Final Report of the Research Project

on

Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level

[April, 2005]

Sponsored by :
Planning Commission
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Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi

Executed by :
Society for Socio-Economic Studies & Services (SSESS)
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PREFACE

In the context of current greater emphasis on micro-level planning and in helping the efforts of the district planning machinery to adopt the right methodology to collect reliable statistics to serve the needs of planning at the local level, the Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Services (SSESS), Kolkata, conducted the present study under the sponsorship of the Planning Commission. The study which commenced from March, 2003 was in the form of an empirical type study undertaken in a cluster of three villages of one Gram Panchayat (GP) in Nadia district of West Bengal. The study consisted of two parts : (i) methodological studies comprising of primary collection and analysis of socio-economic data from a common sample of households through a baseline survey followed by quarterly repeat rounds; and (ii) a comprehensive examination of the statistical system and availability of statistics at the local level to formulate recommendations for a viable system to serve needs of micro-level planning.

The study was completed in February, 2005 and the draft report submitted to the Planning Commission and the members of TAC for their comments. Based on their valuable comments and suggestions for improvement, this final report has been prepared. The report besides the plan, procedures and instruments of the study presents findings on both parts of the study mentioned in the previous paragraph. The technical aspects of the study were based on the guidelines and advice rendered by a strong Technical Advisory Committee consisting of well-known Experts on the subject appointed by SSESS to ensure that study-outputs were of unquestionable quality. Field-work for the household surveys were conducted by a team of local Investigators, as per one of the study-elements to be tested. They were given a thorough training and their work was closely supervised by experienced Supervisors from SSESS so that the data collection exercise was efficiently carried out. Data processing and analysis was done in-house by our own Data Processing Assistants, Programmers and Analysts. We are confident that the report which provides a wide range of end-tables with findings, lessons learnt and a set of recommendations for future, will prove to be a useful document to meet the objectives of the study.

(S. K. Gupta)
President & Director
SSESS, Kolkata

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge with thanks all the assistance and support given by the Planning Commission specially the officials of the SER Division to execute and complete the Study-Project on "Collection,Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level". We are also extremely grateful to Dr. S. P. Gupta, Ex-Member, Planning Commission and Dr. Pranab Sen, Advisor (PP) for their valuable suggestions and advice on the approach, design and contents of the study.

The successful completion of the project has only been possible because of the joint efforts of the Expert-Members of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Technicians and Investigators of the In-house Project Team. I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them for their contribution in one form or the other. I would be failing in my duty, if I do not mention the names of Dr. K. C. Seal and Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya for a special vote of thanks. Dr. Seal was not only the main architect and the Chief Consultant of the Project but also an active Participant at each and every stage throughout the tenure of the project. No words would suffice, to thank Prof. Bhattacharya, who inspite of his convalescent period after serious illness, read through the draft report word by word and made useful, substantive and editing comments and finally provided an exemplary contribution in producing a revised draft for the last chapter of the report on 'Lessons learnt and Recommendations'.

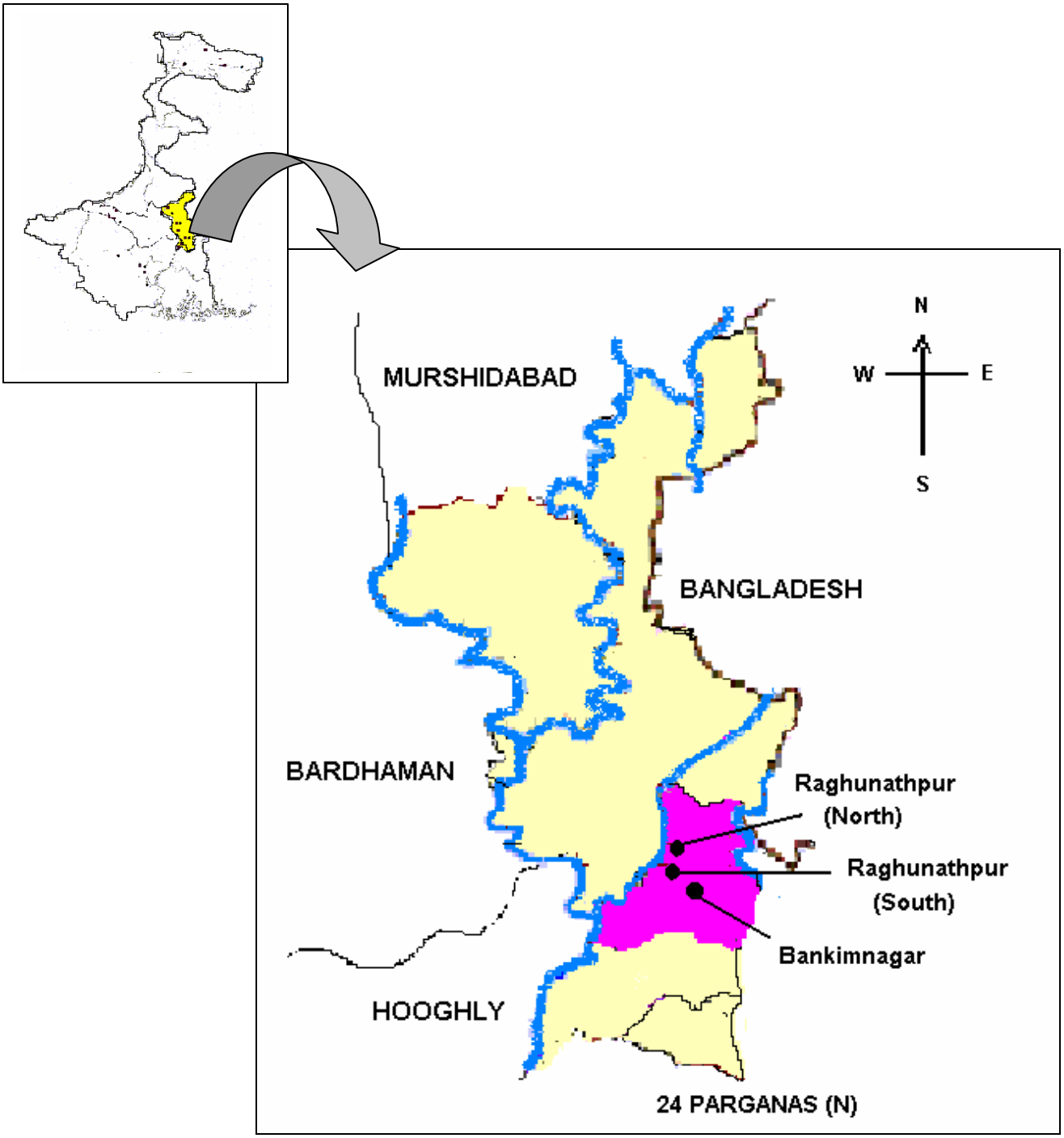
I would like to thank all concerned officials of the Government of West Bengal at various levels, including Panchayat Chairpersons and Members for giving the formal permission to undertake the study along-with all the needed assistance and cooperation to complete it successfully. Thanks are also due to all respondents of the household survey, but for whose cooperation, the study would not have been possible.

Finally, I would be failing in my duty, if I do not thank the Governing Body of the SSESS, for sanctioning the additional funds needed particularly during the final stages of the project.

(S. K. Gupta)
Project Director

DISTRICT MAP OF NADIA, WEST BENGAL

Indicating 3 Sample Villages of Ranaghat Block



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT ON COLLECTION, COLLATION AND DISSEMINATION OF QUALITY STATISTICS AT LOCAL LEVEL

1.	**Objectives of the Project :**	▪ To examine the existing statistical system and evolve a viable methodology/mechanism for data collection, processing and consolidation to serve needs of micro-level planning. ▪ To conduct an intensive limited household socio-economic survey with two approaches viz. one point one-time data collection approach and periodical longitudinal survey approach for the same common set of households; undertake a comparative analysis of the two approaches; and make recommendations on the optimum approach to be adopted to collect quality statistics at local levels.
2.	**Organization, Work-Plan, Approach, Methodology and Survey Instruments :**	▪ The research study-project was sponsored by the Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi and executed by the Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Services (SSESS), Kolkata. ▪ The project effectively commenced from 3rd March, 2003 with the preparation of Work-Plan and completed on 28th February, 2005 with the submission of the Draft Report to the Planning Commission. ▪ The research study, basically was an empirical one using type-study approach in a cluster of three villages of Nadia district in West Bengal. The study was undertaken in two parts, running concurrently viz (i) An Expert Team examining the statistical system at Panchayat; Block and District levels and assessing to what extent reliable data are available to serve the needs of micro-planning, and (ii) fresh primary data collection by local Investigators with one-point one-time cross-sectional approach and periodic longitudinal survey approach and undertaking a comparative analysis. ▪ The design for conducting the primary data collection in the cluster of three villages, comprised of the following :-

		(i) All the 1179 households of the cluster were listed through a listing schedule. While listing, information was collected on land possessed, type of dwelling unit and possession of consumer durables to enable stratification of households into three groups viz. Rich, Average and Poor through a system of assigning scores. (ii) A total sample of 216 households from the three strata was selected using circular systematic sampling. A sample of 96 out of 665 'Poor' households, 72 out of 314 'Average' households and 48 out of 200 'Rich' households had been selected. (iii) To study Investigator bias and seasonal effects, if any, for the four quarterly repeat surveys, the total sample of 216 households were divided in four equal sub-samples and allocated to four Investigators in different quarters on rotational basis to be surveyed using Latin Square Design. ▪ The surveys were conducted through a set of structured schedules covering a wide range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Three Schedules were canvassed viz. Village Schedules, Listing Schedule and the Main Socio-Economic Schedule. Through the **Village Schedule,** information was collected for the three villages in the sample, on Area and Population, Agricultural data, Other Industrial data, if any, availability and distance of infra-structural facilities and other essential amenities like education, health etc. This schedule was to be completed by Field Officer/Field Supervisors from the official records available at the Panchayat Office and/or through discussions with Panchayat Members/Officials and other knowledge-able persons of the villages. The **Listing Schedule** was to be filled-in by the Local Investigators through door-to-door visit in each village. The objective of this schedule was not only to prepare a comprehensive list of households with information on stratification variables, but also to get an overall idea of the socio-economic status and conditions of the people through a complete count. The **Main Household Schedule** was completed by the Local Investigators by collecting information from the same 216 sample households for the baseline survey and for the four quarterly repeat surveys. Broad information collected

		through this schedule was: demographic and activity particulars of household members; consumer expenditure, indebtedness, savings and income of households, vital events, immunisaiton, family planning and migration, and nutrition, sanitation and welfare indicators.
3.	**Summary Findings of the Study :**	▪ The Panchayat Office practically did not maintain any village-level statistics. Whatever information could be collected in the Village Schedule was through discussions with Panchayat Officials and Knowledgeable Persons. Their response was based on their personal knowledge and recollection. ▪ Basic amenities were moderately available in the three sample villages under study. However, health-care facilities were a little far, about 6 kms away from the villages. None of the three villages had facilities of disposal of garbage and drainage. ▪ Complete enumeration through the listing schedule provided some useful data for the cluster of three villages : (i) The total population of the cluster as in May, 2003 was 5427 as against 5159 recorded in 2001 Population Census, indicating a growth of about 5.2% during a period of a little over two years. (ii) The cluster had about 84% Hindu population and the remaining were Muslims. Scheduled Castes were about 47.8%, Scheduled Tribe and OBC population were small being only about 1.5% and 1.3% and the General category population was 49.7%. (iii) Another feature of the cluster seen through the listing schedule was the low percentage of households; only about 23.3% depended on agriculture as the main means of livelihood. About 39% of the households were classified as self-employed in activities other than agriculture for their main means of livelihood, whereas 31.3% were found to be depending on wage/salary earnings. The remaining 6.4% depended on pension, remittances etc. (iv) About 73% households possessed land less than 0.1 hectare, 25% had between 0.1 to 1.0 hectare and only about 2% had more than 1 hectare of land.

		(v) About 44% of the households live in pucca houses, 55% in semi-pucca houses and only 1% live in kachha houses. About 62% do not have electric connection and 38% only have connection in their houses. Safe drinking water is available in all the three villages. Only 0.4% of the households have flush-toilets and 47.4% have pit-latrines in their own houses. Only about 27% have access to public pit-toilets whereas 25% do not have any toilet facility and go to bush or riverbanks. ▪ In the cluster, there are only 104 female-headed households, which is about 9% of the total households. Only 9 (8.7%) of these households are engaged in agriculture, 35 (33.6%) are self-employed in other activities, 38 (36.5%) are wage-earning households and the remaining 22 households depended on remittances. ▪ Average monthly per-capita income (MPCI) was estimated as Rs.580, for the baseline survey. MPCI estimates for the quarterly repeat visits were 573, 575, 632 and 643. It is difficult to say whether these variations are due to recall and response problems or due to the approach adopted in the schedule or there was a significant change in income over a period of one year. The field experience of collecting income data had not been satisfactory. Non-cooperation apart, the respondents found it difficult to recapitulate and report the values of different transactions over the past 365 days. Additionally, informants' reluctance to divulge the true values had been noticed. The situation got further aggravated during repeat visits. **The entire subject of the survey approach, contents of the schedules to be canvassed and related issues for collection of data on household income, needs to be researched.** ▪ Average monthly per-capita expenditure (MPCE) for the baseline survey and the following four quarterly repeat visits were estimated as Rs. 533, 528, 521, 482 and 501 respectively. Expenditure on food for these five rounds were Rs. 342, 315, 352, 315 and 316. Non-food on the other hand, showed more variation with estimates as 191, 213, 169, 167 and 185. **This appeared to be mainly due to use of short reference periods.**

		▪ Deeper analysis of MPCE data relating to each and every household for the baseline survey and the four repeat visits indicated that there was a considerable variation between households as well as among visits for a household. This possibly was due to non-homogenous population and short reference periods for recording expenditure of items like education, medical treatment, repair and maintenance of house, durable goods etc. A more meaningful analysis was done by forming 12 class intervals of MPCE from baseline data to minimise non-homogeneity and calculating average of MPCE class-wise for each of the 5 surveys. Class-wise MPCE data do not indicate noteworthy variation or trend between visits to indicate any significant seasonality. Correlation coefficients between MPCEs of 12 classes for visit i and visit j where i, j = 0,1,2,3,4,and i # j worked out as high as 0.99 for all pairs. This provides **confidence in collection of expenditure data during the whole exercise.** ▪ It is remarkable to find that the MPCE estimates of the five rounds of the study which ranged from 482 to 533 covering the period from May, 2003 to July, 2004 compared well with the NSS 58th round (July – December, 2002) estimate of MPCE for West Bengal (Rural) of 493. This provided further confidence in the current exercise. Additionally, **NSS survey approach for collection of consumer expenditure data also seemed to be in order.** ▪ Analysis of variance of MPCE data for the four quarterly repeat surveys collected using Latin Square Design indicated highly significant difference between Investigators, but **differences between visits were not significant** indicating absence of effective seasonality. ▪ Concentration curves of income and consumer expenditure were drawn based on the baseline survey and the four repeat visit data. For all the visits the concentration of income was higher than expenditure as seen from the values of Gini coefficient. It was also observed that the values of **concentration ratios (Gini coefficient), whether for income or for expenditure were close for all the five visits.** ▪ The project study has **strengthened one's faith in the approach of one-time cross-sectional household survey of consumer expenditure.** Some Survey

		Scientists may insist that there is a need for getting a picture of consumer pattern averaged over the number of seasonal visits in a year, approximating average annual pattern instead of one-time data collection in one particular season. The number of visits may vary from 2 to 4 depending on number of seasons from one region to another. To achieve this, repeat visits to the same household does not seem necessary. Instead a number of independent sub-samples of households to be canvassed during different seasons of a year, may provide the answer. However, to come to a firm conclusion, **further analysis of collected data as well as fresh studies may be undertaken.** ▪ An important aspect of the Project study was the collection of both household (hh) income and hh consumer expenditure data during the five visits. The interview for hh consumer expenditure itself was very long and that for hh income was equally long. Collection of both sets of data from one and the same hh had made the interview too long and the respondent's burden too heavy. Quality of data had certainly suffered. Collection of income data may not have improved the data on consumer expenditure. It might have worked the other way. Taking all points into consideration, **it is not advisable to collect both income and expenditure data from the same household.** ▪ Labour Force Participation rates (LFPR) of Male by usual status (taking into consideration gainful activity in subsidiary status), current activity status and daily activity status were estimated as 766, 737 and 653 per thousand, respectively from the baseline survey. For the four repeat visit, LFPR of Male by usual status varied from 746 to 798, where as the same by current activity status varied from 672 to 728 and from 598 to 693 by daily activity status. Percentage variation given by $(LFPR_h - LFPR_l / LFPR_h + LFPR_l) \times 200$ subscript 'h' and 'l' denoting highest and lowest values was 6.7, 9.2 and 14.7 for usual, current and daily status, respectively LFPRs were lower for females with 418, 268 and 158 by usual, current and daily status, during the baseline survey with higher percentage variation of 14.6, 30.0 and 23.0 There was some noticeable variation over visits; particularly the first repeat visit seems to have given the lowest LFPR for all measures of activity status. The entire subject

		of conducting surveys and devising suitable measure with **methodology for employment, under-employment in the changing rural economic environment needs research.** ▪ Besides income, expenditure and labour-force particulars, information on a number of demographic, family planning and socio-economic characteristics of the members of the households had been collected during the baseline survey and quarterly repeat visits. The project-study indicated generally, that on one hand **inspite of a very long survey schedule, some useful information could be collected, while on the other hand the repeat visits at short intervals did not serve the purpose planned for.** Some of the important socio-economic indicators computed with the baseline survey data were as follows :- ▪ The number of literate persons per 1000 was 790 for persons aged 7 years and above. For males the rate was 856 and for females it was 722. Percentage-wise break-up of persons 7 years and above by education level attained was as follows : Not literate - 21% Literate but not completed primary level - 32% Completed Primary - 27% Completed Middle - 12% Completed Secondary - 5% Completed Higher Secondary - 2% Completed Graduation and above - 1% ▪ Out of total persons of age 6-25 years : 56% were currently attending school/college; 12% never attended any school; 31% had dropped out of school; and only 1% had completed the desired level of education and left schooling. Drop-out percentage was found to be slightly higher for males as compared to females. The main two reasons for never attending and dropping out were 'losing interest' and 'need to work to supplement household income'. ▪ During the baseline and also quarterly repeat visits, short and straight questions were asked to Currently Married Women (CMW) on the knowledge and practice of family planning methods and on adequacy of the availability of Family Planning Methods in the neighbouring area. During the baseline survey, it was found that more than 90% of CMW were acquainted with various methods, except about 'Vasectomy' where this percentage was only 78.7%. During the

		repeat-visits with detailed probing (based on instructions given to Investigators during the re-training programme after the base-line survey), the percentages of acquaintance went up to 99 to 100%, except for vasectomy, which went up to 82%. From the Base-Line Survey, it was found that 82% of CMW practised family planning methods. The figures went up to 85% and 89% during 2nd and 3rd visits, respectively. Most of the CMWs reported that the available family planning methods were adequate. After probing, it came to light that they were not aware of the nature of service assistance available. They thought that what they were getting was adequate and nothing more they are supposed to get. The two points that emerged from the exercise were : **(i) In order to get reliable and consistent information over visits more detailed probing questions were required; and (ii) frequent repeat-visits did not seem necessary,** rather surveys with a gap of two or three years between visits (not necessarily to the same set of households) may provide better estimates of change. ▪ It was found that above 38% of the households took loan from one or more sources during the period of 365 days preceding the date of enquiry of the base-line survey. More than 50% of the loanee-households had a loan amount of Rs.2500/- or less, 26% had a loan amount between Rs. 2500/- to Rs.5000/- and the remaining 24% of loanee households had a loan of higher amount. ▪ As on date, Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics (BAE&S), West Bengal has a fairly good system of collecting, compiling and publishing reasonably reliable statistics at State, District and Block levels. For a few series district and block data were not available. **BAE&S, however, does not have any arrangement of its own to get statistics at lower levels, i.e., Gram Panchayat/Village/Wards.** While reviewing the system prevailing in the State for getting reliable statistics at local level regularly from other sources, it is seen that apart from data available through decennial population census at the lowest level, i.e., the village, there is no other arrangement of getting local level statistics even for specific sectors in published form. Total review of the statistical system in West Bengal clearly indicated that the system was

		currently not geared to provide all the desired statistics to serve needs of micro-level planning. **The system needed to be strengthened to collect wide-ranging data at lower levels as well as to refine, tabulate and disseminate the collected data lying unprocessed.**
4.	**Concluding Remarks and Recommendations :**	▪ Inspite of various limitations, the study has been successfully completed and brought out important findings to meet the two objectives, set out in the project document. It is hoped that the findings would prove useful to all concerned Researchers, Survey Planners and Authorities entrusted with the task of developing and improving statistical system at all levels. Based on the findings, final concluding remarks along with a set of recommendations on survey approach to collect household socio-economic data, fresh research studies to be undertaken on related issues including further analysis of data collected under the current project, are placed as follows: (a) The project study has **strengthened one's faith in the approach of one-time cross-sectional h.h. survey of consumer expenditure** and as such the same approach should continue for future surveys. The study did not indicate any significant seasonality factor. Seasonality or no seasonality, there does not seem to be any necessity of quarterly repeat visits to the same household, rather if one covers different random sub-samples of h.h.s in different seasons, changes in consumption pattern between seasons can be estimated. (b) The project study did not indicate any advantage of collecting both h.h. income and h.h. consumer expenditure data from the same set of households for the five visits. On the other hand, the quality of data has suffered for making the interview too long. In this context, it is recommended that **the idea of collecting income data along with consumer expenditure data, need not be pursued. The possibility of including some simple built-in checks in the survey schedule may be explored.** (c) To meet the persistent demand of Users to get precise estimates of household income through

		household surveys, it is recommended that a separate project should be designed to review the efforts made in the past and their outcome and subsequently **undertake suitable research studies to develop survey methodologies** to meet the User's demand. (d) For employment-unemployment surveys, the need for repeated surveys is recognized, but the question of re-visiting the same households is not yet fully answered. Visiting the same sample of hhs in different seasons may give more precise estimates of changes, but would lower the efficiency of overall estimates. The recommendation, therefore, is to strike a balance by conducting **Panel Surveys with partial replacement** between seasons. (e) The presence of under-employment in rural areas of the country is posing a serious problem to Planners. It is recommended that the entire subject of getting suitable measures with **methodology for employment, under-employment and unemployment including labour-time disposition and time-use in the changing rural economic environment is again researched** through well-designed studies and pilot surveys. (f) The following additional studies and deeper analysis of the collected data through the current study are recommended. (i) Re-visiting reference periods for some non-food items of the consumer expenditure survey. (ii) Seasonality studies with MPCE data separating out 61 Agricultural households including Agricultural Labour households should be carried out. (iii) Computation of Theil's index of inequality with MPCE data. (iv) Undertaking detailed analysis by examining correlations between components of total expenditure like expenditure on food, expenditure on non-food etc., in the same manner as done for total consumer expenditure (or MPCE). ANOVA for Latin Square Design may also be carried out for such components. (v) ANOVA for Latin Square Design should also be done with MPCI data, including those

for components of income.

(vi) The following additional examination of the reliability/validity of the income/ consumer expenditure data from 5 visits should be done :-

- Is the regression of hh consumer expenditure on hh income stable over the 5 surveys?
- For the hh consumer data of any one visit one can carry out usual Engel curve analysis, regressing any item expenditure per person on total consumption expenditure per person. Are the Engel elasticity's sensible? Are the Engel curves for any item stable over 5 visits? This includes examination of Engel's law for food expenses as percentage of income/ total expenses.
- One can examine stability of Lorenz Curves of hh income/ consumption expenditure or per capita income/ consumption expenditure for the 5 visits.
- The size distribution of hhs by total income/total consumption expenditure based on the 5 surveys may be compared for homogeneity. Usual tests of significance would not be valid, as the samples were not drawn by srswr. But procedures followed for $?^2$ test of homogeneity or the Kolmogorov – Smirnov (two-sample) test may be followed to find out the divergences. Are the divergences small?

(g) On the basis of a limited study undertaken as a part of this project, the following recommendations are made in connection with establishing a viable statistical system at local level, with special reference to West Bengal :-

(i) **A feasible system could be developed to get local level statistics in West Bengal with marginal additional expenditure** by utilizing the existing data collection machinery and minimum data collection.

(ii) **BAE&S which is the apex body in the State Statistical System, must play the pivotal role** and take the full responsibility of developing the needed statistics at local level through their own District and Block

		level staff to coordinate, supervise and train the staff at Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats in primary and secondary data collection. (iii) **BAE&S should coordinate and standardize the data collection efforts of Anganwadi Workers, Sarva Siksha Abhijan machinery and BPL Survey staff** and see that GP staff collect data from them regularly and maintain them in registers. (iv) **BAE&S should hold meetings with Departments of Land and Land Records, Agriculture and Panchayat and Rural Development** and convince them to make available the statistics of land-use, irrigation, natural resources, live-stock and poultry and BPL Survey data etc. to the GP staff regularly for posting in their registers. **(v) In due course electronic data transmission system should be introduced.** (vi) Similar studies are needed in other States also for development of statistics at local level.

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.01 Availability of reliable and updated statistics with specified periodicities, is essential for formulation, implementation and evaluation of any development programme in a given area. In fact, it has been often observed that mainly due to lack of reliable statistics at the micro-level, some of our programmes e.g. alleviation of poverty or removal of illiteracy or empowerment of women have gone awry since our knowledge about the area where these programmes were implemented either was not adequate or too shallow. The statistics indicating the aggregate position in a state or district hardly throw any light about the actual status in a village or a town or even a block in a district. Further, whenever any micro-level socio-economic data are collected, it is generally one time recall method and the changes that occur subsequently are not recorded. The quality of data collected through generally one time face to face interview method under such surveys is often doubted specially pertaining to complex/sensitive socio-economic statistics due to response bias and/or inadequate time devoted to the collection of requisite information after due probing. The margin of uncertainty of such point-estimates is not taken into account by the policy makers while using these estimates.

1.02 It may be emphasized that one of the major weaknesses of the Indian Statistical System has been generally the absence of any statistics or of having indifferent quality of statistics at local level. Since for quite some time now our Planners have shifted from normative planning to positive development planning with greater emphasis given to widespread smaller pockets of underdeveloped areas, the need for adequate and reasonably reliable data-base at local level has assumed greater importance. Many of the socio-economic data which are required for micro-level planning may have to be collected by repeated visits to the same household and using participant observation method(generally adopted in social anthropological surveys), if possible, to get at least an idea of the margin of uncertainty of estimates derived from cross-sectional surveys. **The main focus**

Focus and Orientation of the Study

and orientation of the proposed study, will be to evolve a practical model and mechanism for collection of quality data at grass-root level which will provide reasonably precise statistics on socio-economic parameters at the micro-level. The proposed study will thus be highly relevant in the context of current greater emphasis on micro-level planning by the Planning Commission and in helping the efforts of the district planning machinery to adopt the right methodology to collect statistics to serve the needs of planning at the local level.

1.03 Taking into consideration the focus and relevance of the study as mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the specific objectives of the study were initially set-out and recorded in the project document as follows:-

(a) To evolve a statistical methodology/mechanism for data collection, processing and consolidation to serve needs of micro-area planning, using local resources and through community participation, ensuring that the methodology is replicable in different parts of the country;

(b) To ascertain margins of uncertainty of available point-estimates derived from enquiries like NSS or NFHS, particularly in respect of those characteristics, which are difficult to capture accurately in cross-sectional data collection exercise, to help in taking meaningful policy decisions based on available data which are considered unreliable.

1.04 Before deciding on the study methodology and proceeding on to preparation of work-plan, the operating agency reviewed the objectives of the study as set out in the project document and given in the previous paragraph in consultation with the Survey Experts in the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) at its first meeting (Minutes of the meeting given in Annex 1). Two important points emerged from the meeting viz.(i) There was a need to undertake similar studies in other regions with different conditions, before arriving at a uniform mechanism replicable to other areas; (ii) The proposed study was limited only to a small number of purposively selected villages and therefore neither geared to provide comparable estimates with established estimational surveys like NSS and NFHS etc. nor would produce valid estimates of margin of errors or uncertainly for comparative analysis and therefore the objective of the study should not make such references. Taking note of these points and

Objectives of the Study

based on the recommendations of the TAC, the **objectives of the study** were revised as follows:-

(a) To examine the existing statistical system and evolve a viable methodology/ mechanism for data collection, processing and consolidation to serve needs of micro-area planning, using local resources and through community participation, under a set of conditions prevailing in similar regions and environment. It may be necessary to undertake a few similar studies in areas with differing set of conditions before finally evolving uniform methodology as applicable to all parts of the country.

(b) To conduct an intensive limited household socio-economic survey with two approaches namely, one point one time cross-sectional data collection approach and periodical longitudinal survey approach for the same common set of households and to undertake a comparative analysis of margins of uncertainty and to make recommendations on the optimum approaches to be adopted for different sets of socio-economic characteristics, to derive quality statistics at local levels.

1.05 The postulated hypothesis was also slightly modified to read as, " Under certain given conditions and within specified limitations, it is feasible to evolve an optimum statistical methodology/mechanism to get reasonably reliable statistics at local levels". The study should test this hypothesis and determine constraints/limitations and conditions needed to be satisfied.

CHAPTER - 2

PLANNING, PROGRAMMING AND ORGANISING THE STUDY PROJECT

2.01 The 'Research Study-Project' commenced effectively from March, 2003 after the Planning Commission's approval and the first instalment of Grant was received by the Operating Agency viz. Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Services (SSESS), Kolkata. At the outset SSESS set-up a strong In-House Project Team (IPT) for preparing a project work-plan and programme, reviewing and revising (as considered necessary) the approach and study instruments given in the project document and steering through the entire operations of the project. Additionally, a strong Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) consisting of External Experts and In-House Technicians was also appointed to render guidance and advice on all technical aspects relating to the project. The composition of IPT and TAC was as follows :-

In-house Project Team (IPT)

1.	Mr. S. K. GUPTA	-	Project Director
2.	MR. S. SENGUPTA	-	Project Coordinator & Principal Researcher
3.	MS. P. SENGUPTA	-	Research Analyst
4.	MR. N. ROY	-	Principal Investigator
5.	MR. R. KUNDU	-	Field Officer
6.	MR. A. MISHRA	-	Programmer & Data Analyst

Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)

1.	DR. S. P. GUPTA	-	Chairman
2.	DR. K. C. SEAL	-	Member
3.	DR. R. K. SOM	-	Member
4.	DR. A. M. GOON	-	Member
5.	DR. N. BHATTACHARYA	-	Member
6.	DR. J. ROY	-	Member
7.	DR. A. CHAUDHURI	-	Member
8.	DR. T. J. RAO	-	Member
9.	MR. S. K. GUPTA	-	Member - Secretary
10.	MR. S. SENGUPTA	-	Associate - Member
11.	MR. P. DAS	-	Special Invitee

Whereas **IPT** consisted of senior-most Survey Statisticians/Economists and experienced Field Officers and a Data Analyst, **TAC** members were eminent Economists/Statisticians and Professors of National and International fame with very long experience of teaching and guiding research in applied statistics. All of them are also deeply involved in trying to improve the national statistical system or associated with macro/micro level surveys and studies.

2.02 At the first instance, the Project Team (IPT) had to size-up the total task of the project dividing it into distinct exhaustive set of components, assess and allocate the given resources and time-span as approved by the Planning Commission between the components and finally prepare a Work-Plan with Time-Schedule. Component-wise break-up of the project task as drawn-up by IPT is indicated as follows :-

Work-plan, Time-schedule and Budget

(A) Preparatory Work :

(i) Setting-up Project Office, Project-Team and TAC and preparing Work-plan and Budget ;

(ii) Finalising Study-Approach, Survey Design and Survey Schedules including printing ;

(iii) Recruitment and training of staff.

(B) Field data collection operations :

(i) Secondary data/information collection from official records/reports etc.

(ii) Primary data collection through surveys :-

(a) Household listing, stratification and Base-line Cross-Sectional Survey; and

(b) Quarterly longitudinal surveys, intervening probing visits and post-listing survey.

(C) Data scrutiny, entry, validation and processing ;

(D) Deeper analysis and interpretation ;

(E) Preparation of Report.

2.03 Given the approved ceilings of total time-span of 18 months and a grant of Rs.9.04 lakhs, item-wise time-schedule and budget by heads, as drawn-up initially to complete the study are given in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

TABLE 2.1 : PROPOSED PROJECT COMPONENT-WISE TIME-SCHEDULE [(a)]

Items of work	Estimated time (months)
(1)	*(2)*
A. Preparatory Work :	
A.1 Setting-up Project Office, Project-Team and TAC and preparing Work-plan	0.5
A.2 Finalising Study-Approach, Survey Design and Schedules	1.0
A.3 Recruitment and training of staff	0.5
B. Data/Information Collection Work :	
B.1 Secondary collection from official records/reports etc.	3.0 [(b)]
B.2 Primary Collection : Listing and Base-line Survey	2.0
B.3 Primary Collection : Quarterly repeat surveys	12.0
C. Data Scrutiny, entry, validation and processing	6.0 [(c)]
D. Data analysis and report preparation	3.0 [(d)]
E. T O T A L	**18.0**

(a) The time-schedule is as on 15-3-2003, drawn by the Project Team based on the approved total time-span of 18 months by the Planning Commission.

(b) The secondary data collection exercise will be conducted concurrently with the primary data collection work of 14 months, by a separate team.

(c) Data scrutiny work will be taken up after one month of field-work and the entire data processing work will run concurrently thereafter. Consequently, there will be an addition of only one month time to the total time.

(d) Data-Analysis and report writing will run concurrently with data processing and programmed to be completed with only one effective month to be added to the total time.

TABLE 2.2 : PROPOSED BUDGET BY BROAD HEADS [(a)]

Budget-Head	Description	Budgeted Amount (Rs.'000)
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*
1. Staff-salaries	Salaries of research, field and data processing staff only *(b)*	558
2. Travel expenses	TA/DA of field-staff and actual travel costs of TAC members and senior staff	150
3. Training of field-staff	Lump-sum provision for Course Material, payment to Trainers and other training related costs	20
4. Printing of schedules and report, books and journals and field accessories	Lump-sum provision	50
5. Computer maintenance and stationary	As per established norms	30
6. Equipments	To be met by the institution	Nil
7. Overhead costs	12% of the above *(c)*	96
8. GRAND TOTAL	**Sum of (1) to (7)**	**904**

(a) The budget proposals were based on the approved grant ceiling of the Planning Commission prepared as on 15-3-2003.

