashtra	8.0	80.0	78.4	58.7	74.7	741
Manipur	2.4	77.1	71.1	3.6	0.0	83
Meghalaya	19.3	44.0	61.5	9.2	20.0	109
Mizoram	43.1	34.1	70.7	43.1	16.9	166
Orissa	20.3	72.7	35.0	21.6	40.4	631
Puducherry	94.1	88.2	88.2	88.2	66.7	17
Punjab	2.1	82.6	68.3	40.4	64.4	334
Rajasthan	1.5	71.3	64.7	26.9	48.8	785
Sikkim	68.0	74.7	92.0	84.0	73.0	75
Tamil Nadu	69.9	77.2	78.5	88.4	80.9	622
Tripura	14.8	55.7	45.5	9.1	25.0	88
Uttar Pradesh	6.7	83.1	71.0	82.6	79.6	1,015
Uttarakhand	29.7	74.9	92.1	66.1	83.5	239
West Bengal	21.6	75.2	61.9	10.8	14.7	315
India	22.8	72.9	65.2	46.0	63.0	10,070
	(2,315)	(7,334)	(6,578)	(4,616)	(2,907)	

Note: nc=Not calculated because there are no cases.

¹Percentage calculated from number of labour room available.

Puducherry, out of 17 sampled Sub-Centres in public buildings 94.1 percent Sub-Centres have regular electricity, while in Bihar less than one (0.7 percent) Sub-Centres has regular electricity. States where Sub-Centres have regular electricity less than 10 percent are Jammu and Kashmir (7.1 percent), Jharkhand (4.2 percent), Karnataka (6.9 percent), Madhya Pradesh (6.5 percent), Maharashtra (8 percent), Manipur (2.4 percent), Punjab (2.1 percent), Rajasthan (1.5 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (6.7 percent). Only 46 percent of the Sub-Centres located in government buildings have labour rooms and out of this about two-thirds (63 percent) of the labour rooms are currently in use. In Kerala and Manipur, none of the Sub-Centres have labour rooms currently in use. There is toilet facility in 65.2 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres located in public buildings and less than three-fourths (72.9 percent) of the Sub-Centres housed in government buildings have provision for water (Table 9.3).

TABLE 9.4: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-CENTRE HAVING ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED AND ESSENTIAL DRUGS BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08.

States/UTs	Percentage of Sub-Centre		Total number of Sub-Centres
	Adequately equipped ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	25
Andhra Pradesh	76.3	96.9	885
Arunachal Pradesh	87.5	85.7	112
Assam	90.5	72.4	714
Bihar	49.6	5.9	1,165
Chandigarh	100.0	40.0	5
Chhattisgarh	97.4	95.6	574
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	29
Daman & Diu	95.5	100.0	22
Delhi	97.4	89.5	38
Goa	97.4	74.4	39
Gujarat	98.0	94.1	714
Haryana	95.0	29.1	625
Himachal Pradesh	97.8	93.4	409
Jammu & Kashmir	60.6	72.8	368
Jharkhand	83.3	66.4	783
Karnataka	85.2	76.6	880
Kerala	77.6	96.4	532
Lakshadweep	20.0	60.0	5
Madhya Pradesh	92.4	93.7	1,362
Maharashtra	92.6	86.8	1,058
Manipur	45.8	20.3	118
Meghalaya	76.5	80.0	115
Mizoram	89.5	86.6	172
Orissa	47.3	35.8	1,053
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	26
Punjab	95.5	8.4	595
Rajasthan	92.6	84.4	1,035
Sikkim	97.6	60.7	84
Tamil Nadu	97.9	82.1	861
Tripura	38.7	90.2	163
Uttar Pradesh	83.9	35.3	2,403
Uttarakhand	92.0	46.6	412
West Bengal	98.1	89.0	688
India	83.5	65.3	18,068
	(15,087)	(11,726)	

Note: 1: equipments include: Instrument sterilizer, Auto disposal syringes, Hub cutter, B. P. instrument, Stethoscope, Weighing Machine (infant/adult), hemoglobin meter, Foetoscope, SIMS speculum, IUD insertion kit, Vaccine carrier.
2: Drugs includes, Drug kit-A/B, IFA tablets, Vitamin A solution, ORS packet.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

In order to assess the adequacy of the equipment in the Sub-Centres, those having 60 percent of essential equipment for RCH services are categorised as adequately equipped, and otherwise they are treated as inadequately equipped. A similar categorisation of Sub-Centres with adequate stock of essential drugs for RCH services is also followed. It may be noted that more than four-fifths (83.5 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres in India are adequately equipped and in Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Puducherry all the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate equipment. On the other hand, about two-thirds (65.3 percent) of the sampled Sub-Centres have adequate stock/supply of essential drugs for RCH services. In four states- Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry - the sampled Sub-Centres have 100 percent adequacy of essential drugs (Table 9.4).

TABLE 9.5: PERCENTAGE OF SUB-CENTRE HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08.				
States/ UTs	Activities:			Total number of Sub-Centres
	Citizen's Charter displayed	VHSC facilitated ¹	Untied Fund Received	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.0	35.3	84.0	25
Andhra Pradesh	34.6	88.6	90.4	885
Arunachal Pradesh	23.2	84.6	70.5	112
Assam	39.6	88.2	83.8	714
Bihar	5.3	83.3	34.3	1,165
Chandigarh	100.0	60.0	20.0	5
Chhattisgarh	48.8	86.8	84.7	574
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	41.4	90.9	0.0	29
Daman & Diu	40.9	93.3	95.5	22
Delhi	50	0.0	13.2	38
Goa	2.6	12.5	94.9	39
Gujarat	46.1	94.3	84.9	714
Haryana	46.4	91.2	95.0	625
Himachal Pradesh	60.9	92.0	86.8	409
Jammu & Kashmir	13.9	76.6	80.4	368
Jharkhand	31.6	81.7	86.7	783
Karnataka	29.2	88.5	90.5	880
Kerala	59.4	94.2	86.3	532
Lakshadweep	0.0	40.0	100.0	5
Madhya Pradesh	40.0	78.8	86.8	1,362
Maharashtra	40.9	95.0	84.3	1,058
Manipur	40.7	74.7	80.5	118
Meghalaya	64.4	76.0	67.8	115
Mizoram	65.1	94.4	90.7	172
Orissa	55.1	59.9	70.4	1,053
Puducherry	42.3	100.0	23.1	26
Punjab	50.8	82.6	92.3	595
Rajasthan	45.9	87.7	90.7	1,035
Sikkim	39.3	79.5	97.6	84
Tamil Nadu	40.7	94.7	96.1	861
Tripura	58.3	83.3	89.6	163
Uttar Pradesh	31.3	70.5	72.7	2,403
Uttarakhand	74.5	96.5	88.1	412
West Bengal	42.0	49.8	93.8	688
India	39.6 (7,152)	83.4 (10,853)	81.3 (14,684)	18,068

Note: VHSC = Village Health and Sanitation Committee.
¹Based on availability of VHSC.

Citizen's charter is displayed in 39.6 percent of the sampled Sub-Centres. The proportion of sampled Sub-Centres facilitated by the Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) and those that have

received untied funds is 83.4 and 81.3 percent respectively. None of the Sub-Centres in Dadra & Nagar Haveli have received untied funds (Table 9.5).

9.3 PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES

Primary Health Centres are the referral units for 5-6 Sub-Centres. It should have one medical officer, 14 parameds and other staff and at least 4-6 beds for patients. There are 8,619 Primary Health Centres serving 22,825 sampled villages in India and three-fourths of the Primary Health Centres (75.8 percent) have a medical officer. Less than one fourth of the Primary Health Centres have a lady medical officer (LMO). In the sampled Primary Health Centres, less than 10 percent in Uttar Pradesh (2.3 percent) followed by Kerala (5.3 percent) have a lady medical officer (LMO) (Table 9.6). Less than one fifth of the Primary Health Centres have AYUSH doctors while more than two third Primary Health Centres have pharmacists. None of the Primary Health Centres in Kerala and Punjab has an AYUSH doctor.

TABLE 9.6: AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08.					
States/UTs	Status of human resources at Primary Health Centre				Total number of Primary Health Centres
	Medical officer	Lady Medical Officer	AYUSH Doctor	Pharmacist	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80.0	26.7	6.7	80.0	15
Andhra Pradesh	79.3	40.6	8.4	74.1	646
Arunachal Pradesh	93.1	25.0	6.9	93.1	72
Assam	91.3	23.1	58.0	97.4	195
Bihar	87.6	28.2	8.2	32.6	524
Chandigarh	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Chhattisgarh	53.0	6.8	18.3	48.2	251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.3	0.0	16.7	83.3	6
Daman & Diu	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Delhi	92.9	64.3	7.1	92.9	14
Goa	93.8	62.5	31.3	100.0	16
Gujarat	62.2	11.6	29.9	62.7	542
Haryana	76.8	30.8	1.5	93.5	263
Himachal Pradesh	75.7	16.0	2.1	72.9	144
Jammu & Kashmir	51.8	39.2	34.2	95.1	222
Jharkhand	93.5	50.5	7.6	72.8	184
Karnataka	61.2	23.2	27.0	69.1	673
Kerala	85.0	6.1	0.0	98.3	361
Lakshadweep	75.0	50.0	0.0	100.0	4
Madhya Pradesh	66.0	13.5	8.4	32.1	476
Maharashtra	90.8	30.8	17.4	88.9	830
Manipur	98.1	41.5	67.9	94.3	53
Meghalaya	67.7	41.2	25.0	88.2	68
Mizoram	77.4	22.6	1.9	77.4	53
Orissa	80.4	53.2	54.9	95.1	470
Puducherry	73.3	46.7	46.7	100.0	15
Punjab	59.0	20.2	0.0	96.3	134
Rajasthan	62.0	6.2	19.9	0.7	692
Sikkim	100.0	73.9	0.0	13.0	23
Tamil Nadu	85.3	62.4	10.9	93.9	423
Tripura	98.2	29.1	52.7	78.2	55
Uttar Pradesh	79.6	2.3	20.8	79.0	819
Uttarakhand	67.9	10.7	10.7	95.2	84
West Bengal	80.3	9.7	18.6	76.9	290
India	75.8	24.4	19.3	69.2	8,619
	(6,537)	(2,102)	(1,661)	(5,967)	

Note: nc = Not calculated because there are no cases.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

More than half (54.6 percent) of the sampled Primary Health Centres have residential quarters for MO (Table 9.7). Half of the sampled Primary Health Centres (52.8 percent) are functioning 24 hours and more than two-thirds (67.2 percent) of the sampled Primary Health Centres have at least 4 beds. In Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand more than 70 percent Primary Health Centres are functioning for 24 hours. In contrast to the condition of Sub-Centre, more than one third (35.7 percent) sampled Primary Health Centres have regular power supply and only 37.2 percent have functional vehicles.

TABLE 9.7: AVAILABLE INFRASTRUCTURES AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08.

States/UTs	Percentage of Primary Health Centre					Total number of Primary Health Centres
	Residential Quarter available for MO	Functioning 24 hours basis	At least 4 beds	Regular power supply	Having functional vehicle	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	93.3	100.0	73.3	73.3	15
Andhra Pradesh	25.7	51.1	82.9	45.5	25.9	646
Arunachal Pradesh	52.8	36.1	79.2	58.3	50.0	72
Assam	90.8	65.6	64.6	57.4	79.5	195
Bihar	62.2	64.5	75.8	9.5	45.8	524
Chandigarh	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Chhattisgarh	39.0	58.6	40.2	67.7	17.1	251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	6
Daman & Diu	0.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Delhi	42.9	42.9	50.0	71.4	78.6	14
Goa	50.0	62.5	62.5	100.0	100.0	16
Gujarat	56.6	46.9	77.1	72.3	74.9	542
Haryana	43.0	39.2	64.3	41.8	14.1	263
Himachal Pradesh	21.5	52.8	70.8	61.8	37.5	144
Jammu & Kashmir	26.1	32.4	47.5	6.3	57.2	222
Jharkhand	84.2	79.4	89.1	44.0	89.7	184
Karnataka	58.7	47.0	85.7	13.4	23.9	673
Kerala	24.9	10.3	27.4	96.9	15.8	361
Lakshadweep	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4
Madhya Pradesh	63.5	73.1	66.6	20.4	29.0	476
Maharashtra	81.3	78.1	89.7	13.6	86.3	830
Manipur	26.4	13.2	49.1	18.9	24.5	53
Meghalaya	94.1	62.7	94.1	48.5	52.9	68
Mizoram	88.7	69.8	92.5	69.8	54.7	53
Orissa	53.4	49.2	31.3	41.5	17.2	470
Puducherry	46.7	73.3	93.3	100.0	100.0	15
Punjab	26.1	17.2	74.6	7.5	12.7	134
Rajasthan	63.3	56.9	89.9	12.1	11.4	692
Sikkim	87.0	95.7	100.0	78.3	100.0	23
Tamil Nadu	22.2	50.6	28.4	86.5	31.0	423
Tripura	72.7	70.9	87.3	21.8	69.1	55
Uttar Pradesh	52.8	45.5	56.7	11.6	18.1	819
Uttarakhand	58.3	72.6	82.1	52.4	20.2	84
West Bengal	82.8	25.9	27.0	37.2	8.6	290
India	54.5 (4,697)	52.7 (4,538)	67.1 (5,759)	35.7 (3,080)	37.2 (3,204)	8,619

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.

It is evident from Table 9.8 that new born care equipment is available in only 27.9 percent Primary Health Centres, 61.3 percent have functional OTs while 47.2 percent Primary Health Centres provide referral services for delivery.

TABLE 9.8 SPECIFIC HEALTH FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08.

States/UTs	Percentage of Primary Health Centre having								Total number of Primary Health Centres
	New born care equipments	Functional OT	Cold chain equipments ¹ (at least 60%)	Essential drugs ² (at least 60%)	Referral services for delivery	Referral services for delivery ³	New born care services ³	Conducted at least 10 deliveries ³	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.3	100.0	86.7	100.0	46.7	42.9	71.4	14.3	15
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	89.0	92.0	94.7	69.5	72.4	95.8	54.2	646
Arunachal Pradesh	11.1	88.9	51.4	68.1	27.8	34.6	73.1	7.7	72
Assam	43.1	72.3	78.0	71.3	73.3	84.4	92.2	81.3	195
Bihar	9.9	43.9	59.2	57.3	58.2	71.0	85.8	84.9	524
Chandigarh	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Chhattisgarh	31.1	46.6	25.9	62.6	37.5	43.5	82.3	24.5	251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33.3	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	6
Daman & Diu	0.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
Delhi	57.1	50.0	85.7	64.3	70.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	14
Goa	50.0	62.5	100.0	100.0	31.3	50.0	90.0	10.0	16
Gujarat	30.4	74.2	90.6	87.5	53.3	64.2	95.7	62.6	542
Haryana	24.7	60.5	66.2	84.8	41.1	46.6	94.2	38.8	263
Himachal Pradesh	14.6	34.7	67.4	75.0	37.8	48.7	75.0	9.2	144
Jammu & Kashmir	14.0	25.2	39.2	29.3	43.7	51.4	66.7	19.4	222
Jharkhand	31.5	65.8	89.1	79.4	46.2	47.3	86.3	48.0	184
Karnataka	37.0	75.5	82.0	96.1	67.5	72.2	93.4	47.8	673
Kerala	1.1	1.4	97.2	74.0	15.8	21.6	86.5	0.0	361
Lakshadweep	50.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	4
Madhya Pradesh	30.0	78.4	49.4	52.7	62.0	67.7	88.2	82.1	476
Maharashtra	42.2	81.5	88.8	85.7	51.0	53.1	90.9	46.8	830
Manipur	15.1	30.2	54.7	5.7	37.7	57.1	57.1	14.3	53
Meghalaya	19.1	60.3	86.8	20.6	25.0	28.6	57.1	21.4	68
Mizoram	32.1	88.7	56.6	43.4	35.9	29.7	91.9	29.7	53
Orissa	14.5	29.2	34.9	30.6	32.1	39.0	55.4	26.4	470
Puducherry	73.3	100.0	93.3	100.0	53.3	54.6	90.9	9.1	15
Punjab	20.9	50.0	53.0	40.3	35.8	43.5	100.0	39.1	134
Rajasthan	20.7	75.1	81.1	65.2	28.9	31.5	94.2	44.2	692
Sikkim	73.9	100.0	87.0	69.6	65.2	63.6	100.0	18.2	23
Tamil Nadu	63.8	90.1	94.8	97.9	61.7	70.1	93.5	59.4	423
Tripura	25.5	70.9	69.1	58.2	58.2	64.1	74.4	43.6	55
Uttar Pradesh	15.0	44.6	21.4	54.6	30.9	39.7	81.2	44.5	819
Uttarakhand	17.9	50.0	46.4	73.8	47.4	42.6	68.9	14.8	84
West Bengal	7.6	25.2	32.4	43.1	41.7	45.3	73.3	33.3	290
India	27.9 (2,404)	61.3 (5,284)	67.2 (5,792)	69.6 (6,001)	47.2 (4,068)	55.2 (2,505)	86.8 (3,937)	49.9 (2,263)	8,619

Note: nc=Not calculated because there are no cases.
¹ Ice lined refrigerator (large/small), Deep freezer (large/ small), Cold Box, Vaccine carrier.
² Essential Drugs includes, Antiallergics, Anti hypertensive, Anti Diabetics, Anti anginal, Anti tubercular, Anti leprosy, Anti Filariasis, Anti bacterial, Anti Helminthic, Anti protozoal, Antidots, Solution correcting water and electrolyte imbalance, Essentials obstetric care drugs.
³ Based on PHCs functioning on 24 hours basis.

Around 7 out of every 10 Primary Health Centres have at least 60 percent of essential drugs and two third of the Primary Health Centres have at least 60 percent cold storage systems. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu more than 90 percent of the sample Primary Health Centres have at least 60 percent essential drugs while in Manipur only 5.7 percent Primary Health Centres have this facility. Nearly half of the Primary Health Centres have conducted at least 10 deliveries in the last one month. Around two-third of the Primary Health Centres of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam have conducted at least ten deliveries during the last one month.

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TABLE 9.9: PERCENTAGE OF PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Activities:				Total number of Primary Health Centres
	Citizen's Charter displayed	RKS constituted	Received untied fund	Utilized untied fund	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.7	73.3	86.7	86.7	15
Andhra Pradesh	57.1	55.1	72.4	69.2	646
Arunachal Pradesh	55.6	83.3	91.7	86.1	72
Assam	70.8	69.2	87.7	86.7	195
Bihar	38.7	67.2	51.5	30.5	524
Chandigarh	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Chhattisgarh	48.6	84.5	75.7	58.2	251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	6
Daman & Diu	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	2
Delhi	71.4	28.6	28.6	28.6	14
Goa	25.0	18.8	93.8	81.3	16
Gujarat	65.7	93.7	89.1	82.8	542
Haryana	65.4	75.3	89.7	87.5	263
Himachal Pradesh	71.5	71.5	57.6	56.9	144
Jammu & Kashmir	29.7	73.0	74.8	70.7	222
Jharkhand	58.7	46.7	94.0	90.2	184
Karnataka	66.4	56.8	92.0	84.8	673
Kerala	70.1	90.3	95.6	86.4	361
Lakshadweep	0.0	50.0	100.0	75.0	4
Madhya Pradesh	55.7	90.8	84.0	75.2	476
Maharashtra	65.1	98.7	93.3	91.5	830
Manipur	66.0	79.3	96.2	96.2	53
Meghalaya	75.0	77.9	86.8	83.8	68
Mizoram	77.4	60.4	92.5	84.9	53
Orissa	47.5	58.9	37.9	32.6	470
Puducherry	73.3	66.7	86.7	66.7	15
Punjab	66.4	67.9	85.8	82.8	134
Rajasthan	69.2	88.6	93.1	90.5	692
Sikkim	47.8	91.3	82.6	69.6	23
Tamil Nadu	62.2	69.0	82.7	81.8	423
Tripura	80.0	96.4	92.7	92.7	55
Uttar Pradesh	46.0	43.2	26.9	23.2	819
Uttarakhand	81.0	72.6	89.3	85.7	84
West Bengal	26.0	95.2	86.9	82.8	290
India	59.5 (4,973)	75.5 (6,327)	78.1 (6,557)	70.4 (6,070)	8,619

Note: nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.
RKS=Rogi Kalyan Samiti.

The Citizen's Charter is displayed in about three-fifths (59.5 percent) of the sampled Primary Health Centres. More than 70 percent of the Primary Health Centres of Kerala (70.1 percent) and Tamil Nadu (62.2 percent) have displayed the Citizen's Charter. Three fourth of the Primary Health Centres have Rogi Kalyan Samiti. Such Primary Health Centres are more than 90 percent in Maharashtra (98.7 percent), West Bengal (95.2 percent), Madhya Pradesh (90.8 percent) and Kerala (90.3 percent). It can be seen from Table 9.9 that more than three fourths of the Primary Health Centres received untied funds and only 70 percent of the Primary Health Centres have utilized it.

9.4 COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES

Community Health Centres are basically referral centres for at least 4 Primary Health Centres. It should have 4 medical specialists (surgeon, physician, gynaecologist and paediatrician), 21 parameds, and other staff as the manpower. In its infrastructural facilities, it should have at least 30 in-door beds for patients with one OT, X-ray, labour room and laboratory facility. The distribution of 4,162 sampled Community Health Centres among the states is uneven with 693 in Uttar Pradesh, 66 in Bihar and only one in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Table 9.10). In fact, the existence of Community Health Centres depends on the population to be served. Only one-fourth (25.2 percent) of the Community Health Centres have gynaecologists in position, while 19.3 percent Community Health Centres have paediatricians.

TABLE 9.10: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of Community Health Centre having:				Total number of Community Health Centres
	Obstetric Gynecologist	Pediatrician	Anesthetist	Health Manager	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	42.6	29.0	26.5	3.7	162
Arunachal Pradesh	34.2	2.6	7.9	15.8	38
Assam	31.3	10.8	20.5	9.6	83
Bihar	40.9	43.9	19.7	34.9	66
Chandigarh	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2
Chhattisgarh	19.7	19.0	24.1	22.6	137
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
Gujarat	11.3	4.7	9.4	0.5	212
Haryana	13.1	13.1	10.7	9.5	84
Himachal Pradesh	4.4	1.1	5.4	10.9	92
Jammu & Kashmir	45.2	19.2	54.8	9.6	73
Jharkhand	62.5	37.5	12.5	0.0	8
Karnataka	28.8	12.7	11.0	6.8	118
Kerala	14.3	15.7	2.3	0.5	217
Lakshadweep	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Madhya Pradesh	15.8	18.5	10.4	9.3	259
Maharashtra	40.3	23.9	27.0	4.8	293
Manipur	15.8	21.1	10.5	15.8	19
Meghalaya	11.5	7.7	7.7	19.2	26
Mizoram	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	10
Orissa	87.3	69.0	50.7	57.2	229
Puducherry	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	4
Punjab	31.6	17.4	7.7	5.8	155
Rajasthan	29.9	23.1	17.8	2.8	355
Sikkim	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Tamil Nadu	7.2	6.7	9.4	3.0	373
Tripura	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	12
Uttar Pradesh	19.5	20.8	16.0	2.7	693
Uttarakhand	16.8	23.2	8.4	3.2	95
West Bengal	11.6	5.7	13.4	4.8	335
India	25.2 (1,047)	19.3 (805)	17.1 (710)	8.5 (355)	4,162

Note: nc= Not calculated because there are no cases.

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The proportion of sampled Community Health Centres which have an Anaesthetist and Health Manager are 17.1, and 8.5 percent respectively (Table 9.10). Less than one in ten Community Health Centres (9.1 percent) that provide RCH services has blood storage facility (Table 9.11).

