

**Internship
At
Integrated Child Development Scheme, Patan, Gujarat**

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Part A: Internship

Introduction

Internship is a part of the second year program, where we have to observe and learn the work culture of organization. Also it will be necessary to participate in various department/activities so we could orient our self with different departments that gives us first hand exposure.

Internship is the process, through which we can understand process of work and thereafter be able to involve in decision making.

I am appointed as District Program Coordinator and Child Development Officer under Integrated Child Development Scheme Patan, Gujarat. ICDS is now currently known as Mission Balam Sukham.

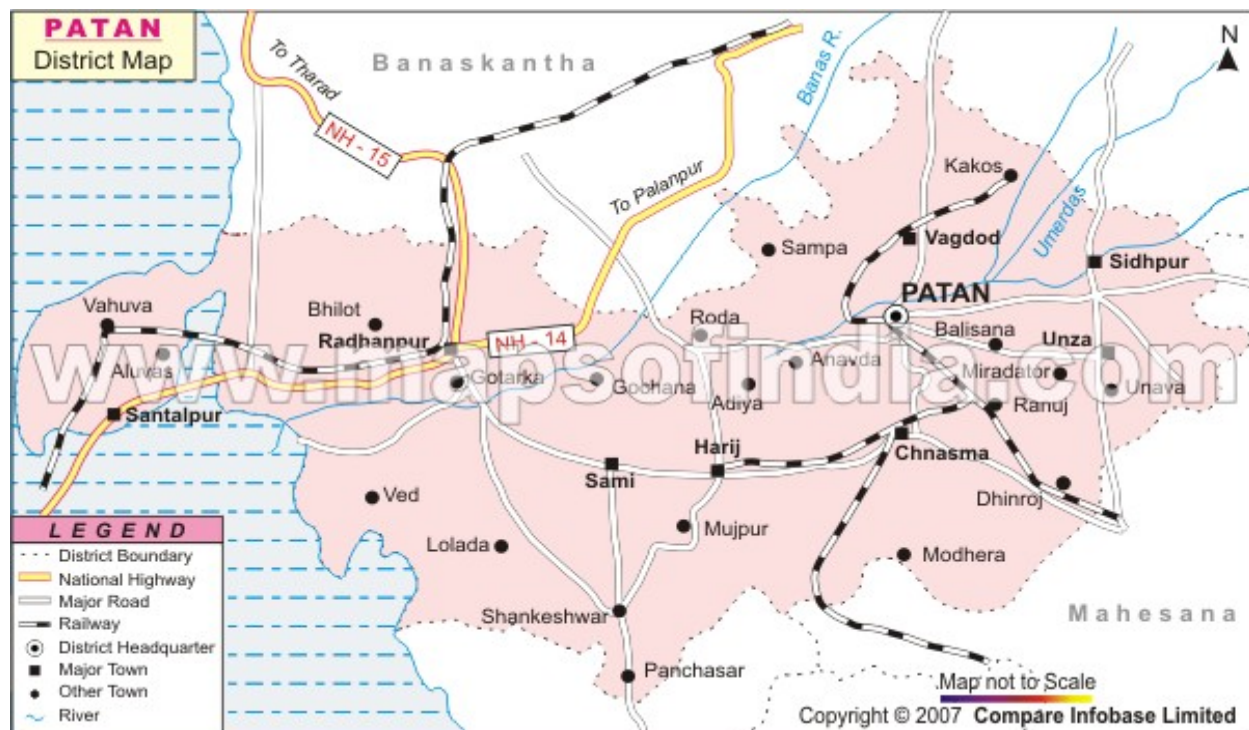
Objective of Internship

- a) To understand the work pattern of ICDS Patan, Gujarat and its organizational structure.
- b) The next objective of internship was to learn various managerial and administrative skills needed to work in a government system and to effectively implement all the ICDS and ICDS related programmes in the government setup to ensure the overall benefit of the community.