(b) Excludes payments made to senior staff and TAC members, if any.

(c) Covers all other project related costs of administrative support, secretarial work, rent, electricity, communication and other incidental direct project costs.

2.04 The project, which started effectively from March, 2003 had its office set-up in the premises of SSESS – Headquarter office in Kolkata. Later with the commencement of the field operations, a small Field Office at Raghunathpur-North village of the Nadia district at the centre of the cluster of villages being surveyed, was also temporarily established to function till the end of operations, with a view to ensure quality control of field-work and provide the needed quick back-up and overall support. Administrative and infra-structural support was provided to the Project by SSESS. Planning, Technical and Supervisory personnel needed for undertaking the study were taken from amongst the senior experienced staff of SSESS. As per one of the requirements of the study, one set of four female investigators were selected from amongst the residents of the selected villages to be surveyed at the local level. Two of them were graduates and the other two were pursuing degree course but discontinued after marriage. All of them were housewives but found keen to do the work entrusted to them.

2.05 With the setting-up of Project Office, IPT and TAC and finalizing the Work-Plan with Time-Schedule and Budget, the substantive components were taken up chronologically as per the plan given at Table 2.1. The entire study was conducted under the able guidance of Dr. K. C. Seal, who as a matter of fact was the main architect of the project. All the technical details and survey instruments of the project, as given in Chapter-3, were finalised by the TAC. The organizational and operational aspects were carried out by the IPT under the leadership of Mr. S. K. Gupta. Item-wise progress of various operations vis-à-vis the Work-Plan and Time-Schedule along with modifications made to improve the quality and relevance of the study and pointing out difficulties encountered with resultant limitations in interpretation are also discussed briefly in Chapters 4 and 5.

CHAPTER - 3

SURVEY APPROACH, DESIGN AND SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY

3.01 As stated in the project document and concurred by the TAC, the approach of the study had been basically an empirical one using authentic data available in official reports/records etc. as well as by fresh direct observations and data collected through enquiry method by local Investigators trained for the purpose. Keeping in view the distinct objectives, the study was undertaken simultaneously in two parts viz. (i) examining the statistical system and assessing to what extent reliable data are available to serve the needs of micro-planning, and (ii) fresh primary data collection in a cluster of villages using established approaches, concepts etc. of NSS, NFHS etc. in respect of basic characteristics as well as those socio-economic characteristics for which the quality of data collected in cross-sectional surveys using outsiders as investigators are considered doubtful.

Approach of the Study

3.02 It was proposed in the project document that the primary data collection would be conducted in a cluster of 5 villages with about 1000 households in Ranaghat – I Block of the Nadia district of West Bengal. However, in consultation with the local administration, finally a cluster of 3 villages with about 1200 households viz. Raghunathpur-North, Raghunathpur-South and Bankimnagar in Ranaghat-II Block of Nadia district was selected purposively for the study. The primary data collection was confined to a fairly large sample of households selected randomly as per the design given in the following paragraph and consequently the survey results could be considered indicative and related to the selected cluster only and could not be generalized at Block or District levels. The other part of the study relating to statistical system and data availability for micro-level planning involved examination and data collection from State level to District and Block levels and ultimately at the Panchayat/Village levels.

3.03 The design for conducting the primary data collection survey in the selected cluster of three villages as proposed by IPT and approved by TAC comprised of the following :-

(i) All the 1179 households of the cluster were listed through a Listing Schedule (Sch.B-1). While listing, besides basic data on demographic and socio-economic characteristics, information was collected on land possessed, type of dwelling unit and possession of consumer durables to enable stratification of households into three categories viz. Good, Average and Poor (Stratum-3, Stratum-2 and Stratum-1,respectively) through a system of assigning scores, as indicated below:-

"Firstly, each of the households having provision of at least two out of the three items viz. Television, Car and Tractor/Power-tiller, were given a score of '2' points. At the other end of the scale, households who did not possess at least two out of the three very common items viz. Clock/Watch, Bicycle and Radio/Transistor, were given a score of '0' point. The rest of the households were given '1' point. These scores were recorded in col.(30) of Sch.B-1. The second indicator was the land possessed by the household. The households having less than 0.1 hectare were given a score of '0' point. Those possessing land of size 0.1 or more but less than 0.5 hectare, got a score of '1' point; possessors of more than 0.5 but less than 1 hectare of land had a score of '2' points. Those possessing land of size 1 hectare or more were given a score of '3' points. These scores were recorded in col.(31) of Sch.B-1. The third indicator was the quality of the dwelling unit. A household living in a pucca house got a score of '2' points. Those dwelling in semi-pucca houses were given a score of '1' point and the rest dwelling in Katcha houses got a score '0' on this count. These scores were recorded in col.(32) of Sch.B-1. The sum of the three scores were recorded in col.(33) of Sch.B-1. Households having a total score of 0, 1 or 2 were placed in the 'poor group' (stratum-1) and those with score '4' or more were considered as good (stratum-3). The remaining households having a score of '3' points were classified as the average ones (stratum-2). [*Schedules are enclosed in Annex-2]"*.

Survey Design for Primary data collection

(ii) It was decided to select a sample of about 20% households from the cluster of households in the three villages taken together. Accordingly, a total sample of 216 households was selected having been given the total number of households as 1078 initially by the Panchayat, which ultimately was found to be 1179 after listing.

Firstly, the total sample size was allocated between the three villages, more or less in proportion to the number of households, which approximately worked out to 66, 66 and 84 for Raghunathpur-North, Raghunathpur-South and Bankimnagar villages. In each village, the households were grouped into three strata on the basis of criteria given in (i) and stratum-wise sample of households as given in Table 3.1 were selected. All samples were selected using circular systematic sampling procedures. The total sample of 216 households to be covered in the base-line survey was divided into two half samples. Households with odd sampling serial numbers (1,3…….215) were surveyed by one pair of Investigators and the even numbered sample households (2,4……216) were covered by the other pair. Table 3.1 present the distribution of sample between villages and strata.

TABLE-3.1 : STRATUM-WISE AND VILLAGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

Village	Number of sample and total households			
	Stratum-I (Poor)	Stratum-II (Average)	Stratum-III (Rich)	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Raghunathpur (North)	24[141]	24[95]	18[88]	66[324]
2. Raghunathpur (South)	24[167]	24[122]	18[74]	66[363]
3. Bankimnagar	48[357]	24[97]	12[38]	84[492]
TOTAL	**96 [665]**	**72 [314]**	**48 [200]**	**216 [1179]**

Note : Figures with parenthesis are the respective number of total households in the cell.

(iii) As per the recommendations of the TAC, with a view to study Investigator bias and Seasonal effects, if any, for the four quarterly repeat surveys, the total sample of 216 households were divided in four equal sub-samples and allocated to four Investigators in different quarters on rotational basis to be surveyed using Latin Square design [The design was worked out in consultation with Dr. J.Roy and Dr. A. Chaudhuri]. For analysis three dimensions of the Latin Square were taken as : The four treatments were the four Investigators; Rows were the four quarters; and Columns were the four sub-samples. The details of analysis are given in *Chapter 7, para 7.23.*

(iv) After the base-line survey, it was seen that there were only 17 female headed households in the sample, which did not seem to be adequate to examine their special characteristics, if any. Accordingly, as per TAC recommendations, a set of

additional 16 female headed households were surveyed in all the four repeat visits. The base-line survey was also carried out in those 16 households.

3.04 Using the established normal procedure of NSS/NFHS and other similar surveys, structured schedules were drawn up, through which data/information were collected from the sample households by enquiry method by the Investigators who were thoroughly trained for the purpose. The Investigators had been also given the 'Manual of Instructions' for reference purpose. There was a detailed discussion on the subject coverage proposed in the project document while finalizing the draft schedules placed at the first meeting of TAC. There was a general feeling about the need for cutting down the contents of the household schedules specially with regard to Gender Discrimination, Demographic including birth and death-rates, Family Planning, Sanitation and Hygiene and Income *[Reference : Minutes of the first meeting of TAC at Annex-1]* . The following set of schedules enclosed at *Annex-2* with broad contents were finalised and canvassed (concepts, definitions and reference periods used for collecting different sets of data have been explained briefly while presenting findings in the following Chapters) :-

Schedules of Enquiry

(i) **Village Schedule [Sch.B-0] :** The schedule was to be completed for each of the three villages in the sample by the Field Officer/Field Supervisors from the official records available at the Panchayat office and through discussions with Panchayat Members/Officials and knowledgeable persons of the village concerned. Information was mainly collected on **:** Area and population; Agricultural data like arable land (irrigated and non-irrigated) sources of irrigation and names of major crops; Availability and distance of infra-structural facilities and other essential amenities like education, health etc.; and number of beneficiaries from Government sponsored programmes. Additionally, Investigator's general impression about the people's overall socio-economic condition, special problems faced if any were also to be recorded separately.

(ii) **Listing Schedule [Sch.B-1]** : The schedule was to be filled-in by the Field Investigators, through door to door visit in each village. The objective of this schedule was not only to prepare a comprehensive list of households with stratification variables enabling sample selection but also to get an overall idea of the socio-economic status and conditions through a complete count. Broad information to be collected were **:** Name, Sex, Social Group and Religion of the Head of Household; Number of members, number working, main means of livelihood and average monthly household expenditure; Source of drinking water, type of toilet and whether has electricity or not; Number of births and deaths during the last 365 days; Whether the h.h. gets food from fair price shop at subsidized rates; Stratification variables viz. land possessed, quality of dwelling unit and owning of consumer durables like T.V., Car, Tractor/Power-tiller, Clock/Watch etc.; and Scores for stratification and sampling serial number.

(iii) **Main Household Schedule [Schedule C Series]** : This schedule consisted of four parts and was completed by the Field Investigators in the sample households for the base-line survey as well as for the four quarterly repeat surveys. Broad information to be collected for each part were as follows:-

- **Demographic and activity particulars of household members [Sch.C-1]:** Demographic particulars of household members; School attendance, skill generation and activity of persons aged 6-25 years; Follow-up questions for persons with usual activity status as employed; Follow-up questions for persons with principal usual activity status as attending domestic duties; and Time disposition during the week for persons with age 10 years and above.
- **Consumer expenditure, indebtedness, savings and income of household [Sch. C-2] :** Value of consumption during 30 days preceding the date of survey; Probing questions on purchased items and items received (but not purchased) during the last 365 days; Indebtedness as on date of survey; Savings, creation and liquidation of assets during last 365 days; Income-Source-wise; and Ownership/ possession of assets as on date of survey.

- **Vital events, Immunisation, Family Planning and Migration [Sch.C-3] :** Listing of births, of live children born to usual female members and deaths of usual members during the last 365 days and details of immunization for children below five years of age; Family Planning details from eligible women; and In and Out migration details.
- **Nutrition, Sanitation and Welfare Indicators [Sch.C-4] :** Visible nutritional status of children aged 0-5 years (Baseline and fourth round repeat survey); Provision of sanitation (first and last visit only); Perception of household regarding sufficiency of food (for the baseline survey); and Welfare indicators relating to household members (for the first to fourth repeat visits).

3.05 After completion of the baseline survey it was felt necessary to assess the quality of the collected data, to locate problems, if any, in the manner of data collection so that required changes may be incorporated in the schedules and/or instructions so as to get better quality statistics in the repeat surveys to follow. While the base-line survey schedules were being scrutinized and in a few cases the filled-in schedules were sent back to field for rectification/explanation of apparent inconsistencies, the field investigators were kept engaged to fill-in a small schedule where no quantitative information was collected. Most of the information collected through probing questions was qualitative in nature. Questions like seasonality in consumption, employment, income etc. were also asked. Schedules used (Sch.D-1 and D-2) are enclosed at *Annex-2*.

3.06 After the completion of the baseline and four quarterly repeat surveys, a re-listing of all households on census basis with repeat collection of demographic and socio-economic data was recommended by TAC and undertaken in the same manner as done during the initial listing. The schedule used is enclosed at Annex-2 Information collected initially on stratification variables was not necessary during re-listing and therefore omitted.

CHAPTER - 4

PROJECT OPERATIONS WITH TIME-SCEHDULE AND BUDGET

4.01 As mentioned in the previous chapters, the project operations commenced from March, 2003 with the setting-up of the Project Office and Project Team, preparing a Work-Plan and Programme and finalizing the technical details of the study under the guidance of a Technical Advisory Committee consisting of eminent Experts on the subject of the Study. The TAC from the very beginning of the project took an active and positive part in enhancing the usefulness and relevance of the study. At its first meeting, the approach and methodology of the primary data collection exercise at the household level was modified with consequential changes in design and contents of the schedules. Additionally, the TAC also appointed a Sub-Committee (with Dr. K.C.Seal, Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya, Prof. J. Roy and Shri S. Sengupta as members) to modify and finalise the household listing and main survey schedules in order to improve the efficiency of the survey as well as to re-structure the blocks on income, employment and unemployment, family planning and enterprise particulars to obtain realistic responses from the sample households. Useful discussions were also held with Dr. S.P.Gupta and Dr. Pranob Sen of the Planning Commission, who made further valuable contributions to improve the contents of the survey schedules, particularly relating to unemployment, family planning and poverty related issues. The process of re-drafting and re-testing the schedules took a little more time than envisaged in the original Project Document.

Modifying Survey Design and Schedules

4.02 One of the requirements of the project was to have Local Investigators to conduct the household surveys. Accordingly, four Female Investigators from the cluster of villages under study from amongst housewives but enthusiastic to undertake the survey were recruited. Since these Investigators although possessed the requisite basic educational qualifications did not have any experience in primary data collection, they needed to be given a thorough training before undertaking the field data collection exercise. A comprehensive 'Manual of Instructions for Field-Staff' explaining the objectives of the survey, the survey design,

Training of Field-Staff

concepts, definitions and procedures to be adopted for completing the schedules, giving all details in as simple a language as possible, was prepared to serve as the basic document during training and actual field operations. Investigators were trained in two phases : The first phase consisted of class-room lectures where project objectives, survey approach and design were explained followed by block by block, item by item instructions to complete different schedules. The second phase was practical training in actual field-work followed by re-training in the class-room to discuss the problems faced with solutions. The entire training exercise took a little more time than planned but an attempt was made to do a thorough job to ensure collection of good quality data.

4.03 The preparatory work prior to field operations having taken a little more time, the household listing and sample selection followed by the household survey could only start by the end of May, 2003. As mentioned in the previous Chapter and paragraph 4.1, based on the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the TAC, a number of improvements were made in the survey design and survey schedules to obtain more meaningful and relevant outputs. Modifications and improvements introduced were : (i) Expansion of the listing schedule to include a fairly large number of stratification variables, which although increased the listing time but provided an objective basis for grouping the households into three strata, viz., poor, average and rich; (ii) Detailing and re-structuring of the base-line survey schedule specially the blocks on income, employment and unemployment, family planning and enterprise particulars which assisted to some extent to obtain realistic information on these characteristics but increased the survey time considerably necessitating repeated visits to interview individual concerned members who only could provide the needed data; (iii) The total sample size for the baseline and repeat surveys was increased from 216 to 232 with 16 additional female-headed households included for comparative analysis (more such households were not available) -this increased, however, the work-load slightly; (iv) After the completion of the base-line survey, quarterly repeat surveys were conducted using Latin-Square Design principles with a view to study Investigator biases and seasonal effects, if any. This change necessitated re-programming, building rapports with new sets of respondents and other field problems to be addressed by Senior officers; (v) In the total scheme of operations, canvassing of a short schedule consisting of probing questions in between

Re-Scheduling of Field Operations and Time

different rounds of surveys to collect information on occurrence of significant demographic and socio-economic events in the households, if any, was added. The objective was to improve the quality of collected data through cause-effect analysis although some increase in total field time-span had to be made; and (vi) An exercise of re-listing of households with demographic and other household data was undertaken on a complete enumeration basis after the completion of the five rounds of the main survey to measure changes during the total survey period. Inspite of all efforts made to keep the increase in total survey time to a minimum, two months' increase was found to be unavoidable.

4.04 As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the primary data collection from the households in the selected cluster of villages was delayed to some extent and effectively commenced from the last week of May, 2003 with the canvassing of the Listing Schedule, after seeking permission from the District/Block and Panchayat Officials and seeking their cooperation in the survey work. It was considered necessary to set-up a Field-Office in one of the sample villages with one Field Officer, one Field Supervisor and one Administrative Support Staff (locally recruited). The main functions performed by this office were : (i) to keep close liason with Panchayat Officials; and (ii) to solve field problems and provide administrative support to field staff. The listing work followed by stratification and sample selection was completed more or less smoothly although this needed the presence of senior staff to guide and supervise the procedure of sample selection. The first round of household survey, termed as the 'Base-line Survey', had to be very carefully conducted under strict supervision of senior officers, since the new Investigators put on the job lacked experience and needed guidance and because there was a need to dispel all suspicions in the minds of the respondents and explain to them clearly the objectives of the exercise. However, with some initial problems and a few stubborn respondents to be tackled, the entire Base-line Survey was successfully completed with the active cooperation received from Panchayat Members and periodic intervention of Senior Supervisory Staff.

4.05 Due to field problems particularly reluctance or refusal to give detailed information on income, the Base-line Survey could be completed only by the end of August, 2003 i.e., there was a delay of one month in completing the listing work and the Base-line Survey. Instead of starting the repeat quarterly survey series immediately after the base-line survey, it was considered necessary to have a short break for re-planning and re-training the Field Investigators specially to conduct probing enquiries in between the surveys. After the re-training exercise the quarterly repeat-surveys started from mid-August, 2003 and progressed with mixed responses : (i) some respondents from amongst the richer group expressed annoyance for being asked the same questions again and again; (ii) some respondents cooperated and were happy to be given importance while (iii) some other respondents showed indifference in giving the information. The series of surveys therefore, had to be conducted carefully explaining to the respondents the reasons for repeated enquiries by holding group discussions. Amidst field difficulties tackled as and when they occurred, the quarterly surveys were completed by the first week of August, 2004. The idea of conducting probing enquiries through designed schedules, however, had to be dropped after the first enquiry, sensing greater non-cooperation. However, the Investigators were asked to collect information through what might be called the 'Participant – Observation' method on important events and changes taking place, if any. The probing enquiry, on the whole, did not succeed to the desired extent.

4.06 As per the recommendations of the TAC, after the completion of all the rounds of the household survey, a re-listing exercise covering all the households of the sample cluster of three villages, was carried out. The objective was to find out significant changes in broad demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households of the villages on a complete enumeration basis during the total survey period. This work could be smoothly completed by the middle of September 2004.

4.07 The work of collection of secondary data and a detailed examination of availability of demographic and socio-economic data at State/District/Block and Panchayat/Village level, was entrusted to a team of two officers drawn from SSESS to work under the guidance of the Project Director. This work was done concurrently with the household surveys and completed within the stipulated time of 3 months. The results of this study are discussed in details in Chapter 10.

4.08 Although there was in place a system of concurrent field scrutiny and inspection by the Field Supervisor and the Field Officer in charge of the primary field data collection, yet since the Field Investigators were new to the job, it was considered necessary to have the filled-in schedules scrutinized manually again prior to data-entry and validation. The first lot of filled-in schedules after field inspection could be sent to the head-quarter office at Kolkata with arrangement for a continuous flow so that data processing work could progress almost side by side with the data collection work. The regular arrangement could start from November, 2003. Since the current study laid emphasis on quality and reliability of collected data, a strong scrutiny team with Project Research Analyst (Mrs. P. Sengupta) as leader and two experienced Statistical Assistants drawn from the regular staff of SSESS was entrusted with the job of manual scrutiny at headquarters inspite of the fact that these staff had not been planned and budgeted in the Work-plan and Project Budget submitted to the Planning Commission. With the substantial increase in the volume of collected data, the work-load of data-scrutiny and entry increased correspondingly. Data scrutiny started in November, 2003 and was completed in October, 2004. Data Entry was taken up a little later after a substantial lot had been scrutinized with corrections at field level as required. In effect on a continuous basis, it started from April 2004 and was completed by mid-November, 2004.

Data Preparation

4.09 A list of basic tables to be generated from the data collected through the base-line and repeat-surveys and the type of analysis to be done were finalised through informal discussions with TAC members individually and later ratified at a formal meeting of TAC where all members were invited. It was decided that on one hand, a set of main tables for the base-line survey and for each of the quarterly repeat surveys should not only be prepared; but also there should be a number of tables comparing the data collected at five points of time on several socio-economic characteristics. Additionally, it was also decided that in consultation with Dr. K.C.Seal, Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya and Prof. Arijit Chaudhuri, the details of various analytical studies to be carried out keeping in mind the objectives of the study, should be worked out. On the whole, a number of useful suggestions emerged to improve the quality of the study-report. While implementing these suggestions, the total data

Data Processing and Analysis

processing and analysis time increased considerably as compared to what was initially planned. However, in order to minimize the effective total time, the tabulation and analysis work was started immediately after the data-entry of base-line survey had been completed, i.e., with effect from May, 2004 and comprehensively completed by December, 2004.

4.10 The last but the most important component of the project, viz., the preparation of report could be started in December, 2004 with the introductory and the descriptive chapters, but the substantive chapters with tables and findings from the analytical studies could only be drafted from January, 2005 after all the required tables had been generated. In order to expedite finalisation of the draft report for submission to the Planning Commission, it was decided to circulate the draft chapters as and when ready to the Members of the TAC to get their comments chapter-wise. With best efforts and a lot of hard work done, the draft report could be completed by the end of February, 2005**.***

4.11 The proposed time-schedule as originally drawn on 15-3-2003 by the Project Team based on the total time-span of 18 months approved by the Planning Commission was given in Chapter 2, Table 2.1. As explained in the preceding paragraphs, the actual total time taken to complete the project exceeded the proposed time-span by 6 months. Table 4.1 presents project component-wise details of the actual time taken. Consequent to increased work-load and project time-span, total project costs also increased. The revised budget as prepared at the end of the project by broad-heads is given in Table 4.2, which when compared to originally proposed budget as per approved budget ceiling of Rs. 9.04 lakhs given in Chapter 2, Table 2.2, indicates an increase to a little more than Rs.11 lakhs. It may be noted that the table indicates only those expenses to be met out of the sanctioned grant to be received from the Planning Commission but excludes the expenses incurred by the Operating Agency (SSESS) on infra-structure including equipments, salaries/allowances of additional staff placed to meet exigencies of work and some other miscellaneous expenses like TA/DA of the Project Director, Chief Consultant etc.

Revised Time-Schedule and Budget

***** *Based on comments/suggestions on the draft report received from TAC members, the final report was prepared and completed in April,2005.*

4.12 Planning Commission approved the extension of the project up to 28th February, 2005 but did not agree to sanction the additional grant as requested by the operating agency. Since the actual expenses had already exceeded by more than Rs.2 lakhs, neither was it possible to undertake any further data analysis nor hold another meeting of TAC to discuss the draft report. As mentioned in para 4.10 the draft report was to be finalised by circulation.

Table 4.1 : ACTUAL COMPONENT-WISE TIME TAKEN TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT

Project Component/ Items of Work	**Time taken (months)**
(1)	***(2)***
A. Preparatory work :	
A.1 Setting-up Project Office, Project Team & TAC and preparing Work-Plan	0.5
A.2 Finalising Study-Approach, Survey Design and Schedules	1.5
A.3 Recruitment and training of staff	1.0
B. Data/Information collection work :	
B.1 Primary Collection : Listing and Base-line Survey	3.0
B.2 Primary Collection : Quarterly repeat surveys	12.0
B.3 Primary Collection : Probing Questionnaire and Post-listing	1.0
B.4 Secondary data collection and study of the statistical system	3.0 *(a)*
C. Data Scrutiny, entry and validation *(b)*	12.0 *(c)*
D. Data processing and analysis	8.0 *(d)*
E. Preparation of report	3.0 *(e)*
F. T O T A L	**24.0**

(a) *The work of secondary data collection from official records etc. and examination of the existing statistical system at local level was carried out by a separate team concurrently during primary data collection work and consequently there was no addition to the total time-span of the project.*

(b) *With a view to improve the quality of collected data, manual scrutiny of filled-in schedules with feedback and correction prior to data-entry had to be done. This work was entrusted to two experienced Statistical Assistants drawn from the regular staff of SSESS and the costs were not charged to the Project Budget.*

(c) *Ten months ran concurrently with the data collection work and only 2 months were added to the total time-span.*

(d) *Six months were concurrent with data-entry work and only 2 months were added to the total time-span.*

(e) *Two months were concurrent with data-analysis and only one additional month was needed to complete the report.*

Table 4.2 : REQUESTED REVISED PROJECT BUDGET BY BROAD-HEADS *(a)*

Sl.	Budget-Head	Description	Revised budgeted amount (Rs.'000)
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
1.	Staff salaries	Salaries of research, field and data processing staff	638 *(b)*
2.	Travel expenses	TA/DA of Field staff and actual travel expenses of TAC members and senior staff (lump-sum provision)	170 (c)
3.	Training of field-staff	Expenses on preparation of manual and procurement of course material, payment to Trainers and other training related materials	20
4.	Printing of schedules and report, books and journals and field accessories	Lump-sum provision	50
5.	Computer maintenance and stationery	As per established norms	40 *(d)*
6.	Equipment	To be met by the Institution	Nil
7.	Overhead costs	12% of the above	96 *(e)*
8.	**T O T A L**	**Sum of (1) to (7)**	**1,014**

(a) Additions indicated in the revised budget include only those to be met out of Planning Commission's grant. Actual project expenses were more than Rs.11 lakhs.

(b) The total amount of staff-salaries had to be revised to accommodate salaries of field and data processing staff for the increased duration.

(c) TA/ DA of field staff had also to be revised to meet increased travel costs.

(d) Revision was made to account for increased duration of data processing and analysis work.

(e) Additional overhead expenses will be met by the Institution.

CHAPTER - 5

DIFFICULTIES FACED AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

5.01 As described in the previous chapter, the Study-Project commenced from March, 2003 and was completed in February, 2005. The total time-span of the project had to be increased by 6 months to account for the increased work-load considered necessary during the course of operations to make the study more relevant and meaningful to meet the project objectives. The project operations generally progressed satisfactorily without major hindrances or bottlenecks. However, some minor expected and unexpected difficulties had to be faced, mostly at the initial stages, which were tackled suitably to ensure smooth flow of operations as discussed in the following paragraphs.

5.02 The Project Team was given to understand that before starting the field work it would be necessary to seek permission from the concerned authorities and to work in coordination with the Panchayats. In the absence of an authority letter from the Planning Commission to the Government of West Bengal and the subject matter of the research study being difficult for the Panchayat Officials to comprehend adequately, some problems arose at the initial stages to get the necessary permission to start the study. However, with the intervention of the President of SSESS who incidentally also functioned as the Project Director of the current Research Study and on his taking up the matter with the State Government at the highest level and getting a letter addressed to 'Zila Sabhadhipati' of Nadia district and then holding discussions with D.M. and Zila Sabhadhipati, the matter could be amicably sorted out and the proposed household-surveys could start with about a week's delay. Before starting the field operations, in order to ensure the cooperation of Panchayat and the respondents, a number of meetings and group discussions were held to explain the objectives of the survey including some of the items of information to be collected. On questions being asked about inclusion or exclusion of certain households in the sample and recruitment of a particular Field Investigator, procedures of sample selection and of recruiting the Local Field Investigators were explained. It was also clarified that selection of Investigators was

Seeking permission for the Study

purely on merits irrespective of their political affiliations and that the nature of the study was research oriented having no bearing with anyone's political viewpoints. After these initial interactions, people's cooperation became much easier.

5.03 One of the requirements of the study was to get the primary data collection exercise done by local Field Investigators who were familiar to the environment and conditions of the sample villages and were known to the respondents. For these new Investigators, not only the period of training had to be increased but a need was also felt to attach full-time Supervisors in the field, and re-train them and have refresher courses periodically particularly during initial stages of the Baseline Survey. In order to ensure quality of collected data, field and desk scrutiny of filled-in schedules was strengthened adding to study-costs. With these measures, the problem was satisfactorily solved and in due course, the Investigators were mostly able to perform their tasks independently.

Strengthening training and scrutiny programmes

5.04 The problem of non-response and/or indifferent response had to be faced from some quarters from the very beginning of the main survey. A few respondents belonging to the richer group and/or effective members of opposing political parties either totally refused to give any information or gave partial and indifferent answers. The richer group seemed to be reluctant to give information on income and enterprise details; whereas the opposing political group did not want to cooperate presuming that the survey was at the behest of the parties in power. A great deal of effort had to be made including of door to door visits (all the non-responding households) and meeting them in groups by the Project Director (Mr. S. K. Gupta) and the Chief Consultant (Dr. K. C. Seal), to solve the problem. It had to be explained emphatically in clear and unequivocal terms that the present study was purely for research purposes to develop a system of collection of data/information at local levels to be used for micro-level planning by the Planning Commission; and that the exercise had no bearing or relation with any administrative or political action. The project had been initiated by SSESS and funded by the Planning Commission and the State Government or Panchayat Administration have only been requested to cooperate. The problem ultimately could be reasonably solved and the non-cooperating respondents agreed to give the needed information.

Problem of Non-response

5.05 After a good deal of debate, the TAC had agreed to include some blocks for Income and Enterprise particulars with a view to see whether reliable estimates of income could be built through the revised approach under experimentation or at least the information collected could be used to serve as a check on the expenditure data. Collection of income as well as enterprise data posed a number of field problems viz. : (i) reluctance on the part of respondents to give correct information; (ii) recalling transactions over past 365 days was found to be difficult; (iii) attempts to work out somewhat realistic information with cooperating households also were found to be time consuming; and (iv) income data tended to lower expenditure data, to match with under-stated incomes. With a great deal of persuasion, during the base-line survey, the information with some reliability could be collected, but thereafter during the repeat surveys, respondents' patience seemed to deteriorate and indifferent answers seemed to flow.

Problem of collecting household income data

5.06 After the completion of the base-line survey, repeat quarterly surveys (four times) were conducted with the same set of schedules and with the same concepts and definitions. Additionally, a probing questionnaire was also added to be canvassed in between surveys, to record changes in key demographic and socio-economic characteristics during intervening periods. Inspite of the fact that the Field Investigators being local people were known to the respondents and the objectives of repeat surveys were clearly explained to the respondents, some of them were reluctant to be interviewed again and again. The following measures were taken which improved the situation considerably :

Measures to solve field problems

- The investigators were told to cut-down the interview time by concentrating on consumption and current employment status blocks and devoting minimum possible time on other blocks to get information on changes only.
- The canvassing of probing schedules was discontinued after one round of visits. Instead, Investigators were asked to meet the households informally as courtesy visits without any questionnaire or schedule and try to get an idea about major structural changes in the household through observation.

- The Governing Body of SSESS was persuaded to extend its social welfare activities to these villages and as a first step, some of the poorer sample households who were requesting the Investigators for assistance for medical treatment of sick members and/or for schooling of children, were given one time grants. This measure worked wonderfully amongst the poorer group of households.

5.07 Increased volume of collected data and many useful suggestions coming from TAC members for extended data analysis work, required the total time-span and budget of the project to be enhanced adequately. The Planning Commission with great reluctance had agreed to extend the project upto the end of February, 2005 but without any budget increase. At the fifth meeting of TAC held on 8th January 2005, the Project Director on behalf of SSESS mentioned that due to time and budget constraints, the work of report-writing had already been taken up on the basis of analysis which could be completed by the end of November, 2004. Since the project expenses had already exceeded appreciably over the sanctioned grant of the Planning Commission, another meeting of TAC of a longer duration to discuss the draft report before sending the same to the Planning Commission would not be possible. Instead draft chapters would be circulated to the TAC members for their comments/suggestions for inclusion in the final report.

5.08 Inspite of the difficulties faced during the primary data collection exercise as mentioned in the previous paragraphs, it seemed that the Field Investigators had done a fairly good job to produce some usable and meaningful data for analysis and to meet the project objectives given in Chapter 1. However, while analysing the data and interpreting the results, the following limitations of the data need to be taken care of :

Limitations of the Study

- Surveys conducted for the study were purely diagnostic and not estimational. The survey results are indicative and represent the cluster of three villages and cannot be generalized for any higher area-levels.

- Data were collected using the same schedule over rounds at five points of time. While making comparisons over rounds, it is necessary to take into account the differing reference time-periods in addition to seasonal effects.

- Before sample selection, the households were stratified into three groups and samples were drawn independently from each group. After tabulation of collected data on household income and consumption it seemed that criteria used to stratify the households had not been chosen rightly. Comparison of Average per household MPCI and MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Income and Expenditure) for the three groups, viz., poor, average and rich for a round and over rounds may not therefore indicate the expected differences. Making two groups, viz., poor and non-poor by combining Average and Rich, seemed better. Comparisons, if desired, may be made accordingly.

- Due to response problems during repeat rounds, income data in particular and expenditure data to some extent may not be reliable enough for comparisons. The scatter diagram and standard deviation calculated with 216 sample households relating to MPCI and MPCE data for the baseline as well as quarterly repeat surveys, indicate considerable amount of variability. Arranging MPCI/MPCE in ascending or descending order and dividing the sample in 10 to 12 groups and comparing the averages, may be attempted for making meaningful studies.

- Due to limitations of time and budget constraints, TAC recommended to limit detailed data tabulations and analysis to Income, Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment data only. Findings based on these analysis in relation to the set objectives should be presented in the report. Summarized information on other characteristics may also be included in the report. Deeper analysis to answer other specific questions, has not been carried out for inclusion in the report, but could be taken up in future, if funds became available.

CHAPTER - 6

FINDINGS FROM DATA COLLECTED THROUGH THE VILLAGE AND HOUSE LISTING SCHEDULES

6.01 Most of the information presented in this chapter have been derived from the data collected through the Village Schedule and the House-listing and Re-listing Schedules canvassed at the beginning and end of survey-rounds, respectively. Selection of villages for implementing the survey plan was done after contacting knowledgeable persons of the locality. Availability of adequately qualified female investigators residing in the area had to be ensured. As stated in earlier chapters the role of the investigators, their ability to understand the finer details of the concepts and collecting information from the same set of households at different points of time over a year had to be judged before entrusting them the field work. The importance of maintaining quality and consistency of data collected in repeated visits to the same households to be used for analytical study outlined in the survey proposal, had to be understood clearly by the investigators and a prolonged and intensive training was imparted to the investigators in the presence of the Panchayat members and other dignitaries of the locality.

