

**Status of
Implementation of Food Schemes in
Chattisgarh**

A Report based on Field Survey in Four Districts

May 2010

Office of Commissioners of Supreme Court (CWP 196/2001)

(in the case PUCL vs. Union of India and ors.)

And

Office of Adviser to Supreme Court Commissioners, Orissa

Contents

Background of the Survey	
Integrated Child Development Services	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Mid Day Meal Scheme	Error! Bookmark not defined.
TARGETED PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	Error! Bookmark not defined.
NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME	Error! Bookmark not defined.
NATIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME	Error! Bookmark not defined.
NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME	Error! Bookmark not defined.

Background of the Survey

The survey was conducted in Chhattisgarh during September to November 2009. For the survey, one district each was chosen in every Division of the state. Thus 4 districts – Korba, Jashpur, Durg and Bastar were selected amongst the 18 districts of the state. While Jashpur and Bastar have predominantly ST population, Durg and Korba have significant SC and OBC population along with ST population.

Provisions under Food schemes in Chhattisgarh:

Provisions under ICDS: The state provides SNP as per national norms. 3-6 year old children are given hot cooked meals as well as a morning snack. Under-3 children and pregnant women get Take Home Rations (THR) in form of Ready to Eat powder. The SNP provisioning is decentralised and most of the SNP is cooked or processed and supplied by women's Self Help Groups. Contractors have been removed from SNP operations as per Supreme Court orders.

Provisions under Mid-day Meals: The state provides Mid Day meals as per national norms.

Provisions under PDS: The state provides 35kgs of rice at Rs.1 per Kg for Antodaya beneficiaries and 35 kgs of grain at Rs. 2 per Kg for other beneficiaries. In addition to BPL and Antodaya families, households listed under previous BPL surveys have also been included for cheap rations. Thus, the state covers more than 70% population under PDS provisions. The Fair Price Shops are run mainly through Gram Panchayats, Cooperative Societies and Women's SHGs.

Provisions under Old Age Pension Scheme: In addition to the National Old Age Pension Scheme, the state provides Social Security Pensions to destitute Old Age persons between 60 to 65 years of age. While NOAPS beneficiary get Rs.300 per month, persons in the 60-65 year old group get Rs. 200 per month.

Provisions under National Maternity Benefit Scheme: The provisions are as per the Nation scheme.

Provisions under National Family Benefit Scheme: The provisions are as per the Nation scheme.

ICDS

1. Sample covered in the survey

District	No. of Villages Covered	No. of anganwadi centres covered	No. of anganwadis located in SC/ST mohallas	No. of FGDs conducted where ICDS was discussed
Korba	10	22	20	12
Jashpur	10	32	29	18
Durg	10	14	2	10
Bastar	10	14	14	10
Total	40	82	65	50

2. Quality of buildings in which anganwadi centres are housed

District	Anganwadis housed in government buildings		Number of anganwadis that are in:		
	Number	Percent	Pakka	Kachcha	Semi-Pakka
Korba	18	81.82	19	3	0
Jashpur	17	53.12	18	14	0
Durg	12	85.71	12	2	0
Bastar	7	50.00	7	6	1
Total	54	65.85	56	25	1

3. Facilities in anganwadi centres

Facilities	Number of anganwadis where the following facilities are available		Number of anganwadis where these are working:	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Weighing scaling for children				
Korba	16	72.73	11	50
Jashpur	23	71.88	20	62.5
Durg	13	92.86	13	92.86
Bastar	12	85.71	10	71.43
Total	64	78.05	54	65.85
Toys for children				
Korba	14	63.64	5	22.73
Jashpur	30	93.75	27	84.38
Durg	11	78.57	10	74.43
Bastar	11	78.57	9	64.29

