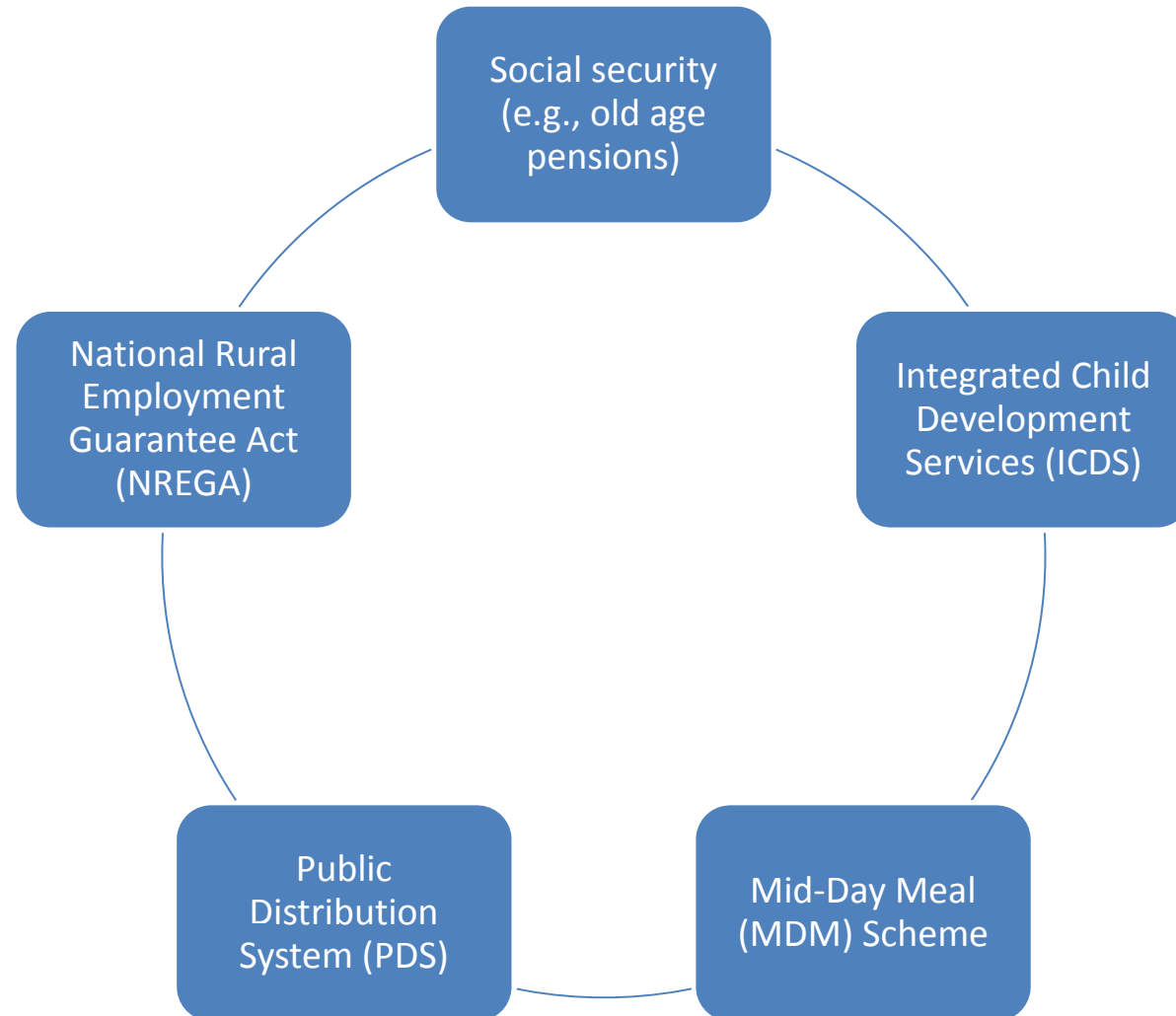


Public Evaluation of Entitlement Programmes (PEEP Survey 2013)

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A survey of five government programmes in ten states





ICDS: Anganwadis, then and now

Many anganwadis in north India used to look like this relic of the past (left), found in a remote village of Latehar district in Jharkhand: a deserted, run-down building with no-one around other than a placid goat.

