While taking measurements.

Turan (the entrance gate) of the famous "Dolgobinda" temple situated at Rajadwar
The rock sculpture known as "Kanai Borakhi Bowa Sil" at Rajadwar

The main building of Anundoram Borooah Institute of language, art and culture at Rajadwar
The North Guwahati College at Abhaipur

Historic "Silsakoo" (stone bridge) situated at village Silsakoo
A Polio booth

The North Guwahati Primary Health Centre at Abhaipur
A child being immunized with OPV during immunization campaign

The inside view of the delivery room of the Primary Health Centre with necessary facilities
The deep fridge machine known as the *Iller machine* where medicines are kept

A view of the hospital wastes

vi
A tin roofed house

A woman busy in her hand loom
Photo showing fishing in the river Brahmaputra

Evening market at village Majgaon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Clan</th>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Wife's/ Husband's home community (distance)</th>
<th>Relation with Head of Family</th>
<th>Mother tongue</th>
<th>Secon. Lang.</th>
<th>Education (Standard) where learnt</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Marital Condition</th>
<th>Age at Marriage</th>
<th>Marriage type</th>
<th>Deformation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

vi (A)
PRENATAL

Name of the mother : 
Age : 
Weight : 
Age at marriage : 
Age at first conception : 
Parity (No. of the Child) : 
About her pregnancy how did she come to know : 
Cause of pregnancy : Biological / Supernatural

Precaution during early three months of pregnancy regarding food habit, movement, household work, sexual life etc : 

Any uneasiness during the first three months of pregnancy - nausea, vomiting, weakness, any other illness : 

Any religious or cultural taboo during pregnancy : 

Visit to the doctor during first three months of pregnancy : 

Any medicine used? Iron, Folic acid tablets / Vit. taken or not : 

Medical treatment in Govt. Hospital or P.H.C/Nursing home/G.M.C. etc. : 

Any precaution during 3-6 months of pregnancy : 

Immunization with tetanus toxoid : done/ half done/not at all

Suffered from any diseases like diarrhea, fever, anemia, jaundice, measles, typhoid, malaria, swelling, blood pressure during pregnancy : 

Food habit, rest, visit to the doctor, medicines, normal duties (6 months to delivery) : 

Whether avoid strainers duties or not : 

Medicine used - allopathic / homeopathic / ayurvedic or traditional : 

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NATAL AND POST NATAL

Premature / full times :

Place of delivery: home / hospital :

Weight of baby: current/during birth :

Assisted by: family members/ neighbours/dhai (trained or untrained)/nurse :

Nature of delivery: normal/forced / caesarian :

Cutting of umbilical cord: blade/knife/bamboo string (sterilized / un sterilized) :

Care of umbilical cord: used medicated powder/ ointment/ traditional material' :

First mother's milk (colostrums) given to the baby immediately after birth/after first hour/ after during honey etc. :

Colostrums given or not :

Any other food item (e.g. Honey etc.) given to the baby within 24 hours :

Food of the baby up to: 1 month only mothers milk / mothers milk + other milk/ juice of orange etc. :

Health of the bay during the first month suffered from any disease like cold, cough, fever, stomach upset, any skin disease or any other disease :

Nature of treatment: allopathic, homeopathic, and traditional: (relation of disease up to food) :

Any cultural e.g. Talisman/ secret thread/ traditional / religious treatment of disease :

x
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food in details from 3-6 months of the baby and the frequency of disease related to various food items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When and what type of solid food was given?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of times</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Preparation of the food items</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(any addition with food e.g. milk)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Main solid food from 3-6 months and subsidiary food items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease if any related to various types of food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When rice was given for the first time?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of times</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Soft/normal/other-dal, veg. etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish/meat/egg quantity and no. of times</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Any change in food items during sitting, teething, standing etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any disease related to these conditions with special care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunization of the babies specially D.P.T.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>done/half done/not done</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>According to the mother what are the best food items for babies during first year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of head hair, nails, and skin or body care cleaning of head hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair regular/Irregular with soap, shampoo etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning of cloths with soap/only water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular/Irregular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing: daily/2-3 days/more than 3 days</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of soap daily/once/twice etc.

Hot water of cold/round the year/ winter, summer, message to baby daily/2-3 days/ weekly

Whether husband/mother in law/sister in law helps in domestic household work

How long complete breast feeding/breast feeding & additional food/weaning of breast feeding/continuation of breast-feeding

General health of the mother any disease or suffering

Knowledge about health and hygiene regarding the baby & herself like cleanliness of the house, kitchen, utensils, cloths etc. personal hygiene

Any observable difference in health care practices for son or daughter

Traditional health cares for the common disease like diarrhea, fever, cold and cough, worm (with some leaves, garlic etc.)
**The WHEN, WHAT and WHICH of Vaccination, for your new born baby**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Vaccination</th>
<th>Disease for which vaccination is done</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>B.C.G.- 1</td>
<td>Childhood TB and Polio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.P.V.- 0 dose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1½ months</td>
<td>B.C.G.- 1</td>
<td>Whooping cough, Diptheria, Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(if not given at birth)</td>
<td>Polio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.P.T.- 1</td>
<td>Whooping cough, Diptheria, Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.P.V.- 1</td>
<td>Polio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ months</td>
<td>D.P.T.- 2</td>
<td>Whooping cough, Diptheria, Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.P.V.- 2</td>
<td>Polio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ months</td>
<td>D.P.T.- 3</td>
<td>Whooping cough, Diptheria, Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.P.V.- 3</td>
<td>Polio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 - 12 months</td>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>Measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 24 months</td>
<td>D.P.T. - booster</td>
<td>Whooping cough, Diptheria, Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>O.P.V. - booster</td>
<td>Polio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 6 years</td>
<td>D.T.</td>
<td>Whooping cough, Tetanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 - 16 years</td>
<td>T.T.</td>
<td>Tetanus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Immunization Week**

27th November - 3rd December, 2006

Biring your child to the nearest Immunization Centre of your locality/village before 3rd December, 2006.