Introduc -tion

6.02 'Village Schedule' was canvassed with the twin objectives of collecting information on broad features of the villages likely to be affecting the socio-economic conditions of the households to be surveyed subsequently and examining the availability of basic statistics needed for micro-planning at local level. The experience did not prove satisfactory. It was seen that at Panchayat level, practically no statistics was being maintained and whatever information could be collected through the Village Schedule was based on the personal knowledge and/or recollection of the respondents who were mainly the Panchayat Officials and other knowledgeable persons of the villages. Based on whatever data could be collected and supplementing some from the Listing and Main Schedules, Table 6.01 has been generated.

Village Schedule

Table 6.01 : BROAD FEATURES OF THE VILLAGES SURVEYED

Village Features	village			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
1. Population (Census 2001)	1373	1634	2152	5159
2. Current population * (May 2003)	1444	1719	2264	5427
3. Number of households * (May 2003)	324	363	492	1179
4. Road and road condition	Moderately satisfactory	Satisfactory	Superior quality	
5. Access to education facilities	(a) Adequate and satisfactory upto Primary Level. (b) Facility of Secondary level school is available within walking distance of the villages. People feel that students desirous of getting higher education may have it in nearby towns without much of a difficulty.			
6. Health facilities	(a) Nearest medicine shop is 6 km. away from the villages. (b) A Govt. hospital is at a distance of 9 kms. Nearest Primary Health Centre and Maternity Home is 6kms away.			
7. Mahila Mandals, Youth club, Anganwadi	The organizations exist and are functioning satisfactorily.			
8. Facilities of disposal of garbage and drainage system	None of the villages have any of those facilities.			
9. Operative poverty alleviation schemes	Only Indira Avas Yojana was operative.			
10. Pasture land	Available pasture land was not at all adequate.			
11. Drinking water	More or less safe drinking water is available in Raghunathpur South and in Bankimnagar. Arsenic was detected in public tube well in Raghunathpur North about three years back which has since been abandoned.			
12. Public transport	Manually drawn cycle-van is the principal mode of public transport for goods as well as for passengers. Overloaded trakers also run through the villages carrying passengers to the nearest railway station.			
13. Record of birth and death events	Events of live-birth are noted by the Anganwadi worker of the village and she in turn gets it registered at the Panchayat Office. Staff need to be trained to avoid conceptual errors. .			

** Items 2 and 3 were compiled from the Listing Schedule.*

Table 6.01 continued .....

Village Features	Village			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
14. Percentage of households :				
14.1 Hindu	94.4	52.3	100.0	83.8
14.2 Muslim	5.6	47.7	0.0	16.2
14.3 Scheduled Caste	33.3	49.6	55.9	47.8
14.4 Scheduled Tribe	1.5	0.0	2.6	1.5
14.5 Other backward classes	2.5	0.0	1.4	1.3
14.6 Others	62.7	50.4	40.0	49.4
14.7 Having BPL Cards	22.5	16.0	15.7	17.6

Village Features	Village			All	
	Raghunath-pur North	Raghunath-pur South	Bankim-nagar	All hhs	Female headed hhs
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
15. Percentage of hhs. by livelihood Class					
[i] Self-employed in agriculture	18.8	10.5	6.9	11.3	5.8
[ii] Agricultural labour	12.7	8.5	14.0	12.0	2.9
[iii] Other self-employed	24.1	39.1	48.8	39.0	33.7
[iv] Wage/salaried employment (regular)	5.6	1.4	11.4	6.7	7.7
[v] Other labour (casual)	28.4	38.3	12.2	24.6	28.8
[vi] Others	10.5	2.2	6.7	6.4	21.2
16. No. of births during last 365 days *	34 [24]	33 [19]	40 [18]	107 [20]	
17. No. of deaths during last 365days **	13 [9]	13 [8]	22 [10]	48 [9]	

* *Figures within parentheses are the derived birth rates.*

** *Figures within parentheses are the derived death rates.*

Note : Items 14 to 17 are based on data collected in listing schedule.

6.03 A complete list of households living in the sample villages was first prepared before starting the main survey-rounds. The population size by sex, the means of livelihood, size of economically active population by sex, possession of movable and immovable assets etc. were also recorded for each listed household. Some of those were used for the purpose of stratification of households and selection of sample households for the detailed enquiry.

House Listing Schedule

6.04 The data collected through the house listing schedule have been summarized and discussed in the following paragraphs.

6.05 Out of the 1179 households residing in the three sample villages taken together, 104 (8.8%) are female headed households; 1.5% belong to the scheduled tribes, 47.8% to the scheduled castes and 1.3% of the households belong to other backward classes. The remaining households i.e. approximately 50% belong to other than these social groups.

6.06 **Demographic Characteristics :** While listing the entire population, it was found that 1179 households residing in the 3 villages, comprised of 5427 persons out of which 2741 i.e. 50.5% are males and 2686 or 49.5% are females. The average size of a household is 4.6. The annual birth-rate per thousand listed persons, based on the births reported to have occurred during the 365 days preceding the date of listing was 19.7. Raghunathpur North recorded 23.5 births per thousand persons, Raghunathpur South 19.2 per thousand and Bankimnagar recorded 17.7 births per thousand. The average death rate in the three villages combined was found to be 8.8 per thousand. The death-rates for Raghunathpur North, Raghunathpur South and Bankimnagar were 9.0, 7.6 and 9.7 per thousand respectively.

Table 6.02 : Total number of births and deaths# in last 365 days reported by the 1179 households

Village	Birth	Deaths
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*
Raghunathpur North	34 (23.5)	13 (9.0)
Raghunathpur South	33 (19.2)	13 (7.6)
Bankimnagar	40 (17.7)	22 (9.7)
Total	**107 (19.7)**	**48 (8.8)**
West Bengal (1997-99) *	**(23.7)**	**(7.6)**

 # The figures given within brackets are the birth and death rates (number of birth and deaths per thousand persons)

** Provisional figures, Registrar General of India.*

6.07 **Land possessed :** Tables 6.03 and 6.04 reflect the area of land possessed by the households of the three surveyed villages. It is seen that 73.2% of the households possess less than 0.1 hectare of land; 72% of the male headed households and 85.6% of the female headed households possess land measuring less than 0.1 hectare. At top, only 2% of the households possess more than 1 hectare. Thus about 25% of the households lie in the range 0.1 to <= 1.0 hectare; 26% of the male headed households and about 11% of the female headed households belong to this group. All the female headed households possessing > 1 hectare of land are residents of the village Raghunathpur North.

Table 6.03 : Number of households by land possessed class in each of the three villages

Land possessed (in hectares)	Village *			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
< 0.1	201 (62%)	252 (69.4%)	410 (83.3%)	863 (73.2%)
0.1 to <0.5	78 (24%)	75 (20.6%)	65 (13.2%)	218 (18.5%)
0.5 to <=1.0	26 (8%)	34 (9.4%)	14 (2.9%)	74 (6.3%)
>1.0	19 (6%)	2 (0.6%)	3 (0.6%)	24 (2%)
All	**324**	**363**	**492**	**1179**

* *Figures in brackets are percentages*

Table 6.04 : Number of households by land possessed class in each of the three villages for male and female headed households separately

Land possessed (in hectares)	Village *							
	Raghunathpur North		Raghunathpur South		Bankimnagar		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*
< 0.1	185 (62.3)	16 (59.3)	233 (67.9)	19 (95.0)	356 (81.8)	54 (95.0)	774 (72.0)	89 (85.6)
0.1 to <0.5	72 (24.2)	6 (22.2)	75 (21.8)	-	62 (14.3)	3 (5.0)	209 (19.4)	9 (8.7)
0.5 to <=1.0	25 (8.4)	1 (3.7)	33 (9.6)	1 (5.0)	14 (3.2)	-	72 (6.7)	2 (1.9)
>1.0	15 (5.1)	4 (14.8)	2 (0.6)	-	3 (0.7)	-	20 (1.9)	4 (3.8)
All	**297**	**27**	**343**	**20**	**435**	**57**	**1075**	**104**

* *Figures in brackets are percentages*

6.08 **Dwelling Unit :** People living in these three villages mainly reside in pucca and semi pucca houses. Only 7 families of Raghunathpur North reside in katcha houses. About 44% of the families live in pucca houses and 55% live in semi pucca houses. The village wise distribution has been presented in Table 6.05.

Table 6.05 : Number of households by quality of dwelling unit in each of the three villages

Quality of dwelling unit	Village *			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
Pucca	170 (52.4)	183 (50.4)	171 (34.8)	524 (44.4)
Semi Pucca	147 (45.4)	180 (49.6)	321 (65.2)	648 (55.0)
Katcha	7 (2.2)	-	-	7 (0.6)
Total	**324**	**363**	**492**	**1179**

** Figures in brackets are percentages*

6.09 **Provision of Electricity :** It may be seen from Table 6.06 that 62.3% of the households residing in the 3 villages have no electric connection at all whereas 37.7% of the households have electric connection and enjoy a regular supply of electricity. 176 households of Raghunathpur North, 188 households of Raghunathpur South and 371 households belonging to Bankimnagar have no electric connection.

Table 6.06 : Number of households having electric connections separately for each of the three villages

Provision for electricity	Village*			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
No electricity	176 (54.3)	188 (51.8)	371 (75.4)	735 (62.3)
Supply regular	148 (45.7)	175 (48.2)	121 (24.6)	444 (37.7)
Total	**324**	**363**	**492**	**1179**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.10 **Main Source of drinking water :** Safe drinking water is available in all the three villages. Arsenic was detected 3 years back in the water of some public tube wells at Raghunathpur North and was later rectified. The main portion of the population dwelling here is dependent on hand pump for drinking water. Only 20 households of Bankimnagar have access to tap water. The distribution of households by source of drinking water is presented in Table 6.07.

Table 6.07 : Number of households by main sources of drinking water separately for each of the three villages

Sources of drinking water	Village			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
Piped water	-	-	20	20
Hand pump	324	363	472	1159
Others sources	-	-	-	-
Total	**324**	**363**	**492**	**1179**

6.11 **Toilet Facility :** Only 0.4% of the households here enjoy the facility of a flush toilet. Just one household of Bankimnagar has its own flush toilet and 4 households of Raghunathpur North share a flush toilet. 47.4% of the households residing here have a pit toilet in their own household and 27.4% of the households use public pit toilets. It is discouraging to note that about 25% of the households have no toilet facility at all.

Table 6.08 : Number of households by type of toilet separately in each of the three villages

Type of toilet	Village*			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
Own flush toilet	-	-	1 (0.2)	1 (0.1)
Shared/public flush toilet	4 (1.3)	-	-	4 (0.3)
Own pit toilet	143 (44.1)	138 (38.0)	278 (56.5)	559 (47.4)
Shared/ public pit toilet	70 (21.6)	132 (36.4)	121(24.6)	323 (27.4)
No facility	107 (33.0)	93 (25.6)	92 (18.7)	292 (24.8)
Total	**324**	**363**	**492**	**1179**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.12 **Sex of Head of Household :** Nearly 9% of the households residing in the village are female-headed households. Bankimnagar has the highest percentage (11.6%) of female-headed households and Raghunathpur South comprising of 50% Muslims has the least proportion (5.5%) of female headed households.

Table 6.09 : Number of households by sex of head separately in each of the villages

Village	Number of households*		
	Male Headed	**Female Headed**	**Total**
Raghunathpur North	297 (91.7)	27 (8.3)	324
Raghunathpur South	343 (94.5)	20 (5.5)	363
Bankimnagar	435 (88.4)	57 (11.6)	492
All Villages	**1075 (91.2)**	**104 (8.8)**	**1179**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.13 **Means of livelihood by sex of head :** Nearly 25% of the male-headed households and 9% of the female-headed households residing in the three villages are dependent on land. Out of those male-headed households 11.9% and of the female-headed household 6.8% are self employed in their own farms; the rest work as agricultural labourers. About 39.7% of the male-headed households and 33.6% of the female headed households are self employed in non agricultural sector. Only 6.4% of the male headed households and nearly 8% of the female headed households depend on wage /salary for their living. The main source of earnings for livelihood of 24.1% of the male headed households and 29% of the female headed households is from working as casual labour or piece-rate workers at home. Nearly 5% of the male headed households and 21% of the female headed households mainly depend on income from other non-gainful sources like pension, remittance etc. for their living. Some of these households have to supplement their income by recourse to begging. The distribution of households by means of livelihood and sex of head is shown in Table 6.10.

6.14 Going through the village wise details, it is observed that 32.4% of the male-headed households and 22% of the female-headed households of Raghunathpur North depend on land and 28.6% of the male-headed households and 26% of the female-headed households mainly earn by working as casual labour or piece-rate workers at home. Nearly 25% of the male-headed households and 15% of the female-headed households are self-employed in non-agricultural sector. Referring back to the information collected in the village schedule the major section of population of Raghunathpur North is either engaged on the farms or manufacture silver rings.

6.15 In Raghunathpur South, 40% of the male-headed households and 25% of female-headed households are self-employed in the non-agricultural sector. The members of the 37% male-headed households and 55% female-headed households mainly work as casual labourers and piece-rate workers. Most of the Muslims living here are masons. A large portion of the population is engaged in carpentary work. Many households have small workshops of their own where wooden goods are manufactured.

6.16 About 50% of the male-headed households and 46% of the female-headed households of Bankimnagar are self-employed in the non-agricultural sector. The main bulk of them sell articles in the local trains.

Table 6.10 : Number of Male headed and Female headed households* by livelihood class in each of the three villages

Means of livelihood	Raghunathpur North		Raghunathpur South		Bankimnagar		All Villages	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Self employed in agriculture	56 (18.9)	5 (18.5)	38 (11.1)	-	34 (7.8)	1 (1.75)	128 (11.9)	6 (5.8)
Agricultural labour	40 (13.5)	1 (3.7)	30 (8.7)	1 (5.0)	68 (15.7)	1 (1.75)	138 (12.9)	3 (2.9)
Self employed in non-agriculture	74 (24.9)	4 (14.8)	138 (40.2)	5 (25.0)	215 (49.4)	26 (45.6)	427 (39.7)	35 (33.6)
Salary and wage paid employment	16 (5.4)	2 (7.4)	5 (1.5)	-	48 (11.0)	6 (10.5)	69 (6.4)	8 (7.7)
Other casual labour	85 (28.6)	7 (25.9)	127 (37.0)	11 (55.0)	47 (10.8)	12 (21.0)	259 (24.1)	30 (28.8)
Others	26 (8.7)	8 (29.7)	5 (1.5)	3 (15.0)	23 (5.3)	11 (19.3)	54 (5.0)	22 (21.2)
Total	**297**	**27**	**343**	**20**	**435**	**57**	**1075**	**104**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.17 **Participation in Gainful Work :** In Raghunathpur North, 463 out of the 1444 persons i.e. 32.1% of the population residing here are engaged in gainful work. 52.8% of the men folk and 10.2% of the women folk belong to this category. People residing at Raghunathpur South has a relatively lower proportion of 28.9% recorded as working with the proportion of 50.9% for males and a very small proportion of 5.9% for females. In Bankimnagar, 29.9% of the population are gainfully employed : 48.7% of the men and 11.3% of the women. Approximately 30% of the population living in the three villages i.e.1635 out of 5427 persons are working for pay profit or family gain.

Table 6.11 : Total number of members and working members by sex

Village	No. of			No. of working*			Total no. households
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Raghunathpur North	740	704	1444	391 (52.8)	72 (10.2)	463 (32.1)	324
Raghunethpur South	877	842	1719	446 (50.9)	50 (5.9)	496 (28.8)	363
Bankimnagar	1124	1140	2264	547 (48.7)	129 (11.3)	676 (29.8)	492
All Villages	**2741**	**2686**	**5427**	**1384 (50.5)**	**251 (9.3)**	**1635 (30.1)**	**1179**

** Figures within brackets are percentages of workers to total population.*

6.18 **Stratification of Households :** All the existing households in the three villages were given points on the basis of 3 indicators, (i) durable goods possessed by them, (ii) the area of land possessed by them, (iii) quality of their dwelling unit.

6.19 All the households possessing at least two of the 3 items viz. Television, Car and Tractor/ Power tiller, were given 2 points. Households not possessing at least two of the three commonly owned items viz. Clock/ Watch, Bicycle and Radio/ Transistor were given 0 points. The remaining households were given 1 point each.

6.20 Households owning < 0.1 hectare of land scored 0 point, owners of 0.1 to less than 0.5 hectares of land scored 1 point. Those possessing >= 0.5 hectares but < 1 hectare scored 2 points and those possessing land >= 1 hectare scored 3 points. The households living in pucca houses were given a score of 2 points those living in semi pucca houses scored 1 point and the ones living in kutcha houses got 0 point. Households which recorded a total score of 0, 1 or 2 point fell in the first stratum or the poor group. Those scoring 3 points,

being classified as average ones came under the second stratum and those scoring 4 points or more were considered rich and came under the 3rd stratum.

6.21 From Table 6.12 it is seen that 56.5% of the households residing in the three villages are poor by the criteria mentioned above. 26.5% belong to the average category and 17% of the households scoring more than 3 points belong to the 3rd stratum i.e. rich. Going through each village in detail it is observed that approximately 73% of the households residing at Bankimnagar fell under stratum-1 and only 8% fell under stratum 3. In the other two villages the picture is brighter. Referring back to the tables given earlier, it can be noted that 83.3% of the households of Bankimnagar own < 0.1 hectares of land whereas in the other two villages about 65% of the households own < 0.1 hectares of land. Only 35% of the households at Bankimnagar live in pucca houses and approximately 50% of the households in the other two villages live in pucca houses. Bankimnagar is mainly comprised of immigrants who have mainly migrated from neighbouring Bangladesh. This might be the reason behind the above-mentioned facts thus leading to the low scores recorded by ¾th of the households residing there.

Table 6.12: Number of households by score in each of the three villages

Score	Village			All
	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	
0-2	141 (43.5)	167 (46)	358 (72.8)	666 (56.5)
3	95 (29.3)	122 (33.6)	96 (19.5)	313 (26.5)
4+	88 (27.2)	74 (20.4)	38 (7.7)	200 (17.0)
All	**324**	**363**	**492**	**1179**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.22 **Male Headed and Female Headed Households :** Dividing the households by sex of head it can be noted that 54.9% of the male headed households and 73.1% of the female headed living in the three villages have been categorized as poor; 27.2% of the male headed and 20.2% of the female headed have been categorized as average and 17.9% of the male headed households and 6.7% of the female headed have been categorized as rich. Village-wise analysis shows that female-headed households are comparatively poorer in Bankimnagar as well as Raghunathpur South. The difference is not however so marked at Raghunathpur North.

Table 6.13 : Number of male headed and female headed households by score in each of the there villages

Score	Raghunathpur North		Raghunathpur South		Bankimnagar		All	
	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed	Male headed	Female headed
0-2	128 (43.0)	13 (48.2)	154 (44.9)	13 (65.0)	308 (70.8)	50 (87.7)	590 (54.9)	76 (73.1)
3	86 (29.0)	9 (33.3)	115 (33.5)	7 (35.0)	91 (21.0)	5 (8.8)	292 (27.2)	21 (20.2)
4+	83 (28.0)	5 (18.5)	74 (21.6)	-	36 (8.2)	2 (3.5)	193 (17.9)	7 (6.7)
All	**297**	**27**	**343**	**20**	**435**	**57**	**1075**	**104**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.23 **Possession of Durables :** Only 16.4% of the households in the three villages are owners of high valued durable goods one or more like car (0.4%), T.V. (14.2%) and Moped/ Scooter/ Motor Cycle (1.7%). The least proportion of households residing at Raghunathpur South (7.4%) own the above-mentioned goods. Amongst high valued durable goods maximum number of households own a television, in all the three villages. Owning a car or even a moped/ scooter/ motorcycle is rare. Bicycle is a more common means and of course a more popular means of transport being used by the villagers to traverse the village roads. Out of 10 households, in all the village taken together, 7 of them own a cycle. In Raghunathpur North and Raghunathpur South the proportions are higher, 7 out of 8 and 4 out of 5 respectively. In Bankimnagar only the alternate household reported to be possessing bicycles.

Table 6.14 : Number of households having car, T.V. and moped/ scooter/ motor cycle in each of the three villages

Durable Goods	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	All
Car	1 (0.3)	2 (0.6)	2 (0.4)	5 (0.4)
T.V.	67 (20.7)	20 (5.5)	81 (16.5)	168 (14.2)
Moped/ Scooter/ Motor cycle	11 (3.4)	5 (1.4)	4 (0.8)	20 (1.7)
Total no. of households possessing car, T.V., Moped/ Scooter/ Motor cycle	79 (24.4)	27 (7.4)	87 (17.7)	193 (16.4)

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

Table 6.15 : Number of households having bicycle in each of the three villages

Raghunathpur North		Raghunathpur South		Bankimnagar		All	
Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
(87.7) 284	(12.3) 40	(81.0) 294	(19.0) 69	(48.0) 236	(52.0) 256	(69.0) 814	(31.0) 365

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.24 It is found that only 27.5% of the households of Raghunathpur North, 33% of Raghunathpur South and 27.2% of Bankimnagar own a radio.

Table 6.16 : Number of households having radio in each of the 3 villages

Raghunathpur North		Raghunathpur South		Bankimnagar		All Villages	
Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
(27.5) 94	(72.5) 230	(33.0) 120	(67.0) 243	(27.2) 134	(72.8) 358	(29.5) 348	(71.5) 831

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.25 **Possession of BPL Cards :** Out of the households residing in the three villages, 17.8% get the facility of procuring commodities from fair price shops at subsidized rates. Households getting the privilege of collecting food items at subsidized rate from fair price shop are : 21.2% of stratum-1, 17.3% of stratum-2 and 8% of stratum-3. The figures seem to be too small especially in a locality which comprises of nearly 58% poor and 27% average households. Both Raghunathpur North and South have a fair price shop each. At Raghunathpur North 22.8% of the households and at Raghunathpur South only 16.3% utilize the facility they have. At Bankimnagar 15.7% of the households have access to fair price shops to purchase a few essential commodities at rates cheaper than the market rate.

Table 6.17 : Number of households* getting food items at subsidized rate from fair price shops in each of the three villages

Household Category	Raghunathpur North	Raghunathpur South	Bankimnagar	All
Poor	49 (29.8)	32 (19.2)	60 (16.8)	141 (21.2)
Average	18 (19.0)	21 (17.2)	15 (15.6)	54 (17.3)
Rich	7 (8.0)	6 (8.1)	2 (5.3)	15 (8.0)
All	**74 (22.8)**	**59 (16.3)**	**77 (15.7)**	**210 (17.8)**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.26 Out of the 210 households having BPL cards, 91% are male headed households and the rest (9%) are female headed households. Of the male-headed households with BPL cards, 66% belong to the poor category, 26% belong to the average category and 8% are rich households.

Table 6.18 : Number of male and female headed households entitled to purchase food items at subsidized rate from fair price shops in each of the three villages

Household Category	Raghunathpur North		Raghunathpur South		Bankimnagar		All	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Poor	45 (65.2)	4 (80.0)	30 (53.6)	2 (66.7)	52 (77.6)	8 (80.0)	127 (66.0)	14 (77.8)
Average	17 (24.6)	1 (20.0)	20 (35.7)	1 (33.3)	13 (19.4)	2 (20.0)	50 (26.0)	4 (22.2)
Rich	7 (10.2)	-	6 (10.7)	-	2 (3.0)	-	15 (8.0)	-
All	**69**	**5**	**56**	**3**	**67**	**10**	**192**	**18**

** Figures within brackets are percentages.*

6.27 **Quality of Dwelling Unit :** Table 6.19 shows the percentage distribution of households over quality of their dwelling units for each population group – poor, average and rich. More than 44% of the households live in pucca houses, 55% in semi pucca and less than 1% in katcha houses. Only 1% of the poor households live in katcha households. The proportion living in pucca houses is 86% for rich households, 77% for average and 17% for poor households. The order is reversed for the proportion living in semi-pucca houses.

Table 6.19 : Percentage distribution of households over type of dwelling unit by households categories (poor, average, rich)

Type of dwelling unit	Household category			All
	Poor	Average	Rich	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Pucca	16.7	77.1	86.0	44.4
Semi-pucca	82.3	22.9	14.0	55.0
Katcha	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

CHAPTER - 7

FINDINGS FROM THE HOSUEHOLD DATA ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

7.00 Extraction of quantitative information on income of a household from various types of entrepreneurial activities by interview method requires elaborate survey modules of different types. Moreover, as most of the small entrepreneurs in the rural areas do not maintain any systematic accounting book, collection of information on income by trained investigating personnel has never been an easy task. Cooperation apart, informants' inability to recapitulate and report the values of the different factors to derive the net income for a complete year may affect the quality of the collected data. More often than not, informant's reluctance to divulge the true values and deliberate suppression of factual information may also distort the income data.

Problems in data collection on income and expenditure from households

7.01 Compared to the difficulties, as noted above, in collecting information on income, conducting survey on consumer expenditure has since long been considered to be a much easier task. A whole series of data on consumer expenditure, which are consistent, and of acceptable quality are available for India from the surveys carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation, over the last five decades. But household surveys on income have rarely been conducted.

7.02 The Project Study entitled "Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level" consisted of carrying out a household socio-economic survey in 216 sample households drawn from the listed total households in a cluster of three villages of Nadia district of West Bengal. Selection of households was done after stratifying the listed households in three categories – poor, average and rich, on the basis of auxiliary information collected about the households while listing those. The main deviation of this project from the usual surveys is that under this project surveys were conducted once as the baseline survey at the beginning and subsequently in four repeated visits in the same

Experimenting a new survey approach

set of 216 households at regular intervals of time so as to complete the four repeat surveys within a period of one year. Thus, the observed changes in any characteristic over the longitudinal surveys could be assigned to seasonality. With this introductory note the income and expenditure data collected in the baseline and the four longitudinal surveys are presented and reviewed, in two parts. In the first part from paras 7.03 to 7.15, basic tables on income and expenditure generated from the voluminous data collected during the five rounds of surveys have been presented, while in the second part, findings on one of the major objectives of the study, i.e., comparison of two approaches, namely, one-point one-time cross-sectional data collection and periodic longitudinal survey approach for the same common households, have been discussed (paras 7.16 to 7.25).

7.03 Information on income accrued to sample households had been collected in the baseline survey and in the four repeat visits with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. In Table 7.01, the average monthly per capita income (mpci) and the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure*(mpce) are shown for the baseline survey and the four repeat visits. It may be noted that at any point of survey, the derived mpci is more than the corresponding mpce, be it for the poor group of households or for the other group. For all households combined, the income out of agricultural activities is only 9% to 14% of the total income. Similarly, the mpce on food covers more or less $^{2}/_{3}^{rd}$ of the total mpce and almost the same ratio is maintained for both the groups of households in any of the visits.

Average Monthly Per Capita Income and Expenditure

** The reference period for the enquiry on household income was 365 days preceding the date of enquiry. For consumer expenditure survey the reference period was 30 days preceding the date of enquiry.*

Table 7.01 : Average monthly per capita income (mpci) from agricultural and non-agricultural sources, and average monthly per capita expenditure (mpce - Rs.) on food and non-food items as reported in the baseline survey and the subsequent four repeat visits by category of households

Visit	mpci (Rs.)			mpce (Rs.)		
	Agricultural sources	Non-agri. sources	TOTAL	Food	Non-food**	TOTAL*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Poor households						
Baseline	45	448	**493**	309	178	**487 (98.8)**
Visit 1	28	494	**522**	277	210	**487 (98.3)**
Visit 2	25	468	**493**	315	124	**439 (89)**
Visit 3	39	499	**538**	294	147	**441 (82)**
Visit 4	33	556	**589**	295	171	**466 (79.1)**
Other households						
Baseline	110	572	**682**	381	207	**588 (86.2)**
Visit 1	89	587	**676**	360	215	**575 (85.1)**
Visit 2	97	574	**671**	394	221	**615 (91.7)**
Visit 3	94	646	**740**	340	189	**529 (71.5)**
Visit 4	140	569	**709**	345	203	**548 (77.3)**
All households						
Baseline	75	505	**580**	342	191	**533 (91.9)**
Visit 1	58	537	**593**	315	213	**528 (89)**
Visit 2	58	517	**575**	352	169	**521 (90.7)**
Visit 3	65	567	**632**	315	167	**482 (76.3)**
Visit 4	81	562	**643**	316	185	**501 (77.9)**

**** Figures in brackets are percentages of mpce with respect to mpci.***

***** Large variation in expenditure on non-food items between visits appeared to be due to use of short reference period of 30 days for such items like durable goods, clothings & footwear, education, medical expenses etc.***

7.04 Aggregating the total income accrued to the sample households from different sources viz. income derived from activities pursued in different industries, wage/salary income and income from non-gainful sources including pension, and dividing that by the number of households the per household total annual income has been derived. Similarly by dividing the annual income per household by the average size of household and dividing the quotient by 12 (number of months) the mpci has been calculated.

Income from various Activities

7.05 It may be observed from column (2) of Table 7.02, generated with the baseline survey data that the major share (47.7%) of average total income per year per household out of which 8.4% share was earned by agricultural labourers, is earned from wage/salaried employment followed by income from agriculture (13.3%) which included crop production, rearing of livestocks, poultry and fishing; and an equal proportion (13.3%) of income comes from trading activity. Thus, these three sources account for 3/4th of the total income. Compared to this, the share of the earnings from these sources are respectively 51.3%, 6.9% and 19.6% for poor households and 45.8%, 16.2% and 18.3% for non-poor households (See tables 7.03 and 7.04)

Table 7.02 : Percentage distribution of net annual income from different entrepreneurial activities, salaried/ wage paid employment and income from non-gainful sources per household by visit and household category

No. of sample households : 216 ***All households***

Income Source	Base-line	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Crop production	6.2	5.3	5.9	4.9	7.3
Livestock, poultry, fishing	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	2.1
Garden produce	5.7	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.0
Total from agriculture	**13.0**	**10.4**	**11.7**	**10.8**	**14.4**
Small scale manufacturing	4.0	9.7	7.3	6.6	11.1
Construction	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5
Trade	18.7	17.3	17.7	13.7	11.7
Transport	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0
Profession and services	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.2
Wage/ salary income	47.7	46.2	48.2	46.7	47.9
Other income	9.6	10.0	9.0	13.9	8.3
Total Income	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons *	***1007***	***1008***	***1005***	***991***	***994***

** Reduction in number of persons was mainly because of out-migration.*

7.06 As the information on income of a household was collected with a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, there is an overlapping period of about 9 months between two successive visits to the same household. Even then, some variation over visits have been observed in the distribution of income earned from different activities for the two sets of households (poor, non-poor). It is difficult to say whether these variations are due to recall and response problems or due to the approach adopted in the schedule. The entire subject of the **survey approach, contents of the schedules to be canvassed and related issues for collection of data on household income, needs to be researched**.

Seasonal Variation in Income

Table 7.03 : Percentage distribution of net household annual income from different entrepreneurial activities, salaried/ wage paid employment and income from non-gainful sources by visit and household category

No. of sample households : 96 ***Poor households***

Income Source	Base-line	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Crop production	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3
Livestock, poultry, fishing	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3
Garden produce	4.7	3.7	4.0	6.4	4.9
Total from agriculture	**6.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**7.4**	**5.5**
Small scale manufacturing	4.4	8.7	11.4	6.6	16.5
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade	19.6	16.2	17.2	16.2	9.2
Transport	4.4	1.4	2.9	3.5	3.4
Profession and services	4.4	3.8	1.4	4.4	2.9
Wage/ salary income	51.3	53.1	56.5	53.0	55.6
Other income	9.0	11.4	5.7	8.9	6.9
Total Income	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	***422***	***421***	***416***	***411***	***422***

Table 7.04 : Percentage distribution of net annual income from different entrepreneurial activities, salaried/ wage paid employment and income from non-gainful sources per household by visit and household category

No. of sample households : 120 ***Non-poor households***

Income Source	Base-line	1st Visit	2nd Visit	3rd Visit	4th Visit
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Crop production	8.6	7.4	8.3	7.0	10.7
Livestock, poultry, fishing	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.7	3.4
Garden produce	6.2	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.3
Total from agriculture	**16.2**	**13.0**	**14.9**	**12.4**	**19.5**
Small scale manufacturing	3.8	10.3	5.3	6.6	8.1
Construction	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.8
Trade	18.3	17.8	18.0	12.6	13.0
Transport	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.2
Profession and services	4.4	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.0
Wage/ salary income	45.8	42.7	44.2	43.8	43.5
Other income	9.9	9.3	10.5	16.3	9.0
Total Income	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	***585***	***587***	***589***	***580***	***572***

7.07 To study the consumption pattern and the behaviour of other related characteristics, the sample households were divided in five groups, on the basis of their monthly total per-capita consumer expenditure (mpce) in the baseline survey, after arranging them in ascending order of mpce. These five groups were so formed as to contain nearly the lowest 10% followed by the next 20%, the middle 40%, the next higher 20% and the top 10% of the households. (Table 7.05)

Consumer Expenditure

Table 7.05 : Percentage distribution of households and persons over monthly Per capita expenditure classes (mpce) and average size of households by (mpce)

Baseline Survey

Mpce class (Rs.)	Percentage of		Average household size	Number of sample households
	Households	Persons		
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***	***(4)***	***(5)***
≤ 300	13.3	12.6	4.9	25
301- 430	25.2	23.2	5.0	46
431 – 650	39.6	39.1	4.7	87
651 – 900	16.1	16.9	4.4	39
above 900	5.8	8.3	3.2	19
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4.6**	**216**

7.08 As seen from Table 7.01 the estimate of average mpce for the total population is Rs.533 of which Rs.342 is on food and Rs.191 on non-food items. That is, about two-thirds of the total expenditure is spent on food. Poor households as per categorization done during stratification and sample selection have lower mpce of Rs.487 than the non-poor households reporting the mpce of Rs.588, but percentage of mpce on food to total mpce is of the same order for these two groups. Working out the percentages of mpce on food to total mpce from the tables 7.06 and 7.08 it is found, as expected, that it is 77 for the lowest mpce group of Rs.300 or less and gradually decreasing to 73, 66 and 61 in the next three expenditure groups and comes down to 56 in the highest mpce class. From Table 7.08, it may also be seen that the basis of categorization of poor and non-poor households while stratifying and sample selection was not satisfactory.

