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PL 480, TITLE II, FOOD FOR WORK
IMPACT EVALUATION

RECIPIENT PROFILE STUDY: CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
(BOMBAY 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: Bombay Zone

Centre for Research, Planning & Action
16, Dakshneswar, 10 Hailey Road, New Delhi-1

June - 1983

A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

Centre for Research, Planning & Action, 16 Dakshneswar, 10 Halley Road, New Delhi - 110001 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 Bombay 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 the recipient's family, particularly his 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 results of this evaluation are presented in this Report. 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 Mr. V.C.Rallan, Evaluation Co-ordinator. Also, Zonal Director, Bombay, his consignees, project-holders, their staff and recipients contacted. At the USAID, we have benefitted much from the advice and consultations with 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. Thanks are also due to Dr. Padam Singh for his able guidance as member of TAC.

S.P.Ahuja
Project Coordinator

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GLOSSARY

SURVEY SCHEDULE

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0. Executive Summary

0.1 Introduction

0.1.1 This summary refers to the evaluation study carried out among recipients of FFW commodities in Bombay Zone of Catholic Relief Services.

0.1.2 The study has been carried out in five consignee areas of Nadiad, Kumhari, Dharampur, Kalol and Jhabua. The activities covered are road construction, land-levelling and low-cost housing.

0.1.3 In all 33 projects have been covered of which 29 were completed projects and 4 on-going projects, i.e. in progress at the time of survey.

0.1.4 On these 33 projects 50 villages were selected from which 644 recipients were selected for interview of which 76 (11.8 per cent) were active recipients i.e. they were working on FFW projects and eating FFW commodities at the time of survey.

0.2 Socio-economic characteristics

0.2.1 81 per cent of the recipients were male and 19 per cent female.

0.2.2 7 per cent of the recipients were below 20 years of age and 9 per cent above 50 years of age. About 50 per cent of the recipients were in the age group of 31-50 years and 34 per cent in the age group of 21-30 years.

0.2.3 75 per cent of the recipients were illiterate and 7 per cent literate but without formal education. Of those who had received formal education 14 per cent had reached primary standard, 3 per cent middle and 1 per cent secondary level.

0.2.4 37 per cent of the recipients belonged to Scheduled Castes, 30 per cent to Scheduled Tribes and 24 per cent to backward classes. Only 9 per cent belonged to other classes.

0.2.5 93 per cent of the recipients were Hindus and 6 per cent Christians and 1 per cent Muslims.

0.2.6 93 per cent of the recipients were married, 3 per cent unmarried and 4 per cent were either widow/widower or separated.

0.2.7 94 per cent of the recipients belonged to the district in which the project was located; 6 per cent came from outside the district.

0.2.8 67 per cent described their occupation as agriculture, 23 per cent as agricultural labour, 9 per cent as non-agricultural labour and 1 per cent as artisan/service etc.

0.2.9 By status of land ownership 45 per cent were marginal farmers (owning up to 2.5 acres of land) 31 per cent small farmers (owning 2.6 to 5 acres of land) and 3 per cent other farmers (owning more than 5 acres of land). Of the rest 16 per cent were agricultural labour and 5 per cent non-agricultural labour.

0.2.10 35 per cent of the recipients had a monthly household income of Rs. 201 to 300, 24 per cent had Rs. 101 to 200, 27 per cent had Rs. 301 to 500 and 10 per cent had Rs. 501 to 750. Only 1 per cent of the recipients had a monthly income Rs. 100 or less. 3 per cent received more than Rs. 750 per month.

0.2.11 Almost none of the recipients had the facilities of latrine or bathroom. Only 3 per cent had electricity inside the house, 10 per cent had the benefit of electricity outside the house. 78 per cent had no access to electricity either inside or outside the house.

0.2.12 78 per cent arranged their drinking water supplies from well outside the house, 8 per cent from a hand-pump outside the house and 6 per cent from a tap outside the house. 2 per cent used canal water and 5 per cent used tank water.

0.2.13 99 per cent of the recipients owned the house which they lived in.

0.2.14 88 per cent of the recipients lived in a kutchha house, 5 per cent in a 'mixed' house, while 7 per cent lived in a hut.

0.3 Organisational framework of FFW projects

0.3.1 30 per cent of the recipients learnt about the FFW projects from Parish Priest, 26 per cent from project beneficiary and 21 per cent from village Panchayat. Other source of information regarding FFW projects included gang leader (12 per cent) and social worker (3 per cent). About 7 per cent of the recipients had learnt about FFW projects directly.

0.3.2 40 per cent of the recipients had been suggested by the Parish Priest (project holder) to work on the project, 22 per cent by the project beneficiary and 12 per cent by the social worker. 11 per cent of the recipients had been suggested by the village Panchayat, 8 per cent by gang leader and 3 per cent were recommended by other sources. Only 4 per cent came in directly to work on the project.

0.3.3 The attendance in the case of 77 per cent of the recipients was marked by the supervisor. For 15 per cent of the recipients attendance was marked by recipient himself (herself). For 7 per cent gang leader and for 1 per cent project holder marked attendance.

0.3.4 83 per cent of the recipients signed the Food Distribution Register, 17 per cent did not do so. For those who did not sign the Food Distribution Register it was signed by the gang leader or supervisor etc.

0.3.5 97 per cent of the recipients received FFW commodities themselves, 3 per cent did not receive the commodities themselves. In these cases the commodities were received by the head of family, gang leader, brother or son.

0.3.6 99 per cent acknowledged that commodities were paid to them on time. Only 1 per cent said otherwise.

0.3.7 40 per cent of the recipients received their wages in commodities on a holiday, 10 per cent on a working day during lunch, 32 per cent on a working day after working hours and 1 per cent on working day during working hours. About 16 per cent of the recipients had other duration in regard to payment of commodities and some of them even received after the completion of the project.

0.3.8 Asked as to reasons for working on FFW project 69 per cent mentioned unemployment. 10 per cent worked on FFW project to get the benefit of a low-cost house and 14 per cent to get their land levelled. About 7 per cent gave other reasons including assured payment, timeliness of payment and fair wages.

0.3.9 51 per cent of the recipients received their wages weekly and 32 per cent fortnightly. Another 16 per cent (all belonging to Dharampur) received post Project. 1 per cent mentioned other periodicity such as irregular intervals.

0.3.10 76 per cent expressed preference to receive their wages weekly and 16 per cent fortnightly. Other choices mentioned were 'in advance' and '10th/11th day' etc.

0.3.11 At the aggregate 67 per cent of the recipients received bulgar and 18 per cent corn, bulgar and oil, 8 per cent corn and oil and 6 per cent bulgar only. A few also received corn and oil only.

0.3.12 44 per cent preferred to receive bulgar and oil, 34 per cent corn and oil and 14 per cent corn, bulgar and oil. 8 per cent gave no indication of their preference in regard to commodities.

0.3.13 85 per cent received their wages at warehouse and 15 per cent at project site. In terms of preference, 83 per cent desired to receive their wages at project site and only 9 per cent expressed their preference for payment at warehouse. 8 per cent expressed no preference in regard to place of payment.

0.3.14 92 per cent of the recipients owned the tools with which they worked. To 8 per cent these were provided by the project holder.

0.3.15 7 per cent of the recipients were working on a project at the time of conduct of interview. Others had earlier worked on FFW project.

0.3.16 Most of the recipients mentioned that they were aware of the source of FFW commodities. When asked specifically, 62 per cent mentioned America, 13 per cent "Father", 7 per cent project supervisor, 3 per cent gang leader and 1 per cent Panchayat and 1 per cent mission. 13 per cent mentioned other sources.

0.4 Consumption of FFW commodities

0.4.1 On average, a recipient ate food made of FFW commodities 8 times a week.

0.4.2 85 per cent of the recipients stored FFW commodities for later consumption.

0.4.3 About 64 per cent of the recipients consumed the commodities in the second or subsequent weeks after payment.

0.4.4 In about 56 per cent of the cases recipients shared FFW commodities with their wives and children. 55 per cent of those who share this commodities were males and 45 per cent females

0.4.5 Most frequently (47 per cent of the cases) recipients made 'khichri' out of bulgar/corn/oil supplied to them. Other recipies prepared included 'roli', 'bhat' and 'kari'

0.5 Expectation of benefits

0.5.1 48 per cent of the recipients mentioned that they hoped to benefit from the completed projects. 47 per cent did not expect any benefits and 5 per cent did not respond to this enquiry.

0.5.2 Asked as to the nature of benefits 20 per cent mentioned allotment of house, 13 per cent levelling of their land and 3 per cent more production. Others could not specify benefits that would flow to them.

0.5.3 31 per cent of the recipients were able to add to their personal assets with additional income from FFW projects. 64 per cent mentioned that they could not do so and 5 per cent did not answer this question.

0.5.4 Items added by way of assets included, in order of frequency, cooking utensils, furniture, cots, house extension, clothes, bullocks and pottery. Other assets mentioned included bicycles, construction of house, milch cattle and radio/transistor.

0.5.5 On average, FFW projects provided additional employment to recipients for 48 days in a year. Their average employment outside FFW was for 212 days.

0.5.6 When employment for other members of the recipients household is taken into account the additional employment provided by the FFW project increased to 95 days. Employment outside FFW for recipients and 2 other members of the family is estimated at 621 days.

0.5.7 The average income from working on FFW projects was Rs. 7570/- and that derived from outside FFW activities at Rs. 1,420/- Income contributed by non-FFW workers was Rs. 703/-. On this basis the total household income per annum is estimated at Rs. 2693/- during the year

in which the recipients worked on FFW project. The average household income in the year prior to FFW project is estimated Rs. 1,777/- . This marks an increase of 52 per cent in post-FFW year as compared to pre-FFW year.

0.5.8 26 per cent of the recipients mentioned that FFW projects facilitated better performance of the most important social functions such as celebration of festive occasions, going on pilgrimage etc.

0.5.9 86 per cent of the recipients acknowledged that they would work on FFW projects even if no direct benefits were to flow to them.

0.6 Nutritional status of recipient families

0.6.1 44 per cent of the active recipient households were observed to be above the minimum required calorie norm as against 38 per cent of non-active families. Comparison of calorie intake of active and non-active recipient families showed significantly higher intake for active recipient families.

0.6.2 84 per cent of active recipient families had a protein intake above the required minimum. The corresponding percentage for non-active workers is 81. Not only is the protein intake of active worker families significantly higher, but protein deficiency for all families is less than calorie deficiency.

0.6.3 No significant difference was observed in calorie or protein intake as between scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or backward classes and other castes. Thus, there is no evidence that Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities are particularly mal-nourished.

0.6.4 Likewise, not much difference is observed in calorie or protein intake as between small and marginal farmers and other farmers.

0.6.5 Results also do not indicate any significant differentials of calorie protein intake as between different income categories.

0.7 Nutritional status of children

0.7.1 In relation to Indian norms of weight for age index, for non-active recipient families the percentage of normal children was 93 and those with mild mal-nutrition around 67. The corresponding percent of children from active recipient families as normal and with mild mal-nutrition were 3 and 72 respectively. Thus non-active recipients had higher percentage of normal children as compared to active recipients. Further, girls showed significantly better nutritional status than boys. When analysed according to American standards, the extent of nutritional deficiency is significantly higher for children of active recipients. Also nutritional deficiency is higher for girls than boys.

0.7.2 By height for age index according to Indian norms, the results showed higher percentage of children with moderate mal-nutrition among active recipients as compared to non-active recipients. Further, the percentage of normal girls was higher than that of boys. The results as compared to American standards showed similarity with those of Indian standards. However, by American standards the extent of mal-nutrition is somewhat higher.

0.7.3 Weight for height index showed greater deficiency among children of active recipients. Analysed in terms of Indian standards, the percentage of normal children was higher for non-active recipients as compared to active recipients. Further, between boys and girls the percentage of girls with mild mal-nutrition was higher as compared to boys. When analysed according to American standards, deficiency was of the same order in non-active as well as active recipients.

0.7.4 By combined height for age and weight for height index the results show that by Indian standards almost 76 per cent of non active recipients' children and 85 per cent of the active recipients' children are normal. The corresponding percentages by American standards are 47 and 67. Also by combined index the level of second and third degree mal-nutrition by Indian standards is observed to be limited to about 8 per cent but by American standards the level of second and third degree mal-nutrition increases to 43 per cent in the case of children of non-active recipients and 28 per cent in the case of children belonging to active recipients.

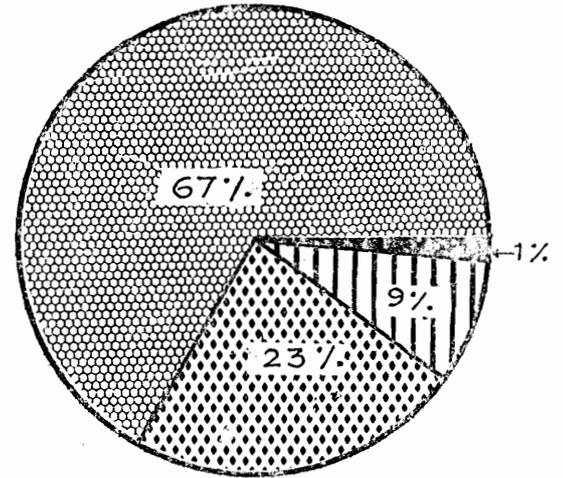
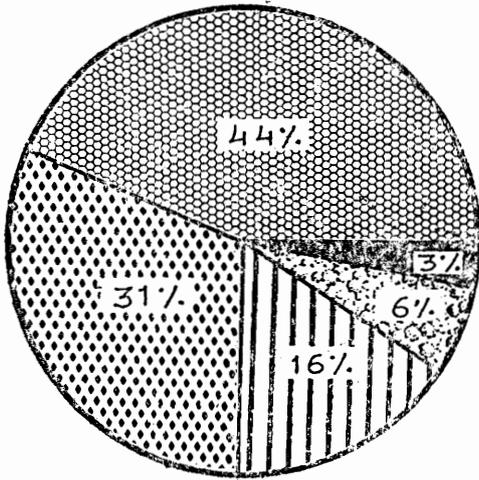
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF RECIPIENTS

A. FARMER CATEGORY

(PER CENT OF RECIPIENTS)

B. OCCUPATION

(PER CENT OF RECIPIENTS)



- MARGINAL FARMER... [Pattern]
- SMALL FARMER... [Pattern]
- AGRICULTURAL LABOUR [Pattern]
- NON-AG. LABOUR... [Pattern]
- OTHER FARMERS... [Pattern]

- AGRICULTURE... [Pattern]
- AGRICULTURAL LABOUR [Pattern]
- NON-AG. LABOUR [Pattern]
- ARTISAN/SERVICE [Pattern]