TABLE 9.11: SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES AVAILABLE AT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of Community Health Centre having:							Total number of Community Health Centres
	Functional OT ¹	Designated as First Referral Unit	New born care services ²	LBW babies managed	24 hours normal delivery services	Offering caesarean section ²	Blood storage facility ²	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	80.9	88.9	61.8	25.3	93.8	35.3	28.5	162
Arunachal Pradesh	60.5	65.8	68.0	10.5	89.5	12.0	0.0	38
Assam	24.1	32.5	88.9	51.8	91.6	37.0	25.9	83
Bihar	86.4	87.9	72.4	27.3	90.9	18.8	0.0	66
Chandigarh	50.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	2
Chhattisgarh	73.0	56.9	80.8	48.9	99.3	22.1	7.7	137
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	60.0	80.0	100.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	5
Gujarat	65.6	74.1	86.0	47.2	97.6	25.5	8.9	212
Haryana	60.7	44.1	62.2	21.4	88.1	21.6	18.9	84
Himachal Pradesh	47.8	35.9	84.9	30.4	87.0	6.1	3.0	92
Jammu & Kashmir	58.9	71.2	67.3	32.9	84.9	20.4	15.4	73
Jharkhand	87.5	87.5	85.7	12.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	8
Karnataka	72.0	75.4	60.7	28.8	94.1	22.5	5.6	118
Kerala	26.3	18.0	28.2	5.1	18.4	15.4	2.6	217
Lakshadweep	33.3	80.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	3
Madhya Pradesh	70.7	61.4	86.2	50.6	99.6	17.7	6.3	259
Maharashtra	84.6	58.7	83.7	58.4	95.9	14.9	11.6	293
Manipur	5.3	31.6	50.0	21.1	84.2	0.0	0.0	19
Meghalaya	15.4	46.2	50.0	42.3	96.2	8.3	16.7	26
Mizoram	80.0	70.0	100.0	70.0	90.0	0.0	85.7	10
Orissa	59.4	53.7	53.7	41.9	79.0	15.5	15.5	229
Puducherry	25.0	75.0	66.7	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	4
Punjab	69.5	39.4	82.0	12.9	85.2	52.5	8.2	155
Rajasthan	60.3	52.7	88.2	35.5	98.9	38.0	15.0	355
Sikkim	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	3.0	nc	nc
Tamil Nadu	56.8	46.7	86.1	49.6	100.0	0.0	1.8	373
Tripura	16.7	25.0	100.0	58.3	100.0	0.0	0.0	12
Uttar Pradesh	88.5	55.8	71.8	24.7	92.1	6.2	1.3	693
Uttarakhand	67.4	53.7	88.2	33.7	92.6	5.9	2.0	95
West Bengal	46.3	17.9	86.7	30.2	96.1	22.5	10.0	335
India	65.2	52.0	76.1	35.1	90.0	18.7	9.1	4,162

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases, LBW=low birth weight.
¹Functional OT, if surgery is carried out in the operation theatre.
²Based on Community Health Centres designated as First Referral Unit.

More than half (51.9 percent) of the Community Health Centres are designated as First Referral Units and a large number of Community Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh (88.9 percent) and Bihar (87.9 percent) fall in this category. Out of the 4,162 sampled Community Health Centres, 65.2 percent, 76.1 percent and 35.1 percent Community Health Centres have functional OTs, new born care and low birth weight (LBW) management facilities (Table 9.11).

In more than three-fourth (78.9 percent) of the Community Health Centres, the Citizen's Charter is displayed and RKS constituted in 89.6 percent of the samples Community Health Centres (Table 9.12). More than 80 percent Community Health Centres utilize untied funds and monitoring of RKS has been performed in around 95 percent of the all sampled Community Health Centres in India. Less than one-third (31.8 percent) Community Health Centres in Bihar have utilised untied funds, which is the lowest among the Indian states.

TABLE 9.12: PERCENTAGE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08					
States/UTs	Activities:				Total number of Community Health Centres
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly ¹	Utilized untied fund	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	74.7	67.3	92.7	78.4	162
Arunachal Pradesh	71.1	81.6	96.8	89.5	38
Assam	81.9	78.3	95.4	83.1	83
Bihar	65.2	93.9	87.1	31.8	66
Chandigarh	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	2
Chhattisgarh	86.9	95.6	97.7	82.5	137
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	60.0	60.0	33.3	60.0	5
Gujarat	80.2	99.1	99.1	77.4	212
Haryana	82.1	86.9	97.3	94.1	84
Himachal Pradesh	77.2	93.5	100.0	60.9	92
Jammu & Kashmir	65.8	95.9	94.3	78.1	73
Jharkhand	62.5	62.5	100.0	75.0	8
Karnataka	76.3	70.3	85.5	65.3	118
Kerala	81.1	95.4	98.6	84.3	217
Lakshadweep	66.7	66.7	50.0	100.0	3
Madhya Pradesh	83.4	96.9	97.6	90.7	259
Maharashtra	77.5	96.9	97.9	80.2	293
Manipur	79.0	89.5	94.1	94.7	19
Meghalaya	61.5	84.6	95.5	88.5	26
Mizoram	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10
Orissa	62.0	78.2	97.2	63.3	229
Puducherry	75.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	4
Punjab	81.9	89.7	83.5	92.3	155
Rajasthan	95.2	96.9	97.7	97.5	355
Sikkim	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Tamil Nadu	85.8	84.7	97.2	97.6	373
Tripura	83.3	91.7	100.0	100.0	12
Uttar Pradesh	86.6	87.7	91.8	63.8	693
Uttarakhand	91.6	82.1	100.0	93.7	95
West Bengal	46.6	97.6	93.6	87.8	335
India	78.9	89.6	95.2	80.6	4,162

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.
¹ RKS monitored is from RKS constituted.

9.5 DISTRICT HOSPITALS

As mentioned earlier, 596 district hospitals spread over 34 states and union territories were covered. Table 9.13 provides an idea about some important human resources available at the district hospitals in different states of India. It is observed that around three-fourth of the district hospitals have at least one medicine specialist, more than four of every five district hospitals have at least one surgery

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specialist and one obstetric/gynecologist and more than half of the hospitals have at least one radiologist. A further look into this table indicates that most of the hospitals of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Puducherry and Punjab have at least one medicine specialist, one surgery specialist and one obstetric gynecologist. But around three-fourth or more hospitals of Chandigarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa & Uttar Pradesh have at least one radiologist.

In order to provide better health facilities it is necessary to know about various investigative and laboratory services available at the district hospitals. It can be observed from Table 9.14 that little more than one-fourth of the district hospitals have provision for Pap smear services and around seventy percent hospitals have facilities for ELISA test for HIV and ultrasound. Similarly less than seventy percent district hospitals have fully operational blood bank. Less than 20 percent district hospitals of Chandigarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Uttarakhand have facilities like Pap smear services and less than half of the district hospitals of Jharkhand, Mizoram, Orissa, Sikkim & Tripura have provision for ELISA for HIV test. It is evident from the survey that Ultrasound facility is available, in most of the district hospitals except few in Arunachal Pradesh (18.8 percent) and Bihar (17.6 Percent). In case of fully operational blood bank it is found that more than 50 percent of the district hospitals in various states have fully operational blood bank.

Information about the availability of water, electricity and ambulance etc. is provided in Table 9.15. It is found that most of the district hospitals (around 92 percent) throughout the country have 24 hours water facility, three phase electricity connection, standby generator/inverter in working condition and ambulance on road. More than one-fourth of the district hospitals have NIC terminals. In case of state-wise variation, it is found that only in Orissa less than two-third of district hospitals have 24 hours water facility. Similarly only, fifty percent districts of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have three phase electricity connection and only fifty six percent of district hospitals of Arunachal Pradesh have ambulance on road. In case of NIC terminal it is observed that around 50 percent district hospitals of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Goa, Madhya Pradesh and Puducherry have such a facility. Government has been making concerted efforts to provide better health facilities at the door steps of a common man. As such 24 hours availability of obstetric gynecologist, anesthetist and nurses in obstetric and genealogical department plays an important role in this direction. It is found that 78 to 89 percent of district hospitals in different states of India have obstetric/gynecologist, anesthetist and nurse in obstetrics and gynecologist department and have provision of surgical intervention (Table 9.16) .The states where 50 percent or less district hospitals have obstetric/gynecologist are Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Sikkim. In case of anesthetist such states are Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram & Sikkim. More than two-third of the district hospitals in various states have nurse in obstetrics /gynecology department. For monitoring & supervision of various health facilities certain activities have been formulated by the government such as display of citizen's charter and constitution of Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS). It is also necessary to monitor the activities of RKS. The corresponding information are provided in table 9.17. It is found that around ninety percent of the districts have displayed citizen's charter and also constituted the RKS. More than 95 percent of hospitals regularly monitor the activities of RKS.

Citizen's charter has been displayed in most of the hospital except in Arunachal Pradesh (37.5 Percent) & Sikkim (25 Percent). Similarly RKS has been constituted in most of the hospitals except in Jharkhand (30 percent). RKS is monitored regularly except in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (50 percent), Daman & Diu (50 percent) & Sikkim (25 Percent).

TABLE 9.13: HUMAN RESOURCES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08					
States/UTs	Percentage of District Hospitals having:				Total number of District Hospitals
	At least one Medicine Specialist	At least one Surgery Specialist	At least one Obstetric/ Gynecologist ¹	At least one Radiologist	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	57.1	81.0	85.7	14.3	21
Arunachal Pradesh	25.0	37.5	50.0	6.3	16
Assam	87.0	100.0	100.0	52.2	23
Bihar	73.5	82.4	88.2	50.0	34
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Chhattisgarh	87.5	81.3	56.3	62.5	16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Daman & Diu	0.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	2
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Gujarat	60.0	76.0	88.0	36.0	25
Haryana	55.6	83.3	72.2	66.7	18
Himachal Pradesh	75.0	66.7	83.3	75.0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	100.0	100.0	78.6	50.0	14
Jharkhand	60.9	91.3	91.3	39.1	23
Karnataka	76.0	92.0	100.0	64.0	25
Kerala	100.0	92.3	69.2	30.8	13
Lakshadweep	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
Madhya Pradesh	78.3	78.3	73.9	37.0	46
Maharashtra	81.3	84.4	87.5	71.9	32
Manipur	42.9	14.3	71.4	28.6	7
Meghalaya	75.0	100.0	75.0	25.0	4
Mizoram	50.0	37.5	50.0	0.0	8
Orissa	93.3	96.7	96.7	76.7	30
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	3
Punjab	100.0	100.0	90.0	50.0	20
Rajasthan	96.9	100.0	93.8	68.8	32
Sikkim	50.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	4
Tamil Nadu	79.3	79.3	82.8	51.7	29
Tripura	46.7	46.7	80.0	33.3	15
Uttar Pradesh	72.6	77.4	72.6	75.0	84
Uttarakhand	69.2	76.9	84.6	46.2	13
West Bengal	94.7	94.7	94.7	89.5	19
India	75.5	81.5	81.8	53.9	596

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.
Missing cases are included in 'No' Category.
¹includes only Obstetric Gynecologist in permanent post.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 9.14: INVESTIGATIVE AND LABORATORY SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of District Hospitals having:				Total number of District Hospitals
	Pap Smear Services	ELISA for HIV Test	Ultrasound Facility	Fully Operational Blood Bank	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	21.4	85.7	85.7	71.4	21
Arunachal Pradesh	25.0	81.3	18.8	18.8	16
Assam	60.0	65.2	60.9	91.3	23
Bihar	100.0	73.5	17.6	52.9	34
Chandigarh	15.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Chhattisgarh	38.9	81.3	87.5	68.8	16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
Daman & Diu	14.3	50.0	100.0	50.0	2
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	20.6	66.7	100.0	100.0	3
Gujarat	0.0	76.0	88.0	64.0	25
Haryana	12.5	100.0	83.3	66.7	18
Himachal Pradesh	14.3	83.3	91.7	91.7	12
Jammu & Kashmir	37.5	71.4	100.0	100.0	14
Jharkhand	33.3	34.8	56.5	39.1	23
Karnataka	50.0	92.0	96.0	84.0	25
Kerala	34.8	69.2	46.2	69.2	13
Lakshadweep	26.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Madhya Pradesh	13.0	60.9	56.5	73.9	46
Maharashtra	20.0	87.5	84.4	87.5	32
Manipur	18.8	85.7	0.0	0.0	7
Meghalaya	17.4	0.0	100.0	25.0	4
Mizoram	44.0	37.5	62.5	62.5	8
Orissa	0.0	46.7	60.0	56.7	30
Puducherry	100.0	66.7	100.0	66.7	3
Punjab	75.0	65.0	85.0	75.0	20
Rajasthan	28.6	78.1	87.5	84.4	32
Sikkim	52.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	4
Tamil Nadu	100.0	69.0	96.6	93.1	29
Tripura	0.0	26.7	86.7	60.0	15
Uttar Pradesh	46.2	69.0	88.1	58.3	84
Uttarakhand	6.9	69.2	92.3	69.2	13
West Bengal	66.7	89.5	94.7	100.0	19
India	28.2	70.0	74.7	68.8	596
	(168)	(417)	(445)	(410)	

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.

TABLE 9.15: INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of District Hospitals having:					Total number of District Hospitals
	24-hours water facility	Three-phase electricity Connection	Standby generator/inverter available in working condition	NIC ¹ Terminal available	Ambulance on Road	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	95.2	100.0	95.2	4.8	95.2	21
Arunachal Pradesh	87.5	50.0	50.0	18.8	56.3	16
Assam	87.0	91.3	100.0	4.3	91.3	23
Bihar	91.2	85.3	100.0	8.8	91.2	34
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Chhattisgarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	43.8	93.8	16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	2
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	3
Gujarat	96.0	100.0	100.0	44.0	96.0	25
Haryana	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.2	83.3	18
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	100.0	100.0	33.3	100.0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	85.7	100.0	92.9	7.1	78.6	14
Jharkhand	87.0	78.3	95.7	34.8	91.3	23
Karnataka	84.0	100.0	100.0	44.0	88.0	25
Kerala	100.0	100.0	92.3	7.7	100.0	13
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	1
Madhya Pradesh	93.5	93.5	95.7	54.3	95.7	46
Maharashtra	90.6	100.0	96.9	46.9	93.8	32
Manipur	85.7	71.4	71.4	14.3	71.4	7
Meghalaya	75.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	100.0	4
Mizoram	75.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	87.5	8
Orissa	63.3	63.3	56.7	30.0	96.7	30
Puducherry	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	3
Punjab	95.0	95.0	100.0	15.0	100.0	20
Rajasthan	100.0	100.0	90.6	15.6	90.6	32
Sikkim	100.0	100.0	50.0	25.0	100.0	4
Tamil Nadu	93.1	93.1	96.6	34.5	96.6	29
Tripura	100.0	100.0	66.7	13.3	86.7	15
Uttar Pradesh	95.2	95.2	96.4	26.2	90.5	84
Uttarakhand	100.0	100.0	92.3	23.1	100.0	13
West Bengal	100.0	100.0	94.7	26.3	89.5	19
India	91.9	92.1	91.6	27.2	91.6	596
	(548)	(549)	(546)	(162)	(546)	

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.

Missing cases are included in 'No' Category.

¹NIC=National Informatics Centre.

District Level Household and Facility Survey

TABLE 9.16: TWENTY-FOUR HOURS EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC CARE SERVICES AVAILABLE AT DISTRICT HOSPITALS BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of District Hospitals having:				Total number of District Hospitals
	Obstetric/ Gynecologist ¹	Anesthetist	Nurse in Obs/Gynae available	Surgical Intervention	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	95.2	100.0	100.0	76.2	21
Arunachal Pradesh	56.3	37.5	87.5	50.0	16
Assam	100.0	95.7	100.0	91.3	23
Bihar	82.4	52.9	88.2	70.6	34
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Chhattisgarh	75.0	87.5	93.8	87.5	16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	1
Daman & Diu	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3
Gujarat	92.0	92.0	96.0	88.0	25
Haryana	94.4	77.8	94.4	100.0	18
Himachal Pradesh	83.3	58.3	100.0	75.0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	78.6	85.7	85.7	78.6	14
Jharkhand	87.0	43.5	87.0	87.0	23
Karnataka	100.0	88.0	100.0	96.0	25
Kerala	53.8	76.9	76.9	84.6	13
Lakshadweep	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Madhya Pradesh	89.1	82.6	93.5	87.0	46
Maharashtra	93.8	90.6	93.8	93.8	32
Manipur	28.6	42.9	85.7	28.6	7
Meghalaya	50.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	4
Mizoram	37.5	50.0	75.0	75.0	8
Orissa	66.7	60.0	66.7	60.0	30
Puducherry	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	3
Punjab	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	20
Rajasthan	96.9	87.5	100.0	96.9	32
Sikkim	50.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	4
Tamil Nadu	100.0	93.1	100.0	96.6	29
Tripura	80.0	60.0	80.0	40.0	15
Uttar Pradesh	69.0	76.2	70.2	79.8	84
Uttarakhand	84.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	13
West Bengal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	19
India	83.2	78.4	89.1	83.1	596
	(496)	(467)	(531)	(495)	

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.
Missing cases are included in 'No' Category.
¹includes both Obstetric/Gynecologist in permanent and contractual post.

TABLE 9.17: PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT HOSPITALS HAVING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES BY STATES, INDIA, 2007-08

States/UTs	Percentage of District Hospitals having:			Total number of District Hospitals
	Citizen's charter displayed	RKS constituted	RKS Monitor regularly ¹	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.0	100.0	50.0	2
Andhra Pradesh	90.5	100.0	100.0	21
Arunachal Pradesh	37.5	81.3	100.0	16
Assam	91.3	82.6	94.7	23
Bihar	85.3	97.1	93.9	34
Chandigarh	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Chhattisgarh	93.8	100.0	100.0	16
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.0	100.0	100.0	1
Daman & Diu	100.0	100.0	50.0	2
Delhi	nc	nc	nc	nc
Goa	100.0	66.7	100.0	3
Gujarat	88.0	100.0	100.0	25
Haryana	94.4	100.0	100.0	18
Himachal Pradesh	91.7	100.0	100.0	12
Jammu & Kashmir	92.9	100.0	85.7	14
Jharkhand	65.2	30.4	85.7	23
Karnataka	100.0	72.0	100.0	25
Kerala	61.5	100.0	100.0	13
Lakshadweep	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	100.0	97.8	46
Maharashtra	93.8	90.6	100.0	32
Manipur	85.7	85.7	100.0	7
Meghalaya	100.0	75.0	100.0	4
Mizoram	87.5	75.0	100.0	8
Orissa	70.0	70.0	100.0	30
Puducherry	66.7	66.7	100.0	3
Punjab	100.0	100.0	85.0	20
Rajasthan	96.9	96.9	100.0	32
Sikkim	25.0	100.0	25.0	4
Tamil Nadu	82.8	93.1	85.2	29
Tripura	86.7	93.3	100.0	15
Uttar Pradesh	89.3	89.3	94.7	84
Uttarakhand	92.3	76.9	100.0	13
West Bengal	100.0	100.0	89.5	19
India	87.4 (521)	89.1 (531)	95.3 (506)	596

Note: nc =Not calculated because there are no cases.
RKS=Rogi Kalyan Samiti.
¹ RKS Monitor regularly is from Number of RKS constituted.
Missing cases are included in 'No' Category.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-A

SAMPLING ERROR ESTIMATION

Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08							
State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Currently Married Women age 15-49)							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.733	0.013	1,725	1,711	1.712	0.708	0.757
Andhra Pradesh	0.667	0.005	19,831	19,745	0.786	0.657	0.678
Arunachal Pradesh	0.510	0.006	13,866	13,630	1.118	0.499	0.521
Assam	0.486	0.006	28,590	28,587	1.296	0.473	0.498
Bihar	0.333	0.006	44,339	44,339	1.807	0.321	0.345
Chandigarh	0.773	0.017	800	800	2.215	0.739	0.806
Chhattisgarh	0.513	0.008	16,919	16,914	1.604	0.497	0.529
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.565	0.025	877	865	4.361	0.517	0.614
Daman & Diu	0.640	0.015	1,778	1,778	2.337	0.611	0.670
Delhi	0.654	0.006	7,787	7,787	0.948	0.642	0.667
Goa	0.456	0.021	1,356	1,356	4.641	0.414	0.497
Gujarat	0.633	0.004	22,985	22,985	0.628	0.625	0.641
Haryana	0.629	0.004	20,394	20,402	0.682	0.620	0.637
Himachal Pradesh	0.714	0.005	9,622	9,622	0.714	0.704	0.724
Jammu & Kashmir	0.547	0.008	14,673	14,671	1.457	0.532	0.563
Jharkhand	0.357	0.008	25,775	25,779	2.313	0.340	0.373
Karnataka	0.632	0.004	25,204	25,205	0.581	0.625	0.639
Kerala	0.644	0.006	11,672	11,673	0.859	0.633	0.655
Lakshadweep	0.266	0.013	1,264	1,297	4.926	0.241	0.292
Madhya Pradesh	0.578	0.004	44,189	44,185	0.758	0.570	0.587
Maharashtra	0.651	0.003	32,587	32,585	0.536	0.644	0.658
Manipur	0.431	0.009	8,753	8,753	2.082	0.414	0.449
Meghalaya	0.227	0.009	6,170	6,170	4.024	0.209	0.245
Mizoram	0.571	0.011	6,845	6,846	1.967	0.548	0.593
Orissa	0.482	0.007	26,366	26,362	1.495	0.468	0.497
Puducherry	0.605	0.013	3,546	3,545	2.205	0.579	0.631
Punjab	0.693	0.003	19,953	19,945	0.452	0.686	0.699
Rajasthan	0.581	0.006	38,797	38,797	1.083	0.568	0.593
Sikkim	0.698	0.009	4,176	4,176	1.278	0.680	0.715
Tamil Nadu	0.611	0.004	24,587	24,579	0.690	0.602	0.619
Tripura	0.678	0.012	3,921	3,921	1.828	0.654	0.702
Uttar Pradesh	0.384	0.004	82,808	82,194	1.149	0.375	0.392
Uttarakhand	0.612	0.007	12,107	12,109	1.087	0.599	0.625
West Bengal	0.720	0.005	20,542	20,541	0.679	0.710	0.729

Contd....

Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Unmet Need for family planning (Currently Married Women age 15-49)							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.128	0.010	1,725	1,711	7.901	0.108	0.148
Andhra Pradesh	0.081	0.002	19,831	19,745	2.541	0.077	0.085
Arunachal Pradesh	0.132	0.006	13,866	13,630	4.626	0.120	0.144
Assam	0.236	0.004	28,590	28,587	1.760	0.228	0.244
Bihar	0.358	0.004	44,339	44,339	1.057	0.351	0.366
Chandigarh	0.081	0.012	800	800	14.600	0.058	0.105
Chhattisgarh	0.199	0.005	16,919	16,914	2.425	0.190	0.208
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.196	0.019	877	865	9.656	0.159	0.233
Daman & Diu	0.167	0.011	1,778	1,778	6.676	0.145	0.188
Delhi	0.138	0.004	7,787	7,787	2.862	0.130	0.146
Goa	0.266	0.017	1,356	1,356	6.525	0.232	0.300
Gujarat	0.155	0.004	22,985	22,985	2.294	0.148	0.162
Haryana	0.154	0.003	20,394	20,402	1.901	0.148	0.159
Himachal Pradesh	0.139	0.004	9,622	9,622	3.219	0.131	0.148
Jammu & Kashmir	0.204	0.006	14,673	14,671	2.871	0.193	0.216
Jharkhand	0.335	0.005	25,775	25,779	1.591	0.324	0.345
Karnataka	0.148	0.003	25,204	25,205	1.687	0.143	0.153
Kerala	0.159	0.004	11,672	11,673	2.573	0.151	0.167
Lakshadweep	0.273	0.020	1,264	1,297	7.253	0.234	0.312
Madhya Pradesh	0.181	0.003	44,189	44,185	1.477	0.176	0.186
Maharashtra	0.136	0.002	32,587	32,585	1.667	0.131	0.140
Manipur	0.258	0.006	8,753	8,753	2.459	0.246	0.271
Meghalaya	0.323	0.009	6,170	6,170	2.743	0.305	0.340
Mizoram	0.141	0.006	6,845	6,846	4.408	0.128	0.153
Orissa	0.230	0.004	26,366	26,362	1.900	0.221	0.238
Puducherry	0.194	0.010	3,546	3,545	5.085	0.174	0.213
Punjab	0.114	0.002	19,953	19,945	2.168	0.109	0.119
Rajasthan	0.169	0.003	38,797	38,797	2.034	0.163	0.176
Sikkim	0.162	0.007	4,176	4,176	4.498	0.148	0.176
Tamil Nadu	0.181	0.004	24,587	24,579	2.089	0.173	0.188
Tripura	0.128	0.007	3,921	3,921	5.376	0.115	0.142
Uttar Pradesh	0.325	0.003	82,808	82,194	1.035	0.318	0.332
Uttarakhand	0.200	0.005	12,107	12,109	2.356	0.191	0.209
West Bengal	0.111	0.003	20,542	20,541	2.958	0.104	0.117

Contd....

Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
			Institutional Delivery (last live/still birth of past 3 years)				
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.764	0.027	490	485	3.527	0.711	0.816
Andhra Pradesh	0.718	0.016	5,095	5,074	2.232	0.686	0.749
Arunachal Pradesh	0.475	0.020	3,181	3,129	4.266	0.435	0.515
Assam	0.351	0.012	9,975	9,969	3.481	0.327	0.375
Bihar	0.275	0.007	21,460	21,470	2.707	0.261	0.290
Chandigarh	0.761	0.047	205	205	6.185	0.669	0.853
Chhattisgarh	0.180	0.015	6,131	6,126	8.148	0.152	0.209
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.440	0.051	360	355	11.677	0.339	0.540
Daman & Diu	0.641	0.023	620	621	3.622	0.595	0.686
Delhi	0.687	0.016	2,476	2,475	2.326	0.656	0.718
Goa	0.964	0.010	406	407	1.073	0.943	0.984
Gujarat	0.564	0.019	7,518	7,517	3.285	0.527	0.600
Haryana	0.468	0.013	6,784	6,848	2.868	0.442	0.495
Himachal Pradesh	0.483	0.015	2,571	2,570	3.184	0.452	0.513
Jammu & Kashmir	0.549	0.013	5,187	5,178	2.432	0.522	0.575
Jharkhand	0.177	0.012	11,373	11,365	6.591	0.154	0.200
Karnataka	0.651	0.012	7,584	7,585	1.918	0.626	0.675
Kerala	0.994	0.002	3,302	3,302	0.164	0.990	0.997
Lakshadweep	0.907	0.014	472	483	1.592	0.879	0.935
Madhya Pradesh	0.469	0.015	15,923	15,917	3.281	0.439	0.499
Maharashtra	0.635	0.018	10,256	10,257	2.799	0.600	0.670
Manipur	0.410	0.015	3,531	3,531	3.661	0.381	0.440
Meghalaya	0.245	0.019	2,935	2,945	7.573	0.209	0.282
Mizoram	0.557	0.027	2,693	2,690	4.801	0.505	0.610
Orissa	0.441	0.015	7,671	7,671	3.355	0.412	0.470
Puducherry	0.991	0.003	920	920	0.343	0.984	0.998
Punjab	0.631	0.012	5,686	5,679	1.959	0.607	0.656
Rajasthan	0.454	0.014	12,458	12,461	3.058	0.427	0.481
Sikkim	0.495	0.018	1,416	1,417	3.637	0.460	0.530
Tamil Nadu	0.940	0.005	6,451	6,456	0.520	0.931	0.950
Tripura	0.462	0.030	1,525	1,523	6.408	0.404	0.520
Uttar Pradesh	0.245	0.007	37,846	37,587	2.889	0.231	0.258
Uttarakhand	0.300	0.014	4,111	4,121	4.689	0.272	0.327
West Bengal	0.491	0.014	6,436	6,427	2.832	0.464	0.519

Contd....

Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Any Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.964	0.018	490	485	1.910	0.928	1.000
Andhra Pradesh	0.959	0.005	5,095	5,074	0.478	0.950	0.968
Arunachal Pradesh	0.631	0.017	3,181	3,129	2.642	0.598	0.663
Assam	0.745	0.009	9,975	9,969	1.191	0.728	0.762
Bihar	0.591	0.008	21,460	21,470	1.321	0.576	0.607
Chandigarh	0.859	0.040	205	205	4.662	0.780	0.937
Chhattisgarh	0.796	0.010	6,131	6,126	1.310	0.776	0.817
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.721	0.040	360	355	5.528	0.643	0.800
Daman & Diu	0.958	0.009	620	621	0.889	0.941	0.975
Delhi	0.916	0.009	2,476	2,475	0.979	0.899	0.934
Goa	0.990	0.005	406	407	0.493	0.981	1.000
Gujarat	0.715	0.013	7,518	7,517	1.878	0.688	0.741
Haryana	0.872	0.008	6,784	6,848	0.894	0.857	0.888
Himachal Pradesh	0.866	0.011	2,571	2,570	1.303	0.844	0.888
Jammu & Kashmir	0.843	0.008	5,187	5,178	0.984	0.827	0.860
Jharkhand	0.558	0.010	11,373	11,365	1.856	0.538	0.579
Karnataka	0.902	0.005	7,584	7,585	0.606	0.891	0.913
Kerala	0.998	0.001	3,302	3,302	0.070	0.997	1.000
Lakshadweep	0.998	0.002	472	483	0.193	0.994	1.002
Madhya Pradesh	0.617	0.014	15,923	15,917	2.276	0.589	0.644
Maharashtra	0.918	0.005	10,256	10,257	0.528	0.908	0.927
Manipur	0.751	0.013	3,531	3,531	1.744	0.725	0.776
Meghalaya	0.555	0.019	2,935	2,945	3.456	0.517	0.592
Mizoram	0.895	0.011	2,693	2,690	1.219	0.873	0.916
Orissa	0.840	0.009	7,671	7,671	1.092	0.822	0.858
Puducherry	0.929	0.009	920	920	0.971	0.911	0.947
Punjab	0.833	0.008	5,686	5,679	0.919	0.818	0.848
Rajasthan	0.566	0.012	12,458	12,461	2.060	0.543	0.588
Sikkim	0.952	0.006	1,416	1,417	0.658	0.939	0.964
Tamil Nadu	0.989	0.002	6,451	6,456	0.188	0.985	0.992
Tripura	0.672	0.028	1,525	1,523	4.155	0.617	0.727
Uttar Pradesh	0.643	0.007	37,846	37,587	1.127	0.628	0.657
Uttarakhand	0.553	0.013	4,111	4,121	2.436	0.527	0.580
West Bengal	0.961	0.004	6,436	6,427	0.395	0.953	0.968

Contd....

Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received 3+ Antenatal Check up (last live/still birth of past 3 years)							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.795	0.028	490	485	3.519	0.740	0.850
Andhra Pradesh	0.894	0.008	5,095	5,074	0.855	0.879	0.909
Arunachal Pradesh	0.462	0.021	3,181	3,129	4.488	0.421	0.503
Assam	0.450	0.010	9,975	9,969	2.277	0.430	0.470
Bihar	0.263	0.005	21,460	21,470	1.800	0.254	0.272
Chandigarh	0.776	0.044	205	205	5.615	0.690	0.861
Chhattisgarh	0.511	0.015	6,131	6,126	2.893	0.482	0.541
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.632	0.042	360	355	6.670	0.550	0.715
Daman & Diu	0.874	0.020	620	621	2.254	0.835	0.913
Delhi	0.717	0.016	2,476	2,475	2.252	0.686	0.749
Goa	0.958	0.011	406	407	1.153	0.937	0.980
Gujarat	0.548	0.015	7,518	7,517	2.778	0.518	0.578
Haryana	0.518	0.013	6,784	6,848	2.424	0.493	0.542
Himachal Pradesh	0.594	0.014	2,571	2,570	2.282	0.567	0.621
Jammu & Kashmir	0.733	0.010	5,187	5,178	1.308	0.714	0.752
Jharkhand	0.305	0.011	11,373	11,365	3.528	0.284	0.326
Karnataka	0.812	0.008	7,584	7,585	1.033	0.796	0.829
Kerala	0.952	0.005	3,302	3,302	0.475	0.944	0.961
Lakshadweep	0.914	0.021	472	483	2.302	0.873	0.955
Madhya Pradesh	0.340	0.015	15,923	15,917	4.270	0.312	0.369
Maharashtra	0.744	0.008	10,256	10,257	1.127	0.728	0.761
Manipur	0.572	0.015	3,531	3,531	2.589	0.543	0.601
Meghalaya	0.394	0.016	2,935	2,945	4.074	0.363	0.426
Mizoram	0.624	0.016	2,693	2,690	2.632	0.592	0.656
Orissa	0.545	0.012	7,671	7,671	2.266	0.521	0.569
Puducherry	0.879	0.011	920	920	1.295	0.856	0.901
Punjab	0.646	0.011	5,686	5,679	1.766	0.623	0.668
Rajasthan	0.276	0.012	12,458	12,461	4.417	0.253	0.300
Sikkim	0.698	0.016	1,416	1,417	2.227	0.667	0.728
Tamil Nadu	0.956	0.003	6,451	6,456	0.347	0.950	0.963
Tripura	0.439	0.025	1,525	1,523	5.593	0.391	0.487
Uttar Pradesh	0.218	0.005	37,846	37,587	2.475	0.208	0.229
Uttarakhand	0.322	0.013	4,111	4,121	4.084	0.296	0.348
West Bengal	0.669	0.010	6,436	6,427	1.532	0.649	0.690

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Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Birth order 2+ (birth in last three years)							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.490	0.018	782	774	3.578	0.456	0.525
Andhra Pradesh	0.562	0.006	4,773	4,760	1.038	0.550	0.573
Arunachal Pradesh	0.575	0.013	2,208	2,171	2.203	0.550	0.600
Assam	0.618	0.006	9,031	9,025	1.019	0.606	0.630
Bihar	0.759	0.003	22,081	22,091	0.435	0.753	0.765
Chandigarh	0.567	0.041	165	165	7.313	0.486	0.648
Chhattisgarh	0.695	0.007	5,886	5,878	0.987	0.681	0.708
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.669	0.026	332	327	3.830	0.619	0.719
Daman & Diu	0.639	0.023	566	567	3.529	0.594	0.683
Delhi	0.608	0.009	2,314	2,313	1.413	0.591	0.625
Goa	0.597	0.033	212	212	5.547	0.532	0.661
Gujarat	0.614	0.007	7,223	7,220	1.166	0.600	0.629
Haryana	0.637	0.005	6,726	6,803	0.813	0.626	0.647
Himachal Pradesh	0.540	0.011	2,338	2,337	1.967	0.520	0.561
Jammu & Kashmir	0.407	0.009	4,830	4,822	2.148	0.390	0.424
Jharkhand	0.718	0.006	10,874	10,865	0.812	0.707	0.730
Karnataka	0.669	0.008	6,368	6,365	1.129	0.654	0.684
Kerala	0.525	0.009	2,860	2,860	1.756	0.507	0.543
Lakshadweep	0.621	0.025	387	397	4.051	0.571	0.670
Madhya Pradesh	0.591	0.005	15,974	15,971	0.886	0.581	0.601
Maharashtra	0.611	0.005	9,482	9,483	0.774	0.601	0.620
Manipur	0.684	0.008	3,070	3,069	1.137	0.668	0.699
Meghalaya	0.703	0.010	2,888	2,902	1.392	0.684	0.723
Mizoram	0.604	0.013	2,571	2,567	2.079	0.579	0.629
Orissa	0.595	0.007	7,157	7,155	1.173	0.582	0.609
Puducherry	0.427	0.017	834	836	4.038	0.393	0.461
Punjab	0.576	0.008	5,135	5,108	1.323	0.561	0.591
Rajasthan	0.657	0.005	12,026	12,029	0.772	0.647	0.667
Sikkim	0.596	0.016	1,188	1,190	2.635	0.565	0.627
Tamil Nadu	0.542	0.006	6,053	6,058	1.119	0.530	0.554
Tripura	0.553	0.018	1,360	1,359	3.204	0.518	0.588
Uttar Pradesh	0.763	0.002	39,156	38,866	0.311	0.759	0.768
Uttarakhand	0.634	0.009	3,955	3,969	1.442	0.616	0.652
West Bengal	0.585	0.008	5,831	5,815	1.389	0.569	0.601

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Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received BCG Vaccination (last and last but one living children (age 12-23 months))							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.963	0.021	111	110	2.182	0.922	1.004
Andhra Pradesh	0.975	0.005	1,549	1,542	0.487	0.965	0.984
Arunachal Pradesh	0.742	0.025	645	636	3.351	0.693	0.791
Assam	0.838	0.008	2,831	2,837	1.014	0.821	0.854
Bihar	0.815	0.006	7,043	7,041	0.691	0.804	0.826
Chandigarh	0.954	0.034	56	57	3.564	0.887	1.021
Chhattisgarh	0.948	0.006	1,873	1,870	0.621	0.936	0.959
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.972	0.019	108	102	1.946	0.935	1.009
Daman & Diu	0.989	0.008	187	188	0.783	0.974	1.004
Delhi	0.919	0.012	745	745	1.260	0.896	0.942
Goa	0.984	0.011	115	116	1.169	0.961	1.006
Gujarat	0.878	0.009	2,395	2,395	1.034	0.860	0.895
Haryana	0.865	0.009	2,125	2,149	1.044	0.847	0.883
Himachal Pradesh	0.986	0.006	778	778	0.610	0.974	0.998
Jammu & Kashmir	0.936	0.006	1,522	1,520	0.689	0.924	0.949
Jharkhand	0.851	0.008	3,418	3,413	0.981	0.834	0.867
Karnataka	0.968	0.004	2,338	2,339	0.392	0.961	0.976
Kerala	0.991	0.003	921	921	0.321	0.985	0.998
Lakshadweep	1.000	0.000	120	119	0.000	0.000	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	0.842	0.007	4,831	4,829	0.877	0.828	0.856
Maharashtra	0.957	0.004	3,147	3,150	0.384	0.950	0.965
Manipur	0.818	0.019	958	957	2.365	0.780	0.856
Meghalaya	0.777	0.022	892	896	2.812	0.734	0.819
Mizoram	0.923	0.013	771	768	1.450	0.897	0.949
Orissa	0.942	0.007	2,386	2,384	0.750	0.928	0.956
Puducherry	0.966	0.012	292	293	1.286	0.942	0.990
Punjab	0.948	0.007	1,670	1,663	0.778	0.933	0.962
Rajasthan	0.828	0.009	3,621	3,623	1.099	0.810	0.846
Sikkim	0.985	0.006	403	403	0.609	0.973	0.997
Tamil Nadu	0.995	0.001	2,021	2,023	0.144	0.993	0.998
Tripura	0.698	0.025	417	417	3.652	0.648	0.748
Uttar Pradesh	0.733	0.005	12,141	12,044	0.736	0.722	0.743
Uttarakhand	0.912	0.011	1,345	1,348	1.213	0.890	0.933
West Bengal	0.963	0.005	1,853	1,850	0.548	0.952	0.973

Contd....

Sampling Errors, India, 2007-08

State	Estimate (R)	Sampling Error (SE)	Number of Cases		Relative Error (%)	95% Conf. Interval	
			Unweighted	Weighted		R-1.96 SE	R+1.96 SE
Received Measles Vaccine (last and last but one living children (age 12-35 months))							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.928	0.033	111	110	3.535	0.863	0.992
Andhra Pradesh	0.886	0.008	1,549	1,542	0.949	0.869	0.902
Arunachal Pradesh	0.681	0.029	645	636	4.195	0.625	0.737
Assam	0.643	0.012	2,831	2,837	1.904	0.619	0.667
Bihar	0.541	0.009	7,043	7,041	1.671	0.523	0.559
Chandigarh	0.873	0.045	56	57	5.179	0.785	0.962
Chhattisgarh	0.799	0.012	1,873	1,870	1.503	0.775	0.822
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.845	0.038	108	102	4.523	0.770	0.920
Daman & Diu	0.909	0.019	187	188	2.073	0.872	0.946
Delhi	0.831	0.016	745	745	1.970	0.799	0.863
Goa	0.941	0.025	115	116	2.638	0.892	0.990
Gujarat	0.727	0.011	2,395	2,395	1.550	0.705	0.749
Haryana	0.690	0.011	2,125	2,149	1.600	0.668	0.712
Himachal Pradesh	0.945	0.010	778	778	1.055	0.925	0.964
Jammu & Kashmir	0.813	0.010	1,522	1,520	1.208	0.794	0.833
Jharkhand	0.706	0.011	3,418	3,413	1.539	0.685	0.727
Karnataka	0.851	0.010	2,338	2,339	1.144	0.832	0.870
Kerala	0.880	0.013	921	921	1.453	0.855	0.905
Lakshadweep	0.921	0.028	120	119	3.023	0.866	0.975
Madhya Pradesh	0.576	0.014	4,831	4,829	2.449	0.548	0.603
Maharashtra	0.845	0.008	3,147	3,150	0.941	0.830	0.861
Manipur	0.586	0.022	958	957	3.736	0.543	0.628
Meghalaya	0.522	0.022	892	896	4.170	0.480	0.565
Mizoram	0.804	0.021	771	768	2.562	0.764	0.844
Orissa	0.810	0.010	2,386	2,384	1.206	0.791	0.829
Puducherry	0.942	0.019	292	293	1.987	0.905	0.979
Punjab	0.891	0.009	1,670	1,663	0.994	0.873	0.908
Rajasthan	0.674	0.012	3,621	3,623	1.816	0.650	0.699
Sikkim	0.924	0.011	403	403	1.200	0.902	0.945
Tamil Nadu	0.956	0.006	2,021	2,023	0.577	0.945	0.966
Tripura	0.518	0.027	417	417	5.196	0.465	0.570
Uttar Pradesh	0.469	0.006	12,141	12,044	1.320	0.457	0.481
Uttarakhand	0.821	0.014	1,345	1,348	1.652	0.795	0.848
West Bengal	0.829	0.011	1,853	1,850	1.282	0.808	0.850

APPENDIX B

India – Fact Sheet

Indicators	DLHS-3 (2007-08)			DLHS-2 (2002-04)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total ¹	Rural	Urban
Sample size						
Households	7,20,320	5,59,663	1,60,657	6,20,107	4,15,135	2,04,972
Ever married women (age15-49 years).....	6,43,944	5,04,272	1,39,672	NA	NA	NA
Currently married women (age 15-44 years).....	5,48,780	4,31,474	1,17,306	5,07,622	3,45,948	1,61,674
Unmarried women (age15-24 years).....	1,66,260	1,21,569	44,691	NA	NA	NA
Population and households profile						
Population literate age 7+ years (%)	72.2	67.2	82.9	67.2	61.6	81.6
Population below age 15 years (%).....	32.6	34.4	28.8	32.1	33.5	28.6
Mean household size	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7
Percentage of households that:						
Have electricity.....	70.3	59.8	92.2	71.6	63.5	92.6
Have access to toilet facility.....	49.3	34.1	80.8	36.2	19.2	79.9
Live in a Kachcha house.....	35.5	46.4	12.9	31.8	39.9	11.1
Live in a Pucca house	32.7	19.6	60.2	29.2	18.5	56.7
Improved source of drinking water ²	84.4	79.6	94.4	88.1	85.8	94.0
Lowest wealth quintile	20.0	24.9	2.7	20.0	27.4	5.1
Highest wealth quintile.....	20.0	9.9	55.3	20.0	6.8	46.7
Awareness about Government health programmes (based on response from household questionnaire)						
DOTS (Tuberculosis) (%).....	61.1	56.0	71.7	NA	NA	NA
Leprosy Eradication (%).....	51.3	45.0	64.5	NA	NA	NA
Malaria/ Dengue/ Chikun Guinea (%).....	83.4	79.6	91.4	NA	NA	NA
Prevention of Sex Selection (%).....	56.5	47.9	74.4	NA	NA	NA
Marriage						
Mean age at marriage for boys (marriages that occurred three years period preceding the survey).....	24.0	23.4	25.5	24.5	23.9	26.0
Mean age at marriage for girls (marriages that occurred three years period preceding the survey).....	19.8	19.2	21.2	19.4	18.8	21.0
Boys married below age 21 (marriages that occurred three years period preceding the survey) (%).....	23.4	28.4	12.6	21.1	25.5	9.7
Girls married below age 18 (marriages that occurred three years period preceding the survey) (%).....	22.1	26.9	11.0	28.5	34.5	13.0
Currently married women age 20-24 who were married before age 18 (%).....	42.9	48.0	29.4	NA	NA	NA
Indicators based on currently married women (age 15-44)						
Characteristics of women						
Currently married non-literate women (%).....	41.8	50.0	23.9	49.8	59.0	26.1
Currently married women with 10 or more years of schooling (%)	21.4	13.1	39.6	18.2	10.4	38.2
Fertility						
Births to women during age 15-19 out of total births ³ (%).....	5.6	6.4	3.5	NA	NA	NA
Women age 20-24 reporting birth of order 2 & above ³ (%).....	48.4	50.4	42.7	58.6	NA	NA
Women with two children wanting no more children (%).....	65.2	59.0	75.8	NA	NA	NA
Mean children ever born to women age 40-44 years.....	3.9	4.2	3.4	4.0	NA	NA
Current use of family planning methods						
Any method (%).....	54.0	51.1	60.2	52.5	48.8	61.9
Any modern method (%).....	47.1	44.4	53.0	45.2	42.0	53.4
Female sterilization (%).....	34.0	34.1	34.6	34.3	34.1	34.7
Male sterilization (%).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Pill (%).....	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.7
IUD (%).....	1.9	1.4	2.9	1.8	1.1	3.7
Condom (%).....	5.9	3.8	10.6	4.6	2.8	9.3
Any traditional method (%).....	6.7	6.5	7.2	7.2	6.8	8.4

NA: Not available. ¹ Percentage of total (rural-urban combined) in DLHS-2 is adjusted according to rural-urban distribution of population as per 2001 Census. ² Piped drinking water in DLHS-2 includes tap (inside residence/yard/plot) or tap (shared/public) or hand pump/bore well, well covered; DLHS-3 includes piped into dwelling piped to yard/plot, public tap/standpipe/hand pump/tube well/bore well/well covered/spring tanker, cart with small tank and bottled water. ³ DLHS-3 reference period is from 1-1-2004 to survey date; DLHS-2 reference period is from 1-1-1999/1-1-2001 to survey date.

Indicators	DLHS-3 (2007-08)			DLHS-2 (2002-04)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total ¹	Rural	Urban
Current use of family planning methods (contd.)						
Rhythm/Safe period (%).....	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.4
Couple using spacing method for more than 6 months (%).....	9.2	6.9	14.3	NA	NA	NA
Ever used Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECP) (%).....	0.6	0.5	0.8	NA	NA	NA
Unmet need for family planning						
Total unmet need ⁴ (%).....	21.3	22.8	18.2	21.4	23.2	16.8
For spacing (Definition I)(%).....	7.9	8.7	6.1	8.6	9.7	5.8
For limiting (Definition I) (%).....	13.4	14.1	12.1	12.8	13.5	10.9
Total unmet need ⁵ (%).....	14.4	15.4	12.2	NA	NA	NA
For spacing (Definition II) (%).....	5.2	5.6	4.3	NA	NA	NA
For limiting (Definition II) (%).....	9.2	9.8	7.9	NA	NA	NA
Antenatal care (women who had live/still birth during reference period)⁶						
Mothers who received any antenatal check-up (%).....	75.2	70.6	87.1	73.6	67.5	89.3
Mothers who had antenatal check-up in first trimester (%).....	45.0	38.5	61.8	40.4	33.3	58.7
Mothers who had three or more ANC (%).....	49.8	44.1	69.1	50.4	41.9	72.1
Mothers who had at least one tetanus toxoid injection (%).....	73.4	68.7	85.6	80.2	76.6	89.6
Mothers whose Blood Pressure (BP) taken (%).....	45.7	38.0	65.8	57.7	50.2	77.1
Mothers who consumed 100 IFA Tablets (%).....	46.6	47.3	45.0	20.5	16.9	29.6
Mothers who had full antenatal check-up ⁶ (%).....	18.8	14.7	29.4	16.5	12.8	25.9
Delivery care (women who had live/still birth during reference period)						
Institutional delivery (%).....	47.0	37.9	70.5	40.9	29.8	69.4
Delivery at home (%).....	52.3	61.3	29.0	58.6	69.8	29.8
Delivery at home conducted by skilled health personnel (%).....	5.7	5.7	5.4	13.5	10.5	21.3
Safe delivery ⁷ (%).....	52.7	43.6	75.9	48.0	37.2	75.8
Mothers who received post-natal care within two weeks of delivery (%)....	49.7	41.7	69.7	NA	NA	NA
Mothers who received financial assistance for delivery under JSY ⁸ (%)....	13.3	13.6	12.5	NA	NA	NA
Child Immunization						
Number of children aged 12-23 months	64,702	52,711	11,991	62,505	45,243	17,262
Children 12-23 months fully immunized ⁹ (%).....	54.0	50.4	63.1	45.9	40.0	61.1
Children 12-23 months not received any vaccination (%).....	4.5	5.2	2.9	19.8	23.6	10.0
Children 12-23 months who have received BCG vaccine (%).....	86.7	85.2	90.4	75.0	70.3	87.2
Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of DPT vaccine (%)...	63.5	60.1	72.2	58.3	52.3	73.6
Children 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of polio vaccine (%)...	66.0	63.1	73.7	57.3	51.4	72.4
Children 12-23 months who have received measles vaccine (%).....	69.5	66.5	77.5	56.1	50.2	71.2
Children (age 9 months and above) received at least one dose of vitamin A supplement (%).....	54.5	52.0	61.1	31.1	28.2	38.7
Child feeding practices						
Children under 3 year's breastfed within one hour of birth ¹⁰ (%)	40.5	39.8	42.5	27.8	25.1	34.7
Children age 0-5 exclusively breastfed ¹¹ (%).....	46.8	48.1	43.2	NA	NA	NA
Children age 6-35 months breastfed for at least 6 months (%).....	25.5	26.2	23.7	22.7	NA	NA
Children age 6-9 months receiving solid/semi-solid food and breast milk (%)..	57.1	56.5	58.8	NA	NA	NA
<p>^{4 & 5} Total unmet need refers to unmet need for limiting and spacing.</p> <p>Definition I: Unmet need for spacing includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant who want more children after two years or later and are currently not using any family planning method. The women who are not sure about whether and when to have next child are also included.</p> <p>Unmet need for limiting includes the proportion of currently married women who are neither in menopause or had hysterectomy nor are currently pregnant and do not want any more children but are currently not using any family planning method (These definitions are same as DLHS-2).</p> <p>Definition II: Unmet need for spacing includes fecund women who are neither pregnant nor in amenorrhea, who are not using any method of family planning, and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. It also includes fecund women who are not using any method of family planning, and say they are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the child.</p> <p>Unmet need for limiting includes fecund women who are neither pregnant nor in amenorrhea, who are not using any method of family planning, and who want no more children (These definitions is similar to NFHS-3).</p> <p>⁶ Full ANC: At least three visits for antenatal check-up, one TT injection received and 100 IFA tablets or adequate amount of syrup consumed. ⁷ Either institutional delivery or home delivery attended by skilled health personnel (Doctor/ ANM/Nurse/midwife/LHW/Other health personnel). ⁸ Janani Surasksha Yojana for deliveries from 1-4-2006 to survey date.</p> <p>⁹ Full Immunization: BCG, three injection of DPT, three doses of Polio (excluding Polio 0) and Measles. ¹⁰ DLHS-2 data indicates children breastfed within two hours of birth. ¹¹ Children who were given nothing but breast milk till the survey date.</p>						

Indicators	DLHS-3 (2007-08)			DLHS-2 (2002-04)		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total ¹	Rural	Urban
Awareness about Diarrhoea and ARI						
Women aware about danger signs of ARI ¹² (%).....	57.4	54.9	62.8	41.3	41.6	40.4
Treatment of childhood diseases (women who had live birth during reference period)						
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS ¹³ (%).....	34.2	30.7	43.8	30.3	25.7	42.0
Children with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who sought advice/treatment (%)	70.6	68.9	75.4	73.2	71.2	78.3
Children with acute respiratory infection or fever in last 2 weeks who sought advice/treatment (%).....	77.4	75.0	84.8	73.9	71.7	79.6
Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS						
Women who have heard of RTI/STI (%).....	33.3	28.6	43.6	43.9	41.5	50.1
Women who have heard of HIV/AIDS (%).....	59.6	50.1	80.2	52.2	42.1	78.1
Women who have any symptoms of RTI/STI (%).....	18.2	19.6	15.0	32.5	33.7	29.3
Women who know the place to go for testing of HIV/AIDS ¹⁴ (%).....	61.7	56.5	68.9	NA	NA	NA
Women underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS ¹⁴ (%).....	11.5	8.9	14.9	NA	NA	NA
Other reproductive health problems						
Women had primary or secondary infertility (%).....	8.2	8.4	8.0	NA	NA	NA
Women had problem of obstetric fistula (%).....	1.5	1.6	1.2	NA	NA	NA
Quality of family planning services						
Currently married non-users who ever received counselling by health personnel to adopt family planning (%).....	15.9	16.2	15.4	11.7	11.4	12.6
Current users ever told about side-effects of family planning methods (%)...	17.6	18.3	16.4	28.0	27.9	28.1
Users who received follow-up services for IUD/sterilization within 48 hours (%)	76.4	75.3	78.6	NA	NA	NA
Indicators based on unmarried women (age 15-24)						
Characteristics of women						
Unmarried women with 10 or more years of schooling (%).....	45.3	34.9	57.9	NA	NA	NA
Family life education						
Unmarried women who opined family life education/sex education important (%).....	80.9	77.4	85.1	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried who ever received family life education/sex education (%).....	48.5	43.4	54.8	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who are aware of legal minimum age at marriage for girls in India (%).....	88.5	84.4	93.5	NA	NA	NA
Awareness of contraceptive methods						
Unmarried women who know about condom (%).....	70.2	65.2	76.3	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who know about pills (%).....	78.5	75.4	82.3	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who know about Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECP) (%)	30.4	24.0	38.2	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who ever discussed about contraception with any one (%)	23.1	22.0	24.4	NA	NA	NA
Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS						
Unmarried women who have heard of RTI/STI (%).....	33.1	28.2	39.0	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who have heard of HIV/AIDS (%).....	78.9	72.0	87.3	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women who know the place for testing of HIV/AIDS ¹⁴ (%).....	65.5	61.5	69.6	NA	NA	NA
Unmarried women underwent test for detecting HIV/AIDS ¹⁴ (%).....	1.3	1.1	1.6	NA	NA	NA
¹² Acute Respiratory Infection						
¹³ Oral Rehydration Solution/Salt						
¹⁴ Based on the women who have heard of HIV/AIDS.						