Monthly Per-Capita Expenditure (MPCE)

Table 7.06: Average mpce(Rs.) on food by mpce class and household category

Baseline Survey

mpce class (Rs.)	mpce (Rs.) on food		
	Poor	**Non-Poor**	**All**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
<= 300	206.6	206.4	206.5
301 - 430	273.2	283.0	275.6
431 - 650	345.7	365.0	356.9
651 - 900	418.6	471.5	449.6
901+	432.3	615.4	544.1
All	**308.6**	**381.5**	**342.2**
No. of sample household	***96***	***120***	***216***

Table 7.07 : Average mpce (Rs.) on non-food by mpce class and household category

Baseline Survey

mpce class (Rs.)	mpce (Rs.) on non-food		
	Poor	**Non-Poor**	**All**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
<= 300	55.5	80.0	62.5
301 - 430	101.6	99.4	101.1
431 - 650	186.1	177.6	181.2
651 - 900	315.4	265.2	285.9
901+	848.0	571.2	680.7
All	**177.6**	**206.7**	**191.0**
No. of sample household	**96**	**120**	**216**

Table 7.08 : Average total mpce (Rs.) by mpce class and household category

Baseline Survey

mpce class (Rs.)	mpce (Rs.) food + non-food		
	Poor	**Non-Poor**	**All**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
<= 300	262.1 (15)	286.4 (10)	269.1 (25)
301 - 430	374.8 (30)	382.4 (16)	376.7 (46)
431 - 650	531.8 (33)	542.6 (54)	538.1 (87)
651 - 900	734.0 (12)	736.8 (27)	735.5 (39)
901+	1280.3 (6)	1186.6 (13)	1224.8 (19)
All	**486.2 (96)**	**588.2 (120)**	**533.2 (216)**

Note : *Figures in bracket indicate the number of sample households in the respective cells.*

7.09 **MPCE on Cereals :** It may be observed from Table 7.09, that the mpce on cereals is Rs.124 for poor households and Rs.139 for non-poor households and for either of these two categories, as the mpce increases, the total mpce on cereals also increases. At the lower expenditure classes, the amount of expenditure may not fetch the minimum requirement of cereals and in higher classes they not only consume sufficient quantity of cereals according to their requirement but they can also afford to procure costlier and better quality of cereals for consumption.

Table 7.09 : Average mpce (Rs.) on cereals out of home grown stock, purchase, free collection, gifts etc. by mpce class and household category

Baseline Survey

mpce class (Rs.)	mpce (Rs.) on cereals											
	Poor households				Non-Poor households				Total			
	Purchase	Home grown	Free collection, gift etc.	Total	Purchase	Home grown	Free collection, gift etc.	Total	Purchase	Home grown	Free collection, gift etc.	Total
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	***(5)***	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	***(9)***	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	***(13)***
<= 300	98.7	8.6	1.3	108.6	57.1	53.7	0.0	110.8	86.7	21.5	0.9	109.2
301 - 430	110.4	10.0	0.0	120.4	73.4	33.0	7.0	113.4	101.0	15.8	1.8	118.6
431 - 650	113.4	12.2	0.2	125.7	72.2	62.1	0.0	134.3	89.6	41.0	0.1	130.7
651 - 900	98.4	36.2	0.0	134.6	45.3	118.3	0.0	163.6	67.2	84.4	0.0	151.6
901+	137.3	0.0	29.0	166.2	76.2	99.0	5.3	180.5	100.3	60.2	14.6	175.1
All	**108.9**	**13.2**	**1.5**	**123.6**	**65.9**	**71.7**	**1.4**	**139.0**	**89.1**	**40.2**	**1.4**	**130.7**
No. of sample h.h.s	***x***	***x***	***x***	***96***	***x***	***x***	***x***	***120***	***x***	***x***	***x***	***216***

7.10 Crop producing households may consume a portion of their own produce, or in other words, consume out of home grown stock and a part of total cereal consumption may be from free collection/gift or from receipts of wage in kind. Of the total cereal consumption of poor households, 88% is purchased, 11% is consumption out of home grown stock and the remaining 1% from gift etc. The non-poor group reported a higher proportion of 52% out of home produced stock, and 47% out of purchase and the remaining proportion of 1% of consumption of cereals is met from other sources. [Table 7.10]

Table 7.10 : Percentage distribution of mpce on cereals over source of consumption by mpce class and household category

Baseline Survey

mpce class (Rs.)	mpce (Rs.) on cereals											
	Poor households				Non-Poor households				Total			
	Purchase	Home grown	Free collection, gift etc.	Total	Purchase	Home grown	Free collection, gift etc.	Total	Purchase	Home grown	Free collection, gift etc.	Total
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*
<= 300	90.9	7.9	1.2	100.0	51.5	48.5	0.0	100.0	79.4	19.7	0.8	100.0
301 - 430	91.7	8.3	0.0	100.0	64.7	29.1	6.2	100.0	85.2	13.3	1.5	100.0
431 - 650	90.2	9.7	0.2	100.0	53.8	46.2	0.0	100.0	68.6	31.4	0.1	100.0
651 - 900	73.1	26.9	0.0	100.0	27.7	72.3	0.0	100.0	44.3	55.7	0.0	100.0
901+	82.6	0.0	17.4	100.0	42.2	54.8	2.9	100.0	57.3	34.4	8.3	100.0
All	**88.1**	**10.7**	**1.2**	**100**	**47.4**	**51.6**	**1.0**	**100**	**68.2**	**30.8**	**1.1**	**100**
No. of sample households	**x**	**x**	**x**	**96**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**120**	**x**	**x**	**x**	**216**

7.11 Proportion of Expenditure on Cereals to Total Expenditure on Food : Households reporting total mpce of Rs.300 or less, have 53% of their total food expenditure on cereals only. This proportion comes down gradually with rising mpce, reaching 32% for the highest mpce class of Rs.901 and above.

Table 7.11 : Percentage of expenditure on cereals to total mpce on food by mpce class and household category

Baseline Survey

Mpce class (Rs.)	Percentage of mpce of cereals to total mpce on food		
	Poor households	Non-poor hosueholds	All
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
≤ 300	52.6	53.7	52.9
301- 430	44.1	40.1	43.0
431 – 650	36.4	36.8	36.6
651 – 900	32.2	34.7	33.7
901 and above	38.4	29.3	32.2
All	**40.1**	**36.4**	**38.2**

7.12 Reliability of the estimates : The total sample of 216 households were subdivided into two sub-samples and each sub-sample had the same number of households from each of the three categories – poor, average and rich. In the base-line survey, two investigators surveyed the households of one sub-sample and the other two covered the households of the other sub-sample. Thus two independent estimates of any characteristic are available from the collected data and the relative standard error (RSE) of the combined estimates help to gauge the reliability of the estimate. From the following Table 7.12 the observed RSE's are small, indicating the estimates to be fairly reliable.

Table 7.12 : Average total monthly per capita expenditure (mpce-Rs.) by monthly per capita expenditure class and sub-sample; and the percentage of relative standard errors of estimates (RSE)*

Baseline Survey

Mpce class (Rs.)	Total mpce (Rs.)			RSE * (%)	No.of sample households
	Sub-sample 1	Sub-sample 2	combined		
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**
≤300	283	261	269	4.1	25
301-430	374	379	377	0.7	46
431-650	535	541	538	0.6	87
651-900	728	744	736	1.1	39
901+	1247	1205	1225	1.7	19
All	**538**	**528**	**533**	**0.9**	**216**

$$*RSE\% = \frac{\left| \frac{MPCE}{SS1\ ESTIMATE} - \frac{MPCE}{SS2\ ESTIMATE} \right|}{2 \times \text{COMBINED ESTIMATE-MPCE}} \times 100.0$$

7.13 **Per Capita Expenditure on Selected Items in a Year :** There are some items of consumption which are usually purchased in particular seasons or rarely purchased. Expenditure on those items may not be incurred during the short reference period of last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry. For some such items, the expenditure incurred by the sample households for a reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of enquiry had also been collected. The estimate of annual per capita expenditure (apce) on those items for the three categories of households are shown in Table 7.13. The estimate of total apce on the listed items as reported in the base-line survey has been estimated at Rs.1552, Rs.1979 and Rs.2405, for the poor, average and rich category of households respectively. Excepting for **medical expenses**, the apce on any other item is the highest for the rich and the lowest for the poor and for the average category that stands between the two. Table 7.14, shows the estimates of apce on the selected items by sub-sample and their RSE's.

Table 7.13 : Per capita expenditure (Rs.) on selected items during last 365 days preceding the date of enquiry by household category

Baseline Survey

Item	**Household category : Expenditure per capita (Rs.)**			
	Poor	**Average**	**Rich**	**All**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Value of clothings, beddings purchased	338.4	428.5	505.3	394.5
Value of footwear purchased	52.5	58.2	78.9	59.1
Value of consumer durables purchased	89.1	130.6	285.9	137.7
Value of books and stationeries purchased	48.3	45.5	69.2	51.5
Expenditure on education :	160.9	253.7	313.5	215.0
1. Institutional	46.1	72.8	91.6	62.0
2. Non-Institutional	114.8	180.9	221.9	153.0
Medical expenses *:	462.0	296.6	369.7	399.7
1. Institutional	171.0	107.6	168.8	153.4
2. Non-Institutional	291.0	189.0	200.9	246.3
Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of residential building	401.4	765.6	782.8	572.4
All items	**1552.4**	**1978.6**	**2405.4**	**1829.8**
No. of sample households	***96***	***72***	***48***	***216***
Estimated no. of households	**665**	**314**	**200**	**1180**
Estimated no. of persons	***2927***	***1468***	***1032***	***5426***

** Some of the poor households in the sample had received cash donations to meet medical expenses during the survey period. This led to an inflated figure in the relevant cell.*

Table 7.14 : Per capita expenditure (Rs.) on selected items during the last 365 days preceding the date of enquiry by sub-sample; and the percentage of relative standard errors of estimates (RSE)*

Baseline Survey

Item	Expenditue per household (Rs.)			
	Sub-sample- 1	**Sub-sample - 2**	**Combined**	**RSE (%)**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Value of clothings, beddings purchased	459.6	332.7	394.5	16.1
Value of footwear purchased	70.8	48.0	59.1	19.3
Value of consumer durables purchased	86.0	186.6	137.7	36.5
Value of books and stationeries purchased	55.2	47.9	51.5	7.1
Expenditure on education	203.6	225.8	215.0	5.2
1. Institutional	51.6	71.8	62.0	16.3
2. Non-Institutional	152.0	154.0	153.0	0.7
Medical expenses :	427.6	373.3	399.7	6.8
1. Institutional	166.4	141.1	153.4	8.2
2. Non-Institutional	261.2	232.2	246.3	5.9
Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of residential building	584.1	561.2	572.4	2.0
All Items	**1886.9**	**1775.5**	**1829.8**	**3.0**
No. of sample households	***108***	***108***	***216***	*x*
Estimated no. of households	**590**	**590**	**1180**	x
Estimated no. of persons	***2639***	***2787***	***5426***	***1.6***

$$\text{*Relative Standard Error (RSE\%)} = \left| \frac{\text{SS1 ESTIMATE} - \text{SS2 ESTIMATE}}{2 \times \text{COMBINED ESTIMATE-MPCE}} \right| \times 100.0$$

7.14 **Average mpce(Rs.) on different items :** A clear picture of the average consumption basket of the people of the three villages under study comes up from Table 7.15. Of the total mpce of Rs. 533, the expenditure on cereals is Rs.131 with a relative standard error (rse) of 4 percent. Similarly, the mpce on other commonly consumed food items like pulse and pulse products (Rs.15); edible oil (Rs.33); meat, egg and fish (Rs.45); and spices (Rs.17) have small rse's. Items of non-food group exhibited larger rse's.

Table 7.15 : Monthly per capita expenditure (mpce) on different items of consumption by Sub-Sample along with RSE's

Baseline survey

Item	MPCE (Rs.)			Relative standard error (%)
	Sub-sample-1	Sub-sample-2	Combined	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Cereals	135.4	126.3	130.7	4
Gram	0.7	0.6	0.6	7
Cereal substitutes	12.3	10.5	11.4	8
Pulses and products	14.2	15.4	14.8	4
Milk and milk products	25.0	19.8	22.4	12
Edible oil	34.9	32.0	33.4	4
Meat, egg, fish	47.6	43.3	45.4	5
Vegetables	47.1	50.0	48.6	3
Fruits	0.7	0.2	0.4	55
Sugar	6.4	7.3	6.9	6
Salt	2.2	2.4	2.3	4
Spices	15.6	17.4	16.5	6
Beverages, refreshments, Processed food, cooked meal	10.3	7.4	8.8	16
Food: sub-total	**352.3**	**332.5**	**342.2**	**3**
Pan	2.1	1.6	1.9	15
Tobacco	10.4	8.5	9.4	10
Intoxicants	0.2	1.9	1.1	78
Fuel and light	51.2	36.3	43.6	17
Clothings, beddings	29.3	36.4	32.9	11
Footwear	5.0	4.3	4.7	8
Misc. consumer goods	15.7	11.7	13.6	15
Misc. consumer services	0.6	0.8	0.7	20
Rent	0.0	0.9	0.5	-
Taxes and cesses	0.0	0.1	0.1	-
Education	15.6	19.2	17.4	10
Medical: non-institutional	22.3	23.0	22.7	2
Medical: institutional	13.9	23.7	18.9	26
Durable goods	13.9	13.4	13.7	2
Repair and maintenance	5.6	14.3	10.1	43
Non-food: sub-total	**185.8**	**196.0**	**191.0**	**3**
Total monthly consumer expenditure	**538.1**	**528.5**	**533.2**	**1**
Average household size	4.48	4.72	4.60	3
No. of sample households	***108***	***108***	***216***	***x***

7.15 **Item-wise Average MPCE reported in different visits :** Detailed enquiry on consumer expenditure had been conducted in all the four repeat visits in all the sample households. The pattern of mpce on individual items over different visits and that for the baseline survey are compared in Table 7.16. The results shown in the table are derived from sample values. For this reason there are differences in the results of base-line in this table and the earlier tables. Taking base-line figure as 100, the relative proportion of mpce on food for the four visits are 93%, 101%, 92% and 91% respectively while those for the non food items are 114%, 90%, 88% and 100% respectively. The total mpce in the four visits in relation to the mpce in base-line survey varies between 90% in the third repeat visit and 101% in the first.

Table 7.16 : Average monthly per capita expenditure* (mpce) on items of consumption reported in different visits and percentage distribution of total mpce over items of consumption (base-line)

No. of SampleHouseholds : 216

Item	mpce (Rs.)					Percentage over total mpce (base-line)
	Base-line	Visit-1	Visit-2	Visit-3	Visit-4	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Cereals	134	129	135	135	134	23.55
Cereal substitutes	12	9	10	7	8	2.11
Pulses and Products	16	13	12	13	13	2.81
Milk and Milk Products	25	17	19	21	21	4.39
Edible oil	36	31	34	34	32	6.33
Meat, egg, fish	50	49	57	42	45	8.79
Vegetables	52	54	56	56	54	9.14
Fruits (dry)	0	1	1	0	0	0.00
Sugar	7	7	8	7	6	1.23
Salt	3	2	2	2	2	0.53
Spices	18	15	16	11	10	3.16
Beverages, refreshments, Processed food, Cooked meal	9	10	15	5	5	1.58
Food: sub-total	**362**	**337**	**365**	**333**	**330**	**63.62**
Pan	2	2	1	2	2	0.35
Tobacco	10	10	11	10	11	1.76
Intoxicants	1	0	0	0	0	0.18
Fuel and light	48	44	40	50	44	8.44
Clothings, beddings	35	58	40	30	26	6.15
Footwear	5	9	7	4	3	0.88
Misc. consumer goods	13	11	12	13	12	2.28
Misc. consumer services	1	4	3	3	1	0.18
Rent	0	0	1	0	0	0.00
Education	18	18	17	16	13	3.16
Medical: non-institutional	25	30	21	20	22	4.39
Medical: institutional	20	34	21	12	15	3.52
Durable goods	18	14	2	12	21	3.16
Repair and maintenance	11	3	10	10	36	1.93
Non-food: sub-total	**207**	**237**	**186**	**182**	**206**	**36.38**
Total monthly per-capita consumer expenditure	**569**	**574**	**551**	**515**	**536**	**100.00**
No. of sample persons	***1007***	***1008***	***1005***	***991***	***994***	**-**

** Results based on simple averages of sample observations without using probability weights for estimation..*

7.16 **The Method :** As mentioned earlier, one of the major objectives of the project is to compare one-point one-time cross-sectional data collection approach with periodic longitudinal survey approach for the same common set of households. Accordingly, information on income and on consumer expenditure were collected in the base line survey and also in the four repeat visits by interviewing all of the same 216 sample households each time. While the reference period for derivation of the income of a household was 365 days preceding the date of enquiry, that for computation of consumer expenditure the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry had been adopted. For the purpose of comparing income and expenditure, both of them were reduced to the same unit viz. household monthly per capita income (MPCI) and household monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE). Thus, the quantum of information collected, provide five values of MPCE for each of 216 sample households and five values of MPCI for the same 216 households, which are presented in **Annex – 3**. Due to inherent problems associated with collection of household income data MPCI data relating to 216 households show large variations across the table presented in the Annex. MPCE data also indicate considerable variation between households, as well as between visits for a household. This may be due to non-homogenous population and short reference periods for recording expenditure of items like: education, medical care, repair and maintenance of house, durable goods etc. Correlation coefficients between MPCEs of the 216 households for visit i and visit j, where i,j = 0,1,2,3,4 with i#j worked out as r_{01} = .37, r_{02} = .36, r_{03} = .33, r_{04} = .32, r_{12} = .26, r_{13} = .19, r_{14} = .23, r_{23} = .19, r_{24} = .36 and r_{34} = .12. No conclusive inference could be drawn from the correlation coefficients.

Evaluation of data on Income and Expenditure

7.17 **Grouping of Households :** The large set of data base could, however, be used for some meaningful analysis after summarizing them in a systematic manner. First of all the sample households were arranged in ascending order of the magnitude of MPCE as per the base line survey and 12 groups were formed. The first 8 households of the list came under group-1, the 2nd group contained the next 21 households, followed by 19 (3rd group), 20(4th group), 20(5th group), 20(6th group), 20(7th group), 20(8th group), 21(9th group), 19(10th group), 20(11th group) and 8(12th group). Keeping these groups of households fixed, the variation in mpce within each group over different longitudinal visits have been studied. Similarly the MPCE and MPCI in the base line survey have been compared for each group and the variations in MPCI for each group over the four visits has also been studied.

Grouping of Households

7.18 In table 7.17, the average MPCE of each of the 12 groups mentioned in the previous paragraph, calculated using un-estimated sample values in the base-line survey and in all the four subsequent visits have been presented. Group-wise MPCE data do not indicate noteworthy variation or trend between visits to indicate any significant seasonality. However, average total monthly per-capita expenditure for all the sample households taken together, is the highest for the base-line survey (545.4) and gradually decreases for the three following visits, with the third visit reaching the lowest value of 487.7 but rises again to 512.7 for the fourth visit. By ranking the MPCE figures between visits within each group and assigning values to ranks in a graduated scale and totalling the rank-values over groups for each visit, it is seen that while the value for the Base-Line Survey remains the highest, for other visits, values remain more or less equal. Correlation coefficients between MPCEs of 12 groups for visit i and visit j, where i, j =0,1,2,3,4 and i # j worked out as high as 0.99 for all pairs. This provides confidence in collection of expenditure data during the whole exercise.

Table 7.17 : Average MPCE (Rs.) in different visits under MPCE classes in base-line survey

Terminal values of MPCE group (Rs.)	No. of households (Base-line)	No. of sample persons (Base-line)	Average MPCE (Rs.) in base-line survey	Average MPCE(Rs.) reported in			
				1st visit	2nd visit	3rd visit	4th visit
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
204-270	8	39	240.3	240.3	248.8	236.4	239.3
271-310	21	100	289.8	289.0	286.3	288.3	284.0
311-384	19	94	351.5	353.1	356.7	351.5	343.9
385-422	20	104	405.3	405.1	398.0	407.1	403.5
423-475	20	92	451.3	450.8	450.1	451.3	448.0
476-520	20	104	501.5	495.0	500.2	497.4	500.1
521-569	20	97	543.4	540.4	541.1	542.4	541.5
570-620	20	98	595.6	592.4	593.8	594.7	597.9
621-684	21	101	655.7	642.3	647.3	653.0	647.7
685-785	19	83	734.2	733.4	727.4	731.5	726.4
786-1180	20	70	948.0	988.4	963.7	936.5	954.6
1181 and above	8	25	1494.5	1457.7	1427.7	1391.4	1633.5
All	**216**	**1007**	**545.4**	**538.0**	**534.4**	**487.7**	**512.7**

Table 7.18 : Average MPCE by MPCE classes in base line survey and percentage of MPCE in subsequent visits, to the corresponding average MPCE in the base-line survey

Terminal values of MPCE group (Rs.)	No. of households (Base-line)	No. of sample persons (Base-line)	Average MPCE (Rs.) in base-line survey	Percentage of MPCE to base-line average MPCE in different visits			
				1st visit	2nd visit	3rd visit	4th visit
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
204-270	8	39	240.3	100.0	103.5	98.4	99.6
271-310	21	100	289.8	99.7	98.8	99.5	98.0
311-384	19	94	351.5	100.5	101.5	100.0	97.8
385-422	20	104	405.3	100.0	98.2	100.4	99.6
423-475	20	92	451.3	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.3
476-520	20	104	501.5	98.7	99.7	99.2	99.7
521-569	20	97	543.4	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.7
570-620	20	98	595.6	99.5	99.7	99.8	100.4
621-684	21	101	655.7	98.0	98.7	99.6	98.8
687-785	19	83	734.2	99.9	99.1	99.6	98.9
786-1180	20	70	948.0	104.3	101.7	98.8	100.7
1187and above	8	25	1494.5	97.5	95.5	93.1	109.3
All	**216**	**1007**	**545.4**	**98.6**	**98.0**	**89.4**	**94.0**

7.19 Excepting for a very few cells of Table 7.19, the average MPCI for any of the visits including the base line, is greater than the average MPCE in the corresponding cell of the baseline survey. In general, the observed MPCI's for any group in different visits are widely divergent. The base line value of MPCI is Rs. 582 and it varied between Rs. 594 in the 2nd visit and Rs. 649 in the 3rd visit.

Monthly Per Capita Income (MPCI)

Table 7.19 : Average monthly per capita income (Rs.) in base-line survey and in the subsequent visits under the MPCE classes of the base-line survey

Terminal values of MPCE classes of base-line	No. of samples in the base-line survey		Average MPCE in the base-line survey	Average monthly per capita income (mpci)* Rs.				
(Rs.)	Households	Persons	(Rs. 0.0)	Base line	1st visit	2nd visit	3rd visit	4th visit
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*
204-270	8	39	240.3	226.8	278.6	308.9	326.0	340.7
271-310	21	100	289.8	385.0	362.5	360.6	423.0	344.6
311-384	19	94	351.5	405.7	469.3	556.5	524.0	505.7
385-422	20	104	405.3	463.5	509.4	505.7	624.1	484.2
423-475	20	92	451.3	467.3	586.6	562.3	623.7	596.1
476-520	20	104	501.5	636.4	839.4	507.4	502.6	838.3
521-569	20	97	543.4	646.2	602.9	599.2	994.8	859.9
570-620	20	98	595.6	669.5	512.3	734.4	864.9	859.2
621-684	21	101	655.7	676.1	801.6	766.2	694.2	893.1
685-785	19	83	734.2	706.7	798.9	854.3	636.8	1036.0
796-1180	20	70	948.0	956.4	635.6	745.1	929.3	1235.8
1181 and above	8	25	1494.5	830.6	1201.7	1060.3	1460.7	588.9
All	**216**	**1007**	**545.4**	**581.7**	**602.8**	**594.0**	**648.9**	**647.0**

** Average monthly per capita income (MPCI) has been derived by dividing the total annual income of the household by the product of 12 and the household size*

7.20 As may be observed from Table 7.20, the percentage variation* in MPCE between the baseline survey and the fourth visit (the reference period being the same 30 days period of calendar months with a time gap of nearly one year between the two) was negligible. It was less that 1 for eight out of 12 groups. The other index of variation** of MPCE in different visits was small for most of the groups.

Variation in the values of MPCE and MPCI

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* $\text{Percentage variation} = \dfrac{\left| MPCE(\text{Baseline}) - MPCE(4^{th}\ \text{visit}) \right|}{MPCE(\text{Baseline})} \times 100.0$

** $\text{Index of variation} = \dfrac{[MPCE_{max} - MPCE_{min}]}{[MPCE_{max} + MPCE_{min}]} \times 200.0$

7.21 Similar indices computed for MPCI are shown in Table 7.20. The very large values of the indices cast doubt on the reliability of the income data. In some MPCE classes it is observed that MPCI had the maximum and minimum values in two consecutive visits and the index of variation was also large. It is highly improbable that with overlap of a period of 9 months the two MPCI's could be divergent to that extent.

Table 7.20 : Percentage variation the maximum and minimum values of MPCE and MPCI; and percentage variation between the base line and 4th visit values of MPCE and MPCI, by MPCE class

MPCE class (Rs.)	Percentage variation in MPCE between		Percentage variation in MPCI between	
	Base line and 4th visit*	Max. and Min. of the 4 visits**	Base line and 4th visit*	Max. and Min. of the 4 visits**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
204-270	0.4	5.1	50.2	20.0
271-310	2.0	1.7	10.5	20.4
311-384	2.2	3.6	24.6	17.0
385-422	0.4	2.3	4.5	25.2
423-475	0.7	0.7	32.1	10.4
476-520	0.3	1.0	31.7	50.2
521-569	0.3	0.4	33.1	49.0
570-620	0.4	0.9	28.3	51.2
621-684	0.6	1.6	32.1	25.1
685-795	1.1	1.0	46.6	47.7
796-1180	0.7	5.4	29.2	61.1
1181 and above	9.3	16.0	29.1	5.1
All	**6.0**	**9.8**	**11.2**	**9.8**

* $Percentage\ variation = \dfrac{\left| MPCE(Baseline) - MPCE(4^{th}\ visit) \right|}{MPCE(Baseline)} X\ 100.0$ …..Col(2)

[Replacing MPCE by MPCI]…..Col(4)

** $Index\ of\ variation = \dfrac{[MPCE_{max} - MPCE_{min}]}{[MPCE_{max} + MPCE_{min}]} X\ 200.0$ ……..Col(3)

[Replacing MPCE by MPCI]…..Col(5)

7.22 As may be seen from Tables 7.19 and 7.20, the longitudinal data on income do not seem to be consistent. The reason of this inconsistency in the income data might partly be attributed to the method of collecting information on income as was adopted in the present survey. No one short question can be constructed for entrepreneurial activities. While for evaluating expenditure on consumption, one has only to work out the cost of items consumed during the reference period, for estimating income from a productive enterprise one has to derive

Concluding Remarks

that after deducting from the sale value all costs of production, marketing etc. The reference period for determination of income need necessarily be longer and as usually adopted a period of 365 days. For agriculture, the reference period is sometimes prescribed as an agricultural season. This apart there are also other reasons for the erratic pattern of income data as is usually seen from the survey results of unorganized sector and elaborated in earlier paragraphs.

7.23 It is important to note that according to Latin Square Design introduced for the data collection programme, the interviews for visits 1,2,3 and 4 for any one house-hold was conducted by the four different local investigators, in turn. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) of mpce was carried out to isolate variation between visits 1,2,3,4 ; between 4 Investigators; and between sub-samples of the full sample of 216; to find out the extent of variation in average MPCE across seasons, across Investigators and across sub-samples. The results of ANOVA are presented as follows:-

Table 7.21 : MPCE by Sub-samples X Visits X Investigators

Row (Visits)	Column (Sub-samples)			
	I	II	III	IV
1	524 (I_2)	511 (I_4)	504 (I_3)	616 (I_1)
2	631 (I_4)	459 (I_2)	618 (I_1)	431 (I_3)
3	378 (I_3)	570 (I_1)	557 (I_4)	454 (I_2)
4	673 (I_1)	421 (I_3)	448 (I_2)	488 (I_4)

Table 7.22 : Analysis of Variance

Source of Variation	Degrees of Freedom	Sums of Squares (SS)	Mean Square (MS)	F
Rows (Visits)	3	6476	2159	1.02
Columns (Sub-sample)	3	10046	3349	1.58
Treatment (Investigators)	3	81614	27205	12.83 **
Error	6	12721	2120	
TOTAL	**15**	**110857**		

$F_{3,6}$,.01 = 9.78 ; $F_{3,6}$,.05 = 4.76

The analysis indicates highly significant difference between Investigators, but differences between visits were found not significant indicating no seasonality. One of the Investigators was found to be giving consistently the highest MPCE amongst all Investigators for all the sub-samples.

7.24 Broad comparison of MPCE data collected from the Base-line survey and the four repeat visits with the results of NSS 58th round (July-December,2002) Household Expenditure Survey for West Bengal (Rural) provides, some confidence in the primary data collection work done for the project. Additionally, NSS survey approach for collection of consumer expenditure data also seem to be in order to a large extent. The comparison is presented in table 7.23.

Table 7.23 : MPCE on food and non-food as reported in the base-line survey and the subsequent four visits and NSS estimate of 58th round for W.B. (Rural)

Sl.no.	Survey/visit	Period covered	MPCE (Rs)		
			Food	Non-food	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Base-line	May-July 2003	342 (64.2)	191 (35.8)	533
2	Visit 1	Aug.- Oct. 2003	315 (60.0)	213 (40.0)	528
3	Visit 2	Nov. – Jan. '03-'04	352 (68.8)	169 (31.2)	521
4	Visit 3	Feb. – Apr. 2004	315 (65.4)	167 (34.6)	482
5	Visit 4	May – July, 2004	316 (63.1)	185 (36.9)	501
6	NSS	July – Dec., 2002	300 (60.1)	193 (39.9)	493

** Figures in brackets are percentages with respect to totals given in column (6).*

7.25 Inequality of income and consumer expenditure among the population exists in the villages surveyed. To what extent the share of the total income in the area is accrued to the higher-income group and at the other end the proportion of income earned by the low income group are clearly reflected from the concentration curves. The concentration curves of income and consumer expenditure have been drawn on each of the five charts – Charts 1 to 6 – based on the data of the base-line survey and those of the four repeat visits. For any of the visits the concentration of income is higher than expenditure as is seen from the values of Gini's coefficients of concentration. This is also observed from the grater departure of the curve of concentration of income from the line of equal distribution, for any visit from

Curves of Concentration (Lorenz Curves)

that of the expenditure for the same visit. **It may also be observed that the values of the concentration ratios, be it for expenditure or for income, are close for all the five visits**. For example, from chart it is seen that the bottom 50 percent of population have only 30% share of the total income, whereas they have 35% share of the total consumer expenditure. Similarly concentration ratio is higher for mpce on non-food as compared to that for food which is seen from chart 6.

