



THE U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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PL 480, TITLE II, FOOD FOR WORK
IMPACT EVALUATION

RECIPIENT PROFILE STUDY: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
(MADRAS ZONE)

JANUARY, 1983

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The U.S. Agency for International Development
New Delhi, India

PL 480, Title II, Food For Work
IMPACT EVALUATION

Recipient Profile Study : Catholic Relief Services
(Madras Zone)

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Acknowledgement

The Centre for Research, Planning and Action, New Delhi (CERPA) was contracted by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to undertake an impact evaluation of Food For Work projects carried out through Catholic Relief Services in Madras Zone. The study was limited to recipients (those receiving food for work) profile including socio-economic characteristics of recipients, utilization of food received and its impact on nutritional status of recipients' families particularly their children in the age group of 1-5 years.

This is one of the several studies similarly designed to assist USAID and CRS to better understand the working of FFW Projects and their impact on welfare and nutritional status of the recipients.

The study design, design of questionnaires, training of data collectors, processing of all data collected and writing of the Report were all decided and executed by CERPA. In performing these functions CERPA has been ably guided by the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) consisting of representatives from USAID, CRS and CERPA.

For successful completion of this report many thanks are due to CRS, New Delhi, in particular, Mr. T.M. Kirch, Director, CRS and Mrs. V.C. Rallan, Evaluation Co-ordinator. Also, Zonal Director, Madras, his consignees, Project holders, their staff and recipients contacted. At the USAID, we have benefitted much from the advice and consultations from Mr. David R. Nelson, Mr. John R. Westely, Dr. F.J. Young and Mr. M.C. Gupta. Also from continuous and critical interest of Mr. John P. Chudy at all stages of the progress of this study. We owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Richard Brown and Mr. Harry H. Houck for the understanding that we received from them from time to time, while working on this study. Thanks are also due to Dr. Padam Singh for his able guidance as member of TAC.

SP Ahuja
Project Director

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0. Executive Summary

0.1 Introduction

0.1.1 This Summary refers to an evaluation study carried out among recipients of FFW commodities in Madras Zone.

0.1.2 This study has been carried out with the help of a multi-stage random sampling design used for selection of representative consignee-activity-combinations (CACs) and recipients.

0.1.3 The field data was collected with the help of a pre-designed, pre-tested schedule. In all, 367 interviews were carried out among recipients. For purposes of allocation of interviews, the zone was divided into four strata.

0.1.4 Recipients selected mainly belonged to the following activity types: deepening of wells, low-cost housing, construction of tanks, land-levelling, vocational training and road construction.

0.1.5 Of the 367 recipients covered, 66 were active i.e. they were working on FFW project at the time of interview and the rest were inactive i.e. they had earlier worked on FFW projects.

0.1.6 The results are based on direct interviews carried out among recipients generally in their house, by trained and experienced data collectors.

0.2 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

0.2.1 67 per cent of the recipients are male and 33 per cent female.

0.2.2 About 50 per cent of the recipients are in the age group of 21-30 years, about 20 per cent upto 20 years, about 24 per cent in the age group of 31-50 years and only 7 per cent above 50 years. This shows that younger people are generally more often employed in FFW in Madras Zone.

0.2.3 By education, 46 per cent of the recipients were illiterate, 5 per cent were literate but with no formal education, 29 per cent had primary level education and 13 per cent middle level. About 7 per cent of recipients even had secondary education.

0.2.4 38 per cent of the recipients belonged to Scheduled Castes and 24 per cent to backward classes.

0.2.5 53 per cent of the recipients were Christians, 46 per cent Hindus and 1 per cent Muslim.

0.2.6 70 per cent of the recipients were married, 28 per cent unmarried and 2 per cent widow/widower.

0.2.7 56 per cent were marginal farmers operating below 2.5 acres; 20 per cent small farmers with land holdings between 2.5 to 5 acres and 12 per cent were having more than 5 acres of land. Another 12 per cent did not have any land at all.

0.2.8 By occupation, 11 per cent were engaged in cultivation, 56 per cent in agricultural labour, 26 per cent in non-agricultural labour and 6 per cent in trade.

0.2.9 41 per cent of the recipient households had a monthly income of Rs. 101-200, 26 per cent Rs. 201-300 and 16 per cent Rs. 301-500. 13 per cent had an income upto Rs. 100/- per month and another 4 per cent more than Rs. 500/- a month.

0.2.10 58 per cent of the recipients received their water supply from a well outside their house and 20 per cent from a tap outside their house. Others received water from hand pump inside (3 per cent) or outside (11 per cent) their house. A few also received water from a well inside their house (5 per cent) or a tank (3 per cent).

0.2.11 13 per cent had electricity inside their house and 69 per cent outside their house. Only 18 per cent had no access to electricity either in house or in village.

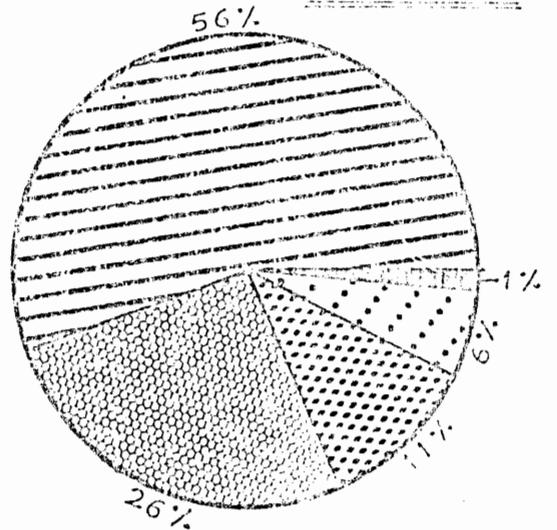
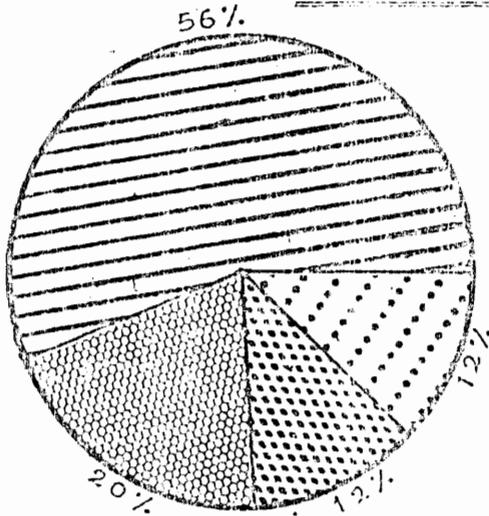
0.2.12 92 per cent of the recipients owned the house in which they lived. 50 per cent of the recipients live in huts, 19 per cent in 'kutcha' houses, 5 per cent in 'mixed' houses and 1 per cent in 'pucca' houses. 25 per cent live in some make-shift kind of living accommodation.

SELECTED RECIPIENT CHARACTERISTICS

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FARMERS CATEGORY

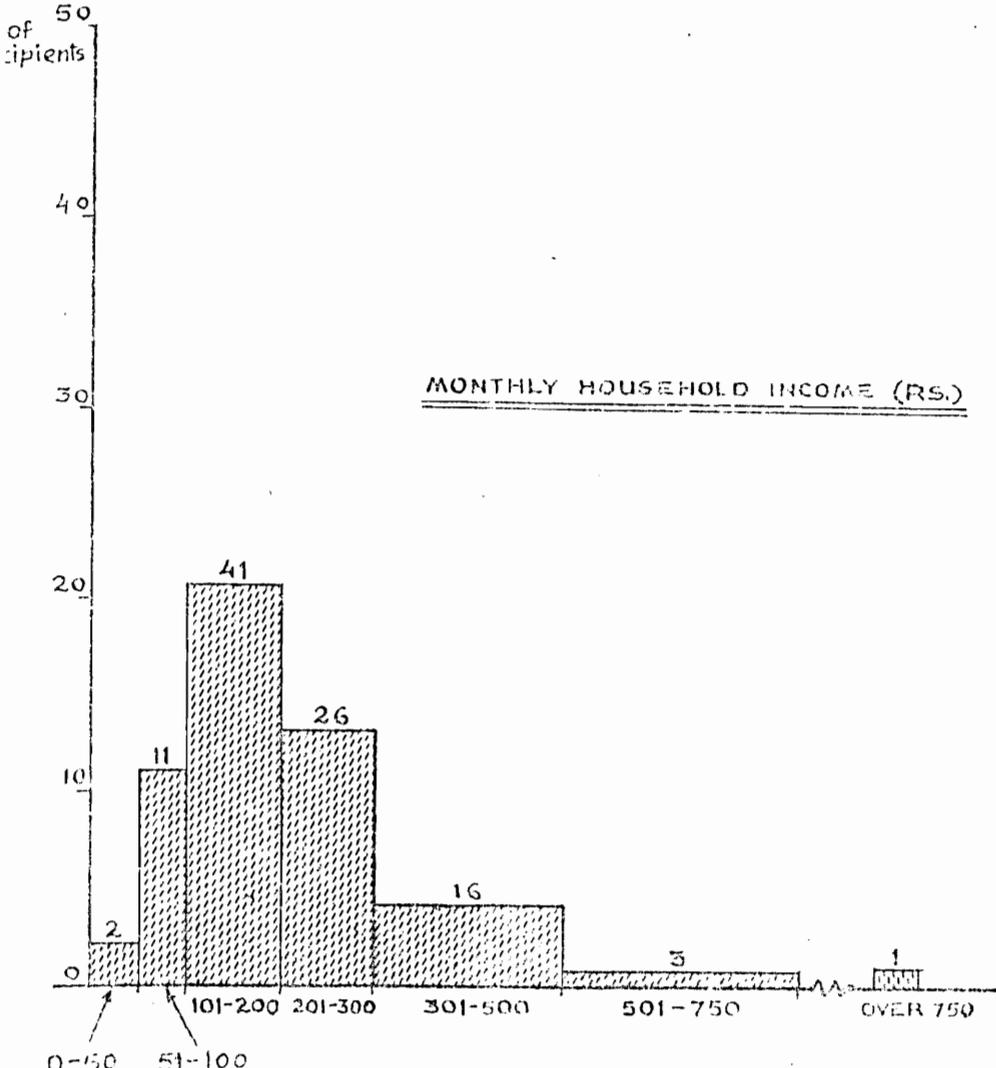
OCCUPATION



- MARGINAL FARMER
- SMALL FARMER
- OTHER FARMERS
- OTHERS

- AGRICULTURE LABOUR
- NON-AGRI. LABOUR
- AGRICULTURE
- TRADE
- OTHERS

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (RS.)



0.2.13 Only 3 per cent had access to latrine and 4 per cent to bathroom.

0.3 Organisational Framework of FFW Projects

0.3.1 29 per cent of recipients learned about FFW project from Project holder, 16 per cent from gang-leader, 5 per cent from Village Panchayat, 10 per cent from project beneficiary, 3 per cent from a neighbour/friend and 12 per cent from other sources. 25 per cent mentioned 'self-knowledge'.

0.3.2 51 per cent of the recipients were employed on the basis of direct application, 18 per cent were recommended by gang leader, 14 per cent by project holder, and 2 per cent each through Village Panchayat and Social Worker. Other 13 per cent of the workers were recommended by "others".

0.3.3 For 70 per cent of the recipients attendance was marked by the Supervisor, for 12 per cent by the gang-leader and for 5 per cent by project holder. In the case of 6 per cent of the recipients attendance was not marked.

0.3.4 Only 45 per cent of the recipients signed the Food Distribution Register. 52 per cent did not sign and 3 per cent did not answer the question. However, as is noted below recipients did receive their commodities.

0.3.5 91 per cent of the recipients received the commodities themselves, 5 per cent through others, and 4 per cent did not answer this question.

0.3.6 93 per cent mentioned that the commodities were received by them in time. 1 per cent said wages were not paid timely. 6 per cent did not respond to this question.

0.3.7 52 per cent received their wages in commodities on a working day after working hours, 13 per cent during working hours, 29 per cent on a holiday and 4 per cent as and when bulgar was available. 2 per cent did not respond to this question.

0.3.8 23 per cent worked on FFW projects because of assured payment of wages, 16 per cent because they were unemployed, 12 per cent for assured food and 21 per cent because of timely payment. Among other reasons which attracted recipients to work on FFW projects included training (5 per cent), expectation of assets (3 per cent), and fair wages (3 per cent) and by other unspecified reasons (4 per cent).