In the same areas today, many anganwadis now look much better, and open more regularly. The walls have been nicely painted in this anganwadi of Purni Palheya village (also in Latehar District), to help children learn counting, alphabets and simple words.





In states like Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, most anganwadis are lively and well-equipped. The anganwadi worker is treated with dignity (Kinnaur District, Himachal Pradesh).

	Proportion of children aged 3-6 years who attend AWC regularly ^a (%)	Proportion of mothers who say that ICDS is important for their child ^a
Tamil Nadu	62	100
Himachal P.	72	94
Chhattisgarh	62	98
Odisha	68	93
Rajasthan	23	95
Maharashtra	54	80
Bihar	37	92
Jharkhand	21	90
Uttar Pradesh	29	78
Madhya Pradesh	32	84
ALL PEEP STATES^c	40	87



The **Midday Meal Scheme** feeds 14 crore children everyday and employs more than two million poor women across the country, many of them widows or Dalit women

Painting the official menu of the midday meals on the walls of schools creates a demand for the prescribed dishes

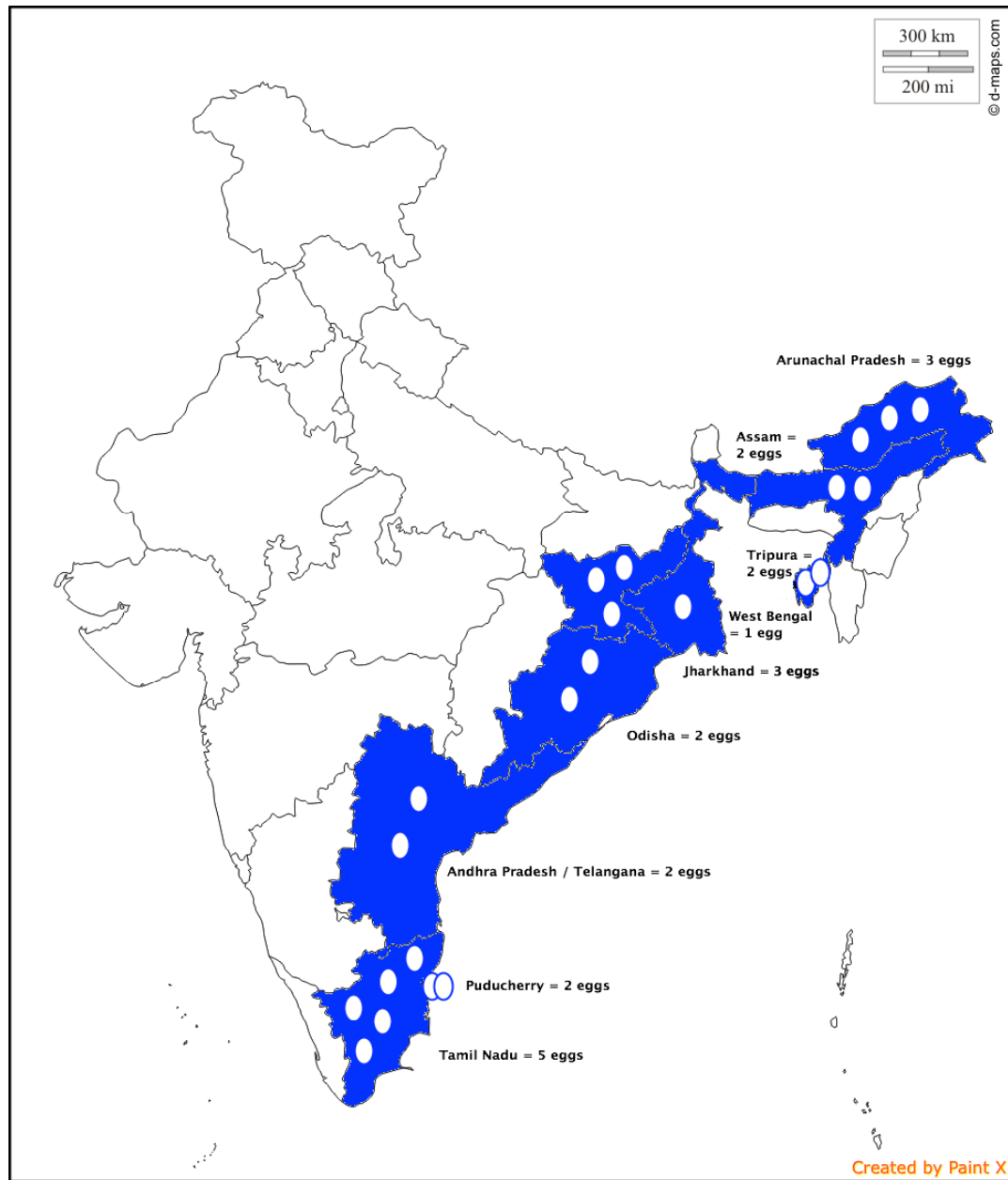
. मध्यान्ह भोजन मीनू .	
क्र. दिन	मीनू
1.	सोम-दाल, भात, हरा सब्जी, पापड़, अचार ।
2.	मंगल-सिंगल डिश मिल यथा पुलाव, उपमा, पापड़, अचार, सलाद ।
3.	बुध-दाल, भात, सब्जी, अचार, पापड़, सलाद एवं मीठा दूधयुक्त स्वीर ।
4.	गुरु-दाल, भात, आलू चना या सोयाबीन की सब्जी, पापड़, अचार, सलाद ।
5.	शुक्र-दाल, भात, हरा सब्जी, पापड़, अचार ।
6.	शनि-दाल तथा हरा दाना वाली सब्जी युक्त सिचड़ी, पापड़, अचार, सलाद ।



