

CHAPTER-4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS AND FUNCTIONARIES

This chapter deals with socio economic and demographic background of the respondents and health functionaries. Results are discussed in table and graphical forms.

(Table: 3) Sex wise distribution of the respondents

| SEX | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|--------|----------------------|
| MALE | 102 (51%) |
| FEMALE | 98 (49%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 1)

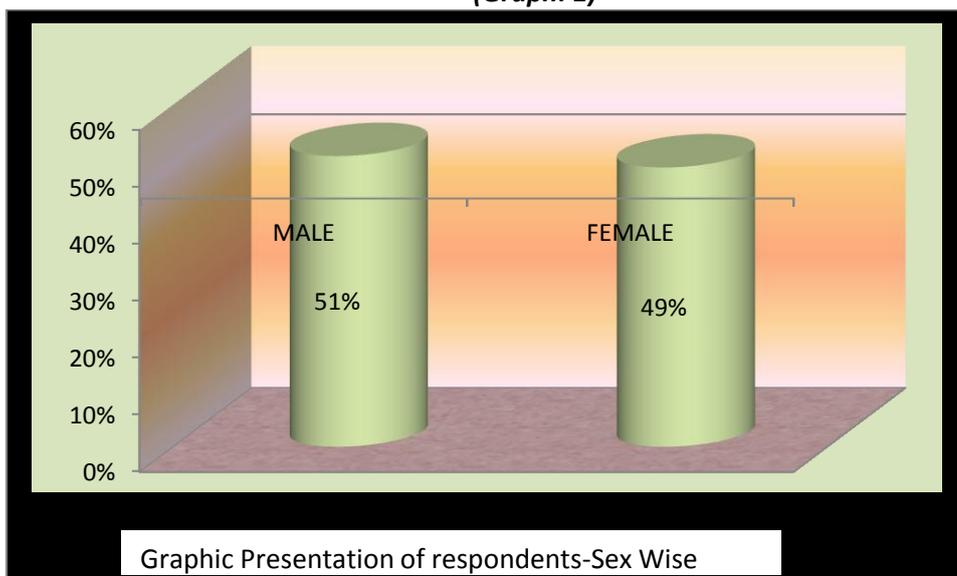


Table 3 and Graph 1 highlight the sex wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents (51%) were male respondents and (49%) were female respondents.

(Table: 4) Caste wise distribution of the respondents

| CASTE | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| SCHEDULED CASTE | 13 (6.5%) |
| SCHEDULED TRIBE | 15 (7.5%) |
| OBC | 49 (24.5%) |
| GENERAL | 123 (61.5%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 2)

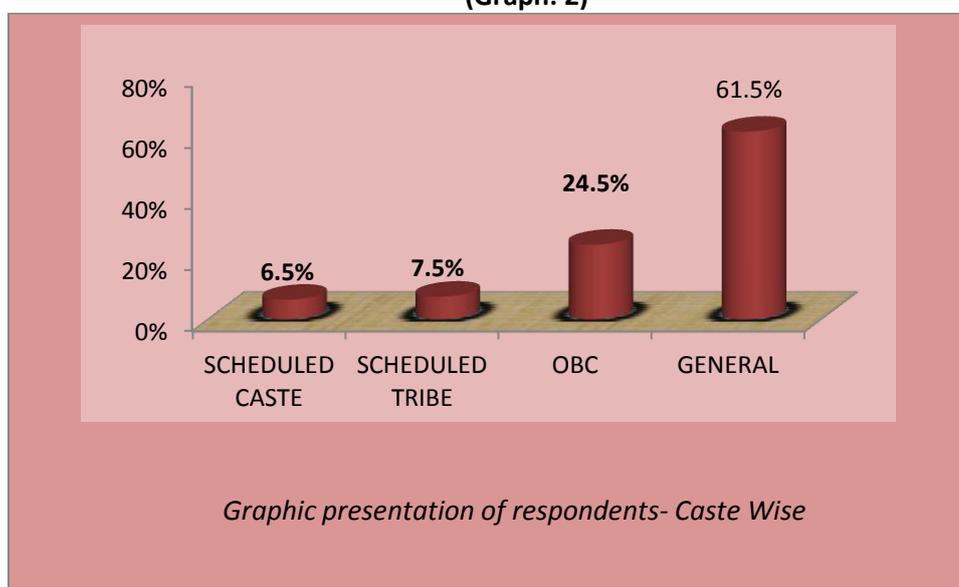


Table (4) and Graph (2) show the caste wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents, majority of the respondents were from general caste with (61.5%), OBC (24.5%), ST (7.5%) and SC (6.5%)