0.3.9 19 per cent of the recipients received food daily, 80 per cent weekly, and 1 per cent fortnightly. The periodicity of actual payment approximately corresponds to the preferred periodicity of payment.

0.3.10 All recipients received bulgar and oil as wages.

0.3.11 75 per cent received their wages at project site and 25 per cent at warehouse. When asked about their preferred place of payment, 77 per cent said project site and 23 per cent warehouse.

0.3.12 Almost 97 per cent of the respondents mentioned they knew the source of FFW commodities. Of these, however, only 36 per cent mentioned America as the source. The other 64 per cent mentioned the source of FFW commodities as CRS, Madras.

0.3.13 In the case of 63 per cent of the recipients tools for work were self-owned. For 25 per cent these were provided by the contractor (person who hires labour on behalf of project holder and assists the latter in the organisation of work) and for 12 per cent by the project holder.

0.4 Eater Characteristics

0.4.1 Those receiving daily payments received on average 3.6 kg. of bulgar and 125 grams of oil per payment. 21.6 kg. of bulgar and 750 grams of oil were paid to recipients receiving weekly payments. Further, 45 kg. of bulgar and 1750 grams of oil were paid per each fortnightly payment.

0.4.2 In 95 per cent of the cases, recipients shared the food with the family and in 5 per cent cases they consumed the food themselves. Those with whom food was shared included wife (33 per cent), children (45 per cent), Mother/father (11 per cent) and brother/sister (11 per cent).

0.4.3 50 per cent of those who shared food were 1-14 years age group. Of these, children of 1-5 years age accounted for 6 per cent.

0.4.4 70 per cent of the recipients stored FFW commodities for their future consumption; the rest did not.

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0.4.5 5 per cent consumed FFW commodities the same day, 22 per cent, same week and 62 per cent in the next week. 11 per cent stored commodities for consumption beyond 2 weeks.

0.4.6 If FFW commodities exhaust before next payment, 11 per cent borrowed FFW food, 28 per cent borrowed money to buy FFW food, 31 per cent drew upon home stock, 25 per cent bought other things. 5 per cent did not answer this question.

0.4.7 26 per cent used FFW commodities to prepare chapatti, 24 per cent prepared upma, 14 per cent prepared dosa, 21 per cent made puttu, 9 per cent kanji and 6 per cent sambar.

0.5 Benefits from FFW Projects

0.5.1 Before FFW projects started 44 per cent of the recipients were doing labour, 34 per cent other work and 20 per cent mentioned they were studying. 1 per cent each lived by selling assets or borrowing.

0.5.2 30 per cent desired to work on FFW projects because they expected some benefits from the assets created from their work, 70 per cent expected no such benefits.

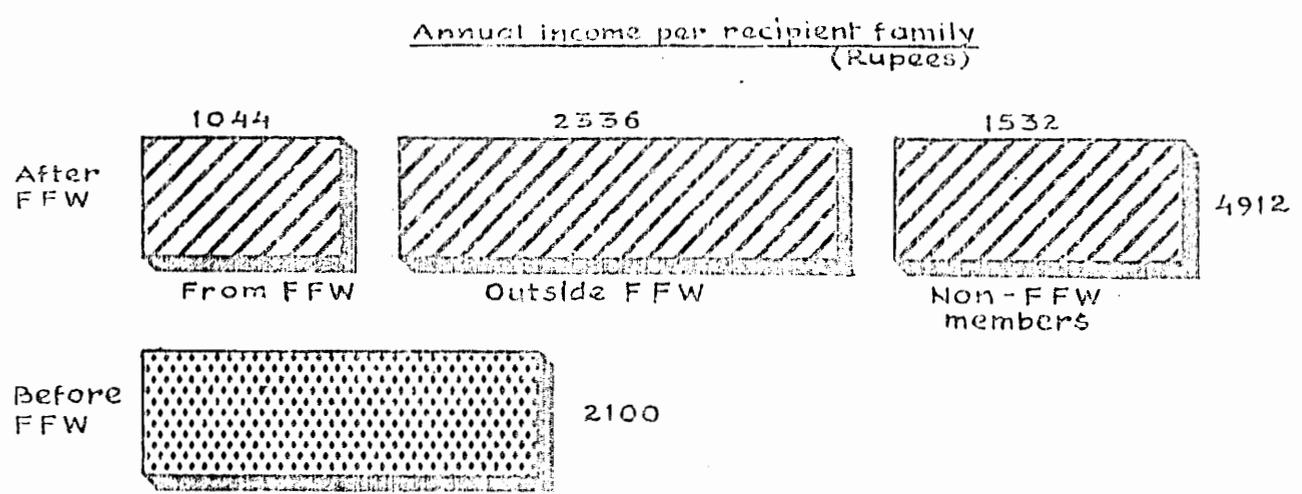
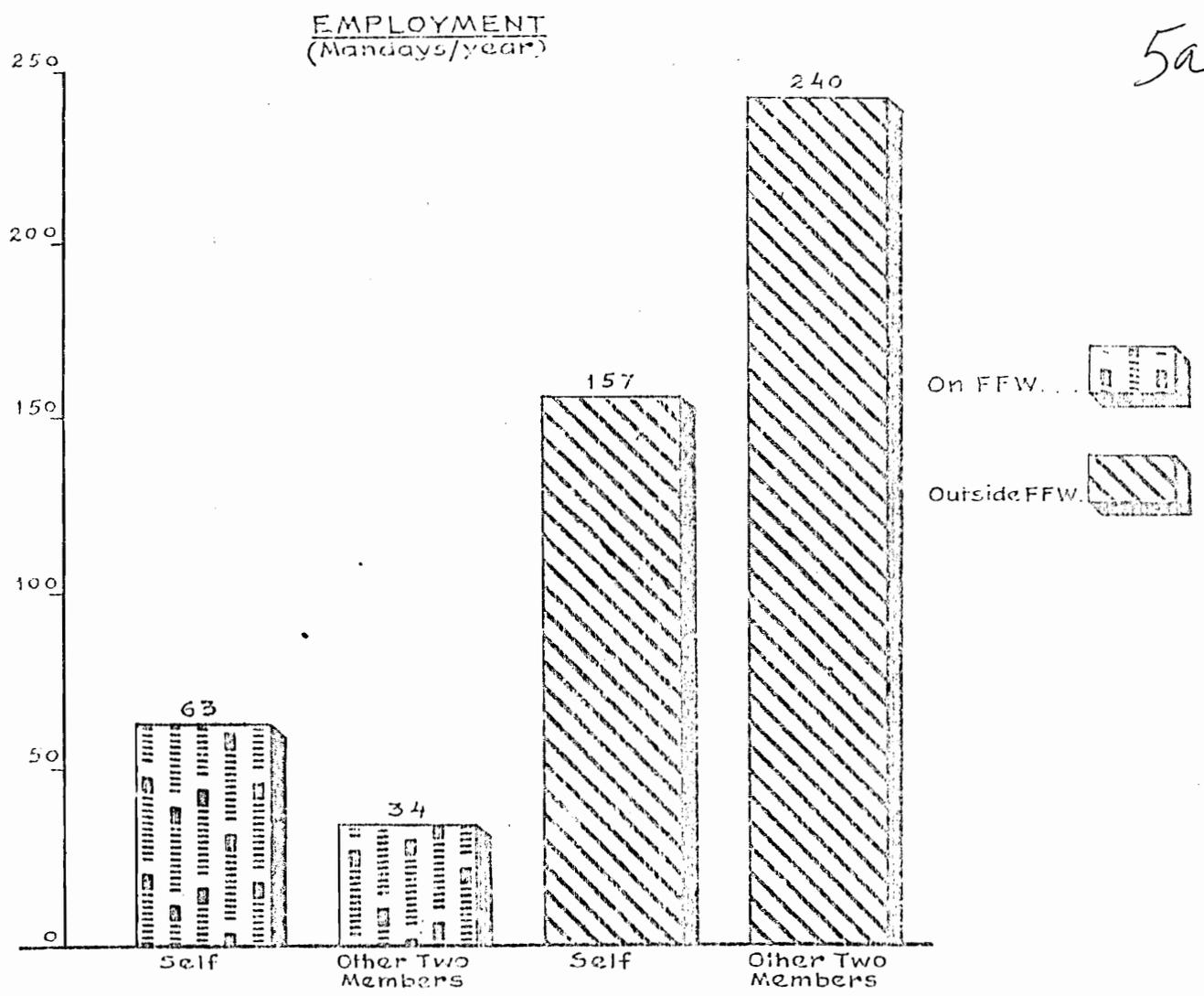
0.5.3 8 per cent mentioned that they had expected FFW assets (such as a house) would accrue to them, another 14 per cent expected long term/permanent employment opportunities.

0.5.4 44 per cent of the recipients expressed willingness to work on FFW projects even if there were no benefits, 29 per cent mentioned that they would not like to work on any FFW project if no benefits from assets were to flow to them.

0.5.5 FFW projects provided employment of 63 mandays in a year to the recipients and additional 34 days in a year to two other members of the family. The respective levels of employment outside FFW were 157 mandays for the recipient and 240 mandays for two other members of the family.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME PER RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLD

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0.5.6 The total average annual income of the recipient family is estimated to have increased to Rs. 4,912/- from the pre-FFW level of Rs. 2,100/-. Of this increase 37 per cent was contributed by FFW projects.

0.6 Nutritional Status of Recipient Families

0.6.1 Taking into account calorie requirement and average calorie consumption, there is not much difference between nutritional intake of active recipient families and non-active recipient families. In the case of active recipient families 57 per cent are above the minimum consumption norm. The corresponding percentage for non-active families is 54.

0.6.2 As is common, protein deficiency is lower than calorie deficiency. 76 per cent of the families of active workers were above the minimum protein requirement norm. In the case of non-active workers, 72 per cent were above the norm.

0.6.3 Average protein intake works out at 61 grams for non-active workers and 76 grams for active workers as against standard requirements of 42 grams.

0.6.4 The minimum calorie requirement norm worked out at 2221. The actual intake level is observed at 2515 for non-active workers and 2808 for active workers. There is little evidence in support of lower intake among Scheduled Castes as compared to backward classes and others.

0.6.5 There is also no particular relationship between calorie and protein intake and size of land holdings.

0.6.6 However, there is an increasing trend in calorie and protein intake with an increase in income for active and non-active recipients.

0.7 Nutritional Status of Children

0.7.1 Analysed by weight for age index, (Indian Standard norms) the percentage of normal children for active and non-active recipients was 20 and 26 respectively. Those with mild mal-nutrition were 51 and 54 per cent. This shows that nutritional status of children of non-active recipients is not much different from that of children of active recipient families. Results separately for boys and girls also show no significant difference in their nutritional status.