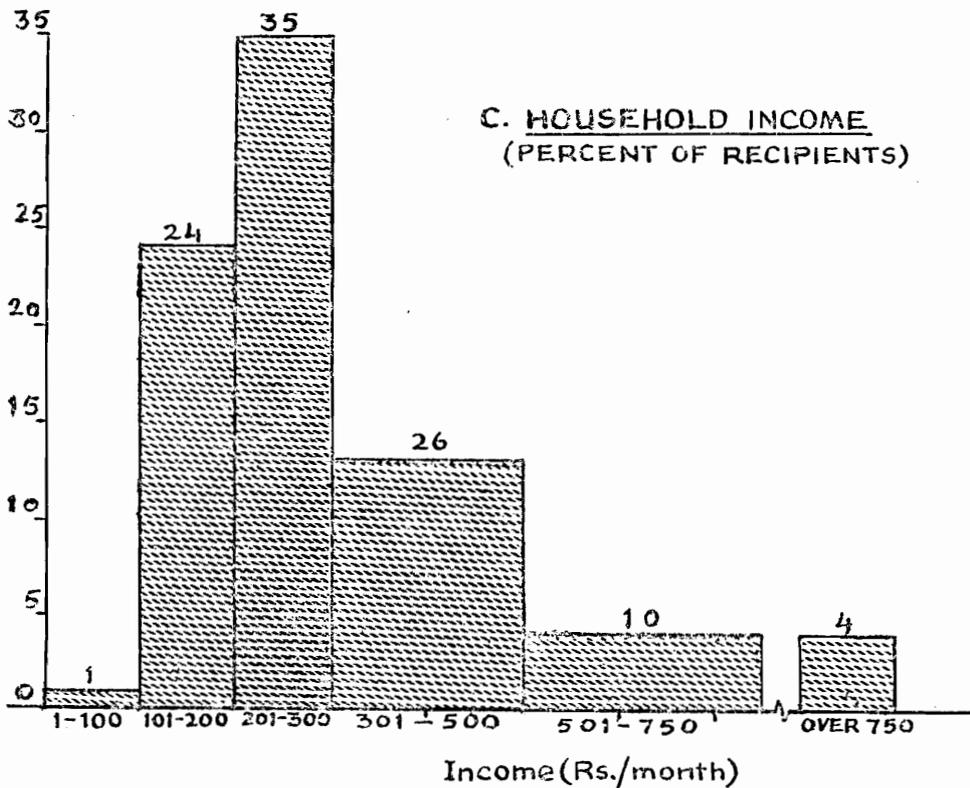


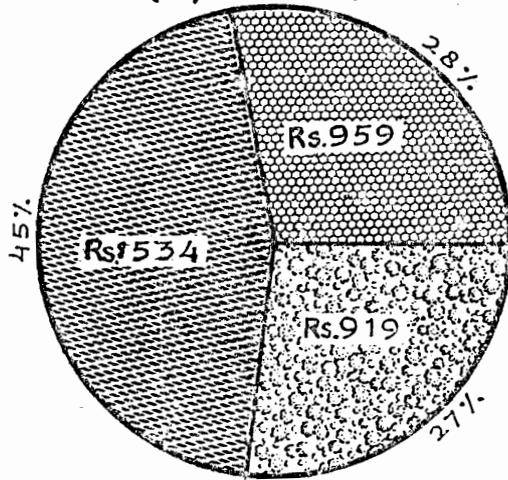
CHART-II

ANNUAL INCOME PER RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLD-BEFORE & AFTER FFW

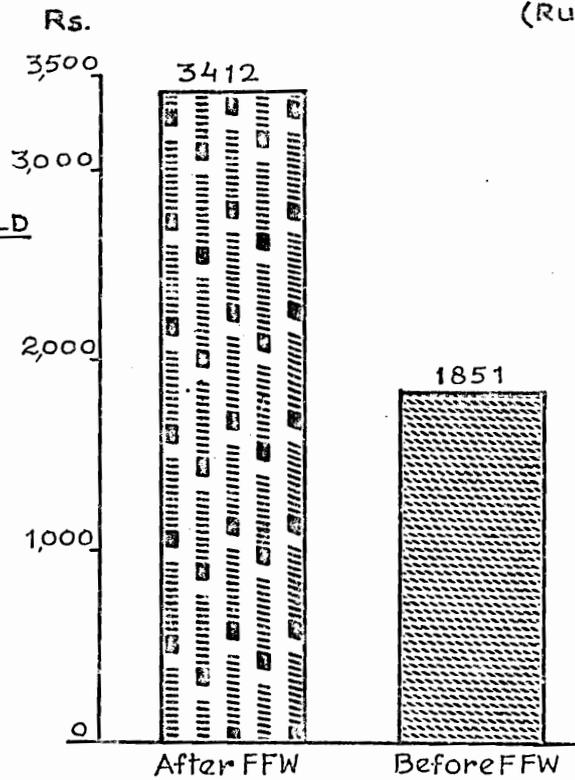
(Rupees)

65

ANNUAL INCOME PER RECIPIENT HOUSEHOLD
(By source)



- FROM FFW.....
- OUTSIDE FFW...
- NON-FFW MEMBERS.....

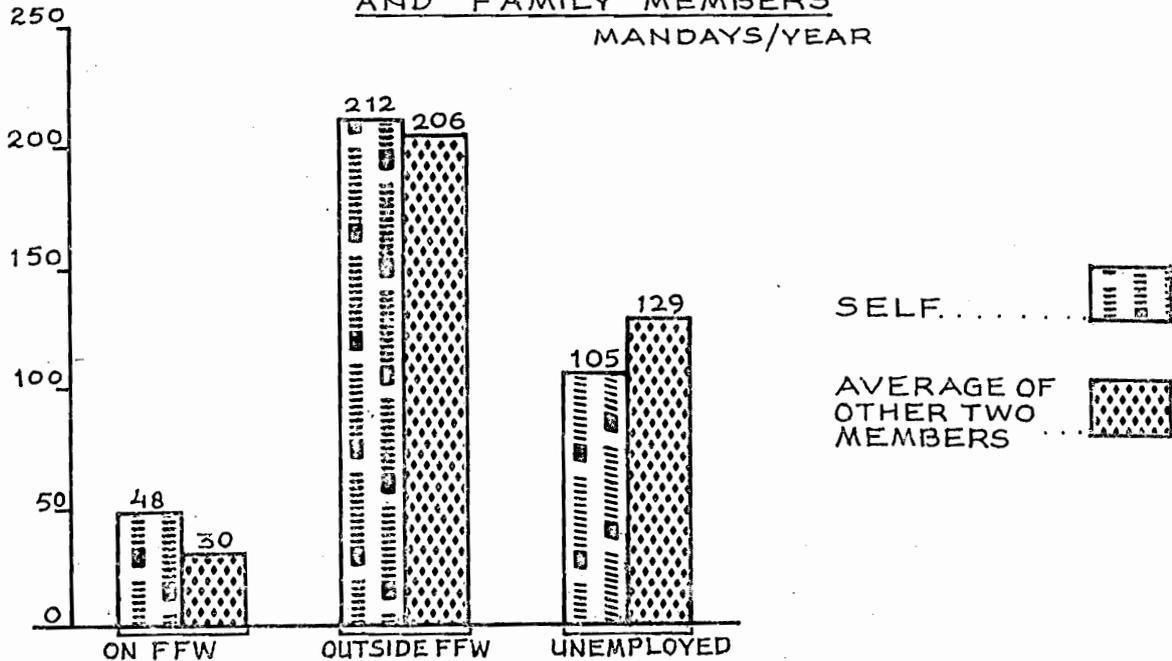


After FFW Before FFW

Mandays

EMPLOYMENT COMPOSITION OF RECIPIENT AND FAMILY MEMBERS

MANDAYS/YEAR



- SELF.....
- AVERAGE OF OTHER TWO MEMBERS

CHART - III

60

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

(Per cent of children)

INDIAN 

AMERICAN 

A — Active

NA — Non Active

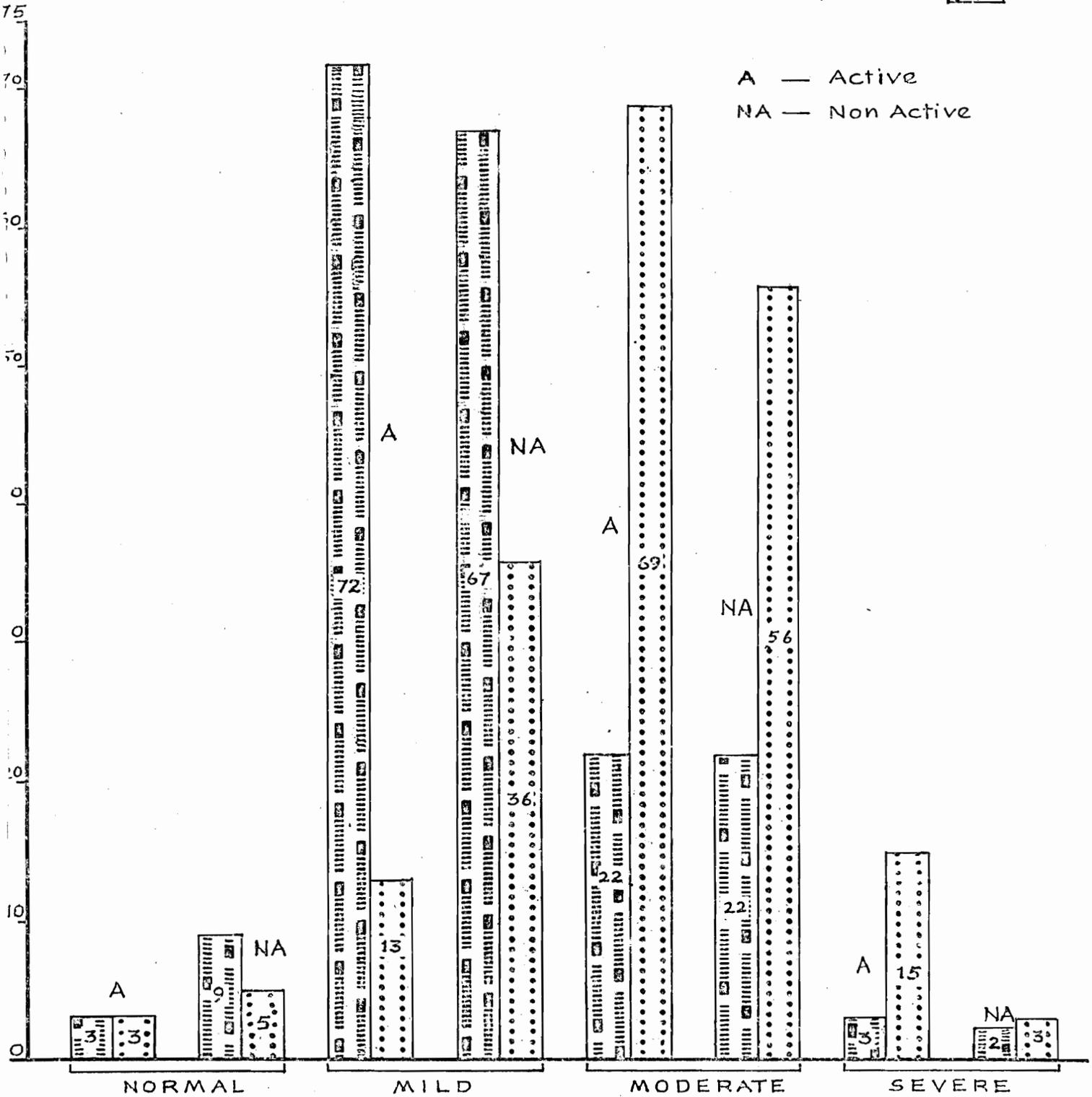


CHART IV

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

6d

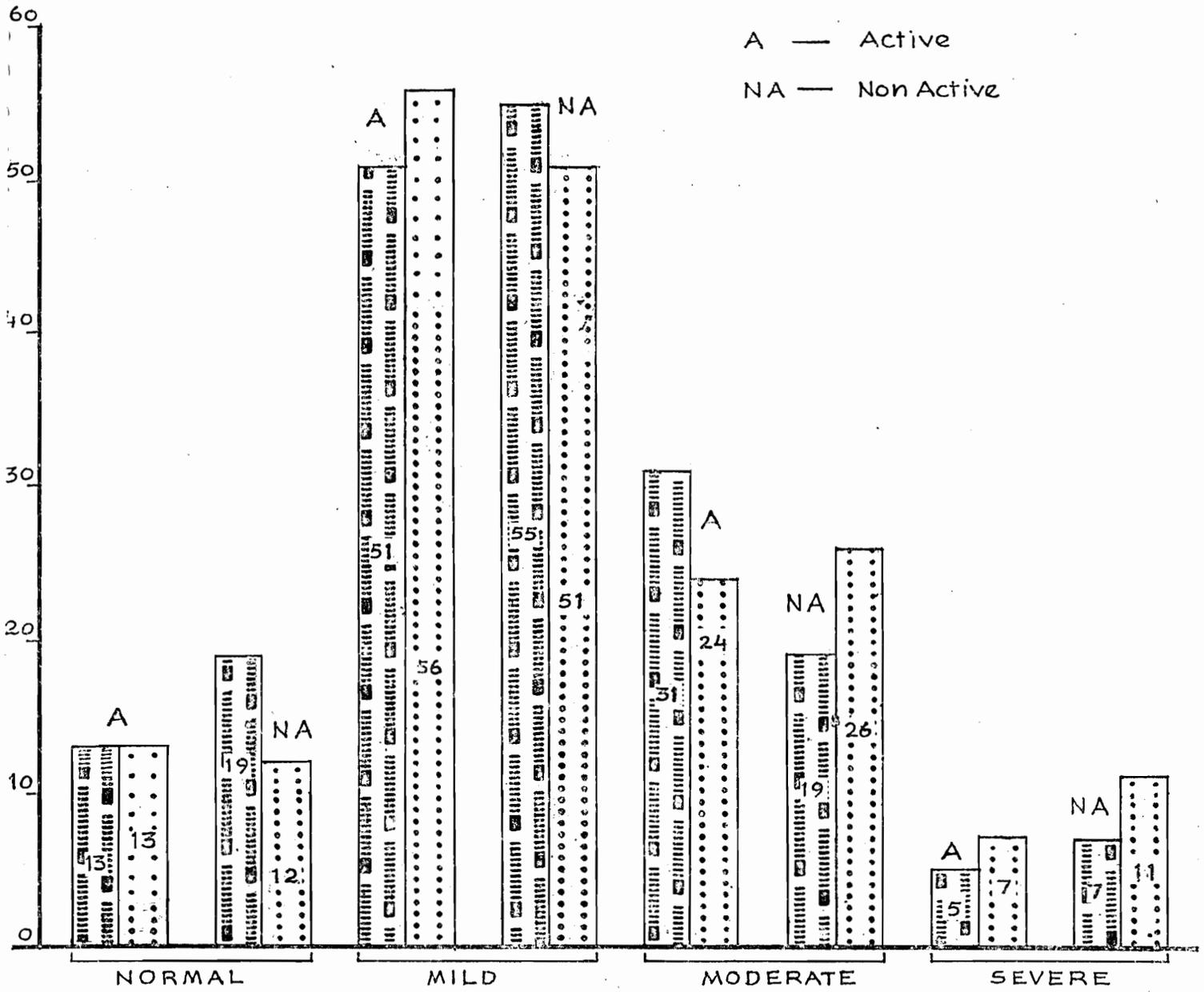
(Per cent of children)

INDIAN.....

AMERICAN.....

A — Active

NA — Non Active



1. Introduction and Method

1.1 The Study and its objectives

1.1.1 The United States Agency for International Development in India (USAID) assigned the Centre for Research, Planning and Action (CERPA) an evaluation study in Bombay zone in regard to recipients of Food For Work Projects funded from Title II commodities. 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 what happens with the FFW Commodities once these are delivered to the recipients. The study was also intended to know the effects of commodities on the nutritional status of recipient families, especially children.

1.2 Food For Work Projects

1.2.1 The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) with its headquarters at New Delhi carries out a substantial programme intended at rural development and relief for the poor through FFW Projects. The 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 Zone during FY 1980

Zones	Mandays (in 000)	Percentage share
Bombay	66,19	30.3
Calcutta	85,16	39.0
Cochin	25,36	11.6
Delhi	11,06	5.1
Madras	30,51	14.0
Tota	2,18,28	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 keeping in view the share of each activity/project area in total mandays utilized. Further, administrative and financial constraints were also kept in view.

1.3 Choice of Activities

1.3.1. In Bombay zone, during FY 1980, four major activities were identified. These four activities namely, (a) land-levelling (b) low cost housing, (c) tanks and dams and (d) road construction respectively accounted for 28.0, 18.1, 14.5, and 13.1 per cent of mandays utilised during FY 1980.

1.3.2 The study did not cover tanks and dams (Activity A3) which ranked 3rd by mandays utilised in FY 1980, because it was felt that its share in the total mandays utilised in FY 1980 might be lower. It was known through CRS, Bombay office that in FY 1981 manday utilisation for road construction is likely to exceed the mandays utilised for tanks and dams which was later confirmed when actual information became available. Furthermore, a comprehensive evaluation study in respect of tanks and dams was already commissioned in Delhi Zone. It was, therefore, considered appropriate to restrict the recipient profile study to land-levelling low cost housing and road construction.

1.4 Choice of Consignees

1.4.1 Having made the choice of activities the next stage involved the choice of consignee. The broad criteria was that the survey should be carried out amongst the largest consignees in terms of total mandays utilised in each of the three activities selected. For this the information on number of projects in each consignee area for the year 1979 was made use of.

1.4.2 It was observed that consignees which had a large share in one activity had a relatively small share in other activities. However, on the basis of general pattern of projects completed by the consignees for different types of activities five consignees were selected.