Table 7.24 : Values of Gini's coefficient of concentration of consumer expenditure and income for all the five visits

Consumer expenditure/ Income	Value of Gini's coefficient				
	Base-line survey	Visit-1	Visit-2	Visit-3	Visit-4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Consumer expenditure	0.218	0.251	0.240	0.214	0.262
Income	0.305	0.334	0.283	0.330	0.333

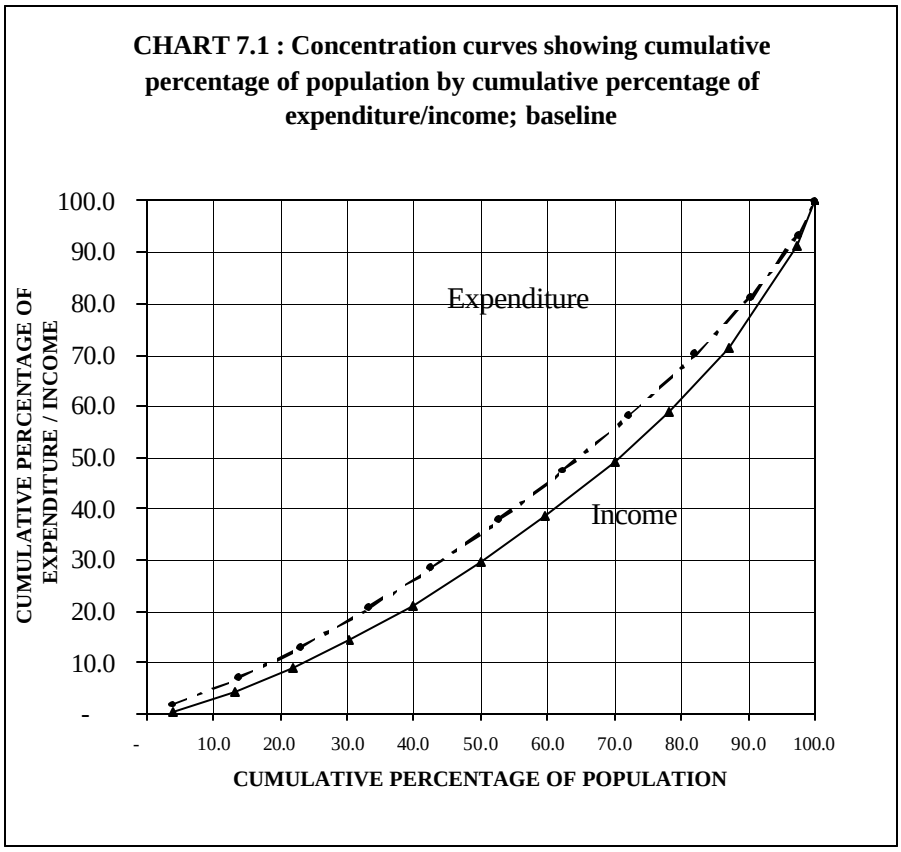


CHART 7.2 : Concentration curves showing cumulative percentage of population by cumulative percentage of expenditure/income; visit-1

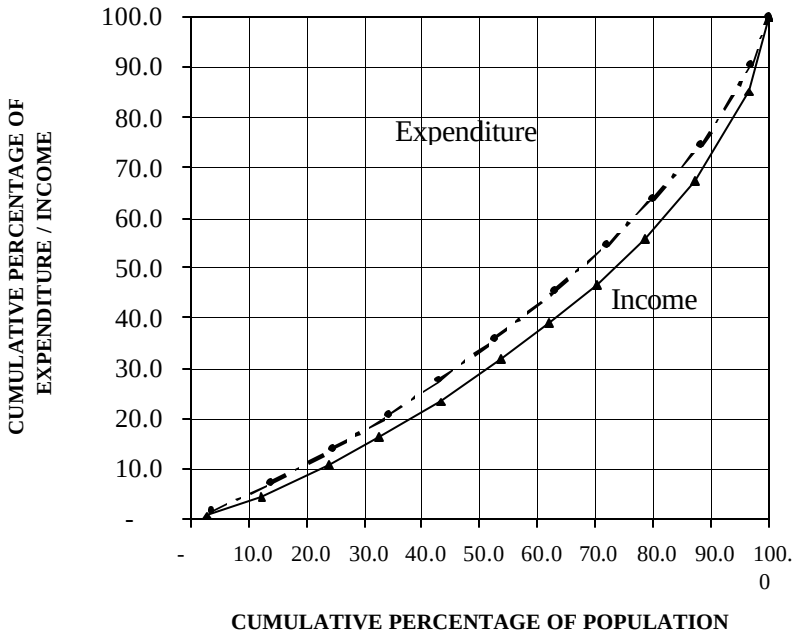


CHART 7.3 : Concentration curves showing cumulative percentage of population by cumulative percentage of expenditure/income; visit-2

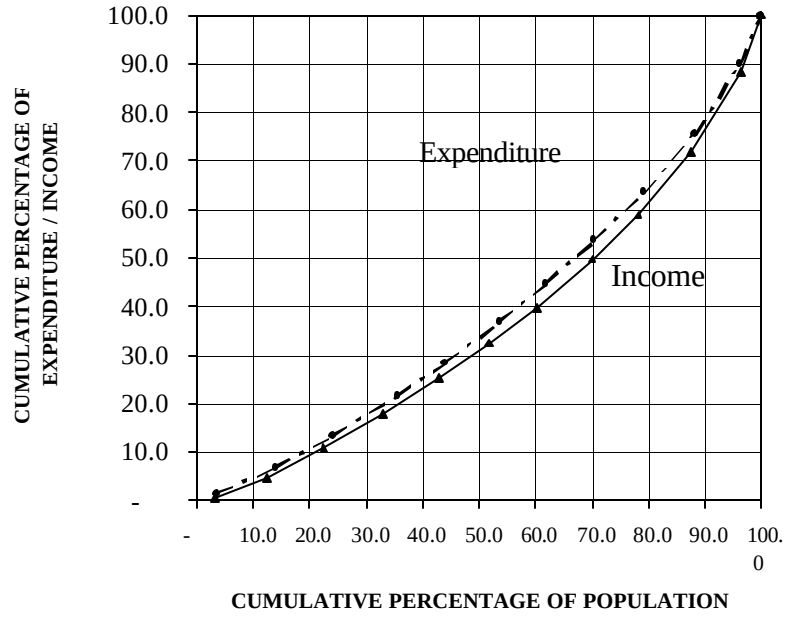


CHART 7.4: Concentration curves showing cumulative percentage of population by cumulative percentage of expenditure/income; visit-3

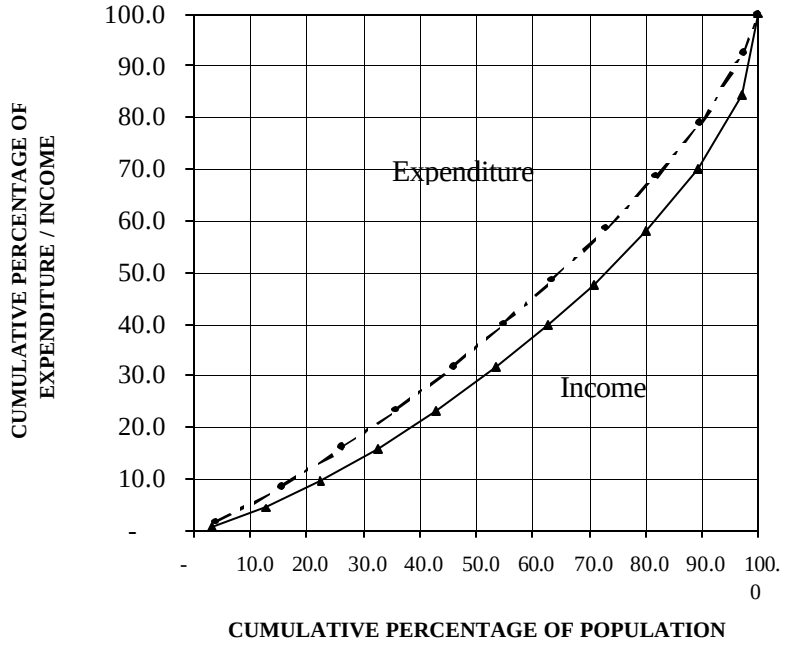


CHART 7.5: Concentration curves showing cumulative percentage of population by cumulative percentage of expenditure/income; visit-4

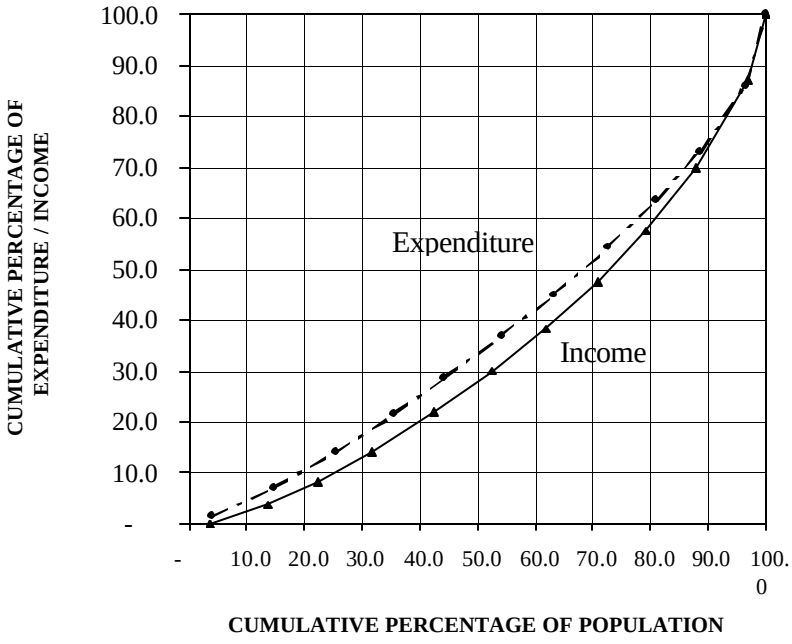


CHART 7.6 : Lorenz curve showing cumulative percentage of population by cumulative percentage of expenditure on Food / Non-food items; Baseline

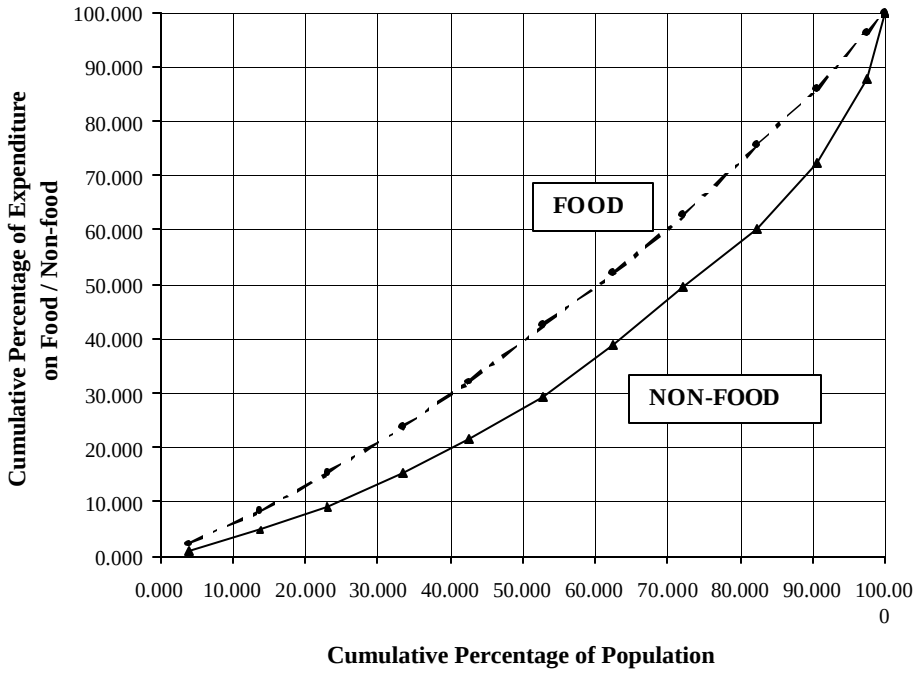
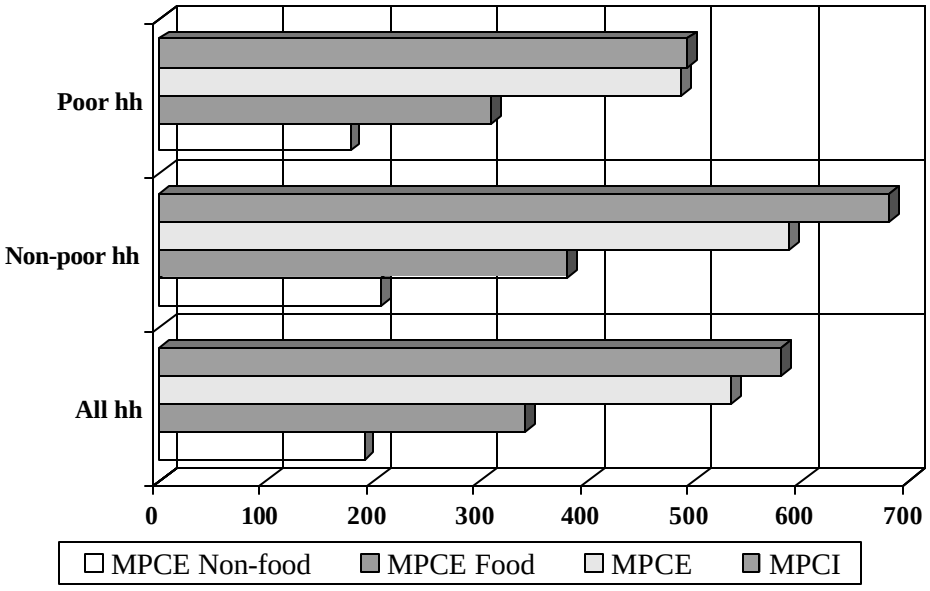


CHART 7.7 : Monthly Per Capita Incom (MPCI) and Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE), MPCE on foor and non-foor items for Poor, Non-poor and All households in Baseline Survey



CHAPTER - 8

FINDINGS FROM THE HOSUEHOLD DATA ON EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

8.00 Of the factors of production – labour, capital and natural resources, the availability and utilization of labour resources will be discussed in this Chapter. Though the population under study has a fairly high level of literacy, their skill or technical qualifications are yet to achieve a satisfactory level for initiating small-scale productive enterprises. Excepting agriculture, there is no particular self-employment activity, worth mentioning, which is being pursued by people of the area over generations. The only manufacturing industry found in the area is fabrication of furniture made from inferior quality timber purchased from the local reserved forest. Manufacturing and selling those furniture, mainly by hawking in the locality and adjacent villages is the mainstay for a good number of people of the area. With this background information about the area under study, the results of the household survey on employment and unemployment are presented in this Chapter.

Introduction

8.01 To get a proper perspective of the employment and unemployment pattern of the people of the area, three different concepts had been used in the baseline survey and in the four repeat visits. These concepts are used by the National Sample Survey of India since 1972 as was recommended by the Expert Committee with Prof. Dantwala as Chairman, in 1970. A brief description of the concepts is presented here. The details of these concepts may be found in any of the reports of the NSSO, on Employment and Unemployment.* For this study the same concepts and definitions as adopted by the NSSO, have been used.

The Concepts

8.02 Under any of these three concepts, a person's broad activity status is based on the person's performance or non-performance of economic activity within a specified period:

* 'Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment – Unemployment Situation in India, Report No.484(58/1.0/1)', *NSS 58th Round (July-December 2002), National Sample Survey Organisation, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2003.*

(a) **Usual status concept** : A person is considered as 'working' if he/she was engaged in work for pay, profit or family gain for a relatively longer time during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of enquiry. Those who were not working but were available for work for a relatively longer time of the reference period are labelled as seeking and/or available for work or unemployed. These two groups together constitute the 'economically active' population and the residual group is 'economically not active'. The status so determined is the 'principal usual status' of a person. A non-worker (by principal usual status) who pursued some gainful work in a subsidiary capacity is considered to be 'usually working' in a subsidiary capacity. Having determined the broad activity status (working, unemployed, economically not active), the appropriate detailed status will be assigned to the person on which the person spent relatively more time during the reference period.

(b) **Current weekly status** : Similar to usual status, the population, according to current weekly status, is classified under three broad status categories 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force'. As the nomenclature suggests, the categorization is based on the activities performed by a person in a short period of last seven days preceding the date of enquiry. If the person spent at least one hour in gainful work on any one day of the reference week he/ she was considered to be 'employed'. Among the rest, one who sought or was available for gainful work at any time during the reference week was assigned the status 'unemployed' by priority. A person who is neither 'employed' nor 'unemployed' (seeking or available for work) is to be placed in the 'not in labour force' category. Thus, the broad status will be determined on priority basis. If person categorized as **employed** was engaged in more than one (detailed) activity, the activity in which more time was spent during the reference period was to be considered as the person's current weekly status. Similar procedure was followed to determine the detailed status for the persons under the other two broad status categories viz. **unemployed** and **not in labour force.**

(c) **Current daily status** : The current daily activity status of a person is determined on the basis of the activity of the person on each of the seven days preceding the date of enquiry. Even on a single day, a person may be engaged in two or more different activities. Participation in any activity for 1 to 4 hours in a day was considered as a 'half day' activity and the other activity covering the other half day was to be recorded accordingly. Thus there was provision to make one or two time disposition entries for each member of a household, aged 10 years and above, on each day of the reference week, as required. Gainful Employment for 1 to 4 hours of a day was recorded as gainful work for half a day and gainful work for five hours or more was considered as work for one full day.

8.03 It is clear from the concepts as explained above, that the proportion of persons employed by current weekly status is the upper limit of the proportion of employed person-days according to daily status.

8.04 The basic purpose of using these three concepts is to classify the population into three broad categories on the basis of the activities pursued by them under each of the concepts and compare their behaviour by classifying the population into three broad activity status. Categories :- (i) 'Working' (usual status) or 'Employed' (current weekly/ daily status); (ii) 'Not working but seeking / available for work' (usual status) or 'Unemployed' (current weekly/ daily status); (iii) 'Economically not active' (usual status) or 'Not in labour force' (current weekly/ daily status). The first two groups pooled constitute the 'Economically active' (usual status) or 'Labour force' (currently weekly/ daily status).

While presenting the basic results on employment and unemployment in Table 8.1, under the three different concepts, the status specific descriptions have been entered. In all the later tables, however, irrespective of the concept, the same set of status names viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force' have been used.

8.05 Over the three broad activity status categories for each of the three concepts, the distribution of population per thousand is shown separately for males, females and persons in Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 respectively. These results have been derived from the Baseline Survey data. For males, by usual status, 738 per 1000 are economically active and almost an equal proportion (734 per 1000) are in labour force, by current weekly status.* This identity confirms that irrespective of the concept used, the LFPR is the same and because of priority criterion used for current weekly status, the proportion of employed may be higher than the proportion working by usual status (for males). Where there is a high proportion of casual worker, possibly frequent movement between employed and unemployed status would take place. By current daily status, only 647 man-days out of one thousand are in labour force. That means, a day in a week, the labour force population moves out of labour force. This voluntary withdrawal from labour force for a day in a week is quite realistic. Similarly, for females aged 10 years and above, the LFPR of 280 by usual status and the LFPR of 283 by current weekly status are also very close. But the unemployment rate is much higher by usual status than the corresponding rate by current weekly status. It appears that a large number of women who are unemployed by usual status, intermittently get some employment of casual nature in some favorable seasons containing the reference week. It may be concluded that a woman in labour force by current weekly status, on an average, remains in labour force for four days in a week only and goes out of labour force on the remaining three days. Participation of women in economic activity is essentially mixed up with the more compelling duties of performing their domestic chores and that is a very significant feature of the women's activity, which is likely to be a common feature in the rural areas of the whole country.

Broad Activity

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* *Henceforth a common abbreviate term **LFPR** will be used to stand for economically active rate (number economically active per 1000) by usual status or labour force participation rate (number in labour force per 1000) by current weekly status.*

Table 8.01 : Per thousand distribution of *MALES* aged 10 years and above over broad activity status – usual, current weekly and current daily – by sub-sample

Baseline Survey

Activity	Broad status category	Sub-sample			Relative Standard Error (%)
		1	2	combined	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Usual	Working	698	676	687	1.6
	Not working but available for work	67	36	51	30.4
	Economically Active	765	712	738	3.6
	Economically Not Active	235	288	262	10.1
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
Current – Weekly	Employed	715	687	701	2.0
	Unemployed	42	25	33	25.8
	Labour Force	757	712	734	3.1
	Not in labour force	243	288	266	8.4
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
Current – Daily	Employed	616	603	609	1.1
	Unemployed	51	25	38	34.2
	Labour Force	667	628	647	3.0
	Not in labour force	333	372	353	5.5
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
No. of sample Males		*202*	*208*	*410*	*x*

Table 8.02 : Per thousand distribution of *FEMALES* aged 10 years and above over broad activity status – usual, current weekly and current daily – by sub-sample

Baseline Survey

Activity	Broad status category	Sub-sample			Relative Standard Error (%)
		1	2	combined	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Usual	Working	159	181	171	6.4
	Not working but available for work	106	113	109	3.2
	Economically Active	265	294	280	5.2
	Economically Not Active	735	706	720	2.0
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
Current – Weekly	Employed	293	254	273	7.1
	Unemployed	9	11	10	10.0
	Labour Force	302	265	283	6.5
	Not in labour force	698	735	717	2.6
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
Current – Daily	Employed	162	155	158	2.2
	Unemployed	5	11	8	37.5
	Labour Force	167	166	166	0.3
	Not in labour force	833	834	834	0.1
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
No. of sample Females		*199*	*201*	*400*	*x*

Table 8.03 : Per thousand distribution of *PERSONS* aged 10 years and above over broad activity status – usual, current weekly and current daily – by sub-sample

Baseline Survey

Activity	Broad status category	Sub-sample			Relative Standard Error (%)
		1	2	combined	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Usual	Working	432	433	432	0.1
	Not working but available for work	86	74	80	7.5
	Economically Active	518	507	512	1.1
	Economically Not Active	482	493	488	1.2
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
Current – Weekly	Employed	507	474	490	6.8
	Unemployed	25	18	22	15.9
	Labour Force	532	492	512	3.9
	Not in labour force	468	508	488	4.1
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
Current – Daily	Employed	392	383	387	1.1
	Unemployed	28	18	23	21.7
	Labour Force	420	401	410	2.3
	Not in labour force	580	599	590	1.6
	ALL	1000	1000	1000	X
No. of sample Persons		*401*	*409*	*810*	*x*

8.06 **LFPR by Age of Males :** At the early age of 10-14 years, the LFPR by usual status for boys is 65 per thousand. With age progressing the proportion of males employed rises from 417 per 1000 in the age group 15-19, to 956 in the age group 25-34 and almost remains at the same level upto age 49 years and in the open ended class of 50 years and above it drops down to 710. The proportion of unemployed is the maximum of 152 at 15-19 years, comes down to 124 in the next age group and drops down to '0' in the 50 and above age group. Almost similar trend is observed for males over current weekly status and current daily status *[Chart 8.1 and Table 8.04].*

8.07 **LFPR by Age of Females :** Unlike that for males, the rise of LFPR with age advancing is much slower for females. The proportion of employed females by usual status is only 211 per thousand in age group 15-19 which has its peak (277) in the age group 35-49 and sharply falls to only 58 in the open ended highest age group of 50 years and above. It may also be noted that in the age group 25-34 years, not only the LFPR is the highest, the unemployment rate (241) is also high for females. Under any of the age groups the unemployment rate by current weekly status is perceptibly low compared to the corresponding rates by usual status. Further analysis of the data on current weekly and current daily LFPR of Females over various age groups for all the four repeat visits superimposing them on the corresponding LFPR's by usual status could provide a better insight into the pattern of the women's participation in economic activity *[Chart 8.2 and Table 8.05].*

CHART 8.1 : Number per thousand of persons in labour force by Usual Status, Current Weekly Status and of person days in labour force by Daily Status - for MALES by age

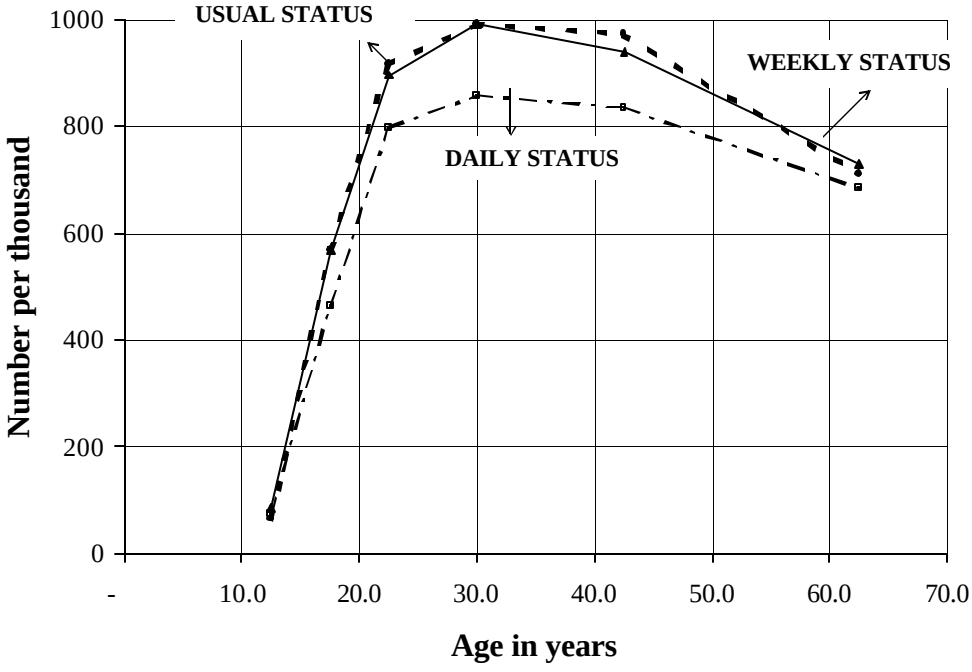

CHART 8.2 : Number per thousand of persons in labour force by Usual Status, Current Weekly Status and of person days in labour force by Daily Status - for FEMALES by age

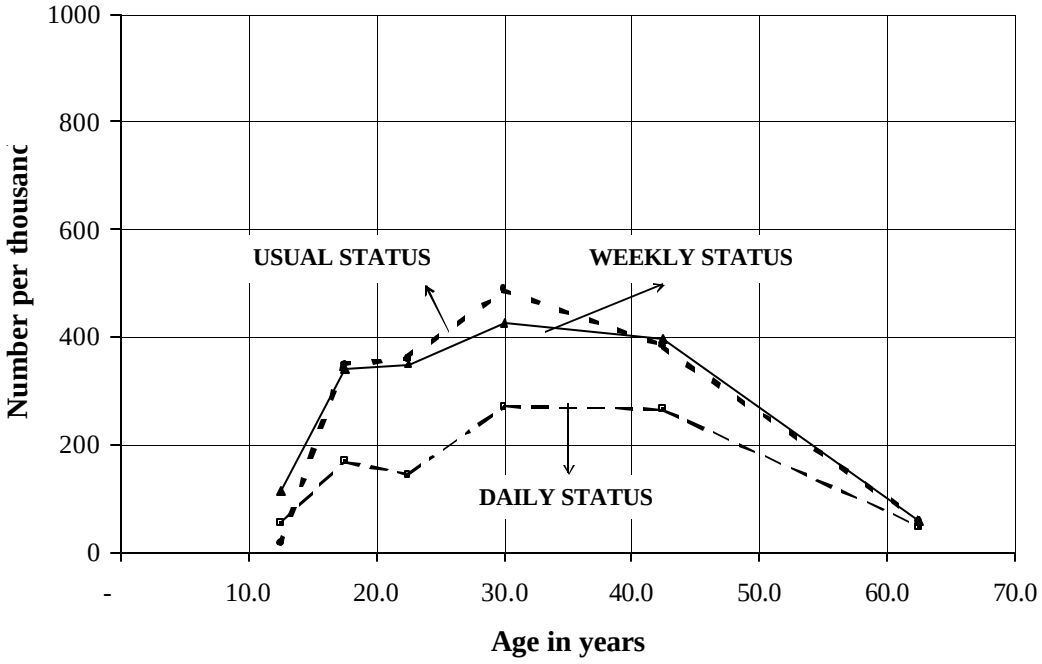

Table-8.04 : Number of *males* employed, unemployed and not in labour force per thousand *MALES* by age and status category-usual, current weekly and current daily; baseline survey

Status	Age group (years)						
	10-14	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-34**	**35-49**	**50 +**	**10 +**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
Usual status							
Employed	31	417	791	956	959	710	687
Unemployed	34	152	124	34	13	0	51
Not in labour force	935	431	85	10	28	290	262
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Weekly status							
Employed	50	450	822	978	940	730	701
Unemployed	34	120	74	12	0	0	33
Not in labour force	916	430	103	10	60	270	266
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Daily status							
Employed	40	342	707	831	835	683	609
Unemployed	36	121	89	26	0	0	38
Not in labour force	924	537	204	142	165	317	353
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
No. of sample males	**58**	**55**	**51**	**76**	**98**	**72**	**410**

Table-8.05 : Number of *females* employed, unemployed and not in labour force per thousand *FEMALES* by age and status category-usual, current weekly and current daily; baseline survey

Status	Age group (years)						
	10-14	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-34**	**35-49**	**50 +**	**10 +**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
Usual status							
Employed	0	211	219	247	277	58	171
Unemployed	17	139	142	241	106	0	109
Not in labour force	983	650	639	512	617	942	720
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Weekly status							
Employed	99	339	350	394	397	58	273
Unemployed	17	-	-	33	-	-	10
Not in labour force	884	661	654	573	603	942	717
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Daily status							
Employed	37	169	144	247	265	48	158
Unemployed	17	-	-	24	-	-	8
Not in labour force	946	831	856	729	735	952	834
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
No. of sample females	**68**	**46**	**45**	**83**	**86**	**72**	**400**

Table-8.06 : Number of persons employed, unemployed and not in labour force per thousand *PERSONS* by age and status category-usual, current weekly and current daily; baseline survey

Status	Age group (years)						
	10-14	**15-19**	**20-24**	**25-34**	**35-49**	**50 years and above**	**10 years and above**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
Usual status							
Employed	15	326	503	586	655	374	432
Unemployed	25	146	135	142	56	0	80
Not in labour force	960	528	362	272	289	626	488
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Weekly status							
Employed	74	399	584	673	698	384	490
Unemployed	25	66	37	23	0	0	22
Not in labour force	901	535	379	304	302	616	488
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Current Daily status							
Employed	38	264	424	526	580	356	387
Unemployed	26	67	44	25	0	0	23
Not in labour force	936	669	532	449	420	644	590
All	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
No. of sample persons	**126**	**101**	**96**	**159**	**184**	**144**	**810**

8.08 While determining the usual activity status of a person on the basis of the number of days participated in gainful activity during the 365 days preceding the day of enquiry, persons working for smaller number of days were sifted out and were categorized as unemployed or not in labour force by principal usual activity. For such persons, their gainful work for the shorter period was considered as subsidiary gainful work and they were considered as usually employed in subsidiary capacity. Tables 8.07, 8.08 and 8.09 provide the per thousand distribution of persons aged 10 years and above, over usual activity status categories, taking into consideration the subsidiary work also for the baseline survey and for each of the four repeat visits. The distribution is shown separately for males, females and persons by broad categories of industry pursued by employed persons. The reference period being 365 days preceding the date of enquiry and the interval between two consecutive visits being about 90 days, there will be overlapping period of about 9 months between the reference period of two successive visits. But there should practically be no overlapping time between the baseline survey and the fourth visit.

Usual Status considering subsidiary Gainful Status

8.09 The overall LFPR of male population aged 10 years or more was 766 in the baseline survey, which varied between 746 in the first visit to 798 in the fourth visit. Out of the 715 employed males per 1000 males aged 10 years or more, 171 worked in agriculture and 544 in non-agricultural industries, according to the baseline survey.

8.10 The overall LFPR of Female Population Aged 10years or more : The LFPR for females was 418 in the baseline survey. The rate was found to be less in all the 4 visits. The difference is mainly due to the high rate of unemployment of 108 in the baseline survey, the rates of unemployment in the other visits varied between 33 and 44. In this respect, a mix up of the two groups – 'unemployed' and 'domestic and other work' is not unlikely.

8.11 Out of 1000 males aged 10 years and above 349 were Casual Wage Labour and out of them 290 were in non-agricultural activities and 59 were agricultural labour, according to usual status classification, in the baseline survey.

Table 8.07 : Per thousand distribution of *males* aged 10 years and above, over usual activity category, taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of *MALES* categorised as not working, separately by industry for each visit

Usual activity status	Industry	Visit					No. of sample males in baseline survey
		Base line	1	2	3	4	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
Worked in household enterprises	Agriculture	112	91	103	90	105	46
	Non-agriculture	215	217	244	231	242	88
	Total	**327**	**308**	**347**	**321**	**347**	**134**
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-agriculture	39	47	47	35	40	16
	Total	**39**	**47**	**47**	**35**	**40**	**16**
Casual wage labour	Agriculture	59	71	67	67	52	24
	Non-agriculture	290	286	264	289	297	119
	Total	**349**	**357**	**330**	**356**	**349**	**143**
All employed	Agriculture	171	163	170	157	157	70
	Non-agriculture	544	549	554	555	579	223
	Total	**715**	**712**	**724**	**711**	**736**	**293**
Unemployed	X	51	34	42	47	62	21
All in labour force	**X**	**766**	**746**	**766**	**759**	**798**	**314**
Student	X	163	170	165	172	147	67
Domestic work	X	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic work and free collection etc.	X	2	15	5	15	10	1
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	X	5	2	0	0	0	2
Disabled	X	44	44	49	47	40	18
Beggars/prostitutes	X	2	2	2	2	2	1
Others	X	17	20	12	5	2	7
All	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	410
No. of sample males aged 10 +		**410**	**406**	**406**	**402**	**401**	**410**

Table 8.08 : Per thousand distribution of *females* aged 10 years and above over usual activity category, taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of *FEMALES* categorised as not working, separately by industry for each visit

Usual activity status	Industry	Visit					No. of sample females in baseline survey
		Base line	1	2	3	4	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
Worked in household enterprises	Agriculture	30	20	18	15	13	12
	Non-agriculture	25	43	36	39	36	10
	Total	**55**	**63**	**53**	**54**	**49**	**22**
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-agriculture	13	18	13	13	10	5
	Total	**13**	**18**	**13**	**13**	**10**	**5**
Casual wage labour	Agriculture	0	3	0	3	3	0
	Non-agriculture	243	259	262	263	287	97
	Total	**243**	**262**	**262**	**265**	**290**	**97**
All employed	Agriculture	30	23	18	18	15	12
	Non-agriculture	280	320	310	314	333	112
	Total	**310**	**343**	**328**	**332**	**349**	**124**
Unemployed	X	108	33	33	44	38	43
All in labour force	**X**	**418**	**375**	**361**	**376**	**387**	**167**
Student	X	175	184	188	175	174	70
Domestic work	X	30	3	3	5	5	12
Domestic work and free collection etc.	X	320	385	402	397	387	128
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	X	3	0	3	0	0	1
Disabled	X	45	45	36	41	38	18
Beggars/prostitutes	X	5	5	5	5	8	2
Others	X	5	3	3	0	0	2
All	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	400
No. of sample females aged 10+		**400**	**397**	**393**	**388**	**390**	**400**

** It appears that during the base-line survey, which was the first round of survey, the investigators who were new to the job, made a mix-up between 'not available for work' and 'conditionally available for some incidental work'.*

Table 8.09 : Per thousand distribution of *persons* aged 10 years and above over usual activity category, taking also into consideration the subsidiary gainful status of *PERSONS* categorized as not working, separately by industry for each visit

Usual activity status	Industry	Visit					No. of sample persons in baseline survey
		Base line	1	2	3	4	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*
Worked in household enterprises	Agriculture	72	56	61	53	59	58
	Non-agriculture	121	131	141	137	140	98
	Total	**193**	**187**	**203**	**190**	**200**	**156**
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Non-agriculture	26	32	30	24	25	21
	Total	**26**	**32**	**30**	**24**	**25**	**21**
Casual wage labour	Agriculture	30	37	34	35	28	24
	Non-agriculture	267	273	263	276	292	216
	Total	**296**	**310**	**297**	**311**	**320**	**240**
All employed	Agriculture	101	93	95	89	87	82
	Non-agriculture	414	436	434	437	458	335
	Total	**515**	**529**	**529**	**525**	**545**	**417**
Unemployed	X	79	34	38	46	51	64
All in labour force	**X**	**594**	**563**	**567**	**571**	**595**	**481**
Student	X	169	177	176	173	161	137
Domestic work	X	15	1	1	3	3	12
Domestic and free collection etc.	X	159	198	200	203	196	129
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	X	4	1	1	0	0	3
Disabled	X	44	45	43	44	39	36
Beggars/prostitutes	X	4	4	4	4	5	3
Others	X	11	11	8	3	1	9
All	X	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	810
No. of sample persons aged 10 +		**810**	**803**	**799**	**790**	**791**	**810**

8.12 It may be seen from Tables 8.10, that by current weekly status the LFPR of 737 for males in the baseline survey fluctuated at lower levels (672 to 728) in the four repeat visits with a variation of 8%. Similarly while 322 males, were reported to be self-employed out of 1000 males in baseline survey, the proportions of self-employed were lower in three repeat visits and marginally higher in 2nd visit and these showed a variation of 4.7% over visits. The female LFPR by current weekly status was 268 in the baseline survey** and it varied between 198 in the 3rd visit and 257 in the 2nd visit.