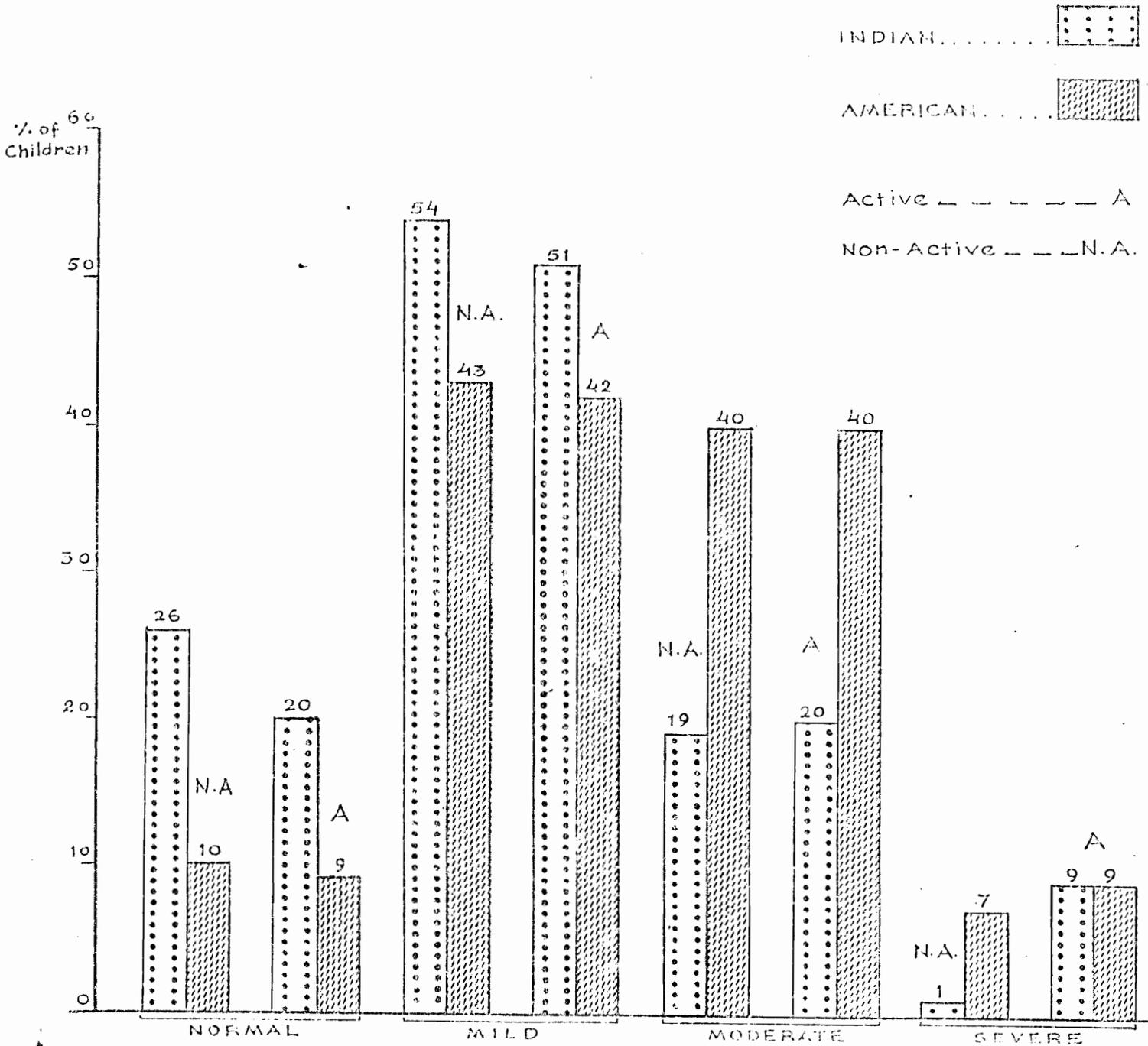
0.7.2 Analysed according to height for age index by Indian standards, children belonging to active recipient families do not show higher nutritional status as compared to non-active recipients. The percentage of normal children for active recipient families is 26 as against 41 for non-active recipient families.

0.7.3 According to American standard norms, the extent of mal-nutrition is generally more among children of non-active recipients as compared to active recipients.

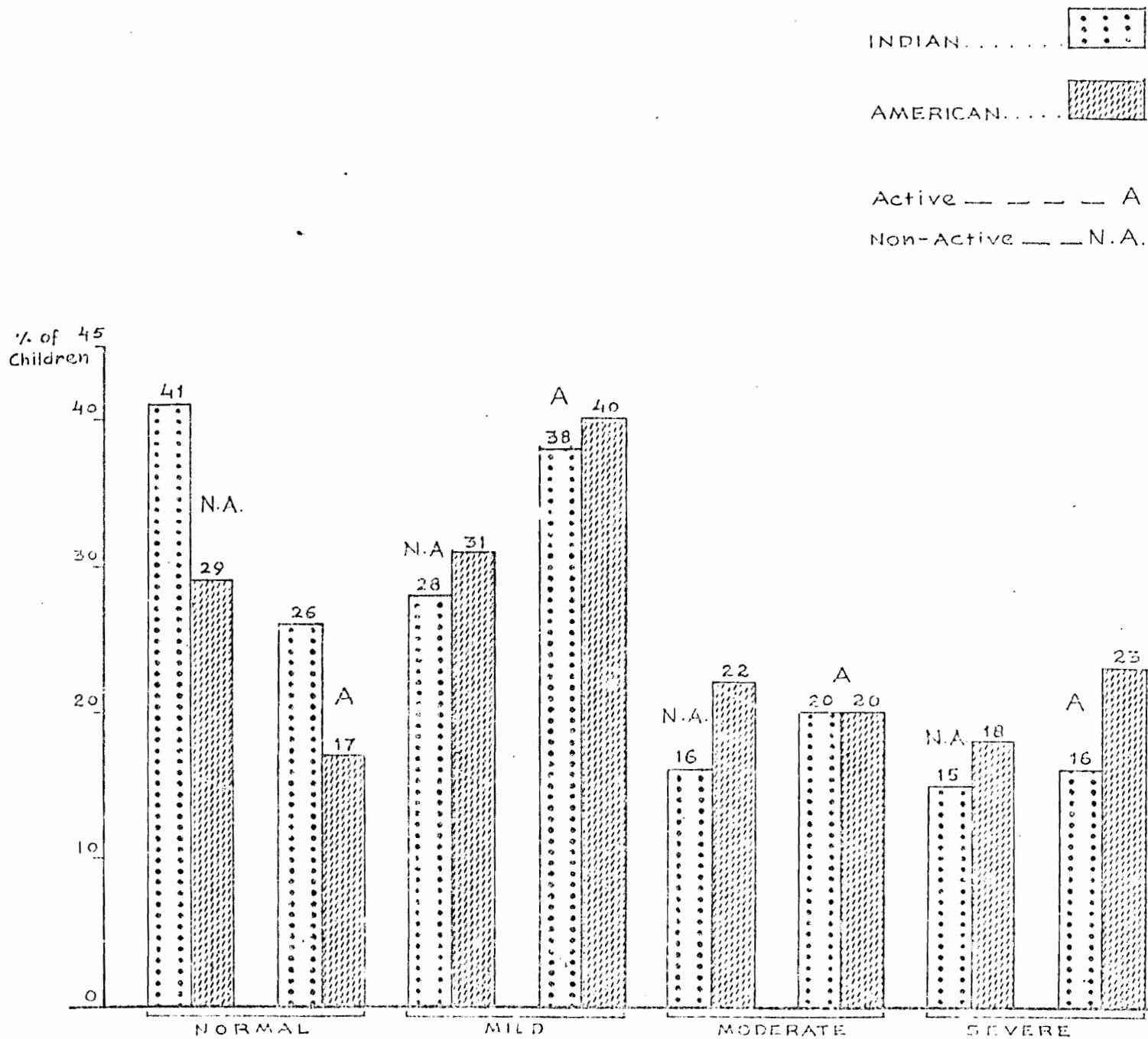
0.7.4 Analysed by weight for height index by Indian norms, the percentage of normal children is broadly the same for children of active and non-active recipients. Between boys and girls also no significant difference in nutritional intake is observed. Even by American standards, the results did not show significant nutritional difference between active and non-active recipients and also between boys and girls.

0.7.5 By nutritional status measured by a combined height for age and weight for height index, the percentage of normal children is negligible both in case of active recipient families and non-active recipient families and for both boys and girls. This holds both in terms of American norms and Indian norms.

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF RECIPIENTS' CHILDREN
(Weight for Age Index)



NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF RECIPIENTS' CHILDREN
(Height for Age Index)



1. Introduction and Method

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in India contracted the Centre for Research, Planning and Action (CERPA) to conduct an evaluation study in regard to recipients of Title-II, PL-480 commodities Food For Work (FFW) projects in Madras Zone of Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The objectives of the recipients (workers receiving food) evaluation study were to provide, inter alia, information on recipient characteristics including average recipient family income, number of days worked annually and days per year worked on FFW projects. The eater characteristics were to be ascertained to determine how FFW commodities are utilized once these are delivered to the recipients. The study was also intended to know the effects of FFW commodities on nutritional status of recipient families and their children, apart from the income and employment effects of the programme.

1.2 Food For Work Projects

1.2.1 CRS with its headquarters at New Delhi carries out a substantial programme intended at rural development through Food For Work Projects. CRS implements this programme through its five regional offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi and Madras.

1.2.2 During FY 1980 CRS distributed food under this programme corresponding to 21.8 million mandays. 30.3 per cent of these mandays were accounted for by Bombay Zone, 39.0 per cent by Calcutta Zone, 11.6 per cent by Cochin Zone, 5.1 per cent by Delhi Zone and 14.0 per cent by Madras Zone,

1.1 Distribution of Mandays Utilized by CRS Zones FY - 1980

Zone	Mandays (in '000)	Percentage Share
Bombay	6,619	30.3
Calcutta	8,516	39.0
Cochin	2,536	11.6
Delhi	1,106	5.1
Madras	3,051	14.0
Total	21,828	100.0

1.2.3 The evaluation studies of FFW projects were extended to all zones. Different activities/projects and project areas were selected in different zones giving due weightage to the share of each activity type/consignee area in total mandays utilized and keeping in view administrative and financial considerations.

1.3 Sampling Design

1.3.1 Sampling design used for the selection of recipients in Madras Zone may be described as stratified three stage design.

1.3.2 In Madras Zone for the 12 month period ending 30th June, 1982 (which is the reference period selected for the study) there were 17 activity types and 37 consignees. On the basis of most of the consignees taking up only a few activities (depending upon the needs of the area and its people) the total number of consignee-activity-combinations (CACs) worked out at 229. The total number of mandays utilised (MDU) by these CACs during the reference period was 5,944,000 and total number of project completed were 1459. For sampling purposes, the universe consisting of 229 CACs was divided into 4 strata. The 17 activities were arranged in descending order of MDU and the first three activities were selected. From each of these selected activities, first three largest consignees, again in terms of MDU, were selected. The CACs thus selected constituted stratum one which accounted for 30.5 per cent of total MDU. The residual univers: consisting 220 CACs was arranged in descending order of MDU and divided into 3 strata on the basis of equal cumulative squared root of MDU. Thus Stratum - 2 consists of 32 CACs and 559 projects accounting for 37.83 per cent of MDU. The size of unit in this stratum varied from MDU 32,300 to MDU 183,000. Stratum 3 consisted of 57 CACs and 341 projects accounting for 18.75 per cent of MDU. In stratum 3 the size of the unit varied from MDU 11,300 to MDU 32,200. In Stratum 4 the projects included had MDU up to 11,200.

1.3.3 In the first stage, CACs, 18 in all, were selected with probability proportional to size (PPS), size being MDU. Selection of projects from among the selected CACs constituted the second stage. In all, 37 projects were selected with simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). In the third stage, 367 recipients were selected from among the selected projects, again by SRSWOR.

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1.3.4 An appropriate estimation procedure consistent with the sample design has been followed to provide the stratum-wise and aggregate estimates of population averages/totals/proportions. Annexure 1.1 contains, in detail, the procedure used.

1.3.5 The original sample comprised 27 CACs, 60 projects and 600 recipients. This sample was spread in three States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Considering the spread of interviews over large areas of 3 States, the Technical Advisory Committee*(TAC) desired, after field survey had been initiated, to limit the survey to Tamil Nadu only, where large majority of consignees and projects selected were located. The sample size, accordingly was truncated to 18 CACs, 37 projects and 367 recipients; all in Tamil Nadu. The important consideration with TAC in truncating the sample was the need to train a fresh team of investigators in two more languages spoken in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka to complete the few interviews in these States. Time and effort involved in providing complex training involved in this field survey was not considered justified in view of limited sample in these States. The results and "estimates" presented in the present report, therefore, refer to projects located in Tamil Nadu only. The words 'Madras Zone', wherever these appear in the text, are to be interpreted in this background.

1.3.6 Number of direct interviews with recipients conducted by stratum and activity, are presented in table 1.2(a) and table 1.2(b) respectively.

1.2(a) Number of Interviews conducted:
Stratum-wise

Stratum	Number of Interviews
I	160 (31)
II	121 (25)
III	68 (10)
-IV	18
Total	<u>367 (66)</u>

Note: Figures in brackets indicate number of active recipients
* Members of the TAC consisted of representatives from CERPA, USAID, CRS/New Delhi and an outside consultant Statistician.

1.2(b) Number of Interviews conducted :
Activity-wise

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total Interviews</u>
Deepening of wells	122
Low Cost Housing	92
Construction of Tanks	55
Land Levelling	20
Vocational Training	29
Road Construction	49
<u>Total</u>	<u>367</u>

1.4 Survey Instrument and Data Analysis

1.4.1 The information from recipients was collected in a detailed schedule which was tested before being canvassed. This schedule was approved in a joint meeting of the representatives of CERPA, CRS and USAID. A copy of the schedule is attached to this report. Data collected was coded with the help of a code plan and processed on the computer.