Total	66	80.49	51	62.20
Medicine Kit				
Korba	6	27.27	3	13.64
Jashpur	10	31.25	8	25.00
Durg	4	28.75	4	28.57
Bastar	1	7.14	1	7.14
Total	21	25.61	16	19.51
Drinking Water				
Korba	13	59.09	10	45.45
Jashpur	31	96.88	27	84.38
Durg	10	71.43	10	71.43
Bastar	13	92.86	12	85.71
Total	67	81.71	59	71.95
Cooking facilities				
Korba	14	63.64	12	54.55
Jashpur	30	93.75	26	81.25
Durg	11	78.75	9	64.25
Bastar	8	57.14	8	57.14
Total	63	76.83	55	67.07
Toilet Facilities				
Korba	15	68.18	0	0
Jashpur	5	15.63	4	12.5
Durg	9	64.29	7	50.00
Bastar	5	35.71	3	21.43
Total	34	41.46	14	17.07

4. Pre-School activities in anganwadi centres

District	Average Number of children present during visit*	Av.no. of children attending pre-school as reported by FGD**	Number of centres where pre-school activities were being conducted during visit:		Number of centres where pre-school activities are conducted regularly according to FGD:	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	6.3	7.6	2	9.09	4	33.3
Jashpur	7.43	16	6	18.75	13	72.2
Durg	17.78	18.1	8	57.14	7	70
Bastar	14.71	6.2	5	35.71	7	70
Total	11.56	12.58	21	25.61	31	62

5. Coverage of Children

District	Percent of children in the village enrolled and being	Average
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	given SNP according to AW registers*			number of children enrolled for SNP**
	0-6months old (lactating mothers)	6 months to 3 years old	3 years to 6 years old	
Korba	93.47	96.43	80.65	48
Jashpur	91.88	97.37	86.26	48
Durg	85.71	88.07	67.51	63
Bastar	75.63	92.98	100	23
Total	87.86	94.54	83.06	45

6. Caste discrimination

District	Number of anganwadis visited	Number of these in upper caste mohallas	No. of upper caste mohallas where dalit children:			Number of anganwadis that investigators felt is equally accessible to all castes	No. of anganwadi workers who belonged to SC/St communities*
			Attend AWC	Don't attend as there is separate AW in dalit mohalla	There is no separate anganwadi but still they don't come		
Korba	22	0				8	13
Jashpur	32	0				30	15
Durg	14	1				12	5
Bastar	14	0				13	4
Total	82	1				63	37

7. Frequency of opening of Anganwadi Centre

District	Average no. of days anganwadi centre was open in a month according to attendance register	Average no. of days anganwadi centre was open during the last month according to responses of the community from FGD*
Korba	24	16
Jashpur	23	22
Durg	21	21
Bastar	24	18
Total	23	19

Kind of SNP Given:

	Supplementary Nutrition: Total number of centres providing:					
	Uncooked Daliya/Panjiri	RTE mix	Dry rations (rice, dal, etc.)	Chana/peanuts	Cooked food (khichdi, etc.)	Other

Korba	0	0	21	0	21	
Jashpur	0	0	30	0	32	
Durg	2	3	2	6	11	
Bastar	2	10	15	9	11	

Regularity in distribution of SNP

District	Number of centres where AWW reported that SNP was distributed without disruption in the last 3 months		Responses from FGD		
	Number	Percent	No. of anganwadis where SNP for under 3 was regular in the last one month	No. of anganwadis where SNP for 3 to 6 was regular in the last one month	No. of anganwadis where quality of food was reported to be good
Korba	13	59.09	8	6	7
Jashpur	26	81.25	11	16	13
Durg	6	42.86	8	6	3
Bastar	12	85.71	6	8	3
Total	57	69.51	33	36	26

8. Growth Monitoring and Care of Severely Malnourished Children

9a. Weighing in anganwadi centres:

	Number of AWWs where children were weighed in the last three months according to AWW*	Number of AWWs where grading was done in the last three months according to AWW*	Number of AWCs where weighing was done in the last 3 months according to FGD	Number of centres where FGD participants said parents were informed about the growth monitoring
Korba	11	8	5	0 (the column is empty)
Jashpur	25	24	15	0
Durg	12	9	10	0
Bastar	0	0	8	0
Total	48	41	38	0

Grade III and Grade IV children (From schedule 8)