DISTRICT PROFILE:

Patan district has nine talukas, out of which three talukas Sami, Shankheshwar Radhanpur and Santalpur talukas has been allotted with high priority status and rest six talukas like Patan, Sarashvati, Siddhpur, Chanasma and Harij have been allotted non high priority status. District health action plan has been prepared considering the health related matter of this talukas.

Patan district is situated at north of Gujarat. It was newly created on 2nd October 1998. This is the district where there is a lack of resources as well as manpower. Geographically it has 7 talukas which distributed in 6 blocks. It has 517 revenue villages. Main business of people from Patan is labour, agriculture and animal husbandry. Patan, Sidhpur and Radhanpur are well known cities of the District. Patan city is a main city having population of approx. 1,35,000/-. All kind of higher education is available and Patan city is the head quarter of local University. This is a center of medical specialist and well sophistications in medical field are available in Patan City. District do not have any Municipal corporation, it have 2 Nagarpalika i.e. Patan & Sidhpur and 3 Muni. Bureau i.e. Radhanpur, Chanasma and Harij.



Patan is a historical place as:

- Anciently Patan was a capital (in era of “Siddhraj”)
- Really there was prosperity and greenery at the time of “Solanki Era”.
- Till today existing monuments like ‘Raniki Vav’, ‘Sahastraling Talav’, and Rudramahal of Sidhpur’ attracts people.
- Known “Patola” is a wonderful art of handloom, made from fine silk fibers.
- Rivers ‘Saraswati’ and ‘Banas’ known as Virgin River pass through Patan district and mergers in small desert of ‘Kutchh.’

General Information:

Patan district came in to existence in 1999 because of the merger of various princely states in the Bombay state. Patan district is located between 23’ to 24.09’ North latitude and 71’.26 and 72’.52 east longitude. Thus, this district is situated on north western part of the state Sabarkantha district in the east on the north and western part, there are Banaskantha and Surendranagar District and Ahmedabad district in South are situated.

As per the 2011 census, district is having a total population of 13.43 lakhs with a total area of 9027. Sq.kms. The district has 106% in habited villages and five towns spread over 9 talukas.

The district is traversed by 5 (five) rivers viz, Banas, Saraswati, Rupen, Sabarmati & Khari. Geographically 90% of the district is plain western part of the district is (Harij, Sami, Radhanpur and Santalpur Taluka) mostly salty area.

There is one medium irrigation project (Dharoi dame in Kheralu Taluka) on Sabarmati River. Drought and scarcity condition occurs mostly every year in Harij and Sami Talukas. There are no major industries in district. The major categories of laborers / workers are the agriculture labor and cultivators.

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---|---|
| (1) | Total Areas | : | 566755 Hactor.
(11284 Hactor Urban & 555471 Hactor Rural) |
| (2) | Agriculture Area | : | 459488 Hactor, Non-agri. Area 334688 Hactor |
| (3) | Nature of Soil | | |
| | None salty area | : | Patan, Sidhpur & Chanasma Talukas. |
| | Salty area | : | Sami, Harij, Radhanpur & Santalpur Talukas.
Effecting vector borne diseases. |
| (4) | Weather | : | Dry / Humid |
| (5) | Rain fall and water | : | Average rain – 518.63 mm. |
| | Habited: | | |
| (6) | Area sensitivity | : | Border area. |
| (7) | Rivers | : | 4 (Saraswati, Rupen, Banas & Puphpawati) |
| (8) | Ponds | : | 1303 |
| (9) | Check dams | : | 01 (Saraswati dame Patan) |
| (10) | Animal Husbandry | : | 358667 |
| (11) | Wild Plant Product | : | Gum |
| (12) | Co-operative societies: | | 17 |
| (13) | Occupations | : | Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Labors. |

1.1 District Profile

An official Census 2011 detail of Patan, a district of Gujarat has been released by Directorate of Census Operations in Gujarat. Enumeration of key persons was also done by census officials in Patan District of Gujarat.