1.5 The Interview Setting

1.5.1 Direct interviews of respondents were conducted, generally at their house, by trained and experienced data collectors. The data collectors were given comprehensive training by project leaders including a survey statistician. The training also included a field work demonstration and the interviews conducted in the pre-test are not included in the analysis.

1.5.2 The data collectors were provided with a set of instructions for selecting the sample respondents as well as canvassing of the schedule. For example, to correctly assess the exact age of 1 to 5 year old children, a calendar of festivals etc. was used. The instructions, besides explaining the various terms used, also provided aids to data collectors to assist the respondents in memory recall. For example, to correctly assess the age of children, a calendar of festivals and major events was used; the number of teeth showing at the time of interview was also a guide. The instruction book also provided metric equivalents of local units and standard terminology for whatever local terms that may be observed to be in use with regard to land, area, crops etc.

1.5.3 Study of nutritional impact on children of 1-5 years involved taking measurements of their height and weight. Scientific methods and tools were employed to get accurate measures. For example, to accurately measure the height, a triangular wooden frame with two of its sides making a vertical angle was placed on the head of the child and the height marked on the wall/table against which the child was made to stand/lie. Similarly, for weighing the child, use was made of a special baby bar scale conforming to international standards.

1.6. The Report

1.6.1. This report contains, apart from Introduction, 6 sections. The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the recipients are discussed in section 2. The organisational framework of FFW programme vis-a-vis recipient preferences and reactions are discussed in section 3. The eater characteristics (concerning mainly the consumption of FFW commodities) are presented in section 4. The employment and income effects of FFW are discussed in section 5. Section 6 and Section 7 discuss, respectively, the nutritional status of recipient families and children (vis-a-vis established norms, both Indian and U.S.)

2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

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2.1 Introduction

2.1.1. The socio-economic and demographic profile of recipients in Madras Zone is discussed in this chapter. The results presented throughout refer to Madras Zone as a whole (overall). Among the important characteristics considered are farmer or landholding category, occupation and monthly household income of recipients.

2.2 Sex

2.2.1 Distribution of recipients by sex presented in table 2.1 shows that about 67 per cent of recipients were male. Further, number of male workers exceeded the number of female workers across all strata into which study population was divided.

2.1	<u>Distribution of Recipients</u>	
	<u>by sex</u>	(per cent)
	Male	67
	Female	33
	Total	<u>100</u>

2.3 Age

2.3.1 Distribution of Recipients by age presented in table 2.2 shows that at the aggregate level 62 per cent of the recipients were in the age group of 21 to 40 years. Also 20 per cent were upto 20 years of age. This shows that younger people are generally more often employed in FFW in Madras Zone.

2.2	<u>Distribution of Recipients</u>	
	<u>by Age</u>	(per cent)
	<u>Age in years</u>	
	Upto 20	20
	21-30	49
	31-40	13
	41-50	11
	51-65	5
	Above 65	2
	Total	<u>100</u>

2.4 Education

2.4.1 Distribution of recipients by education is presented in table 2.3. About 46 per cent of the recipients were illiterate and another 5 per cent, although literate had no formal education.

2.4.2 Almost half (49 per cent) of the recipients had either primary or middle/secondary level of education. This is a high level of literacy when compared to other zones with the possible exception of Cochin.

2.3 Distribution of Recipients by Level of Education (per cent)

Illiterate	46
Literate but no formal education	5
Primary	29
Middle	13
Secondary	7
Total	<u>100</u>

2.5 Caste

2.5.1 Table 2.4 presents the distribution of recipients by caste. It is observed from this table that (at the aggregate level) there were 38 per cent Scheduled Castes. There were only two workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes 24 per cent came from Backward classes, 38 per cent of workers belonged to other (higher) castes.

2.4 Distribution of Recipients by caste (per cent)

Scheduled Castes	38
Scheduled Tribes	neg.
Backward Classes	24
Others	38
Total	<u>100</u>

2.6 Religion

2.6.1 Table 2.5 presents the distribution of recipients by religion. For Madras Zone as a whole, 53 per cent of recipients were Christians. Hindus accounted for 46 per cent.

2.5 Distribution of Recipients by Religion (per cent)

Christian	53
Hindu	46
Muslim	1
Total	<u>100</u>

2.7 Marital Status

2.7.1 Marital Status of recipients presented in table 2.6 reveals that for the Zone as a whole 70 per cent of the recipients were married, 28 per cent were unmarried and only 2 per cent were widows/widowers.

2.6 Distribution of Recipients by Marital Status (per cent)

Married	70
Unmarried	28
Widow/widower	2
Total	<u>100</u>

2.8 Farmer Category

2.8.1 Table 2.7 presents the distribution of recipients by farmer category. At the aggregate level there were 56 per cent marginal farmers, 20 per cent small farmers, 12 per cent other farmers and 12 per cent as others.

2.7 Distribution of Recipients
by Farmer Category (per cent)

Marginal Farmer (upto 2.5 acres)	56
Small Farmer (above 2.5 upto 5 acres)	20
Other Farmers (more than 5 acres)	12
Others <u>1</u>	12
Total	<u>100</u>

1 These are non-farmers engaged in labour, Petty trades etc.

2.9 Occupation

2.9.1 Distribution of recipients by occupation presented in table 2.8 shows that majority of these were agricultural labour (56 per cent) followed by non-agricultural labour (26 per cent). Those engaged in agriculture (cultivation) were 11 per cent, and in trade 6 per cent.

2.9.2 It was observed that while 88 per cent of recipient are estimated to be land-owning marginal/small/other farmers (table 2.7) only 11 per cent reported their occupation as agriculture. This vast discrepancy may be explained by two factors: (a) while classification of recipients into marginal/small/other farmer is based entirely on their landholdings, occupation is defined as that activity which contributes highest to the income of recipients; (b) The severe and chronic drought conditions prevalent in the survey area have apparently forced all marginal farmers (56 per cent) into agricultural labour.

2.8 Distribution of Recipients
by Occupation (per cent)

Agricultural Labour	56
Non-Agricultural Labour	26
Agriculture	11
Trade	6
Others	1
Total	<u>100</u>

2.9.3 For small farmers also agriculture is hardly an assured occupation. Clearly, the 11 per cent of recipients who reported agriculture as their main occupation are 'other farmer' referred in table 2.7.

2.10 Household Income

2.10.1 Table 2.9 presents the distribution of recipients by approximate monthly household income. 41 per cent had income of Rs. 101-200 and around 80 per cent had an income upto Rs. 300. Further there were 16 per cent of recipients in the income range of Rs. 301-500.

2.9 Distribution of Recipient Households by Monthly Income Class (per cent)

<u>Monthly Income</u> <u>Class</u> <u>Rs.</u>	
0-50	2
51-100	11
101-200	41
201-300	26
301-500	16
501-750	3
751-1000	1
Total	<u>100</u>

2.11 Source of Drinking Water

2.11.1 The distribution of recipients by source of drinking water supply presented in table 2.10 reveals that well located outside the house of the recipient is major source of drinking water. About 58 per cent of them had well water outside their house. 20 per cent drew water from tap water outside the house and 11 per cent from handpump outside the house.

2.10 Distribution of Recipients by Source of Drinking Water (per cent)

<u>Well</u>		<u>Tap</u>		<u>Handpump</u>		<u>Tank</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>O</u>		
5	58	-	20	3	11	3	100

I : Inside house O : Outside house

2.12 Availability of Electricity

2.12.1 Distribution of recipients by availability of electricity presented in table 2.11 reveals that 69 per cent had electricity outside house, 13 per cent had inside the house and 18 per cent had no electricity.

2.11 Distribution of Recipients by Availability of Electricity (per cent)

Outside house	69
Inside house	13
No electricity	18
Total	<u>100</u>

2.13 House

2.13.1 The distribution of recipients by possession of house presented in table 2.12 reveals that 92 per cent of them had a house of their own.

2.12 Distribution of Recipients by ownership of House (per cent)

Owning	92
Not owning	8
Total	<u>100</u>

2.14 Structure of House

2.14.1 Table 2.13 presents the distribution of recipients by structure of house. It is seen from this table that 50 per cent of them had hut, 19 per cent kutcha house, 5 per cent mixed house and only 1 per cent pucca house. Balance 25 per cent either lived under a tree or made some other arrangements.

2.13 Distribution of Recipients by Structure of House (per cent)

Hut	50
Kutcha	19
Mixed house	5
Pucca house	1
Others	25
Total	<u>100</u>

2.15 Sanitation

2.15.1 Table 2.14 presents the distribution of recipients by sanitation facilities. It is seen from this table that 97 per cent of them had no latrine facility and 96 per cent had no bathroom facility.

2.14 Distribution of Recipients by Possession of sanitation facilities
(per cent)

(a) Latrine

Yes	3
No	97
Total	<u>100</u>

(b) Bathroom

Yes	4
No	96
Total	<u>100</u>

3. Organisational Framework of FFW Projects

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This chapter describes the organisational framework of FFW programme. The discussion covers aspects such as knowledge about FFW projects, recommendation for employment, reasons for working, awareness of source of FFW commodities, and timeliness, periodicity, place and mode of payment of commodities in wages. Recipient's preferences and reactions have also been discussed wherever necessary.

3.2 Knowledge and Recommendation for Employment

3.2.1 Distribution of recipients by source of knowledge about FFW projects is presented in table 3.1(a). It is seen from this table that project holder and 'self knowledge' of respondents are the main sources of knowledge about FFW programmes. At the aggregate level about 16 per cent of the recipients knew about FFW project through "gang leader", another 10 per cent through project beneficiary.

3.1 (a) Distribution of Recipients by Source of knowledge about FFW Projects (per cent)

Project holder	29
Self knowledge	25
Gang Leader	16
Beneficiary	10
Village Panchayat	5
Neighbour/friend	3
Others	12
Total	<u>100</u>

3.2.2 Most (51 per cent) of the workers were enrolled on FFW employment by direct application. In 18 per cent of the cases workers were employed on the basis of recommendation by gang leader. Important among other persons/agencies instrumental in this process are project holder, village panchayat and social worker. Details are presented in table 3.1(b).

3.1 (b) Distribution of Recipients
by Person/Agency Recommending
for FFW employment (per cent)

Direct application by respondent	51
Gang Leader	18
Project holder	14
Village Panchayat	2
Social Worker	2
Others	13
Total	<u>100</u>

3.3 Marking of Attendance and signing of
Food Distribution Register

3.3.1 Table 3.2 presents the distribution of recipients by mode of marking attendance. It is seen from this table that for 70 per cent of the recipients attendance was marked by the supervisor and in about 12 per cent of the cases by gang leader.

3.2 Distribution of Recipients
by Mode of Marking Attendance
(per cent)

Supervisor	70
Gang Leader	12
Project holder	7
Others	5
Self	-
Not Marked	6
Total	<u>100</u>

3.3.2 As to the question whether they themselves signed the Food Distribution Register the results reveal that at the aggregate level only about 45 per cent of the recipients signed the Food Distribution Register.

3.3 Distribution of Recipients by
Whether He/She signed the Food
Distribution Register (per cent)

Yes	45
No	52
Response	3
Total	<u>100</u>

3.4 Receipt of FFW Commodities

3.4.1 The distribution of recipients by whether they themselves received the FFW commodities presented in table 3.4 reveals that almost all (91 per cent) of the recipients received the FFW commodities themselves. However, all the recipients ultimately did receive their wages in commodities.

3.4 Distribution of Recipients by
Whether They Themselves Received
the FFW Commodities (per cent)

Yes	91
No	5
N.R.	4
Total	<u>100</u>

3.5 Payment of Wages (Commodities)

3.5.1 Table 3.5 presents the distribution of recipients by whether wages were paid in time. It is gratifying to note from this table that almost all the recipients (93 per cent of the aggregate level) were paid wages in time.

3.5 Distribution of Recipients
According to Whether Wages
are paid in time (per cent)

Yes	93
No	1
N.R.	6
Total	<u>100</u>

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3.6 Time of Payment of Wages

3.6.1 Table 3.6 presents the distribution of recipients by time of payment of wages. In 29 per cent of the cases the payment is made on a holiday in 13 per cent of the cases on working day during working hours and in 52 per cent of the cases on a working day after working hours.