Indicators	Number / Percentage
Villages covered	
Number of villages.....	22,825
Health Facilities covered	
Sub-Centres	18,068
Primary Health Centres (PHC).....	8,619
Community Health Centres (CHC).....	4,162
District Hospitals (DH)	596
Health programmes at village level	
Number of villages having ASHA.....	13,707
Villages having beneficiary under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) (%).....	73.7
Village where Health and Sanitation Committee formed (%).....	28.7
Village Pradhan/Panchayat member aware of untied fund (%).....	29.4
Accessibility of the health facility	
Villages with Sub-Centre within 3 KMs (%).....	71.4
Villages with PHC within 10 KMs (%).....	71.2
Infrastructure, staff and services at Sub-Centre	
Sub-Centre located in government building (%).....	55.7
Sub-Centre with ANM (%).....	90.7
Sub-Centre with male health worker (%).....	39.3
Sub-Centre with additional ANM (%).....	20.0
ANM living in Sub-Centre quarter where facility is available (%).....	57.9
Infrastructure, staff and services at Primary Health Centre (PHC)	
PHCs having Lady Medical Officer (%).....	24.4
PHCs having AYUSH Medical Officer (%).....	19.3
PHCs with at least 4 beds (%).....	67.1
PHCs having residential quarter for Medical Officer (%).....	54.5
PHCs functioning on 24 hours basis (%)	52.7
PHCs having new born care services ¹⁵ (%)	86.8
PHCs having referral services for complicated pregnancy/delivery ¹⁵ (%)	55.2
PHCs conducted at least 10 deliveries during last month ¹⁵ (%).....	49.9
Infrastructure, staff and services at Community Health Centre (CHC)	
CHCs having Obstetrician/Gynaecologist (%).....	25.2
CHCs having 24 hours normal delivery services (%).....	90.0
CHCs having functional Operation Theatre ¹⁶ (%).....	65.2
CHCs designated as FRUs (%).....	52.0
CHCs designated as FRUs offering caesarean section ¹⁷ (%).....	18.7
FRUs having new born care services on 24 hour basis ¹⁷ (%)	76.1
FRUs having blood storage facility ¹⁷ (%)	9.1
¹⁵ Based on the PHCs functioning on 24 hours basis.	
¹⁶ If surgeries are carried out in the Operation Theatre.	
¹⁷ CHC designated as FRU	
Note: Excluding Nagaland.	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.1	36.7	86.4	15.4	6.0	48.6	67.4	12.9	79.5	76.4	5.2	83.6	76.1	81.5	38.1	0.0	93.3
North & Middle Andaman	81.8	12.6	78.2	28.0	8.9	45.8	69.3	12.8	77.0	68.2	3.8	85.9	71.3	73.8	38.2	0.0	100.0
South Andaman	90.3	61.0	94.4	3.6	2.8	52.6	64.9	12.5	82.5	89.3	6.7	80.4	82.8	89.2	39.2	0.0	87.5
Andhra Pradesh	60.8	26.3	91.7	9.5	28.6	56.2	66.7	8.1	89.4	71.8	22.1	66.7	47.5	71.6	23.6	62.1	51.1
Adilabad	56.3	20.9	88.0	14.9	29.1	63.8	56.8	11.8	79.2	43.2	18.1	55.8	35.6	60.5	16.9	62.2	39.3
Anantapur	59.4	21.0	99.5	2.5	31.4	55.9	64.2	8.5	86.1	66.7	24.8	71.2	54.0	81.5	31.4	62.9	75.0
Chittoor	65.0	21.7	99.6	7.4	29.3	50.3	65.0	8.3	90.5	74.1	32.7	62.0	62.8	71.2	17.4	57.9	42.4
Cuddapah	70.1	20.9	99.2	2.7	28.6	50.7	51.0	12.9	82.7	78.6	36.3	64.1	45.3	76.9	18.4	69.4	57.1
East Godavari	63.8	30.3	96.7	6.0	28.6	49.0	78.0	5.4	89.8	86.6	27.8	65.4	65.2	81.0	26.6	73.0	42.9
Guntur	82.7	41.3	93.2	6.7	30.3	52.6	71.4	7.2	88.0	77.8	18.4	59.4	51.6	84.3	27.2	65.8	39.4
Hyderabad	62.7	83.8	99.7	0.1	5.0	51.7	64.6	9.1	98.0	95.6	8.7	68.4	40.7	88.4	38.3	79.5	0.0
Karimnagar	60.6	24.5	94.9	4.8	24.8	61.6	67.8	10.0	97.3	89.2	34.2	82.5	28.0	88.1	21.2	11.1	20.7
Khammam	56.2	16.9	92.2	14.0	33.6	55.9	73.7	3.5	89.8	69.2	24.4	66.7	58.0	53.9	7.1	78.1	56.7
Krishna	71.0	42.0	93.4	3.3	20.6	46.8	76.4	6.8	98.3	84.0	17.1	82.9	52.5	83.1	34.5	67.6	45.8
Kurnool	54.3	22.9	89.7	4.8	30.6	58.6	61.8	8.6	81.8	61.5	20.6	54.7	52.2	48.7	11.6	66.7	63.6
Mahbubnagar	49.6	10.9	98.8	6.2	47.0	62.9	58.8	8.5	87.3	66.6	22.8	68.3	40.2	65.0	34.0	46.7	54.3
Medak	57.3	22.8	96.2	8.1	28.9	58.2	58.8	9.2	93.2	75.0	20.7	82.8	46.1	76.5	27.7	70.6	57.1
Nalgonda	60.7	17.3	97.0	6.6	37.5	55.6	68.7	8.2	95.7	75.0	21.6	73.2	32.1	74.0	22.0	80.6	57.1
Nellore	65.8	23.4	88.4	5.4	19.6	58.8	66.1	7.4	92.3	88.4	24.3	55.6	53.5	85.8	38.4	67.6	40.0
Nizamabad	57.1	27.7	98.2	3.9	17.6	62.0	58.6	10.6	95.3	83.4	27.5	78.1	27.2	80.1	16.8	70.7	71.4
Prakasam	60.4	27.5	91.3	6.5	31.7	54.5	70.1	7.0	84.6	76.1	28.8	58.5	40.6	77.6	25.6	70.1	46.2
Rangareddy	70.4	53.2	96.9	2.2	22.2	56.7	64.7	7.9	97.0	87.1	15.5	77.5	40.8	75.2	17.0	67.5	52.9
Srikakulam	59.0	16.0	70.4	13.0	31.5	50.2	73.8	5.9	92.6	56.6	23.9	62.3	55.0	58.4	18.7	82.9	31.0
Visakhapatnam	62.4	32.7	73.9	23.7	22.6	57.1	66.5	10.2	76.4	59.8	27.3	60.0	54.2	64.7	30.5	0.0	50.0
Vizianagaram	54.1	16.5	84.1	22.3	28.6	53.3	70.0	6.9	82.6	56.9	28.5	55.4	59.7	64.9	25.0	80.5	52.0
Warangal	63.3	24.7	94.3	4.7	17.5	53.0	70.1	6.4	96.8	84.3	13.0	68.3	29.4	80.6	30.9	87.2	48.5
West Godavari	66.3	25.3	98.1	3.2	28.4	56.1	78.5	4.1	95.2	81.5	22.1	72.0	53.3	79.7	23.4	69.4	72.7

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Arunachal Pradesh	76.6	25.8	92.8	18.6	8.2	61.2	48.2	13.3	46.3	47.6	5.8	13.3	38.2	72.0	19.6	47.1	36.1
Anjaw	74.3	27.1	99.3	24.7	1.7	56.4	41.5	8.3	52.5	33.5	7.2	20.0	39.3	69.1	20.5	50.0	100.0
Changlang	76.5	26.2	89.3	13.4	4.9	57.8	50.9	5.7	62.7	45.3	15.2	15.0	54.0	68.2	16.4	36.0	60.0
Dibang Valley	77.9	19.9	100.0	3.3	2.2	44.7	36.1	23.8	43.5	56.6	0.7	13.3	20.9	90.3	37.8	46.7	0.0
East Kameng	72.1	23.5	74.3	44.4	25.0	63.5	33.7	17.7	25.5	30.6	2.1	15.0	48.8	48.7	2.8	74.4	0.0
East Siang	79.2	25.1	96.0	18.4	15.6	56.3	55.7	19.4	49.2	53.9	9.9	6.8	48.2	79.5	31.3	7.3	25.0
Kurung Kumey	77.9	9.9	90.1	21.9	1.8	38.7	47.3	6.2	52.4	54.7	1.7	20.8	16.7	67.6	4.5	69.6	100.0
Lohit	78.7	25.2	95.7	14.6	14.8	63.3	49.4	7.9	64.4	57.9	0.8	18.6	26.9	86.1	2.7	19.0	50.0
Lower Dibang Valley	75.8	12.3	99.4	14.7	0.9	64.4	46.6	21.7	37.2	48.5	2.0	16.7	27.5	90.1	40.5	47.1	0.0
Lower subansiri	78.5	23.3	98.5	18.2	7.6	54.1	51.5	6.3	61.7	60.7	1.1	3.8	37.7	68.9	6.3	50.0	16.7
Papum pare	83.8	64.1	91.8	6.0	10.5	67.2	57.2	17.1	57.8	71.4	12.3	15.8	58.9	82.9	37.5	61.1	0.0
Tawang	69.0	49.4	94.8	2.2	5.3	56.3	50.5	15.1	46.4	40.6	11.0	18.2	35.9	73.9	27.3	2.7	100.0
Tirap	78.7	22.9	91.8	13.4	5.9	42.1	44.3	6.6	44.6	49.5	0.0	46.2	37.0	75.1	11.1	97.5	100.0
Upper Siang	65.9	2.6	97.5	52.3	16.5	69.3	42.5	22.6	13.4	13.0	3.1	6.1	37.2	67.4	21.0	23.1	33.3
Upper subansiri	83.1	26.6	89.1	16.6	4.2	52.3	54.5	8.2	51.9	59.1	5.4	7.1	34.2	63.2	15.7	59.5	0.0
West Kameng	77.1	45.1	96.6	2.4	8.5	54.5	50.0	13.2	55.9	42.9	5.6	7.1	36.4	75.6	28.6	72.0	100.0
West Siang	78.6	25.4	89.0	23.9	3.7	53.5	61.2	9.8	44.1	54.7	13.1	19.4	31.0	56.8	17.6	52.0	10.0
Assam	78.0	15.1	74.9	13.8	20.8	61.5	31.0	23.6	45.0	35.1	25.2	50.7	64.9	54.0	16.8	83.2	65.6
Barpeta	74.6	15.2	92.4	17.9	34.0	63.9	27.7	21.0	49.3	28.8	23.5	57.3	57.7	48.7	10.0	91.7	38.5
Baska	79.2	6.2	90.0	9.1	15.9	54.5	41.7	17.8	51.8	38.3	36.0	56.6	88.8	47.2	4.9	85.1	87.5
Bongaigaon	73.4	19.3	66.9	18.0	28.4	61.0	27.7	34.2	35.2	29.9	26.3	47.2	82.8	46.6	11.5	93.3	66.7
Cacher	79.5	12.0	48.1	16.8	17.7	69.9	21.4	21.4	51.9	32.2	22.6	49.4	33.4	47.1	61.0	93.5	100.0
Chirang	69.0	5.2	71.4	25.0	19.5	62.1	27.1	24.7	33.9	29.3	25.3	52.1	76.1	27.6	4.6	94.3	75.0
Darrang	76.2	8.0	93.8	11.6	25.0	59.9	36.3	14.6	44.2	38.4	33.5	60.5	88.4	60.4	7.4	90.9	25.0
Dhemaji	77.2	8.9	82.3	27.3	18.4	60.4	34.6	26.5	29.9	31.6	26.2	43.8	83.6	66.4	15.2	80.0	50.0
Dhubri	80.9	8.5	88.4	24.0	37.1	57.3	23.6	33.1	20.7	15.8	11.6	26.0	71.1	41.6	4.4	82.9	50.0
Dibrugarh	69.1	21.2	96.6	8.6	14.3	56.5	40.5	28.9	58.4	49.9	33.9	88.0	76.4	71.4	17.3	75.6	88.9
Goalpara	77.7	7.2	63.6	13.0	27.0	59.6	31.1	19.4	33.5	28.2	23.9	37.9	83.3	55.4	5.9	84.4	33.3
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Golaghat	76.8	9.1	91.2	11.6	14.3	52.1	20.5	42.6	42.2	39.4	33.7	57.0	71.3	68.2	11.0	58.8	46.2
Hailakandi	79.7	6.5	40.9	16.4	30.1	70.9	14.8	21.3	55.1	22.5	16.1	36.9	17.0	34.1	67.6	84.0	100.0
Jorhat	84.7	27.1	74.5	9.4	15.8	53.5	27.5	19.9	56.0	47.4	34.7	67.0	86.1	70.2	14.7	86.4	53.3
Kamrup	87.9	62.7	90.3	1.5	7.5	56.8	39.1	22.1	69.7	65.5	30.8	60.0	63.6	79.2	15.3	89.1	0.0
Kamrup metro	84.1	38.0	72.7	5.8	8.8	47.0	35.2	29.6	60.8	56.3	26.1	77.1	73.8	75.6	14.3	83.2	75.0
Karbi Anglong	84.7	16.7	78.0	2.9	8.0	39.2	38.9	14.4	46.4	37.6	22.5	63.3	77.1	63.5	3.9	76.7	83.3
Karimganj	76.6	8.9	50.5	18.7	27.3	71.9	14.8	23.5	45.6	22.4	18.5	39.7	35.5	33.6	52.5	84.0	80.0
Kokrajhar	68.7	12.7	80.7	25.5	26.5	58.3	30.2	28.6	27.2	32.6	31.6	35.3	73.7	36.6	7.4	87.0	88.9
Likhimpur	79.5	12.7	61.8	19.7	19.2	53.8	26.6	31.3	37.3	41.3	34.9	51.2	70.4	63.0	17.2	70.0	83.3
Marigaon	78.8	12.8	96.1	10.5	27.2	55.4	24.7	32.2	43.9	30.7	16.7	55.6	67.9	57.6	8.7	75.0	100.0
Nagaon	79.6	16.6	83.6	13.3	26.0	70.9	27.7	17.8	51.2	29.8	15.7	40.4	61.9	55.4	12.4	80.4	100.0
Nalbari	82.5	20.2	96.9	6.6	13.6	50.7	45.0	17.8	49.9	52.0	34.7	69.2	80.0	56.3	8.9	87.5	77.8
North Cachar Hills	85.3	26.5	49.8	1.6	12.5	43.9	37.0	13.7	35.7	40.8	4.6	40.3	23.1	57.3	7.6	84.8	75.0
Sibsagar	85.4	19.8	82.2	9.4	16.5	60.9	23.2	23.3	60.6	52.2	38.5	68.5	62.3	74.6	16.3	78.3	30.8
Sonitpur	73.1	19.0	48.2	14.8	15.2	67.0	36.2	29.0	49.7	42.2	24.3	53.0	85.5	51.2	11.0	74.5	62.5
Tinsukia	71.5	16.1	93.7	11.4	16.0	68.2	44.3	28.2	55.3	43.4	25.7	53.7	69.0	47.8	13.9	86.7	50.0
Udalguri	73.3	5.3	65.1	12.9	19.7	62.0	39.3	12.1	53.6	32.8	31.7	54.2	73.2	54.7	8.6	84.8	80.0
Bihar	58.7	4.9	92.5	33.7	45.9	75.9	29.4	35.9	26.3	27.5	9.7	41.4	16.0	29.0	39.9	74.2	64.5
Araria	50.6	1.4	99.5	42.1	41.3	79.5	30.2	34.1	41.0	13.7	9.9	33.3	20.2	11.7	53.6	67.4	75.0
Aurangabad	67.6	4.0	94.1	30.6	37.6	73.5	32.5	35.5	20.3	30.6	8.3	60.7	14.0	34.1	51.9	63.0	78.6
Banka	51.4	2.3	61.6	51.1	59.1	75.3	23.8	40.0	31.9	24.7	14.9	37.6	16.7	15.1	46.2	83.7	50.0
Begusarai	59.0	2.5	96.1	25.0	44.9	76.7	26.6	39.2	29.4	26.9	11.2	41.0	9.9	23.8	33.7	87.8	76.9
Bhagalpur	59.3	7.0	84.7	38.7	26.4	78.8	36.7	33.4	20.8	30.3	13.4	49.7	23.1	34.7	17.9	88.9	66.7
Bhojpur	66.5	8.4	98.8	26.3	46.4	73.5	32.1	32.9	18.4	40.5	5.9	33.3	20.9	40.9	35.5	52.1	82.4
Buxar	68.3	8.1	96.6	22.7	49.5	74.4	29.3	34.4	21.4	48.0	7.1	33.3	22.7	40.6	48.3	65.1	66.7
Darbhanga	56.5	5.4	99.8	24.2	37.8	75.2	31.4	35.8	28.5	15.2	7.0	45.8	16.8	29.3	35.0	76.6	58.8
Gaya	59.2	9.4	82.0	41.7	51.1	73.2	29.1	32.5	24.2	20.7	4.7	35.7	22.2	28.0	49.3	67.4	73.9
Gopalgunj	63.2	5.4	99.9	27.1	34.1	73.4	21.2	39.5	32.2	36.5	15.9	57.4	12.4	21.4	41.3	84.4	63.6
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Jamui	52.4	2.7	35.8	52.2	67.0	77.7	21.9	42.0	27.9	17.6	6.4	19.1	16.0	16.9	36.8	73.9	40.0
Jehanabad	64.8	2.6	93.5	28.4	54.0	74.9	25.4	36.4	31.2	42.6	18.1	44.7	21.4	45.5	47.0	81.4	84.6
Kaimur (Bhabua)	67.1	1.5	86.6	26.2	55.4	78.6	27.2	34.9	24.3	42.6	6.9	24.9	30.6	40.7	49.3	71.7	61.5
Katihar	51.3	5.6	99.0	38.0	42.5	74.4	21.8	42.7	32.6	12.5	3.4	34.8	14.1	20.4	26.6	69.6	64.3
Khagaria	55.8	3.7	98.9	33.4	50.2	76.2	29.1	37.0	27.9	25.3	19.2	52.3	11.9	26.9	54.8	70.8	42.9
Kishangunj	54.4	2.6	91.0	33.8	32.1	76.9	25.0	38.9	27.7	17.9	10.3	23.6	12.2	22.0	32.4	73.3	87.5
Lakhisarai	59.2	5.9	84.4	24.3	54.1	73.0	30.0	38.7	25.8	32.6	9.5	36.6	13.8	32.2	39.8	74.4	25.0
Madhepura	51.0	2.4	98.6	51.0	54.3	77.1	32.5	31.7	20.1	17.7	5.9	45.2	10.6	10.9	35.7	76.1	50.0
Madhubani	53.0	2.1	99.6	33.6	38.3	75.1	31.4	38.4	33.6	16.0	3.6	43.1	9.6	22.6	37.0	72.3	66.7
Munger	70.5	16.5	72.7	20.0	29.9	71.9	35.5	31.4	37.3	48.6	20.3	43.2	21.9	53.5	58.6	81.0	55.6
Muzaffarpur	60.0	6.7	97.7	31.3	36.2	74.4	33.3	36.4	20.2	23.0	4.2	54.9	15.2	25.3	34.1	74.5	80.0
Nalanda	62.7	10.1	92.3	19.3	46.6	75.6	28.8	35.9	24.6	39.3	8.7	55.2	31.7	54.3	40.8	83.7	53.3
Nawada	56.3	3.2	86.8	40.8	64.3	74.8	24.9	41.1	23.0	31.0	4.2	46.5	10.9	23.1	46.2	74.2	75.0
Paschim Champaran	53.4	3.7	98.8	40.1	58.3	80.7	29.5	36.0	36.3	24.9	5.5	27.1	8.8	17.6	38.6	70.8	61.1
Patna	70.0	27.3	92.6	14.9	33.1	67.2	41.5	28.6	24.1	58.3	9.7	39.1	18.9	62.8	40.0	82.2	52.6
Purba Champaran	55.9	3.5	99.1	37.0	53.6	77.3	24.6	34.4	34.8	27.1	7.4	37.3	7.1	19.9	41.9	78.7	60.0
Purnia	49.0	3.7	98.5	41.1	38.7	77.5	27.0	40.2	17.7	21.7	5.0	39.4	11.4	18.9	33.8	54.2	100.0
Rohtas	69.7	8.1	99.1	19.5	51.8	71.8	36.4	28.2	25.6	48.5	6.9	41.5	16.2	46.0	40.8	73.9	72.2
Saharsa	47.9	3.5	97.9	47.0	55.5	74.1	31.8	36.0	13.7	20.0	4.3	43.0	15.8	13.8	15.8	80.0	100.0
Samastipur	60.1	2.2	95.6	33.5	50.2	76.7	29.9	36.2	23.1	27.6	22.3	47.8	12.4	20.1	46.1	85.1	33.3
Saran	52.0	4.3	95.9	19.5	30.5	76.5	26.2	40.7	21.5	22.4	8.9	67.0	17.1	34.8	19.1	77.1	78.6
Sheikhpura	65.5	6.0	87.5	25.6	51.3	75.9	25.3	38.6	43.7	41.5	28.5	44.4	10.4	35.8	60.3	86.2	42.9
Sheohar	60.3	1.4	99.3	43.4	54.3	79.8	23.1	39.7	18.2	12.0	4.6	27.4	7.3	13.8	44.2	83.3	28.6
Sitamarhi	45.3	4.8	98.9	37.8	44.7	77.7	24.3	37.4	24.9	16.3	6.9	36.8	11.5	16.4	44.3	60.4	75.0
Siwan	48.5	5.4	98.8	14.4	25.9	71.3	21.5	39.8	33.3	33.4	9.1	51.8	13.8	34.1	29.3	91.5	81.3
Supul	67.6	0.5	98.9	42.7	43.3	76.4	43.5	28.8	20.0	23.2	9.8	41.5	13.1	11.4	23.3	60.0	71.4
Vaishali	66.3	5.2	90.6	28.4	41.6	75.1	41.3	27.8	16.3	28.2	10.4	59.3	35.5	69.1	45.1	81.3	66.7
Chandigarh	89.3	86.1	100.0	0.1	3.3	56.4	72.1	8.2	77.6	76.1	1.0	73.0	50.3	94.3	53.5	100.0	0.0
Chandigarh	89.3	84.9	100.0	0.0	2.1	59.8	71.6	8.3	77.6	73.6	0.8	73.2	49.7	94.7	53.0	100.0	0.0

