APPENDIX-II

Definition of Terms used in the Study

Child - Person of age below 15 years.

Under-5 Mortality Rate - Annual number of deaths of children under-5 years of age per 1000 live births.

Infant Mortality Rate - Annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births.

Maternal Mortality Rate - Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy and related causes per 1000 live births.

Crude Birth Rate - Annual number of live births per 1000 population.

Crude Death Rate - Annual number of deaths per 1000 population.

Life Expectancy at Birth - The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing in the population at the time of their births.

Sex-Ratio - The number of females per 1000 males in a population.

Low Birth Weight - A birth weight of 2,500 gms. or less.

Literate - Person who can read and write with understanding.

Adult Literacy Rate - Percentage of persons aged 15 and above who can read and write.
Per Capita Income - It is obtained by dividing the Net National Product at factor cost by the estimated population in that particular year.

Poverty Line - It is estimated in terms of monthly per capita expenditure corresponding to daily Calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and 2100 in urban areas.

Infant - A child below the age of 1 year.

Neonate - A child below the age of one month.

Preschool Child - A child below the age of 5 years.

School Age Group - A child with the age of 5-15 years.

Ante-natal Period - The pregnancy duration in human beings is of 280 days and this period is called ante-natal period.

Intra-natal Period - The period during which delivery of child takes place.

Post-natal Period - The period of 42 days after delivery is called post-natal period.

Diarrhoea - Occurrence of loose watery stools in a frequency more than normal for the child.

Acute Respiratory Tract Infection (ARI) - Occurrence of cough and nasal discharge in a child with respiratory rate more than 50 per minutes.
Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) - Contains 20 gms. of Glucose, 1.5 gms. Potassium Chloride, 3.5 gms. Sodium Chloride and 2.5 gms of Sodium Bicarbonate added to 1 litre of water. This ORS is used in diarrhoea to prevent dehydration.

Sugar Salt Solution (SSS) - Contains 10 gms. Sugar and 1 Pinch of Salt added to one glass of water. This can be prepared at home and is useful in diarrhoea.

Sub-centre - Governmental Health Institution in rural areas, for 3000-5000 population, for delivery of services.

Primary Health Centre - Governmental Health Institution for preventive, promotive and curative care in rural areas, for 20,000-30,000 population.

Community Health Centre - Governmental Health Institution for specialists referral services for four Primary Health Centres (1.2 Lakh population).

MTP - Medical Termination of Pregnancy is legally allowed up to a period of 5 months.

IUDs - Intra uterine contraceptive devices like Copper-T, Hepple's Loop, which have been used in the National Family Welfare Programme.

Sterilisation - Permanent method of birth control in case of men (Vasectomy) and women (Tubectomy).