(Table: 5) Religion wise distribution of the respondents

| RELIGION | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|-----------|----------------------|
| HINDU | 183 (91.5%) |
| MUSLIM | 9 (4.5%) |
| ANY OTHER | 8 (4%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 3)

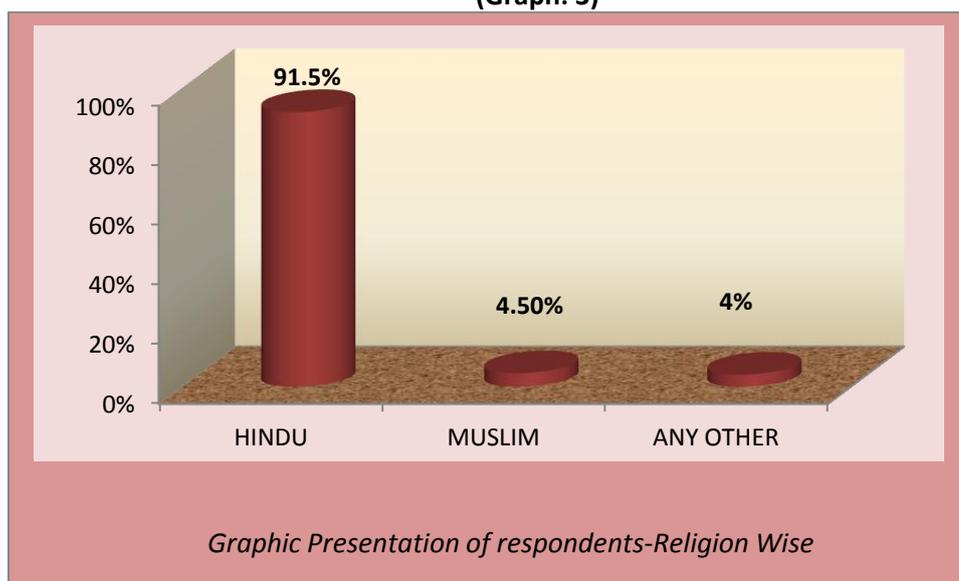


Table 5 and Graph 3 highlights religion wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents, 91.5% were Hindu respondents, 4.5% were Muslim respondents and 4% were from another religion.

(Table: 6) Family Type Wise Distribution of the respondents

| FAMILY | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|---------|----------------------|
| NUCLEAR | 110 (55%) |
| JOINT | 90 (45%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 4)