Eggs are an important source of animal protein - in fact, they contain all essential nutrients except for Vitamin C. Alas, most children in rural India rarely get a chance to eat an egg. But this is changing, thanks to the midday meal programme and ICDS.

For instance, in Tamil Nadu, school children now get to eat an egg every day

	MDM served regularly in the past six months	Eggs are served "sometimes" or "regularly"
Bihar	82	14
CH	99	29
HP	98	12
JH	94	15
MH	93	17
MP	65	5
OD	97	96
RJ	98	9
TN	100	99
UP	85	3



Source: Right to Food Campaign website, <http://www.righttofoodcampaign.in/>



The **Public Distribution System** (PDS) provides subsidized grain. In some states (e.g., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Chhattisgarh), dals and edible oil are also provided.

Walking home with monthly ration from the government outlet in Chhattisgarh.



Average purchase and Purchase-entitlement ratio

	2013		2011	
	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY
Bihar	17.3 (69)	22.6 (65)	11.2 (45)	16.3 (47)
Chhattisgarh	34 (98)	35 (100)	33.3 (95)	34.1 (97)
HP	35 (100)	38.5 (110)	37.1 (92-100)	37.6 (94-100)
JH	26.4 (75)	29.9 (85)	24.9 (71)	23.9 (68)
Maharashtra	19.8 (56)	22.7 (65)	-	-
MP	9.1 (37)	23.2 (66)	-	-
OD	24.5 (98)	33.4 (95)	29.2 (97-100)	35 (100)
RJ	24.7 (99)	34.3 (98)	26.0 (86-100)	35 (100)
TN	18 (96)	33.9 (97)	17.9 (92)	30.8 (88)
UP	30.2 (86)	31.1 (89)	30.7 (77-88)	33.9 (85)
All states	25 (80)	31 (89)	- (84-88)	- (87)

	Rating of PDS compared with 5 years ago (%)			Respondents who would prefer cash transfers (%)
	Better	Same	Worse	
Tamil Nadu	35	37	29	18
Himachal P.	51	34	15	12
Chhattisgarh	59	37	4	9
Odisha	71	25	4	1
Rajasthan	46	23	32	12
Maharashtra	20	41	40	24
Bihar	51	40	9	6
Jharkhand	61	29	10	23
Uttar Pradesh	20	62	18	29
Madhya Pradesh	18	30	52	22
ALL PEEP STATES	34	42	24	19

Awareness Levels: 2008 vs 2013

% of NREGA workers who're aware of various entitlements

Five states

2008	2013
42	55
43	17
54	35

Rajasthan

2008	2013
90	70
67	27
54	48

- 100 days of work per year
- Minimum wage
- Payment within 15 days

^a Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh: These five states—other than Rajasthan—were covered in both surveys.