District	No. of Grade III & Grade IV children identified by AWCs	No. of Grade III & Grade IV children visited by survey team	No. of families where nutrition counselling was given	No. of children who received extra rations	No. of children who were referred to a health centre
Korba	25	25	4	3	4
Jashpur	5	2	2	2	1
Durg	10	9	8	8	5
Bastar	12	12	7	4	8
Total	52	48	21	17	18

9. Health and nutrition counselling

District	Number of FGDs where the community responded the following		
	Anganwadi worker holds meetings for mothers	Anganwadi worker makes home visits	Anganwadi worker comes regularly
Korba	1	1	6
Jashpur	0	4	17
Durg	1	2	10
Bastar	8	7	6
	10	14	39

10. Disability

District	Number of centres where any disabled children were present during the visit:		Number of centres where disability survey was conducted in the last one year*		Number of centres where disability survey was NEVER conducted	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	1	4.55	15	68.18	7	31.82
Jashpur	1	3.13	1	3.13	31	96.88
Durg	2	14.29	3	21.43	10	71.43
Bastar	1	7.14	0	0	14	100.00
	5	6.10	19	23.17	62	75.61

11. Visit of supervisor and health worker

District	Average no. of visits by supervisor per centre in the last 12 months:	Average no. of visits by health worker per centre in the last 12 months:
Korba	6	5
Jashpur	7	12
Durg	4	19
Bastar	16	24
Total	8	15

Conclusions (ICDS):

- 1. Infrastructure:** The survey has shown that 33% Anganwadis do not have the government building and 30% Anganwadis do not have working scales. 35% Anganwadis do not have toys. 23% Anganwadis do not have access to safe drinking water. 28% Anganwadis do not have cooking facility in Anganwadi building. 79% Anganwadis do not have a functioning toilet. 76% Anganwadis do not have medicine kits.
- 2. Observations made during the visit to Anganwadi:** The surveyors observed during their visit to Anganwadis that the attendance of 3 to 6 year old children averaged 10 per Anganwadi. The preschool education activity was observed in only 30% of Anganwadis. Only 6% of Anganwadis had any disabled child present. One positive feature was that the majority of Anganwadis are located in the SC / ST habitations. Only one case of caste based discrimination was reported to the Survey team.
- 3. Response of Anganwadi Workers:** 34% of Anganwadi workers belong to ST and as 15% workers belong to SC community. 89% of children in the designated age group are enrolled in Anganwadis. According to Anganwadi workers, Anganwadis open for around 24 days per month. According to Anganwadi workers, 30% of the Anganwadis faced disruption in providing Supplementary Nutrition (SNP), mainly because their Supervisors had ordered them to stop distribution of SNP. Other key reasons (according to AWWs) for disruption in SNP were the delay in providing money and grain to Self Help Groups who prepare the food for Anganwadis

Less than 40% of Anganwadis get visited by their Supervisor in a quarter. 29% Anganwadis are not getting visited regularly by the ANM. 67% Anganwadi workers had not conducted survey of disabled children ever. 15% Anganwadis had not done weighing of children for more than 3 months. 21% Anganwadi workers had not filled growth charts for more than 3 months. According to records kept by Anganwadis,

only 41% of 0- 3 years children are in normal grade. 59% children are malnourished (grade I – 38%, grade II – 19%, grade III and IV – 1.4%).

4. **Problems articulated by Anganwadi workers:** The Anganwadi workers mentioned problems of Anganwadis such as lack of electricity, water, building, toilet, having too many children per centre and gap in ANM's visit.
5. **Community Perceptions on ICDS:** The Community Survey has found that an average Anganwadi opens for around 21 days in a month. 15% Anganwadi centres are highly irregular (open for less than 15 days per month) mainly because the corresponding 13% Anganwadi workers are highly irregular in coming for duty. 31% Anganwadi centres do not have any preschool activity. 33% of Anganwadis open for less than 4 hours a day.
6. **Regularity of growth monitoring:** The survey has found that 13% Anganwadi centres are not doing weighing of children. What is of greater concern is that as many as 63% Anganwadis do not communicate the grade of children to the parents. 80% Anganwadi centres are not conducting meeting with women and 73 % AWW do not make household visits for counseling. This shows a huge gap in communication between Anganwadis and the parents of young children.
7. **Efforts for Children in Severe Malnutrition (Grade III & IV):** There are critical gaps in addressing severe malnutrition in Anganwadis. 55% of severely malnourished children are not getting any nutritional counselling from Anganwadi. 64% of severely malnourished children are not getting their higher entitlement of SNP. 51% malnourished children had not been referred to any health facility.