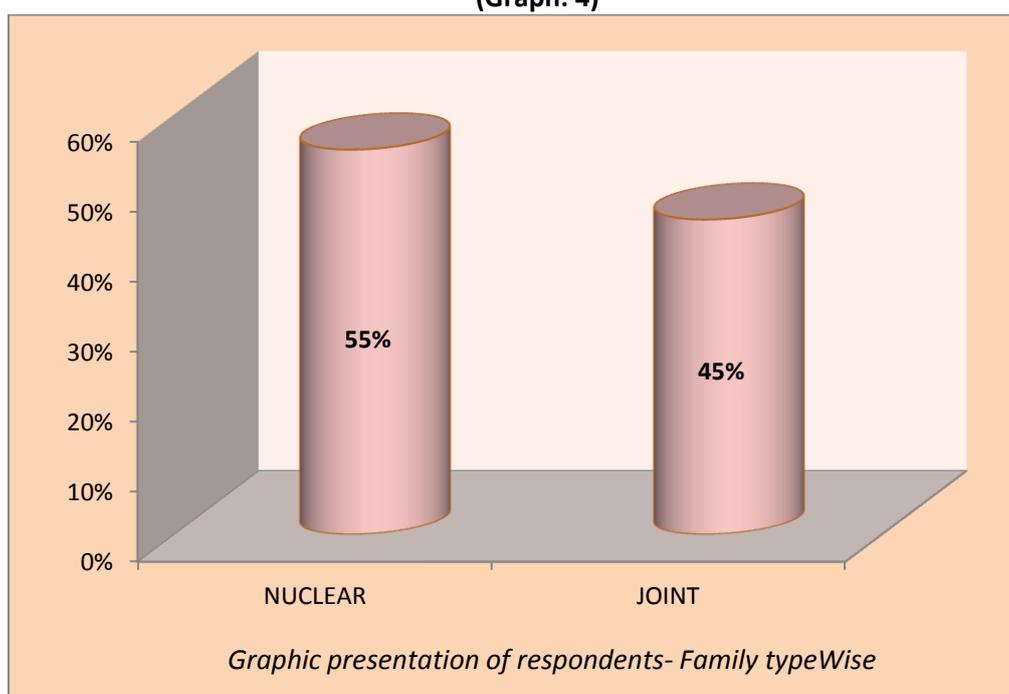
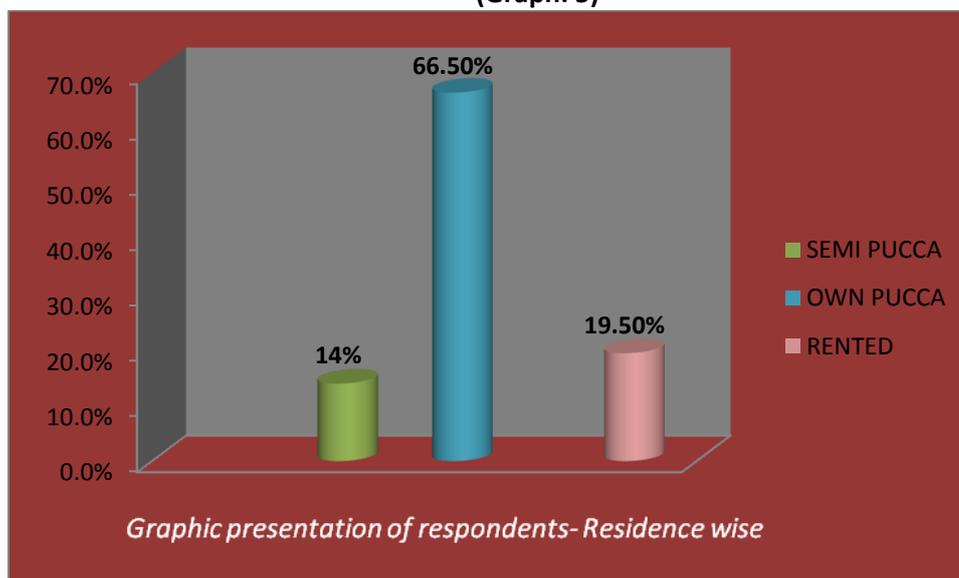


Table 6 and Graph number 4 highlight the family type wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents, 55% were from nuclear families and 45% were from joint families.

(Table: 7) Residence wise distribution of the respondents

| TYPE OF RESIDENCE | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| SEMI PUCCA | 28 (14%) |
| OWN PUCCA | 133 (66.5%) |
| RENTED | 39 (19.5%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 5)



Above table 7 and graph number 5 show the distribution of the respondents by residence wise. Out of the 200 respondents 66.5% respondents had their own pucca houses, 19.5% lived in rented houses and 14% respondents has semi pucca houses.

(Table: 8) Occupation wise distribution of the respondents

| OCCUPATION | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|------------|----------------------|
| LABOUR | 46 (23%) |
| BUSINESS | 47 (23.5%) |
| FARMER | 51 (25.5%) |
| SERVICE | 47 (23.5%) |
| ANY OTHER | 9 (4.5%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 6)