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Chhattisgarh	65.7	8.2	82.0	34.8	21.3	69.3	48.7	19.9	51.1	18.0	9.3	59.3	49.6	37.9	38.5	62.4	58.6
Bastar	51.9	4.3	91.0	61.0	18.1	71.1	41.1	23.7	52.3	17.9	13.1	61.8	65.7	19.0	32.3	54.8	84.6
Bilaspur	66.7	10.9	86.3	23.9	30.1	69.0	44.1	23.5	51.7	13.7	5.0	62.3	38.9	39.2	43.7	67.7	6.3
Dantewara	42.8	7.2	94.6	67.0	29.1	70.6	36.5	19.4	55.8	18.7	16.1	66.7	70.1	21.5	20.6	48.7	94.1
Dhamtari	76.2	10.0	89.1	17.9	6.3	65.0	65.3	12.6	72.4	24.5	15.0	66.4	77.4	45.0	22.9	68.8	69.2
Durg	76.2	17.6	95.7	11.8	16.7	70.6	63.0	12.5	68.4	19.9	8.5	71.0	55.1	58.6	34.1	71.4	71.4
Janjgir-Champa	70.1	4.7	94.2	13.5	15.9	68.3	50.2	19.1	45.9	18.5	4.8	50.0	35.2	53.8	61.1	65.9	77.8
Jashpur	67.4	2.1	66.0	62.8	12.3	70.7	36.6	27.4	30.9	15.1	6.8	50.4	47.3	27.4	39.4	68.2	37.5
Kanker	66.3	3.3	85.0	42.8	20.0	68.0	50.9	18.5	62.6	11.8	11.4	74.2	69.2	26.8	23.3	62.4	92.9
Kawardha	56.8	2.4	78.1	34.7	41.7	72.3	51.3	19.1	49.0	8.2	5.3	59.4	47.9	22.2	34.1	54.3	31.3
Korba	66.9	10.6	65.6	28.6	21.2	72.7	42.2	21.3	41.9	18.2	8.7	45.9	32.4	45.0	63.8	69.6	26.3
Koriya	66.6	16.5	58.1	43.1	27.8	69.9	39.7	21.3	42.2	18.1	8.6	54.0	27.7	33.0	52.1	72.1	84.6
Mahasamund	68.9	5.3	92.6	30.2	13.1	64.7	55.0	17.0	64.2	28.6	16.3	75.8	48.9	45.2	38.1	68.9	80.0
Raigarh	69.2	7.2	90.4	26.3	13.7	65.7	52.0	16.9	53.0	25.2	12.0	57.5	42.2	41.5	37.1	50.0	63.2
Raipur	71.6	16.4	94.0	20.3	21.8	65.3	52.1	19.7	55.0	22.7	5.3	53.7	54.8	53.6	40.8	50.0	50.0
Rajnand Gaon	69.9	7.1	88.4	22.2	17.0	69.8	55.4	18.7	65.4	15.4	8.8	65.1	45.5	45.7	27.4	63.6	36.8
Sarguja	57.5	5.5	50.8	56.3	40.0	71.9	41.6	25.9	28.0	16.6	11.2	42.2	47.3	24.6	36.7	43.8	62.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.8	24.6	86.8	10.5	28.7	66.9	52.7	19.5	63.2	44.0	3.5	57.9	52.2	38.1	23.0	79.5	100.0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69.8	28.6	90.1	8.1	31.7	67.2	51.9	19.6	63.3	46.7	3.6	57.8	48.8	43.6	27.1	70.3	100.0
Daman and Diu	82.3	51.5	98.3	0.1	5.4	63.8	54.3	16.6	87.4	64.1	2.2	85.7	38.6	70.4	32.0	100.0	50.0
Daman	86.0	54.4	99.2	0.0	5.2	54.7	59.2	11.8	91.1	88.5	3.3	80.8	55.2	81.9	45.5	79.5	0.0
Diu	79.2	50.8	97.6	0.3	5.7	70.0	49.7	20.9	84.4	42.9	0.9	89.6	27.7	59.8	20.9	79.5	100.0
Delhi	86.1	84.3	99.7	0.4	6.0	60.6	55.2	13.9	71.7	68.7	3.1	67.3	29.1	83.8	45.4	52.0	42.9
Central	88.5	89.7	99.8	0.8	1.9	59.2	54.6	14.4	79.0	88.1	2.1	75.4	29.7	89.2	50.8	33.3	0.0
East	86.4	88.4	99.3	0.8	6.8	55.7	54.2	16.4	73.2	74.5	3.1	73.8	26.9	81.8	41.8	0.0	0.0
New Delhi	87.9	85.3	99.9	0.0	6.1	62.2	58.5	11.6	69.5	70.9	5.7	75.7	28.6	82.5	48.6	50.0	0.0
North Delhi	84.2	78.6	99.9	0.3	7.6	65.0	53.8	13.3	74.2	73.9	4.6	67.9	24.7	84.2	51.8	66.7	0.0
North East	83.6	82.6	99.7	0.0	3.3	64.8	51.4	13.4	64.0	59.0	5.0	51.0	25.3	83.6	38.1	75.0	100.0
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
North West	84.0	78.3	99.8	0.1	10.1	59.4	54.2	16.1	71.5	65.4	0.0	56.8	33.5	82.6	39.6	60.0	50.0
South	84.3	82.2	99.8	1.1	14.8	64.0	57.6	9.8	69.5	59.2	1.5	67.4	29.3	78.5	43.0	45.9	33.3
South West	87.2	88.0	98.9	0.0	8.6	55.5	57.6	13.5	73.1	69.4	2.8	75.6	34.6	82.0	33.7	52.0	25.0
West	88.0	87.8	100.0	0.0	3.6	59.0	53.5	15.4	75.7	67.5	3.5	65.9	32.6	83.6	56.6	50.0	100.0
Goa	86.8	60.3	86.4	1.3	3.0	59.9	37.0	26.6	95.8	96.4	1.8	89.8	60.9	90.0	35.3	67.3	62.5
North Goa	89.0	64.4	84.5	1.0	1.5	63.0	35.8	24.1	96.9	97.8	2.5	87.8	48.7	92.2	42.5	100.0	75.0
South Goa	86.8	70.0	92.1	0.3	4.1	62.9	38.1	27.7	94.4	94.4	0.0	86.0	78.8	92.1	31.6	100.0	50.0
Gujarat	71.8	25.0	89.8	8.0	18.7	61.4	56.4	15.6	54.8	56.4	9.5	54.8	48.0	42.4	22.6	63.3	46.9
Ahmedabad	81.8	52.8	96.7	0.2	17.7	54.6	53.4	16.3	67.3	80.2	4.6	53.7	58.0	67.1	37.4	46.4	50.0
Amreli	73.4	25.2	97.5	1.9	9.3	61.4	65.1	7.5	63.8	50.9	4.4	50.5	44.2	47.2	27.6	82.5	54.2
Anand	80.7	35.0	97.1	1.8	20.6	62.8	57.0	16.5	68.5	78.4	11.6	68.8	47.7	48.8	21.3	73.3	75.0
Banas Kantha	62.3	11.1	91.7	13.9	36.2	61.1	48.3	16.9	28.7	61.7	11.6	38.9	49.3	27.4	14.2	57.8	34.4
Bharuch	76.4	29.4	98.2	2.3	10.9	51.1	64.9	12.7	64.6	47.9	12.4	56.8	62.8	46.6	20.8	66.7	42.9
Bhavnagar	72.8	27.4	95.9	1.1	10.4	56.1	59.4	17.7	58.0	58.4	6.4	57.4	48.1	34.7	13.4	65.9	50.0
Dahod	59.7	9.3	60.4	29.7	26.9	76.1	37.9	29.9	46.5	60.4	11.7	32.9	30.3	16.2	5.6	54.1	16.7
Gandhinagar	81.7	43.4	99.2	2.6	27.6	56.2	59.8	13.3	59.3	77.1	8.4	65.2	52.5	59.9	23.3	62.5	43.8
Jamnagar	71.8	29.2	94.4	1.0	5.0	57.8	61.7	12.4	75.0	69.3	4.4	56.4	48.4	50.3	28.4	56.4	55.6
junagadh	73.2	25.7	92.6	1.5	6.1	65.7	59.9	14.2	74.7	56.3	8.0	66.7	43.4	47.0	28.0	88.9	37.5
Kachchh	62.0	20.5	89.8	3.9	16.9	67.0	44.8	20.0	48.5	57.2	13.5	49.2	47.9	40.8	22.9	82.1	65.2
Kheda	80.9	27.8	91.6	5.2	28.4	55.1	60.3	12.1	62.2	69.0	10.4	54.1	37.8	50.0	27.7	77.8	59.3
Mahesana	80.3	36.5	94.6	1.5	20.4	61.2	57.6	15.3	59.0	84.3	5.4	72.0	56.2	59.1	29.0	30.0	51.7
Narmada	67.3	7.8	95.0	15.5	17.0	66.4	59.9	17.2	48.4	28.4	13.1	64.3	58.4	22.1	13.5	54.0	23.8
Navsari	80.1	30.5	90.4	6.3	6.9	53.7	63.3	14.2	77.8	80.9	11.7	74.0	49.7	60.3	36.6	100.0	52.0
Panch Mahals	70.2	14.8	83.3	12.0	23.3	63.9	50.4	14.5	55.3	52.4	10.5	46.1	43.8	36.2	26.2	51.1	44.8
Patan	68.6	18.4	96.2	3.4	30.4	68.9	54.6	11.4	53.4	61.7	15.7	70.2	59.5	46.7	29.5	81.3	60.0
Porbandar	73.4	26.6	84.0	3.0	8.3	60.4	54.5	16.2	71.3	68.1	7.6	76.7	51.8	51.5	30.6	54.8	40.0
Rajkot	78.2	45.4	96.1	0.5	11.2	60.2	60.8	11.5	82.2	68.3	8.5	62.3	48.4	54.6	34.3	71.4	19.0
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Sabar Kantha	72.1	16.9	88.8	9.2	17.4	64.7	49.7	18.9	49.7	61.4	11.6	47.6	36.3	38.8	14.0	48.6	53.6
Surat	79.9	47.8	96.6	3.7	10.5	51.3	65.9	15.3	78.4	72.3	8.7	88.2	35.0	60.5	33.6	66.7	30.8
Surendranagar	67.5	20.5	82.3	3.5	15.4	61.9	56.2	17.0	39.0	49.1	8.1	49.0	37.4	37.9	24.1	53.8	45.0
The Dangs	60.9	0.6	70.5	32.3	29.9	58.5	52.1	19.1	20.9	9.4	13.1	39.3	47.0	15.2	8.8	63.3	85.7
Vadodara	70.1	33.0	95.1	8.1	19.7	58.2	62.3	12.7	50.2	54.4	12.0	59.6	57.9	37.2	17.7	70.0	65.2
Valsad	78.8	31.2	89.3	6.2	13.4	52.6	56.9	16.1	47.0	68.4	3.3	51.8	71.5	50.5	22.7	100.0	33.3
Haryana	73.4	26.3	96.0	1.7	15.9	63.3	55.7	15.4	51.8	46.8	4.7	59.6	16.5	64.4	39.0	77.0	38.3
Ambala	80.0	39.7	99.7	1.1	2.8	54.7	61.3	14.7	57.7	55.4	1.5	79.1	19.0	79.9	40.8	62.5	58.3
Bhiwani	72.5	17.3	87.1	2.3	20.5	68.0	61.9	14.4	48.3	35.7	4.6	58.4	24.1	60.8	36.8	85.4	61.1
Faridabad	74.8	46.1	99.5	2.8	15.2	62.2	45.4	21.3	43.8	39.1	3.1	46.4	10.9	56.2	30.7	80.0	11.1
Fatehabad	66.2	21.9	97.2	1.9	17.4	62.2	61.1	11.0	41.7	48.6	5.5	62.8	10.8	45.4	27.3	82.9	45.5
Gurgaon	80.4	49.3	99.6	0.7	22.4	65.5	55.2	13.8	60.1	52.3	3.7	70.5	17.6	67.0	28.9	68.8	55.6
Hisar	69.7	23.6	89.9	2.0	25.0	60.4	64.2	13.5	44.3	48.6	7.7	55.8	23.0	57.7	41.3	91.9	70.6
Jhajjar	77.0	23.0	91.5	1.1	14.6	57.2	56.3	18.0	59.7	48.0	4.7	64.8	15.7	71.1	42.2	94.9	15.4
Jind	70.4	14.7	91.1	1.0	20.0	64.9	60.5	13.9	55.4	42.1	12.3	55.4	12.1	61.7	42.7	75.0	23.1
Kaithal	66.4	20.4	99.3	1.1	12.9	63.0	60.1	11.8	64.0	48.0	6.3	72.5	18.5	65.1	31.7	85.0	12.5
Karnal	75.0	29.9	98.5	0.2	10.5	57.7	56.7	16.0	58.9	51.3	4.5	75.2	7.8	82.5	53.1	73.0	52.9
Kurukshetra	75.7	31.8	99.6	0.7	4.5	60.3	58.5	12.3	61.5	64.2	4.5	67.8	18.8	83.9	54.1	83.8	54.5
Mahendragarh	75.4	15.2	98.4	2.0	33.1	62.4	65.5	12.9	53.1	56.8	9.7	67.7	23.3	55.2	34.2	72.1	25.0
Mewat	53.6	4.5	88.3	10.3	43.2	80.8	18.7	35.1	17.0	14.8	1.9	11.0	7.5	18.9	27.0	67.4	0.0
Panchkula	81.6	48.0	98.0	1.8	3.7	61.3	58.9	12.0	72.3	64.3	9.3	78.1	19.7	86.0	58.8	64.3	55.6
Panipat	75.4	35.8	99.8	0.5	8.8	64.5	46.8	16.5	51.1	39.0	2.1	57.0	12.3	77.4	47.4	76.7	30.8
Rewari	78.7	26.6	95.2	0.8	14.3	61.7	61.5	12.8	70.0	65.0	7.7	67.3	33.3	69.2	46.5	75.6	18.2
Rohtak	79.0	34.5	94.1	0.9	9.4	60.9	56.3	12.0	60.1	52.8	5.3	75.7	20.3	71.0	31.3	96.9	41.7
Sirsa	69.0	26.3	99.5	0.7	10.1	59.4	64.3	10.8	56.0	53.5	3.5	61.3	27.5	57.5	35.5	67.6	78.6
Sonipat	80.5	30.1	95.8	1.1	4.4	53.9	52.9	15.7	57.7	53.7	4.1	73.0	8.0	81.4	42.8	81.1	23.8
Yamunanagar	76.7	32.5	99.5	1.6	4.0	53.7	56.2	16.1	60.8	52.3	1.1	70.0	8.5	76.5	50.5	48.4	38.5
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Himachal Pradesh	81.3	24.6	90.3	0.8	1.6	54.1	69.5	14.0	59.4	48.3	5.9	82.2	56.5	81.9	44.8	75.0	52.8
Bilaspur	83.9	12.9	84.4	0.5	1.3	47.7	73.4	10.2	68.6	58.8	6.7	78.7	72.3	87.8	28.1	78.3	35.3
Chamba	72.4	13.0	88.1	1.2	0.7	61.3	63.4	19.4	50.8	28.4	4.4	76.5	50.2	71.6	43.3	69.6	27.3
Hamirpur	87.9	20.3	96.3	0.2	0.8	50.8	75.4	12.3	81.0	63.5	4.4	94.6	81.0	93.1	40.4	78.3	80.0
Kangra	84.3	20.0	93.6	0.5	0.0	52.6	67.2	14.0	56.0	50.0	6.9	78.1	55.3	82.6	30.0	87.2	61.1
Kinaur	80.4	44.1	89.2	0.3	4.0	61.1	60.5	20.7	67.4	37.4	5.3	82.1	47.6	83.4	69.7	74.0	41.7
Kullu	80.6	28.9	97.2	1.4	0.9	51.1	73.1	10.2	68.9	50.3	11.3	85.1	63.0	79.4	45.7	78.3	0.0
Lahul & Spith	76.4	38.2	84.1	0.8	2.2	56.9	69.2	15.4	69.0	60.1	10.9	75.0	40.6	80.8	55.0	74.0	54.5
Mandi	79.1	15.9	95.0	0.5	2.3	46.2	69.6	14.5	38.4	36.4	2.3	73.1	72.7	74.0	26.7	61.7	53.3
Shimla	82.3	39.6	88.3	1.6	7.1	54.8	63.0	20.4	68.9	59.3	4.4	76.7	50.5	74.9	43.3	68.4	28.6
Sirmaur	78.8	23.0	90.5	0.7	2.1	57.2	71.6	11.6	46.6	40.6	3.7	84.8	58.3	75.6	30.5	73.3	87.5
Solan	83.0	33.7	88.7	1.4	1.5	62.9	71.4	12.2	61.0	54.0	8.2	80.7	41.9	86.0	56.1	80.5	60.0
Una	87.9	17.8	91.1	0.3	0.0	48.4	64.7	16.1	59.2	54.3	4.2	93.5	45.2	94.1	71.9	76.1	87.5
Jammu & Kashmir	70.6	22.8	75.1	4.5	7.2	40.7	42.7	20.6	73.3	54.9	2.8	62.2	54.1	61.8	24.3	73.1	32.4
Anantnag	67.1	14.3	81.5	3.6	6.9	13.1	43.2	21.9	71.7	63.3	2.4	56.2	52.6	67.7	16.9	95.3	40.0
Badgam	59.3	17.6	87.4	0.9	8.9	15.9	43.0	26.1	89.1	74.9	3.0	71.5	59.1	57.8	34.3	77.3	0.0
Baramula	65.5	19.9	78.8	3.6	7.7	21.0	38.3	26.0	76.5	54.7	1.3	53.4	68.0	71.9	55.7	76.2	35.0
Doda	67.1	10.0	69.6	16.6	9.6	64.2	30.4	13.9	58.8	30.9	0.8	39.2	48.1	42.1	14.2	63.8	14.3
Jammu	81.5	49.6	91.1	1.2	2.7	66.2	51.3	19.3	86.5	65.4	2.4	73.5	35.3	82.2	42.3	71.4	35.3
Kargil	70.4	20.0	76.7	5.2	4.3	15.6	43.3	30.8	64.6	54.5	5.7	82.8	73.6	35.7	5.7	84.8	40.0
Kathua	80.7	26.9	90.5	1.6	4.0	53.8	50.7	16.7	87.0	55.1	0.5	87.1	36.6	87.4	38.7	65.1	38.1
Kupwara	67.2	12.4	64.5	3.2	9.5	61.4	31.9	33.2	68.6	56.0	3.1	54.0	58.1	49.1	24.1	70.8	36.8
Leh Ladakh	73.2	56.0	56.1	0.8	3.9	56.6	69.0	13.2	81.0	71.9	10.6	83.3	77.4	84.6	23.7	86.8	100.0
Pulwama	68.9	12.1	87.4	0.8	7.0	12.1	40.7	19.5	86.5	77.5	3.5	76.9	50.6	50.8	19.1	82.2	16.7
Punch	74.1	15.0	81.3	6.0	16.3	67.5	22.9	20.0	42.8	23.0	1.8	28.2	64.2	58.1	18.7	76.6	27.8
Rajauri	78.5	13.8	53.4	8.0	15.7	62.4	34.0	18.6	58.3	33.9	0.0	48.2	48.8	57.4	2.5	53.2	33.3
Srinagar	71.6	51.8	97.4	0.2	0.0	14.6	56.0	14.0	92.4	87.3	3.4	78.1	36.7	65.9	38.2	81.8	33.3
Udhampur	72.7	16.8	45.5	8.2	1.5	57.6	45.7	16.2	72.9	27.7	2.3	61.5	40.6	58.6	14.8	52.4	47.4

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Jharkhand	62.1	6.3	51.5	43.4	35.9	71.8	31.8	33.5	30.5	17.7	2.8	54.0	34.5	25.1	17.2	60.8	79.4
Bokaro	72.8	23.2	62.4	20.0	29.2	69.9	48.4	24.6	46.2	31.9	1.8	57.1	31.6	39.1	27.4	75.0	33.3
Chatra	58.7	1.4	44.9	51.4	45.8	75.7	32.8	36.5	22.9	14.4	0.5	45.9	29.8	17.9	20.8	40.4	50.0
Deoghar	62.5	8.6	50.9	37.6	54.7	71.3	36.7	29.7	22.9	16.2	4.4	38.2	39.8	21.7	8.0	61.7	100.0
Dhanbad	72.7	7.8	63.7	11.0	25.9	68.6	45.7	25.9	50.9	35.4	3.2	46.8	27.5	41.7	31.0	59.1	100.0
Dumka	61.5	2.2	57.6	53.5	53.5	60.9	30.1	30.4	27.2	9.2	3.2	54.9	41.5	18.7	4.9	71.9	100.0
Garhwa	76.5	3.7	58.5	47.3	38.1	76.0	40.8	24.3	20.1	10.7	4.7	65.1	36.0	18.5	9.5	57.9	35.7
Girdih	58.5	2.1	31.8	43.7	48.4	66.6	24.3	36.3	25.0	16.5	1.7	26.5	36.7	12.9	6.1	75.0	100.0
Godda	57.2	0.9	64.2	50.8	38.8	65.4	21.7	37.2	24.1	10.6	2.5	35.8	45.0	12.5	2.8	68.1	75.0
Gumla	50.3	3.5	29.7	55.6	28.6	78.2	26.1	35.1	29.3	10.2	3.6	67.3	38.7	26.7	35.1	68.1	100.0
Hazaribag	62.4	10.6	32.2	19.8	32.3	66.8	46.0	24.4	38.6	25.9	2.3	74.3	23.8	46.6	36.1	72.1	90.0
Jamtara	69.5	2.2	58.2	47.5	40.4	70.7	27.2	33.8	34.2	17.8	0.6	39.4	39.1	18.7	5.3	100.0	100.0
Kodarma	57.2	6.7	37.9	30.8	54.5	74.1	28.5	37.8	33.3	27.0	5.1	48.8	25.4	21.2	15.0	62.5	100.0
Latehar	63.7	1.4	49.3	54.5	34.1	77.9	30.8	38.4	28.7	11.4	0.0	77.7	35.9	20.2	24.6	76.1	85.7
Lohardaga	63.3	3.8	45.8	45.8	23.6	74.7	31.3	37.6	29.4	20.9	3.8	81.5	57.3	29.6	21.1	63.6	40.0
Pakur	65.6	2.0	64.1	65.0	42.7	77.6	15.1	42.3	17.4	10.8	3.7	47.2	31.5	10.8	4.8	51.9	83.3
Palamu	44.0	2.7	67.5	38.4	36.0	75.8	39.0	32.0	22.4	18.0	4.4	51.2	22.3	26.1	11.9	45.2	58.3
Pashchimi Singhbhum	62.9	8.2	63.4	45.1	25.0	71.7	22.4	38.3	32.6	21.9	4.2	60.8	39.4	29.4	6.6	75.6	93.3
Purbi (East) Singhbhum	70.4	33.0	71.9	20.9	21.0	60.1	46.3	28.0	55.0	49.1	5.3	82.6	46.1	62.6	21.6	52.1	87.5
Ranchi	45.9	23.6	51.0	34.5	24.5	67.9	38.3	29.9	40.6	27.5	9.3	69.0	40.5	43.8	29.3	54.8	68.8
Sahibganj	67.4	2.8	51.4	61.4	39.8	68.3	24.8	35.1	23.2	5.9	0.9	35.0	20.0	12.6	28.7	62.5	85.7
Saraikela	64.9	5.9	62.0	35.7	25.4	62.3	34.8	32.5	49.7	24.4	1.1	82.0	42.4	36.3	12.9	60.8	87.5
Simdega	69.1	2.5	25.1	51.9	12.9	75.8	17.3	45.4	36.8	10.1	4.4	59.6	24.1	22.4	46.9	51.1	100.0