MID DAY MEAL SCHEME

1. Sample covered in the survey

District	No. of Villages Covered	No. of schools covered				
		Government	Government Assisted	EGS/AIE centres	Other	Total
Korba	10	25	0	2	1	28
Jashpur	10	28	1	0	0	29
Durg	10	14	0	0	0	14
Bastar	10	14	0	0	0	14
Total	40	81	1	2	1	85

2. Coverage

District	No. of schools where MDMS was served on the day of the visit		Number of FGDs where community reported that hot cooked meal is served in school q.no.33	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba			12	100
Jashpur			16	89
Durg			10	100
Bastar			10	100
Total			48	96

3. Facilities for MDM in the school

District	Drinking water		Cooking shed		Plates		Utensils	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	24	85.71	19	67.86	3	10.71	27	96.43
Jashpur	27	93.10	24	82.76	25	86.21	28	96.55
Durg	13	92.86	12	85.71	9	64.29	11	78.57
Bastar	9	64.29	5	35.71	4	28.57	10	71.43
Total	73	85.88	60	70.59	41	48.24	76	89.41

4. Fuel used for cooking

District	No. of schools where food is cooking in the school		LPG		Kerosene		Wood		Other	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Korba	20	71.43	0	0	0	0	27	96.43	0	0

Jashpur	27	93.10	0	0	0	0	29	100.0	0	0
Durg	12	85.71	0	0	0	0	13	92.86	1	7.14
Bastar	7	50.00	0	0	0	0	14	100.0	0	0
Total	66	77.65	0	0	0	0	83	97.65	1	1.18

5. Quality of Food Given

District	Quality of grains used in MDM				% schools where same menu is served everyday	% schools where eggs or fruits are given in MDM
	Good (%)	Fair (%)	Poor (%)	Not known (%)		
Korba	78.43	17.86	3.57	7.14	25.0	0
Jashpur	96.55	3.45	0	0	48.28	6.9
Durg	78.57	21.43	0	0	71.43	0
Bastar	21.43	78.57	0	0	28.57	0
Total	72.94	23.53	1.18	2.35	41.18	2.35

6. Regularity of Supplies

District	Schools where grain reaches on time		SHGs/cooks are usually paid on time	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	17	60.71	3	10.71
Jashpur	24	82.76	4	13.79
Durg	13	92.86	2	14.29
Bastar	13	92.86	4	28.57
Total	67	78.82	13	15.29

7. Cooks

District	Who has been given responsibility to cook?		% of female cooks*	% cooks from SC/ST communities*
	Cooks appointed by school	SHGs		
Korba	21	5	90.09	84.15
Jashpur	27	1	57	33.3
Durg	12	1	77.7	44.4
Bastar	8	6	62.5	80.35
Total	68	13	76.72	84.83

8 Caste Discrimination

District	No. of schools where investigators found evidence of caste discrimination		No. of schools where community reported that children of all castes sit and eat together*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	0	0	12	100
Jashpur	0	0	17	94
Durg	0	0	7	70
Bastar	0	0	10	100
Total	0	0	46	92

9 Other Aspects of MDMS

9a. Supervision

District	No. of schools where MDMS has been inspected by government official in the last one year	
	Number	Percent
Korba	16	57.14
Jashpur	2	6.9
Durg	11	78.57
Bastar	9	64.29
Total	38	44.71

9b. Hygiene

District	No. of schools where child fell ill after consuming MDM in the last 4 weeks	
	Number	Percent
Korba	0	0
Jashpur	0	0
Durg	0	0
Bastar	0	0
Total	0	0

Conclusions (Mid Day Meals):

According to the communities surveyed, 80% feel that MDM is quite regular in their school, 16% somewhat irregular and 4% in shut-down state. 26% of schools served meals during summer holidays.