Patan District Population 2011

In 2011, Patan had population of 1,343,734 of which male and female were 694,397 and 649,337 respectively. In 2001 census, Patan had a population of 1,182,709 of which males were 612,100 and remaining 570,609 were females.

Patan District Population Growth Rate

There was change of 13.61 percent in the population compared to population as per 2001. In the previous census of India 2001, Patan District recorded increase of 14.16 percent to its population compared to 1991.

Patan District Density 2011

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Patan district for 2011 is 232 people per sq. km. In 2001, Patan district density was at 206 people per sq. km. Patan district administers 5,792 square kilometers of areas.

Patan Literacy Rate 2011

Average literacy rate of Patan in 2011 were 72.30 compared to 60.36 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 82.90 and 61.05 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 73.63 and 46.33 in Patan District. Total literate in Patan District were 837,913 of which male and female were 494,631 and 343,282 respectively. In 2001, Patan District had 599,082 in its district.

Patan Sex Ratio 2011

With regards to Sex Ratio in Patan, it stood at 935 per 1000 male compared to 2001 census figure of 932. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 as per latest reports of Census 2011 Directorate. In 2011 census, child sex ratio is 890 girls per 1000 boys compared to figure of 865 girls per 1000 boys of 2001 census data.

Patan Child Population 2011

In census enumeration, data regarding child under 0-6 age were also collected for all districts including Patan. There were total 184,779 children under age of 0-6 against 190,192 of 2001 census. Of total 184,779 male and female were 97,762 and 87,017 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 890 compared to 865 of census 2001. In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 13.75 percent of Patan District compared to 16.08 percent of 2001. There was net change of -2.33 percent in this compared to previous census of India.

Description	2011	2001
Actual Population	1,343,734	1,182,709
Male	694,397	612,100
Female	649,337	570,609
Population Growth	13.61%	14.16%
Area Sq. Km	5,792	5,792
Density/km2	232	206
Proportion to Gujarat Population	2.22%	2.33%
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	935	932
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	890	865
Average Literacy	72.30	60.36
Male Literacy	82.90	73.63
Female Literacy	61.05	46.33
Total Child Population (0-6 Age)	184,779	190,192
Male Population (0-6 Age)	97,762	101,968
Female Population (0-6 Age)	87,017	88,224
Literates	837,913	599,082
Male Literates	494,631	375,588

Female Literates	343,282	223,494
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.75%	16.08%
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	14.08%	16.66%
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	13.40%	15.46%

Description	Rural	Urban
Population (%)	79.08 %	20.92 %
Total Population	1,062,653	281,081
Male Population	548,324	146,073
Female Population	514,329	135,008
Sex Ratio	938	924
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	896	862
Child Population (0-6)	153,011	31,768
Male Child(0-6)	80,705	17,057
Female Child(0-6)	72,306	14,711
Child Percentage (0-6)	14.40 %	11.30 %
Male Child Percentage	14.72 %	11.68 %
Female Child Percentage	14.06 %	10.90 %
Literates	630,617	207,296
Male Literates	378,570	116,061
Female Literates	252,047	91,235
Average Literacy	69.33 %	83.15 %
Male Literacy	80.96 %	89.96 %
Female Literacy	57.02 %	75.84 %

	Census-2011	
Area (Sq.Km.)	9027	
Total Population	13,43,734	
Rural (%)	79.08	
Urban (%)	20.92	
S.C. Population	123356 (9.18%)	
S.T. Population	13303 (0.99%)	
Sex Ratio (Adult)	935	
Sex Ratio (0-6 Yr. Age Group)	890	
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	33	MIS Data 2013
Below Poverty Line (BPL) (%)	40	Planning Comm.
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	21	DLRHS-2011
Literate (person)	73.47	Census-2011
Death Rate	6.2	CRS-2012

1.2 Administrative Structure :

Taluka	09
Villages above 1000 population	385
Villages < 1000 population	132
Total Revenue Village	517
Nagarpalikas	05
Gram Panchayat	472
Primary, Secondary, H.S.Schools	1901
Colleges	24
Anganwadies	1399
Families	259343 (FHS-2013)
Eligible Couples	201513 (FHS-2013)

GROWTH RATE:-

The district has a population of 1343734. The district has experienced an annual exponential growth rate of 1.20 %. (Census 2011).