1.2 Distribution of consignees by activities studied

<u>Consignee</u>	<u>Activity</u>
Nadiad	Road Construction, land levelling, low cost housing
Kumhari	Road construction, land levelling
Dharampur	Land levelling
Kalol	Low cost housing
Jhabua	Low cost housing,

1.5 Selection of Projects, Villages and Recipients

1.5.1 It was decided to select two on-going and three completed projects in each consignee area under different activities. However, in some activities only one on-going project was available. The on-going and completed projects were selected on the basis of highest mandays utilised. The details are shown in table 1.3.

1.3 Distribution of completed and on-going Projects

Activity/Consignee	Number of Projects		
	Completed	On-going	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>			
Nadiad	3	2	5
Kumhari	3	-	3
<u>Land Levelling</u>			
Nadiad	4	-	4
Kumhari	4	1	5
Dharampur	5	-	5
<u>Low-Cost Housing</u>			
Nadiad	1	-	1
Kalol	4	1	5
Jhabua	5	-	5
Total	29	4	33

1.5.2 For each project selected two villages were selected. Further, it was decided to select 20 recipients from each of the selected cluster of two villages. The details are given in table below.

1.4 Distribution of selected recipients by consignee area and activity

Consignee	Activity	No. of Recipients	No. of Villages
Nadiad	Road Construction	91	6
	Land levelling	78	6
	Low Cost Housing	20	1
Kalol	Low-Cost Housing	100	6
Dharampur	Land levelling	100	10
Jhabua	Low-Cost Housing	95	10
Kumhari	Land Levelling	100	8
	Road Construction	60	3
Total		644	50

1.6 Sampling Design

1.6.1 In brief, the selection procedure adopted in the study can be broadly classified as stratified two-stage sampling. The identified project within each consignee area of an activity forms the stratum, villages (or clusters of villages) within each project as primary sampling unit and the recipients within each village (or cluster of villages) as the secondary sampling units. Within each stratum a certain number of clusters of villages were selected and from each selected cluster of villages a certain number of recipients were selected. The selection at both the stages was on the basis of equal probability sampling without replacement. Direct interviews were conducted by CERPA data collectors with the help of a structured schedule a copy of which is attached at the end of the Report.

1.6.2 On the basis of selection procedure adopted, an appropriate estimation procedure has been used for estimating the population averages/totals/percentages. Details of estimation procedure are provided in Appendix 1.1.

1.7 The Interview Setting

1.7.1 The selected recipients were directly interviewed generally at their house, by experienced data collectors. The Schedule used for recording data was carefully prepared and pre-tested and approved in a joint meeting of the representatives of USAID, CRS and CERPA.

1.7.2 The data collectors were given comprehensive training by project leaders including a survey statistician. The training also included a field work demonstration. The interviews conducted in the course of training/pre-test do not form part of the analysis.

1.7.3 In addition, data collectors were provided with instructions both for selection of respondents and canvassing of the schedule. The instruction book, besides explaining the various terms used, also provided aids to the data collectors to assist them in memory recall. For example, to identify the age of a respondent a calendar of festivals and other major events was used. Likewise, to correctly assess the age of children various methods were employed including counting the number of teeth showing at the time of interview. The instruction book also provided equivalents of local weights in metric units. These instructions also provided the standard terminology for whatever local terms observed to be in use with regard to land, area crops etc.

1.7.4 For the measurement of height and weight of 1-5 year old children, specific instructions were given to data collectors. This was followed by demonstrations in the pretest/training programme. The children were required to stand erect against a wall and a triangular wooden frame with two of its sides making vertical angle was used to make sure that the height measured was correct. The wooden frame was placed on the head of the child and the point indicated on the wall. Wherever a

straight wall was not available, the children were made to stand against the wooden frame of a door which is generally straight and vertical. Wherever the children were too young to stand they were made to lie on a table butted against a wall with legs stretched with feet to the wall and the necessary measurement was taken using the wooden triangle and measuring tape.

1.8 The Report

1.8.1 The report of the study comprises 7 sections. The socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the recipients are discussed in section 2. The organisational framework of FFW Programme including recipient preferences and reactions is discussed in section 3. The eating characteristics concerning mainly the consumption, storage etc of FFW commodities are presented in section 4. The impact of FFW projects on employment, income, calorie consumption etc is discussed in section 5 whereas nutritional status of recipient families is discussed in section 6. Section 7 provides comparison of health and nutritional status of children with established norms, both Indian and American.

2. Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics

2.1 The socio-economic and demographic profile of recipients is discussed in this chapter. Throughout the presentation emphasis is on inter-activity (between activities) and intra-activity (within activity) differentials, in respect of each characteristic. All tables in this chapter have been given a uniform format. The first 3 rows of the tables relate to activity road construction, next 4 rows to land levelling and the last 4 rows to low cost housing. Under road construction the consignees are Nadiad and Kumhari; under land levelling, Nadiad, Kumhari and Dharampur; and under low cost housing, Nadiad, Kalol and Jhabua. Thus, inter-activity comparison is in case of Nadiad and Kumhari only, since for other consignees data refers to only one activity.

2.2 Age and Sex

2.2.1 Activity-wise distribution of recipients by sex is presented in Table 2.1. It indicates that there are more intra-activity variations as compared to inter-activity variations. The percentage of male beneficiaries was lowest at 74 under Road Construction (RC) as compared to 80 per cent and 87 percent in Land Levelling (LL) and Low Cost Housing (LCH) respectively. In Road Construction Projects the share of males were 94 percent and 62 percent in Nadiad and Kumhari respectively. For Land-Levelling projects the share of males was respectively 76, 75 and 91 per cent in Nadiad, Kumhari and Dharampur. For Low Cost Housing Projects, the share of males was 79, 92 and 96 percent in Nadiad, Kalol and Jhabua respectively.

2.1 Distribution of Recipients by Sex

Activity/Consignee	Sample Size	(per cent)		
		Male	Female	Total
<u>Road/Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	94	6	100
Kumhari	60	62	38	100
Average	151	74	26	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	76	24	100
Kumhari	100	75	25	100
Dharampur	100	91	9	100
Average	278	80	20	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	79	21	100
Kalol	100	92	8	100
Jhabua	95	86	14	100
Average	215	87	13	100
<u>Overall</u>	644	81	19	100

2.2.2 The distribution of recipients by age presented in Table 22 indicates that the recipients were mostly in the age group of 21 to 50 years. Further, the highest percentage for almost all the activities was in the age group of 31 to 40 years. Recipients in the age group more than 65 years were negligible. Dharampur had 24 per cent of recipients in the age group 51-65 years. For Kumhari (Road Construction) this ratio was 16 per-cent. For all other consignees/activities this ratio was less than 6 percent.

2.2. Distribution of Recipients by Age

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	(Age in years)							Over 65	Total
		Upto 20	21-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-65	(Per cent)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>Road Cons- truction</u>										
Nadiad	91	9	23	28	22	14	4	-	100	
Kumhari	60	10	14	10	32	18	16	-	100	
Average	151	10	17	17	28	17	11	-	100	
<u>Land Level- ling</u>										
Nadiad	78	9	8	29	31	18	5	-	100	
Kumhari	100	9	12	20	34	18	6	1	100	
Dharampur	100	-	9	18	30	19	24	-	100	
Average	278	6	10	22	32	18	11	1	100	
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>										
Nadiad	20	5	21	26	48	-	-	-	100	
Kalol	100	3	14	20	38	19	6	-	100	
Jhabua	95	13	12	16	36	19	3	1	100	
Average	215	8	15	20	39	14	3	1	100	
Overall	644	7	13	21	33	17	9	-	100	

2.3 Education:

2.3.1 The distribution of recipients by education presented in table 2.3 reveals that most of them were illiterate. The share of illiterates was 73 per cent for land levelling, 77 per cent for Low Cost Housing and 78 per cent for Road Construction activities. For Projects relating to road construction, there were 76 per cent illiterates in Nadiad and 80 per cent in Kumhari. For Projects relating to Land levelling, there were 67 per cent illiterates in Nadiad, 75 per cent in Dharampur and 76 per cent in Kumhari. Further, among low-cost housing projects there were 53 per cent illiterates Nadiad as against 80 percent in Kalol and 90 per cent in Jhabua. The percentage of recipients who attained middle level education or higher was very low, the highest being 10 per cent in Nadiad (Low Cost Housing)

6 per cent in Dharampur as against less than 3 per cent in other areas. Those with primary education ranged from 3 per cent in Jhabua (Low Cost Housing) to 26 per cent in Nadiad (Land Levelling and Low Cost Housing). It is worthwhile mentioning here that for all India the literacy rate is 47 per cent for males as per 1981 Census. Thus CRS has shown preference for illiterates which is one good indicator of the desirable target group.

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

Activity/ Consignee	Sample size	Illiterate	Literate but no formal education	Pri- mary	Middle	Secun- dary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Road Const- ruction</u>							
Nadiad	91	76	4	18	2	-	100
Kumhari	60	80	5	13	2	-	100
Average	151	78	5	15	2	-	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>							
Nadiad	78	67	4	26	2	1	100
Kumhari	100	76	11	12	1	-	100
Dharampur	100	75	7	12	6	-	100
Average	278	73	7	16	3	1	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>							
Nadiad	20	53	11	26	10	-	100
Kalol	100	80	9	7	2	2	100
Jhabua	95	90	6	3	-	1	100
Average	215	77	8	10	4	1	100
Overall	644	75	7	14	3	1	100

2.4 Caste

2.4.1 The recipient population may be divided, in the Indian context, into 4 major caste groups: (i) Scheduled castes (ii) Scheduled tribes; (iii) backward castes and (iv) other castes. The Scheduled castes are considered to be the weakest sections of Indian society having been dis-advantaged on account of their caste for a long time. The scheduled tribes are those whose dis-advantage largely arises from their location i.e. hill areas, backward areas etc. or because of tribal or nomadic nature of their communities. These population groups also come among the weaker sections and are deserving of special help.

2.4.2 Backward classes who constitute the weaker sections of society are engaged in the service sector and include cobblers butchers, etc. "Others" are those castes which may not be particularly disadvantaged because of historical or economic factors but might still be poor.

2.4.3 In brief, whereas scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes constitute a more desirable target group. in that order of priority, "others" can also be a deserving target group.

2.4.4 The distribution of recipients by caste (Table 2.4) presents a complex picture. There are both intra-activity and inter-activity variations. Further, intra-activity variations were dominant over inter-activity variations.

2.4 Distribution of Recipients by Caste (per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample size	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Back- ward	Others	Total
<u>Road Const- ruction</u>						
Nadiad	91	27	1	70	2	100
Kumhari	60	53	29	13	5	100
Average	151	43	19	34	4	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>						
Nadiad	78	79	-	12	9	100
Kumhari	100	47	30	21	2	100
Dharampur	100	-	85	-	15	100
Average	278	39	41	12	8	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	63	-	-	37	100
Kalol	100	16	3	74	7	100
Jhabua	95	1	64	28	7	100
Average	215	23	24	38	15	100
Overall	644	37	30	24	9	100

2.4.5 The percentages of scheduled caste were 23, 39 and 43 in low cost housing, land levelling and road construction activities respectively. Within low cost housing projects, there were only 1 per cent scheduled castes in Jhabua as against 16 per cent in Kalol and 63 per cent in Nadiad. In the projects relating to land levelling, there were no scheduled caste recipients in Dharampur as against 47 per cent in Kumhari and 79 per cent in Nadiad. Further, in the projects relating to road construction, there were 27 per cent scheduled castes in Nadiad and 53 per cent in Kumhari.

2.4.6 The percentage of scheduled tribes (ST) were 19, 24 and 41 in road construction, low cost housing and land levelling projects respectively. Within road construction projects, the percentage of scheduled tribes varied from 1 per cent in Nadiad to 29 per cent in Kumhari; in projects relating to land levelling it ranged from nil in Nadiad to 30 per cent in Kumhari and 85 per cent in Dharampur, whereas in projects relating to low cost housing, these were nil in Nadiad, 3 per cent in Kalol and 64 per cent in Jhabua.

2.4.7 The share of backward classes was 12 per cent for land levelling projects, 38 per cent in low-cost housing and 34 per cent in road construction projects respectively. In the road construction projects this share was as high as 70 per cent in Nadiad as against only 13 per cent in Kumhari. The representation of backward classes in Dharampur was nil, in Nadiad 12 per cent and in Kumhari 22 per cent (Land Levelling). In projects relating to low-cost housing, the percentage of backward classes was nil in Nadiad, 28 per cent in Jhabua and 74 per cent in Kalol. Nadiad itself shows a very large variation in terms of representation of backward classes into different types of activities ranging from nil to 70 per cent.

2.4.8 The share of other castes was 4 per cent in road construction, 8 per cent in land levelling and 15 per cent in low-cost housing. Further, in the projects relating to road construction this share was 2 per cent in Nadiad and 5 per cent in Kumhari. For land levelling projects, it was 9 per cent in Nadiad and 15 per cent in Dharampur; and for low cost housing 7 per cent each in Kalol and Jhabua and 37 per cent in Nadiad.

2.5 Religion

2.5.1 The distribution of recipients by religion (Table 2.5) indicates that a large proportion (93 per cent) of them were Hindus. Muslims were reported only in Kumhari (road construction) and Kalol being 2 per cent in each case. Christians were 18 per cent in Jhabua, 15 per cent in Dharampur, 10 per cent in Nadiad (land levelling) and 2 per cent each in Kumhari (road construction) and Kumhari (land levelling).

2.5 Distribution of Recipients by Religion

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	(Per cent)				
		Hindu	Chris- tian	Muslims	Others	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Road Const- ruction</u>						
Nadiad	91	100	-	-	-	100
Kumhari	60	96	2	2	-	100
Average	151	97	1	2	-	100
<u>Land Levell- ing</u>						
Nadiad	78	90	10	-	-	100
Kumhari	100	98	2	-	-	100
Dharampur	100	85	15	-	-	100
Average	278	92	8	-	-	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	-	-	-	-	100
Kalol	100	97	-	2	1	100
Jhabua	95	81	18	-	1	100
Average	215	92	6	1	1	100
Overall	644	93	6	1	-	100

2.6. Marital Status

2.6.1 Marital Status of the recipients (Table 2.6) shows that majority of them (ranging between 84 to 96 per cent) were married. The percentages of unmarried were nil in Dharampur, 1 per cent in Kumhari (land-levelling) and between 3 to 7 per cent in the rest. The percentages of widow/widowers were 5 per cent in Kumhari (Road Construction), 5 per cent in Dharampur, 5 per cent in Kalol and 3 per cent in Kumhari (land levelling). Only 3 recipients who worked on road construction projects were separated from their spouses.

2.6 Distribution of Recipients by Marital Status

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Married	un- married	Widow/ Widower	Separa- ed	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Road Const- ruction</u>						
Nadiad	91	95	4	-	1	100
Kumhari	60	84	7	6	3	100
Average	151	88	6	4	2	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>						
Nadiad	78	92	7	1	-	100
Kumhari	100	96	1	3	-	100
Dharampur	100	95	-	5	-	100
Average	278	94	3	3	-	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	95	5	-	-	100
Kalol	100	92	3	5	-	100
Jhabua	95	95	5	-	-	100
Average	215	94	4	2	-	100
Overall	644	93	3	3	1	100

2.7 Place of Residence and Location of Project

2.7.1 The distribution of recipients by place of their residence vis-a-vis location of the project is presented in table 2.7. It is observed from this table that except Nadiad (Road Construction) 97 per cent or more recipients belonged to the district where the project was in operation. In Nadiad (Road Construction) there were 61 per cent recipients belonging to district other than the one in which project is located.