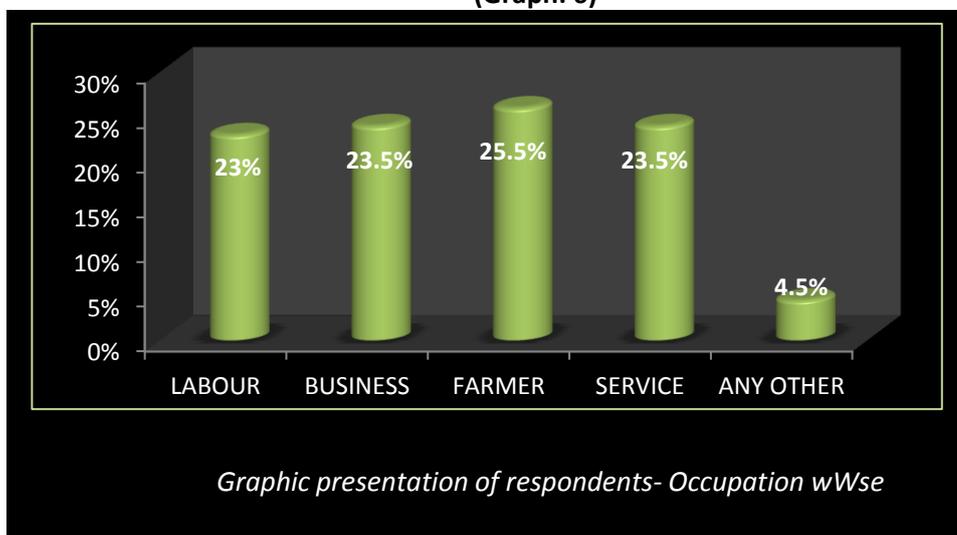


Table 8 and Graph number 6 highlight the occupation wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents 25.5% were farmers, 23.5% were from business related occupations, 23.5% were from service related occupations, and 23% were from labour related occupations. 4.5% respondents were associated with other occupations.

(Table: 9) Educational status of the respondents

| EDUCATION | FREQUENCY/PERCENTAGE |
|-----------|----------------------|
| LITERATE | 36 (18%) |
| PRIMARY | 36 (18%) |
| SECONDARY | 46 (23%) |
| GRADUATE | 82 (41%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 7)

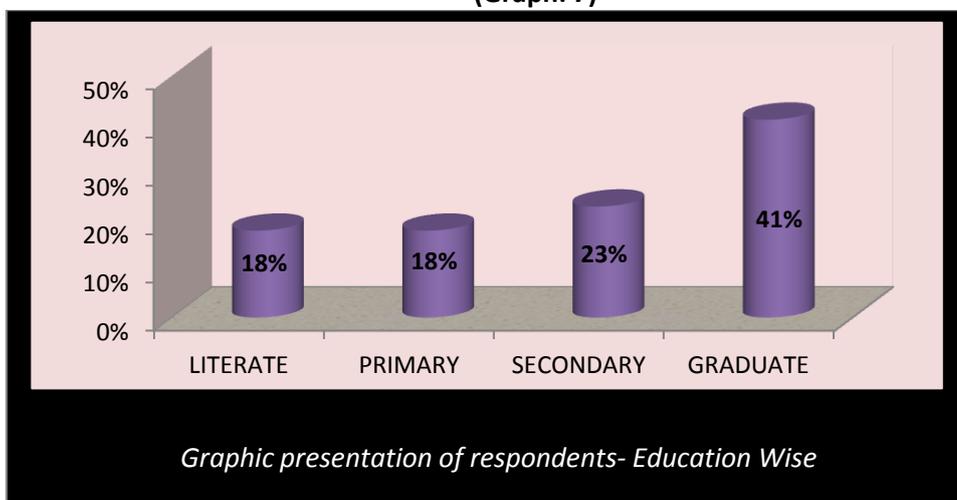
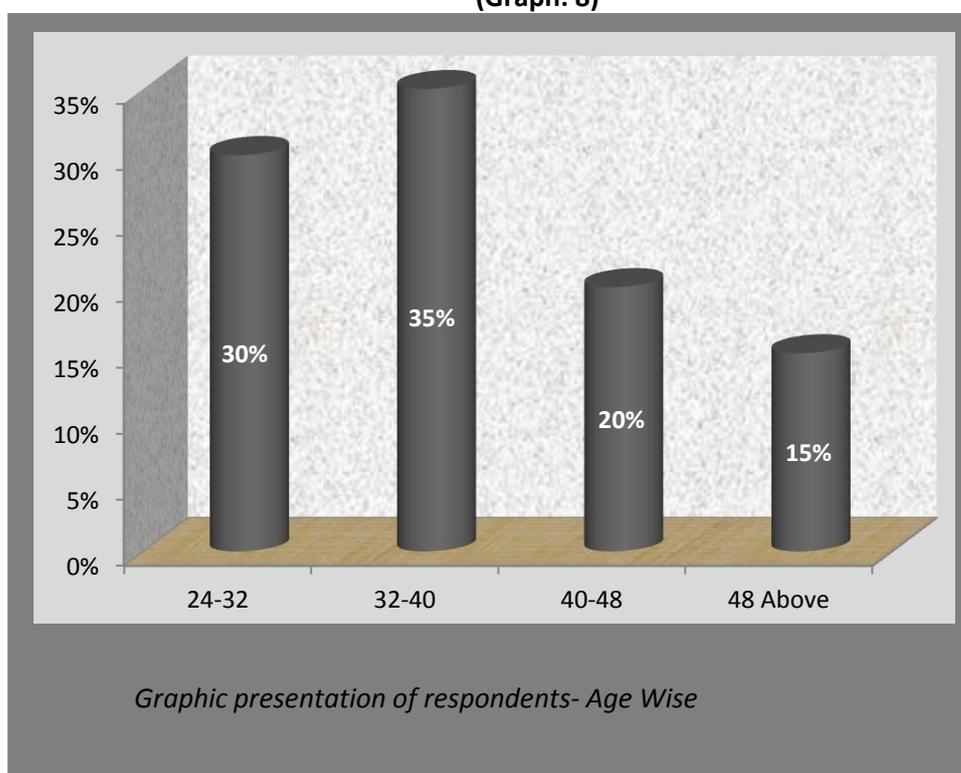