Current Weekly Status

Table 8.10 : Per thousand distribution of *males* aged 10 years and above over Current weekly activity status category for each visit

Current weekly activity status	Visit					No. of sample males in baseline survey
	Base line	1	2	3	4	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Worked in household enterprises	322	308	323	308	309	132
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	37	39	44	32	40	15
Casual wage labour	332	305	318	338	332	136
All employed	690	653	685	679	681	283
With job not at work	15	2	7	7	12	6
Unemployed	32	17	20	25	35	13
All in labour force	**737**	**672**	**712**	**711**	**728**	**302**
Student	171	172	172	179	162	70
Domestic work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic work and free collection etc.	7	44	42	27	32	3
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	5	5	0	0	2	2
Disabled	46	47	49	52	45	19
Beggars/prostitutes	2	5	2	2	2	1
Others	17	22	15	5	0	7
Did not work due to sickness	15	32	7	22	27	6
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**410**
No. of sample males aged 10 +	**410**	**406**	**406**	**402**	**401**	**410**

*** The baseline results and also the results from the repeat visits in Tables 8.07 to 8.16 are based on sample returns while those presented in earlier tables are estimated values using weights for estimation. Hence there are differences in the results presented in the two sets of tables.*

Table 8.11 : Per thousand distribution of *females* aged 10 years and above over Current weekly activity status category for each visit

Current weekly activity status	Visit					
	Base line	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**No. of sample females in baseline survey**
(1)		*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Worked in household enterprises	40	28	41	36	26	16
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	13	15	13	13	10	5
Casual wage labour	205	174	193	147	195	82
All employed	258	217	247	196	231	103
With job not at work	0	3	0	3	0	0
Unemployed	10	5	10	0	5	4
All in labour force	**268**	**224**	**257**	**198**	**236**	**107**
Student	185	199	193	198	192	74
Domestic work	33	5	0	8	5	13
Domestic work and free collection etc.	448	519	501	549	510	179
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled	48	45	36	39	38	19
Beggars/prostitutes	3	3	3	5	3	1
Others	8	3	5	0	0	3
Did not work due to sickness	10	3	5	3	15	4
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**400**
No. of sample females aged 10 +	**400**	**397**	**393**	**388**	**390**	**400**

Table 8.12 : Per thousand distribution of *persons* aged 10 years and above over Current weekly activity status category for each visit

Current weekly activity status	Visit					
	Base line	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**No. of sample persons in baseline survey**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Worked in household enterprises	183	169	184	175	169	148
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	25	27	29	23	25	20
Casual wage labour	269	240	257	244	264	218
All employed	477	437	469	442	459	386
With job not at work	7	2	4	5	6	6
Unemployed	21	11	15	13	20	17
All in labour force	505	451	488	459	485	409
Student	178	186	183	189	177	144
Domestic work	16	2	0	4	3	13
Domestic and free collection etc.	225	279	268	284	268	182
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	2	2	0	0	1	2
Disabled	47	46	43	46	42	38
Beggars/prostitutes	2	4	3	4	3	2
Others	12	12	10	3	0	10
Did not work due to sickness	12	17	6	13	21	10
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**810**
No. of sample persons aged 10 +	**810**	**803**	**799**	**790**	**791**	**810**

8.13 Out of 1000 man-days in a week 549 were employed, 67 were with job but not at work, 37 unemployed, aggregating to 653 man-days in labour force and out of the remaining, 93 man-days work was lost due to sickness. Further important observations from the baseline survey is that the break-up of 549 employed man-days in the three broad activity groups, viz., 'work in household enterprise', 'work in regular wage/salary employment' and 'work as casual wage labour' were 266, 36 and 248 respectively. The percentage variation among the proportion of man-days in 'employment in household enterprise' as reported in the four

Current Daily Status

repeat visits is 7.2 and it is of the order of 26.6% for 'employed as casual wage labour'. Only 150 woman-days out of 1000 was utilized in gainful work in a week, the bulk of which, 110 woman-days, was used up in work as casual labour. Of the remaining 850 woman-days, 541 was spent in domestic work and 206 in attending educational institution. Compared to these results of the baseline survey, the number of woman-days employed was 155 in the 1st visit and was the highest (191) in the 4th visit, the extent of variation being 20.8%. Even larger variation (27.9%) was observed in the proportion of woman-days at work as casual labour per thousand.

Table 8.13 : Per thousand distribution of man-days of *males* aged 10 years and above over current daily activity category for each visit

Daily activity status	Visit					
	Base line	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Total man-days of males in baseline survey**
(1)		*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Worked in household enterprises	266	301	317	311	298	762
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	36	40	48	32	40	104
Casual wage labour	248	222	257	264	290	710.5
All employed	549	562	622	607	628	1576.5
With job not at work	67	18	14	18	30	191.5
Unemployed	37	17	20	25	35	106.5
All in labour force	**653**	**598**	**656**	**649**	**693**	**1874.5**
Student	173	172	175	182	162	497
Domestic work	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic work and free collection etc.	7	46	42	27	32	21
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	5	5	0	0	2	14
Disabled	49	47	49	52	45	140.5
Beggars/prostitutes	2	5	2	2	2	7
Others	17	22	15	5	0	49
Did not work due to sickness	93	105	61	82	62	267
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**2870**
Total man-days of males in each visit	**2870**	**2842**	**2842**	**2814**	**2804**	**2870**

Table 8.14 : Per thousand distribution of female-days of *females* aged 10 years and above over current daily activity category for each visit

Daily activity status	Visit					
	Base line	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Total man-days of females in baseline survey**
(1)		*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Worked in household enterprises	29	23	30	27	27	81.5
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	11	15	13	13	8	30.5
Casual wage labour	110	117	143	118	155	307.5
All employed	150	155	185	158	191	419.5
With job not at work	0	0	1	3	3	0
Unemployed	8	6	10	0	5	22
All in labour force	**158**	**161**	**197**	**161**	**199**	**441.5**
Student	206	203	198	200	194	576.5
Domestic work	40	9	0	8	5	112
Domestic work and free collection etc.	501	554	539	575	528	1404
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disabled	45	45	36	39	38	126
Beggars/prostitutes	3	3	3	4	3	8
Others	11	3	3	0	0	30.5
Did not work due to sickness	36	24	26	14	34	101.5
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**2800**
Total woman-days of females in each visit	**2800**	**2779**	**2751**	**2716**	**2730**	**2800**

Table 8.15 : Per thousand distribution of person-days of *persons* aged 10 years and above over current daily activity category for each visit

Daily activity status	Visit					
	Base line	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**Total person-days in baseline survey**
(1)		*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Worked in household enterprises	149	164	176	172	165	843.5
Worked as regular salary/wage paid employee	24	28	31	23	24	134.5
Casual wage labour	180	170	201	192	224	1018
All employed	352	361	407	386	412	1996
With job not at work	34	9	8	10	17	191.5
Unemployed	23	12	15	13	20	128.5
All in labour force	**408**	**382**	**430**	**409**	**449**	**2316**
Student	189	187	186	191	178	1073.5
Domestic work	20	4	0	4	3	112
Domestic work and free collection etc.	251	297	286	296	277	1425
Rentiers, pensioners etc.	2	2	0	0	1	14
Disabled	47	46	43	46	42	266.5
Beggars/prostitutes	3	4	3	3	3	15
Others	14	12	9	3	0	79.5
Did not work due to sickness	65	65	44	49	48	368.5
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**5670**
Total person-days in each visit	**5670**	**5621**	**5593**	**5530**	**5534**	**5670**

Table 8.16 : LFPR of male, female and person aged 10 years and above by various measures of activity status for different visits

Activity status	Visits					Percentage variation
	Base-line	1	2	3	4	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
MALE						
Usual	766	746	766	759	798	6.7
Current	737	672	712	711	728	9.2
Daily	653	598	656	649	693	14.7
FEMALE						
Usual	418	375	361	376	387	14.6
Current	268	224	257	198	236	30.0
Daily	158	161	197	161	199	23.0
PERSON						
Usual	594	563	567	571	595	5.5
Current	505	451	488	459	485	11.3
Daily	408	382	430	409	449	16.9

8.14 As may be seen from Table 8.16, LFPR by usual status exhibits the lowest percentage variation* over visits as compared to current and daily activity status. There seems to be some noticeable variation over visits, particularly the first repeat visit seems to have given the lowest LFPR for all measures of activity status. The entire subject of conducting surveys and suitably devising measures with methodology for employment, under-employment and unemployment in the changing rural economic environment needs to be again researched.

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* Percentage variation = $\frac{LFPR_h - LFPR_l}{(LFPR_h + LFPR_l)} \times 2 \times 100$

where $LFPR_h$ and $LFPR_l$ are the highest and lowest values of LFPR amongst the five visits.

8.15 The subject of getting a precise measure of the visible underemployment and a suitable survey approach to collect data on time-use and labour time disposition, is still being researched. Based on the data collected through this project, some useful studies have been made as given in the following paragraphs, which may throw some light on the subject.

8.16 Superimposing the distribution of daily activity of persons belonging to different gainful activity categories, it may be possible to get a measure of the visible underemployment. A person who had a gainful work for at least one hour of a day, out of the last seven days preceding the date of enquiry was assigned the appropriate gainful status. Thus a person who was employed according to weekly status might have worked at least half a day and upto 7 days by daily status. If the person worked for x days ($.5 \leq x \leq 7$) the remaining days, that is 7-x days, the person was either unemployed or was not in labour force (nlf), or even unemployed for some days and 'nlf' for the remaining days. The distribution is likely to bring out the extent of visible underemployment in different categories of gainful work at five different points of time (in the baseline survey and the four repeat visits).

Labour Time Disposition

8.17 **Labour Time Disposition of Males :** In Tables 8.16.1 and 8.16.2 the percentage distribution of person-days over daily status categories are presented for persons of different working categories according to weekly status. It may be observed that out of the male work force, only a very small proportion of **0.05 man days** out of 7 man-days were reported to be unemployed and that too, only in the baseline survey. None of the male workers reported to be unemployed on any day or part of a day to be unemployed during the reference week. Most of the self-employed man-days were utilized at work and only a small number were reported to be with job but not at work. A male casual worker, on an average, was at work on 5.3 days of a week and for 1.6 days he was out of labour force.

Table 8.16.1 : Percentage distribution of labour time of employed males (according to weekly status), over daily activity category by weekly activity status; baseline and four subsequent visits

Visit	No. of sample persons	Percentage of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total number of man-days
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Weekly status : Self employed						
Base line	117	82.66	15.26	0.43	1.65	819
Visit-1	114	95.18	4.82	-	-	798
Visit-2	118	97.58	2.00	-	0.42	826
Visit-3	118	96.67	2.90	-	0.43	826
Visit-4	111	94.34	5.66	-	-	777
Weekly status : Unpaid family worker						
Base line	15	82.38	10.95	-	6.67	105
Visit-1	11	95.45	4.55	-	-	77
Visit-2	13	100.00	-	-	-	91
Visit-3	6	100.00	-	-	-	42
Visit-4	13	100.00	-	-	-	91
Weekly status : Casual labour						
Base line	136	75.21	0.53	1.26	23.00	952
Visit-1	124	75.58	-	-	24.42	868
Visit-2	129	82.67	-	-	17.33	903
Visit-3	136	81.98	-	-	18.02	953
Visit-4	133	89.04	0.43	-	10.53	931
Weekly status : Employed						
Base line	289	77.92	9.47	0.77	11.84	2023
Visit-1	266	85.82	2.79	-	11.39	1862
Visit-2	281	89.91	1.96	-	8.13	1967
Visit-3	276	88.35	2.59	-	9.06	1932
Visit-4	209	86.09	0.27	-	13.64	1463

Table 8.16.2 : Percentage distribution of labour time of employed females (according to weekly status), over daily activity category by weekly activity status; baseline and four subsequent visits

Visit	No. of sample persons	Percentage of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Not in labour force	Total number of woman-days
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Weekly status : Self employed						
Base line	13	70.33	-	-	29.67	91
Visit-1	6	83.33	-	-	16.67	42
Visit-2	11	74.68	3.89	-	21.43	77
Visit-3	7	82.65	-	-	17.35	49
Visit-4	6	77.38	5.95	-	16.67	42
Weekly status : Unpaid family worker						
Base line	3	83.33	-	-	16.67	21
Visit-1	5	80.00	-	-	20.00	35
Visit-2	5	80.00	-	-	20.00	35
Visit-3	7	54.08	-	-	45.92	49
Visit-4	4	100.00	-	-	-	28
Weekly status : Casual labour						
Base line	82	53.57	-	-	46.43	574
Visit-1	69	66.88	-	0.41	32.71	483
Visit-2	76	73.21	-	-	26.79	532
Visit-3	57	82.08	-	-	17.92	399
Visit-4	76	80.92	-	-	19.08	532
Weekly status : Employed						
Base line	103	58.18	-	-	41.82	721
Visit-1	87	70.77	-	0.33	28.90	609
Visit-2	97	75.11	0.44	-	24.45	679
Visit-3	77	79.68	1.30	-	19.02	539
Visit-4	90	81.59	1.19	-	17.22	630

8.18 **Labour Time Disposition of Females** : Compared to males, the gainfully active females worked for lesser number of days in a week. Women workers, on an average worked only on 4.07 days of a week and on other days of the week they withdrew themselves from labour force. Women who worked as casual labour were at work only on 3.75 days of the week, on an average and on the remaining 3.25 days none of them was either seeking work or was available for work. Though during those days they were not in labour force, they had to attend to their more compelling duties as housewives.

8.19 **Main Observations on Time Disposition :** From the tables 8.17.1 to 8.17.5 based on 302 males and 107 females in labour force in the base line survey with slight variations in the numbers in the repeat visits, showing the distribution of total number of person days over daily activity status categories by current weekly status and sex, the greater intensity of work participation, in terms of number of days worked in a week, of males compared to that for females is very apparent. Another observation, which might be contrary to the general expectation is that the female casual workers working for 3 to 4 days in a week withdrew themselves from the labour force on the remaining days of the week and spent time in domestic work. On those days, they neither sought work nor were available for work.

Table 8.17.1 : Distribution of total number of man-days/ women-days/ person-days over daily activity categories for employed and unemployed males/ females/ persons with different current weekly activity status

Baseline

Current weekly activity status	No. of sample persons	No. of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Student/ domestic work	Total
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Male						
1. Self employed	117	677.0	125.0	3.5	13.5	819
2. Unpaid family worker	15	86.5	11.5	-	7.0	105
3. Regular employee	15	97.0	8.0	-	-	105
4. Worked as casual wage labour	136	716.0	5.0	12.0	219.0	952
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	6	-	42.0	-	-	42
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**289**	**1576.5**	**191.5**	**15.5**	**239.5**	**2023**
Total unemployed	**13**	**-**	**-**	**91**	**-**	**91**
Female						
1. Self employed	13	64.0	-	-	27.0	91
2. Unpaid family worker	3	17.5	-	-	3.5	21
3. Regular employee	5	30.5	-	-	4.5	35
4. Worked as casual wage labour	82	307.5	-	-	266.5	574
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**103**	**419.5**	**-**	**-**	**301.5**	**721**
Total unemployed	**4**	**-**	**-**	**22**	**6**	**28**
Person						
1. Self employed	130	741.0	125.0	3.5	40.5	910
2. Unpaid family worker	18	104.0	11.5	-	10.5	126
3. Regular employee	20	127.5	8.0	-	4.5	140
4. Worked as casual wage labour	218	1023.5	5.0	12.0	485.5	1526
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	6	-	42.0	-	-	42
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**392**	**1996.0**	**191.5**	**15.5**	**541.0**	**2744**
Total unemployed	**17**	**-**	**-**	**113**	**6**	**119**

Table 8.17.2 : Distribution of total number of man-days/ women-days/ person-days over daily activity categories for employed and unemployed males/ females/ persons with different current weekly activity status

1st visit

Current weekly activity status	No. of sample persons	No. of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Student/ domestic work	Total
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Male						
1. Self employed	114	759.5	38.5	-	-	798
2. Unpaid family worker	11	73.5	3.5	-	-	77
3. Regular employee	16	109.0	3.0	-	-	112
4. Worked as casual wage labour	124	656.0	-	-	212.0	868
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	1	-	7.0	-	-	7
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**266**	**1598.0**	**52.0**	**-**	**212.0**	**1862**
Total unemployed	**7**	**-**	**-**	**49**	**-**	**49**
Female						
1. Self employed	6	35.0	-	-	7.0	42
2. Unpaid family worker	5	28.0	-	-	7.0	35
3. Regular employee	6	42.0	-	-	-	42
4. Worked as casual wage labour	69	323.0	-	2.0	158.0	483
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	1	3.0	-	-	4.0	7
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**87**	**431.0**	**-**	**2.0**	**176.0**	**609**
Total unemployed	**2**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**14**
Person						
1. Self employed	120	794.5	38.5	-	7.0	840
2. Unpaid family worker	16	101.5	3.5	-	7.0	112
3. Regular employee	22	151.0	3.0	-	-	154
4. Worked as casual wage labour	193	979.0	-	2.0	370.0	1351
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	2	3.0	7.0	-	4.0	14
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**353**	**2029.0**	**52.0**	**2.0**	**388.0**	**2471**
Total unemployed	**9**	**-**	**-**	**63**	**-**	**63**

Table 8.17.3 : Distribution of total number of man-days/ women-days/ person-days over daily activity categories for employed and unemployed males/ females/ persons with different current weekly activity status

2nd visit

Current weekly activity status	No. of sample persons	No. of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Student/ domestic work	Total
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Male						
1. Self employed	118	806.0	16.5	-	3.5	826
2. Unpaid family worker	13	91.0	-	-	-	91
3. Regular employee	18	125.0	1.0	-	-	126
4. Worked as casual wage labour	129	746.5	-	-	156.5	903
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	2	-	14.0	-	-	14
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	1	-	7.0	-	-	7
Total employed	**281**	**1768.5**	**38.5**	**-**	**160.0**	**1967**
Total unemployed	**8**	**-**	**-**	**56**	**-**	**56**
Female						
1. Self employed	11	57.5	3.0	-	16.5	77
2. Unpaid family worker	5	28.0	-	-	7.0	35
3. Regular employee	5	35.0	-	-	-	35
4. Worked as casual wage labour	76	389.5	-	-	142.5	532
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	-	-	-	-	--	-
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**97**	**510.0**	**3.0**	**-**	**166.0**	**679**
Total unemployed	**4**	**-**	**-**	**28**	**-**	**28**
Person						
1. Self employed	129	863.5	19.5	-	20.0	903
2. Unpaid family worker	18	119.0	-	-	7.0	126
3. Regular employee	23	160.0	1.0	-	-	161
4. Worked as casual wage labour	205	1136.0	-	-	299.0	1435
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	2	-	14.0	-	-	14
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	1	-	7.0	-	-	7
Total employed	**378**	**2278.5**	**41.5**	**-**	**326.0**	**2646**
Total unemployed	**12**	**-**	**-**	**84**	**-**	**84**

Table 8.17.4 : Distribution of total number of man-days/ women-days/ person-days over daily activity categories for employed and unemployed males/ females/ persons with different current weekly activity status

3rd visit

Current weekly activity status	No. of sample persons	No. of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Student/ domestic work	Total
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Male						
1. Self employed	118	798.5	24.0	-	3.5	826
2. Unpaid family worker	6	42.0	-	-	-	42
3. Regular employee	13	86.0	5.0	-	-	91
4. Worked as casual wage labour	136	780.5	-	-	171.5	952
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	3	-	21.0	-	-	21
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**276**	**1707.0**	**50.0**	**-**	**175.0**	**1932**
Total unemployed	**10**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**-**	**70**
Female						
1. Self employed	7	40.5	-	-	8.5	49
2. Unpaid family worker	7	26.5	-	-	22.5	49
3. Regular employee	5	35.5	-	-	-	35
4. Worked as casual wage labour	57	327.5	-	-	71.5	399
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	1	-	7.0	-	-	7
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**77**	**429.5**	**7.0**	**-**	**102.5**	**539**
Total unemployed	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Person						
1. Self employed	125	839.0	24.0	-	12.0	875
2. Unpaid family worker	13	68.5	-	-	22.5	91
3. Regular employee	18	121.0	5.0	-	-	126
4. Worked as casual wage labour	193	1108.0	-	-	243.0	1351
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	4	-	28.0	-	-	28
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**353**	**2136.5**	**57.0**	**-**	**277.5**	**2471**
Total unemployed	**10**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**-**	**70**

Table 8.17.5 : Distribution of total number of man-days/ women-days/ person-days over daily activity categories for employed and unemployed males/ females/ persons with different current weekly activity status

4th visit

Current weekly activity status	No. of sample persons	No. of days in week				
		Employed		Unemployed	Student/ domestic work	Total
		At work	Not at work			
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Male						
1. Self employed	111	733.0	44.0	-	-	777
2. Unpaid family worker	13	91.0	-	-	-	91
3. Regular employee	16	111.0	1.0	-	-	112
4. Worked as casual wage labour	133	829.0	4.0	-	98.0	931
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	5	-	35.0	-	-	35
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**278**	**1764.0**	**84.0**	**-**	**98.0**	**1946**
Total unemployed	**14**	**-**	**-**	**98**	**-**	**98**
Female						
1. Self employed	6	32.5	2.5	-	7.0	42
2. Unpaid family worker	4	28.0	-	-	-	28
3. Regular employee	4	23.0	5.0	-	-	28
4. Worked as casual wage labour	76	430.5	-	-	101.5	532
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**90**	**514.0**	**7.5**	**-**	**108.5**	**630**
Total unemployed	**2**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**14**
Person						
1. Self employed	117	765.5	46.5	-	7.0	819
2. Unpaid family worker	17	119.0	-	-	-	119
3. Regular employee	20	134.0	6.0	-	-	140
4. Worked as casual wage labour	209	1259.5	4.0	-	199.5	1463
5. Had work in household enterprise but did not work	5	-	35.0	-	-	35
6. Had regular salaried wage paid employment but did not work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total employed	**368**	**2278.0**	**91.5**	**-**	**206.5**	**2576**
Total unemployed	**16**	**-**	**-**	**112**	**-**	**112**

CHAPTER - 9

FINDINGS FROM THE HOUSEHOLD DATA ON OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

9.01 In Chapters 7 and 8, a comparative analysis of one-point one-time data collection approach with periodical longitudinal survey approach for the same common set of households, has been done with reference to income, expenditure and labour-force survey data collected for the project-study.[1] Due to time and resource constraints, similar analysis could not be done for other socio-economic characteristics. However, the end-tables with notes as generated from the baseline survey are presented in this chapter. End-tables on Nutritional Status of Children, Provision of sanitation, sufficiency of food and welfare indicators have not been included in the report, since nothing notable was found.

9.02 Out of the 1179 households listed in the sample cluster of villages, 216 households were selected after stratifying the listed households on the basis of some auxiliary information collected along with listing which were considered to be proxy indicators of poverty or affluence. It was however observed from the preliminary results that the method used could not identify three distinctly separate groups of households viz. 'poor', 'average' and 'rich'. So most of the information has been presented under two categories – 'poor' and 'not poor'.

Sample Size

9.03 Table 9.01 presents village-wise estimated number of persons with male-female break-down from the sample households surveyed through the main schedule and compares the same with the total count reported in the listing schedule. The closeness of the estimates with the total count gives confidence in the survey procedure and estimates.

Estimated number of persons

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1 **Dr. K. C. Seal –** "On Dovetailing Longitudinal Surveys with National Sample Surveys to Strengthen Database in Developing Countries" *Proceedings of the Conference of International Statistical Institute ,Vol.3, held in Helsinki in August 1999.*

Sl. No.	Village	Estimate number through the survey			Total count from Listing		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Raghunathpur (North)	774	729	**1503**	740	704	**1444**
2.	Raghunathpur (South)	875	783	**1658**	877	842	**1719**
3.	Bankimnagar	1138	1126	**2264**	1124	1140	**2264**
4.	**Cluster Total**	**2787**	**2638**	**5425**	**2741**	**2686**	**5427**

9.04 The proportion of population upto 15 years of age in all the three villages combined was nearly 35 per cent and about 8 per cent were above 60 years of age.

Population Age Distribution

[see table 9.02]

Table 9.02 : Percentage distribution of population over age-group by sex and sub-sample

Age-group (years)	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
0 - 5	11.8	9.6	10.6	8.4	14.1	11.4	10.1	11.8	11.0
6 - 10	12.2	15.0	13.6	13.4	9.1	11.2	12.8	12.1	12.4
11 - 15	11.6	8.5	10.0	14.3	12.3	13.3	12.9	10.4	11.6
16 - 25	19.5	21.5	20.5	15.2	18.7	17.0	17.4	20.1	18.8
26 - 39	23.6	20.0	21.8	25.2	22.8	23.9	24.4	21.4	22.8
40 - 59	14.3	17.9	16.1	16.3	14.3	15.3	15.3	16.1	15.7
60 and above	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.2	8.6	7.9	7.1	8.1	7.6
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**256**	**260**	**516**	**239**	**252**	**491**	**495**	**512**	**1007**

9.05 The number of literate persons per 1000 was 790 for persons aged seven years and above. For males the rate was 856 and for females the corresponding rate of 722 was a little lower. In general, it may be observed that the literacy rates for males and females decreases with advancing age and the fall is steeper for females compared to that of males.

Literacy Rate

Table 9.03 : Literacy Rate (number of literate persons per 1,000 persons) by sex, age-group and sub-sample

Age-group (years)	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
7 - 14	972	891	931	1002	929	967	986	909	949
15 - 24	852	920	889	792	928	865	823	924	878
25 - 34	871	863	867	780	847	817	828	854	841
35 - 44	783	807	794	532	675	601	670	744	705
45 - 59	759	770	764	405	333	372	562	593	578
60 and above	776	813	797	219	161	186	508	471	488
age 7 years and above	**854**	**857**	**856**	**705**	**737**	**722**	**781**	**799**	**790**
No. of literate in the sample	**190**	**197**	**387**	**153**	**158**	**311**	**343**	**355**	**698**

9.06 Of the total literate population aged 7 years and above, 8.5% became literate through non-formal methods like NFEC, TLC etc. This proportion is almost the same for males and females. Another 33% though literate, did not even complete the primary school level. Of course, most of them might not have attained the age for crossing the Primary Level. At the higher stages, 33% crossed Primary Level, 16% Middle Level, 6% Secondary Level, 3% Higher Secondary Level and only 1% completed Graduation.

Level of General Education

Table 9.04 : Percentage distribution of literate persons aged 7 years or more over General Education level by sex and sub-sample

Education level	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
Literate through NFEC	4.1	1.6	2.8	5.5	2.4	3.9	4.7	2.0	3.3
TLC	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.1	4.2	2.6	1.8	3.1	2.5
Others	4.9	2.0	3.4	0.9	2.7	1.9	3.1	2.3	2.7
Literate but below primary	32.9	31.0	31.9	31.6	35.3	33.5	32.3	32.9	32.6
Primary	30.0	31.5	30.7	41.3	32.2	36.6	35.0	31.8	33.3
Middle	13.3	19.7	16.6	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.0	17.5	15.8
Secondary	6.3	6.3	6.3	3.6	6.7	5.2	5.1	6.5	5.8
Higher secondary	4.1	4.3	4.2	0.6	1.5	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.8
Graduate and above in agriculture	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4
Engineering/ technology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Medicine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Subjects	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**190**	**197**	**387**	**153**	**158**	**311**	**343**	**355**	**698**

9.07 A negligible number of males did some diploma or certificate in technical course, in addition to their general education. None of the female respondents reported to have any technical education.

Technical Education

Table 9.05 : Percentage distribution of literate persons over level of Technical Education by sex and sub-sample

Technical education level	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
Additional diploma or certificate :									
Agriculture	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Engineering/ technology	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4
Medicine	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Crafts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others subject	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No technical education	98.9	98.5	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.1	99.2
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**190**	**197**	**387**	**153**	**158**	**311**	**343**	**355**	**698**

9.08 There is little scope for acquiring any professional skill from an institution in the area. Most of the people learn the art of the trade and the techniques of any work requiring skill, from their own household enterprise, which are transmitted to the younger members who assist and work with the senior skilled persons running those enterprises. It is seen that 21% of the male and 20% of the female population possess one or other of the listed type of skills. While more then 95% of women possessing skill have it only in four trades; viz. silver smithy (66%), bidi binding (17%), weaving (7.7%) and tailoring (5.2%); for males, brick laying (31.8%) and carpentry (19.7%) are the major skills. Males, however, possess other different skills where use of machines and tools are required. The proportion of skilled persons is 48% among females in the age group 16-25;. it is also high (34%) in the age-group 26-39 and the proportion 19% in the age-group 11-15 cannot be considered to be low. The skill as observed for females is mostly in silver smithy and bidi binding and they do these items of work at their household on piece-rate basis. Females in the lower age groups having less commitment to domestic duties can devote more time in gainful work, if it is available.

Skill

Table 9.06 : Percentage of persons having skill by age, sex and sub-sample

Age-group (years)	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
11 - 15	9.1	0.0	5.1	27.5	10.7	19.4	18.8	6.2	13.1
16 - 25	21.9	37.8	30.5	51.0	46.1	48.4	34.2	41.8	38.3
26 - 39	31.7	40.5	35.8	30.1	38.1	34.1	30.9	39.3	34.9
40 - 59	28.8	33.1	31.3	6.8	11.2	8.9	17.4	23.8	20.7
60 and above	23.1	14.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	6.7	9.0
All	**18.6**	**23.2**	**21.0**	**20.3**	**20.3**	**20.3**	**19.4**	**21.8**	**20.6**
No. of sample persons	**46**	**58**	**104**	**46**	**48**	**94**	**92**	**106**	**198**

9.09 It has been already observed that though the population under study has a fairly high level of literacy, and skill the population is yet to achieve a satisfactory level for productive entrepreneurship. Analysis of data on activity status under the three different concepts – usual, current weekly and current daily – collected in the baseline survey and in the four subsequent visits, have been made in Chapter 8. In this Chapter only the distribution of population over the status categories according to the three concepts, as derived from the baseline survey data, have been presented.

Activity Status

9.09 **Usual Activity :** In Table 9.07, per thousand distribution of population aged 10 years and above over usual activity status is shown for males, females and persons. Among 1000 males of age above 10 years, 686 were employed, 51 were unemployed, 181 were students and the remaining 82 were out of labour force. The majority of the employed males were casual wage labour (351) and self employed in own household enterprise (223). Regular salary/ wage paid employment covered only 37. The level of participation of females in economic activity was much lower – only 171 out of 1000 females were workers by usual states. The number unemployed was comparatively higher – 109 per 1000. Out of 171 working females, 133 worked as casual labour and only 11 had regular salaried/ wage paid employment. One out of five females was a student and 2 out of five were attending to domestic duties.

Table 9.2.8 : Per thousand distribution of persons aged 10 years and above, over usual activity status categories by sex; base line survey

Usual activity	Per thousand distribution of persons			No. of sample persons
	Male	Female	Persons	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Working :				
Worked in household enterprise (self employed) as own account worker	223	14	120	97
Worked in household enterprise (self employed) as employer	40	2	21	21
Worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker)	32	10	22	19
Worked as regular salaried/ wage employee	37	11	24	21
Worked as casual wage labour in Public works	5	0	2	2
Worked as casual wage labour in other types of works	351	133	244	186
Total working	686	171	433	346
Unemployed :				
Did not work but was seeking work	32	16	24	19
Did nor seek but was available for work	19	94	56	45
Total unemployed	51	109	80	64
Economically not active :				
Attended educational institutions	181	206	193	161
Attended domestic duties only	0	0	0	0
Attended domestic duties and was engaged in free collection of goods etc.	2	418	207	169
Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	5	4	4	3
Not able to work due to disability	53	42	47	39
Beggars, prostitutes	2	7	4	3
Others	20	9	15	11
Total economically not active	262	720	488	400
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**810**

9.11 Current Weekly Activity : For females the current activity distribution was much better than the 'Usual activity' distribution in the baseline survey. By current weekly status the work participation rate (WPR) for females was 273 against 171 by usual activity. The unemployment rate was also much lower. This difference in WPR female may be attributed to a large extent to the steep rise of the proportion of female casual wage paid workers from 133 (by usual status) to 221 (by current weekly status). It shows that the pattern, of participation of females in economic activity is in general of casual nature and very few have regular work, be it in the nature of salaried/wage employment or work in own enterprise. For males, the difference in the proportions under any work status category is much smaller indicating a more or less stable pattern of WPR or LFPR irrespective of concept used.

Table 9.08 : Per thousand distribution of persons aged 10 years and above over current weekly activity status categories by sex - baseline survey

Current weekly activity	Per thousand distribution of persons			No. of sample persons
	Male	Female	Persons	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Employed :				
Worked in household enterprise (self employed) as own account worker	241	28	136	110
Worked in household enterprise (self employed) as employer	36	6	21	20
Worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker)	33	7	20	18
Worked as regular salaried/ wage employee	34	11	23	20
Worked as casual wage labour in Public works	8	0	4	3
Worked as casual wage labour in other types of works	335	221	279	215
Had work in household enterprise but did not work due to - Sickness	5	0	3	2
Had work in household enterprise but did not work due to - Other reasons	9	0	5	4
Had regular salaried/ wage employment but did not work due to - Sickness	0	0	0	0
Had regular salaried/ wage employment but did not work due to - Other reasons	0	0	0	0
Total employed	701	273	490	392
Unemployed :				
Did not work but was seeking work	20	0	10	8
Did not seek but was available for work	13	10	11	9
Total unemployed	33	10	22	17
Not in labour force :				
Attended educational institutions	171	181	176	144
Attended domestic duties only	0	0	0	0
Attended domestic duties and was engaged in free collection of goods etc.	5	443	221	182
Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	5	0	3	2
Not able to work due to disability	49	40	45	38
Beggars, prostitutes	2	3	3	2
Others	17	8	13	10
Did not work due to sickness or other reasons	17	9	13	10
Total not in labour force	266	717	488	401
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**810**

9.12 Current Daily Status : The distribution of females over current daily status was totally different from that of current weekly status. While the priority criteria elevated the WPR by current weekly status, their participation in economic activity might be on a small number days in a week and the other days they moved out of labour force. Comparing the WPR of 171 by usual status, 273 by current weekly status and only 158 by current daily status, for females and the corresponding variation in the proportions of casual workers and domestic workers, very clearly brings out the casual nature of participation in economic activity of the females.