3.6 Distribution of Recipients by Time of Payment of Wages (per cent)

On working day after working hours	52
On off-day	29
During working hours	13
As and when bulgar is available	4
No response	2
Total	<u>100</u>

3.7 Reasons for Working on FFW Project

3.7.1 Assured and timely payment of wages appears to be the main reason for workers signing up for FFW employment. About 44 per cent of the recipients gave out this reason. Unemployment and assured employment over a period of time was mentioned by another 29 per cent of the respondents. Thus it can be concluded that mass unemployment and the irregular nature of employment that exist and irregular payment of wages in other endeavours are the main reasons behind FFW employment. Further, in 12 per cent of the cases, preference for wages in commodities was given out as a reason.

3.7 Distribution of recipients by reason for working on FFW Project (per cent)

Assured payment of wages	23
Timely payment of wages	21
Unemployed	16
Assured employment	13
Food Wages	12
Training	5
Expectation of assets ^{/1}	3
Fair Wages	3
Others (not specified)	4
Total	<u>100</u>

^{/1} Such as low-cost house etc.

3.8 Periodicity of Payment

3.8.1 It is observed from table 3.8 that 80 per cent of the recipients were paid the FFW commodities weekly, 19 per cent daily and 1 per cent fortnightly.

3.8 Distribution of recipients by periodicity of payment of commodities (per cent)

Daily	19
Weekly	80
Fortnightly	1
Total	<u>100</u>

3.8.2 AS to the preference of periodicity of payment 79 per cent wanted it weekly, 16 per cent preferred it daily and 5 per cent wanted it fortnightly.

3.9 Distribution of recipients by preferred periodicity of payment (per cent)

Daily	16
Weekly	79
Fortnightly	5
Total	<u>100</u>

3.9 Commodities Paid

3.9.1 In the whole of Madras zone all recipients were paid bulgar and oil. Payment of corn was not reported anywhere. This is only to be expected since corn, not requiring irrigation so much as wheat does is widely grown in the area.

3.10 Place of Payment

3.10.1 Table 3.10 presents the distribution of recipients by place of payment, actual and preferred. 75 per cent of the recipients were paid wages at the project site and 25 per cent at the warehouse. Recipients' preference broadly corresponds to actual place. 77 per cent of the recipients preferred the payment at the project site itself.

3.10 Distribution of recipients by actual and preferred place of payment (per cent)

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Preferred</u>
Project	75	77
Warehouse	25	23
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

3.11 Awareness of source of FFW commodities

3.11.1 Table 3.11 presents the distribution of recipients by awareness of the source of FFW commodities together with source, according to them. Ninety-seven per cent of recipients reported that they knew the source of FFW commodities. Of these 36 per cent reported America as source of supply of FFW commodities while 64 per cent mentioned CRS/Madras as the source of supplies of FFW commodities.

3.11 Distribution of recipients by awareness/source of FFW commodities (per cent) ^{/of}

<u>Source Mentioned</u>			
Aware	97	America	36
Not aware	3	CRS Madras	64
Total	100	Total	100

3.12 Tools for work

3.12.1 The distribution of recipients according to who provided tools for work is presented in table 3.12. Sixty-three per cent of the recipients used their own tools. In 12 per cent of the cases the tools were provided by project holder and in 25 per cent of the cases contractor supplied the tools. /1

3.12 Distribution of recipients by who Provided tools for work (per cent)

Project holder	12
Contractor	25
Self owned	63
Total	<u>100</u>

/1 Contractor is a person who hires labour on behalf of project holder and assists the latter in the organisation of work.

4. Consumption of FFW Commodities

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This chapter describes the quantities of FFW commodities received, consumed, shared etc. Aspects such as storing of FFW commodities, time span of consumption, recipe prepared out of FFW commodities are also discussed.

4.2 Quantity Received

4.2.1 Table 4.1 presents average quantities of FFW commodities received. For the zone as a whole 80 per cent of recipients received once a week, 19 per cent daily, and only 1 per cent fortnightly. It may be mentioned that the quantity received per day of bulgar by daily paid workers was 3.6 kg. and oil 125 grms. Per week the quantities are 21.6 kg. of bulgar and 750 grms. of oil. Those recipients who received wages fortnightly received 45 kg. of bulgar and 1750 grms. of oil

4.1 Periodicity of payment and average quantities received per payment

	Percent of recipients	Quantity Received	
		Bulgar (inKg)	Oil (ingms)
Daily	19	3.6	125
Weekly	80	21.6	750
Fortnightly	1	45.0	1750
<u>Total</u>	<u>100</u>		

4.3 Disposal of FFW Commodities

4.3.1 Table 4.2 presents the distribution of recipients by how they use commodities received. It is observed from the table that as large as 95 per cent of the recipients shared these with their family.

4.2 Distribution of Recipients by
Use of FFW Commodities (per cent)

Consume Self	5
Share with the family	95
Total	<u>100</u>

4.3.2 As to with whom these commodities are shared (table 4.3(a)) 33 per cent shared with wife, 45 per cent said they shared with children, 11 per cent with parents and the rest with brother/sister. It will also be observed that 50 per cent of the relations sharing FFW commodities were of 1 to 14 years age group (Table 4.3 (b)).

4.3 (a) Distribution of Recipients
by Relation with whom the
recipients share the FFW
payments (per cent)

Children	45
Wife	33
Mother	7
Sister	6
Brother	5
Father	4
Total	<u>100</u>

4.3(b) Age Distribution of Relations Sharing
Food with Recipients (per cent)

Age (in years)

1-2	2
3-5	4
6-10	9
11-14	35
15-25	8
26-30	10
31-35	14
36-40	4
41-50	7
Over 50	7
Total	<u>100</u>

4.4 Storage

4.4.1 As large as 70 per cent of the recipients stored FFW commodities for future consumption.

4.4 Distribution of recipients by
whether they store FFW commodities
(per cent)

Yes	70
No	30
Total	<u>100</u>

4.5 Time Span of Consumption

4.5.1 Distribution of recipients by time span of consumption of FFW commodities presented in table 4.5 reveals that the commodities were consumed mostly in the second week after payment.

4.5 Distribution of Recipients
by Time Span of Consumption
(per cent)

Same day	5
Same week	22
Next week	62
2-4 weeks	11
Total	<u>100</u>

4.6 Action if Stocks Exhaust

4.6.1 Table 4.6 below presents the action taken by recipients if FFW commodities exhaust before next payment becomes due. It is observed from this table that ~~that~~ 31 per cent recipients drew upon home stock and 28 per cent borrowed money to buy non-FFW Food.

4.6 Distribution of recipients according to action if FFW commodities exhaust before next payment (per cent)

Draw upon home stock	31
Borrow money to buy food	28
*Borrow food	11
Buy other things	25
N.R.	5
Total	<u>100</u>

* It is common practice in rural India that people borrow food stuffs from neighbours for short durations when their stocks exhaust or some contingency arises and return them in equal measure/quality.

4.7 Standard Recipes

4.7.1 The distribution of recipients by standard recipes prepared out of FFW commodities is presented in table 4.7. It will be observed that 26 per cent prepared chapatti, 24 per cent Uppma and 21 per cent Puttu.

4.7 Distribution of recipients by standard recipe prepared from FFW commodities (per cent)

Chapatti	26
Uppma	24
Puttu	21
Dosa	14
Kanji	9
Sambar	6
Total	<u>100</u>

Note: For notes on recipes, please see glossary

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5. Benefits from FFW Projects

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This chapter describes benefits to recipients from FFW projects. The discussion concerns aspects such as expectation of benefits, nature of benefits, addition to personal assets and changes in employment and income of recipients due to FFW projects.

5.2 Financial Status Before FFW

5.2.1 Table 5.1 presents the financial status of recipients before FFW. It is observed that before FFW projects started, 44 per cent of the recipients said they lived entirely on labour while 20 per cent said they were studying. Another 34 per cent used to do whatever other work that was available.

5.1 Distribution of Recipients by Financial Status Before FFW

	(Per Cent)
Live on labour	44
Study	20
In debt	1
Sellout assets	1
Other work	34
Total	<u>100</u>

5.3 Expectation of Benefits

5.3.1 When FFW workers were asked if they expected to receive any benefits from the completed assets, about 30 per cent answered 'yes' and 70 per cent said 'no'.

5.2 Distribution of Recipients by Expectation of Benefits from Completed Projects

	(Per Cent)
Yes	30
No	<u>70</u>
Total	<u>100</u>

5.4 Nature of Benefits from Completed Projects

5.4.1 Of the 30 per cent who expected benefits, creation of asset such as a low cost house and work opportunities for a longer period were the main expectations mentioned by recipients on completion of FFW projects.

5.4.2 In other words, they believed that by working on FFW projects they might be selected as future beneficiaries: i.e., on whom assets created through FFW would be conferred.

5.4.3 Two per cent of the recipients felt that completion of FFW projects would result in more irrigation and another one per cent thought they would gain knowledge of crafts like sewing through vocational training.

5.3 Distribution of Recipient by Nature of Benefits from Completed FFW Projects

(Per Cent)

Expectation of assets ^{/1}	8
Work opportunities for a longer spell	8
Prospects of permanent employment	6
Water for irrigation	2
Training in crafts	1
Others	5
NA	70
Total	<u>100</u>

^{/1} such as a low-cost house.

5.5 Intention to Work Even If No Benefits Accrue

5.5.1 About 44 per cent of the recipients reported that they would work even if no benefits from assets created through FFW projects were to flow to them.

5.4 Distribution of Recipients by
Willingness to Work Without Benefits

(Per Cent)

Willing	44
Not Willing	29
NR	27
Total	<u>100</u>

5.6 Employment

5.6.1 Analysis of employment effects of FFW projects suggests that FFW contributed on average 20 per cent to total employment of recipient household (defined as comprising recipient and 2 other working members of his/her family). Of this, recipient's own share is of the order of 65 per cent. In absolute terms, an average recipient was employed for 63 days on FFW projects while other two members gained 34 mandays.

5.6.2 As for non-FFW employment, a typical household recorded 397 mandays in a year of which a relatively higher proportion (40%) is contributed by the recipient himself/herself.

5.5 Average Employment of
Recipient Households

(Mandays/Year)

	<u>On FFW</u>	<u>Outside FFW</u>	<u>Total</u>
Self	63(29)	157	220
Others	34(12)	240	274
Total	<u>97(20)</u>	<u>397</u>	<u>494</u>

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage shares of FFW employment to total employment .

5.7 Income

5.7.1 After FFW, average household income of recipient household is estimated to have gone up by 1.3 times. Total income during the year before FFW stood at Rs. 2100 as compared to Rs. 4912 after FFW.

5.7.2 Analysis by source revealed that on average Rs. 1044 (or 21 per cent of total income) was contributed by FFW employment. It may be noted that share of FFW in income is quite in line with corresponding share in household employment.

5.7.3 It may also be noted that although total income increased by 1.3 times after FFW only a part (37 per cent) of this increase was accounted for by FFW. Thus other forces including price rise may have contributed substantially to this increase.

5.6 Estimated Average Household
Income by Source

(Rupee/Year)

		<u>Total</u>
<u>After</u>		
<u>FFW</u>	From FFW	1044
	Outside FFW	2336
	Non-FFW Members	<u>1532</u>
		<u>4912</u>
<u>Year</u>		
<u>Before FFW</u>		<u>2100</u>

6. Nutritional Status of Recipient Families

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This chapter describes the nutritional status of recipient families in terms of calorie/protein intake. Comparison of nutritional level among active and non-active recipients has been focussed upon. The active recipients are those who were working on FFW projects and eating FFW commodities at the time of survey whereas non-active recipients are those who had earlier worked on FFW projects and not eating FFW commodities at the time of survey unless commodities were already stored for contingency. Analysis of changes in nutritional status of families because of differences in caste, farmer category and income level has also been attempted.

6.2 Per Capita Minimum Calorie Requirement Norm

6.2.1 Per capita minimum calorie requirement norm has been worked out separately for different strata making use of the information on average family size (i.e. number of males, females and children) and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommended minimum calorie requirements. The results for the zone are presented below. It can be seen from this table that for the Madras zone as a whole the minimum calorie requirement is 2221 calories.

6.1 Family Composition and Minimum Calorie Requirement Norm

Minimum Calories Required	No. of families	Family Composition		
		Adult Male(Nos)	Adult Female (Nos)	Children (Nos)
2221	367	634	573	492

6.3 Average Calorie Consumption

6.3.1 The average calorie consumption for active and non-active recipient families together with the percentage of families above the minimum calorie norm in different groups are presented in table 6.2. It is seen from this table that at the aggregate level average calorie consumption of active recipients was 2808 calories as against 2515 calories in the case of non-active recipients. Only 54 per cent of the families are estimated to be consuming calories above the required minimum. In the case of active workers this percentage is marginally higher at 57. Further, at the aggregate level there are no significant differences in the percentage of families in different groups for active and non-active families.