Table 9 and Graph 7 show educational status of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents 41% were graduates, 23% were with secondary education, 18% with primary education, and 18% were only literates.

(Table: 10) Age wise distribution of the respondents

| Age | Frequency/ Percentage |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 24-32 | 60 (30%) |
| 32-40 | 70 (35%) |
| 40-48 | 40 (20%) |
| 48 Above | 30 (15%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 8)

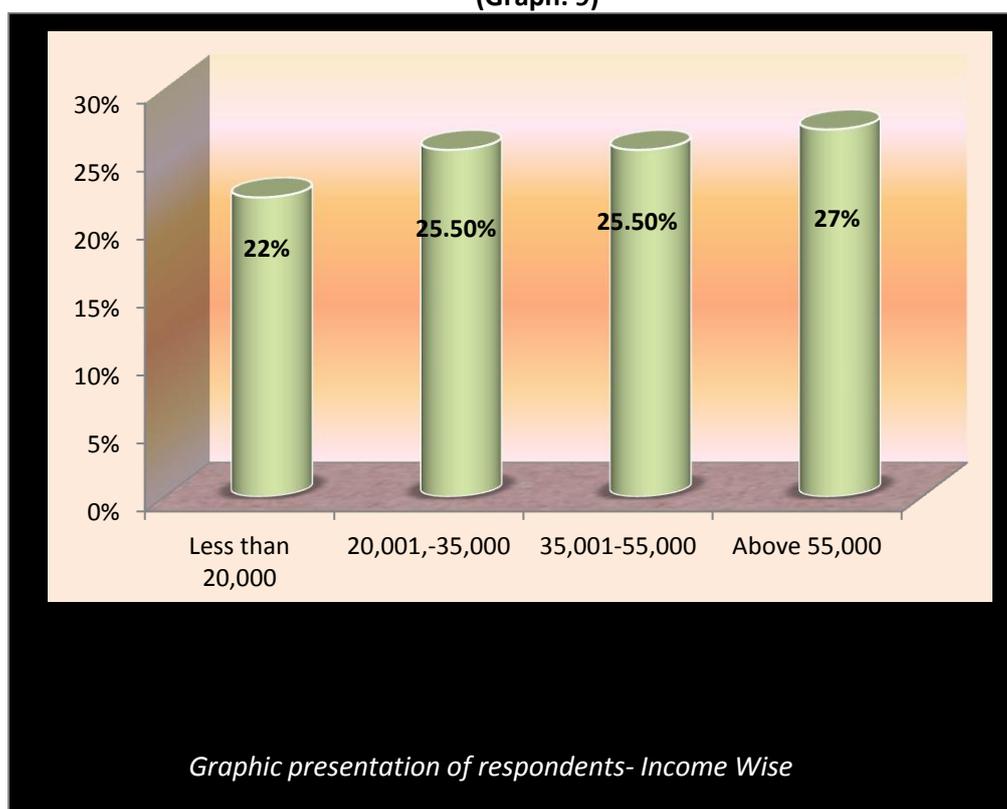


Above table 10 and graph number (8) highlight age wise distribution of the respondents. Out of the 200 respondents, 35% were in the age bracket of 32-40 years, 30% were in the age group of 24-32 years, 20% were in the age group of 40-48 years and only 15% were above 48 years.

(Table: 11) Income wise distribution of the respondents

| Income | Frequency/% |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Less than 20,000 Rs | 44 (22%) |
| 20,001,-35,000 Rs | 51(25.5%) |
| 35,001-55,000 Rs | 51(25.5%) |
| Above 55,000 RS | 54 (27%) |
| TOTAL | 200 (100%) |

(Graph: 9)



Above table number 11 and graph number 9 shows income wise distribution of the respondents. Out of all the respondents, 27% were in the income group of above Rs 55,000, 25.5% were in the income group of Rs 20,001-35,000, 25.5% were in the income group of Rs 35,001-55,000 and 22% were in the income group of less than Rs 20,000 per month.

Profile of Health Functionaries

(Table: 12) Age wise distribution of functionaries

| AGE GROUP (In Years) | FUNCTIONARIES | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | ICDS Functionaries | | Health Functionaries | |
| | CDPO=1 | AWW=10 | MO=5 | ANM=6 |
| 24-32 | --- | 2 (20%) | 2 (50%) | 1 (16.6%) |