LITERACY RATE:-

The literacy rate of the district is 72.30 percent, with 82.90 Percent for males and 61.05 percent for females, which are comparable to the respective rates in the state. Thus, in terms of urbanization, Patan district is at a disadvantageous Position as compared to the state as a whole.

Taluka wise Male-Female literacy rate % of Total Rate:

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Total literacy rate	Male	Female
1	Patan (Patan 1 + Saraswati)	76.16	85.56	66.11
2	Sidhpur	81.12	89.81	72.00
3	Chanasma	81.52	90.73	71.71
4	Harij	66.35	78.46	53.38
5	Sami	64.25	77.28	49.99
6	Radhanpur	64.21	76.97	50.82
7	Santalpur	58.34	70.27	45.56
	Total	72.30	82.90	61.05

SEX RATIO:-

The sex ratio of the district is 935 which being higher than the states figures is favorable for the district but not in comparison with Kerala. Taluka wise Sex Ratio shown in table below:

Sr	Taluka	0-6 yr Sex Ratio			Adult Sex Ratio
		1991	2001	2011	2011
1	Patan	893	848	873	927
2	Sidhpur	917	845	882	944
3	Chanasma	914	803	855	930
4	Harij	903	883	914	930
5	Sami	916	908	904	944
6	Radhanpur	890	911	918	947
7	Santalpur	904	919	911	930
	District	903	865	890	935

VITAL RATES:-

The Crude Birth rate & crude death rate of the district is 21 & 6.2 respectively. The infant mortality rate of the district is 33. Neonatal mortality rate is 40.2 & the post neonatal mortality rate 17.07. (MIS 2013)

WORK PARTICIPATION:--

Around 41.29 % of the population is working class out of which 69.04% are males & 30.96 % are females. But district is having 39.46% Male & 60.54 Female unemployed out of 58.71 % of total unemployed population. This shows that it is economically underdeveloped & thus is a matter of concern for the district. (Census 2011) The reason for unemployment can be the low literacy rate of the district.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & SEX RATIO:-**Taluka wise population distribution % of Total population and Sex Ratio:****Census 2011**

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Population	% of Total Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Patan	449480	33.45	233211	216269	927
2	Sidhpur	213087	15.86	109587	103500	944
3	Chanasma	130743	9.73	67752	62991	930
4	Harij	94562	7.04	48994	45568	930
5	Sami	182805	13.60	94050	88755	944
6	Radhanpur	144266	10.74	74083	70183	947
7	Santalpur	128791	9.58	66720	62071	930
	Total	1343734	100.00	694397	649337	935

Taluka wise SC / ST population & % of Total population:**Census 2011**

#	Taluka	Population	SC	%	ST	%
1	Patan	449480	45301	10.08	5073	1.13
2	Sidhpur	213087	23038	10.81	2034	0.95
3	Chanasma	130743	11879	9.09	347	0.27
4	Harij	94562	8353	8.83	565	0.60
5	Sami	182805	16345	8.94	383	0.21
6	Radhanpur	144266	9947	6.89	3551	2.46
7	Santalpur	128791	8545	6.63	3551	2.76
	Total	1343734	123408	9.18	13303	0.99

3.3 ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION:-

Integrated Child Development Scheme is in force since the existence of Patan District. The scheme is in force in Gujarat state since 2nd. October 1975. Development of human power is an important factor for development of the country. Base of physical and mental development is rooted in early childhood. Most of the children in India are nurtured in poor families deprived of educational, social, economic advantages. If vicious circle of malnutrition, illness, physical handicapped ness and mortality is dismantled, substantial economic, social and all round development may be achieved.