2.7 Distribution of Recipients by Location of Project site.

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample size	Within the district	Outside the district	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	39	61	100
Kumhari	60	100	-	100
Average	151	78	22	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	97	3	100
Kumhari	100	98	2	100
Dharampur	100	100	-	100
Average	278	98	2	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	100	-	100
Kalol	100	99	1	100
Jhabua	95	100	-	100
Overall	644	94	6	100

2.8 Occupation

2.8.1 Distribution of recipients by occupation (table 2.8) presents a mixed picture. Those having agriculture as occupation were the highest throughout, excepting Kalol and Nadiad (Road Construction). The share of those with agriculture as occupation was 22 per cent in Kalol, 31 per cent in Nadiad (Road Construction) and more than 53 per cent among others. The share of agricultural labourers was 3 per cent in Dharampur, 5 percent in Jhabua, 15 per cent in Kumhari (Land Levelling) and more than 30 per cent in the rest. Non-agricultural labourers were nil in Dharampur, 3 per cent in Kumhari (Road Construction), 2 per cent in Nadiad (Land levelling), 7 per cent in Jhabua and between 16 per cent and 39 per cent in the rest. Rural artisans were 15 per cent in Kalol. It may be added that for all India the percentage of males engaged in Agriculture, Agriculture Labourers and others are 44, 20 and 36 respectively.

2.8 Distribution of Recipients by Occupation
(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Agri- culture	Agri- culture Labour	Non- Agri- culture Labour	Artisan/ Service etc	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>						
Nadiad	91	31	30	39	-	100
Kumhari	60	68	30	2	-	100
Average	151	55	30	15	-	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>						
Nadiad	78	61	37	2	-	100
Kumhari	100	81	15	4	-	100
Dharampur	100	96	3	-	1	100
Average	278	80	18	2	-	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	52	32	16	-	100
Kalol	100	22	44	27	7	100
Jhabua	95	86	5	7	2	100
Average	215	53	26	17	4	100
Overall	644	67	23	9	1	100

2.9 Farmer Category

2.9.1 The distribution of recipients by farmer category (Table 2.9) shows that they were mainly marginal farmers, small farmers and agricultural labourers. Marginal farmers were highest in road construction projects, the percentage being 73 for Nadiad and 46 for Kumhari. Small farmers were highest in land levelling projects being 72 per cent in Dharampur, 25 per cent in Kumhari and 23 per cent in Nadiad. As against 16 per cent of agricultural labour for the zone, this proportion was highest (40 per cent) for kalol consignee area.

2.9.2. Thus it will be seen that except in Dharampur and Jhabua, marginal farmers have a clear edge over small farmers in FFW employment.

2.9 Distribution of Recipients by Farmer Category

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Other Farmers (with more than 5 acre)	Small Farmers (2.6 to 5.0 ac)	Marginal Farmers (upto 2.5 ac)	Agricu- ture labour	Non- agricul- ture labour	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Road Construction</u>							
Nadiad	91	-	6	73	18	3	100
Kumhari	60	5	35	46	11	3	100
Average	151	3	17	62	15	3	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>							
Nadiad	78	-	23	43	34	-	100
Kumhari	100	3	25	57	12	3	100
Dharampur	100	3	72	25	-	-	100
Average	278	2	39	43	15	1	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>							
Nadiad	20	-	16	74	10	-	100
Kalol	100	14	1	17	40	28	100
Jhabua	95	-	59	31	3	7	100
Average	215	6	27	35	19	13	100
Overall	644	3	31	45	16	5	100

Note: Table 2.8 and 2.9 have to be compared with caution. 'Occupation' in table 2.8 refers to activity, which contributes the largest proportion of the recipients' income. Farmer categories are related to landholdings alone.

2.10 Land owned and Leased

2.10.1 The average land owned, leased in and leased out is given in table 2.10. This table relates to those recipients who owned land i.e. Big, Small and Marginal farmers as in table 2.9 For the Bombay zone as a whole, land owned by an average recipient is estimated at 3.2 acres. Land leased in is 0.3 acres and land leased out is 0.2 acres. This gives a per capita net operational holding of 3.3 acres.

2.10.2 The average land owned had both inter-activity and intra-activity variations. The average was 4.5 acres for road construction, 2.7 acres for land levelling and 2.6 acres for low-cost housing. In activity road construction it was 4.4 acres in Nadiad and 4.5 acres in Kumhari. In land levelling it was 1.9 acres in Nadiad, 1.9 acres in Kumhari and 4.2 acres in Dharampur and in low cost housing it was 2.2 acres in Nadiad, 4.5 acres in Kalol and 1.1 acres in Jhabua.

2.10 Average Land Owned, Leased In and Leased Out

(Area: in acres)

Activity/ Consignee	Land-owned			Land Leased in			Land Leased Out		
	Unirri- gated	Irri- gated	Total	Unir- rigated	Irri- gated	Total	Unirri- gated	Irrig- ated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Road Construction</u>									
Nadiad	1.5	2.9	4.4	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-
Kumhari	3.3	1.2	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	2.4	2.1	4.5	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-
<u>Land Levelling</u>									
Nadiad	1.3	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.2	1.6
Kumhari	1.9	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dharampur	2.2	2.0	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average	1.8	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.47	0.08	-
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>									
Nadiad	1.9	0.3	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kalol	1.0	3.5	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhabua	1.1	-	1.1	1.4	-	1.4	-	-	-
Average	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.5	-	0.5	-	-	-
Overall	2.0	1.2	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2

Note: Averages refer to those owning land.

2.10.3 The percentage of irrigated area showed wide variation. Against 38 per cent for the zone, it was 47 per cent in road construction, 33 per cent in land levelling and 50 per cent in low cost housing. Further, in road construction it was 66 per cent in Nadiad, 27 per cent in Kumhari, in land levelling 32 per cent (Nadiad), 48 per cent (Dharampur), and nil in Kumhari; in low cost housing 14 per cent in Nadiad, 78 per cent in Kalol and Nil in Jhabua.

2.10.4 The land leased in per recipient was reported 0.2 acres in Nadiad (Road Construction), 0.3 acres in Nadiad (low cost housing), and 1.4 acres in Jhabua whereas land leased out per recipient was 1.6 acres in Nadiad land levelling only.

2.11 Income

2.11.1 The income of recipients (from all sources including FFW) is given in table 2.11. It is observed from the table that the percentage of recipients with income less than Rs. 100 p.m. and more than 750/- p.m. was very small. The percentage of recipients of road construction with income range 101-500 was 92 in Nadiad and 93 in Kumhari. For land levelling in the same income range were 87 per cent in Nadiad, 99 per cent in Kumhari and 52 per cent in Dharampur. For low cost housing 74 per cent in Nadiad, 96 per cent in Kalol and 87 per cent in Jhabua. About 60 per cent of the recipients families have a monthly income of Rs. 300 or below.

2.11 Distribution of Recipients by Household Income

(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Rupees per month							Unwill- ing to disclose	Total
		1-100	101- 200	201- 300	301- 500	501- 750	Over 750			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>Road Construction</u>										
Nadiad	91	1	17	47	28	7	-	-	100	
Kumhari	60	4	34	39	20	-	-	3	100	
Average	151	3	28	42	23	3	-	1	100	
<u>Land Levelling</u>										
Nadiad	78	1	15	33	39	7	5	-	100	
Kumhari	100	1	33	47	18	1	-	-	100	
Dharampur	100	-	1	12	39	31	17	-	100	
Average	278	1	18	32	31	12	6	-	100	
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>										
Nadiad	20	-	16	32	26	26	-	-	100	
Kalol	100	4	56	34	6	-	-	-	100	
Jhabua	95	-	18	36	33	10	2	-	100	
Average	215	2	32	34	21	10	1	-	100	
Overall	644	1	24	35	27	10	3	-	100	

2.12 Sanitation

2.12.1 Data on possession of toilet and bathroom facilities by recipient families shows that almost none of them had any such facility. Only one recipient of Kumhari (Land Levelling) said he had bathroom facility.

2.13 Water Supply

2.13.1 The distribution of recipients by source of water supply (presented in table 2.12) shows that most of them had well water outside the house. Further, 48 per cent of Kalol recipients had tap water outside the house, 22 per cent of Kumhari Road Construction recipients and 20 per cent of Kumhari Land Levelling recipients had hand pump outside the house, 17 per cent of Dharampur recipients and 16 per cent of Jhabua recipients drew water from tank. Also 17 per cent of Jhabua had canal water.

2.12 Distribution of recipients by source of water supply

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Source of Water Supply						No. response	Total
		Hand Pump Outside	Well Water Inside	Well Water Outside	Tap water Outside	Canal water	Tank Water		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Road Construction</u>									
Nadiad	91	-	-	97	2	1	-	-	100
Kumhari	60	22	-	76	2	-	-	-	100
Average	151	14	-	84	2	-	-	-	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>									
Nadiad	78	4	-	92	2	-	2	-	100
Kumhari	100	20	-	78	-	-	2	-	100
Dharampur	100	-	1	82	-	-	17	-	100
Average	278	9	-	83	1	-	7	-	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>									
Nadiad	20	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	100
Kalol	100	-	-	41	48	-	-	11	100
Jhabua	95	-	-	67	-	17	16	-	100
Average	215	-	-	65	19	6	6	4	100
Overall	644	8	-	78	6	2	5	1	100

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2.14 Electricity

2.14.1 The distribution of recipients by availability of electricity shows that most of the recipients (73 per cent) had no electricity. Of those who had electricity the percentage of recipients having it inside the house was 16 in Nadiad low cost housing, 6 in Kalol, 5 in Nadiad Road Construction and 3 in Nadiad land levelling. Of those, having electricity outside the house the largest proportion (63 per cent) was in Kalol, 32 per cent in Nadiad (Low Cost Housing), 24 per cent in Kumhari (Land Levelling), 26 per cent in Kumhari (Road Construction) and less than 6 per cent in "rest".

2.13 Distribution of Recipients by availability of electricity

(per cent)					
Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Inside House	Outside House	No Elec- tricity	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	5	1	94	100
Kumhari	60	-	26	74	100
Average	151	2	17	81	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	3	6	91	100
Kumhari	100	-	24	76	100
Dharampur	100	-	3	97	100
Average	278	1	12	87	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	16	32	52	100
Kalol	95	6	63	31	100
Jhabua	100	-	1	99	100
Average	215	6	33	61	100
Overall	644	3	19	78	100

2.15 Housing

2.15.1 The distribution of recipients by ownership of house is given in table 2.14 (a). Almost all recipients (99 Per cent) had a house thier own. The distribution of recipients by structure of house given in table 2.14 (b) shows that except in Kalol more than 90 per cent had kutchha houses. Also 43 per cent of Kalol recipients had a hut and 30 per cent mixed houses.

2.14(a) Distribution of recipients by Possession of House
(per cent)

Activity/Consignee	Sample	Yes	No	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	97	3	100
Kumhari	60	100	-	100
Average	151	99	1	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	99	1	100
Kumhari	100	99	-	100
Dharampur	100	100	-	100
Average	278	98	2	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	100	-	100
Kalol	100	98	2	100
Jhabua	95	100	-	100
Average	215	100	-	100
Overall	644	99	1	100

2.14 (b) Distribution of Recipients by Structure of House
(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Hut	Kutcha House	Mixed House	Pucca House	No House	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Road Construction</u>							
Nadiad	91	5	92	-	-	3	100
Kumhari	60	-	98	2	-	-	100
Average	151	2	96	1	-	1	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>							
Nadiad	87	1	95	3	-	1	100
Kumhari	100	-	99	-	-	1	100
Dharampur	100	2	95	1	1	-	100
Average	278	1	97	1	-	1	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>							
Nadiad	20	-	100	-	-	-	100
Kalol	100	43	25	30	-	2	100
Jhabua	95	5	90	3	2	-	100
Average	215	19	68	13	-	-	100
Overall	644	7	88	5	-	-	100

3. Organisational Framework of FFW Projects

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1 This chapter describes the organisational framework of FFW Projects. The discussion covers all aspects such as knowledge about FFW projects, recommendation for employment on FFW projects, reasons for working under FFW projects; timeliness, periodicity, place and mode of payment of FFW Commodities and a wareness of source of FFW commodities. Recipients' preference and reactions are also discussed. Where necessary, inter-activity and intra-activity differentials have been considered.

3.2 Source of knowledge of FFW Projects

3.2.1 The distribution of source of knowledge of FFW projects (presented in table 3.1) reveals that Gang Leader, Village Panchayat, "Father" project beneficiary and to some extent social workers helped in bringing awareness among recipients about FFW projects. Nadiad recipients of Road Construction Housing (49 per cent), Land Levelling (91 per cent) and Low Cost (59 per cent) came to know about FFW projects through project beneficiaries. Good number of Jhabua recipients (38 per cent) also came to know about it through project beneficiaries. Kumhari recipients of Road Construction (50 per cent) and Land Levelling (59 per cent) came to know about FFW project from "Father". Dharampur (36 per cent), Jhabua (53 per cent), Nadiad Low Cost Housing (26 per cent) and Nadiad Road Construction (11 per cent) recipients had also known about it through "Father". Gang leaders helped 50 per cent of Kumhari Road Construction recipients, 28 per cent of Kalol recipients and 21 per cent of Nadiad recipients in bringing awareness of FFW projects. Village Panchayats helped 58 per cent of Dharampur recipients 42 per cent Kalol recipients and 32 per cent of Kumhari Land Levelling recipients. Self-Knowledge could bring awareness among 26 per cent of Kalol recipients and Social workers among 7 per cent of Nadiad Road Construction recipients.

*Parish Priest who is the project holder.

3.1 Distribution of Recipients by Source of Knowledge about FFW

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Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Parish priest	Project Beneficiary	Village Pancha- vats	(Per cent)				Total
					Gang Leader	Self Know- ledge	Social Worker	Others	
I. Road Construction									
Nadiad	91	11	49	-	21	7	12	-	100
Kumhari	60	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	100
Average	151	26	30	-	33	4	7	-	100
II. Land Levelling									
Nadiad	78	1	91	-	3	3	2	-	100
Kumhari	100	59	2	32	-	1	3	3	100
Dharampur	100	36	1	58	-	5	-	-	100
Average	278	34	27	32	1	3	2	1	100
III. Low Cost Housing									
Nadiad	20	26	59	-	-	5	5	5	100
Kalol	100	2	2	42	28	26	-	-	100
Jhabua	95	53	38	5	-	2	1	1	100
Average	215	27	23	22	13	13	1	1	100
IV. Overall									
	644	30	26	21	12	7	3	1	100

@ Gang Leader is a person who collects workers and organises work on the project.

3.2 Distribution of recipients by person/agency that recommended them for work on FFW Project

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(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Father	Project Bene- ficiary	Social Worker	Village Panchayat	Gang Lead- er	Direct Appli- cation	Others	Total
I. Road Constr- uction									
Nadiad	91	18	39	21	2	20	-	-	100
Kumhari	60	91	2	-	-	7	-	-	100
Average	151	47	24	13	1	15	-	-	100
II. Land Levelling									
Nadiad	78	2	84	8	3	2	1	-	100
Kumhari	100	44	3	10	29	1	-	13	100
Dharampur	100	76	-	19	7	-	1	-	100
Average	278	44	25	13	12	1	1	5	100
III. Low Cost Housing									
Nadiad	20	21	79	-	-	-	-	-	100
Kalol	100	4	-	7	37	28	22	2	100
Jhabua	95	63	20	15	1	1	-	-	100
Average	215	32	16	10	18	13	10	1	100
IV. Overall	644	40	22	12	11	8	4	3	100

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Thus, source of awareness was to some extent area specific.
(Please see table 3.1)

3.3 Recommendation for Employment under FFW Projects

3.3.1 Asked who recommended for employment to work under FFW projects highest number of recipients mentioned that they were recommended by "Father" followed by project beneficiary. Further, Village Panchayats, Social Workers and Gang Leaders also recommended some workers in getting employment under FFW projects. Nadiad recipients of Land Levelling (84 per cent), Low Cost Housing (79 per cent) and Road Construction (39 per cent) were recommended by project beneficiary. Kumhari recipients were recommended mainly by "Father" : Road Construction (91 per cent) and Land Levelling (44 per cent). Dharampur 76(per cent) and Jhabua (63 per cent) recipients were also recommended by "Father" . Thus the recommendations were also, to a large extent, area specific(Please See Table 3.2).

3.4 Method of Marking attendance

3.4.1 The distribution of recipients according to method of marking attendance is given in table 3.3. It is seen from this table that except for Dharampur, Supervisors generally marked attendance. In Dharampur the marking of attendance was mostly by the recipients themselves.