6.2 Average calorie consumption and percentage of families according to different calorie cut off

No. of families	Average calories consumed	Percentage of families			
		a	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃
301 (66)	2515 \pm 123 (2808) \pm 179	54 (57)	27 (20)	16 (18)	3 (5)

Note: Figures in brackets refer to active workers.
 a = above the norm, b₁ = 75-100 per cent of the norm, b₂ = 50-75 per cent of the norm, b₃ = below 50 per cent of the norm.
 \pm Standard Deviation of average

6.4 Average Protein Consumption

6.4.1 The results of average protein consumption and the percentage of families above the norm etc. are presented in table 6.3. It is observed that the protein deficiency is lower than the calorie deficiency both for active and non-active recipients. Further, it is observed that the nutritional status of active recipients is better as compared to non-active recipients even in terms of protein consumption at the aggregate level and also broadly at stratum level. While 76 per cent of active recipient families are placed above the minimum protein consumption norm, the corresponding percentage for non-active workers is 72.

6.4.2 At the aggregate level average per capita consumption of proteins is estimated at 61 grams per day for non-active workers as against 76 grams for active workers.

6.3 Average Protein Consumption and Percentage of Families according to different Protein cut off

No. of families	Average Protein Consumption (grams)	Percentage of families			
		a	b ₁	b ₂	b ₃
301 (66)	61±5 (76)±7	72 (76)	16 (11)	10 (10)	2 (3)

Note: 1. Figures in brackets are values corresponding to active workers.

2. a = above the norm, b₁ = 75-100 per cent of the norm, b₂ = 50-75 per cent of the norm, b₃ = below 50 per cent of the norm.
± Standard Deviation of average

6.5 Calorie and Protein Intake by Caste Category

6.5.1 The average calorie and protein consumption by caste category for active and non-active recipients are presented in table 6.4. It is observed that (but for a Scheduled Tribe recipient) there is no evidence in support of lower nutritional status of SC/ST as compared to backward classes & others. This is particularly true in the case of active recipients.

6.4 Per Capita Calorie & Protein intake by Caste Category

Caste	Calorie intake		Protein (gms) intake	
	Non-active	Active	Non-active	Active
Scheduled Caste	2485 (99)	2997 (30)	63	86
Scheduled Tribe	1180 (1)	-	37	-
Backward	2569 (73)	2894 (14)	63	65
Others	2520 (128)	2495 (22)	59	69
Aggregate	2515 (301)	2808 (66)	61 (301)	76 (66)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate number of families.

6.6 Calorie and Protein intake by Farmer Categories

6.6.1 Table 6.5 presents average calorie and protein consumption of active and non-active recipient families by farmer category. It is seen from this table that there is no discernible relationship between calorie/protein consumption and size of landholdings.

6.6.2 For marginal farmers the calorie intake stands at 2358 in the case of non-active group, but this level goes up to 2642 for small farmers in the same group. In the case of active group the calorie intake for marginal farmers is 2328 and goes up to 2690 for small farmers. Other farmers are shown to have lower intake both in the case of active and non-active groups. However, this may be due to random fluctuations arising from extremely few observations.

6.6.3 Analysis of protein intake suggests the same trend as for calories.

6.5 Per capita calorie and protein intake by farmer category

	<u>Calorie Intake</u>		<u>Protein Intake (gms)</u>	
	Non-active	Active	Non-active	Active
Small farmer	2642 (48)	2690 (21)	60	70
Marginal farmer	2358 (34)	2328 (8)	58	56
Other farmers	2422 (2)	1384 (1)	57	30
Others	2512 (217)	3023 (36)	62	85
Aggregate	2515 (301)	2808 (66)	61 (301)	76 (66)

Note: Figures in brackets are number of families.

6.7 Calorie and Protein intake by Income Category

6.7.1 The results of average calorie and protein intake of active and non-active recipient families by income category are presented in table 6.6. It is observed from table 6.6 that there is an increasing trend in calorie and protein intake with the increase in income for active and non-active recipients alike although calorie intake declined among active recipients belonging to the highest income category (based on a single observation).

6.6 Per Capita Calorie and Protein Intake by Income Category

Monthly Income class (Rs.)	Calorie Intake		Protein Intake(gms)	
	Non-active	Active	Non-active	Active
1 - 200	2494 (179)	2618 (26)	60	73
201- 300	2513 (69)	2950 (13)	61	76
301- 500	2585 (38)	2926 (26)	62	78
Above 500	2590 (15)	2820 (1)	70	102
Aggregate	2515 (301)	2808 (66)	61 (301)	76 (66) "

Note: Figures in brackets are number of families.

7. Nutritional Status of Children

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The nutritional status of children of the recipient families has been discussed in this chapter. Throughout this chapter, the emphasis is on differences in the nutritional status of children of active recipients and non-active recipients. The active recipients are those who were working on on-going projects and eating FFW commodities at the time of survey whereas non-active recipients are those who had earlier worked on the FFW projects and were not eating FFW commodities at the time of interview.

7.1.2 The nutritional status of children has been analysed in terms of height and weight vis-a-vis the corresponding norms. The norms considered for comparison relate to Indian standards as well as American Standards. The Indian Standard used is taken from Rao, Satyanarayana and Sastry, Growth Pattern of Well-to-do-Hyderabad Pre-school Children, National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, Hyderabad, July, 1975. The American Standards used were of the National Centre for Health Statistics. It may be mentioned that the data collected in the study relates to children between age 1-5 years, i.e. 12 to 60 months.

7.2 Nutritional Status by weight for Age Index

7.2.1 The weight of children in different age groups was compared with the standard norms. On the basis of the ratio of actual weight to the standard norms the nutritional status of children were classified as follows:

<u>Weight for Age Index:</u> <u>Gomez Classification</u> <u>(Percentage of Standard)</u>	<u>Classification of</u> <u>Nutritional Status</u>
90 or more	Normal
75 to 89.9	Mild malnutrition
60 to 74.9	Moderate malnutrition
Less than 60	Severe malnutrition

7.2.2 The results of nutritional status of children according to above classification are presented in tables 7.1(a) and 7.1(b) corresponding to Indian standards and American standards respectively.

7.2.3 When analysed in relation to Indian standard norms for active recipient families the percentage of normal children was 20 and that with mild malnutrition was 51. The corresponding percentage for children of non-active recipient families were 26 and 54 respectively. The nutritional status of children of non-active recipients is not significantly different than the nutritional status of children of active recipient families. Results separately for boys and girls also showed no statistically significant difference in the nutritional status.

7.2.4 When analysed according to American standards the extent of nutritional deficiency was higher for all children regardless of sex and the work status of their parents.

7.2.5 When the weight of children for boys and girls combined for both active and non-active recipients is analysed by age according to American standards the percentage of normal children was 10 and 43 with mild malnutrition. The difference between active and non-active as also between boys and girls is not significant.

7.3 Nutritional status by height for Age Index

7.3.1 For purpose of classifying the nutritional status of children according to height for age index the following have been utilised:

<u>Height for Age Index</u> <u>(percentage of Standard)</u>	<u>Classification of</u> <u>Nutritional Status</u>
95 or more	Normal
90 to 94.9	Mild malnutrition
85 to 89.9	Moderate malnutrition
Less than 85	Severe malnutrition

7.3.2 Table 7.2(a) and table 7.2(b) present the nutritional status of children by height for age index corresponding to Indian and American standards respectively.

7.3.3 When analysed according to Indian standards, children belonging to active recipient families does not show higher nutritional status as compared to non-active recipients. The percentage of normal children for active recipient families was 26 as against 41 for non-active recipient families. Furthermore, normal boys were of the order of 21 per cent as against 30 per cent of girls, both being statistically significant.

7.3.4 According to American standard norms table 7.2(b) the extent of malnutrition is generally more amongst active as compared to non-active children. Between boys and girls there is no significant difference.

7.4 Nutritional Status by weight for Height Index

7.4.1 For studying the nutritional status of children by weight for height index the following classification has been used:

<u>Weight for Height Index (percentage of Standards)</u>	<u>Classification of Nutritional Status</u>
90 or more	Normal
80 to 89.9	Mild malnutrition
70 to 79.9	Moderate malnutrition
Less than 70	Severe malnutrition

7.4.2 The results presented in table 7.3(a) corresponding to Indian norms indicate that the percentage of normal children by weight for height index is broadly of the same size for non-active recipients as compared to active recipients. Between boys and girls also no significant difference in nutritional status was observed.

7.4.3 When analysed according to American standards the results did not show significant difference in the nutritional status of children of active and non-active recipients. Between girls and boys, the nutritional status was better for boys as compared to girls.

7.5 Nutritional Status by combined Height for Age and Weight for Height Index

7.5.1 For studying the nutritional status of children by both height for age and weight for height index combined the following classification were used:

<u>Waterlow Classification</u>	<u>Nutritional Status</u>
Weight for height index ≤ 80 & height for age index ≤ 90	Wasted and stunted
Weight for height index < 80 & height for height index > 90	Wasted
Weight for height index > 80 & height for age index ≤ 90	Stunted
Weight for height index > 80 & height for age index > 90	Normal

7.5.2 The results according to above classification are presented in table 7.4(a) and 7.4(b) corresponding to Indian and American norms, respectively.

7.5.3 The results indicate that the percentage of normal children was negligible both in the case of active recipient families and non-active recipient families and for both boys and girls.

7.5.4 When analysed in terms of American norms, the results are similar to those of Indian norms.

7.1(a) Nutritional Status (weight for age index
Comex Classification compared to Indian
Norms) of children by age, Work Status
of Recipients and by sex (per cent)

Age (Months)	Sample size	Non-Active				Sample size	Active				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3
12-24	20	25	40	35	-	9	56	22	-	22	29	33	35	25	7
25-36	21	29	52	19	-	6	-	50	33	17	27	23	52	22	3
37-48	20	25	65	5	5	8	13	75	12	-	28	22	68	7	3
49-60	7	14	72	14	-	12	8	58	34	-	19	10	64	26	-
Total	68	26	54	19	1	35	20	51	20	9	103	23	54	20	3

Age (months)	Sample size	Boys				Sample size	Girls				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3
12-24	11	36	27	18	19	18	33	39	23	-	29	33	35	25	7
25-36	10	10	60	20	10	17	29	47	24	-	27	23	52	22	3
37-48	13	-	85	8	7	15	40	53	7	-	28	22	68	7	3
49-60	12	8	67	25	-	7	14	57	29	-	19	10	64	26	-
Total	46	130	613	17	9	57	320	472	21	-	103	23	54	20	3

N = Normal, 90 percent of standard or more
 1 = Mild malnutrition 60-74.9 percent of standard
 2 = Moderate malnutrition 60-74.9 percent of standard
 3 = Severe malnutrition 0-59.9 percent of standard or less
 * = Significant at 10 per cent level
 @ = Significant at 1 per cent level

7.1(b) Nutritional Status (weight for age index Gornex Classification compared to American Norms) of children by age, work status of recipients and by sex

Age (Months)	Non-Active					Active					Overall				
	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	20	10	35	40	15	9	22	44	12	22	29	14	38	31	17
25-36	21	5	42	48	5	6	-	16	67	17	27	4	37	52	7
37-48	20	15	50	30	5	18	12	50	38	-	28	14	50	32	4
49-60	7	14	43	43	-	12	-	50	50	-	19	5	47	48	-
Total	68	10	43	40	7	35	9	42	40	9	103	10	43	40	7

Age (Months)	Boys					Girls					Overall				
	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	11	27	27	18	28	18	5	45	39	11	29	14	38	31	17
25-36	10	10	30	50	10	17	-	41	53	6	27	4	37	52	7
37-48	13	-	38	54	8	15	27	33	40	-	28	14	50	32	4
49-60	12	-	42	58	-	7	14	57	29	-	19	5	47	48	-
Total	46	9	43	37	11	57	10	42	43	5	103	10	43	40	7

N = Normal, 90 percent of standard or more
 1° = Mild malnutrition 60-74.9 percent of standard
 2° = Moderate malnutrition 60-74.9 percent of standard
 3° = Severe malnutrition 0-59.9 percent of standard or less

7.2(a) Nutritional Status (Height for age index compared to Indian Norms) of Children by Age, Worker Status of Recipients and by Sex