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STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Karnataka	72.0	18.1	85.9	13.5	22.4	66.8	62.3	14.9	81.2	65.1	14.4	76.7	46.5	82.9	37.1	66.1	47.0
Bagalkot	64.6	10.5	94.3	18.9	43.7	63.2	53.6	17.7	63.3	46.5	8.8	58.7	38.6	83.9	38.5	68.8	68.0
Bangalore Rural	71.1	76.0	99.2	0.4	10.6	59.6	59.2	16.4	98.5	93.9	5.4	90.3	46.4	97.4	46.9	80.6	0.0
Bangalore Urban	88.3	18.3	96.8	7.0	14.4	63.5	71.6	9.4	96.2	84.8	22.6	87.5	52.9	94.2	39.2	81.0	30.8
Belgaum	72.6	22.0	86.8	18.4	42.6	66.9	63.3	14.7	74.0	75.0	11.9	67.9	45.6	79.5	39.5	45.2	70.0
Bellary	64.9	16.9	92.3	13.6	34.9	64.4	55.7	15.9	62.4	45.5	15.8	65.3	44.4	80.2	33.2	62.5	31.8
Bidar	71.4	10.1	93.7	15.4	26.7	70.2	56.0	19.7	80.5	65.1	6.0	78.6	38.7	79.4	32.8	70.0	82.6
Bijapur	66.3	7.8	89.8	21.2	38.5	68.5	57.2	16.6	64.2	59.9	11.2	50.5	38.8	87.5	45.3	68.2	51.7
Chamarajnagar	63.9	11.1	96.8	19.7	24.1	64.7	66.7	11.4	95.7	76.1	15.4	88.5	55.2	80.1	18.7	89.3	65.6
Chikmagalur	79.5	20.4	86.1	8.7	4.4	65.1	72.9	12.2	92.6	84.0	23.0	96.4	63.8	92.3	39.3	60.0	50.0
Chitradurga	70.7	13.5	98.3	13.8	28.0	61.1	64.8	12.2	81.6	63.6	25.0	72.6	55.7	89.2	42.6	50.0	48.4
Dakshina Kannada	85.7	32.2	60.3	3.2	5.0	61.0	46.3	26.7	96.6	95.9	14.0	89.5	66.3	93.8	73.9	68.2	0.0
Davanagere	70.5	15.8	97.8	9.8	15.6	77.3	65.8	11.9	81.0	64.7	13.7	79.3	47.9	84.8	34.6	75.0	58.3
Dharwad	75.9	25.3	86.0	8.0	20.6	56.6	61.2	14.4	80.7	66.4	18.7	81.1	58.4	90.3	43.7	57.6	54.5
Gadag	70.8	10.8	79.0	19.2	33.1	72.4	56.4	15.9	80.1	49.8	19.3	77.5	27.3	85.3	39.9	82.9	35.0
Gulbarga	58.4	9.0	88.4	21.3	40.8	73.2	47.6	22.0	65.4	47.7	6.2	64.5	50.7	71.0	27.0	57.1	53.3
Hassan	72.7	14.5	95.2	11.4	3.2	60.9	79.1	9.2	94.2	80.5	30.6	87.3	42.1	83.8	53.0	66.7	40.0
Haveri	76.4	9.3	97.6	11.6	19.9	68.5	62.7	12.6	89.4	63.7	11.6	75.9	38.4	74.8	47.6	60.0	47.1
Kodagu	80.5	23.2	60.4	12.9	6.4	63.4	67.7	13.7	93.7	81.6	12.3	94.5	56.3	86.9	27.8	67.3	45.5
Kolar	68.6	14.6	97.3	8.9	17.3	70.7	67.6	11.9	92.8	62.3	10.5	95.0	38.3	68.4	14.5	62.8	33.3
Koppal	63.3	7.0	92.2	25.3	41.5	74.3	52.4	19.7	66.1	24.8	9.8	66.4	32.6	62.0	18.4	63.4	81.0
Mandya	68.3	10.6	97.9	11.6	20.7	64.9	78.6	7.8	97.6	86.7	31.7	86.6	54.5	85.0	27.2	66.1	42.9
Mysore	72.3	26.5	97.3	9.2	14.6	63.6	70.9	12.0	90.9	79.7	18.5	93.5	45.1	76.2	24.9	89.3	64.0
Raichur	60.0	12.8	87.9	26.7	35.2	66.6	49.1	16.1	55.7	41.7	4.8	45.2	36.6	76.3	36.2	84.8	77.3
Shimoga	80.3	27.4	74.7	9.4	8.3	71.8	68.7	12.8	92.2	71.1	11.3	82.9	48.2	90.2	34.0	64.1	34.8
Tumkur	73.0	15.1	98.1	14.3	17.5	63.8	70.5	12.9	93.5	73.1	16.4	90.0	48.5	82.0	43.8	71.0	46.9
Udupi	84.0	27.7	37.5	4.6	2.6	62.5	55.6	18.6	96.4	94.2	27.1	86.8	65.3	97.0	43.0	80.0	0.0
Uttara Kannada	82.9	21.3	49.8	8.5	1.6	70.3	59.8	16.9	90.5	82.6	15.1	80.9	56.6	89.4	45.0	80.5	16.7

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Kerala	92.9	30.2	28.8	0.5	6.8	52.3	55.9	15.8	95.2	99.4	15.3	79.6	64.6	97.7	75.8	99.8	10.6
Alappuzha	94.4	44.6	48.7	0.0	0.0	47.5	58.6	10.0	95.0	99.5	7.2	92.2	57.1	99.6	89.4	73.9	18.5
Ernakulam	94.8	46.4	49.9	0.0	3.9	43.0	59.6	13.4	95.7	100.0	11.1	77.4	50.0	99.7	88.2	100.0	25.0
Idukki	91.7	27.8	39.3	0.6	3.1	44.1	60.4	7.6	96.1	99.5	35.9	85.5	73.4	96.9	62.1	99.8	18.2
Kannur	95.2	23.2	16.7	0.1	6.7	42.0	46.7	22.4	89.0	100.0	12.2	81.7	57.1	99.0	71.4	100.0	0.0
Kasargod	88.0	24.4	26.5	1.1	5.1	60.9	42.9	23.7	99.7	98.6	14.3	87.3	80.2	96.0	68.9	100.0	4.5
Kollam	93.1	37.1	18.0	0.8	2.6	43.5	67.0	9.8	91.2	99.5	19.3	84.5	60.0	99.4	80.7	85.0	7.7
Kottayam	96.1	35.8	22.0	0.3	0.8	51.6	62.8	10.1	86.4	100.0	20.0	89.3	63.8	99.1	78.1	52.2	8.0
Kozhikode	94.7	21.9	19.4	0.2	3.1	58.5	53.1	16.7	98.9	100.0	9.0	65.0	57.6	99.0	74.0	100.0	9.1
Malappuram	93.7	20.1	10.3	0.2	25.0	65.8	46.4	19.1	99.1	100.0	6.8	63.9	65.1	95.3	68.2	100.0	5.7
Palakkad	89.9	29.4	48.7	1.2	12.6	53.6	52.1	24.3	87.7	99.2	14.7	69.6	57.1	95.1	70.2	100.0	2.9
Pathanamthitta	96.6	34.2	14.1	0.3	0.0	50.4	59.0	14.0	98.2	100.0	20.8	88.4	61.1	99.7	78.1	77.4	6.5
Thiruvananthapuram	92.8	38.4	35.9	0.9	1.8	50.6	65.5	10.9	99.5	99.0	15.8	91.2	65.8	98.1	76.4	75.6	3.7
Thrissur	93.8	34.6	31.1	0.1	2.7	51.7	60.0	18.5	98.0	100.0	12.9	80.8	54.6	98.7	75.8	97.6	9.1
Wayanad	86.1	9.9	30.6	1.2	9.4	56.7	61.7	12.6	97.9	95.5	18.8	78.3	83.5	94.0	80.1	100.0	28.6
Lakshadweep	89.2	17.1	18.3	0.0	2.6	62.3	16.5	27.3	91.4	90.7	3.0	86.2	69.7	89.6	57.0	89.3	100.0
Lakshadweep	89.2	21.6	22.4	0.0	2.4	62.2	17.0	27.1	91.1	90.1	2.9	86.4	69.3	89.4	56.7	100.0	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	63.4	12.1	80.8	28.7	29.0	59.0	54.8	18.2	34.0	46.9	34.9	36.0	42.7	32.0	16.5	57.0	73.1
Balaghat	72.8	6.3	75.2	24.5	5.5	59.0	58.2	12.6	64.0	47.8	37.1	70.5	54.1	34.3	14.6	63.6	40.0
Barwani	37.7	10.5	88.0	33.0	56.2	72.9	47.5	20.7	21.6	29.4	29.4	21.3	32.8	19.0	11.6	53.8	47.1
Betul	61.6	10.4	84.2	22.4	4.4	67.8	62.7	13.3	43.2	40.4	33.2	51.7	69.0	36.0	44.3	56.4	87.5
Bhind	73.0	6.8	88.7	4.5	32.8	54.9	50.3	17.5	18.6	51.6	36.2	38.5	43.7	34.7	20.6	50.0	62.5
Bhopal	73.0	49.6	97.8	39.8	12.4	69.0	57.5	16.8	59.4	58.9	31.1	65.4	48.1	72.5	18.9	53.7	60.0
Chhatarpur	61.5	5.0	55.0	30.6	40.6	60.0	44.0	23.9	29.2	50.7	39.1	24.8	32.8	23.1	30.9	43.9	81.8
Chhindwara	66.0	14.9	73.8	26.6	10.6	46.3	58.8	15.7	44.3	39.9	34.0	47.7	41.1	30.7	16.4	57.0	70.8
Damoh	70.9	7.6	72.5	21.1	31.3	62.7	68.7	11.0	35.8	31.6	33.8	17.8	51.4	27.5	9.7	52.4	60.0
Datia	70.1	7.8	86.9	19.7	27.5	47.9	56.6	15.4	24.8	45.1	31.1	17.5	47.4	36.0	21.8	48.8	75.0
Dewas	65.4	17.0	90.3	41.7	33.1	68.1	65.7	13.7	53.4	67.7	34.7	43.2	51.0	47.6	13.9	60.0	91.7
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Dhar	47.1	13.0	83.3	68.2	33.1	71.5	58.4	19.6	37.3	43.1	34.1	40.3	37.4	29.9	13.7	62.8	60.0
Dindori	61.2	2.4	69.3	19.9	19.6	67.0	55.1	16.6	16.9	13.0	18.5	18.4	56.7	11.1	6.4	66.7	10.0
East Nimar	59.8	17.6	85.7	28.9	19.4	64.4	62.7	14.5	27.2	41.2	24.7	42.9	46.7	39.7	20.8	80.0	100.0
Guna	60.5	7.8	83.1	10.7	30.7	36.8	49.0	20.5	16.6	50.4	38.6	25.9	39.1	25.9	22.6	47.7	100.0
Gwalior	71.9	27.2	90.2	18.8	14.0	34.2	51.7	18.2	25.8	65.8	36.0	43.8	50.5	51.6	23.1	46.2	62.5
Harda	68.0	19.3	84.6	20.3	21.5	69.3	60.9	15.4	42.0	46.1	20.3	41.8	57.1	50.4	41.8	57.1	66.7
Hosangabad	67.6	20.7	90.2	5.0	14.3	71.0	63.9	15.0	45.6	65.7	41.4	55.7	49.0	47.6	22.5	52.4	83.3
Indore	74.4	49.2	99.3	12.1	27.5	57.9	62.4	17.7	67.8	79.9	28.0	70.1	41.2	71.9	30.3	54.1	81.8
Jabalpur	78.1	34.1	97.2	69.2	21.2	64.3	65.8	14.2	61.1	62.6	40.1	41.8	56.0	51.2	12.4	60.0	100.0
Jhabua	31.5	5.1	82.8	33.6	34.4	74.1	42.0	23.9	23.5	40.6	27.3	17.7	50.0	12.4	7.0	64.3	72.7
Katni	70.0	11.9	91.0	50.3	24.2	60.0	51.2	19.7	19.7	43.7	43.3	45.8	49.5	31.8	13.8	54.2	100.0
Mandla	66.7	7.7	79.7	20.1	17.1	56.3	61.9	14.5	28.4	28.4	20.9	26.3	56.4	24.5	8.4	72.7	90.5
Mandsaur	59.6	11.3	72.2	28.7	43.0	51.2	56.0	16.6	57.5	52.4	41.8	36.8	40.0	25.6	11.9	48.8	91.7
Morena	70.0	13.2	86.7	16.3	36.1	44.8	48.0	19.7	12.5	59.3	27.5	38.6	32.4	29.8	19.7	51.3	100.0
Narasimhapur	66.5	9.2	99.1	13.0	18.3	61.2	65.9	13.0	50.4	47.7	37.3	47.1	31.9	40.0	19.2	55.3	41.7
Neemuch	60.8	12.1	77.0	39.2	42.3	56.9	52.2	19.8	51.9	53.8	38.8	54.4	33.3	30.7	13.7	67.7	100.0
Panna	63.0	4.8	68.8	25.9	33.1	62.7	51.3	21.1	20.0	38.1	34.9	22.2	37.2	15.7	5.3	50.0	87.5
Raisen	63.1	6.5	89.9	26.2	28.8	72.7	51.6	20.3	25.9	36.2	35.4	40.7	49.5	33.0	9.6	65.7	70.0
Rajgarh	53.6	7.5	77.6	26.0	55.8	45.4	46.1	20.8	42.0	50.0	38.8	25.0	28.0	15.6	5.1	73.2	54.5
Ratlam	56.7	17.7	89.2	31.6	25.9	72.2	57.9	21.0	50.2	60.3	46.9	54.2	31.9	27.4	6.9	62.2	87.5
Rewa	69.2	5.1	79.4	22.2	28.2	50.8	45.4	24.2	23.7	45.3	43.3	35.9	40.5	28.0	10.7	58.1	63.6
Sagar	75.3	12.4	82.3	27.9	19.3	57.1	51.2	21.2	40.3	46.3	35.5	32.3	41.8	46.3	15.7	61.9	78.6
Satna	70.3	9.1	80.9	16.2	28.0	70.1	48.1	27.0	28.6	42.5	30.1	25.6	40.0	31.8	22.3	59.5	30.0
Sehore	58.8	9.1	80.2	30.5	43.0	71.1	60.8	16.6	45.0	56.0	45.9	58.5	47.4	33.4	15.1	56.4	100.0
Seoni	66.9	3.7	76.7	40.3	16.1	54.1	62.8	11.8	48.4	52.4	42.9	39.2	50.0	23.1	8.6	42.9	71.4
Shahdol	61.0	10.1	60.0	16.7	27.0	48.7	47.1	19.3	42.3	43.9	37.4	34.9	47.2	22.4	9.8	65.9	68.8
Shajapur	58.9	10.8	69.1	49.5	48.4	60.3	57.4	17.9	56.1	69.3	58.5	51.3	51.2	25.4	13.7	71.4	77.8
Sheopur	52.8	5.1	93.8	41.5	51.4	64.2	41.1	23.7	14.4	41.2	26.3	27.1	27.2	12.3	9.5	40.0	100.0
Shivpuri	56.5	8.2	79.3	42.7	41.3	34.8	47.5	19.3	14.3	44.4	32.2	18.2	41.9	20.4	15.3	59.0	77.8

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Sidhi	59.2	2.9	55.0	33.4	31.8	63.7	37.1	27.5	15.6	23.5	20.9	20.2	34.9	13.1	5.2	57.1	57.1
Tikamgarh	62.4	5.6	66.8	8.0	37.7	47.7	55.4	17.7	21.6	51.6	30.7	12.5	24.8	22.2	30.2	51.4	80.0
Ujjain	63.9	28.4	91.2	40.2	38.0	66.0	63.8	11.5	65.8	68.0	50.6	67.2	56.7	39.0	17.3	60.9	85.7
Umaria	62.9	5.8	62.6	25.3	29.1	61.0	45.2	22.3	30.5	34.8	38.2	13.0	33.7	21.8	14.0	66.7	77.8
Vidisha	66.2	12.5	86.4	16.2	25.3	44.6	54.5	16.6	33.6	48.5	33.9	26.4	39.2	36.4	9.8	43.9	66.7
West Nimar	57.3	11.8	89.8	49.5	18.2	72.7	66.5	11.6	38.2	42.3	26.2	49.6	30.6	36.0	15.6	56.1	90.9
Maharashtra	74.7	26.6	81.7	14.6	17.6	61.0	63.9	13.6	74.4	63.5	8.3	69.0	52.5	70.0	27.1	61.5	78.1
Ahmadnagar	77.0	35.7	81.7	12.0	14.2	59.0	68.5	12.3	83.6	80.1	1.0	85.3	48.7	91.5	38.6	58.1	79.4
Akola	81.8	31.5	90.8	14.7	7.4	61.0	65.8	11.1	69.1	74.3	6.8	72.6	60.2	79.9	21.2	56.8	65.0
Amravati	76.7	22.2	92.8	19.7	10.1	55.1	70.5	9.7	77.9	63.6	19.9	61.8	62.3	64.0	21.7	71.4	72.0
Aurangabad	73.0	23.5	78.3	11.8	37.8	65.2	58.0	17.6	57.2	65.8	2.9	61.8	39.9	51.3	9.4	68.4	78.3
Bhandara	80.9	18.3	77.9	10.7	1.7	54.5	68.7	10.2	84.5	56.9	16.4	72.2	61.9	68.2	31.7	50.0	73.1
Bid	67.1	9.5	69.4	21.9	34.2	64.4	61.9	13.4	61.5	68.3	1.7	75.7	49.5	73.5	21.4	63.6	79.3
Buldana	74.5	13.9	83.4	14.4	17.4	54.8	62.0	14.4	66.7	66.6	6.7	73.8	48.9	69.1	22.7	54.5	75.0
Chandrapur	79.2	28.4	79.3	11.0	2.1	54.5	65.7	10.4	83.2	54.9	8.5	75.4	63.1	59.4	11.1	50.0	100.0
Dhule	66.9	28.1	93.3	19.3	14.6	64.4	67.3	8.4	49.5	50.5	10.6	35.0	42.2	56.1	21.8	67.7	95.8
Gadchiroli	59.4	4.3	68.0	46.5	9.5	61.8	58.6	13.8	72.5	23.5	36.3	46.4	49.8	30.4	18.0	60.5	77.3
Gondiya	79.8	8.5	77.9	14.7	2.6	55.7	65.5	10.8	83.0	53.6	21.6	87.8	56.8	54.7	28.2	63.4	74.1
Hingoli	66.8	5.8	80.9	16.9	39.1	70.3	62.2	12.4	69.3	41.5	5.9	52.2	46.4	67.7	20.4	58.1	66.7
Jalgaon	75.1	37.9	90.4	10.7	20.7	62.5	66.6	11.2	58.2	53.1	9.5	52.1	44.3	70.8	20.1	43.9	63.3
Jalna	68.7	15.1	72.0	16.2	31.6	65.7	55.1	19.2	69.3	65.5	5.3	68.5	52.5	62.8	21.2	64.3	70.8
Kolhapur	81.1	40.6	91.5	1.3	16.9	56.9	70.0	11.4	82.8	89.0	8.8	76.8	50.8	86.9	38.5	11.1	85.2
Latur	74.7	15.8	94.2	10.3	31.3	60.2	63.3	15.5	76.2	63.9	2.5	71.6	46.1	77.1	31.4	64.4	65.5
Mumbai	86.4	76.1	99.6	0.0	9.2	56.5	56.1	20.2	92.7	92.1	1.4	76.7	50.5	94.4	31.9	65.8	0.0
Mumbai Sub-urban	89.0	81.9	99.9	0.0	8.8	57.1	58.3	20.9	89.7	93.5	2.7	84.7	49.5	92.4	28.1	43.9	0.0
Nagpur	86.3	55.2	86.4	3.3	1.2	54.5	69.9	12.0	95.5	82.2	7.1	90.5	60.8	86.4	50.1	68.1	86.7
Nanded	70.5	14.7	85.9	19.6	31.5	65.5	59.8	14.8	76.2	55.9	3.6	72.3	45.3	76.7	26.2	40.0	90.0
Nandurbar	51.8	14.6	86.1	45.0	26.6	67.9	58.1	16.3	38.3	25.4	10.8	17.0	37.8	28.9	7.5	56.4	83.9