3.3 Distribution of recipients by Method of Marking Attendance

(Per cent)

Activity/ consignee	Sample size	Super- visor	Self	Gang Lea- der	Father	Sar- pan ch	Proj- ect Bene- ficia ry	Total
I. Road Construction								
Nadiad	91	61	-	39	-	-	-	100
Kumhari	60	83	-	13	2	-	2	100
Average	151	70	-	29	1	-	-	100
II. Land Levelling								
Nadiad	78	98	1	1	-	-	-	100
Kumhari	100	99	-	-	-	-	1	100
Dharampur	100	4	91	-	2	3	-	100
Average	278	65	33	-	1	1	-	100
III. Low Cost Housing								
Nadiad	20	95	-	5	-	-	-	100
Kalol	100	98	-	1	-	-	1	100
Jhabua	95	92	6	1	1	-	-	100
Average	215	96	3	1	-	-	-	100
IV Overall	644	77	15	7	1	-	-	100

3.5 Whether recipients sign food distribution register

3.5.1 Most of the recipients reported that they signed the food distribution register. However, 48 per cent of Kumhari Land Levelling recipients and 32 per cent of Kumhari Road Construction recipients, 20 per cent of Nadiad Road Construction recipients and 7 per cent of Nadiad Land Levelling recipients did not sign. When asked as to who signed the register, of those who did not sign themselves (17 per cent), 3 per cent each mentioned gang leader and supervisor and 1 per cent head of a family. The remaining (10 per cent) did not know who signed this register.

3.4 Distribution of recipients by whether they sign food distribution register.

(Per cent)				
Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Yes	No	Total
I. Road Construction				
Nadiad	91	80	20	100
Kumhari	60	68	32	100
Average	151	75	25	100
II. Land Levelling				
Nadiad	78	93	7	100
Kumhari	100	52	48	100
Dharampur	100	99	1	100
Average	278	80	20	100
III. Low Cost Housing				
Nadiad	78	93	7	100
Kalol	100	87	13	100
Jhabua	95	97	3	100
Average	215	93	7	100
IV. Overall				
	644	83	17	100

3.6 Whether recipients themselves receive FFW commodities

3.6.1 The distribution of recipients according to whether they received FFW commodities themselves is presented in table 3.5. It is observed from this table that about 97 per cent of the recipients received FFW commodities themselves. Other 3 (per cent) who did not receive, reported that commodities were received by either head of the family gang leader or brother or son. In Nadiad, 10 per cent (Low Cost Housing), 7 per cent (Land - Levelling) mentioned head-of-family receiving the commodities.

3.5 Distribution of recipients by whether they receive FFW commodities themselves. (per cent)

<u>Activity/</u> <u>Consignee</u>	<u>Sample Size</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	99	1	100
Kumhari	60	98	2	100
Average	151	99	1	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	93	7	100
Kumhari	100	100	-	100
Dharampur	100	95	5	100
Average	278	96	4	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	90	10	100
Kalol	100	99	1	100
Jhabua	95	99	1	100
Average	215	98	2	100
Overall	644	97	3	100

3.7 Timeliness of Payment of Wages

3.7.1 Distribution of recipients according to whether wages were paid in time is presented in table 3.6. It is gratifying to note that 99 per cent of the recipients answered this in the affirmative.

3.6 Distribution of recipients by whether wages are paid in time (Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Yes	No	Total
I. Road Construction				
Nadiad	91	99	1	100
Kumhari	80	100	-	100
Average	151	99	1	100
II. Land Levelling				
Nadiad	70	99	1	100
Kumhari	100	99	1	100
Dharampur	100	100	-	100
Average	273	99	1	100
III. Low Cost Housing				
Nadiad	20	95	5	100
Kalol	100	100	-	100
Jhabua	95	99	1	100
Average	215	99	1	100
IV. Overall				
	644	99	1	100

3.6 Reasons for working on FFW Project

3.6.1 The distribution of recipients according to reasons for working on FFW project is presented in table 3.8. Most of the recipients reported that they worked on FFW projects because they had no alternative employment opportunity. The recipients of Dharampur reported that it was due to land levelling activity that they chose to work on FFW projects whereas Kalol and Jhabua recipients reported that it was because of low cost housing activity that they worked on FFW projects. This indicated the preference of the activity in particular region as one of the important factors for workers to choose FFW Projects. In some cases, the hope of benefitting from the project is an important consideration in coming forward for FFW project work. In such cases the recipient and the beneficiary are one and the same.

3.7 Distribution of recipients by reasons for working on FFW Projects

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Assu- red pay- ment	Timeli ness inpayme- nt of wages	Fair Wages	Un em- ployed	Due to House ing benef- its	Due to Land levelling benefits	Other	Total
I. Road Construction									
Nadiad	91	1.4	4.4	-	97.0	-	-	-	100.0
Kumhari	60	1.7	2.5	-	97.5	-	-	-	100.0
Average	151	0.6	2.0	-	97.4	-	-	-	100.0
II. Land Levelling									
Nadiad	78	6.3	4.0	9.0	79.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	100.0
Kumhari	100	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0
Dharampur	100	-	-	-	4.7	-	95.3	-	100.0
Average	278	1.9	1.2	2.8	64.9	-	28.9	0.3	100.0
III. Low Cost Housing									
Nadiad	20	10.5	-	15.8	73.7	-	-	-	100.0
Kalol	100	-	0.3	-	22.0	75.8	0.3	1.6	100.0
Jhabua	95	-	-	-	85.1	14.1	-	0.8	100.0
Average	215	2.8	-	4.0	58.0	34.0	-	1.2	100.0
IV. Overall									
	644	1.9	1.0	2.6	69.3	10.2	14.5	0.5	100.0

3.8 Periodicity of Payment

3.8.1 Analysis of periodicity of payments (based on sample observations) reveals that 51 per cent of the recipients were paid weekly while 32 per cent were paid on fortnightly basis. Another 16 per cent all belonging to Dharampur (Land Levelling) reported post-project payments. Average life of a project for this consignee stood 28 days. Nine recipients belonging to Jhabua. (Low Cost Housing) reported other periodicity such as pre-project and at irregular intervals during life of project.

3.8 (a) Distribution of Recipients by Periodicity of payment.

(No. of Sample Recipients)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Weekly	Fortnightly	Post Project	Others
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	-	91	-	-
Kumhari	60	60	-	-	-
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	48	30	-	-
Kumhari	100	79	21	-	-
Dharampur	100	-	-	100	-
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	-	20	-	-
Kalol	100	100	-	-	-
Jhabua	95	40	46	-	9
<u>Overall</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>9</u>

3.9.2 Table 3.8 (b) presents the recipients' preference for periodicity of payment of FFW commodities. This table reveals that excepting for Dharampur the recipients' preference was for payment of FFW commodities every week. Dharampur recipients gave their preference for fortnightly payments.

3.8 (b) Distribution of recipients by their preference of Periodicity of Payment of FFW Commodities

(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	In Ad- vance	Daily	Weekly	Fort- nigh- tly	Post Proj- cts	10th day	12th day	No res ponse	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Road Construction										
Nadiad	91	2.7	6.1	76.9	14.3	-	-	-	-	100.0
Kumhari	60	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Average	151	1.0	2.2	91.7	5.1	-	-	-	-	100.0
II. Land Levelling										
Nadiad	78	-	0.8	97.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	100.0
Kumhari	100	-	1.1	87.6	10.4	-	-	0-9	-	100.0
Dharampur	100	-	-	1.8	75.4	2.7	1.3	-	18.8	100.0
Average	278	-	0.6	64.7	27.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	5.6	100.0
III. Low Cost Housing										
Nadiad	20	-	-	94.7	5.3	-	-	-	-	100.0
Kalol	100	-	-	98.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	100.0
Jhabua	95	-	-	63.7	3.5	0.8	1.5	-	30.5	100.0
Average	215	-	-	84.8	3.2	0.4	0.4	-	11.2	100.0
IV. Overall	644	0.20	0.74	76.13	15.78	0.57	0.27	0.15	6.16	100.0

3.10. Commodities Paid

3.10.1 Distribution of recipients by commodities paid presented in table 3.9 (a) reveals that recipients mostly received bulgar and oil. Few received bulgar, Corn and oil. Fewer still received corn and oil only.

3.9(a) Distribution of recipients by commodities paid

(No. of sample recipients)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Bulgar only	Bulgar+ Oil	Corn+ Oil	Bulgar + Corn + Oil
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	-	44	-	47
Kumhari	60	20	40	-	-
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	-	68	10	-
Kumhari	100	-	100	-	-
Dharampur	100		81	18	1
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	-	6	-	14
Kalol	100	8	92	-	-
Jhabua	95	-	75	20	-
<u>Total</u>	644	28	506	48	62

3.10.2 The distribution of preference for FFW commodities presented in table 3.9(b) shows that there are differences in preferences over regions. Kumhari (Road Construction) and Land Levelling recipients were in favour of bulgar plus oil, Nadiad Road Construction, Low Cost Housing and to some extent Land Levelling recipients were in favour of corn plus oil; Dharampur recipients were in favour of bulgar plus oil or corn plus bulgar plus oil. Kalol recipients were in favour of corn plus oil and jhabua recipients were in favour of corn plus oil or bulgar plus oil. Thus, the preferences for FFW commodities were more area-specific rather than activity specific.

3.9 (b) Distribution of recipient by preference of Commodity Paid

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Commodities Preferred					Total
	Sample Size	Corn Oil	& Bulgar & Oil	Corn & Oil	No response	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<u>Road Construction</u>						
Nadiad	91	71	3	26	-	100
Kumhari	60	-	99	-	1	100
Average	151	43	41	16	-	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>						
Nadiad	78	95	-	5	-	100
Kumhari	100	34	66	-	-	100
Dharampur	100	33	20	5	42	100
Average	278	51	31	3	15	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	20	25	55	-	100
Kalol	100	1	93	5	1	100
Jhabua	95	7	36	44	13	100
Average	215	5	62	27	6	100
Overall	644	34	44	14	8	100

3.11 Place of Payment

3.11.1 The distribution of recipients by place of payment is given in table 3.10 (a). It is observed from this table that excepting Kalol most of the recipients were paid at warehouse. Kalol recipients were paid at the project.

3.11.2 About the choice of recipients for place of payment the results are presented in table 3.10(b). Most of the recipients were in favour of receiving the payment at project only. The percentage of this response was more than 72 excepting Jhabua where it was 55 percent.

3.10(a) Distribution of recipients by place of payment

(per cent)					
Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Project Site	Warehouse	No respon- se	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	-	100.0	-	100.0
Kumhari	60	-	100.0	-	100.0
Average	151	-	100.0	-	100.0
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	2.4	97.6	-	100.0
Kumhari	100	1.4	98.6	-	100.0
Dharampur	100	6.6	92.1	1-3	100.0
Average	278	3.4	96.3	0.3	100.0
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	-	94.7	5.3	100.0
Kalol	100	100.0	-	-	100.0
Jhabua	95	13.4	85.4	1.2	100.0
Average	215	43.1	56.5	0.4	100.0
Overall	644	14.6	85.1	0.3	100.0

3.10 (b) Distribution of recipients by preferred place of Payment
(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Project	Warehouse	No respon- se	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	90	8	2	100
Kumhari	60	78	22	-	100
Average	151	85	14	1	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	92	8	-	100
Kumhari	100	88	11	1	100
Dharampur	100	72	9	19	100
Average	278	84	9	7	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	95	5	-	100
Kalol	100	100	-	-	100
Jhabua	95	55	13	32	100
Average	215	80	6	14	100
Overall	644	83	9	8	100

3.12 Provision of Tools

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3.12.1 The distribution of recipients by who provide tools of work is presented in table 3.12. It is seen from this that excepting Kalol and Nadiad (Low-Cost Housing), more than 95 per cent reported that the tools were their own. Further, 79 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) and 62 per cent of Kalol recipients also reported that they utilized their own tools. 38 per cent of Kalol recipients, 21 per cent of Nadiad Low Cost Housing recipients, 5 per cent of Dharampur recipients and 4 per cent of Nadiad Road Construction recipients were given tools by project holders.

3.11 Distribution of recipients by person providing Tools of Work

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Project Holder	Self Owned	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	4	96	100
Kumhari	60	-	100	100
Average	151	2	98	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	-	100	100
Kumhari	100	-	100	100
Dharampur	100	5	95	100
Average	278	2	98	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	21	79	100
Kalol	100	38	62	100
Jhabua	95	1	99	100
Average	215	20	80	100
Overall	644	8	92	100

3.13 Present Status of Working

3.13.1 The distribution of recipients according to their present status of working is given in table 3.13. It is seen from this table that most of the recipients were not currently working. The percentage ranged from 78 percent in Nadiad Road Construction to 100 per cent each in Nadiad Land Levelling Nadiad Low Cost Housing and Dharampur Land Levelling.

3.12 Distribution of recipients by whether they are
Currently Working on FFW projects
(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Yes	No	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	22	78	100
Kumhari	60	10	90	100
Average	151	14	86	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	-	100	100
Kumhari	100	14	96	100
Dharampur	100	-	100	100
Average	278	6	94	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	-	100	100
Kalol	100	8	92	100
Jhabua	95	1	99	100
Average	215	4	96	100
Overall	644	7	93	100

3.14 Awareness of source of FFW Commodities

3.14 .1 Asked whether recipients were aware of the source of FFW commodities most of them answered in the affirmative. Their most common answer about the specific source was America. A good percentage reported supervisors as the source of supply.

3.13 Distribution of recipients by source of supply of FFW Commodities

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Gang Leader	Father	Amer- ican	Pro- ject Super- visor	Panch- ayat	Mis- sion	Othe rs	Total
(Per cent)									
<u>Road Construction</u>									
Nadiad	91	1	12	58	1	3	3	22	100
Kumhari	60	-	4	91	-	-	-	5	100
Average	151	1	8	71	1	2	2	15	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>									
Nadiad	78	-	18	60	1	-	2	19	100
Kumhari	100	-	-	96	-	-	-	4	100
Dharampur	100	-	3	64	-	-	-	33	100
Average	278	-	6	74	-	-	1	19	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>									
Nadiad	20	-	-	68	-	-	16	16	100
Kalol	100	20	26	9	42	2	-	1	100
Jhabua	95	-	29	62	1	2	-	6	100
Average	215	9	25	38	20	2	1	5	100
Overall	644	3	13	62	7	1	1	13	100

4. Consumption of FFW Commodities

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 This chapter describes the quantities of FFW commodities received, consumed and shared. Aspects like whether FFW commodities are stored, time span of their consumption and recipe prepared out of FFW commodities are also commented upon.

4.2 FFW Commodities received

4.2.1 Table 4.1 presents quantities of FFW commodities paid along with periodicity. This analysis, based on sample observations, shows that while most of the recipients received bulgar and oil as wages, 17 per cent received corn also. In Nadiad (Road Construction), over 50 per cent of the recipients received both corn and bulgar. In Kumhari (Road Construction) all recipients received bulgar. Further, whereas all 60 recipients got bulgar only 40 got oil. In Dharampur (Land-Levelling) 18 per cent received corn alone. In Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) 14 out of 20 recipients received both bulgar and corn. In Kalci whereas all the 100 recipients got bulgar, only 92 got oil.

4.2.2 Dharampur recipients were also beneficiaries of the completed asset. They were on the average paid commodities for 96 working days. The average life of the operations was found to be 33 days. This suggests that on a number of operations there were more than one person working on whose behalf the food had been received by the recipient-cum-beneficiary. This explains the large one-time payment. Food was subsequently paid to other workers on the operation by the recipient/beneficiary.

4.1 Periodicity of Payment and Quantities Paid per Payment^{1/}

Activity/ Consignee	A) Periodicity (No. of sample recipients)					B) Quantities (Kg. per recipient)		
	Sample size	Weekly	Fort-nightly	Post-project	Others	Bulgar	Oil	Corn
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Road Construction</u>								
Nadiad	91	-	91	-	-	33.4 (91)*	1.5 (91)	23.5 (47)
Kumhari	60	60	-	-	-	18.0 (60)	0.6 (40)	-
<u>Land Levelling</u>								
Nadiad	78	48	30	-	-	30.8 (68)	0.9 (78)	21 (10)
Kumhari	100	79	21	-	-	21.6 (100)	0.7 (100)	-
Dharampur	100	-	-	100	-	337 (82)	9.1 (100)	266 (19)
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>								
Nadiad	20	-	20	-	-	29.2 (20)	1.5 (20)	22.5 (14)
Kalol	100	100	-	-	-	21.2 (100)	0.7 (92)	-
Jhabua	95	40	46	-	9	29.7 (75)	0.96 (95)	25.2 (20)
Overall	644	327	208	100	9			

^{1/} Based on sample observations; no population estimates are attempted.