National Rural Health Mission, Assam
In babies with deformities in China annually

BEIJING Sept 13 - China is witnessing a soaring number of birth deformities, according to health experts. A recent study found that babies born with defects in China have an incidence rate of 1 per 1,000.

The late childbearing trend has become one of the major factors behind congenital defects, according to the Health Ministry.

Among the babies born with defects, just 30 per cent of them can be cured or treated. Another 40 per cent suffer life-long deformities, while the remaining die shortly after birth, health experts said.

Statistics from the Ministry of Health show that birth defects affect one in 10 Chinese newborns.

Nearly 30 million Chinese households are raising or have raised babies born with defects.

Couples are advised to undergo health examinations before and during pregnancy to lower the risk of birth defects. Couples have the right to abort a pregnancy if defects are detected.

A check-up was made optional nationwide in October 2003, but the number of people undergoing the check has dropped tremendously.

To address the situation, many gynecologists suggest local governments start offering free check-ups.

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UNITED NATIONS, Dec 10 — The number of children who die before their fifth birth- day fell below 10 million in 2005, but much more still need to be done, said a report by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) released today. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) report stated that the progress in children’s mor- tality rates largely to improvements in healthcare.

By comparison, an estimated 20 million children under five were dying every year at the beginning of the 1990s. But UNICEF’s executive di- rector, Ann Veneman, pointed out that “much more must be done” and “we can help create a better world for girls and boys, and for genera- tions to come.”

More than 500,000 women still give birth each year to babies who die as a result of complications during preg- nancy and childbirth. About half of these women live in sub-Saharan Africa, the report said.

The study also found an ap- palling lack of basic sanitation, clean water and a sanitation, which contributes to the deaths of more than 1.5 million children each year from diarrhea and related ailments. About 158 million children between ages five and 14 were still engaged in child labor around the world, UNICEF esti- mated. Moreover, the num- ber of people living with worldwide with HIV/AIDS has continued to rise by 1.5 billion people each year, which resulted in fewer deaths from infections. Vaccination and other preventive in- terventions, which have also made great strides and have become more accessible.

The world is still not doing enough to reach all children with life-saving interventions, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, where 95 percent of children receive no immunization.

The report’s findings confirm UNICEF’s conviction that the continued efforts of govern- ments, international organiza- tions, civil society and local com- munities and the private sec- tor are making a difference and delivering results for children,” said Veneman. — AFP

45 pc girls get married off by 18 years of age in India

NEW DELHI, May 14 — At least 44.4 per cent women aged between 15 and 24 are married by 18 years of age, according to national family health survey (NFHS-2), 2005-06. As per the survey, 62.5 per cent of these women live in rural areas and 71.4 per cent women do not have any education, Minister of State for Women and Child Development Ramesh Chavan- ditya said in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha.

“However, she said in order to make the provisions of the Act more effective and punishment more stringent for offenders, a new legislation, “The prohi- bition of Children Marriage Act, 2006”, has been submitted. The government has also launched a Scheme for In- surance Cover which includes 10 lakh girls and child based on the

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) has made progress in ex- panding coverage of medical- cated treatments, a fundamen- tal tool in reducing mortality, with 16 of these 20 countries at least tripling coverage since 2000. And in the 47 countries, where 85 per cent of meningitis coverage was achieved or below 85 per cent, there were more than twice as many deaths in 2004 than in 2000, when meningitis coverage was achieved. In 2002, meningitis coverage was achieved in 2004, when meningitis coverage was achieved.

Child mortality can be reduced through breastfeeding: Experts

NEW DELHI, Aug 19—Breastfeeding can save the lives of 10 million children under age five each year, a report by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2) showed.

A study conducted at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has shown that exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months has a protective effect against diarrhea. A global strategy, developed jointly by the WHO and UNICEF recognizes that infants should be exclusively breast-fed for the first six months and should be provided with appropriate food-supplement for another two years, Khosla said.

Keeping in view the adverse effect and increased risk of child falling prey to diseases, including diarrhea, due to consumption of food-items other than the moth- er’s milk in the first six months, government has banned the pro- motion of such items, Gupta says.

There is a need for "multi-sectoral and effective interventions" to make mothers aware of the benef- its of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months, he adds.
How to keep your drinking water sources clean and safe.

Remember, drinking water is safe, when boiled.

Water sources should always be on a higher location at least 10-15 mtrs. away from polluting sources like latrine, soak pit, garbage pit etc.

The mouth of a ringwell should always be covered at all times to prevent foreign materials from entering it.

The platform around handpumps or ringwells should be free from cracks and damages.

Water sources should have sound drainage system to check stagnancy. Waste water should not be allowed to accumulate in this area.

More than 6 lakh children, below 5 years of age, die every year in our country due to water borne diseases.
Today is the last day of Immunization Week

STOP THE SIX KILLER DISEASES

IMMUNIZE YOUR CHILD TODAY.

FOR EVERY CHILD

26th December - 31st December, 2006

Do remember

One dose of vaccination is not enough.
Follow the complete Immunization schedule.

Every pregnant woman must also be immunized with two doses of tetanus toxoid.

Once again, bring your child to the nearest Immunization Centre of your locality/village today.

National Rural Health Mission, Assam