Table 9.09 : Per thousand distribution of person days of persons aged 10 years and above over daily activity status categories by sex - baseline survey

Current daily Activity	Per thousand distribution of person days			No. of sample person days
	Male	Female	Persons	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Employed :				
Worked in household enterprise (self employed) as own account worker	191	21	107	618
Worked in household enterprise (self employed) as employer	32	3	18	122
Worked as helper in household enterprise (unpaid family worker)	28	6	17	104
Worked as regular salaried/ wage employee	35	10	23	135
Worked as casual wage labour in Public works	4	0	2	13
Worked as casual wage labour in other types of works	251	119	186	1005
Had work in household enterprise but did not work due to – Sickness	31	0	16	78
Had work in household enterprise but did not work due to – Other reasons	34	0	17	101
Had regular salaried/ wage employment but did not work due to – Sickness	1	0	1	3
Had regular salaried/ wage employment but did not work due to – Other reasons	4	0	2	10
Total employed	609	158	387	2188
Unemployed :				
Did not work but was seeking work	24	0	12	69
Did nor seek but was available for work	14	8	11	60
Total unemployed	38	8	23	129
Not in labour force :				
Attended educational institutions	174	197	185	1074
Attended domestic duties only	0	0	0	0
Attended domestic duties and was engaged in free collection of goods etc.	5	502	250	1425
Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	5	0	3	14
Not able to work due to disability	52	38	45	267
Beggars, prostitutes	2	4	3	15
Others	17	13	15	80
Did not work due to sickness or other reasons	98	40	70	369
Total not in labour force	353	834	590	3354
All	**1000**	**1000**	**1000**	**5670**

9.13 WPR and LFPR (usual status) by age : Work participation rate (WPR) and labour force participation rate (LFPR) changes with age advancing, both for males and females. Defining age specific work participation rate (WPR) as the percentage of the number of persons working (or employed) in an age group, to the total population in that age group and adopting a similar definition for LFPR, the rates of employment and unemployment according to usual status have been presented in Table 9.10 by age and sex, as derived from the data collected in the baseline survey. The WPR for males was only 3% in the age group 10-49, goes up to 42% in the next age group, reaches the peak value 96% and remains at the same level in the 25 years age span of 25-49 years which then declines to 90% in 50-59 years age band and dips further to 57% in 60+ age group. For females, the WPR is not only much lower than the corresponding rates for males for any age group but it remains within a narrow band of 21% to 28% in the age range of 15-49 years which drops down to only 9% in 50-59 years age group and a very low proportion of 3% in 60 and above age group. The unemployment rates for males is 4% in 10-14 years age group, reaches its peak of 15% in the age group 15-19 years, remains high (13%) in the next age group and rapidly declines thereafter. On the contrary, for females, the peak unemployment rate of 24% is observed in the age group 25-34 while the rates at the two lower age groups are closer to those for males.

Table 9.10 : Percentage (0.0) of population employed,, unemployed and not in labour force according to usual status in different age groups by sex, in base-line survey

Age group (years)	Base-line (estimates)			No. of sample persons		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Percentage Employed						
10 - 14	3.1	0.0	1.5	2	0	2
15 - 19	41.8	21.1	32.6	22	9	31
20 - 24	79.1	21.9	50.4	39	9	48
25 - 34	95.7	24.7	58.6	72	19	91
35 - 49	95.9	27.7	65.4	95	22	117
50 - 59	89.7	8.9	47.2	30	2	32
15 - 59	82.7	22.8	53.7	258	61	319
60 +	56.7	3.3	29.7	23	2	25
10 +	68.7	17.1	43.2	283	63	346
Percentage Unemployed						
10 - 14	3.6	1.7	2.6	2	1	3
15 - 19	15.1	13.9	14.6	8	6	14
20 - 24	12.6	14.2	13.5	7	7	14
25 - 34	3.4	24.0	14.1	3	21	24
35 - 49	1.4	10.6	5.5	1	8	9
50 - 59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
15 - 59	6.0	14.5	10.1	19	42	61
60 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
10 +	5.1	11.0	8.0	21	43	64
Percentage not in Labour Force						
10 - 14	93.1	98.3	96.0	54	67	121
15 - 19	43.0	64.7	52.8	25	31	56
20 - 24	8.1	63.7	36.1	5	29	34
25 - 34	1.0	51.4	27.3	1	43	44
35 - 49	2.8	61.7	29.1	2	56	58
50 - 59	9.8	91.2	52.8	3	30	33
15 - 59	11.3	62.7	36.2	36	189	225
60 +	43.1	96.6	70.3	16	38	54
10 +	26.2	72.0	48.8	106	294	400
No. of persons *	**2191**	**2127**	**4317**	**410**	**400**	**810**

** The figures under columns(2), (3) and (4), in this row are estimated numbers and those under the last three columns are sample numbers.*

9.14 WPR and LFPR (current weekly status) by age : There is little variation in the pattern of age-specific WPR's and LFPR's between the percentages by usual status and the corresponding percentages by current weekly status, for males. For females on the other hand, age-by-age, the WPR according to current weekly status is much higher than the WPR by usual status. The unemployment rate, on the other hand, comes down in current status for males and for females the decline is sharper.

Table 9.11 : Percentage (0.0) of population employed, unemployed and persons not in labour force according to current weekly status, in different age groups by sex, in base-line survey

Age group (years)	Base-line (estimates)			No. of sample persons		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Percentage Employed						
10 - 14	5.0	9.9	7.5	3	8	11
15 - 19	44.9	33.9	40.0	24	15	39
20 - 24	82.3	35.0	58.4	41	15	56
25 - 34	97.8	39.4	67.3	74	30	104
35 - 49	94.0	39.7	69.8	93	31	124
50 - 59	89.9	4.1	44.9	30	1	31
15 - 59	83.7	34.0	59.7	262	92	354
60 +	60.4	7.1	33.3	24	3	27
10 +	70.1	27.3	49.0	289	103	392
Percentage Unemployed						
10 - 14	3.6	1.7	2.6	2	1	3
15 - 19	12.0	0.0	6.6	6	0	6
20 - 24	7.4	0.0	3.7	4	0	4
25 - 34	1.2	3.3	2.3	1	3	4
35 - 49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
50 - 59	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
15 - 59	3.7	1.0	2.4	11	3	14
60 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0
10 +	3.3	1.0	2.2	13	4	17
Percentage not in labour force						
10 - 14	91.6	88.5	89.9	53	59	112
15 - 19	43.0	66.1	53.4	25	31	56
20 - 24	10.1	65.4	37.9	6	30	36
25 - 34	1.0	57.4	30.4	1	50	51
35 - 49	6.0	60.3	30.2	5	55	60
50 - 59	9.8	95.8	55.1	3	31	34
15 - 59	12.6	65.1	38.0	40	197	237
60 +	39.8	92.9	66.7	15	37	52
10 +	26.6	71.7	48.8	108	293	401
No. of persons*	**2191**	**2127**	**4317**	**410**	**400**	**810**

** The figures under col.(2),(3),(4) in this row are estimated numbers and those under the last three cols . are sample numbers.*

9.15 In the primary sector, agriculture inclusive of crop production, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing, only 18.3% of the working population of the three villages are engaged while no one is working in mining and quarrying. There is no large-scale industry in the vicinity where the people of the villages could get employment. Small-scale manufacturing industries provide employment to 17.1% of male workers and to 62.8% of female workers. Carpentry and manufacture of cheap quality small furniture for domestic use is perhaps the only manufacturing industry at household level, run solely by male workers. The required raw material, timber, is purchased from the reserved forest adjoining the villages and according to the requirement they are sawed in convenient sizes and carried to their work site on cycle crates. Household members with the assistance of regular/casual wage paid employees get the furniture pieces manufactured and take those to the market or hawk for selling. The other type of manufacturing industry-providing employment to 62.8% of female workers is production of silver chains for ornaments. This along with 22.3% of female workers in community, social and personal services and 6.1% in retail trade covered most of the economic activities pursued by women in the area under observation. The activity pattern of working males is more diverse : 22% are in agriculture; 17% are self-employed manufacturers of furniture and 2% are their employees (regular or casual); 26% are in construction activity; more than 18% are engaged in retail trade; about 4% work in transport industry (mostly non-mechanised transport); 7% in community, social and personal services and the remaining workers are distributed over other services.

Distribution of Workers over Industry

Table 9.12 : Percentage distribution of workers over industry by sex and sub-sample

Industry code	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	SS-1	SS-2	Com-bined	SS-1	SS-2	Com-bined	SS-1	SS-2	Com-bined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
Agriculture – Crop production, forestry, animal husbandry and fishing	23.5	20.4	21.9	3.0	3.6	3.3	19.8	16.9	18.3
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing (at household level)	12.5	21.6	17.1	54.2	70.1	62.8	20.0	31.6	25.9
Manufacturing (non_household level)	3.1	0.9	2.0	7.2	0.0	3.3	3.8	0.7	2.3
Electricity, gas and water	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	33.2	19.6	26.4	4.2	0.0	1.9	28.0	15.6	21.7
Wholesale trade	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5
Retail trade	16.0	20.8	18.4	10.2	2.5	6.1	14.9	17.1	16.0
Hotel and restaurant	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
Transport	2.9	4.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.6	3.0
Storage and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial business service	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Community, social and personal services	7.8	6.9	7.3	20.5	23.9	22.3	10.2	10.3	10.2
Repair of capital goods	0.0	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**140**	**144**	**284**	**30**	**33**	**63**	**170**	**177**	**347**

9.16 Agricultural occupations are pursued by 21.9% of male and only 3.3% of the female workers. Out of those 21.9% of male workers in agriculture 12.8% are own account cultivators and 9.1% are agriculture labour. Agriculture activity is also restricted to crop production only. None of the workers reported to be participating in any of the other agricultural activities like forestry, fisheries, plantation, animal husbandry etc. Among women workers 24.5% doing manual work are mainly employed as helpers.

Distribution of Workers over Occupation

Table 9.13 : Percentage distribution of workers (principal usual status) over occupation by sex and sub-sample; Baseline survey

Occupation	Sex								
	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined	Sub-sample - 1	Sub-sample - 2	Combined
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
Wage-earners in Crop farming	11.8	6.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	5.1	7.4
Manual work in other agricultural activity :									
Forestry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plantation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Animal husbandry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fisheries	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other agricultural activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wage-earners in non-agricultural activity	43.2	31.2	37.2	30.1	19.3	24.5	40.9	28.9	34.7
Own account workers in agricultural activity	11.7	14.0	12.8	3.0	3.6	3.3	10.1	11.8	11.0
Own account and Non-manual workers in non-agricultural activity	33.3	48.4	40.9	66.9	76.6	72.2	39.3	54.2	46.9
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**140**	**144**	**284**	**30**	**33**	**63**	**170**	**177**	**347**

9.17 **Subsidiary gainful work :** By usual principal status,55% of males, 12.8% females and 34.4% persons are employed, 4.1% males, 8.8% females and 6.4% persons are unemployed and 40.9% males, 78.4% females and 59.2% persons are not in labour force (NLF). A good number of persons though not classified as employed, reported to have participated in gainful activity for relatively shorter part of the reference period and had been classified either as unemployed or NLF by principal status. Thus 54% of the male-unemployed, 16% of the female-unemployed and 28% of the total unemployed persons reported to have gainful work in subsidiary capacity. Similarly 5.7% of NLF males, 15.8% of NLF females and 12.2% of NLF persons had subsidiary gainful work.

Table 9.14 :Work participation rates by principal usual status and principal plus subsidiary usual status by sex, baseline samples *

Usual status	Work participation rate		
	Male	Female	Persons
Principal Worker	55.0	12.8	34.4
Principal + Subsidiary worker	59.5	26.7	43.5

** The rates shown in the table have been derived from the Table 9.15*

Table 9.15 : Distribution of sample persons of all ages over principal usual activity and number of sample persons having subsidiary gainful status against each principal activity by sex baseline survey

Principal usual activity status	No. of sample			No. of sample with subsidiary gainful status		
	males	females	persons	males	females	persons
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Employed						
worked in the household enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker	92	5	97	26	0	26
worked in the household enterprise (self-employed) as employer	20	1	21	6	0	6
worked as helper in household enterprises (unpaid family worker)	15	4	19	8	0	8
worked as regular salaried/wage employee	16	5	21	2	1	3
worked as casual wage labour in public works	2	0	2	1	0	1
worked as casual wage labour in other type of works	139	48	187	46	1	47
Unemployed						
did not work but was seeking and/or available for work	13	6	19	7	2	9
did not seek but was available for work	8	37	45	4	5	9
Not in labour force						
attended education institutions	129	127	256	9	17	26
attended domestic duties only	0	14	14	0	2	2
attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing-tailoring, weaving etc. for hh use	1	168	169	0	40	40
rentiers , pensioners, remittance recipients etc	2	1	3	0	0	0
not able to work due to disability	22	21	43	2	1	3
beggars, prostitutes	1	2	3	0	0	0
others	56	52	108	1	1	2
All	**516**	**491**	**1007**	**112**	**70**	**182**

9.18 Population explosion being a vital factor restricting growth and development and resulting in the failure of many a plan and project and **family planning** being the prime requisite to curb this explosion, much of time and resources are being spent. Thus, in the schedule of enquiry a part was devoted to question the knowledge of respondents about the various family planning methods, how far the health workers have succeeded in motivating the ignorant and shy village women and how far these women have actually practiced any of the methods realizing the advantage of a small family. From the information collected about the fertility performance of the currently married women, the number of live children born per 1000 married women aged 15-24 years was 129 and that for the next age groups 25-34 years and 35-44 years were 222 and 324 respectively. (Table 9.16)

Family Planning

Table 9.16 : Number of currently married women and number of live children ever born to them by age of women

Age of currently married women (years)	Estimated number of currently married women	Estimated number of live children	Number of live births per woman	Number of sample women
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
15 – 24	317	409	1.29	53
25 – 34	398	884	2.22	73
35 – 44	273	886	3.24	52
15-44	**988**	**2179**	**2.20**	**178**
Number of sample women/ live children	**178**	**394**	**X**	**X**

Table 9.17 : Percentage of currently married women having knowledge of different family planning (FP) methods by age of women

FP methods	Percentage of currently married wome n having knowledge by age group (years)					
	15-19	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-44**	**15-44**
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Vasectomy	66.1	78.4	70.3	84.4	83.8	77.7
Tubectomy	100.0	95.3	97.2	90.5	92.2	94.6
Laparoscopy	100.0	94.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8
IUD	76.7	92.4	84.8	96.6	94.1	90.3
Oral pills	91.8	92.8	100.0	100.0	96.7	96.7
Condom	100.0	89.8	95.2	97.3	94.4	94.5
Rhythm/ Safe period	91.8	86.6	100.0	100.0	96.4	95.2
Number of sample currently married women	**14**	**39**	**46**	**27**	**52**	**178**

9.19 Knowledge of Family Planning Methods : All currently married women (CMW) in the age group 15-44 belonging to the sampled households were questioned at first to ascertain their knowledge about the various family planning methods (the three permanent methods – vasectomy, tubectomy and laparoscopy; the temporary methods – IUD, oral pills and condoms; and the traditional methods - rhythm/ safe period). After detailed questioning in the **Baseline survey it was found that more than 90%** of the Currently Married Women were well acquainted with the permanent, temporary as well as traditional methods. The only exception though was the knowledge about vasectomy (male sterilization), which was restricted to 77.7% of the females. The repeat visits showed improvement in the knowledge about these methods, which went upto 99 to 100% for all the methods excepting of course knowledge about vasectomy, which went upto 82%. One thing needs mention here. At the outset slight ignorance was noticed amongst the four investigators, who were middle-aged, educated CMW chosen from the local population. They were given intensive training, to make them eligible enough for proper probing. **With every round by interaction with these trained investigators knowledge of the sampled women became more sound and the little ignorance that existed was totally wiped out.** As far as knowledge is concerned, another important fact noticed is that age, socio-economic class, religion, makes no difference at all. All categories of people were found to be more or less aware of the existing methods.

Table 9.18 : Percentage of currently married women in the age group 15 - 44 years having knowledge of different family planning methods by age-group; from baseline survey and 2nd repeat visit survey

Age-group (years)	Baseline/ 2nd visit	Family planning methods							Number of sample currently married women
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Laparoscopy	IUD	Oral pills	Condom	Rhythm/ Safe period	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
15-19	**Baseline**	66.1	100.0	100.0	76.7	91.8	100.0	91.8	14
	2nd visit	84.7	91.1	91.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14
20-24	**Baseline**	78.4	95.3	94.9	92.4	92.8	89.8	86.6	39
	2nd visit	82.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	39
25-29	**Baseline**	70.3	97.2	100.0	84.8	100.0	95.2	100.0	46
	2nd visit	83.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	50
30-34	**Baseline**	84.4	90.5	100.0	96.6	100.0	97.3	100.0	27
	2nd visit	87.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27
35-44	**Baseline**	83.8	92.2	100.0	94.1	96.7	94.4	96.4	52
	2nd visit	74.5	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	49
15-44	**Baseline**	77.7	94.6	98.8	90.3	96.7	94.5	95.2	178
	2nd visit	81.7	98.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	179

9.20 **Practice of Family Planning Methods :** From the Baseline data it was found that 82% of the CMW used family planning methods. This went upto 85.4% in the 2nd repeat visit and 89% in the 3rd repeat visit. Thus practice of the family planning methods too increased with improvement in knowledge. **Age does make a difference when adoption comes into the picture.** In the baseline survey it was noticed that 32% of the CMW in the age group 15-24 had not used any of the family planning methods. This figure went down to 26.5% in the 2nd repeat visit which further fell to nearly 20% in the 3rd repeat visit. The main reason being stated by them, is quite naturally, that they wanted a child. Most of the CMW in this group take pills or follow the traditional method. A few husbands make use of the condom. Surprisingly, 3 women in this category reported to have undergone tubectomy or laparoscopy. Coming to the group 25-34, the baseline data revealed that 85.8% of the CMW had adopted family planning. This figure improved to 87.4% in the second repeat visit. Pills and the traditional methods were once again most popular in this group too. Quite a handful i.e. nearly 34% of the CMW in this group have undergone female sterilization (tubectomy, laparoscopy). Use of condoms was not reported here. Coming to the last category that is the oldest of the lot of current users of the family planning methods, went upto nearly 97% in the 2nd and 3rd repeat visits from 93% as reported in the baseline survey. Nearly 50% of this group have undergone tubectomy or laparoscopy. Nearly 40% are using or have used the traditional method. 9 women have reported to have used contraceptive pills and one reported usage of condoms.

9.21 Male sterilization or vasectomy was reported by none in the sample population. **The eagerness for being protected from unwanted child is much more among females, as it has been observed from the data of all the visits. Percentage of females taking contraceptive pills for protection against conception is much higher than the percentage of their male counterparts using condom.** Out of the temporary methods, insertion of the Intra Uterine Device (IUD) is not at all popular and none of the CMW reported having adopted the IUD method.

9.22 Besides the age factor standard of living or rather the socio-economic class to which the female belongs also plays its own little part. The age group 15-24 gives an interesting picture. Both the baseline and 2nd repeat visit data reveal that the CMW belonging to the first stratum, in the age group 15-24 are more eager to adopt the family planning methods even at this age. More than 78% of the poor CMW, 51.5% of the average and only 16% of the rich CMW in this age-group have adopted family planning methods. The corresponding figures in the 2nd repeat visit data are 83.1%, 58.9% and 45.7%. In the other age-groups, there is more uniformity in the usage of family planning methods. It seems standard of living does not have a significant role to play.

Table 9.19 : Percentage of currently married women below 45 years of age who had ever practised FP method by age-group and household category

Baseline survey

Age-group	Household category				No. of sample currently married women
	Poor	Average	Rich	All	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
15 - 24	78.6	51.5	16.0	68.0	53
25 - 34	80.2	100.0	83.1	85.8	73
35 - 44	87.0	100.0	100.0	93.1	52
All	**81.3**	**86.8**	**77.4**	**82.1**	**178**
No of sample currently married women	84	57	37	178	

Table 9.20 : Percentage of currently married women below 45 years of age who have ever practised FP method by age-group and household category

2nd repeat visit

Age-group	Household category				No. of sample currently married women
	Poor	Average	Rich	All	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
15 - 24	83.1	58.9	45.7	73.5	53
25 - 34	80.4	94.3	95.7	87.4	77
35 - 44	95.5	100.0	92.5	96.5	49
All	**84.9**	**86.7**	**84.5**	**85.4**	**179**
No of sample currently married women	80	60	39	179	

9.23 **T**he females interviewed were not even moderately educated. Out of the 178 CMW the literate ones had hardly completed the primary level. A few had studied upto the middle school level. Seven had completed their secondary education. Only one CMW in the age group 15-44 reported to have completed her higher secondary.

9.24 **Adequacy of FP Services :** Most of the CMW's irrespective of the category (poor, average or rich) to which they belong, reported that the available family planning services were adequate. After probing, it came to light that they were not aware of the nature of service assistance they were supposed to get. They thought that whatever assistance they were getting was adequate and did not know about getting anything more than that.

9.25 **FP Methods Practised by Education of CMW :** Only 61% of the illiterate women in the age group 15-29 years practiced FP methods as against 74% or more among the literate group. In the higher age group, however, there is hardly any difference between the proportions of CMW's practising FP methods of the two groups – illiterate and literate. Most of the illiterate people did not practise any modern methods of FP. Most of them reported to be practising traditional methods only. The illiterate women usually get married at early age and become mother of multiple children within a short period and they do not desire to have more children at higher age. Therefore they resort to permanent method of sterilization immediately after child-birth, at the hospital, nursing home or maternity home. So at the higher age group 30-44 years there is not much difference in the proportions practising between the literate and illiterate women.(Table 9.21)

Table 9.21 : Percentage of CMW ever practised FP methods by age-group and education level

Base line

Education of woman	No. of women in sample	No. of wo men practised	Percentage of women practised
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
15-29 Years			
Illiterate	18	11	61.1
Literate below primary	28	22	78.6
Middle	46	34	73.9
Secondary and above	7	7	100.0
All	99	74	74.7
30-44 Years			
Illiterate	23	21	91.3
Literate below primary	25	24	96.0
Middle	29	26	89.7
Secondary and above	2	2	100.0
All	79	73	92.4
15-44 Years			
Illiterate	41	32	78.0
Literate below primary	53	46	86.8
Middle	75	60	80.0
Secondary and above	9	9	100.0
All	178	147	82.6

9.26 Proportion of CMW's sterilized : Among the illiterate women, using FP methods, 53% had sterilized themselves by surgical operation. It is interesting to note that out of 7 women in the age group 15-29 years, with relatively high level of education 'Secondary and above', the number of women sterilized is 3 or 43% while none of the two users of that educational level, in the age group 30-44 years was sterilized. The overall proportion of sterilized women among FP method users was 39.5%. The proportion was 50.7% in the age group 30-44 years and 28.4% in the lower age group 15-29 years.(Table 9.22)

Table 9.22 : Percentage of CMW sterilized among CMW ever practised FP methods by age-group and education level

Baseline

Education of woman	No. of women practised	No. of women sterilised	Percentage of women sterilized among users of FP methods
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
15-29 Years			
Illiterate	11	4	36.4
Literate below primary	22	6	27.3
Middle	34	8	23.5
Secondary and above	7	3	42.9
All	74	21	28.4
30-44 Years			
Illiterate	21	13	61.9
Literate below primary	24	8	33.3
Middle	26	16	61.5
Secondary and above	2	0	0.0
All	73	37	50.7
15-44 Years			
Illiterate	32	17	53.1
Literate below primary	46	14	30.4
Middle	60	24	40.0
Secondary and above	9	3	33.3
All	147	58	39.5

9.27 The high prevalence of sterilization among women indicate the inadequacy of knowledge or non-availability of unrestricted access to modern temporary methods of family planning for properly spacing child-birth at desired intervals or even they might not have any planning to build up their own family size and suddenly after giving birth to a number of children they decide to stop this process and go for sterilization. Ignorance – social and psychological factors or difficulties of collection of required medicine/ materials – might be the reason for high incidence of sterilization. **For a better understanding of the prevailing situation, a detailed probing and more intensive enquiry need be carried out collecting all the relating information about the currently married women, on their life time fertility performance, family planning methods adopted to avoid having unwanted child, availability of FP services and so on.**

9.28 Information on the immunization of children below five years of age against fatal diseases like tuberculosis (BCG), diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough (triple antigen), polio and measles, in the age group 0-59 months was also collected from the 216 households surveyed. The investigators were asked to check the immunization card to confirm the genuineness of the information given by household members. The information collected thus, gives a bright picture. The immunization status of all three villages, as well as all three categories of households shows the general awareness of the population residing here. People now, wherever they live, to which-so-ever socio-economic class they belong are very cautious about the health of their offspring.

Immunisation

9.29 Nearly 100% of the children within 59 months of age, had received BCG vaccination as seen from the data of all the visits. The proportion is slightly lower in the age group 0-11 months, especially in the last three visits. This may be due to one or two just born babies who were yet to start vaccination. The sample number being too small, the percentages are sometimes rather erratic. The data of all the visits shows that all infants in the above-mentioned age group have been administered polio doses. From the 2nd repeat visit data, it can be seen that only 71.4% of the boys in the age group 0-11 months had been given polio doses.

9.30 The proportion of infants having received all doses of DPT once again is a healthy one, and also uniform for all the visits especially in the age group 12-59 months. In the age group 0-11 months, the percentage was rather low in the last 3 visits. This again might be due to a few cases of just born babies.

9.31 Another encouraging fact is that a good proportion of children in the age group 12-59 months had been administered measles vaccine, as can be seen from the data collected in all the visits. However, the proportion is much smaller in the age group 0-11 months. It may be noted, measles vaccine is administered only after 9 months of age. This fact may be responsible for the lower percentages recorded for the lower age group.

Table 9.23 : Percentage of children immunized against different diseases as reported in different visits by sex

Visit	Sex	Percentage of children immunized									
		Age of child 0-11 months				Total no. of children 0-11 months	Age of child 12 - 59 months				Total no. of children 12-59 months
		BCG	Triple antigen	Polio	Measles		BCG	Triple antigen	Polio	Measles	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*
Baseline	Boys	91.7	100.0	100.0	33.3	**12**	100.0	97.2	100.0	94.4	**36**
	Girls	90.9	100.0	100.0	63.6	**11**	100.0	97.3	100.0	91.9	**37**
1st Visit	Boys	93.8	100.0	100.0	18.8	**16**	100.0	92.1	100.0	94.7	**38**
	Girls	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.1	**9**	95.2	92.9	100.0	88.1	**42**
2nd Visit	Boys	85.7	64.3	71.4	14.3	**14**	100.0	95.1	100.0	95.1	**41**
	Girls	90.0	80.0	100.0	30.0	**10**	97.5	80.0	100.0	82.5	**40**
3rd Visit	Boys	100.0	90.9	100.0	0.0	**11**	100.0	97.4	100.0	94.7	**38**
	Girls	83.3	83.3	100.0	16.7	**6**	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.4	**39**
4th Visit	Boys	92.3	92.3	100.0	15.4	**13**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**38**
	Girls	75.0	75.0	100.0	25.0	**8**	95.0	95.0	100.0	95.0	**40**

9.32 It is found that 37.8% of the households took loan from one or more sources, during the period of 365 days preceding the date of enquiry of the baseline survey. About 36% (may be less than that) among the loan takers had borrowed from shopkeepers or relatives/ friends. The other two major sources are Bank (6%) and Cooperative (4%). These proportions are however not additive as one household might have taken loan from different sources. (Table 9.24)

Loan Taken

Table 9.24 : Percentage of households taken loan from different sources during the last 365 days by sub-sample baseline survey

Sub-sample	Percentage of households taken loan from								All
	Govt	Co-operative Society	Bank	Employer/ Land lord	Money lender	Shop keeper	Relative/ friends	Others	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
1	0.0	3.9	9.0	0.0	5.4	20.3	14.5	0.0	37.3
2	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.0	0.7	17.8	18.8	0.7	38.3
Combined	0.0	4.3	6.2	0.5	3.0	19.1	16.7	0.3	37.8
RSE (%)	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	12.9	-	1.3

9.33 **Amount of Loan :** More than 50% of the loanee households had a loan amount of Rs.2500/- or less, 26% had a loan of amount between Rs.2500/- to Rs.5000/-, while the remaining loanee households took loans of higher amount. .(Table 9.25)

Table 9.25 : Percentage distribution of indebted households over amount of loan groups baseline survey

Percentage of indebted households by amount of loan (Rs.)						All indebted households
>=2500	2501-5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	50001 and above	
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
50.9	25.5	9.7	6.0	5.1	2.8	100.0

9.34 The estimated number of males and females in the age group 6-25 years was 1230 and 1094 respectively. Most of the boys and girls below the age of 15 years are expected to continue their studies in school and at a late stage before entering the labour market at least a few of them should be inclined to learn some profession or trade in institutions or acquire skill in the respective trade for easier access to the labour market and secure job which would fetch better remuneration. This section will be devoted to the study of the specified group of persons about their participation in and attitude towards schooling and interest in acquiring skill.

School Attendance

9.35 **School Attendance Categories :** About 55% of males in the age range 6-25 reported to be attending educational institutions and continuing studies on the date of survey. Females of the age group reported to be participating in a little higher proportion of 58%. Discontinuing studies at a definite point like completion of Primary stage, Middle stage, Secondary, Higher Secondary etc. is only 1% whereas, 33% of males and 29% of females had left school in between two stages. Of the never attended group of persons (about 12%) some children at earlier age might be yet to attend school and the others of higher ages had never intended to go to school.

Table 9.26 : Percentage distribution of persons aged 6-25 years over school attendance categories by sex and sub-sample

School attendance categories	Male			Female			Persons		
	Sub-Sample			Sub-Sample			Sub-Sample		
	1	2	Comb.	1	2	Comb.	1	2	Comb.
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*
Currently attending	51.9	57.0	54.6	59.4	55.9	57.7	55.5	56.6	56.0
Discontinued after completing a stage	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0
Dropped out within the last 365 days	4.0	0.0	1.9	4.8	0.0	2.4	4.4	0.0	2.2
Dropped out earlier	30.1	31.9	31.0	22.0	31.9	27.0	26.3	31.9	29.1
Never attended	12.4	10.4	11.4	13.6	10.6	12.1	13.0	10.5	11.7
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of Sample persons	**114**	**115**	**229**	**104**	**97**	**201**	**218**	**212**	**430**

9.36 Reason for Discontinuation of Schooling : Large sections of males and females had dropped out and discontinued studies before even completing the stage in which they were studying. Most of the boys and girls in the age group 6-14 years lost interest in continuing studies and compared to that only a small proportion gave up studies and worked to supplement their respective household income. While 25% of the males in the age group 15-19 years who discontinued their studies did so because they lost interest in continuing their studies, a much larger proportion of 60% gave up studies because they had to start working at that age to supplement household income. Nearly 30% of the females aged 6-25 years discontinued studies for different reasons. Only one girl in the age group 6-14 years discontinued because she had no interest in further studies. Among the dropped out females in the age group 20-25 years, 24% did so because they lost interest in continuing studies and 45% of them discontinued because they got married.(Table 9.27)

Table 9.27 : Percentage distribution of persons who had discontinued schooling over reasons for discontinuation by sex and broad age groups

Reasons for discontinuation	Age-groups (in years)											
	6-14			15-19			20-25			6-25		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*
No prospect in studies	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.8	5.0	0.0	3.2	1.6	1.8	3.6	2.6
Lost interest in continuing studies	76.2	100.0	80.0	24.8	20.0	22.9	32.6	23.9	28.4	34.2	24.5	29.9
Worked to supplement hh. income	14.3	0.0	12.0	59.5	10.5	39.5	53.4	9.6	31.9	51.7	9.7	33.2
Worked to meet personal expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	2.8	3.0	0.0	1.7
Worked to acquire skill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Got married	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	13.6	0.0	45.4	22.4	0.0	40.8	18.0
Others	9.5	0.0	8.0	10.5	31.4	19.0	8.3	17.4	12.9	9.3	21.5	14.7
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**8**	**1**	**9**	**26**	**18**	**44**	**44**	**37**	**81**	**78**	**56**	**134**

9.37 Among the currently attending male students, 53% are studying at Primary level, 34% in different classes of the Primary to Middle level, 7% completed Middle level and are studying at Secondary level and 6% have completed Secondary and are currently studying at grades above Secondary. Female students show a better distribution. Their distribution over the four grade groups are 41%, 41%, 11% and 7% respectively. .(Table 9.28)

Education Levels

Table 9.28 : Percentage distribution of persons who are currently attending school over grade categories (01-04,05-08,09-10,11-13) by sex and age groups

Age-group	Grade attending				No. of sample	
	01 - 04	05 - 08	09 - 10	11 - 13	All grades	Persons currently attending
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*
Male						
6 - 9	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
10 - 14	33.9	63.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	47
15 - 19	0.0	45.3	36.8	18.9	100.0	20
20 - 25	0.0	22.6	0.0	77.4	100.0	7
6 - 25	**53.0**	**34.0**	**6.7**	**6.4**	**100.0**	**126**
Female						
6 - 9	95.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
10 - 14	23.3	68.5	8.3	0.0	100.0	64
15 - 19	0.0	22.0	45.0	33.0	100.0	21
20 - 25	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
6 - 25	**41.4**	**40.4**	**11.4**	**6.7**	**100.0**	**123**
Persons						
6 - 9	96.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
10 - 14	27.9	66.3	5.6	0.0	100.0	111
15 - 19	0.0	33.8	40.6	25.6	100.0	41
20 - 25	0.0	17.5	0.0	82.5	100.0	9
6 - 25	**47.4**	**37.1**	**9.0**	**6.5**	**100.0**	**249**

9.38 A fairly large group of students not only attend schools and devote time for study at home, but they have also to perform some routine domestic work or even work as helper in household enterprise. This proportion is 41% for males and 68% for females. It is also seen that out of 126 male students 10 are working, may be for a short time, in addition to attending school. For females the number is 16 out of 123.

9.39 Distance to School from Residence : Most of the students (51%) have their school at a distance of less than 1 km.; 38% travel 1 to 2 km. to attend school and the remaining 11% of the students have to travel more than two kms. to reach their school. While there is a Primary school in each of the sample villages, for studying at higher levels adequate facilities are not available in all the villages.

Table 9.29 : Percentage distribution of students over distance to school bysex and age

Distance to school (in km.)	AGE (in years)											
	6 - 9			10 - 15			15+			All		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*
<1 km.	62.9	67.5	65.0	49.8	50.0	49.8	27.2	30.3	28.6	51.1	51.8	51.4
1-2 km.	34.5	30.4	32.7	44.4	44.3	44.4	30.2	27.5	28.9	37.8	36.8	37.3
>2 km.	2.6	2.1	2.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	42.7	42.2	42.4	11.2	11.4	11.3
All	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No. of sample persons	**52**	**36**	**88**	**51**	**72**	**123**	**27**	**23**	**50**	**126**	**123**	**249**

9.40 A very small proportion of the population aged 6-25 years were learning skilled work.

Skill Learning

The percentages of males learning skill to total males for the age groups 6-9, 10- 14, 15-25 and 6-25 years are respectively 0.0, 2.2, 4.3 and 2.8 respectively.