* Figures in brackets are number of sample recipients.

4.3 Frequency of eating

4.3.1 Table 4.2 presents how many times a week FFW commodities were consumed. The results indicate that it was highest i.e 13 times in Kumhari Road Construction, 9 times in Kumhari Land Levelling and between 5 and 7 times in the rest. For all recipients together the average works out at 8 times per week.

4.2 Number of Times FFW Commodities are eaten in a week.

Activity/ Consignee	Road Construction			Land Levelling				Low Cost Housing			
	Nad- iad	Kum- hari	Ave- rage	Nad- iad	Kum- hari	Dhar- ampur	Ave- rage	Nadi- ad	Ka- lol	Jha- bua	Av- erage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
No. of Times	9	13	11	5	9	7	7	5	7	7	6

4.4 Storage of FFW Commodities

4.4.1 Table 4.3 presents the results according to whether recipients store FFW Commodities for later consumption. Excepting for Kalol a very large percentage, (72 or more) answered in affirmative. For Kalol this percentage was 55.

4.3 Distribution of Recipients by whether they Store FFW Commodities

(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Yes	No	Total
1	2	3	4	5
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	100	-	100
Kumhari	60	72	28	100
Average	<u>151</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	99	1	100
Kumhari	100	81	19	100
Dharampur	100	100	-	100
Average	<u>278</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	90	10	100
Kalol	100	55	45	100
Jhabua	95	86	14	100
Average	<u>215</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>100</u>
Overall	<u>644</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>100</u>

4.5 Time Span for Consumption of FFW Commodities

4.5.1 Table 4.4 presents the time span for consumption of FFW commodities. Excepting for Nadiad (Road Construction) and Dharampur it was reported that these were largely consumed either same week or in the next week. Further, 47 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction), 60 per cent of Dharampur and 26 per cent of Jhabua recipients reported that they consumed it after 2 weeks.

4.4 Distribution of Recipients by Time-lag of Consumption of FFW Commodities

(Per cent)								
Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Same day	Same Week	Next week	After 2 weeks	After 4 weeks	No Res- ponse	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Road Construction</u>								
Nadiad	91	1	16	36	47	-	-	100
Kumhari	60		43	45	-	-	12	100
Average	151	0.6	27	40	27	-	5	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>								
Nadiad	78	-	75	17	7	-	1	100
Kumhari	100	-	28	58	1	-	13	100
Dharampur	100	-	1	15	60	24	-	100
Average	278	-	31	31	24	8	6	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>								
Nadiad	20	-	21	69	5	5	-	100
Kalol	100	-	16	53	1	-	30	100
Jhabua	95	-	22	30	26	1	11	100
Average	215	-	19	49	12	1	19	100
<u>Overall</u>	<u>644</u>	neg	<u>25</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>100</u>

4.6 Sharing of FFW Commodities

4.6.1 The distribution of recipients by relation with whom FFW commodities are shared is presented in table. 4.5(a) It is seen from this table that it was mainly children and wife who shared FFW commodities with the recipient. It is important to mention here that the results also indicate, to an extent, family structure of recipients.

4.5 (a) Distribution of Recipients by Relation with whom the Recipient was sharing the FFW payment

(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Wife and Children	Self	Bro- ther	Sis- ter	Mo- ther	Fa- ther	Others	Total
R 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Road Construction</u>									
Nadiad	91	61	22	3	2	3	3	6	100
Kumhari	60	49	19	5	5	4	4	14	100
Average	151	54	20	4	4	4	4	10	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>									
Nadiad	78	53	16	7	6	7	4	7	100
Kumhari	100	56	19	4	2	5	2	12	100
Dharampur	100	57	15	3	2	2	2	19	100
Average	278	55	17	4	3	4	3	14	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>									
Nadiad	20	45	14	13	9	5	4	10	100
Kumhari	100	62	18	5	2	4	2	7	100
Jhabua	95	55	14	7	5	5	4	10	100
Average	215	58	16	6	4	4	3	9	100
Overall	<u>644</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>100</u>

4.6.2 The sex of relatives who share FFW commodities presented in table 4.5 (b) reveals that males were higher than females throughout, the percentage of males varying from 51 to 56. This may be partially because a large proportion of male workers might be single as compared to female workers.

4.5 (b) Distribution of recipients by sex of relations sharing FFW Commodities

(Per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Male	Female	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	91	52	48	100
Kumhari	60	55	45	100
Average	151	53	47	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	51	49	100
Kumhari	100	56	44	100
Dharampur	100	52	48	100
Average	278	53	47	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	55	45	100
Kalol	100	60	40	100
Jhabua	95	53	47	100
Average	215	56	44	100
Overall	644	55	45	100

4.7 Recipe prepared out of FFW Commodities

4.7.1 Analysis of the quantities of commodities prepared shows that the quantities prepared are between 1- 2 Kg. throughout.

4.7.2 As to how FFW commodities are prepared the results are tabulated in table 4.6. It is seen from this table that the types of recipe prepared are more area specific rather than activity-specific, which are mainly because of food habits.

4.6 Distribution of recipients by recipe of
FFW Commodity Prepared

(Per cent)

Activity Consignee	Sample Size	Roti	Khichri	Bhat	Kari	Halwa	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>							
Nadiad	91	17	71	12	-	-	100
Kumhari	60	8	25	67	-	-	100
Average	151	13	53	34	-	-	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>							
Nadiad	78	3	94	3	-	-	100
Kumhari	100	11	18	66	-	5	100
Dharampur	100	12	55	-	33	-	100
Average	278	9	53	25	12	1	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>							
Nadiad	20	-	100	-	-	-	100
Kalol	100	94	6	-	-	-	100
Jhabua	95	40	52	8	-	-	100
Average	215	61	35	4	-	-	100
Overall	644	27	47	20	6	Neg	100

5. Benefits from FFW Projects

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1. The benefits to recipients by FFW projects is discussed in this Chapter. The discussion in this chapter is on the expectation of recipients about benefits, nature of benefits, types and values of assets added, changes in employment and income etc.

5.2 Expectation of Benefits

5.2.1 The distribution of recipients according to expectation of benefits from FFW projects is given in Table 5.1. It is seen from this table that 97 percent of Dharampur and 98 per cent of Kalol recipients expected to get from these projects benefits in addition to food for work such as low cost houses or levelled land. In other words, they will be both beneficiaries and recipients. Further, 48 per cent of Jhabua recipients, 32 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) recipients, 26 per cent of Nadiad (Land Levelling) recipients, 22 per cent of Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients, 15 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients and 14 per cent of Kumhari (Road Construction) recipients also reported that they expected benefits from these projects. The per-centage of non-response to this question was 21 in Kumhari (Road Construction), 10 in Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) and 6 in Kumhari (Land Levelling).

5.1 Distribution of Recipients by whether they expect to receive any Benefits from completed projects.

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	(per cent)			Total
		Yes	No	No Res- ponse	
<u>I. Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	15	82	3	100
Kumhari	60	14	65	21	100
Average	151	14	75	11	100
<u>II. Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	26	73	1	100
Kumhari	100	22	72	6	100
Dharampur	100	97	1	2	100
Average	278	50	47	3	100
<u>III. Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	32	58	10	100
Kalol	100	98	-	2	100
Jhabua	95	48	50	2	100
Average	215	70	27	3	100
<u>IV. Overall</u>					
	644	48	47	5	100

5.3 Nature of Benefits

5.3.1 The distribution of recipients by nature of benefits presented in table 5.2 shows that 64 per cent of Dharampur recipients, 18 per cent of Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients and 3 per cent of Nadiad (Land Levelling) recipients reported that they had benefitted from levelling of their land. 14 per cent of Nadiad (Land Levelling) recipients, 8 per cent of Dharampur recipients, and 2 per cent of Jhabua recipients reported that they had benefitted by way of more production. 96 per cent of Kalol recipients, 25 per cent of Jhabua recipients and 10 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) recipients reported that they had benefitted by way of allotment of houses.

5.2 Distribution of Recipients by " Nature of Benefits" received

Activity/ Consignee	Sample size	Nature of Benefits					Nil/ NR	Total
		Allot- ment of House	Land Level- led	More produc- tion	Increase- ing Trans- port	(In percent)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I. Road Construction								
Nadiad	91	1	-	-	1	98	100	
Kumhari	60	-	2	-	-	98	100	
Average	151	1	1	-	1	97	100	
II. Land Levelling								
Nadiad	78	-	3	14	-	83	100	
Kumhari	100	-	18	1	-	81	100	
Dharampur	100	2	64	8	-	26	100	
Average	278	1	30	7	-	62	100	
III. Low Cost Housing								
Nadiad	20	10	-	-	-	90	100	
Kalol	100	96	-	-	-	4	100	
Jhabua	95	25	-	2	-	73	100	
Average	215	57	-	1	-	42	100	
IV. Overall								
	644	20	13	3	-	64	100	

5.4 Assets Added

5.4.1 When asked whether they had been able to add to their personal assets with additional 'income' accrued through FFWP, majority from Dharampur (93 percent) and Jhabua (69 percent) reported that they had added to their assets. Further, 32 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing), 20 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction), 14 percent of Kumhari (Land Levelling) and 7 per cent of Nadiad (Land Levelling) recipients also reported that they have added to their assets with additional income from FFW projects.

5.3 Distribution of Recipients by Whether they have been able to add to their Assets with Additional Income from FFW Employment

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	(per cent)			Total
		Yes	No	No Res- ponse	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>I. Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	20	76	4	100
Kumhari	60	-	93	7	100
Average	151	12	83	5	100
<u>II. Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	7	93	-	100
Kumhari	100	14	81	5	100
Dharampur	100	93	5	2	100
Average	278	40	57	3	100
<u>III. Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	32	58	10	100
Kalol	100	3	91	6	100
Jhabua	95	69	28	3	100
Average	215	34	60	6	100
IV. Overall	644	31	64	5	100

5.4.2 The distribution of items added to assets during the last year shows that the addition of cooking utensils was reported by 59 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients, 33 per cent of Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients. 33 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) recipients, 13 per cent of Jhabua recipients and 12 per cent of Dharampur recipients, The addition of milch cattle was reported by 14 per cent of Kumhari (Land levelling) recipients. Addition of bullocks was reported by 36 per cent of

Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients and 17 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients. The addition of poultry was reported by 19 per cent of Dharampur recipients and 9 per cent of Jhabua recipients. House sites extension was reported by 29 per cent of Kalol (Low Cost Housing) recipients, 20 per cent of Jhabua recipients 18 per cent of Dharampur recipients and 6 percent of Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients. The construction work ¹/_{was} reported by 17 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) recipients and 7 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients. The addition of jewellery and wrist watch was reported by none. Further, the addition of radio/transistor was reported by only Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients. The addition of bicycle was reported by 9 per cent of Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients. The addition of cots was reported by 27 per cent of Jhabua recipients and 20 per cent of Dharampur recipients; of clothes by 75 per cent of Nadiad (Land Levelling) recipients, 24 per cent of Kalol recipients, 12 per cent of Jhabua recipients and 11 per cent of Dharampur recipients. The addition of furniture was reported by 33 per cent of Nadiad (Low Cost Housing) recipients, 25 per cent of Nadiad (Land Levelling) recipients, 18 per cent of Jhabua and Dharampur recipients and 7 per cent of Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients. Non response was 100 per cent in Kumhari (Road Construction), 47 per cent in Kalol recipients, 17 per cent in Nadiad (Road Construction) recipients and 1 per cent of Jhabua recipients.

5.4.3 The average value of assets added in activities Road Construction, Land Levelling and Low Cost Housing were Rs. 247, 348 and 281 respectively average at aggregated level of Rs. 292. Further, within Road Construction, the range was Rs. 494 in Nadiad to Rs. NIL in Kumhari. In activity Land Levelling, it was Rs. 468 in Nadiad, Rs. 564 in Kumhari and Rs. 13 in Dharampur. Further, in Low Cost Housing activity, it was Rs. 479 in Kalol, 137 in Jhabua and 278 in Nadiad. (please see next page)

5.5 Employment

5.5.1 Table 5.5 (a) presents the employment of recipients. It is seen from this table that recipients of Road Construction Project worked for 38 days on FFW projects, 218 days on other than FFW projects and remained unemployed for the remaining period of 109 days in a year. The recipients of Land Levelling worked for 45 days on FFW projects, 212 days outside FFW projects and remained unemployed for 107 days. The recipients of Low Cost Housing projects worked for 59 days on FFW projects, 206 days outside FFW. Thus, the extent of unemployment was more or less of the same order for the recipients regardless of activities. ^{and remained unemployed for 100 days.}

1 / Construction refers to addition to recipients own property from additional income generated through FFW, e.g. repairing/ developing of house.

5.4. Distribution of Respondents by items added to Assets with additional income .

(Per cent)

1	R Activity/Consignee												Overall
	Road Construction			Land Levelling			Low Cost Housing			Average	Overall		
	Nadiad	Kumhari	Average	Nadiad	Kumhari	Dharm-pur	Average	Nadiad	Kalol			Jhabua	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Cooking Utensils	59	-	48	-	33	12	14	33	-	13	16	25	
Furniture	6.9	-	7.4	24.6	-	17.7	15.4	33.3	-	17.8	19.8	13.8	
Cots	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	16.2	-	-	26.7	19.8	12.1	
House Site Extension	5.9	-	7.4	-	-	17.7	14.5	-	28.9	19.8	16.5	10.7	
Clothes	-	-	-	75.4	-	11.3	13.7	-	23.7	12.4	9.9	8.8	
Bullocks	17.2	-	14.8	-	35.5	1.9	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	
Poultry	-	-	-	-	-	18.5	14.5	-	-	9.3	6.6	7.2	
Bicycle	3.4	-	3.7	-	9.1	0.8	1.7	-	-	-	-	3.7	
Construction of house etc.	6.9	-	7.4	-	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	3.3	3.0	
Milch Cattle	1.1	-	11.2	-	13.6	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.9	
Radio/Transistor	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	0.1	
No Response	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	1.7	16.7	47.4	1.0	6.6	7.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Sample Size	91	60	151	78	100	100	278	20	100	75	215	644	

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5.5.2 Intra-activity variations were more prominent than inter-activity variations. In Road Construction Project, Nadiad recipients worked on FFW Projects for 49 days as against 27 days for Kumhari. In Land Levelling project Nadiad recipients worked for 27 days on FFW projects, Kumhari for 77 days and Dharampur for 32 days. In Low Cost Housing activity the employment on FFW projects was 45 days for Nadiad recipients, 89 days for Kalol recipients and 42 days for Jhabua recipients.

5.5.3 The employment of recipient himself/herself on outside FFW projects was 164 and 170 days only for Kalol (Low Cost Housing) and Kumhari (Land Levelling) recipients; it was 246 days and 235 days for Dharampur and Jhabua recipients; and was between 212 to 224 for the rest.

5.5 (a) Average Employment for Recipient

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	(Mandays/year)			Total
		On FFW	Outside FFW	Unemp- loyed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>I. Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	49	224	92	365
Kumhari	60	27	212	126	365
Average	151	38	218	109	365
<u>II. Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	27	222	116	365
Kumhari	100	77	170	118	365
Dharampur	100	32	246	87	365
Average	278	45	213	107	365
<u>III. Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	45	220	100	365
Kalol	100	89	164	112	365
Jhabua	95	42	235	88	365
Average	215	59	206	100	365
IV. Overall	644	48	212	105	365

5.5.4 Table 5.5. (b) presents the employment of recipient household (defined as comprising the recipient and two other major workers belonging to the same household), as provided in the survey schedule. It will be seen that in the zone as a whole, recipient family was given FFW employment of the order of 95 days in a year. The employment offered on land levelling projects was highest (122 man-days) followed by Road Construction (78 man day) and Low Cost Housing (73 mandays). In terms of consignee areas FFW employment varied from 42 mandays for Jhabua (Low Cost Housing) to 140 mandays in Nadiad (Low-Cost Housing). Non-FFW employment, for the zone as a whole, is estimated at 621 mandays per household. Significantly non-FFW employment was highest among road construction activity (694 mandays). A comparison of Table 5.5. (a) with 5.5. (b), suggests that recipients own share of employment on FFW accounts for over 50 per cent of total household employment of FFW.