Age (Months)	Non-Active					Active					Overall				
	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	20	55	20	-	25	9	33	33	12	22	29	48	24	3	25
25-36	21	38	33	19	10	6	33	33	17	17	27	37	33	19	11
37-48	20	30	35	20	15	8	25	38	25	12	28	29	36	21	14
49-60	7	43	14	43	-	12	17	42	24	17	19	27	32	32	9
Total	68	41*	28	16	15	35	26	38	20	16	103	36	31	17	16

Age (Months)	Boys					Girls					Overall				
	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°	Sample size	N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	11	18	36	-	46	18	39	39	6	16	29	48	24	3	25
25-36	10	20	20	50	10	17	29	41	6	24	27	37	33	19	11
37-48	13	15	46	23	16	15	20	33	27	20	28	29	36	21	14
49-60	12	25	17	42	16	7	29	29	42	-	19	27	32	32	9
Total	46	20	30	28	22	57	30	37	16	17	103	36	31	17	16

- N = Normal, 95 percent of standard
 1 = 90-94.9 percent of standard
 2 = Moderate 85-89.9 percent of standard
 3 = Severe 84.9 percent of standard or less
 * = Significant at 10 percent level

7.2(B) Nutritional Status (Height for age index compared to American Norms) of Children by Age, Worker Status of Recipients and by sex (per cent)

Age (Months)	Sample size	Non-Active				Sample size	Active				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	20	40	30	5	25	9	11	56	-	33	29	31	38	3	28
25-36	21	24	33	24	19	6	33	33	17	17	27	26	33	20	19
37-48	20	20	40	25	15	8	13	38	25	25	27	18	39	25	18
49-60	7	43	-	57	-	12	17	33	33	17	19	27	21	42	10
Total	68	29£	31	22	18	35	17£	40	20	23	103	25	34	21	20

Age (Months)	Sample size	Boys				Sample size	Girls				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	11	36	18	9	37	18	56	28	-	16	29	31	38	3	28
25-36	10	20	40	30	10	17	47	29	12	12	27	26	33	20	19
37-48	13	23	46	23	8	15	33	27	20	20	27	18	39	25	18
49-60	12	25	33	25	17	7	29	29	42	-	19	27	21	42	10
Total	46	26@	35	22	17	57	44@	28	14	14	103	25	34	21	20

N = Normal, 95 percent of standard

1° = 90-94.9 percent of standard

2° = Moderate 85-89.9 percent of standard

3° = Severe 84.9 percent of standard or less

£ = Significant at 10 percent level

@ = Significant at 1 percent level

7.3(a) Nutritional Status (Weight for Height Index Compared to Indian Norms) of Children by Age of Active and Non-Active Recipients and by Age

Age (Months)	Sample size	Non-Active				Sample size	Active				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o
12-24	20	42	26	32	-	9	22	45	23	10	29	36	32	29	3
25-36	21	17	43	23	12	6	23	37	40	-	27	18	42	31	9
37-48	20	32	21	27	20	8	29	37	29	5	28	31	26	27	16
49-60	7	40	45	15	-	12	18	32	27	23	19	26	37	23	14
Total	68	31	32	27	10	35	22	37	29	12	103	28	34	28	10

Age (Months)	Sample size	Boys				Sample size	Girls				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o
12-24	11	37	38	25	-	18	26	39	25	10	29	36	32	29	3
25-36	10	30	30	40	-	17	16	32	31	21	27	18	42	31	9
37-48	13	30	23	46	1	15	9	26	40	25	28	31	26	27	16
49-60	12	25	38	22	15	7	23	62	12	3	19	26	37	23	14
Total	46	30 ϵ	32	33	5 $@$	57	18	36	29	17 $@$	103	28	34	28	10

N = Normal 89 percent of standard

1^o = Mild 80-89 percent of standard

2^o = Moderate 70-79 percent of standard

3^o = Severe 0-69 percent of standard

ϵ = Significant at 10 percent level

$@$ = Significant at 1 percent level

7.3(b) Nutritional Status (Weight for Height Index Compared to American Norms) of Children by Age of Active and Non-Active Recipients and By Age

Age (Months)	Sample size	Non-Active				Sample size	Active				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	20	38	25	37	-	9	18	43	15	24	29	28	37	30	5
25-36	21	13	35	27	25	6	15	36	37	12	27	13	35	39	13
37-48	20	29	18	23	30	8	20	33	29	18	28	26	22	41	11
49-60	7	37	43	20	-	12	16	28	23	33	19	24	34	22	20
Total	68	27	28	28	17	35	17	34	25	24	103	23	32	84	11

Age (Months)	Sample size	Boys				Sample size	Girls				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°		N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	11	35	36	27	2	18	22	37	28	13	29	28	37	30	5
25-36	10	20	40	20	20	17	12	29	30	29	27	13	35	39	13
37-48	13	28	20	43	9	15	7	22	38	33	28	26	22	41	11
49-60	12	26	30	14	94	7	20	60	10	10	19	24	34	22	20
Total	46	26	37	32	5	57	16	38	37	9	103	23	32	84	11

N = Normal 89 percent of standard
 1° = Mild 80-89 percent of standard
 2° = Moderate 70-79 percent of standard
 3° = Severe 0-69 percent of standard

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7.4(a) Nutritional Status (combined height for age Indian Norms and weight for height Waterlow classification) of children by age, work status of recipients and by sex.

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(Per cent)

Age (months)	Sample size	Non-active				Sample size	Active				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3
12-24	20	50	30	15	5	9	67	33	-	-	29	55	31	10	4
25-36	21	57	38	5	-	6	50	50	-	-	27	56	41	3	-
37-48	20	65	35	-	-	8	75	25	-	-	28	68	32	-	-
49-60	7	57	43	-	-	12	67	33	-	-	19	63	37	-	-
Total	68	57	35	6	2	35	66	34	-	-	103	60	35	4	1

Age (months)	Sample size	Boys				Sample size	Girls				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3
12-24	11	45	55	-	-	18	61	17	17	5	29	55	31	10	4
25-36	10	50	40	10	-	17	59	41	-	-	27	56	41	3	-
37-48	13	77	23	-	-	15	60	40	-	-	28	68	32	-	-
49-60	12	67	33	-	-	7	57	43	-	-	19	63	37	-	-
Total	46	61	37	2	-	57	60	33	5	2	103	60	35	4	1

N = Normal
 1 = Stunted
 2 = Wasted
 3 = Wasted and stunted

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7.4 (b) Nutritional Status (combined height for age American norms and weight for height water-low classification) of children by age, work status of recipient and by Sex.

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Age (Months)	Sample size	Non-active				Sample size	Active				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3
12-24	20	40	25	25	10	9	55	33	12	-	29	45	27	21	7
25-36	21	53	33	14	-	6	50	50	-	-	27	52	37	11	-
37-48	20	60	40	-	-	8	50	50	-	-	28	57	43	-	-
49-60	7	57	43	-	-	12	33	67	-	-	19	47	53	-	-
Total	68	52	32	13	3	35	46	51	3	-	103	50	39	9	2

Age (Months)	Sample size	Boys				Sample size	Girls				Sample size	Overall			
		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3		N	1	2	3
12-24	11	46	27	18	9	18	44	29	22	5	29	45	27	21	7
25-36	10	50	50	-	-	17	53	29	18	-	27	52	37	11	-
37-48	13	69	31	-	-	15	47	53	-	-	28	57	43	-	-
49-60	12	42	58	-	-	7	57	43	-	-	19	47	53	-	-
Total	46	52	41	4	3	57	49	37	12	2	103	50	39	9	2

N = Normal

1 = Stunted

2 = Wasted

3 = Wasted and stunted

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Estimation Procedure

Let

- L = Number of Strata
- h = Subscript for Stratum
- i = Subscript for primary sampling unit (CAC)
- j = Subscript for secondary sampling unit (Project)
- k = Subscript for tertiary sampling unit (Recipient)

- N_h = Number of CAC in h-th stratum
- n_h = Number of CAC selected (in the sample) from h-th stratum
- M_{hi} = Number of Projects in the i-th CAC of h-th stratum
- n_{hi} = Number of Projects selected (in the sample) from the i-th CAC of h-th stratum
- M_{hij} = Number of recipients in the j-th Project of i-th CAC in the h-th stratum
- n_{hij} = Number of recipients selected (in the sample) from the j-th project of i-th CAC of h-th stratum
- Y_{hijk} = Value of the character under study for the k-th recipient of j-th project of i-th CAC in the h-th stratum

The estimate of total for the character under study is given by

$$Y = \sum_{h=1}^L \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \frac{1}{P_{hi}} \frac{M_{hi}}{n_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{hi}} \frac{M_{hij}}{n_{hij}} \sum_{k=1}^{n_{hij}} y_{hijk}$$

Where P_{hi} = Probability of selection associated with the i-th CAC of h-th stratum

GLOSSARY

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Recipients	The workers who work on FFW projects and get paid in FFW commodities such bulgar, corn and oil.
Active Recipients	Recipients who were working on FFW projects at the time of interview.
Non-Active Recipients	Those who had earlier worked on FFW projects.
Scheduled Castes	This is a section of Hindu community notified by Government of India. The castes included are generally such as have been disadvantaged over long years e.g. sweepers, cobblers etc.
Scheduled Tribes	Some weaker sections of society in India are identified as Scheduled tribes because they had a traditional and tribal existence and are, therefore, deserving of help. Most of these tribes live in mountain areas, deserts etc. and are sometimes nomadic in character.
Backward Classes	Some of the economically weaker sections outside Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been identified for special help and are classified as backward classes. These largely include persons engaged in pottery, smithy etc.
Weaker Sections	Households belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes together are sometimes described as "weaker" or "vulnerable" sections of Society.

Marginal Farmers	Having less than 2.5 acres of unirrigated agricultural land or upto 1.25 acres of irrigated land .
Small Farmers	Those having less than 5 acres of unirrigated agricultural land or upto 2.50 acres of irrigated land, but not identified as marginal farmers.
Agricultural labour	Those who earn their livelihood by working on other than agricultural activities on the fields of other farmers.
Non-Agricultural labour	Those who earn their livelihood by working on other than agricultural activities such as construction work etc.
Artisan	Skilled workers in some specific field such as sculptors, carpenters etc.
Kutch House	House with mud walls and thatched roof .
Pucca House	House with brick walls and tiled roofs .
Mixed House	House with mud walls and tiled roof .
Village Panchayat	Refers to an assembly of village wisemen(generally elected) whom day-to-day problems of the village are referred.
Sarpanch	Chairman of the Village Panchayat .
Gang leader	Himself a worker, looking after the interests of all his team mates working on a project.

Project Beneficiary	A person who will get benefits from an asset created through food for work.
Supervisor	A person incharge of FFW work and keeping daily record of work done on the spot.
FFW Commodities	These are the remuneration to the recipients in kind as bulgar, corn, oil etc.
Uppma	Food made of bulgar granules, green gram and oil. Other main ingredients are carrot chops, pepper and curry leaves.
Kanji	Bulgar boiled in water and salt added, normally served hot.
Iddli	Bulgar and black gram are soaked and ground into paste which is cooked on steam into circular shapes with puffed centres.
Dosa	Paste is made as for Iddli and spread on a hot pan. When oil is added a thin circular sheet is roasted which is usually eaten with a coconut chutney/curry.
Puttu	Paste is made as above and after mixing coconut is cooked on steam much like iddli.

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH, PLANNING AND ACTION

16, DAKSHNESHWAR, 10-HAILEY ROAD, NEW DELHI-110 001

USAID FFW EVALUATION : RECIPIENT PROFILE

1. Particulars of FFW Project (with reference to which the recipient has been selected for interview)

1.1. Name of consignee.....1.2. Name of the distributor.....

1.3. Name of FFW Project.....1.4. Code No.....

1.5. Location of FFW Project.....

2. Profile of the Selected FFW recipient

2.1. Name and address of the selected recipient.....

2.2. a) Date of actual employment on FFW Project.....

b) Whether currently working on a Project : 1 Yes 2 No

2.3. FFW Projects on which worked during preceding 12 calendar months :

Name and address of the Project	Date and month		No of days worked	No of days for which paid	Distance from place of living (in km)
	From	To			
.....
.....
.....