In order to plan integrated child development services, the Minister of Planning government of India made suggestions in the report, on the basis of which integrated Child Development scheme was implemented. 33 units were started on experimental basis in the state in 1975-76. The Scheme was begun first in Vadodara District. Health and nutrition level of children as well as women has improved by this Scheme. Children of backward classes, tribal and poor families have obtained substantial benefits. There are 1427 anganwadi centers working in total 8 (eight) units in Patan District.

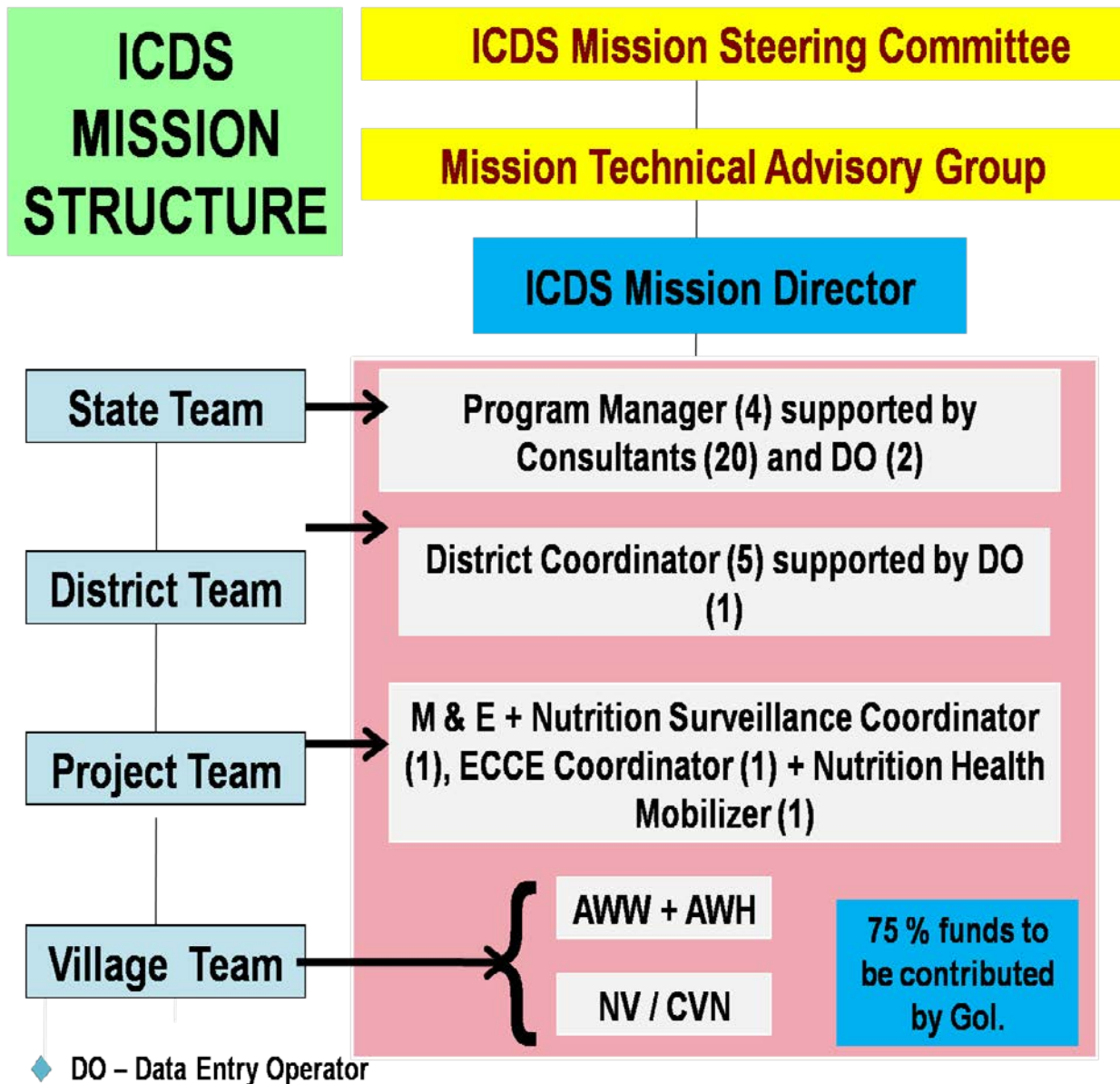
Aanganvadi

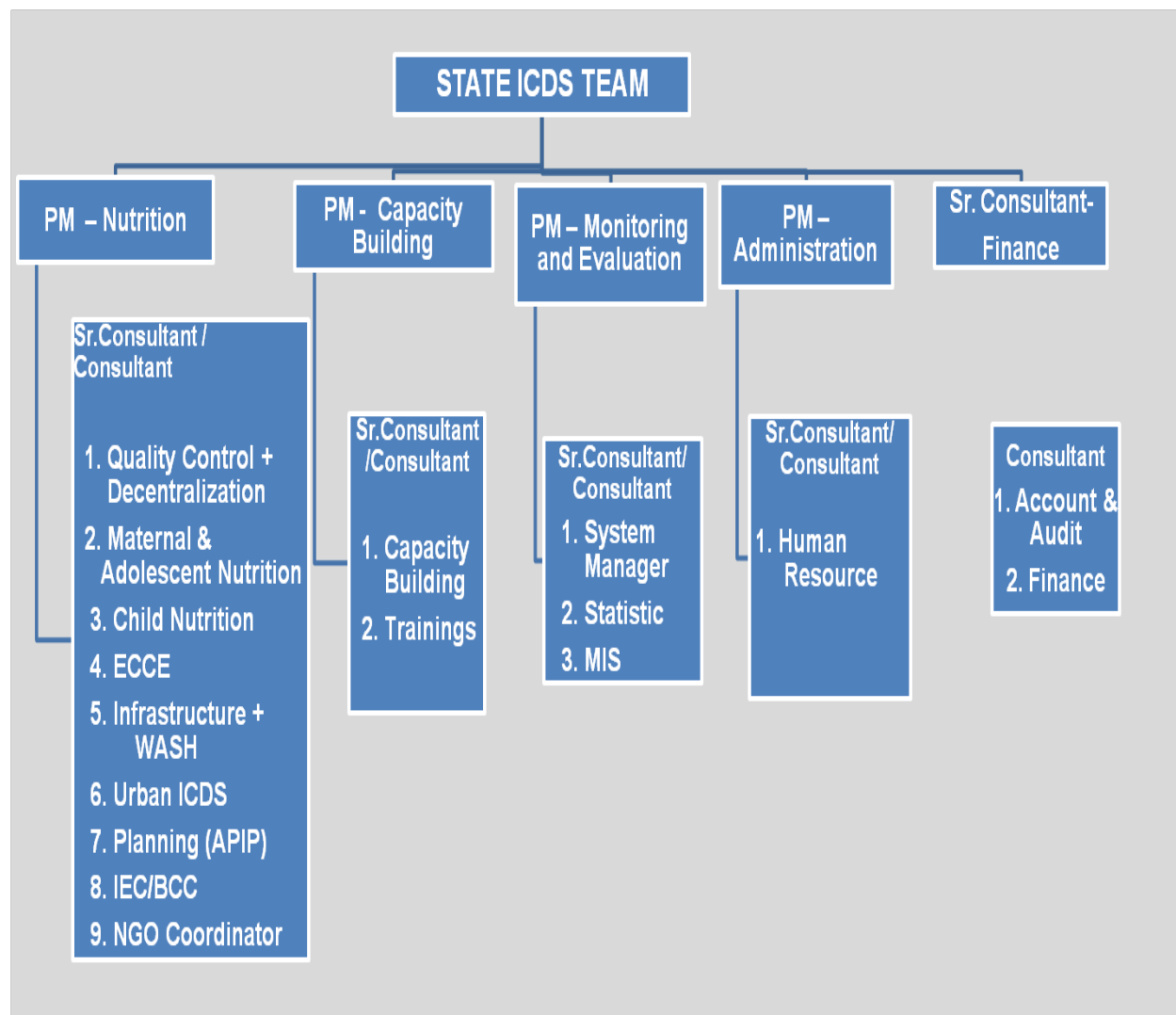
Implementation of Integrated Child Development Scheme is made through anganwadis at village level. Pre-primary education is imparted to children from 3 to 6 years by anganwadi workers. Various services to improve nutrition level are rendered by health team every month from anganwadi level only.

