Family Welfare Programme in West Bengal

Thelma Narayan

Family Welfare Programme
in
West Bengal

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
Government of West Bengal

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

		INDIA	WEST BENGAL
1961-71	...	24.80	26.87
1971-81	...	25.00	23.17

POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF WEST BENGAL WAS ABOVE ALL INDIA AVERAGE IN 1961-71 DECADE.

POPULATION GROWTH RATE OF WEST BENGAL WAS BELOW ALL INDIA AVERAGE IN 1971-81 DECADE.

BIRTH RATE OF INDIA DECLINED FROM 41.7 IN 1951-61 TO 32.0 IN 1987.

BIRTH RATE OF WEST BENGAL DECLINED FROM 42.9 IN 1951-61 TO 30.3 IN 1987.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE OF WEST BENGAL WAS 72 IN 1987. THIS RATE WAS BELOW THE ALL INDIA AVERAGE RATE OF 95 IN 1987.

ONLY THREE MAJOR STATES OF INDIA - KERALA, PUNJAB & MAHARASTRA HAVE IMR LOWER THAN THAT OF WEST BENGAL.

FAMILY WELFARE ACHIEVEMENT IN WEST BENGAL

YEAR	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	% OF TARGET ACHIEVED
A. STERILISATION			
1986-87	500000	301171	60.23
1987-88	500000	324575	64.91
1988-89	437000	335873	76.86
B. I.U.D.			
1986-87	115000	75473	65.63
1987-88	115000	94994	82.60
1988-89	168000	116864	69.56
C. C.C. USERS			
1986-87	200000	154096	77.05
1987-88	250000	197732	79.09
1988-89	412000	252470	61.28
D. O.P. USERS			
1986-87	46500	85002	182.80
1987-88	37600	81084	215.65
1988-89	44700	83572	186.96

FAMILY WELFARE PERFORMANCE IN WEST BENGAL
IS ON THE RISE.

TOTAL NO. OF FAMILY WELFARE ACCEPTORS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

YEAR	TOTAL ACCEPTORS
1986-87	615742
1987-88	698385
1988-89	788779

NO. OF F.W. ACCEPTORS IS INCREASING STEADILY.

AVERAGE AGE OF WIFE OF A STERILISATION
ACCEPTOR DECLINED FROM 32.8 YEARS IN 1971-72
TO 28.86 YEARS IN 1987-88.

AVERAGE NO. OF LIVING CHILDREN OF A STERILISATION
ACCEPTOR DECLINED FROM 4.7 IN 1971-72 TO 3.13 IN
1987-88.

BIRTH RATE AND COUPLE PROTECTION RATE OF SOME MAJOR INDIAN STATES

STATE	BIRTH RATE (1987)	COUPLE PROTECTION RATE AS ON 31.3.88
KERALA	21.3	46.3
TAMIL NADU	23.6	52.5
MAHARASHTRA	28.7	54.4
PUNJAB	28.7	68.2
KARNATAKA	28.9	42.3
ANDHRA PRADESH	29.9	39.2
WEST BENGAL	30.3	31.1
GUJRAT	30.7	53.2
ORISSA	30.7	37.4
ASSAM	33.5	26.2
HARYANA	34.4	58.1
RAJASTHAN	34.6	27.8
MADHYA PRADESH	36.2	36.2
BIHAR	36.6	22.9
UTTAR PRADESH	38.0	28.8
INDIA	**32.0**	**39.8**

NO. OF DISTRICTS COVERED UNDER UNIVERSAL IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME IN WEST BENGAL

YEAR	NO. OF DISTRICTS COVERED
1985-86	1
1986-87	2
1987-88	6
1988-89	12
1989-90	18

ALL THE 18 DISTRICTS OF THE STATE CAME UNDER UNIVERSAL IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME IN 1989-90.

