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PARI database in Warwat Khanderao**

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Matching of ICDS birth register and PARI database in Warwat Khanderao

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This study clarifies the status of the ICDS birth records in Warwat Khanderao gram panchayat¹ in Maharashtra in India, using a census type survey data on this village as a point of reference. We use as a point of reference the data collected in the Project on Agrarian Relations in India (PARI) conducted by the Foundation for Agrarian Studies during May 2007. We conduct a micro level discrepancy analysis, comparing each and every birth event recorded in the ICDS birth records at the village with the corresponding person in the PARI data on the same village.

The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was initiated in India in 1975 with financial and technical assistance from the UNICEF and the World Bank. The ICDS programme offers supplementary feeding facilities for children below the age of six, pregnant women and lactating mothers, pre-school facilities for children aged three to six, maternal and child health care services such as immunization and vitamin supplements and nutrition and health education for mothers.

Our assessment of the ICDS birth register in Bidyanidhi village in Raina I Block, Bardhaman District in West Bengal shows that the coverage of the ICDS in Bidyanidhi village is complete and the quality of the ICDS records is very high². But the ICDS birth register in Warwat Khanderao is as follows;

In PARI database the number of children was 141 (though in Okabe and Surjit (2008) the number of children was 130) within or equal to age group of 0-5 years. During the village visit in September 2009, we obtained the ICDS birth register where the number of children were 173 and try to match each child present in two registers.

I. Before going into detail discussion on these categories, I would like to discuss some features of ICDS data obtained from the Anganwadi worker.

1. In this round we obtained information on the children born during 2002-2007 or the children between age group of 0-5 years.
2. While obtaining data from ICDS register we found that prior to 2005 there was no separate birth register for children. To collect information on children born before 2005 we use the 'Gradation Register'. For our purpose we use the 'Gradation

¹ The village Warwat Khanderao belong to Sangrampur tehsil of Buldhana district in the State of Maharashtra. The nearest town is Shegaon at a distance of 20 kilometres from the village.

² Bakshi, A. and Okabe, J., Panchayat Level Data Bases: A West Bengal Case Study, CITS Working Paper 2011-04, Center for International Trade Studies, Faculty of Economics, Yokohama National University, p.17, 2011.
<<http://www.econ.ynu.ac.jp/cits/publications/paper.html>>

Register' to obtain birth record for the period 2002-2004. In the 'Gradation Register' the information obtained are

- a. Name of the achiever (name of the children)
 - b. Date of birth
 - c. Caste
 - d. Information on monthly weight and grade for one financial year (i.e., April to March)
3. From 2005, the ICDS maintain a separate birth-death register for the children born with the jurisdiction of the Warwat Khanderao to register birth and death records in the village. The information obtained on birth in this register are as follows
- a. Survey number (in this column the ICDS worker recorded name of the child)
 - b. Mother's name
 - c. Place of birth
 - d. Date of birth
 - e. Sex
 - f. Remark (Any extra information on the children)

Similarly for recording death the following information are obtained

- a. Survey number
- b. Name of the expired person
- c. Age
- d. Reason of death
- e. Remark (any qualitative information on the deceased person)

II. Following the same category of children as devised in Okabe and Surjit (2008)³, the children may fall in one of the following four categories.

1. Children present in both ICDS and PARI database
2. Children present in ICDS but not in PARI database
3. Children not present in ICDS but present in PARI database
4. Children not present in either ICDS or PARI database

III. Results from matching the ICDS and PARI database

As mentioned above the number of children recorded in the ICDS register

Case 1: Children present in both ICDS and PARI database

87 children of age group 0-5 are present both in ICDS and PARI, which is almost 50 per cent of total children reported in ICDS register and almost 62 per cent of PARI database.

Case 2: Children present in ICDS but not in PARI database

³ Okabe J. and Surjit V., Village-level Birth Records: A Case Study, Studying Village Economies in India: A Colloquium in Chalsa, 2008 <http://www.agrarianstudies.org/UserFiles/File/S8_Okabe_and_Surjit_Village_level_Birth_Records.pdf>.

Apart from the above mentioned 87 children ICDS register also recorded other 83 children of age group 0 to 5 years, those are absent in the PARI database.

Case 3: Children present not present in ICDS register but present in PARI database
 Out of 141 children recorded in the 2007 survey conducted under PARI, 54 children are missing from the ICDS register.

It is worthy to mention that ICDS register has not incorporated children from at least 26 households, which were surveyed in the Maharashtra round of PARI.

Matching of children from ICDS and PARI database (year-wise)

Year	Total number of children in ICDS	Children present both in ICDS and PARI	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)*100/(2)
2002	34	22	64.7
2003	34	22	64.7
2004	38	19	50.0
2005	33	15	45.5
2006	11	5	45.5
2007	22	7	31.8

IV. The matching of the ICDS and PARI database has been very difficult exercise for the following reasons

Firstly, prior to 2005 when birth record was kept in the 'Gradation Register' the name of the children between 0 to 5 age group had to be repeated in every years register, in the process of transferring data from one year's register to next year's register, the Anganwadi worker had made several mistakes especially in recording birth years and spelling of child's name.

Secondly, in the 'Gradation Register' name of parents of children were not included. The common practice in Maharashtra is that the father's name of the child is reported as middle name of the child. But in many places the name of the child's father is not clearly mentioned and also there are some error occurred at the time of transferring data from the one year's register to next year's register in reporting father's name of the child. This made the comparability with the PARI database more difficult as in PARI database all the family members are included.

Thirdly, though the quality of data has improved a lot after adoption of new format mentioned in I (3) by the ICDS, but the missing information on parent's name become a major hindrance to match ICDS birth register with PARI database.