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Nashik	74.5	44.2	81.7	16.9	22.4	61.3	68.4	11.6	71.6	63.5	13.8	68.0	54.4	69.6	28.1	71.4	92.0
Osmanabad	71.4	11.9	92.3	15.5	28.5	61.1	66.4	12.4	71.9	58.9	6.1	66.0	65.4	74.2	25.4	80.0	78.6
Parbhani	68.0	14.8	90.5	18.7	27.7	66.4	57.1	18.2	69.0	64.6	3.1	71.6	62.2	78.2	35.1	58.1	83.3
Pune	83.6	66.1	90.3	4.2	17.3	56.8	70.4	11.0	89.0	83.2	3.6	86.1	58.0	89.7	36.5	58.8	82.4
Raigarh	78.8	36.7	76.1	6.8	5.8	60.3	62.7	15.0	83.8	69.2	7.7	77.8	54.0	69.1	34.8	50.0	82.8
Ratnagiri	78.1	18.4	61.6	7.2	1.9	62.8	58.4	20.6	83.3	73.3	6.5	81.0	45.3	69.4	27.4	75.0	63.6
Sangli	80.9	37.0	92.5	8.7	15.0	60.2	69.3	9.8	81.6	76.1	3.2	87.5	50.5	85.1	34.1	66.7	80.8
Satara	80.4	29.3	89.3	8.4	7.7	56.4	70.4	10.6	92.6	87.4	2.5	92.0	56.0	81.0	38.6	61.5	69.7
Sindhudurg	84.7	15.7	40.8	1.9	0.0	53.3	57.1	17.4	92.5	92.7	14.9	84.4	74.0	73.9	39.9	72.5	92.0
Solapur	73.9	29.0	88.7	14.3	20.4	65.7	73.2	9.6	86.6	67.1	6.8	84.0	43.2	81.8	50.8	73.7	78.6
Thane	78.9	59.5	87.3	7.2	18.4	61.3	57.4	17.1	84.7	71.7	8.7	73.6	57.3	71.1	17.8	72.5	69.2
Wardha	84.3	32.0	76.6	6.8	0.0	57.4	78.1	6.2	88.6	81.4	7.0	84.1	68.5	81.8	37.5	72.7	78.9
Washim	75.2	11.9	67.7	16.3	23.8	62.1	65.8	12.9	68.6	65.2	4.9	68.2	50.5	60.7	10.9	61.1	75.0
Yavatmal	73.1	16.7	69.4	21.0	10.5	60.5	66.6	12.5	71.5	53.4	5.7	68.8	58.3	70.7	26.5	64.7	74.1
Manipur	82.8	15.2	33.3	22.7	6.3	68.1	19.5	25.8	57.2	41.0	6.3	47.4	56.8	95.6	46.8	51.0	13.2
Bishnupur	82.0	21.8	51.3	8.6	6.4	62.8	28.1	19.7	78.7	57.5	12.8	63.4	63.6	99.3	72.3	81.8	0.0
Chandel	78.9	5.6	27.5	22.4	7.9	72.1	18.3	31.4	57.4	27.6	3.8	40.2	50.6	98.3	34.8	61.9	50.0
Churachandpur	83.9	5.9	18.9	38.0	4.9	73.4	19.6	22.3	45.9	30.5	3.1	28.2	51.0	97.6	27.8	65.6	0.0
Imphal East	84.6	29.8	42.5	12.3	7.2	56.2	20.9	24.8	73.4	66.0	7.3	47.2	53.3	96.7	68.3	36.4	0.0
Imphal West	86.0	46.2	69.1	2.6	3.8	55.0	20.8	22.1	80.9	87.2	7.0	75.0	55.2	99.0	71.3	44.9	0.0
Senapati	83.2	7.2	28.0	26.1	7.5	71.4	15.9	34.3	56.2	24.4	6.3	50.8	61.6	91.4	41.2	31.6	0.0
Tamenglong	77.5	0.7	6.3	50.8	9.3	73.5	17.1	24.2	21.6	14.2	3.0	16.8	51.4	86.0	12.8	80.6	50.0
Thoubal	82.1	26.1	38.1	7.0	5.9	68.6	25.1	23.8	80.3	59.4	9.5	60.5	61.3	99.4	75.8	69.4	25.0
Ukhrul	85.8	1.6	26.7	30.4	7.1	74.5	11.4	24.8	30.1	13.4	4.9	36.2	62.0	96.6	25.8	51.0	33.3
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Meghalaya	77.6	6.7	50.1	9.5	15.0	68.3	17.0	32.4	39.5	24.5	3.0	33.1	73.6	48.4	7.6	52.5	62.7
East Garo Hills	80.7	3.4	26.3	5.6	11.3	67.2	21.4	28.6	28.5	10.2	8.0	14.5	79.3	23.9	4.6	29.5	33.3
East Khasi Hills	86.1	24.8	83.2	4.2	10.8	59.5	24.0	30.2	63.0	44.7	3.8	48.8	65.2	72.4	12.1	52.5	60.0
Jaintia	68.9	11.2	55.8	9.4	22.8	65.1	11.2	31.6	46.7	25.1	3.1	34.0	70.6	59.1	1.9	82.2	92.3
Ribhoi	75.6	3.6	61.7	13.4	19.7	63.1	14.6	29.1	48.6	27.3	2.0	55.9	65.8	61.2	7.4	73.9	60.0
South Garo Hills	79.3	2.8	37.8	3.6	2.8	81.7	19.0	31.7	28.0	26.7	2.9	10.4	90.2	36.8	7.9	40.4	80.0
West Garo Hills	73.5	3.8	57.5	9.3	16.7	79.2	23.9	30.1	28.9	17.7	4.2	30.3	75.5	46.5	13.5	37.0	75.0
West Khasi Hills	79.3	1.8	42.2	19.3	12.5	71.4	6.7	40.6	28.2	21.4	1.3	22.0	80.6	42.2	7.9	69.0	54.5
Mizoram	92.4	36.5	76.2	1.8	9.9	58.2	56.7	14.2	62.4	55.7	27.1	54.2	77.5	92.7	44.6	69.4	69.8
Aizawl	97.5	77.3	79.6	0.0	5.5	57.8	65.1	12.9	75.0	88.5	41.1	64.0	72.2	99.1	65.3	84.0	66.7
Champhai	95.0	33.1	80.6	0.0	12.2	52.6	55.4	17.0	64.0	55.0	22.0	47.4	78.8	97.6	37.9	75.9	70.0
Kolasib	92.8	47.1	84.4	1.6	9.4	63.5	53.8	16.5	64.3	70.5	25.6	56.4	82.0	95.5	48.3	74.2	50.0
Lawngtlai	86.4	6.3	63.1	3.6	17.9	62.2	49.5	13.8	48.7	28.8	18.8	36.8	88.1	78.5	20.4	69.4	100.0
Lunglei	92.2	41.0	82.5	1.9	6.3	68.4	59.3	13.2	55.7	55.6	30.8	67.6	74.0	92.6	52.2	85.3	75.0
Mamit	85.4	19.1	46.2	6.5	8.9	62.0	50.2	18.5	55.4	41.1	24.1	35.2	87.1	88.2	44.2	91.7	66.7
Saiha	94.1	38.2	90.1	0.2	10.9	53.7	57.1	10.8	63.3	47.8	22.4	51.8	69.7	94.0	48.4	89.2	50.0
Serchhip	96.7	48.2	87.4	0.0	6.7	47.1	64.4	8.9	78.9	73.8	38.0	63.6	70.9	98.7	52.5	44.0	100.0
Orissa	69.2	5.5	76.7	48.5	19.1	59.4	39.6	23.1	54.5	44.1	31.9	62.3	63.2	46.9	14.2	80.7	49.2
Angul	73.9	8.3	66.5	41.1	32.5	60.8	37.5	21.0	48.8	40.7	29.8	62.8	46.6	67.7	30.6	72.1	50.0
Balangir	69.0	4.5	88.1	57.4	18.8	60.0	37.2	26.3	48.3	51.7	59.1	53.3	38.5	10.9	0.6	48.8	25.0
Baleshwar	80.7	2.7	97.2	22.4	14.1	55.5	53.5	15.9	64.2	52.6	41.3	82.8	75.5	29.3	15.7	77.8	34.8
Bargarh	73.1	1.4	93.2	46.2	24.6	64.9	44.4	25.7	59.2	43.7	36.4	69.4	40.0	41.4	3.1	100.0	73.7
Baudh	70.9	1.4	73.0	74.7	39.2	62.1	27.1	34.9	50.8	28.8	22.3	55.2	49.0	26.9	2.5	95.7	100.0
Bhadrak	81.8	4.0	99.1	23.5	6.3	61.1	50.4	19.6	52.4	42.7	27.9	73.6	84.2	26.6	5.9	73.0	54.5
Cuttack	84.0	11.3	75.1	25.3	5.8	53.7	48.7	19.6	62.3	68.3	37.6	71.7	62.4	91.8	27.2	60.5	61.1
Debagarh	71.8	2.7	74.9	60.6	22.2	55.2	33.5	27.5	38.1	44.5	42.9	56.0	50.6	38.8	9.7	65.2	57.1
Dhenkanal	75.7	4.3	38.1	41.7	12.2	58.9	46.4	22.1	50.5	46.9	29.2	60.9	61.7	75.1	30.0	75.9	45.0
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Gajapati	52.0	3.2	61.7	59.7	12.5	75.6	32.7	11.3	44.5	19.7	15.3	44.4	72.7	8.0	0.5	69.6	75.0
Ganjam	66.4	10.0	71.4	32.4	34.5	53.4	38.9	28.4	54.7	55.4	36.8	47.2	56.8	82.7	24.8	100.0	35.7
Jagatsinghpur	84.6	6.4	95.8	18.3	3.3	52.6	42.0	22.2	79.1	79.7	42.4	84.5	69.3	93.0	29.6	60.9	55.6
Jajapur	79.8	4.1	72.2	27.2	5.5	55.9	42.2	20.6	63.8	61.6	39.5	82.4	69.9	90.0	35.7	100.0	46.2
Jharsuguda	80.0	11.7	78.8	31.0	9.8	58.4	44.9	24.8	57.9	64.9	29.7	83.3	48.4	65.7	24.5	97.0	77.8
Kalahandi	56.7	1.0	88.6	70.2	27.6	74.1	29.0	30.8	48.1	27.5	22.4	43.5	60.4	17.3	4.9	100.0	28.6
Khandamal	85.6	1.2	31.4	78.8	30.9	58.9	25.6	25.6	34.3	25.3	30.5	57.6	56.0	40.1	6.0	100.0	26.7
Kendrapara	66.6	4.5	95.0	25.1	1.6	53.6	36.8	26.1	59.4	46.9	45.7	82.7	68.4	89.7	31.0	83.3	62.5
Kendujhar	60.4	4.0	71.0	55.7	20.2	60.2	38.3	20.2	47.5	34.3	29.4	58.0	66.3	17.3	1.2	86.7	56.3
Khordha	84.0	22.6	63.4	17.8	13.2	40.7	44.9	22.4	67.4	70.8	28.6	72.0	67.5	89.6	30.8	40.0	53.8
Koraput	41.8	8.3	73.1	67.9	50.0	59.4	36.6	22.8	44.9	18.9	18.0	60.3	67.3	13.7	2.6	48.6	64.7
Malkangiri	35.1	2.1	77.8	85.0	51.7	73.9	33.2	23.7	34.9	14.8	13.8	38.3	78.5	0.9	0.7	57.4	58.3
Mayurbhanj	64.9	3.8	56.0	62.4	36.5	65.4	39.7	19.4	63.5	43.1	39.8	63.5	76.9	40.6	12.2	78.7	44.0
Nabarangapur	43.3	2.5	93.5	78.0	50.8	72.0	33.4	24.5	65.8	15.9	17.9	31.1	78.9	15.9	1.8	81.1	36.4
Nayagarh	73.8	2.5	55.4	51.9	31.0	46.3	34.4	20.6	41.8	44.1	39.6	51.8	54.8	68.1	8.6	58.5	47.4
Nuapada	57.8	2.9	88.1	59.6	19.4	61.6	31.6	27.4	52.6	28.8	24.8	52.6	51.1	5.1	0.1	95.7	21.4
Puri	80.6	6.0	94.0	23.7	8.6	56.0	53.0	19.5	63.3	63.6	46.2	70.9	77.3	87.1	42.5	97.9	30.0
Rayagada	43.8	4.5	83.7	67.6	32.6	66.4	36.0	23.7	49.0	18.3	17.1	29.6	82.3	21.6	6.5	97.9	77.8
Sambalpur	77.4	8.6	78.9	43.6	10.0	55.0	41.4	25.7	57.3	56.6	38.3	71.3	53.4	50.9	7.8	48.8	41.7
Sonapur	75.4	2.8	81.3	53.7	35.4	60.9	33.3	32.6	60.6	40.9	37.2	82.6	50.0	31.1	5.6	76.7	22.2
Sundargarh	73.7	11.0	82.3	46.4	13.1	64.4	41.1	23.6	53.3	45.3	31.6	64.0	54.9	52.2	14.3	97.8	61.5
Puducherry	90.0	48.3	98.2	2.7	3.6	42.5	59.0	19.4	87.8	99.0	9.8	80.2	69.6	95.1	45.3	90.9	73.3
Karaikal	88.0	38.5	99.7	7.4	3.4	46.4	56.4	23.2	97.7	99.6	13.9	86.2	68.1	95.7	33.8	0.0	87.5
Mahe	0.0	39.3	93.9	0.0	2.8	13.4	55.4	21.6	100.0	100.0	1.6	83.9	64.4	99.1	84.1	0.0	0.0
Puducherry	87.7	56.8	99.8	2.2	6.3	54.3	61.6	17.6	98.6	97.4	12.2	100.0	75.4	97.2	26.9	0.0	57.1
Yanam	82.5	57.1	99.7	1.2	0.0	53.7	62.5	13.9	43.2	98.4	11.0	32.8	72.4	86.0	28.4	0.0	0.0

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Punjab	75.9	35.6	99.5	0.5	5.8	57.5	63.2	11.4	64.6	63.1	2.7	79.8	44.1	87.1	59.4	79.5	17.2
Amritsar	78.6	52.3	99.8	2.8	9.6	58.2	63.9	6.4	80.8	65.2	0.0	91.5	47.5	90.4	76.2	71.4	0.0
Barnala	67.9	27.5	100.0	0.2	10.0	59.9	60.9	12.6	57.7	64.8	0.5	67.4	24.5	85.9	60.1	88.6	0.0
Bhatinda	69.3	29.5	99.1	0.5	2.5	56.7	71.0	6.4	65.9	66.4	3.8	90.6	60.5	92.1	83.2	85.7	0.0
Faridkot	68.6	32.0	99.7	1.3	17.6	54.3	70.3	5.3	71.3	57.3	0.0	84.4	62.8	93.4	82.8	75.0	14.3
Fatehgarh Sahib	80.1	40.6	100.0	0.2	2.4	53.4	66.7	12.7	62.0	67.7	4.6	77.4	45.3	80.1	36.3	69.4	100.0
Firozpur	72.0	30.9	99.4	0.8	6.2	57.3	69.7	5.3	71.2	65.1	0.0	87.3	48.1	93.4	77.8	81.1	0.0
Gurdaspur	83.0	38.8	100.0	0.3	6.6	60.2	57.5	11.8	63.9	49.8	0.6	74.7	28.3	88.1	50.8	81.1	14.3
Hoshiarpur	86.3	39.5	99.8	0.3	1.3	55.5	43.4	23.0	61.9	55.1	6.0	83.2	27.9	95.5	63.6	80.0	25.0
Jalandhar	79.7	42.3	100.0	1.0	5.0	59.8	53.2	18.2	62.5	60.4	1.6	83.5	30.6	89.9	60.9	84.6	0.0
Kapurthala	80.4	42.1	99.9	0.3	3.9	55.8	52.2	20.4	58.3	65.7	6.3	81.4	35.5	93.7	63.2	64.7	0.0
Ludhiana	83.1	57.3	100.0	0.5	1.9	58.3	57.2	14.3	59.0	61.0	3.2	68.4	45.9	84.9	39.9	90.9	20.0
Mansa	62.7	18.7	96.9	0.5	4.9	54.8	65.2	12.6	36.2	59.0	2.4	66.7	54.6	55.8	35.0	67.5	66.7
Moga	70.7	29.9	98.7	0.4	8.0	61.1	71.5	5.5	70.8	63.7	1.8	94.5	45.5	96.8	84.4	90.0	0.0
Muktsar	68.3	28.1	99.3	0.5	4.8	60.8	73.6	5.5	70.7	56.0	2.3	96.2	75.9	88.3	78.1	83.8	0.0
Nawanshahr	80.4	28.5	100.0	0.5	0.7	56.9	59.0	16.1	64.5	54.5	2.6	75.6	44.3	88.2	40.8	76.7	12.5
Patiala	76.9	42.8	100.0	0.0	5.5	59.9	63.0	10.2	64.3	67.3	1.2	80.0	35.4	84.6	50.2	65.6	0.0
Rupnagar	82.4	34.3	99.0	0.0	1.7	56.1	65.7	12.2	69.7	64.9	3.5	73.0	47.5	91.9	41.3	74.4	16.7
Sangrur	71.7	29.6	99.5	0.0	6.1	50.0	57.9	13.4	51.0	72.4	4.1	52.7	42.3	72.5	55.3	80.6	77.8
SAS Nagar	83.6	49.2	99.6	0.2	3.0	61.0	64.5	13.0	69.5	73.7	5.1	70.2	42.9	89.7	42.5	83.9	14.3
Taran Taaran	65.7	21.9	99.8	0.8	17.0	59.2	70.7	7.5	77.2	57.6	0.5	82.1	39.2	91.2	70.9	72.7	0.0
Rajasthan	61.0	13.1	81.8	22.5	39.9	65.7	55.3	16.9	27.6	45.4	31.9	48.7	41.4	51.2	46.3	72.4	56.9
Ajmer	68.6	31.0	90.5	14.0	45.6	66.4	49.5	19.9	48.4	49.2	23.1	52.6	43.1	66.7	59.5	63.4	38.1
Alwar	67.1	12.6	89.4	10.0	40.7	64.7	58.3	17.6	15.8	45.9	23.0	26.7	36.4	34.9	40.1	78.0	45.0
Banswara	52.2	5.7	66.1	66.9	32.8	70.0	61.8	7.4	20.0	46.6	46.6	87.1	43.5	67.8	69.2	43.5	65.0
Baran	61.4	9.5	86.3	31.2	53.6	67.4	54.2	17.8	39.1	58.3	38.1	52.9	47.5	42.8	60.0	72.4	63.2
Barmer	53.5	6.0	72.2	43.6	30.3	75.6	51.6	17.3	20.3	21.3	13.7	53.5	34.2	48.8	37.3	75.6	61.3
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Bharatpur	66.4	8.8	69.5	13.6	28.1	64.0	44.2	25.6	8.5	43.8	23.5	20.2	36.6	23.9	11.4	74.4	21.4
Bhilwara	52.1	11.2	72.9	27.3	59.6	69.2	55.7	15.5	34.0	38.6	22.6	67.8	50.1	68.0	65.7	70.0	50.0
Bikaner	62.4	25.1	84.2	11.8	38.6	63.7	58.4	16.2	23.5	30.1	10.8	39.7	42.6	37.4	27.2	90.0	61.9
Bundi	55.8	7.9	89.6	42.4	62.4	55.0	48.5	21.5	33.1	53.4	41.0	49.4	54.8	51.7	48.4	67.4	94.4
Chittaurgarh	53.9	11.8	86.9	31.1	55.5	60.7	59.5	9.3	34.7	45.0	28.9	67.9	53.7	68.7	66.1	57.1	44.8
Churu	62.3	14.9	87.4	7.0	37.1	67.9	59.8	16.0	22.4	30.4	17.4	38.8	51.5	40.9	29.5	72.1	75.0
Dausa	63.4	8.5	84.5	15.7	49.7	70.7	54.9	19.5	22.5	60.3	35.8	38.5	41.2	38.2	54.1	85.0	61.9
Dhaulpur	63.8	7.4	83.1	19.2	35.0	77.0	40.0	28.0	7.7	48.5	21.1	31.9	28.4	33.0	29.4	75.0	68.8
Dungarpur	61.3	10.9	68.1	48.5	27.6	67.8	62.8	8.8	29.3	46.3	43.3	88.3	49.6	79.9	70.7	66.7	31.8
Ganganagar	69.7	17.4	88.3	3.8	14.5	58.4	70.6	7.9	39.2	40.8	10.8	56.8	40.3	45.9	29.9	62.5	83.3
Hanumangarh	68.0	11.8	84.4	2.3	29.3	52.2	73.6	8.6	35.6	33.9	14.0	58.5	28.1	41.0	21.3	88.9	77.8
Jaipur	70.3	28.5	95.1	6.2	34.7	66.9	61.2	16.3	27.7	62.5	38.1	51.5	43.0	63.3	50.6	80.5	42.1
Jaisalmer	58.8	13.2	83.5	24.7	36.8	67.2	47.5	20.3	18.8	26.4	17.8	34.7	24.2	33.8	39.4	89.1	58.3
Jalor	51.5	9.1	88.8	19.7	27.6	69.0	55.6	16.6	28.9	35.0	17.8	51.4	44.4	54.2	38.7	73.7	68.0
Jhalawar	54.1	8.4	69.5	34.3	51.7	52.1	58.8	15.3	23.2	44.9	26.5	42.9	50.9	31.3	31.6	83.8	60.0
Jhunjhunu	72.5	16.8	81.1	3.3	29.5	52.1	65.5	12.1	30.0	59.1	16.6	64.3	45.9	51.9	38.2	75.0	55.2
Jodhpur	61.3	19.9	88.4	10.3	40.6	67.6	48.2	25.2	32.6	38.3	19.3	44.3	31.2	47.8	45.7	69.6	50.0
Karauli	60.9	5.4	74.2	29.0	47.2	69.2	43.9	23.5	14.3	51.8	40.7	30.8	40.5	31.1	46.3	84.4	40.9
Kota	65.4	19.7	92.1	16.2	27.7	51.7	60.7	10.7	46.7	65.0	39.5	68.1	54.7	73.2	60.6	69.8	50.0
Nagaur	59.8	14.6	72.0	10.2	43.7	66.7	49.8	22.2	26.5	39.3	25.9	42.9	29.1	55.5	47.0	66.7	60.0
Pali	58.6	12.3	85.5	15.5	26.3	70.7	47.3	21.8	45.2	38.3	25.7	51.5	38.2	64.4	48.3	60.0	71.4
Rajsamand	58.5	13.0	72.2	23.4	44.3	67.6	56.2	10.6	33.2	41.1	29.8	67.0	51.4	75.5	67.1	78.3	35.0
Sawai Madhopur	60.0	9.4	81.3	29.4	51.0	60.9	50.3	18.2	18.1	48.6	27.2	27.7	40.8	27.7	27.5	92.0	64.7
Sikar	70.8	16.3	94.9	2.9	28.0	61.8	55.0	19.4	33.6	59.7	34.0	43.9	37.6	61.3	51.4	63.6	46.9
Sirohi	55.2	18.7	87.6	21.4	25.0	69.2	53.6	18.0	35.3	46.5	27.2	61.9	41.5	67.6	47.7	76.7	82.4
Tonk	56.2	7.1	82.6	30.4	58.8	66.3	49.1	18.5	39.4	47.5	37.6	46.8	42.3	46.6	56.5	60.0	75.0
Udaipur	52.6	13.1	63.7	51.8	35.9	67.7	62.1	10.1	28.2	39.4	29.1	77.1	38.8	70.5	62.9	82.6	50.0

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Sikkim	77.3	26.3	94.2	1.1	16.0	59.4	59.8	16.2	69.8	49.5	25.6	76.8	63.6	78.6	28.2	77.1	95.7
East Sikkim	84.0	54.5	94.2	0.5	12.3	49.8	61.9	15.4	72.9	66.3	25.9	85.7	52.9	86.4	39.4	43.6	87.5
North Sikkim	78.3	20.5	97.0	1.1	11.5	63.3	64.8	16.4	67.9	47.4	36.5	81.5	72.3	82.1	25.4	75.5	100.0
South Sikkim	77.8	19.7	92.2	0.9	16.8	59.8	55.2	16.3	73.8	47.5	24.5	73.9	55.6	75.8	21.6	77.6	100.0
West Sikkim	71.3	15.2	93.7	2.6	22.2	62.8	60.8	15.2	62.9	41.8	14.5	69.0	72.8	73.8	26.7	87.2	100.0
Tamil Nadu	77.6	30.2	94.7	6.6	9.1	53.9	59.2	18.1	95.6	94.0	28.3	81.6	76.1	91.4	26.9	83.7	50.6
Chennai	92.0	13.4	97.4	0.4	6.6	55.6	50.7	23.2	98.2	92.1	30.9	83.1	77.6	85.9	24.6	88.9	0.0
Coimbatore	77.0	82.9	99.3	2.7	4.5	45.0	63.0	16.4	99.5	100.0	14.4	73.4	88.6	96.8	30.2	78.1	0.0
Cuddalore	80.1	54.9	99.9	5.7	9.1	42.7	64.0	13.9	96.6	97.1	26.8	75.8	64.8	98.9	48.1	79.5	18.2
Dharmapuri	69.5	30.2	97.3	8.1	31.1	56.9	56.4	22.1	97.3	92.3	26.8	86.9	74.7	90.2	13.7	91.3	36.8
Dindigul	72.3	16.7	95.9	10.5	9.6	59.3	62.5	16.7	94.9	91.4	26.7	83.3	86.4	95.9	20.4	88.2	58.8
Erode	68.7	28.1	99.3	5.7	18.7	53.1	62.8	17.8	97.2	92.2	24.6	87.5	78.5	97.4	24.1	85.0	41.7
Kancheepuram	81.2	42.1	98.8	4.7	11.5	33.6	61.4	14.4	98.8	98.8	13.4	81.0	72.3	91.8	29.7	86.8	61.5
Kaniyakumari	92.4	43.7	98.4	0.7	0.7	49.8	62.0	12.6	94.1	94.4	28.3	85.9	57.3	80.1	12.2	77.8	60.0
Karur	72.7	29.4	86.5	6.6	12.6	42.0	62.9	9.2	98.1	99.1	31.4	77.3	64.4	97.1	52.6	0.0	50.0
Krishnagiri	71.3	30.4	98.6	6.5	10.7	56.5	57.5	19.5	98.4	91.7	25.5	83.6	69.9	94.4	34.5	84.8	26.7
Madurai	80.3	22.3	99.5	4.8	10.6	54.7	59.2	21.8	93.4	87.1	15.0	79.7	84.5	94.3	21.0	81.8	75.0
Nagapattinam	84.4	36.4	98.6	9.9	3.7	53.4	65.7	11.8	94.6	95.6	32.5	62.5	67.7	97.2	51.8	83.8	100.0
Namakkal	70.9	21.7	99.8	4.6	9.4	53.1	53.0	28.0	98.3	98.4	27.2	95.0	76.1	97.3	28.5	82.1	44.4
Perambalur	70.7	39.7	96.0	1.6	19.3	45.1	56.7	14.0	95.9	94.6	41.9	80.9	75.5	90.8	29.0	95.3	14.3
Pudukottai	70.8	31.9	95.3	12.8	1.1	55.6	68.2	9.5	99.1	90.8	27.8	89.9	74.9	98.1	35.6	75.8	0.0
Ramanathapuram	77.5	12.7	74.9	7.6	7.0	61.8	53.5	20.9	98.1	97.9	33.9	90.7	75.4	89.0	14.3	96.2	38.9
Salem	70.4	20.2	82.9	7.4	28.8	54.4	46.6	27.5	95.0	97.5	29.5	88.6	67.9	90.2	26.3	90.9	59.1
Sivaganga	79.2	32.6	95.3	6.2	1.7	55.8	55.0	17.2	95.0	95.8	35.7	67.2	70.2	76.0	21.4	84.6	42.9
Thanjavur	83.3	22.1	84.8	8.1	4.7	49.5	56.9	20.8	97.2	93.3	31.4	82.5	66.1	94.0	30.1	88.2	44.4
The Nilgiris	82.8	28.7	99.2	6.6	7.3	55.6	53.4	26.7	93.8	99.1	24.6	75.4	75.0	94.5	26.3	82.8	38.1
Theni	77.9	27.5	98.9	2.2	15.8	62.4	66.3	12.3	95.4	93.1	30.5	72.1	76.5	93.5	33.9	93.8	50.0
Thiruvallur	84.4	26.0	97.6	1.4	6.9	56.8	50.7	20.6	95.1	98.6	34.2	66.1	63.5	88.9	27.0	0.0	44.4
Thiruvarur	82.2	59.3	98.9	9.0	7.8	50.9	64.7	11.8	99.2	97.4	12.0	90.6	82.6	95.2	19.6	85.2	81.8
Thoothukudi	84.3	22.7	99.9	3.0	4.0	55.0	56.1	25.3	96.8	96.3	32.9	93.8	77.5	90.0	18.6	89.2	25.0
Tiruchirappalli	80.5	34.2	97.1	6.8	8.5	57.3	52.5	23.1	94.4	97.7	32.8	86.8	77.8	98.6	33.7	0.0	57.1
Tirunelveli	83.9	17.5	96.6	8.1	4.3	57.3	67.1	12.7	96.6	76.0	37.3	83.1	90.8	80.2	13.7	90.6	61.5