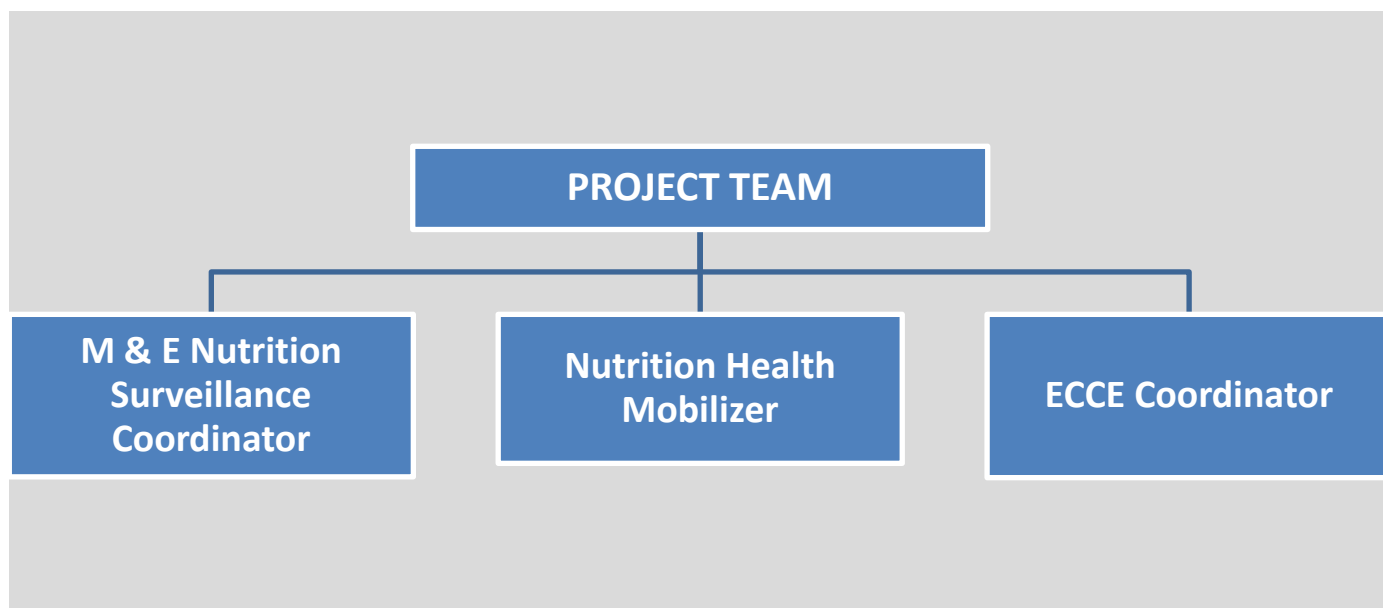
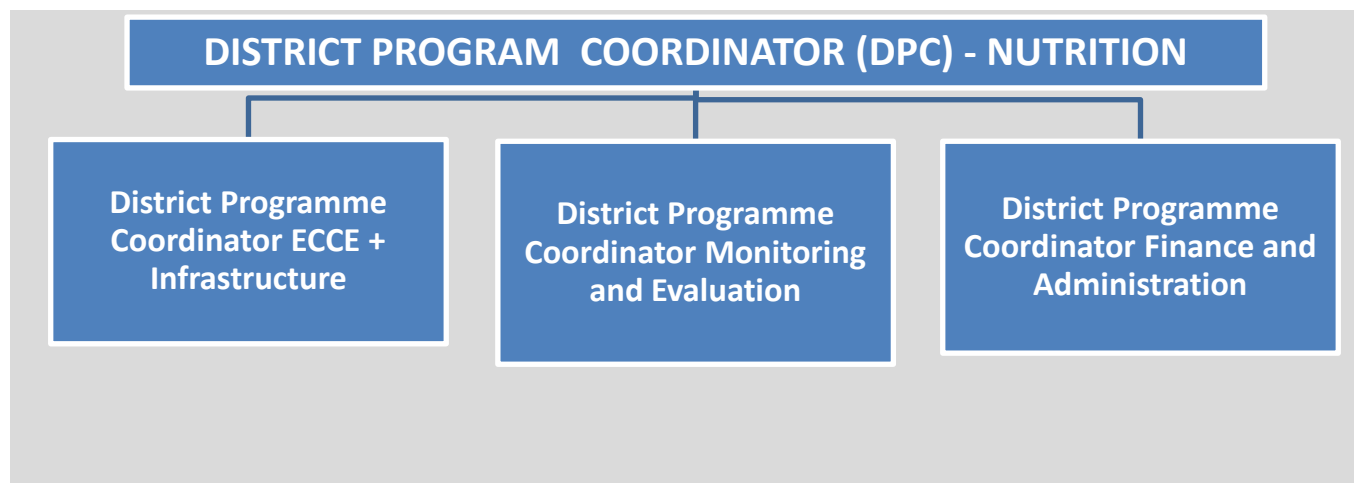
Sr.No	Name of unit	Number of working anganwads
1	Sami	221
2	Harij	99
3	Chanasmai	178