In terms of infrastructure, some gaps were observed as 13% of schools do not have Drinking Water facility in its premises, 29% do not have a kitchen, 51% do not have plates and 10% do not have cooking utensils.

However, the state has been quite progressive in appointment of cooks. There are full-time cooks in 84% of schools and the rest have women's SHGs providing this service. 77% of cooks are women, 28% cooks are single women. 6% of the cooks are from dalit community and another 48% are from ST or minority communities.

Regarding quality and adequacy of the Mid-day meals, 46% of communities are dissatisfied with quantity and 42% are dissatisfied with their quality. 58% communities are unhappy with the variety provided in food. Only 5% of the schools give eggs or fruit. 10% of communities expressed dissatisfaction with hygiene but reported that no episodes of illness occurred because of it.

The Self Help Groups or Panchayats running the MDM programme at school level face several problems. 18% of these implementing bodies face delay in receiving grain. 82% of cooks get their wages after long delays. Only 52% schools received inspection visits for MDM. In 8% of the schools, children of different castes eat separately, but no difference was found in the food given to them.

The areas of improvement suggested by respondents include:

- Overcoming the delays in payments to SHGs and Panchayats who provide hot cooked meals
- Overcoming the delay in providing rice to above bodies
- More cooks need to be appointed as currently there are too many children per cook
- The payment for the cook needs to be increased
- Utensils need to be provided in all schools

Public Distribution System

1. Sample covered in the survey

District	No. of Villages Covered	Villages that have a ration shop within the same village		Number of villages where nearest ration shop if ration shop is not in village is:	
		Number	Percent	<3kms away	>3kms away
Korba	10	10	100	0	0
Jashpur	10	8	80	2	0
Durg	10	8	80	2	0
Bastar	9	3	33.3	2	4
Total	39	29	74.3	6	4

2. Distribution of ration cards

District	Total number of households in the villages covered by the survey	Total number of APL cards	Total number of BPL cards	Total number of AAY cards
Korba	4332	653	1846	579
Jashpur	2613	1684	1352	541
Durg	2331	891	1417	327
Bastar	1664	215	1036	274
Total	10940	3443	5651	1721

3. Information on ration shops colleague

3a Information display

District	Information publicly displayed							
	Timings		Prices		Quotas		Card Holder details	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Korba	4	40	2	20	1	10	1	10
Jashpur	10	100	10	100	10	100	10	100
Durg	10	100	9	90	8	80	8	80
Bastar	6	75	5	55.5	6	75	8	88.8
Total	30	75	26	66.6	25	64.1	27	69.23

3b.

District	No. of villages where ration dealers from same village		No. of villages where ration cards are usually kept with the households		No. of villages where ration can be bought in instalments		No. of villages where someone asked for ration records and it was made available for public scrutiny	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Korba	8	8	12	100	0	0	1	10
Jashpur	10	100	18	100	1	10	1	10
Durg	7	70	10	100	0	0	4	40
Bastar	5	55.5	10	100	9	90	3	30
Total	30	76.9	50	100	10	20	9	18

4. Verification of records/Leakages

District	Number of villages where it was possible to access the records for verification	Number of people whose ration cards and official records were cross-checked	Number of people for whom there was a discrepancy between what was reported in the distribution register and what was reported in the ration card	Number of people for whom there was a discrepancy between what was reported in the distribution register and what was reported by the people themselves	Number of people for whom there was a discrepancy between what was reported in the ration card and what was reported by the people themselves
Total		192	0	0	2

District	Number of villages where the community reported that they have to pay more than the right price for their food grains from PDS		Number of villages where there was an any interruption of supply of food grains in the last 3 months	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	12	100	6	50
Jashpur	18	100	9	50
Durg	10	100	1	10
Bastar	9	90	3	30
Total	49	98	19	38

District	No. of villages where people reported instances of grain being pilfered/sold in the black market		No. of villages where there is a vigilance committee for PDS		No. of villages that have a vigilance committee where a meeting was held in the last one year	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	No	%
Korba	3	25	5	41.6	0	0
Jashpur	3	16.6	6	33.3	1	5.5
Durg	1	10	5	50	3	30
Bastar	1	10	5	50	3	30
Total	8	16	21	42	7	14

Conclusions (PDS): The state has achieved good coverage under PDS with 69% of surveyed households having BPL/AAY cards. However, APL do not get any grain.