5.5. (b) Average employment per recipient Household @

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	On FFW	(Mandays/Years)		
			Outside FFW	Unemployed	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	98.4	726.5	270.1	1095
Kumhari	60	46.8	646.0	402.2	1095
Average	151	77.8	694.5	322.7	1095
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	71.4	606.3	417.3	1095
Kumhari	100	156.4	479.9	458.7	1095
Dharampur	100	125.8	744.6	224.6	1095
Average	278	121.5	610.6	362.9	1095
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	140.6	659.6	294.8	1095
Kalol	100	89.1	473.0	532.9	1095
Jhabua	95	41.7	685.1	368.2	1095
Average	215	72.9	584.0	438.1	1095
Overall	644	95.0	621.3	378.7	1095

@ Defined as comprising recipient and other two members of the household.

5.6 Income

5.6.1 The impact of FFW projects on annual family income shows that in the post FFW period there was a big increase in income as compared to year before - FFW. The extent of increase per recipient family varied very widely. In activity Road Construction, it increased from Rs. 2240 to Rs. 2810; in Land Levelling from Rs. 1970 to 3390; and in Low Cost Housing from Rs. 1204 to 1891. Within Road Construction it increased from Rs. 2380 to 3000 in Nadiad Rs. 2040 to 2530 in Kumhari; in Land Levelling from Rs. 1160 to 1460 in Nadiad, from Rs. 1650 to 4280 in Kumhari and Rs. 2930 to 4000 in Dharampur, in Low Cost Housing from Rs. 1790 to 3340 in Nadiad, from Rs. 1490 to 1850 in Kalol and Rs. 780 to 1630 in Jhabua.

5.6 Average Annual Income of Recipient Household by Source

(Rupees)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	From FFW	Outside FFW	Non FFW members	All Sources	Year before FFW
<u>Road Construction</u>						
Nadiad	91	620	2330	40	3000	2380
Kumhari	60	200	1450	880	2530	2040
Average	151	450	1990	370	2810	2240
<u>Land Levelling</u>						
Nadiad	78	140	820	500	1460	1160
Kumhari	100	1260	1590	1430	4280	1650
Dharampur	100	790	2090	1120	4000	2930
Average	278	770	1550	1060	3390	1970
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	350	1850	1140	3340	1790
Kalol	100	320	880	250	1850	1490
Jhabua	95	460	640	530	1630	780
Average	215	380	864	475	1891	1204
Overall	644	570	1420	703	2693	1777

5.7 Financial Status before FFW Project

5.7.1 The financial status of recipients before FFW projects is presented in table 5.7. There are variations both inter activity & intra-activity. In activity Road Construction, Nadiad recipients used to borrow (38 per cent) or do labour (35 per cent) whereas Kumhari recipients used to do other things (77 per cent) or do labour (17 per cent). In activity Land Levelling, Nadiad recipients used to borrow (49 per cent) or do labour (44 per cent), Kumhari recipients used to do other thing (73 per cent) or do labour (13 per cent), Dharampur recipients also used to do other work (61 per cent) or do labour (31 per cent). In activity Low Cost Housing, Nadiad recipient used to do any work (32 per cent) or do labour (26 per cent). Kalol recipients largely used to do labour whereas Jhabua recipients used to labour (45 per cent) or any work (37 per cent).

5.7.2 Two things are evident from this analysis. Firstly, Kumhari recipients irrespective of activity had similar financial status in terms of either doing any work or doing labour and so was the case broadly with Nadiad recipients.

5.7 Distribution of Recipients by Financial status before FFW

(Per cent)

	Activity/Consignee										
	Road Construc- tion			Land Levelling				Low Cost Housing			
	N	Km.	Av.	N.	Km.	D.	Av.	N.	Kl	J	Av.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sell Asse- ts	7	-	4	2	-	-	1	10	-	1	1
Borrow	38	3	24	49	8	3	18	5	-	7	4
Do Lab- our	35	17	28	44	13	31	26	26	83	45	61
1 /Serv- ice	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 /Other things	8	77	35	2	73	61	49	32	8	37	23
3 /Shop	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	-	-	2	1
Ag. Lab- our	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	2
No Res- ponse	8	2	6	4	5	-	3	5	9	9	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	91	60	151	78	100	100	278	20	100	95	215

- 1 / refers to work in a government establishment
 2 / This is construed to mean as the respondents inability to rationalize his financial position in the absence of regular flow of reasonable income etc.
 3 / means that the recipients were living on Petty trades such as way-side shops.

5.8 Performance of Social Functions

5.8.1 The response of recipients in terms of better performing social functions after FFW is given in table 5.3. It is seen from this table that Dharampur (73 per cent) and Jhabua (75 per cent) recipients reported better reformance in the discharge of their various social and economic obligations in the wake of FFW. Further, about 12 per cent of Kumhari Road Construction/Land Levelling recipients also reported in the affirmative.

5.8 Distribution of Recipients by whethter they were able to Better Perform Their Social Functions with additional Income from FFW

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	(per cent)			Total
		Yes	No	No Res- ponse	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	3	96	1	100
Kumhari	60	12	85	3	100
Average	151	7	92	1	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	-	99	1	100
Kumhari	100	10	89	1	100
Dharampur	100	73	27	-	100
Average	278	30	69	1	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	5	95	-	100
Kalol	100	1	92	7	100
Jhabua	95	75	23	2	100
Average	215	34	62	4	100
Overall	644	26	72	2	100

5.8.2 Of those who reported in affirmative results on types of social obligations met show that it was mainly in terms of having more social contacts. However, 62 per cent of Dharampur and 45 per cent of Jhabua recipients reported that they could celebrate festive occasions also.

5.8(a) Distribution of Recipients by Functions
in which improvement was noticed.

1	(per cent)										
	Activity/Consignee							Low Cost Housing			
	Road Construction			Land Levelling				N.	Kl.	J.	Av.
	N	Km.	Av.	N.	Km.	D.	Av.	9	10	11	12
Marriage of dependents	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Celebrate festival occasions	1	-	-	-	2	62	23	-	-	45	20
Go on pilgrimage	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Repay old Debts.	-	12	5	-	10	8	6	5	1	4	3
Have more social contacts	97	88	94	100	88	28	70	95	99	51	79
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample Size	91	60	151	78	100	100	100	20	100	95	215

5.9 Intention to work

5.9.1 The distribution of recipients by their intention to^{work}/is presented in table 5.9. It is worthwhile mentioning that a large majority of them reported that they would work even if no benefits flow to them other than food received against work done. Some of the recipients are attracted to FFW projects because these in addition to providing food for work also provide an opportunity to acquire assets such as a low cost house, levelled land or well etc.

5.9 Distribution of Recipient by Willingness to Work even if no benefits from the project Flow to the worker recipients

(per cent)

Activity/ Consignee	Sample Size	Yes	No	No res- pose	Total
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	91	82	16	2	100
Kumhari	60	86	3	11	100
Average	151	85	8	7	100
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	78	75	18	7	100
Kumhari	100	94	3	3	100
Dharampur	100	98	2	-	100
Average	278	90	7	3	100
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	20	58	37	5	100
Kalol	100	79	20	1	100
Jhabua	95	97	1	2	100
Average	215	81	17	2	100
Overall	644	86	10	4	100

6. Nutritional Status of Recipient Families

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1. This Chapter describes the nutritional status of recipient families by taking into account the quantity of different commodities consumed and converting them into calories/proteins using Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) norms. A comparison of the nutritional status of families by caste categories, farmer categories and income categories has been attempted. Comparison of nutritional level of active recipients (i.e. corresponding to on-going projects) and non-active recipients (corresponding to complete projects) has also been focussed.

6.2 Per Capita. Minimum Calorie Requirement Norm

6.2.1 Per Capita. minimum calorie requirement norm has been worked out separately for different consignee area making use of the information on average family size (i.e. number of adults and children) and the ICMR recommended minimum calorie norms of 2800 for adult males, 2200 for adult females and 1500 calories for children upto the age of 15 years. The results are presented in table 6.1. It can be seen that the norm for the aggregate is around 2200 calories which is very close to 2250 considered by Dandekar and Rath in their studies on poverty in India. (Dandekar, VM and Nilakantha Rath, Poverty in India, Indian School of Political Economy, Poona, 1971). However, there are variations from region to region because of differences in family structure.

6.1 Family Composition and Minimum Norm of Consumption.

Activity	Minimum calorie norm (per capita per day)	No. of families	Total Composition		
			Total Adult Males	Total Adult Females	Total Child- ren
<u>Road Construction</u>					
Nadiad	2133	91	129	117	148
Kumhari	2219	60	114	110	89
<u>Land Levelling</u>					
Nadiad	2086	78	129	132	183
Kumhari	2096	100	165	144	220
Dharampur	1975	100	110	120	290
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>					
Nadiad	2156	20	48	43	50
Kalol	2124	100	184	139	210
Jhabua	2047	95	187	145	298
Aggregate	2185	644	1086	950	1488

N.B. The norms of per capita calorie consumption are derived using family composition and recommended norms of 2800, 2200 and 1500 of Adult Male, Female and children respectively.

6.3 Average Calorie Consumption

6.3.1 The average calorie consumption for active and non-active recipient families together with percentage of families above minimum calorie norms in different groups is presented in table 6.3. It is seen from this table that active recipients in Kumhari (Land levelling) had higher per capita calorie consumption as compared to non-active recipients. The comparison of percentage of families for active and non-active above the minimum norm, i.e. 75 to 100 per cent of the norm did not show significant difference at the aggregate but for Kumhari (land levelling) again the results indicated better nutritional status of active recipient families as compared to non-active recipient families. However, for Nadiad (road construction) non-active families had better nutritional status as compared to active recipient families.

6.2 Average Calorie Consumption and percentage of Families according to different calorie out-off

Activity	No. of families	Average calories	Percent of families			
			a	b	b	b
			1	2	3	
<u>Road Construction</u>						
Nadiad	55 (36)	1751 (1715)	33* (19)	15 (42)	49 (25)	2 (14)
Kumhari	60	1957	35	30	35	-
<u>Land Levelling</u>						
Nadiad	78	1978	31	50	19	-
Kumhari	80 (20)	2107*** (2664)	46*** (85)	35 (10)	17 (5)	2 (-)
Dharampur	100	2070	51	39	10	-
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>						
Nadiad	20	2216	45	55	-	-
Kalol	80 (20)	2164 (2164)	44 (30)	52 (40)	4 (10)	-
Jhabua	95	1735	19	54	22	5
Average	568 (76)	1982 (2081)	38 (44)	41 (33)	19 (16)	2 (7)

Note: 1/ Figures in brackets correspond to active recipients

2/ a= above the norm

b₁ Between 75 percent and 100 percent of the norm

b₂ = " 50 percent to 75 percent of the norm

b₃ = Less than 50 per cent of the norm.

* Significant at 10 per cent probability level,

*** Significant at 1 per cent probability level.

**** Significant at 1 per cent level.

6.4 Average Protein Consumption

6.4.1 The results of protein consumption similar to that of calorie consumption are presented in table 6.3. It can be seen that the final inference in terms of comparison of active and non-active recipients is same as that of calorie consumption. But at the aggregate level active recipients showed better nutritional status as compared to non-active recipients. Thus, protein deficiency is of smaller magnitude as compared to calorie deficiency. This supports Prof. Sukhatmes hypothesis that in India the major deficiency is in calorie intake and once this is taken care of the protein requirement is automatically met.

6.3 Average Protein consumption and percentage of families according to different protein cutt-off

Activity	No. of families	Average Protein Consumption	Percentage of families	
			a	b ₁
<u>Road Construction</u>				
Nadiad	55 (36)	33 (62)	83** (67)	17 (33)
Kumhari	60	46	55	45
<u>Land Levelling</u>				
Nadiad	78	61	87	13
Kumhari	80 (20)	50 (63)	69**** (100)	31
Dharampur	100	52	89	11
<u>Low Cost Housing</u>				
Nadiad	20	46	65	35
Kalol	80 (20)	69 (80)	100 (100)	-
Jhabua	95	58	81	19
Aggregate	568 (76)	54 (67)	81 (84)	19 (16)

1. Figures in brackets correspond to active recipient families

2. a= Above the norm

b₁ = Between 75 to 100 percent of the norm

** Difference significant at 5 per cent level

**** Difference: significant at 1 per cent level.

6.5 Comparison by Caste Categories

6.5.1 The average calorie/protein consumption by caste categories for active and non-active recipients is presented in table 6.4 These results do not support the general belief that recipients belonging to SC/ST have lower calorie/protein consumption as compared to recipients belonging to backward classes or other higher castes.

6.4 Per Capita Calorie and Protein intake by Caste Category

Caste	Calorie Intake		Protein Intake	
	Non-Active	Active	Non-Active	Active
Scheduled Caste	2038 (161)	2230 (19)	52	67
Scheduled Tribes	1894 (196)	3076 (6)	55	67
Backward Classes	1987 (157)	1894 (45)	62	65
Others (non-farmers)	1895 (54)	2885 (6)	58	87
Total	1960 (568)	2149 (76)	56	67

Note:- Figures in brackets are number of families.

6.6. Calorie and Protein Intake by Farmer category

6.6.1 For active and non-active recipients of different farmer categories the average calorie/protein consumption are presented in table 6.5.

6.5 Per Capita. Calorie and Protein Consumption by Farmer Category

Farmer Category	Calorie Consumption		Protein Consumption	
	Non-Active	Active	Non-active	Active
Small Farmers	1913 (178)	2714 (4)	53	68
Marginal Farmers	1920 (253)	2006 (37)	54	57
Other Farmers	2192 (16)	3469 (1)	63	59
Other (Non-farmers)	2083 (121)	2203 (34)	64	77
Total	1960 (568)	2151 (76)	56	67

Note: Figures in brackets are number of families.

6.6.2 Results indicate that average calorie consumption of small farmer & marginal farmer was lower than those of big farmers both for active and non-active recipients.

6.7 Protien and Calorie Intake by Income Category

6.7.1. The result of average Calorie. /protein consumption by income category are presented in table 6.6.

6.6 Average Calorie and Protein Consumption by Income Category

Income (in Rs.)	Calories Consumption		Protein Consumption	
	Non-Active	Active	Non-Active	Active
upto 200	1997 (173)	2106 (39)	57	66
201-300	1954 (189)	2240 (25)	53	69
301-500	1927 (139)	2057 (10)	54	72
Above 500	2083 (67)	2284 (2)	67	52
Total	1960 (568)	2149 (76)	56	67

Note: Figures in brackets are number of families.

7. Nutritional Status of Children

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1 The nutritional level of children of the recipient families have been discussed in this Chapter. Throughout the chapter the emphasis is laid on difference, if any, between the children of active recipients and non-active recipients. The active recipients are those who were working and currently eating FFW commodities, and non-active recipients are those who had earlier worked on projects and currently/eating FFW commodities. /not

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 are both in Indian standards as well as American standards. The Indian standards used are 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 were the National Centre for Health Statistics standards.

7.1.3 It may be mentioned that the data collected in the present study relates to children between age of 1 to 5 years only.

7.2 Nutritional Status by Weight for Age Index

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

<u>Weight for age index</u> <u>Gomez classification</u> (Percentage of Standards)	<u>Classification of Nutritional</u> <u>Status</u>
Greater than 90	Above 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 classifications are presented in table 7.1 (a) and 7.1. (b) corresponding to Indian standards and American standars respectively.

7.2.3 When analysed in relation to Indian standard norms, for non-active recipient families the percentage of normal children was 9 and with mild malnutrition around 67. The corresponding percentage of children from active recipient families as normal and with mild malnutrition were 3 and 72 respectively. Thus, non-active recipients had higher percentage of normal children as compared to active recipients.

7.2.4 The analysis of results for girls showed that their nutritional status was significantly better than those of boys. The percentage of normal girls and girls with mild deficiency was 12 and 73 respectively. The corresponding percentages for boys were respectively 6 and 65.