4	Siddhpur	195
5	Patan-1	209
6	Patan-2	193
7	Radhanpur	137
8	Santalpur	161

ORGANOGRAM:-







Observations and Learning:-

- Interacting and monthly meetings with block coordinators to discuss their field related problems, taking review of the field work done block wise and status of the tour program and tour diary maintained by them.
- Monthly meetings with CDPOs and discussing block wise malnutrition status, enrolled population within the project and beneficiaries who received ICDS services, gaps if any and suggestions and solutions discussed.
- Checking of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) for the indicators and submitting monthly report to State MIS cell.
- Monthly preparing reports of DPC monitoring indicators and sending it to State MIS cell.
- Attending of Baldin, Vatsalya din, Mamta diwas for monitoring, supervision and counseling of beneficiaries.
- Developing coordination with the health department for Mamta diwas, Kishori Shakti Yojna and other health indicators.
- Conducting SA meetings and checking of all the documents to be submitted in SA meeting at Gandhinagar.
- Preparing the anganwadi centers for Delhi visit team for program evaluation organization.
- Conducting surprise field visits at anganwadi centers for the checking the functioning of AWCs and meeting the beneficiaries and their counseling.
- Counseling of Anganwadi workers and beneficiaries especially for IGMSY scheme.
- Doing proceedings on the various official documents and circulars received from State level.
- Patan district has 2% severe malnutrition status, which is mostly due to early child marriages, early marriages, early and repeated pregnancies, lower literacy levels, migratory populations, poverty due to unemployment and poor socio-economic condition (most prevalent in the four blocks of Sami, Harij, Radhanpur and Santalpur).
- Due to geographical and climatic conditions, it is difficult to find trained manpower to work in these four blocks where malnourishment status is highest in the whole district. Here the literacy level of Anganwadi workers and helpers is the lowest (5th -7th standard pass).
- Desert areas with sand dunes and dry hot summer winds blowing in the desert areas, high temperature in summer, lack of availability of drinking water and proper sanitation facilities, lowest amount of rainfall in these regions and hence poor agriculture production, lack of livelihood in desert areas, lack of vegetation for livestock, location of houses of beneficiaries in distant areas from the anganwadi centers, location of houses at

great distances from each other, lack of support from community leaders etc. are the various problems faced in the blocks of Sami, Harij, Radhanpur and Santalpur.