ACHIEVEMENT OF IMMUNISATION PROGRAMME

	YEAR	TARGET	ACHIEVEMENT	% OF TARGET ACHIEVED
A.	**T.T. (P.W.)**			
	1986-87	900000	676390	75.15
	1987-88	1156000	862678	74.63
	1988-89	1617000	991609	61.32
B.	**D.P.T.**			
	1986-87	1200000	533284	44.44
	1987-88	1213000	919620	75.81
	1988-89	1294000	1069640	82.66
C.	**POLIO**			
	1986-87	1200000	366044	30.50
	1987-88	1213000	554097	45.68
	1988-89	1294000	1009833	78.04
D.	**B.C.G.**			
	1986-87	1200000	578355	48.20
	1987-88	1213000	917997	75.68
	1988-89	1294000	1060215	81.93
E.	**MEASLES**			
	1986-87	100000	66247	66.25
	1987-88	728000	374399	51.43
	1988-89	1163000	531813	45.73

Some health Indicators of urban West Bengal

1. Population of the State (1981)   :   54581000
   Urban Population   :   14447000

2. As identified in 1981 total slum population of West Bengal was 3028000. In 1990 this is expected to go upto 4964000.

   It is estimated that in 1990 only Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra will have more slum population than that in urban West Bengal.

3. The estimated annual birth rate of urban West Bengal was 20.5 in 1985. This is lowest amongst the major states of the country.

4. The estimated annual death rate of urban West Bengal was 6.8 in 1985. This is below all India average rate of 7.8 in the same year.

5. Infant Mortality Rate of urban West Bengal was 46 in 1985. Only two other major states, Kerala and Karnataka have IMR lower than that in West Bengal.

6. 87% of deaths are either institutional or attended by qualified Medical Practitioners. The corresponding all India rate is 71%. Only Maharshtra and Kerala have higher rates in this respect.

7. 87.3% of births in West Bengal are either institutional or attended by trained professionals. The rate is much higher than the all India rate of 71%. Only Maharashtra and Kerala have higher rates in this respect.

8. No. of Beds per 1,000 population was only 3.13 in urban West Bengal in 1986. This rate is almost same as the national average rate of 2.93. The states of Maharashtra, Gujrat, Kerala, Assam are ahead of West Bengal in this respect.

A Case Study of Pavement Dwellers in Calcutta

The survey entitled "Socio-Economic Survey of Pavement Dwellers in Calcutta" was conducted during March-June 1987.

The present study analyses the factors influencing the decisions of such truely shelterless persons (popularly known as pavement dwellers), living on the pavements of Calcutta city. The target group, for the purpose of this study, consists of the population who do not have municipal addresses, but live in various open spaces such as pavements, open verandahs, under bridges, railway platforms, abandoned large pipes, courtyards of religious places and even on hand carts that they pull in the daytime to earn their living.
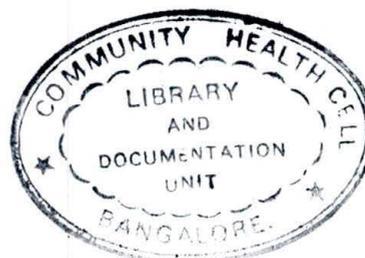
The total number of pavement dwellers within Calcutta city in March 1987 was 55,571, out of which 55,005 were located within the old Calcutta Corporation area.

An analysis of the pavement dwellers' economic profile enable us to draw several inferences:

(a) Pavement dwellers of the mainstream vocations have chosen this life-style to protect their access to earning opportunities. In addition, a substantial proportion are temporary migrants, who remit savings home to the village.

(b) Congested parts of Calcutta, such as the wholesale markets, dockyards, and railway stations offer best opportunities to earn a livelihood by selling labour services in highly competitive environments.

(c) Almost all pavement dwellers have to purchase their meals, or ingredient for their family kitchens. The number of persons securing meals in exchange for services was insignificant.

(d) The majority of pavement dwellers live without shelter as a deliberate rational decision, by which the expenditure on housing is reduced to zero.

(e) In the case of marginal vocations (at least 10 per cent of the population), the lack of demand for shelter is because of intense poverty, and lack of income to afford shelter. However, even for these persons, living on the pavement ensures access to earning opportunities, however small they may be.

(f) Earnings in the mainstream vocations have kept pace with inflations.

In overall terms, and quite predictably, the male population constitutes a major proportion of pavement dwellers in Calcutta, with a male : female ratio of 65 : 35. However, even within pavement dweller families, the sex ratios favour males. This feature is significant in all age groups, including the very young population of children less than 12 years.

The percentage share of the group in working age (18 years to 57 years) appears to have registered a sharp increase. The share of young dependents, according to the 1987 survey was around 30 per cent of the population.