| 32-40 | ---- | 8 (80%) | 1 (25%) | 3 (50%) |
| 40-48 | 1 (100%) | ----- | 1 (25%) | 2 (33.3%) |
| 48 Above | ----- | ----- | ---- | ----- |
| TOTAL | 1 (100%) | 10 (100%) | 5 (100%) | 6 (100%) |

Above table number 12 shows age wise distribution of the functionaries. Among ICDS functionaries only one CDPO was interviewed who was in the age bracket of 40-48 years. 10 AWW (Aganwadi workers) were interviewed out of which eight were in the age group of 32-40 years and two were in the age group of 24-32 years. Among health functionaries five MO (Medical Officer) were interviewed out of which two were in the age bracket of 24-32 years, one was from 32-40 age group and another one was from 40-48 years of age group.

(Table: 13) Educational status of the functionaries

| EDUCATIONAL STATUS | FUNCTIONARIES | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| | ICDS Functionaries | | Health Functionaries | |
| | CDPO=1 | AWWs=10 | MO=5 | ANM=6 |
| SECONDARY | --- | 4 (40%) | ----- | 2 (33.3%) |
| SENIOR SECONDARY | ---- | 5(50%) | ----- | 3 (50%) |
| GRADUATE | ----- | 1(10%) | 1 (20%) | 1 (16.6%) |
| POST GRADUATE & ABOVE | 1 (100%) | ----- | 4 (80%) | ----- |
| TOTAL | 1 (100%) | 10 (100%) | 5 (100%) | 6 (100%) |

Above table number 13 highlights educational status of the functionaries. Among ICDS functionaries only one CDPO was interviewed whose educational qualification was post graduation. Out of 10 AWW (Aanganwadi workers) 5 had senior secondary education, 4 with secondary education and 1 was Graduate. Among health functionaries, 5 MO (Medical Officer) were interviewed out of which 1 was with graduate background and other 4 were with their post graduate background. Among 6 ANMs interviewed, 3 had senior secondary qualification, 2 with secondary education and 1 was a Graduate.