The delivery of foodgrains to the cardholders has been found to be quite regular. 85% cardholders took full quota of 35kgs grain. 15% of cardholders took between 25 to 34 kgs of grain. None of the cardholders had received less than 25 kgs. Only 1.5% of distribution entries were found to be fake.

86% of the ration dealers are local. Some gaps were observed in the Display required at the Ration Shops: 18% of shops did not display Timings of the shop being open, 24% did not display information on Prices, 34% on Entitled Quantities and 32% did not display names of card holders.

The community perceptions regarding PDS were found to be largely positive with 82% of sampled communities being satisfied with its coverage and 90% with its timeliness. Another positive feature was that none of the ration cards were retained by the FPS dealer. However, there are some areas of concern as 44% of people are not aware of Gram Sabha ratification of BPL list, 58% not aware of vigilance committee's existence and 71% do not get to see PDS documents. 50% shops open for only a few days per month and 72% shops do not give in instalments; thus making it inconvenient for the cardholders to take their share of foodgrains.

NATIONAL OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

This section will have data from Schedule 5 and Schedule 9 (Q.no. 70 to 77)

1. Sample covered in the survey

District	No. of Villages Covered	No. of eligible old persons visited			Age group of old persons	
		Male	Female	Total	60 – 65 years	> 65 years
Korba	10	162	182	344	2	342
Jashpur	10	100	123	223	3	220
Durg	10	2	40	42	0	42
Bastar	10	73	64	137	9	128
Total	40	337	409	746	14	732

2. Coverage of old age pensions

District	Total no. of eligible old persons covered in survey	No. and % of eligible old persons receiving pension					
		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	344	48	38.71	79	61.29	127	36.92
Jashpur	223	56	49.56	57	50.44	113	50.07
Durg	42	40	95.24	2	4.76	42	100
Bastar	137	41	62.12	25	37.58	66	48.18
Total	746	185	53.62	160	46.38	348	46.25

3. Amount of pension received

District	Less than 200 per month		200 to 300 per month		More than 300 but less than 400 per month		400 per month		More than 400 per month	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Korba	0	0	127	36.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jashpur	0	0	113	50.07	0	0	0	0	0	0
Durg	0	0	42	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bastar	0	0	66	48.18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	348	46.25	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Last time that pension was given

District	Last month		Two months back		Three months back		More than three months back	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Korba	84	66.14	13	10.24	2	1.57	28	22.05
Jashpur	55	48.67	53	46.9	4	3.54	1	0.88
Durg	20	47.62	22	52.38	0	0	0	0
Bastar	8	12.12	0	0	55	83.33	3	4.55
Total	167	47.99	88	25.29	61	17.53	32	9.20

5. Mode of Disbursement

District	Bank/PO Payments		Cash given in the village		Cash to be collected from elsewhere	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Korba	0	0	11	91.67	1	8.33
Jashpur	7	38.89	10	55.56	1	5.56
Durg	1	10	8	80.0.	1	10.0.
Bastar	9	100	0	0	0	0
Total	17	34.69	29	59.18	3	6.12

6. Annapurna Scheme

District	Number of old persons who do not get old age pensions		No. of these who receive free grain currently		No. of these who do not receive free grain now but used to earlier	
	No	%	No	%*	No	%*
Korba	217	68.03	3	1.38	3	1.38
Jashpur	110	49.33	0	0	1	0.91
Durg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bastar	71	51.82	4	5.63	4	5.63
Total	398	53.35	7	1.76	8	2.01

Conclusions (Old Age Pensions): 51% of pensioners are women. The coverage achieved by the scheme is poor as only 45% of BPL persons above 65 are covered. They receive Rs.300 per month, mostly in cash. Delays of 4-5 months are common in payment of pensions. As many as 59% of pensioners face delay of more than 1 month.

NATIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME

1. Sample covered in the survey

District	No. of Villages Covered	No. of eligible women covered:			Age group of women	
		No. who had home delivery	No. who had hospital delivery	Total	< 19 years	> 19 years
Korba	9	54	34	88	0	88
Jashpur	10	64	29	93	0	93
Durg	8	1	22	23	0	23
Bastar	10	88	51	139	0	139
Total	37	207	136	343	0	343

2. Coverage under NMBS/JSY

2a. By place of delivery

District	No. of eligible women covered	No. of eligible women who received monetary benefit:		
		No. who had home delivery	No. who had hospital delivery	Total
Korba	88	13	26	39
Jashpur	93	11	11	22
Durg	23	1	22	23
Bastar	139	34	48	82
Total	343	59	107	166

2b. By age

District	No. of eligible women covered	No. of eligible women who received monetary benefit:		
		No. who were < 19 years of age	No. who were > 19 years of age	Total
Korba	88	0	39	39
Jashpur	93	0	22	22
Durg	23	0	23	23
Bastar	139	0	82	82
Total	343	0	166	166

2c. By number of children

District	No. of eligible women covered	No. of eligible women who received monetary benefit:		
		No. who had 2 or less children	No. who more than 2 children	Total
Korba	88	32	7	39
Jashpur	93	18	4	22
Durg	23	21	2	23
Bastar	139	65	17	82
Total	343	136	30	166

3. Total Amount Received

District	Total amount received by women who had hospital delivery and received benefit		Total amount received by women who had home delivery and received benefit	
	< Rs. 1400	>=Rs. 1400	< Rs. 500	>=Rs. 500
Korba	2	24	1	12
Jashpur	2	9	5	6
Durg	1	21	0	1
Bastar	5	43	1	3
Total	10	97	7	52

Conclusions (NMBS): The scheme performs very poorly in case of Home deliveries. For home deliveries, 68% of BPL mothers did not get any payment at all, 11% got less than Rs.500 and 22% got full amount. For Institutional Deliveries, 14% of BPL mothers remained unpaid, 31% got less than Rs.1650 and 56% got full amount of Rs.1650. Overall, nearly half of the BPL mothers are not getting the benefit from this scheme.

NATIONAL FAMILY BENEFIT SCHEME

1. Sample covered in the survey

District	No. of Villages Covered	No. of eligible families covered:			Sex of Deceased	
		Deceased member was an "earning" member	Deceased member was not an "earning" member	Total	Male	Female
Korba	8	85	4	89	58	31
Jashpur	9	36	2	38	22	16
Durg	5	13	0	13	9	4
Bastar	9	31	6	37	24	13
Total	31	165	12	177	113	64

2. Coverage under NFBS

District	No. of Families Covered	No. of eligible families who received benefit under NFBS:			No. of eligible families who received benefit under NFBS:		
		When deceased was male	When deceased was female	Total	Deceased was a married person	Deceased was not a married person	Total
Korba	89	10	3	13	13	0	13
Jashpur	38	6	1	7	7	0	7
Durg	13	7	4	11	11	0	11
Bastar	37	8	1	8	8	0	8
Total	177	31	9	39	39	0	39

3. Amount of Payment

District	Total amount received			
	< Rs. 10000		≥Rs. 10000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Korba	11	84.61	2	15.38
Jashpur	1	14.28	6	85.71
Durg	1	9.09	10	90.9
Bastar	0	0	8	100
Total	13	33.3	26	66.67

Conclusions (NFBS): NFBS performs poorly in Chhattisgarh with 75% of the eligible BPL families not receiving any benefit. In addition, 14% of eligible families got less than the entitled amount of Rs.10,000. Only 11% families got the full amount. Delays in payments are very common.