The average family size among pavement dwellers was 3.6, with a model value of around 4. This figure is substantially below the NCAER estimate of household size among the rural poor in India of 6.9 in 1980-81. The low family size can be attributed to the prevalence of nuclear families among the urban poor.

In the 18-42 years age group almost all women were married, although about a tenth of them reported the absence of their spouse. Our survey has revealed that despite the grinding poverty the social institution of marriage, together with associated rituals and conventions was very much prevalent. There were many instances of respondents reporting arranged marriage between socially equivalent families living on pavements.

These findings confirm the observations of the earlier two papers that the poorest of the urban poor families belong to both mainstream and marginal categories. A large number on the verge of destitution hang on to a precarious income in mainstream vocations that involve hard manual labour. When old age, infirmity or ill-health reduces their muscle power, they have to reconcile themselves to declining income levels. The second group are individuals who have captured the fringes of marginal vocations.

The study of pavement dwellers of Calcutta has outlined the magnitude and dimensions of urban poverty. Until large differentials in earning opportunities between cities and rural areas are reduced, the rural poor will continue to migrate and prick the conscience of the urban elite. For eradicating urban poverty we have to speed up rural development. Until then these persons will stake their claims on foot-paths, garbage vats and public parks. Their physical quality of life suffers, the city's aesthetics are affected by open defecation and littering of garbage; public conscience is upset by visible hunger. But these are the realities of civic life.

[Excerpts from the article by :

Shri N.V. Jagannathan &
Shri Animesh Halder
published in Economic and Political Weekly,
February 11, 1989.]

BIRD'S EYE VIEW
Calcutta Metropolitan Development Area.

[Includes 3 Municipal Corporations, 31 Municipalities & 2 Notified Areas extending 5 districts surrounding Metro Core]

I. Figures at a glance

1.	Area	:	1425 Sq.km.
2.	Population (Census'81)	:	10.20 Millions
3.	Urban Population	:	90 per cent
4.	Rural Population	:	10 per cent
5.	Bustee/Slum dwellers including people of low socio-economic strata	:	30.28 lakhs
6.	Density of population in CMD	:	7922 persons per sq.km.
	Calcutta (heighest in the World)	:	31,779 persons per sq. km.
7.	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	:	721
8.	Migrants with origin outside West Bengal	:	67 per cent
9.	Population speaking languages other than Bengali	:	34 per cent
10.	Literacy	:	43.2 per cent
11.	Population covered by		
	a) Drainage	:	8 per cent
	b) Surface drainage	:	27 per cent
12.	Bed population Ratio	:	2.58 beds/1000 population
13.	Dispensaries	:	75
14.	Clinics (TB, Leprosy, MCH & FP)	:	73
15.	Hospitals & Clinics in Municipalities in CMD area	:	277
16.	Health Staff in Municipalities in CMD Area	:	268

14

II. **Urban poor (Slum/Bustee dwellers) in CMD Area proposed to be covered under CUDP-III Health Programme.**

Local Bodies	Bustee/ Slum Population Target (1000)	Health Administrative Units proposed Target (Nos.)	Extended Specialised Out-Patient Department Target (Nos.)
1. Calcutta Municipal Corporation	650	18	5
2. Howrah Municipal Corporation	300	6	-
3. 31 Municipalities & 2 Notified Areas	1050	36	12
Total :	2000	60	17

III. **Composition of Target Population (Vulnarable group)**

i)	Children 0-5 Years	340,000	(17.0%)
ii)	Mothers (Present & Lactating)	80,000	(4.0%)
iii)	Eligible Couples	340,000	(17.0%)

IV. **Break-up Population by Age Group**

Age Group		Male		Female		Total	
		No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.	No.	P.C.
0-1	Year	34,863	2.9	25,137	3.1	60,000	3.0
2-4	Years	111,563	9.7	80,437	9.5	192,000	9.6
5-14	Years	313,771	26.9	226,229	27.4	540,000	27.0
15-44	Years	504,398	43.5	363,642	43.4	868,000	43.4
45 +	Years	197,559	17.0	142,441	16.9	340,000	17.0
Total :		1,162,114	100.0	837,886	100	2000,000	100.00

V. (a) Place of Birth

i)	West Bengal	:	40.00%
ii)	Bihar	:	46.0%
iii)	Orissa	:	1.13%
iv)	Others	:	12.87%
		:	**100.00**