2.4. Sex : 1 Male 2 Female

2.5. Age (in completed years).....

2.6. Education : 1 Illiterate 2 Literate but no formal education 3 Primary 4 Middle 5 Secondary 6 Graduate and above

2.7. Caste : 1 S.C. 2 S.T. 3 Backward 4 Others

2.8. Religion : 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Sikh 4 Christian 5 others

2.9. Marital Status : 1 Married 2 Unmarried 3 Widow/widower 4 Separated

2.10. Whether identified as : 1 Small farmer 2 Marginal farmer 3 Agr. Labourer 4 Other (specify).....

2.11. Occupation : 1 Agriculture 2 Agr. labour 3 Non-agriculture labour 4 Artisan
 5 Dairy farming 6 Business/profession 7 Service 8 Pension 9 Student
 10 Others (specify).....

2.12. Approximate monthly income of the household during last 12 months (in Rs)
 1 1-50 2 51-100 3 101-200 4 201-300 5 301-500 6 501-750
 7 751-1000 8 above 1000 9 Unwilling to disclose/Unable to specify

2.13. Housing, sanitation and hygiene :

Sl. No.	Item	Inside the house	Outside the house	Sl. No.	Item	Inside the house
1.	<u>Water Supply :</u>			4.	<u>Structure of House</u>	
	Hand pump	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>		No house	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Well water	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>		Hut	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Tap water	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>		Kutchha house	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Canal water	X	7 <input type="checkbox"/>		Mixed house	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Tank water	X	8 <input type="checkbox"/>		Pucca house	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
	Tubewell	X	9 <input type="checkbox"/>			
2.	<u>Electricity</u>			5.	<u>Number of living rooms :</u>	
	Available	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	6.	<u>Sanitation</u>	
3.	<u>House</u>				Latrine	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Owned	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		Bath	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

3. Working Place :

3.1. a) Do you belong to the district where project is located? 1 Yes 2 No

b) If no, ask distance of permanent place of stay (native village) to the project site.....kms.

c) Why have you migrated? (i) 1 FFW employment (ii) 2 Other employment (iii) 3 Other reasons (specify).....

d) In case of (i) above, will you go back to your native village after completion of Project?
 1 Yes 2 No

4. Employment and FFW Commodity Payments

4.1. How did you come to know about FFW? 1 Gang leader 2 Village Panchayat 3 Self knowledge 4 Other sources (specify).....

4.2. How were you employed? 1 Recommended by village Panchayat 2 Recommended by a Social Worker 3 By direct application 4 Through Gang leader 5 Others (specify).....

- 4.3. How is your attendance marked ? 1 by self 2 by gang leader 3 by supervisor 4 by someone else (specify)..... 5 Not marked
- 4.4. Do you sign Food Distribution Register ? Yes No
- 4.5. If not who signs the Food Distribution Register 1 Head of family 2 Gang leader 3 Someone else (specify)..... 4 No one signs.
- 4.6. Do you receive FFW commodities your self : Yes No
- 4.6. a) If not who receives the commodities ? 1 Head of family 2 Gang leader 3 Someone else (specify).....
- 4.7. Are wages paid timely ? 1 Yes 2 No
- 4.8. When are wages paid ? 1 On a holiday 2 On a working day during lunch break 3 On a working day during working hours 4 On a working day after working hours.
- 4.9. Why do you work on FFW Projects ? 1 Assured employment 2 Assured payment of wages 3 Timely payment of wages 4 Fair wages 5 Nothing else to do 6 Other (specify).....
- 4.10. Periodicity of FFW commodities payment, kind of commodities, rate of payment and recipient preference :

Payment of Commodity Periodicity	Recipients Preference	Commodity Paid	Recipient Preference	Place	Place of Payment	
					Payment Recipient Preference	Recipient Preference
In advance <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1					
Daily <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Corn only <input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Project	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Bulgur <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	At store	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Fortnightly <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Oil <input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3			
Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Corn+Bulgur <input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Any other		
Post Project <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6			(specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Any other <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Corn+Oil <input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	.....	
Specify.....		Bulgur+Oil <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6			
		Corn+Bulgur <input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 7			
		+Oil <input type="checkbox"/> 7				

- 4.11. How much commodity you received at each payment
- | Commodity | Unit | No. of units |
|-----------|-------|--------------|
| Corn | | |
| Bulgur | | |
| Oil | | |

5. Receipt, Disposal and Storage of FFW wages received in kind :
- 5.1. What do you do with FFW commodities received : 1 Sell and purchase required ones
 2 Barter 3 Consume myself 4 Share with the family
- 5.2. If bartered or sold any amount of FFW commodity received in the past 12 months, please give following details :

FFW Commodity Sold/Bartered		Local Commodity Received	
Name	Qty. kgs.	Name	Qty. kgs.
.....
.....
.....

5.3. a) If share with the family give following details of members who share.

Relation	Age	Sex	Relation	Age	Sex
1.	6. ....	.....	.....
2.	7. ....	.....	.....
3.	8. ....	.....	.....
4.	9. ....	.....	.....
5.	10. ....	.....	.....

5.3. (b) (i) If some family members do not share give their number : Adults.....children.....

(ii) Reasons for not sharing.....

5.4. (i) How long does FFW commodity received by you at each payment last till it is consumed.
 1 Less than 1 week 2 1-2 week 3 3-4 week 4 more than one month

(ii) What do you do if FFW commodity is exhausted before the next payment becomes due :
 1 Borrow FFW food 2 Borrow money to buy non FFW food 3 Draw upon home stock 4 Others (specify).....

5.5. How much of FFW commodity is prepared per day in the home (in kg).....

5.6. How is FFW commodity normally prepared in the home (interviewer should state recipe)

5.7. If you have FFW commodities at home how many times per week are these eaten.....

5.8. (i) Do you store FFW commodities for use for later consumption ? 1 Yes 2 No

(ii) If yes, when do you consume them : 1 Same day 2 Same week 3 Next week
 4 After 2-4 week 5 After 4 weeks

5.9. (i) Are you aware from where FFW commodities are being received ? 1 Yes 2 No

(ii) If yes, please mention source :.....

Interviewer :

(ii) If source mentioned is other than U.S.A./U.S. people/U.S. donations Check ? From where he/they get the food (and record answer verbatim).....

6. Family size and Work Force :

Family size	Numbers		
	Male	Female	Total
<u>Working Members</u>			
Adults
Children
Total
<u>Non-working Members</u>			
Adults
Children
Total

7. Impact on Employment : (Preceding 12 calendar months)

Name of the Activity	Mandays worked								
	Self			Others (i).....			Others (ii).....		
	From	To	No. of Mandays	From	To	No. of Mandays	From	To	No. of Mandays
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
A. On FFW									
1.									
2.									
3.									
B. Outside FFW									
1.									
2.									
3.									
C. Un-employed									
1.									
Total									

Note : Provide details for 3 working members State relationship to self in the space provided against others above.

8. Impact on Family Income : (Preceding 12 Calendar Months)

Source	Persons	I N C O M E				
		Kind Type	Quantity received (kgs)	Value of col. 4 (Rs.)	Cash Rs.	Total Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. From FFW (participating members)	Self					
	Others (1)					
	Others (2)					
	Total					
B. Outside FFW (participating members)	Self					
	Others (1)					
	Others (2)					
	Total					
C. Non-FFW member	(1)					
	(2)					
	Total					
G. Total A+B+C						
Year Before FFW (Total)						

Note : For non-participating members provide relationship in the space provided against (1) and (2)

9. Assessment of impact on Agricultural activity (in case recipient is a cultivator)

9.1. Land Holding : (acres 00.0)

	Total Cultivated	Irrigated
Owned Land
Land leased in
Land leased out
Total operational holding

9.2. Crops sown, harvested and marketed (12 months preceding date of interview) (Interviewer : Write Kharif Crops first, followed by Rabi Crops)

Crop	Area sown (acres) 00.0	Crop harvested (quintals) 00.0	Produce marketed (quintals) 00.0	Kept for home consumption (quintals) 00.0
1.	2	3	4	5
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

10. **Assessment of impact on socio-economic life of recipient**
- 10.1. Have you been able to add to your assets with the additional income from FFW employment?
 1 Yes 2 No 3 No answer
- 10.2. If yes, what items added ; 1 Cooking utensils 2 Milch cattle 3 Bullocks 4 Poultry
 5 Pigs 6 Donkeys/Mules 7 House site extension 8 Construction 9 Jewellery
 10 Wrist watch 11 Radio/Transistor 12 Bicycle 13 Stove 14 Table 15 Chair
 16 Beds 17 Others (specify).....
- 10.3. What is the value of assets added _____ Rs.
- 10.4. Have you been able to better perform your social functions with additional income from FFW :
 1 Yes 2 No
- 10.5. If yes : 1 Could you with ease perform marriage of a dependent 2 Visit relatives on marriage
 3 Celebrate festival occasion 4 Go on pilgrimage 5 Repay old debts
 6 Have more social contacts 7 Others (specify).....
- 10.6. Before FFW project started were you required to : 1 Sell assets 2 Borrow 3 Do other things (specify).....to maintain yourself and family.
- 10.7. (If the worker is a woman with pre-school children ask :) what arrangement do you make for children when you go to work ? 1 Leave at home with elderly people 2 Leave at home with neighbours to look after
 3 Leave at home with siblings 4 Bring them to work site
 5 Other arrangements (specify).....

11. Nutritional Standards :

11.1. Food eaten by the family in the last 24 hours : (if yesterday was a feast or fast day, the information for the day previous to that may be taken) All replies are to be in Standard metric units in weight or volume.

Name	Unit	Qty.	Name	Unit	Qty.	Name	Unit	Qty.
Bajra	Jowar	.....	.....	Maize, dry	.....	.....
Ragi	Rice	.....	.....	Wheat flour	.....	.....
Other cereals and millets	Bengalgram	.....	.....	Blackgram	.....	.....
Greengram	Khesari dal	.....	.....	Lentil	.....	.....
Redgram	Soyabean	.....	.....	Other pulses	.....	.....
Leafy vegetables	Other vegetables	.....	.....	Carrot	.....	.....
Onion, big	Potato	.....	.....	Tapioca	.....	.....
Other roots and tubers	Groundnut	.....	.....	Other nuts and oilseeds	.....	.....
Condiments and spices	Amla	.....	.....	Apple	.....	.....
Banana, ripe	Lime & Orange	.....	.....	Mango, ripe	.....	.....
Melon, water	Papaya, ripe	.....	.....	Gauva ripe	.....	.....
Tomato, ripe	Other fruits	.....	.....	Fish, fresh	.....	.....
Prawns	Meat	.....	.....	Fish dry	.....	.....
Chicken	Liver, goat	.....	.....	Egg, hen	.....	.....
Milk	Skimmed milk liquid	.....	.....	Cheese	.....	.....
Butter	Ghee	.....	.....	Hydrogenated oil	.....	.....
Cooking oil	Betel leaves	.....	.....	Biscuits	.....	.....
Bread	Sugar	.....	.....	Jaggery	.....	.....
Papad	Sago	.....	.....	Toddy	.....	.....
Bulgur (FFW)	Corn (FFW)	.....	.....	Oil (FFW)	.....	.....

04

11.2. Weight for height screening of children : (information to be recorded for children 1 to 5 years)

	Name	Sex	Age		Whether Eats FFW cereals etc
			Year	Month	
1
2
3

11.3. a) Measure and record child's height to nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ ^{1k} of a centimeter.

	1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child
Age in months
Trial 1	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
Trial 2	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
Trial 3	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
Average	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□

11.3 b) Measure and record child's weight to nearest $\frac{1}{10}$ ^{1k} of a kilogram.

	1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child
Trial 1	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
Trial 2	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
Trial 3	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□
Average	□□□□	□□□□	□□□□

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12.1. Assets owned

12.1. Does the worker own any of these assets :

Livestock	Number	Other Assets	
Buffaloes	Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Cows	Wristwatch	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Goat/Sheep	Jewellery gold	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Bullock	Jewellery silver	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Pigs	Stove	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Others (specify)	Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
		Chair	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
		Table	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
		Brass/Steel utensils	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
		Vessels/Utensils	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
		Sewing machine	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
		Bed	<input type="checkbox"/> 12

13. Miscellaneous

13.1. (i) Do you expect to receive any benefits from the project when completed ? 1 Yes 2 No

(ii) If yes, describe the nature of benefits.

.....
.....

13.2. (Ask those receiving benefits) If no benefits were to come from the project when completed will you still work on the FFW project : 1 Yes 2 No

13.2. Who provided the tools of work 1 Project holder 2 Contractor 3 Self owned

Name of the Interviewer..... Date.....
Place..... Time.....
Checked by.....
(Name)