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Tiruvannamalai	73.4	30.4	99.3	6.1	17.7	57.8	51.6	21.5	92.5	94.6	45.5	90.1	79.0	98.7	31.9	70.7	54.5
Vellore	80.4	33.6	98.3	12.9	9.4	62.2	61.0	18.2	87.8	93.2	18.3	79.5	85.8	81.6	16.4	95.0	70.0
Viluppuram	69.9	12.6	98.5	4.5	8.2	61.3	61.6	16.0	92.1	94.4	21.7	94.8	91.7	92.1	8.8	93.9	58.3
Virudhunagar	73.7	27.2	94.5	0.7	8.7	50.7	60.7	16.5	87.5	91.7	27.8	56.1	73.7	85.3	30.1	89.3	63.6
Tripura	78.5	10.4	60.4	10.0	21.1	55.3	40.6	12.9	43.9	46.2	12.2	38.2	40.8	64.4	31.7	80.6	70.9
Dhalai	73.4	6.2	52.7	12.2	16.6	57.2	38.0	14.9	37.2	43.4	20.1	26.6	42.0	62.2	30.5	80.6	54.5
North Tripura	83.4	9.4	59.5	7.1	11.9	63.9	35.8	11.9	51.1	52.6	10.5	27.4	47.3	68.2	41.5	54.5	77.8
South Tripura	76.7	9.3	75.6	7.0	29.8	46.6	46.5	10.8	40.2	45.8	7.7	50.0	40.8	69.6	33.3	86.7	78.6
West Tripura	81.7	24.5	76.6	3.0	25.6	44.6	50.0	9.4	50.6	66.7	8.5	59.6	34.2	77.6	39.1	74.5	66.7
Uttar Pradesh	64.4	10.3	94.8	31.8	32.9	76.2	27.2	32.6	21.8	24.5	4.6	30.2	15.1	37.3	29.1	75.9	45.5
Agra	72.5	20.4	95.1	12.2	32.4	74.5	28.2	39.8	19.5	36.3	1.7	24.8	8.6	44.9	15.6	65.9	80.0
Aligarh	69.9	15.2	99.3	16.3	26.7	74.2	29.6	35.4	20.2	31.9	3.3	29.2	9.6	37.6	34.4	61.1	75.0
Allahabad	68.8	20.6	78.2	26.6	26.4	72.3	37.8	26.4	27.1	24.9	4.6	24.9	29.4	48.8	22.2	81.4	29.4
Ambedkar Nagar	68.4	1.8	99.9	39.3	36.6	75.3	20.3	29.7	24.2	30.8	5.2	46.8	16.5	44.2	46.0	75.6	0.0
Auraiya (UP)	77.1	7.8	89.2	34.5	30.1	76.1	27.5	36.1	13.3	14.3	2.4	34.7	10.1	40.2	40.9	81.3	100.0
Azamgarh	67.3	5.8	99.3	25.9	26.5	72.7	20.6	38.0	35.1	48.6	2.2	35.4	15.7	59.1	41.8	86.7	25.0
Baghpat	71.3	12.4	99.9	6.6	10.5	73.0	39.1	26.6	34.4	32.2	7.4	32.6	13.3	54.7	33.6	64.5	100.0
Bahraich	42.8	4.3	96.5	64.1	70.2	81.4	8.9	45.7	14.5	7.0	1.7	16.5	6.0	19.1	20.7	73.9	54.5
Ballia	64.8	5.5	98.7	32.5	30.9	75.9	26.6	28.6	42.3	34.5	7.1	48.5	14.4	30.6	43.1	87.0	18.2
Balrampur	41.0	3.3	96.7	46.5	64.3	80.6	6.5	52.5	23.9	8.6	2.0	19.2	6.3	16.7	19.2	60.4	66.7
Banda	61.7	6.7	94.5	37.3	27.8	77.1	27.2	23.4	21.7	17.6	11.4	18.4	20.1	27.2	11.2	75.6	3.8
Barabanki	54.3	7.3	93.5	34.7	41.2	76.1	20.6	30.8	24.3	21.1	4.2	30.9	18.9	41.9	42.3	82.6	41.2
Bareilly	57.3	13.3	100.0	28.7	27.8	79.5	24.0	34.0	16.2	15.3	2.3	32.0	8.4	37.9	64.8	62.5	87.5
Basti	61.9	7.1	99.9	30.0	41.5	73.2	18.9	33.1	27.9	28.0	11.4	51.6	13.3	44.4	16.0	74.5	27.8
Bijnor	65.2	10.2	99.8	17.0	8.4	77.7	32.7	29.0	27.5	36.9	0.7	37.7	11.1	52.1	89.0	73.7	88.9
Budaun	52.0	5.6	99.9	43.0	54.5	81.4	12.8	47.5	8.1	10.9	1.9	13.5	4.2	15.2	15.0	65.9	90.0
Bulandshahar	69.2	13.4	99.6	17.4	14.3	73.3	32.0	28.7	25.3	29.5	3.2	27.5	9.6	34.6	24.5	75.0	75.0
Chandauli	69.0	10.2	81.9	34.2	48.0	75.0	36.2	28.5	17.1	33.6	1.2	24.6	21.7	34.4	15.6	90.9	60.0
Chitrakoot	60.2	5.3	81.1	49.5	28.2	79.7	33.9	28.4	25.2	17.9	8.9	19.3	28.3	25.4	12.3	80.9	35.7
Deoria	63.9	8.1	99.9	30.2	34.8	74.3	26.5	34.7	46.1	41.2	9.0	56.8	24.7	42.4	34.8	92.5	64.3
Etah	68.1	7.8	98.0	32.9	29.9	78.6	17.2	42.9	8.3	20.0	2.6	11.7	6.4	26.7	25.4	68.3	63.6

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Etawah	77.2	13.3	92.6	27.6	25.1	72.4	25.8	39.1	17.5	26.5	7.6	31.9	11.4	38.6	24.1	80.9	50.0
Faizabad	61.5	11.3	98.2	37.3	40.3	74.7	22.3	31.3	28.7	29.4	6.9	39.4	14.5	42.8	33.2	85.1	33.3
Farrukhabad	65.8	10.0	98.2	38.9	28.4	80.1	15.6	36.3	9.6	13.4	0.2	16.5	8.1	27.8	17.3	57.9	50.0
Fatehpur	61.8	3.6	88.4	37.3	19.3	76.8	18.3	39.9	16.0	15.6	4.7	21.6	15.2	26.0	7.5	73.9	6.3
Firozabad	74.3	20.1	98.2	21.4	28.0	73.0	20.1	46.1	21.4	25.6	2.9	27.5	7.2	36.9	34.5	74.4	83.3
G B Nagar	75.5	22.6	99.9	5.7	21.8	73.9	40.4	19.5	23.7	27.5	2.2	31.5	19.5	44.9	60.3	75.0	62.5
Ghaziabad	75.3	48.6	99.8	1.8	12.1	71.9	41.5	21.2	38.6	39.3	3.0	31.5	21.6	61.4	42.2	71.1	75.0
Ghazipur	67.7	7.8	93.2	34.0	42.5	75.6	25.3	35.7	28.7	30.1	0.9	36.2	27.1	48.7	29.2	100.0	35.0
Gonda	51.2	5.3	99.0	44.9	62.1	79.2	12.8	45.3	17.3	19.4	1.5	20.1	4.8	25.0	18.4	95.7	14.3
Gorakhpur	68.8	18.5	99.8	25.8	38.0	68.5	35.2	30.6	43.1	31.0	2.8	46.9	29.6	51.4	26.9	86.7	53.3
Hamirpur	68.6	6.6	94.2	29.9	18.5	69.6	43.5	21.7	32.7	32.4	18.4	44.0	38.1	35.7	17.1	59.5	90.0
Hardoi	64.7	6.8	93.6	51.5	39.6	80.3	15.9	39.1	8.8	13.3	3.1	26.5	18.8	31.2	45.0	94.4	57.1
Hathras	73.3	10.3	99.6	18.0	30.3	75.2	24.1	29.1	16.5	29.1	3.0	24.8	9.8	36.6	63.4	67.9	87.5
Jalaun	72.1	8.8	94.8	27.8	28.2	71.0	48.2	17.4	19.0	33.8	11.0	30.9	29.3	38.7	25.4	55.8	54.5
Jaunpur	68.6	7.5	90.6	26.0	28.6	76.5	31.9	31.8	26.5	32.6	4.0	44.4	15.2	54.2	18.3	71.1	50.0
Jhansi	72.9	19.7	91.7	18.0	16.6	70.7	58.6	13.1	24.8	40.3	14.5	31.9	40.9	33.1	13.4	83.3	83.3
JP Nagar	66.0	9.3	99.9	17.4	18.6	76.5	33.1	30.8	18.5	27.2	1.5	30.2	4.1	31.6	15.5	92.5	25.0
Kannauj	74.6	5.9	98.3	36.8	23.1	76.7	17.4	34.5	11.6	14.0	3.5	29.1	6.4	36.6	31.3	67.4	40.0
Kanpur Dehat	73.5	6.6	94.2	31.7	18.7	75.4	29.2	25.4	21.8	21.7	6.6	42.7	31.9	47.5	20.1	52.6	58.8
Kanpur Nagar	81.6	49.2	98.7	11.8	12.5	70.9	41.5	20.0	28.1	41.1	9.9	46.1	32.5	68.5	26.3	80.0	100.0
Kaushambi	56.7	6.0	91.5	38.2	25.5	80.9	23.5	31.3	20.0	14.3	2.5	19.5	10.4	30.1	11.8	71.1	0.0
Kheri	57.2	5.6	96.9	51.7	47.8	77.2	23.8	35.5	14.6	14.6	4.6	15.9	11.9	23.1	24.2	68.2	47.6
Kushinagar	55.6	5.5	99.9	41.8	51.7	74.0	32.2	31.9	33.9	26.4	5.9	33.1	19.2	39.9	35.8	76.1	23.8
Lalitpur	64.7	9.2	87.6	44.6	56.5	77.0	43.6	16.9	18.8	32.8	9.1	26.2	33.5	36.4	21.2	64.1	64.7
Lucknow	74.4	52.9	99.4	12.4	18.2	69.0	38.4	26.7	41.2	47.4	8.1	52.4	24.8	71.5	67.1	74.4	20.0
Mahrajganj	62.1	6.4	99.7	42.1	63.2	74.3	32.4	30.1	29.2	15.0	4.7	35.7	25.3	39.3	30.5	85.4	27.3
Mahoba	54.0	6.5	89.7	36.8	28.1	67.8	46.2	21.2	16.3	44.1	20.5	32.7	41.1	25.0	10.3	60.0	75.0
Mainpuri	77.2	5.2	98.2	29.4	27.1	76.1	17.0	32.0	8.2	20.7	3.7	28.0	19.8	31.1	43.7	67.6	54.5
Mathura	71.9	13.0	85.0	8.6	29.4	75.1	29.9	35.6	20.9	39.9	3.1	20.4	19.4	37.7	23.3	71.4	42.9
Mau	69.4	10.3	99.9	25.4	26.1	78.0	22.8	33.4	34.8	39.8	2.5	41.4	16.2	47.6	46.1	91.3	28.6
Meerut	74.9	33.7	99.5	3.7	9.7	70.8	38.0	19.8	28.2	38.8	2.6	35.6	15.2	62.4	77.0	81.8	83.3
Mirzapur	66.6	10.1	75.4	35.2	43.4	75.6	42.1	21.4	18.4	25.3	3.0	23.1	13.4	39.1	22.0	75.9	10.0

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
Moradabad	59.9	16.6	99.9	17.5	19.2	79.7	26.1	35.4	20.8	24.0	4.3	26.6	14.2	31.8	15.6	81.6	66.7
Muzaffarnagar	66.1	16.4	99.8	7.6	14.3	74.4	35.5	32.8	32.5	31.3	3.1	30.5	4.6	51.9	59.3	62.9	88.9
Pilibhit	63.9	9.2	99.9	33.8	25.7	79.6	28.8	30.8	17.9	18.8	1.1	23.1	8.0	25.0	11.1	73.3	100.0
Pratapgarh	64.6	6.2	89.6	36.4	22.4	74.0	24.4	35.3	29.8	29.5	1.4	50.3	20.2	46.0	15.3	81.6	35.7
Rae Bareli	62.2	6.5	87.9	44.9	24.8	78.9	22.4	35.3	27.3	24.3	8.7	31.5	20.0	31.4	18.1	66.7	42.9
Rampur	55.7	10.7	99.7	18.0	18.0	78.3	30.0	29.4	15.6	23.3	1.5	33.3	13.1	39.8	86.7	100.0	100.0
Saharanpur	65.8	9.0	99.6	11.8	11.7	71.3	42.7	23.8	25.4	32.1	2.5	38.0	9.5	49.6	24.3	73.7	87.5
Sant Kabir Nagar	61.3	6.8	99.8	38.8	48.7	73.6	18.4	37.0	24.7	26.0	6.9	46.0	6.7	42.6	39.0	95.0	27.3
Sant Ravidas Nagar	66.2	9.4	79.9	26.3	42.0	74.2	31.7	31.8	16.6	26.1	1.9	21.9	13.8	47.1	21.6	73.2	28.6
Shahjahanpur	58.5	8.3	98.9	43.7	46.7	83.3	19.7	39.3	10.9	8.8	1.4	21.7	4.9	19.0	13.3	77.3	70.0
Shrawasti	42.2	2.0	93.0	62.2	82.5	77.1	8.8	46.7	18.8	11.2	3.1	14.9	4.6	14.1	20.3	84.8	28.6
Siddharthnagar	54.1	3.8	99.5	38.3	62.6	80.1	11.9	36.3	21.2	9.7	3.5	38.9	10.0	41.2	38.6	73.9	0.0
Sitapur	54.9	6.8	90.1	55.7	45.8	82.3	19.1	41.7	15.6	21.4	7.4	18.5	13.1	24.7	25.4	71.4	38.9
Sonbhadra	62.8	8.3	76.9	52.4	45.1	72.8	40.1	18.7	15.0	21.4	4.0	42.6	18.4	26.5	8.6	60.0	16.7
Sultanpur	64.1	6.7	90.3	38.2	31.6	73.5	22.1	35.1	28.2	36.6	6.2	43.4	15.1	39.7	16.7	75.5	41.2
Unnao	63.7	7.1	91.7	37.8	20.6	75.1	23.6	31.1	15.4	17.6	10.6	36.1	15.3	30.8	12.3	75.6	50.0
Varanasi	70.5	33.9	91.1	14.5	38.3	65.1	47.2	18.4	22.7	54.5	3.8	50.7	12.6	61.4	30.0	74.4	25.0
Uttarakhand	79.1	23.8	87.7	3.9	5.7	63.4	58.9	20.1	32.2	30.0	9.6	62.9	63.5	60.1	29.2	66.9	72.6
Almora	81.3	15.5	81.3	3.9	2.9	62.1	60.9	19.9	27.4	24.4	15.5	67.7	78.7	67.3	30.0	60.9	76.9
Bageshwar	80.9	14.6	77.4	5.4	5.7	62.4	51.3	26.2	20.1	17.0	11.3	53.5	50.5	53.8	29.4	45.8	62.5
Chamoli	82.6	18.3	85.2	2.6	0.0	53.3	71.3	13.9	42.5	31.7	15.2	59.6	75.6	67.8	32.6	62.8	0.0
Champawat	76.4	18.0	79.3	14.8	9.8	66.6	49.4	28.9	23.4	23.2	10.8	57.4	57.9	38.1	28.9	57.1	0.0
Dehradun	81.8	55.0	94.9	1.7	5.9	65.0	57.8	22.8	52.4	54.7	8.1	70.1	49.3	72.3	45.5	58.3	77.8
Garhwal	73.3	18.6	89.1	1.7	3.5	58.0	60.0	17.3	34.3	29.5	8.6	72.5	75.5	67.8	25.1	56.8	0.0
Hardwar	83.1	25.6	99.8	2.9	11.0	70.4	42.2	28.4	31.0	36.9	3.7	52.4	37.4	60.6	35.1	77.1	61.5
Nainital	82.3	42.5	90.5	2.7	2.3	65.5	65.1	15.3	31.6	31.9	8.3	61.5	66.4	66.0	29.0	100.0	100.0
Pithoragarh	82.4	26.3	86.3	3.3	10.7	56.5	68.0	15.2	29.3	24.3	12.6	58.8	73.1	58.8	34.1	65.9	60.0
Rudraprayag	83.6	14.7	91.0	2.0	5.6	59.2	68.2	14.9	37.3	20.9	7.0	69.5	80.5	61.9	29.9	69.4	100.0
Tehri Garhwal	77.2	22.2	81.7	2.3	5.4	61.3	54.9	21.8	33.6	25.1	6.5	73.4	73.1	60.6	25.7	80.0	50.0
Udham Singh Nagar	73.7	31.0	99.8	1.5	5.1	61.1	54.3	22.9	37.1	38.8	7.6	70.9	58.6	62.2	27.9	76.5	100.0
Uttarkashi	74.5	12.9	81.9	6.7	1.8	67.0	67.5	12.4	22.2	24.3	11.9	63.8	79.8	48.3	16.3	69.6	100.0

v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).

STATE/DISTRICTS	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8	v9	v10	v11	v12	v13	v14	v15	v16	v17
West Bengal	72.1	12.8	91.2	26.8	41.3	58.6	53.4	11.1	66.9	49.1	19.0	75.7	38.5	48.1	34.4	85.5	25.9
Bankura	64.1	3.2	89.8	56.8	49.7	58.8	63.8	12.2	65.7	61.4	16.1	92.7	40.7	28.1	29.7	73.5	26.1
Bardhaman	75.0	11.0	94.7	24.3	38.9	53.1	62.2	8.8	68.1	57.9	18.2	66.7	42.4	49.5	38.2	91.3	10.5
Birbhum	65.8	4.9	91.5	50.4	57.2	57.5	62.6	8.1	59.1	48.7	21.2	63.6	48.3	42.9	44.4	84.6	44.4
Dakshin Dinajpur	70.0	6.5	98.9	34.0	48.7	54.1	54.0	9.9	78.1	40.4	27.5	87.9	44.8	46.0	38.6	79.5	0.0
Darjiling	80.1	35.2	73.4	5.7	22.7	48.3	57.8	12.0	70.4	72.5	18.1	85.5	42.2	81.5	31.8	88.9	83.3
Haora	80.4	22.7	99.7	7.1	30.7	50.2	52.1	8.4	80.4	65.8	27.1	72.2	31.3	70.3	42.2	87.8	9.1
Hugli	79.7	21.6	99.3	7.2	26.7	40.6	58.1	9.3	81.1	80.2	19.5	98.0	25.1	72.9	35.2	77.8	4.5
Jalpaiguri	73.3	16.5	69.9	17.0	17.1	57.9	53.1	11.8	72.9	48.4	26.3	78.6	36.1	56.4	37.2	90.9	26.7
Koch Bihar	71.8	7.5	94.1	18.4	46.4	59.4	56.7	9.3	55.6	46.4	23.0	77.2	35.0	37.4	24.2	83.7	33.3
Kolkata	82.6	54.1	99.8	0.4	19.1	57.9	45.8	7.3	91.8	87.6	3.7	75.4	31.1	82.5	48.6	85.5	0.0
Malda	64.2	6.4	74.9	41.2	55.1	67.1	42.6	18.3	58.4	28.5	16.4	68.8	42.6	20.8	24.3	84.8	38.5
Murshidabad	68.8	5.3	99.9	33.8	61.6	64.9	54.0	10.6	63.5	41.6	14.9	63.0	41.5	40.2	33.4	93.8	13.3
Nadia	72.3	9.6	99.8	19.9	40.4	48.6	47.2	7.4	76.3	70.0	29.9	89.2	52.7	60.7	55.9	93.9	25.0
North 24 Parganas	81.2	25.4	99.8	5.2	27.1	55.7	45.7	11.1	85.1	62.8	20.8	81.6	32.9	67.0	54.8	69.6	25.0
Paschim Medinipur	69.2	3.4	82.5	31.2	45.8	48.7	66.4	9.2	48.0	45.1	19.0	83.0	41.0	48.7	27.4	95.2	22.2
Purba Medinipur	79.8	2.7	99.8	11.2	38.9	54.2	56.9	11.2	74.9	40.8	20.7	84.6	43.0	62.2	38.0	68.1	46.7
Puruliya	61.9	4.5	60.0	66.6	51.9	64.0	44.9	17.1	66.1	39.9	15.5	78.4	44.8	18.0	22.8	92.0	55.6
South 24 Parganas	78.3	8.6	100.0	11.3	39.9	60.5	51.3	9.1	67.5	36.4	15.5	70.8	30.9	53.2	26.5	52.1	0.0
Uttar Dinajpur	60.2	6.1	99.3	39.2	38.2	73.0	34.7	19.6	53.3	27.6	14.7	54.1	26.0	25.2	21.8	89.1	33.3
v1: Percent total literate Population (Age 7+) (%); v2: Use LPG for cooking (%); v3: Improved Sources of Drinking Water (%); v4: lowest wealth quintile (%); v5: Percentage of girl's marrying before completing 18 years (%); v6: Percentage of Births of Order 2 and above (%); v7: Any Modern method (%); v8: Total unmet need (%); v9: Mothers who had at least 3 Ante-Natal care visits during the last pregnancy (%); v10: Institutional births (%); v11: JSY Beneficiaries; v12: Children (12-23 months) fully immunized (BCG, 3 doses each of DPT, and Polio and Measles) (%); v13: Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%); v14: Women heard of HIV/AIDS (%); v15: Women heard of RTI/STI (%); v16: Villages having Sub-Centre within 3 km (%); v17: PHC functioning on 24 hours(%).																	

APPENDIX-D
REGIONAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN DLHS-3

Name of the Regions/State	Selected Field Agencies
Jammu & Kashmir	EPOS Health (India) Pvt. Ltd., 445,Udyog Vihar, Phase-3 Gurgaon - 122 016
West Uttar Pradesh	Gfk MODE Pvt. Ltd., Social Research L-7, 1 st Floor, Green Park Expn. New Delhi - 110 016
East Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, New Delhi	ORG Centre for Social Research, 2 nd & 3 rd Floor, Bharat Yuyak Bhavan, 1, Jaisingh Road, New Delhi - 110 001
Bihar, Maharashtra	Centre for Operations Research & Training, 402, Woodland Apartment, Race Course, Vadodara - 390 007. Gujarat
Jharkhand	Academy of Management Studies, 15, Laxmanpuri, Faizabad Road, Lucknow - 226 016
Madhya Pradesh	TALEEM Research Foundation, City Plaza, Sterling City, Bhopal, Ahmedabad - 380 058
Chhattisgarh	Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd. N-9-A, Lower Ground Floor, Kalkaji, New Delhi - 110 019
Rajasthan and Punjab	Indian Institute of Health Management Research, 1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sangner Airport, Jaipur - 302 011
West Bengal, Sikkim	Economic Information Technology, CZ-33, Metro Politan Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Kolkata - 700105.
Karnataka, Goa	Population Research Centre, JSS. Institute of Economic Research, Vidyagiri, Dharwad-04 Karnataka
Kerala, Lakshadweep**	Centre for Socio-Economics & Environmental Studies, Khadi Federation Building, NH Bye-Pass Padivattom, Kochi- 682 024, Kerala, India.
Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands**	Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam - 530 003
Tamil Nadu, Puducherry**	Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health & Family Welfare Trust, Ambathurai R.S. Gandhigram Post, Dindigul Dist., Tamil Nadu - 624 302

** Union Territory

Name of the Regions/State	Selected Field Agencies
Orissa	TNS India Pvt. Ltd., 30, Hauz Khas Village, 2 nd Floor, Power House, New Delhi - 110 016
Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand	Academy of Management Studies, 15, Laxmanpuri, Faizabad Road, Lucknow - 226 016
Punjab, Chandigarh**	Centre for Research in Rural & Industrial Development, Sector 19-A, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh - 160 019 (India)
Gujarat, Daman & Diu**, Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	TALEEM Research Foundation, City Plaza, Sterling City, Bhopal, Ahmedabad - 380 058
Maharashtra	Centre for Operations Research & Training, 402, Woodland Apartment, Race Course, Vadodara - 390007 Gujarat
Assam, Meghalaya	GFK MODE Pvt. Ltd., Social Research L-7, 1 st Floor, Green Park Expn., New Delhi - 110 016
Mizoram, Tripura	Research and Development Initiative Pvt. Ltd., D-66A, 2nd Floor, Opposite Canara Bank, Chhabra Complex, Laxmi Market, Munirka, New Delhi
Manipur	Development and Research Services CICD Tower, Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110 016
Arunachal Pradesh	Society for Applied Research and Humanities CICD Tower, Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi - 110 016

** Union Territory

APPENDIX-E

MONITORING AGENCIES INVOLVED IN DLHS-3

States	Monitoring Agencies
Nodal agency for monitoring	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare Munirka, New Delhi - 110067
Gujarat, Rajasthan, Dadra & Nagar Haveli**, Daman & Diu**	Population Research Centre, C/7, Dr. C. S. Patel Enclave 3, Pratapgonj, Vadodara - 390002 Gujarat
Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa	Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Economics & Politics, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004 Maharashtra
Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir	Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla - 171 005 Himachal Pradesh
Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands **	Population Research Centre, Institute for Social & Economic Change, Nagarbhavi, P.O. Bangalore - 560 072
Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, East Uttar Pradesh	Population Research Centre, Department of Economics, Lucknow University, Lucknow - 226 010 Uttar Pradesh
Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Puducherry**, Lakshadweep**	Population Research Centre, Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa - 751 004
West Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana	National Institute of Health and Family Welfare Munirka, New Delhi - 110067
West Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health 110, Chittaranjan Avenue Kolkata - 700 073

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