Mother Tongue

i)	Bengali	:	78.4%
ii)	Hindi	:	18.5%
iii)	Oriya	:	0.5%
iv)	Others	:	2.60%
		:	**100.00**

(b) Monthly Income/Family

Below Rs. 300/- per month	-	26.2%
Below Rs. 500/- per month	-	28.2%
Below Rs. 750/- per month	-	27.2%
Below Rs. 1000/- per month	-	15.7%
Rs.. 1000/- + per month	-	2.7%
	-	**100.00**

(c) Housing Condition

Slum	-	24.2%
Bustee	-	41.6%
Others	-	34.2%
	-	**100.00**

(d) Source of Water Supply

				House
Municipal	-	84.90%	Tap Water	22.2%
Own	-	14.10%	Tubewell	29.6%
Others	-	1.0%	Well	92.85%
		100.00		

No Water Supply at home - pond 78.44%

(e) Disposal of Human Excreta

Latrine

Family Latrine	:	33.72%
Community Latrine	:	49.1%
Latrine far off	:	5.6%
No Latrine	:	11.58%
		100.00

(f) Type of Latrine

Sanitary with water flush	-	22.3%
Sanitary without water flush	-	53.2%
Survice Latrine & others	-	24.5%
		100.00

VI. CUDP-III Health Programme

Programme Implementation

	Physical Items	Target of beneficiaries	Achievement upto 31.3.89
1.	Population to be covered (000)	2000	1380
2.	Estasblishment of HAU (Nos)	60	40
3.	Establishment of ESOPD (Nos)	17	6
4.	Supply of Ambulance Vans	40	40
5.	Nutrition Programme	60	20
6.	Creches	10	5
7. (a)	No. of Honorary Health Workers engaged	2000	1380
(b)	HHW's Training	2000	1380
8. (a)	No. of 1st Tier Supervisors @ 1 : 5 HHW's	400	276
(b)	Training of 1st Tier Supervisors	400	276

VII.   **Health Status of Beneficiaries - under
       CUDP-III Health Programme**

VITAL EVENTS

Health Parameters	Baseline	Performance as on March,'89
C.B.R.	27.74	12.9
C.D.R.	5.98	4.41
I.M.R.	65.12	40.00
M.M.R.	2.50	0.05
Eligible Couple Protection rate	27.53	47.43

VIII.   **Immunization Status**

Immunization : 0-1 Yr. Children

Vaccine	Baseline	Achievement As On March'89
1. DPT 3rd Dose	30.0%	55.58%
2. Polio 3rd Dose	24.0%	60.29%
3. BCG Single Dose	12.26%	62.84%
4. Measles Single Dose	–	19.15%
5. Preg. Mothers (TT 2 doses)	14%	32.49%

IX. Oral Rehydration Therapy

a) Table showing No. of housewives aware of preperetion of Oral Rehydration Solution (O.R.S.)

Name of Municipalities Covering 11 Nos. of HAU		Sample Population	Sample No. of Families	Aware of preparation of O.R.S.	
				Yes (Nos)	No. (Nos)
Panihati	- 2 Units	6000	1200	838	362
Garulia	- 1 Unit	3000	600	495	105
North Barrackpore	- 1 Unit	3000	600	591	89
North DumDum	- 1 Unit	3000	600	436	114
Hoogly-Chinsurah	- 2 Units	6000	1200	835	347
Chandernagore	- 2 Units	6000	1200	920	280
Bansberia	- 1 Unit	3000	600	447	153
Baruipur	- 1 Unit	3000	600	410	190
	11 Units	33,000	6600	4960	1640
				(75.15%)	(24.85%)

IX. (b) O.R.S. Found Useful In Families

	Name of the Municipalities		Yes	No	Indifferent
1.	Panihati	- 2 Units	498	234	23
2.	Garulia	- 1 Unit	376	123	12
3.	North Bararackpore	- 1 Unit	286	98	15
4.	North DumDum	- 1 Unit	357	122	12
5.	Hooghly Chinsurah	- 2 Units	412	253	27
6.	Chandernagore	- 2 Units	489	204	27
7.	Bansberia	- 1 Unit	231	147	20
8.	Baruipur	- 1 Unit	132	126	15
	Total Families - 6600	11 Units	2781	1307	151
			(65..60%)	(30.84%)	(3.563)