

## KEY TO SCHEDULE

### Socio-economic status

This was done with the help of social score method adopted by the **WHO International collaboration study on family formation pattern and health, 1976.**

The educational status of the Head of the family, occupation of the Head, Income of the family and number of persons per living room were taken as the variables and the scoring was done as High (H), Middle (M) or Low (L) for each indicator. The families getting 3 or more H were classified as High, those getting 3 or more L were classified as Low, and all others belonged to the middle socio-economic status.

Educational status : Educational status of mother and head of the family was assessed as below.

Low : Illiterate : one who is not able to read and write  
Just literate : One who is able to write and read without any schooling

Middle : Primary/Middle/High School.

High : College Education including reading in college or technical School/college.

Occupational Status : The occupational status of both wife and head of the household was assessed according to the household composition chart.

Low : Land/business holder (small)

Middle : Skilled worker/clerical worker/teacher/nurse/land or business owner (medium).

High : Physician/Lawyer/Manager/Banker.

House : Number of living rooms was taken into account to calculate the number of persons per living room irrespective of the age of the family members and type of the housing which was considered as an indicator of social status of the family. Living room did not include the kitchen and bath room. The housing condition was classified as under.

Low : More than four persons for one living room.

Middle : 2 – 4 persons per living room .

High : Less than 2 persons per living room

Income status : The percapita income was taken as the indicator to assess the income status, as suggested by Mohajan and Gupta in the Text Book of preventive and social medicine.

Per capital family income	Status
Rs.1600 and above	Upper
Rs.500 – 1599	Middle
Rs.499 or less	Lower.

Age : : Age of the mother and other family members according to version of the head of the family.

Attendant delivered : Any person other than the delivering mother assisting the delivery.

Normal delivery : Delivery without any complication

Prolonged Delivery : Continuous labour pain at least 16 hours

Instrumental delivery : Ceasarian delivery

Untrained Dhai : Any person(lady) not specially trained for conducting delivery

Birth weight	:	Weight of the baby taken without 72 hours of delivery recorded in kilogram/pound
Birth Length	:	Length of the baby taken at the time of delivery in centimeters/inches.
Exclusively breast	:	Only feeding of the breast milk and no other food or fluids I feeding including water (prelacteal feed) is given to a child from birth to 4 months of age
Top feeding	:	Feeding given after the end of the breast feeding.
Supplementary feeding	:	
Early	:	Supplementary feeding starts before 4 months of age
Optimum	:	Supplementary feeding starts at or within 4 – 6 months of age
Late	:	Supplementary feeding starts after 6 months of age
Weaning	:	It is a process of gradual and progressive transfer of baby from breast milk to usual family diet.
Complete Immunization	:	Immunization received one dose of B.C.G. one dose of measles, 3 doses of D.P.T. and 3 doses of O.P.V.
Diarrhoea	:	Three or more watery stool in a day and change in consistency and character of stool
Cold	:	Include nasal discharge and cough with or without fever
Delayed milestones	:	Particular moter development starts after normal age of development
Overall delayed	:	More than three milestones of development are delayed milestones of dev.