NREGA: Whodunit?



National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act guarantees 100 days of work per year.

Anyone who is reading this is literate and has access to many sources of information – newspaper, books, friends, the internet, and so on. It may be difficult for us to appreciate how hard it is for many others to know their rights, let alone defend them.

The helplessness of rural workers is a big hurdle for the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). To this day, however, NREGA workers know little about these entitlements.

	Average days of NREGA work in 2012-3 (<i>all</i> sample households)		Preferred number of days of NREGA employment over the year ^a
	Self-reported	As per official records	
Tamil Nadu	57-58	57	92
Himachal P.	20-21	20	78
Chhattisgarh	34-37	39	88
Odisha	11-13	13	76
Rajasthan	19-20	12	83
Maharashtra	28-30	48	100
Bihar	10-11	8	77
Jharkhand	4-5	12	82
Uttar Pradesh	17-18	16	88
Madhya Pradesh	8-9	11	80
ALL PEEP STATES^c	21-22	23	86

The Pension League

State schemes, ranked from best to worst



Tamil Nadu

- » Plus 4 kg of free rice from the PDS
- » Well-monitored payments—bank, money order or business correspondent
- » Monthly payments but no schedule

Best

Orissa

- » Cash payment at Panchayat Bhawan on 15th of each month
- » Pension lists are up to date and transparent



Rajasthan

- » Move towards near-universal coverage
- » Bank or post-office payments, often delayed

Chhattisgarh

- » Monthly payments but no fixed schedule



Himachal Pradesh

- » Home delivery (money orders) in some places
- » Payments are bunched for several months

Bihar

- » Move towards universal coverage
- » Cash payment at block office, no fixed schedule



Jharkhand

- » Erratic payments
- » Post-office staff often take a bribe

Uttar Pradesh

- » Bi-annual payments
- » Getting a pension sanctioned often requires a hefty bribe



Maharashtra

- » Chaos: central and state contributions paid at different times!
- » Erratic payments, bunched for several months



Madhya Pradesh

- » Confusing entitlements, e.g. different amounts for different age groups
- » Erratic payments



Worst

Figures indicate monthly pension payout

Sukhmaniya and Phulibai (left and right) were both married to Sukh Das. When he died, they became beneficiaries of the widow pension scheme. Phulibai's sister (center), also a pensioner, moved to this house when she lost her husband. For them, the old age pension is their main source of income. (Lipingi Village, Lakhanpur Block, Chhattisgarh)



		Ruling political parties in the last ten years	Key Indicators for Five Entitlement Programmes				
			NREGA: Average days of work per household (2012-13)	PDS: Average foodgrain purchases, as % of entitlements	MDM: Respondents who said that MDM are served regularly (%)	ICDS: Pre-school activities are regular (%)	Pensions: "Average pension earnings" ^b
LEADERS	Tamil Nadu	DMK, AIADMK	57	97	100	94	320
	Himachal P.	Congress, BJP	20	100	97	84	192
	Chhattisgarh	BJP	34	99	98	67	114
LEARNERS	Odisha	BJD	11	97	97	74	237
	Rajasthan	Congress, BJP	19	98	98	62	175
	Maharashtra	Congress-NCP	28	58	93	67	180
LAGGARDS	Bihar	JD (U)	10	68	82	68	195
	Jharkhand	Many! ^c	4	78	94	63	184
	Uttar Pradesh	BSP, SP	17	87	85	58	96
	Madhya P.	BJP	8	49	65	50	54

The PEEP Survey 2013 was funded by Indian Council for Social Science Research and IRD, IIT Delhi.

For more details, visit

PEEP SURVEY HOMEPAGE: [HTTP://WEB.IITD.AC.IN/~REETIKA/PROJECTS.HTML](http://web.iitd.ac.in/~reetika/projects.html)

FACEBOOK PAGE: [HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/PEEPSURVEY2013](https://www.facebook.com/peepsurvey2013)

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