7.2.5 When analysed according to the American Standards, the extent of nutritional deficiency is significantly higher for the children of active recipients. The results when analysed by sex showed that the percentages of normal boys & girls were of the same magnitude between 3-5 percent. The mild-nutritional deficiency among girls was observed as higher as compared to boys but the moderate deficiency was lower in girls as compared to boys. Thus, the extent of nutritional deficiency on the overall can be taken as lower for girls as compared to boys when analysed according to American Standards also.

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 (Percentage of standards)</u>	<u>Classification of nutritional Status</u>
Greater than 94.9	Normal
90 to 94.9	Mild malnutrition
85 to 89.9	Moderate malnutrition
Less than 84.9	Severe malnutrition

7.3.2 Tables 7.2(a) and 7.2(b) present the nutritional status of children by height for age index corresponding to Indian and American standards respectively. According to Indian norms, the results show higher percentage of children with moderate malnutrition among active recipients as compared to non-active recipients. Further, the percentage of normal girls was higher than those of boys.

7.3.3 The results as compared to American standards showed similarity with those of Indian standards. However, the extent of malnutrition is higher as compared to Indian standards.

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 have been used.

<u>Weight for height Index (percentage of Standard)</u>	<u>Classification of Nutritional Status</u>
Greater than 89.9	Normal
80 to 79.9	Mild malnutrition
70 to 79.9	Moderate malnutrition
Less than 69.9	Severe malnutrition.

7.4.2 The results presented in tables 7.3 (a) and 7.3. (b) clearly indicate that deficiency by weight for height index is more in the active recipient families as compared to non-active recipient families. Analysed in terms of Indian standards the percentage of normal children was higher for non-active recipients as compared to active recipients. Further, between boys and girls the percentage of girls with mild malnutrition was higher as compared to boys.

7.4.3 When analysed according to American standards the deficiency was of the same order in non-active as well as active recipients. Further, girls showed better nutritional status in terms of having large number with mild malnutrition as compared to boys.

7.4.3 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 the following classifications were used:

<u>Waterlow classification</u> <u>(percentage of Standard)</u>		<u>Nutritional Status</u>
Weight for height index and height for age index	≤ 80	Wasted and Stunted
Weight for height index & height for age index	≤ 90	W ^a sted
Weight for height index & height for age index	< 80	Stunted
Weight for height index & height for age index	> 90	Normal
Weight for height index & height for age index	≥ 80	
Weight for height index & height for age index	> 80	
Weight for height index & height for age index	> 90	

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

7.5.3 The results show that whereas by combined height for age and weight for height index (Indian standard) almost 76 percent of non-active recipients and 85 percent of active recipients children are normal, by American standard the respective proportions are 47 and 67. The higher proportion of normal children by combined weight for height and height for age standard arises from the change in cut-off point as compared to where any one of the norms are applied.

7.5.4 By combined index the level of second and third degree malnutrition by Indian standard is fairly limited (to about 8 percent) but it is not so by American standard when level of 3rd and 3rd degree malnutrition is observed at 43 per cent in the case of non-active recipients and 28 per cent in the case of active recipients children.

7.1(a) Nutritional Status (weight for age index Gomez 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	51	5	67	27	1	17	-	50	44	6	68	4	65	28	3
25-36	60	15	69	15	1	8	13	63	24	-	68	16	68	15	1
37-48	37	12	79	9	-	10	-	100	-	-	47	11	83	6	-
49-60	34	2	56	40	2	4	-	100	-	-	38	3	63	31	3
Total	182	***9	67	22	2	39	***3	72	22	3	221	9	69	20	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	32	2	55	38	5	36	5	72	23	-	68	4	65	28	3
25-36	39	9	77	14	-	29	26	55	16	3	68	16	68	15	1
37-48	21	-	85	15	-	26	18	82	-	-	47	11	83	6	-
49-60	15	4	28	68	-	23	-	89	7	4	38	3	63	31	3
Total	107	***6	65	27	2	114	**12	73	***13	2	221	9	69	20	2

N= Normal, 90 percent of standard or more
 1° = Mild malnutrition 75 to 89.9 percent of standard
 2° = Moderate malnutrition 60-74.9 percent of standard
 3° = Severe malnutrition 0-59.9 percent of standard

* Significant at 10 percent level
 ** Significant at 5 percent level
 *** Significant at 2 percent level
 **** Significant at 1 percent level

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7.1.(b) Nutritional Status (weight for age index Gomez classification compared to American 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	51	8	24	62	6	17	6	-	70	24	68	7	18	65	10
25-36	60	3	47	48	2	8	-	25	63	12	68	3	44	50	3
37-48	37	5	46	49	-	10	-	30	70	-	47	4	43	53	-
49-60	34	-	26	68	6	4	-	-	75	25	38	-	24	68	8
Total	182	5	36	56	3	39	3	13	69	15	221	4	32	59	5
			****	**	***			****	**	***					

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	32	13	12	63	12	36	3	22	67	8	68	7	18	65	10
25-36	39	3	43	54	-	29	3	45	45	7	68	3	44	50	3
37-48	21	-	24	76	-	26	8	58	34	-	47	4	43	53	-
49-60	15	-	7	87	6	23	-	35	56	9	38	-	24	68	8
			***	**				***	**						
Total	107	5	25	65	5	114	3	39	52	6	221	4	32	59	5

N= Normal, 90 percent of standard or more

1°= Mild malnutrition 75 to 89.9 percent of standard

2°= Moderate malnutrition 60-74.9 percent of standard

3°= Severe malnutrition 0-59.9 percent of standard

** Significant at 5 percent level

*** Significant at 2 percent level

**** Significant at 1 percent level.

(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	51	24	43	21	12	17	6	50	39	5	68	20	46	24	10
25-36	60	19	56	19	6	8	13	38	38	11	68	19	54	19	8
37-48	37	19	52	24	5	10	29	71	-	-	47	19	53	22	6
49-60	34	11	78	9	2	4	-	60	40	-	38	11	76	10	7
Total	182	19	55	**19	7	39	13	51**	31	5	221	18	56	19	7

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	32	19	41	33	7	36	21	49	15	15	68	20	46	24	10
25-36	39	17	54	21	8	29	19	56	19	6	68	19	54	18	8
37-48	21	-	67	26	7	26	34	45	18	3	47	19	53	22	6
49-60	15	8	84	8	-	23	11	70	15	4	38	11	76	10	3
Total	107	***13	57*	23	7	114	***23	53	*16	8	221	18	56	19	7

N= Normal , 95 per cent of standard or more
 1°= 90-94.9 percent of standard (Mild)
 2°= Moderate, 85-89.9 percent of standard
 3°= Severe, 84.9 percent of standard or less

*Significant at 10 percent level
 **Significant at 5 percent level
 ***Significant at 2 percent level

7.2(b) Nutritional Status (Height for age index compared to American Norms) of Children by Age, Work Status of Recipients and by Sex. (per cent)

Age (Months)	Sample Size	Non-Active				Sample Size	N	Active			Sample Size	N	Overall		
		N	1°	2°	3°			1°	2°	3°			N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	51	4	43	31	22	17	18	47	17	18	68	21	28	44	7
25-36	60	12	48	32	8	8	13	62	25	-	68	7	31	50	12
37-48	37	16	57	19	8	10	10	80	10	-	47	6	17	62	15
49-60	34	18	65	14	3	4	-	25	75	-	38	3	21	60	16
Total	182	12	51	26	11	39	13	56	24	7	221	10	25	53	12

Age (Month)	Sample Size	Boys				Sample Size	N	Girls			Sample Size	N	Overall		
		N	1°	2°	3°			1°	2°	3°			N	1°	2°	3°
12-24	32	13	40	25	22	36	3	47	31	19	68	21	28	44	7
25-36	39	13	44	36	8	29	10	59	24	7	68	7	31	50	12
37-48	21	5	57	28	10	26	23	65	8	4	47	6	17	62	15
49-60	15	7	53	40	-	23	22	65	9	4	38	3	21	60	16
Total	107	10***	47***	32	11	114	13***	56***	19	10	221	10	25	53	12

N= Normal, 95 percent of standard or more
 1°=90-94.9 percent of standard (Mid)
 2°=Moderate 85-89.9 percent of standard
 3°=Severe 84.9 percent of standard or less

***Significant at 2 percent level.

7.3. (a) Nutritional Status (Weight for Height Index Compared to Indian Norms) 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	N	Active			Sample Size	N	Overall		
		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o			1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o			1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o
12-24	51	35	43	20	2	17	24	29	41	6	68	32	40	25	3
25-36	60	48	38	12	2	8	25	63	12	-	68	46	41	12	1
37-48	37	65	30	5	-	10	40	60	-	-	47	60	36	4	-
49-60	34	35	59	6	-	4	100	-	-	-	38	42	52	3	3
Total	182	*45	42	12	1	39	*36	41	20	3	221	44	42	12	2

Age (Months)	Sample Size	Non-Active				Sample Size	N	Active			Sample Size	N	Overall		
		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o			1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o			1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o
12-24	32	25	41	31	3	36	39	39	19	3	68	32	40	25	3
25-36	39	49	43	8	-	29	41	39	17	3	68	46	41	12	1
37-48	21	62	33	5	-	26	58	38	4	-	47	60	36	4	-
49-60	15	73	20	7	-	23	22	74	-	4	38	42	52	3	3
Total	107	48	*37	14	1	114	40	*46	11	3	221	44	42	12	2

N= Normal, 90 percent of standard or more
 1^o= Mild, 80-89.9 percent of standard
 2^o= Moderate, 70-79.9 percent of standard
 3^o= Severe, 69.9 percent of standard or less

*Significant at 10 percent level.

7.3(b) Nutritional Status (Weight for Height Index compared to American 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 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o		N	1 ^o	2 ^o	3 ^o
12-24	51	31	45	18	6	17	18	35	35	12	68	28	43	22	7
25-36	60	38	45	14	3	8	25	63	12	-	68	37	47	13	3
37-48	37	49	37	11	3	10	20	80	-	-	47	43	46	9	2
49-60	34	15	76	6	3	4	100	-	-	-	38	24	68	5	3
Total	182	34	49	13	4	39	28	49	18	5	221	33	49	14	4

Age (Months)	Simple 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	32	19	41	28	12	36	36	44	17	3	68	28	43	22	7
25-36	39	44	43	13	-	29	28	51	14	7	68	37	47	13	3
37-48	21	43	43	14	-	26	42	50	4	4	47	43	46	9	2
49-60	15	40	47	13	-	23	13	83	-	4	38	24	68	5	3
Total	107	36**	42	18	4	114	31**	55**	10	4	221	33	49	14	4

N= Normal, 90 percent of standard or more
 1^o= Mild, 80.89.9 percent of standard
 2^o= Moderate, 70.79.9 percent of standard
 3^o= Severe, 69.9 percent of standard or less

** Significant at 5 percent level

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	51	71	12	11	6	17	53	41	6	-	68	67	19	10	4
25-36	60	88	7	5	-	8	75	12	13	-	68	87	7	6	-
37-48	37	84	8	8	-	10	100	-	-	-	47	87	6	7	-
49-60	34	91	9	-	-	4	75	25	-	-	38	89	11	-	-
Total	182	*83**9	7	1	39	*72**23	5	-	-	-	221	82	11	6	1

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	32	57	28	9	6	36	75	11	11	3	68	67	19	10	4
25-36	39	90	5	5	-	29	83	10	7	-	68	87	7	6	-
37-48	21	81	14	5	-	26	92	-	8	-	47	87	6	7	-
49-60	15	80	20	-	-	23	96	4	-	-	38	89	11	-	-
Total	107	***76**16	6	2	114	***85***7	7	1	1	221	82	11	6	1	

* Significant at 10 percent level

** Significant at 5 percent level

*** Significant at 2 percent level.

7.4 (b) Nutritional Status (Combined height for age American norms and weight for height index water low classification) of children by age, work status of recipients and by sex.

(Per cent)

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	51	41	12	43	4	17	29	18	29	24	68	38	13	40	9
25-36	60	65	3	30	2	8	38	-	50	12	68	62	3	32	3
37-48	37	70	8	22	-	10	60	-	40	-	47	68	6	26	-
49-60	34	76	6	18	-	4	-	25	75	-	38	68	8	24	-
Total	182	***61	7*	30	2	39	****36	10*	41	***13	221	57	8	31	4

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	32	38	16	34	12	36	39	11	44	6	68	38	13	40	9
25-36	39	54	5	41	-	29	72	-	21	7	68	62	3	42	3
37-48	21	52	10	38	-	26	81	4	15	-	47	68	6	26	-
49-60	15	40	13	47	-	23	87	4	9	-	38	68	8	24	-
Total	107	****47	*10	39	4	114	****67	*5	***25	3	221	57	8	31	4

*** Significant at 2 percent level
 **** Significant at 1 per cent level.

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APPENDIX 1.1

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates of average have been worked out at different stages which were weighted with the respective populations to arrive at the aggregate estimate.

The estimation procedure for each consignee area is as follows:

Let N_h be the number of projects in the h-th consignee area, n_h the number of projects selected out of N_h in the sample from the h- th consignee area. Further, let M_{hi} be the number of recipients in the i-th project of h-th consignee area and m_{hi} the number of recipients in the sample out of M_{hi} . Also, let Y_{hij} be the value of the character under study for the j-th recipient of i-th project in the h-th consignee area. The estimate of population total for h-th consignee area is given by

$$\hat{Y}_h = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} M_{hi} \frac{1}{m_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} Y_{hij}$$

Adding the estimates for all consignee areas the estimate of total for the zone as a whole is given by

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{k=1}^L \hat{Y}_h$$

, where L = Number of consignee

areas in the zone.

Having obtained the estimate of total, the estimate of mean were worked out by dividing the population estimate by the population size.

G L O S S A R Y

Recipients	The workers who work on FFW projects and get remuneration in FFW commodities such as bulgar, corn and oil.
Active Recipients	Recipients who were working on on-going projects and currently eating FFW commodities.
Non-Active Recipients	Those who worked on FFW projects which had been completed before the date of interview.
Scheduled Castes	This is a section of Hindu community notified by the 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.
Marginal Farmer	Having less than 2.5 acres of unirrigated agricultural land or upto 1.25 acres of irrigated land.
Small Farmer	Having less than 5 acres of unirrigated agricultural land or upto 2.50 acres of irrigated land.
Agricultural Labour	Those who earn their livelihood by working on agricultural activities on the fields of other farmers.
Artisan	Skilled workers in some specific field such as Sculptor, Carpenter, etc.

Kutch House	House built with mud and having thatched roofs.
Pucca House	House built with bricks and stone etc.
Mixed House	House built partly with bricks and partly with mud.
Village Panchayat	Refers to an assembly of village wisemen (generally elected) to whom day-to-day problems of the village are referred.
Surpanch	Chairman who presides over the Villages Panchayat
Gang leader	Himself a worker, looking after the interests of all his team mates working on a project.
Father	A distributor, generally a parish Priest looking after FFW projects under his distributorship.
Project Beneficiary	A person who gets benefits from an asset created through FFW.
Supervisor	A person incharge of FFW work and keeping daily record of work done on the spbt.
FFW Commodities	These are the remuneration to the recipient in kind as bulgar, corn, oil etc.
Roti	An unleavened cake made of wheat flour frequently used in most parts of India.
Khichri	A recipe mixed with rice, pul and sometimes vegetables and spices too. Rice is the major component in Khichri. It is very common and easy to cook, recipients add grounded bulgar/Corn to it.
Bhat	Mixture of bulgar, rice and raw sugar (gur)
Kari	A preparation made of flour balls and contains gravy.
Halwa	A sweet dish made out of wheat, oil and sugar.

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.....Code No.....

1.4. 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).....

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- 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 Pericidity	Recipients Preference	Commodity Paid	Recipient Preference	Place	Place of Payment	
					Payment 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 of 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

5.8.2. (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
Working Membors			
Adults
Children
Total
Non-working Members			
Adults
Children
Total

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

Mandays worked

Name of the Activity	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 (hectares) 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 pilgrimages 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)	.....	.....

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

Name	Sex	Age		Whether Eats FFW commodities
		Year	Month	
1.....
2.....
3.....

11.3. a) Measure and record child's height to nearest 1/10 is 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 1/10 is of a kilogramme.

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

12.1. Assets owned

12.1. Does the worker own any of these assets :

Livestock	Number	Other Assets	
BuFaloes	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)