9.41 Source of Training of Skill : Among the 229 males and 201 females in the age group 6-25 years, 32 males and 50 females were skilled persons. Only 7% of the skilled males had received institutional training, 22% had learnt from family members and 71% were trained by other persons. None of the skilled females in age group 6-25 years had received institutional training, 20% were trained by family members and 80% by others.

9.42 Unskilled Persons Interested in Acquiring Skill : A question was asked to the unskilled persons in the age group 6-25 years whether they are interested to acquire skill in some craft/ trade which could help their entry in labour market in future. The results show that nearly 50% among them are interested to learn the techniques of any of the skill which is likely to be paying.

Table 9.30 : Percentage of unskilled persons in the age group 6-25 years, interested in acquiring 'skill' by sex and sub sample

Sub-sample	Male	Female	Person
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*
1	50.5	46.9	48.9
2	47.7	45.1	46.6
Combined	49.1	45.9	47.7
No. of unskilled persons	**197**	**151**	**348**

CHAPTER - 10

STATISTICAL SYSTEM AT LOCAL LEVEL IN WEST BENGAL

10.01 In 1989, the Planning Commission had requested the State Governments to develop a system and collect data at village, block and district levels in prescribed schedules covering a very wide range of items. Till to-date, the scheme has not been implemented due to various reasons. The National Statistical Commission has also in its Report published in August 2001, while examining the Indian Statistical System emphasized that "the present system has not been able to provide adequate information on basic socio-economic indicators required for micro-level planning". Taking note of the fact that

Introduction

Planning Commission has been currently stressing on timely availability of quality statistics at local levels on a regular basis to serve the needs of micro-level planning, one of the objectives of the current project was set to study the feasibility of evolving a statistical methodology/mechanism for data collection, processing and consolidation to serve needs of micro area planning using local resources and through community participation. Since the project-study was limited to a small area in one of the districts of West Bengal, the findings will be applicable to a set of conditions prevailing in similar regions and environment. It will be necessary to undertake a few similar studies in areas and regions with differing set of conditions before evolving uniform methodology as applicable to all parts of country.

10.02 The proposed study confined to the State of West Bengal included the following : (i) examining the existing statistical system and sector-wise availability of data, at the local level; (ii) locating the lacunae in the system, gaps in data availability and problems associated with data collection, compilation and finally transmission upwards step by step from the lowest level; and (iii) suggesting a feasible sound statistical system to develop a reliable database at local, i.e., Gram Panchayat level with a mechanism to get higher level aggregates on a continuing regular basis.

10.03 The Study-Team entrusted with the items of work referred to in the previous paragraph, began its task with a series of meetings/discussions with the Director and other officers of the Apex Statistical Body at the State level, i.e., the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics, West Bengal. These discussions followed by examination of statistical publications and unpublished data in process or in records provided a clear picture as on date of the statistical system of West Bengal and availability of basic and socio-economic (sector-wise) statistics at various levels including local levels, viz., Gram Panchayat/ Village in rural areas and Municipality/Ward in urban areas along with Bureau's comments on quality and timeliness of the available data. Incidentally, during the discussions, it was also revealed that the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) of the Government of India has launched a pilot study on 'Basic Statistics for local level development' in a few selected states including West Bengal to explore feasibility of developing a suitable mechanism of collection and compilation of data at village level and for transmission of the same to block, district, State and national levels. The Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics (BAE&S), West Bengal, has completed the study in two districts, viz., Purulia and Howrah by selecting a sample of two blocks from each district, two Gram Panchayats (GPs) from each selected Block and three villages from each selected GP. BAE&S's approaches to the study was by actual primary or secondary collection of statistical data on certain core variables/indicators of social and economic development at village and/or GP level and examine the problems associated with data collection as well as the quality of the collected data and costs involved in such an exercise. The draft report of the study has been recently (July, 2004) submitted to the CSO and will only be available after consolidation of all state-reports and finalisation by CSO.

10.04 In view of CSO's pilot-study having been completed on a similar subject, the Study-Team of SSESS, modified the strategy of its own study to lay greater emphasis on supplementing CSO's study avoiding any duplication of efforts. The study which will be with special reference to the three villages and the Gram Panchayat in Nadia district, will concentrate on :

- Finding out how far the existing statistical system in West Bengal was geared towards getting the required statistical data to serve the needs of formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of micro-level planning;
- Examining the reliability and timeliness of the data currently being collected by multiple agencies at the local level;
- Ascertaining the sustainability of the agencies collecting the data on a permanent regular basis;
- Determining the gaps in statistics and ways and means to fill-in those gaps; and
- Making recommendations on creating a permanent and sustainable arrangement for getting quality statistics at local level, fully dovetailed into the State Statistical System.

10.05 The Statistical System in West Bengal is generally decentralized laterally over the Departments of the Government. Major Departments have their own Divisions to undertake statistical work relating to their own subject, function and administration. At the apex, there is the Bureau of Applied Economics & Statistics (BAE&S), which is formally responsible for coordinating all Statistics in the State. BAE&S, besides having a large statistical office at the State Headquarters in Kolkata, has offices in each district with a District Statistical Officer as In-Charge. Additionally, there is one Assistant Field Investigator in Blocks to collect, collate and compile statistics at Block level from the records of other Departments and/or from agencies or through surveys as directed by the Head Quarter or District Office. As on date, BAE&S has a fairly good system of collecting, compiling and publishing reasonably reliable statistics at State, District and Block levels, except for a few series at district level and some more at block levels. BAE&S, however, does not have any arrangement of its own to get statistics at lower levels, i.e., Gram Panchayat/Village/Wards. While reviewing the system prevailing in the State for getting reliable statistics at local level regularly from other sources, it is seen that apart from population censuses collecting and publishing demographic statistics once in ten years, at the lowest level, i.e., village level there is no other arrangement of getting local level statistics even for specific sectors in published form. Annual Reports of Land and Land Reforms Department and Agricultural Census Reports brought out by the same

Statistical System in West Bengal

Department provide only district-wise data. Similarly, Annual reports of the Department of School Education, 'Health on the March, West Bengal' – a publication brought out by the State Bureau of Health Intelligence of the Directorate of Health Services, Annual Reports of Rural Development etc. all publish only district-wise data. An experimental study was carried out to examine the quality of data maintained at BL&LRO(Ranaghat-II, Block of Nadia district) and to find out whether at Gram Panchayat/Village level data on Land Utilization could be built from their records. The same exercise was also attempted with Block Agricultural Development Office. The Study Team was not permitted to see their records at BL&LR office and with great reluctance their staff agreed to furnish the following data in about a month's time, which the Team requested for to see as a test-case.

Area by Land Utilisation (Table Format)

Land utilization classification	**Area in hectares upto 2 decimal**				
	Block	**G.P.**	**V-1**	**V-2**	**V-3**
(1)	***(2)***	***(3)***	***(4)***	***(5)***	***(6)***
1. Area under forest					
2. Barren and uncultivable land					
3. Area under non-agricultural uses					
4. Land under orchard and other trees					
5. Permanent pasture and other grazing land					
6. Cultivable waste land					
7. Current Fallow					
8. Fallow land other than current fallows					
9. Net area sown					
10. Total reported area for land utilization					
11. Area sown more than once					
12. Total cropped area (Gross area)					

Note : Data to be furnished by BL&LRO of Ranaghat-II block of Nadia district for the Ranaghat-II block as a whole, for Hijuli-II G.P. and Raghunathpur-South, Raghunathpur-North and Bankimnagar villages

Inspite of several reminders, the requested data could not be obtained till February, 2005. Detailed discussions revealed that necessary apparatus was not available to keep up-to-date village-wise or even block-wise land utilization statistics. Total review of the statistical system in West Bengal clearly indicated that the **system was currently not geared to provide all the desired statistics to serve needs of micro-level planning**. The system needed to be strengthened considerably to collect wide ranging data at lower levels as well as to refine, tabulate and disseminate the collected data lying unprocessed.

10.06 Currently greater attention is being given by Planners towards programmes for rural development, upliftment of the rural people and more specifically the alleviation of rural poverty. To monitor and evaluate the existing programmes and to modify or formulate fresh programmes, at the instance of the Central Ministry for Rural Development through the State Panchayat and Rural Development Department a lot of statistical data are collected at Block and lower levels in the fields of agriculture, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, education and social welfare, small-scale industries, communication, electrification of villages, employment generated and on number of beneficiaries under the programmes meant for weaker sections and vulnerable areas. Both the Governments and a number of International Bodies are spending huge sums of money and bringing in numerous known or unknown agencies for planning and executing these data collection exercises. So far so good, but it is absolutely necessary to dovetail all regular long-term statistical exercises into the main State Statistical System and entrust the task of coordination and ensuring of good quality outputs by adopting sound standards, concepts, definitions and methodology. Under the State Panchayat and Rural Development Department, there is a Block Statistical Organisation (BSO) with a post of Block Level Statistical Assistant (BSA) to undertake all statistical work at the Block Level including collection, compilation and transmission of local level data. In pursuance of the recommendation of the National Statistical Commission, the "BSO should be brought appropriately within the fold of the State Statistical System. **The minimum that requires to be done is to make the District Statistical Office (DSO), the technical head of the BSAs in the district."**

10.07 Prior to making suggestions for a viable efficient system of developing a regular flow of statistics needed for micro-level planning, the present position of availability of important demographic and socio-economic data through various agencies with an assessment of their quality, was reviewed by the Study-Team with special reference to Ranaghat-II block, Hijuli-II G.P. and the three sample villages of Nadia district.

Availability and gaps in statistics at local level

The Team's findings are briefly summarized subject-wise as follows :-

- **Demographic data :** Three distinct sources were tapped to find out the availability of village-wise population data classified by sex, age-groups and social groups, viz., : (i) 2001 Population Census data from the website; (ii) records maintained at Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat offices; and (iii) Village Registers maintained by 'Anganwadi' workers under ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme of the Central Ministry of Social Welfare). Being the recognized official source of population data, Census authorities will provide once in ten years village-wise data with a lag of 2 to 3 years for data with desired classifications, to be used for planning purposes. Panchayat records were found far from satisfactory. At Panchayat Samiti (Block) level Census data were available but without age-wise classification. Annual changes in population were not being collected. Village Registers maintained by Anganwadi workers were found to be comparatively much better with records of births, deaths and migration to enable compilation of annual changes. All the Anganwadi Workers, however, did not seem to be conceptually clear about which births/deaths having occurred in a village need to be transferred to places of their residence. Concepts and definitions on 'Migration', were universally not clearly known to them. **There was an urgent need of imparting intensive training to these Anganwadi workers,** to ensure the reliability of data collected and compiled by them. Further, while comparing village-level data from different sources, a serious problem has been noticed which needs to be addressed and settled by the concerned authorities, as early as possible. **The definition and area-coverage of the ultimate local unit for data collection and compilation in rural areas used by different agencies, differ and poses problems of comparison.** Census authorities use 'Census

Village' as the ultimate unit which is equivalent to 'Mouza' with a defined area as per land records in West Bengal. Then there is a traditional 'Village' with a given name and assigned area, known as such by inhabitants since its inception, may be centuries ago. This 'Village' is the ultimate unit for social welfare programmes including related data collection. Finally, the Panchayat System of governance in West Bengal has divided the State into a number of Zila Parishads (equivalent to Districts), Panchayat Samitis (equivalent to Blocks) and ultimately Gram Panchayats (GP) defined as a village (traditional village) or a group of contiguous villages with an approximate population of 15,000. The area covered by a GP is further divided into 3 to 14 electoral constituencies, known as 'Gram Sansads' (GS). Each GS is supposed to have about 1200 voters. Currently, for data collection and compilation purposes, GP is the ultimate unit for the Panchayat administration. **It is necessary for data collection purposes to have a unique and distinct 'Village' to be used by all agencies.** Till such time as this is not possible, it should be seen that boundaries do not cut across, so that comparisons are possible by suitable combination.

- **Health and Family Planning :** Comprehensive precise medical and health statistics at village level was not being collected and not available. However, from the nearest Hospital, Primary Health Centre/Sub-Centre monthly data on number of outdoor and indoor patients (not applicable for sub-centres) by diseases could be compiled. Anganwadi Workers also collect data on health and nutrition of children and pregnant women at village level. Percentages of couples using family planning methods could be worked out from the records maintained by Anganwadi workers at village level. Local Health Investigator/Worker was working in one village or a group of villages, who could be utilized to collect the needed statistics after getting suitably trained for the purpose. **Panchayats were not found to be having any role in health matters and did not keep any records**.
- **Literacy and Education :** Literacy data once in 10 years as available from 2001 Population Census, were the only authentic data at village level. Annual estimates of adult literacy rates by social group and by sex as obtained from Panchayat and Anganwadi registers which are based on National Literacy Programme Surveys are not reliable due to conceptual/definitional and coverage problems. Survey design and schedules need to be revised and Investigators suitably trained for future exercises.

All the three sample villages had one primary school each. From their records, number of fresh entrants and number of students attending school by sex and class by months for the year 2003 were available and could be collected. Additionally, the schools could also provide the number of students leaving the school having passed out or without passing during an academic year at primary and middle levels. Under 'Sarva Siksha Abhijan' Scheme of the Central Government, a Committee has been formed in each of the three villages with Head Master/Mistress of the schools as Chairperson. Among other tasks, the Committee also organized a door-to-door survey and estimated the drop-out rates of the children and the number of children between the age-group of 6-14 who had never attended any school. The design, schedule and methodology of the survey could not be obtained from the Committee and as such no comments could be offered. However, the estimated numbers given by them appeared to be too low as compared to the results of the primary data collection exercise conducted as a part of this project.

- **Other Social and Economic Indicators :** At the instance of the Central Ministry of Rural Development, through the State Department of Panchayat and Rural Development, Gram Panchayats using their own staff or by borrowing from other Government Offices, have started a survey series with effect from 1997 to be conducted quinquennially to prepare a list of households which were below poverty line (BPL). However, due to a case pending with the High Court, the results of the latest survey have not been released. The last one was conducted in 2002. The survey is on a complete enumeration basis visiting each and every household of all the villages in the G.P. and collecting data through a schedule designed by the Central Ministry. The completed schedules after copying down details needed to calculate monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of each household are sent back to the Central Ministry. GP complies a list of BPL households from the copied data on the basis of a method given by the Ministry. Since the precise details of the survey methodology were not made available to the Study Team, comments on the reliability of BPL lists and the survey could not be made. However, broad contents of the schedule which could be gathered were as follows :-

PART – I

Block 1: Household Identification particulars

Block 2 : Household Possessions and Affluence Indicators viz.

Whether land cultivated is 5 acres or more, Whether living in pucca-house, whether monthly income was higher than Rs.1700/- per month, whether possessing one or more costly durable items(lists given) etc.

Note : If entry against any item in Block2 was 'yes', Part II will not be completed. [If pucca house built through 'Indira Abas Yojana', the answer 'yes' will not be considered for exclusion of Part II]

PART – II

Block 1.0 : Particulars of Household Members

[sex, age, disabled or not, education level]

Block 1.1 : Social group and Religion code.

Block 1.2 : Occupation

Block 1.3 : Under privileged code : Female headed household/Owner of uncultivable land/Disabled person/Bargadar

Block 1.4 : Ownership of dwelling and Type of dwelling unit

Block 1.5 : Land ownership type and Land possessed in acres

Block 1.6 : Animals possessed - number by types.

Block 2 : Skills possessed by members of household

Block 3 : Household consumption details (last 30days)

Block 4 : Govt. Grants/Loans received by Schemes

Block 5 : Special questions for Unemployed persons

Block 6 : Sufficiency of food consumed

Block 7 : Indebtedness details

Locally, it could not be known whether all the collected data are processed, analysed and reports made and disseminated to Users. As it stands, no comments can be made on the quality of data collected, but certainly it may be stated that this is a glaring example where BAE&S's intervention and active participation **as a coordinating Body is needed, so that with some improvement of design and schedules and marginal additional expenditure very useful socio-economic household data series could be built at village level.**

- **Agricultural Statistics :** Efforts to examine and collect Land Use Statistics at Mouza/Village level did not succeed as mentioned in para 10.5. Another attempt was made to get the information from the Block Agricultural Development Officer. He also refused to give any information unless permission was obtained from the Director of Agriculture. The matter was left at that since there was not much time to undertake the necessary formalities. **Panchayat offices do not keep any data on land-use although they are involved fully in the land distribution programme**. As could be understood from discussions at various levels that Mouza-wise data on land-use, irrigated and un-irrigated cultivated land are available with the concerned departments, although need to be updated from time to time and compiled and disseminated through website. Gram-Panchayats would also need to maintain village-wise records with them and assist the concerned authorities in periodic updating exercise. BAE&S is deeply involved in estimating area and production of crops in the State and publish Block-level data regularly. Village-wise data are not available although **Panchayats seemed to be concerned about these data and wanted a mechanism to be developed for the purpose**.
- **Livestock and Poultry Statistics :** Hijuli-2 GP had one Village Livestock Assistant cum Veterinary Physician but he was not maintaining any record of live-stock and/or poultry in the 9 villages under his jurisdiction. His task mainly was to treat sick animals or give preventive medicines.
- **Industry and Business Statistics :** GP did not keep any record of enterprise activity being carried out in the villages under its jurisdiction. During the two complete listing exercises carried out for the Study-Project, it was seen that there were no factory or production unit except two saw-mills in the area registered as small scale units, employing less than 5 employees. There was no Self-Help Group functioning also. However, own-account household enterprise activity existed in a good number of households. Business activities except petty retail trading also did not exist. Since many agricultural households in the area seemed keen to supplement their income through subsidiary enterprise activity which the Government intended to support, there is a need to collect relevant statistics on the subject. **Panchayats could dovetail this exercise suitably in their BPL surveys.**

10.08 From the Study Team's examination as given in the previous paragraph, on 'Village-level Statistics' the following points emerged :

- Some good statistics were available, some useful statistics have recently started flowing which need to be tested and standardized and then there were some gaps which need to be urgently filled-in.

Observations on present statistical system at local level and recommendations for future

- Gram Panchayats were not playing the needed role to collect, compile and maintain village-level statistics. They should be activated and suitably trained to perform this job.
- Anganwadi Workers of ICDS are doing a good job in making available useful demographic, health and family welfare statistics. Their methodology of data collection needs to be examined and standardized to ensure reasonably reliable outputs.
- Under 'Sarva Siksha Abhijan' through a Village Committee and a number of NGOs have started campaigning and collecting statistics in the field of primary and adult education, through surveys and school records. These efforts need to be coordinated and organized.
- Quinquennial BPL Surveys initiated by the Central Ministry of Rural Development conducted with the help of Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat staff and others drawn from State Departments of Panchayat and Rural Development and Agriculture, hopefully if becomes a regular feature, need to be coordinated by BAE&S and suitably standardized and strengthened to provide data to work-out a number of social and economic indicators.

10.09 Based on the limited examination done within the given time and resources, the Study Team feels that a feasible system could be developed to get local level statistics in West Bengal with marginal additional expenditure by mostly utilizing the existing data collection machinery and minimum additional data collection. But to achieve the same, the **BAE&S, which is the apex body in the State Statistical System, must play the pivotal role and take the full responsibility** of developing the needed statistics at local level. Firstly, they should get an entry into the Panchayat System to play a role in matters relating to organizing and maintaining statistics. Gram Panchayat has the following 7 categories of paid employees, whose salaries are paid from Government grants :

A.	Executive Assistant	-	1
B.	Secretary	-	1
C.	Job Assistant/Nirman Sahayak	-	1
D.	Sahayak	-	1
E.	GP Karmi (Group-D)	-	3
	TOTAL	**-**	**7**

The responsibility of statistical work could be given to A to be assisted by C & D. BAE&S through District Statistical Officer could train them suitably and supervise their work.

10.10 BAE&S should coordinate and standardize the data collection efforts of Anganwadi Workers, Sarva Siksha Abhijan machinery and the BPL survey and see that GP staff collect their data regularly and maintain these in their registers. BAE&S as a coordinating body, should hold meetings/discussions with Departments of Land & Land Records, Agriculture and Panchayat to involve them fully in the exercise of developing a statistical system at GP level and organize to make them available : the statistics of land-use, irrigation, natural resources, livestock and poultry, BPL survey data etc. In due course, electronic data processing system will have to be introduced for data-entry, transmission and tabulation. Data-Entry, should start at GP level to be transmitted to Panchayat Samiti (Block) level where tabulation could be done with full involvement of Block Level Statistical Assistant.

10.11 At this stage, recruitment of any new staff is not recommended, rather it is recommended that GP and Block level staff, who are not found to be currently very busy, should be fully motivated, trained and entrusted with the proposed statistical exercise. However, as an incentive, some allowances to be paid to staff directly involved in the exercise is recommended. A very rough estimate of total cost of establishing the system (without equipments) in all the rural areas of West Bengal is given in Table 10.01

Table 10.01 : Estimated cost per year of collecting, compiling and maintaining Village Level Statistics in West Bengal

Sl.	Cost item	Basis of cost estimation	Total cost for the State per year (Rs.'000)
1.	Allowances to GP staff for 3304 GPs	1 Executive Assistant @Rs. 1000/-p.m. 1 Job Assistant/Nirman Sahayak @Rs. 500/-p.m. 1 Sahayak @Rs. 500/- p.m.	79,296
2.	Allowance to Block Level Assistant for 341 Blocks	1 Block Level Assistant @Rs. 1000/-p.m.	4,092
3.	Allowance to District Level Assistant for 19 districts	1 District Level Assistant @Rs. 1000/-p.m.	228
4.	Allowance to Assistant Director/DSO for 19 districts	1 AD/DSO @Rs. 2000/-p.m.	456
5.	Allowances to other staff at different levels as may arise	Lump-sum provision	4,000
6.	Training of staff at Block level for 341 blocks	Rs. 10,000/- per Block	3,410
7.	Printing of Schedules etc. as may be necessary	Lump-sum provision	500
8.	Miscellaneous other costs	10% of above	9,198
9.	**GRAND TOTAL**		**101,180**

10.12 Long back, Planning Commission had requested the State Government to prepare a "Database on Village Level Indicators", which could not materialize due to a number of reasons, mainly organizational. Recently, based on the recommendations of National Statistical Commission, CSO has launched a pilot-study to determine the feasibility of developing such a system. This present study is a very small indicative study but may give a pointer to the CSO study.

CHAPTER - 11

LESSONS LEARNT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON FUTURE SURVEYS AND FURTHER WORK ON COLLECTED DATA

11.01 Inspite of a number of problems faced and various inherent and associated limitations, the study has been more or less successfully completed to achieve the desired objectives. Before making specific recommendations based on the findings of the study and presenting the concluding remarks, some lessons for Survey Planners, Data Analysts and Users which came to light while executing the study are briefly given as follows :

- With the Panchayat system of governance having taken deep roots in West Bengal, studies and surveys involving long duration repeated contacts with masses undertaken by private institutions need permission from proper authorities and are to be coordinated by respective Gram Panchayats. **This aspect needs to be adequately taken care of while planning such projects and making provisions for time, cost and other measures.** For Government Survey Organisations, the matter is just a formality but not so for private agencies.
- One of the essential requirements of the project was to have a set of local Investigators drawn from the sample villages for primary data collection from the households. As mentioned in para 5.03 of chapter 5, the experiment proved quite successful in several ways and may provide the **right answers to the efforts in collecting quality statistics at local level at minimum cost.** However, to ensure the quality and reliability of the collected data, the local Investigators will have to be thoroughly trained and supervised to yield the best results.
- In order to improve survey efficiency and to present meaningful data separately by three groups of households, viz. poor, average and rich, stratification was done by collecting a good deal of data during the household listing exercise and developing criteria for dividing the households into the three groups. This increased the survey time and workload considerably, but the desired objectives were not achieved indicating that the criteria had not been rightly chosen. This gives two lessons viz. **utilizing *a priori* information** for selecting stratification variables based on earlier

studies and using **post-processing criteria for selecting groups** for presentation of data.

- After a good deal of debate in TAC meetings, income blocks were included in the household survey schedule alongwith expenditure blocks. Income data were to be collected neither in the form of one shot question nor in a very detailed and comprehensive manner. They were collected rather in a via-media form with broad details to provide rough/approximate estimates. The attempt has succeeded only partially to provide an idea of relationship between household income and expenditure. But on the other hand, the attempt created a number of response problems affecting the quality of other data collected from the schedule. The problems got aggravated more and more during repeat visits. The question regarding whether expenditure data influenced the income data or it was other way round had also not been answered adequately. The only lesson learnt from the experiment **is that further research is needed to find out the manner in which income data need to be collected through household approach.**
- Estimates of MPCE over rounds as obtained through quarterly repeat surveys of the same set of households were found to be quite close, thus strengthening **the faith in the approach of one-time cross sectional household consumer expenditure survey.** Moreover, quarterly repeat surveys posed serious response problems, particularly if income data are also to be collected repeatedly. Seasonality in Current Activity Status and activity pattern of the work force as was anticipated while planning the study was not so predominantly seen over rounds of repeated visits. This may be because the percentage of persons engaged in seasonal activities like agriculture in the samples were only around 30%. This aspect needs to be investigated through deeper analysis of data. Lessons learnt from the study are : (i) Quarterly repeat surveys of the same set of household did not seem necessary for collecting consumer expenditure data; (ii) Some deeper analysis of the collected data and more research studies needed to be undertaken to decide about the right approach to be adopted for employment – unemployment surveys.
- Including only a few questions on family planning, did not provide consistent estimates of the associated characteristics over visits, which clearly indicated that

unless attitude related questions are asked to eligible women the information on practice of FP methods can not be used for a meaningful analysis. A repeat interview preferably with a gap of a period of one year is expected to provide better information on adequacy of services provided.

11.02 Based on data-analysis carried out and findings described in chapters 6 to 10 and lessons learnt as given in the previous paragraph, salient conclusions specially in relation to one of the major objectives, viz.,: to compare two approaches to household socio-economic surveys, i.e., one point, one time cross-sectional survey and periodic longitudinal surveys for the same common set of households, are given in the following paragraphs. Two sets of recommendations have also been made: one on future surveys while the other for undertaking further analysis with the collected data. Conclusions and recommendations with regard to the first objective relate to consumption, income and employment/ unemployment data only.

11.03 First let us consider the household consumer expenditure surveys. Although the NSS household survey of consumer expenditure as also the household budget enquiries conducted in the base-periods of important official CPI numbers using one-point one-time cross-sectional data collection approach, are generally believed to be fairly dependable, there are no reasons to be complacent. The quality of data collected by interview method for the last 30 days (or some other reference period for some non-food items) is open to reasonable doubts. It is, therefore, interesting to examine the findings of the present exercise collecting expenditure data 5 times for the same set of households through the base-line survey and through quarterly repeat visits. It is to be noted that the fourth visit is roughly one year after the base-line survey and the data from these two surveys should merely represent the same season of a year. Lessons and conclusions drawn from the findings of the study may be briefly placed as under :

Salient Conclusions

- As may be seen from Annex 1, where data on MPCE for all the 216 sample households have been presented for all the five visits, there exists considerable variation between households as well as among visits for a household. Close scrutiny of the filled-in schedules indicate that the variations were due to non-homogeneous

population and short reference periods used for recording expenditures on items like education, medical treatment, durable goods and house-repairs and maintenance. Correlation coefficients of MPCE data between all possible pairs of visits, which were calculated after dropping some households with outlier data ranged from 12 to 37. Although some correlation has been seen between some pairs, **no conclusive inference could be drawn from the correlation coefficients. Some more research studies with the collected data seemed necessary.**

- Using class intervals of MPCE formed from base-line data, the averages of MPCE for the 5 surveys show close agreement and show the full range of variation of MPCE (Reference Table No.7.17). It is important to note that the Latin Square Design had been introduced for the data collection programme for the repeat visits 1,2,3 and 4 and accordingly interviews for any one household was conducted by the 4 different local investigators, in turn. **It is, therefore, remarkable that the consumer expenditure figures obtained for any household for the 5 visits were quite close to one another**. Group-wise MPCE data do not indicate noteworthy variation or trend between visits to indicate any significant seasonality. However, average total monthly per-capita expenditure for all the sample households taken together, is the highest for the base-line survey (545.4) and gradually decreases for the three following visits, with the third visit reaching the lowest value of 487.7 but rises again to 512.7 for the fourth visit. By ranking the MPCE figures between visits within each group and assigning values to ranks in a graduated scale and totalling the rank-values over groups for each visit, it is seen that while the value for the base-line Survey remains the highest, for other visits, values remain more or less equal. Correlation coefficients between MPCEs of 12 groups for visit i and visit j, where i,j=0,1,2,3,4 with i#j worked out as high as 0.99 for all combinations. **This provides confidence in collection of expenditure data during the whole exercise**.
- Analysis of variance (ANNOVA) of MPCE data collected through the Latin Square Design indicated highly significant difference between Investigators, but differences between visits were not significant indicating absence of effective seasonality.
- Comparison of average MPCE is not everything. One must also compare dispersion or relative dispersion of MPCE according to the 5 surveys. In this connection, the

concentration curves of income and consumer expenditure were drawn based on the data of the base-line survey and those of the four repeat visits as given in Charts 1 to 5 of Chapter-7. For all the visits the concentration of income is higher than expenditure as seen from the values of Gini coefficient of concentration. This is also observed from the greater departure of the curve of concentration of income from the line of equal distribution, for any visit from that of the expenditure for the same visit. **It may also be observed that the values of the concentration ratios, be it for expenditure or for income, are close for all the five visits**. For example, from Chart 1 it may be read that the bottom 50 percent of population have only 30% share of the total income, whereas they have 35% share of the total consumer expenditure.

- The Project study has strengthened one's faith in the approach of one-time cross sectional household survey of consumer expenditure. Some survey scientists may insist that there is a need for getting a picture of consumer pattern averaged over the number of seasonal visits in a year, approximating average annual pattern (or permanent consumption) instead of one-time data collection in one particular season. To achieve this, repeat visits to the same household does not seem necessary. Instead a number of independent sub-samples of households to be canvassed during different seasons of a year, may provide the answer. However, to come to a firm conclusion, further analysis of the collected data as well as fresh studies may be undertaken. Theil's index of inequality may be used instead of correlation coefficient since the latter does not take account of variation in mean or standard deviation between the two sets of data being correlated.

11.04 Let us now **consider the 5 household (hh) surveys of income** conducted for the Study-Project. The study has confirmed the normal experience that one-point one time cross-sectional survey of h.h. income is a difficult task. Indian experience with NCAER surveys has been clear – incomes from self-employment and from property are under-reported and only wage/salary income is fairly well reported. The explanation is two-fold : respondents may deliberately conceal income from self-employment or property for fear of taxation etc. and also may find it difficult, if not impossible, to recall transactions over the reference period of last 365 days. The experience of the project has also been the same.

Added to that **Respondent – Resistance** was also found which got aggravated in later repeat visits.

11.05 Even though the repeated visits for h.h. income surveys were not easy and did not yield high quality data, the tabulated results seem to give an impression that just in the case of hh consumer expenditure, the four repeat visits did throw up fairly plausible hh income data. The use of bcal investigators has helped to some extent. Another significant point was that in the sample of 216 hhs there were not many with sizeable income from hh economic enterprises or property. **All these aspects need to be thoroughly examined before coming to a definite conclusion.**

11.06 An important aspect of the Project Study was the collection of both h.h income and h.h consumer expenditure data during the five visits. In India, there is no clear evidence that h.h consumer expenditure is over-reported needing to be kept under control through income and allied data. The interview for h.h consumer expenditure itself was very long and that for h.h income was equally long. Collection of both sets,of data from one and the same h.h. had made the interview too long and the respondents burden too heavy. Quality of data had certainly suffered. Collection of income data may not have improved the data on consumer expenditure. It might have worked the other way. **Under-stated income data might have depressed consumer expenditure data**.

11.07 Surprisingly, in our project study, the experience of collecting both h.h income and h.h. expenditure data from the same set of households has been encouraging. First, average h.h. income has been higher than average h.h. consumer expenditure in all five surveys and the percentage difference between the two averages has been plausible. Next, the averages of h.h. income and h.h. consumer expenditure for different class-intervals of MPCI show nearly parallel rise over the classes. In retrospect, **it seems that for the survey of household income, one-time survey using the reference period of last 365 days may not be fully satisfactory.** At least two visits should be made to each household, say at six-month intervals (once after Kharif season and again after rabi/summer season) and income during last six months should be found during each visit.

Annual income should be estimated by utilizing data collected in the two visits. This approach is followed for NSS enquiries on landholdings and livestock and was followed in NSS Pilot Survey on Income, Consumption and Savings.

11.08 Finally, let us examine the **data and end-results on employment-unemployment** collected through the five household surveys. As may be seen from Table 8.16 of Chapter 8, Labour-force participation rate (LFPR) by usual status exhibits the lowest percentage variation over visits as compared to current and daily activity status. There seems to be some noticeable variation over visits, particularly the first repeat visit seems to have given the lowest LFPR for all measures of activity status. Seasonal effects on employment-unemployment data, were noticed and need to be controlled. But the question is : why should one re-visit any h.h.? If one covers different random sub-samples of h.h.s in different seasons one can find changes in activity pattern between seasons. Visiting the same sample of h.h.s in different seasons may give more precise estimates of changes but would lower the efficiency of overall estimates. One can strike a balance. One may revisit 50 % of the h.h.s interviewed in the previous season and cover a fresh sample of 50% hhs. **Panel Surveys with partial replacement may be quite reasonable**. If we consider all types of h.h.s and their activities, then thinking in terms of peak and lean seasons would not be safe. Having four quarterly sub-rounds would be safer.

11.09 Although considerable amount of experimentation on labour-force surveys and building of the needed indicators has been done, still suitable ways of getting precise estimates of changes over time of rural unemployment, or particularly under-employment, over the changing situation of rural economy are not available. Some studies on 'Labour Time Disposition', with the collected data through this project have been made and presented in paras 8.16 to 8.19 of Chapter 8, which may be of some use to Survey Planners and Analysts.

11.10 Summarising what has been stated in the previous paragraphs, the final concluding remarks with specific recommendations on household income, expenditure and employment –unemployment surveys are being made. A lot of useful data have been collected through this project, needing further analysis. Recommendations given below will also cover some further studies to be made with the collected data :

Recommendations

(a) **The project study has strengthened one's faith in the approach of one-time cross-sectional h.h. survey of consumer expenditure and as such the same approach should continue for future surveys**. The study did not indicate any significant seasonality factor. Seasonality or no seasonality, there does not seem to be any necessity of quarterly repeat visits to the same household, rather if one covers different random sub-samples of h.h.s in different seasons, changes in consumption pattern between seasons can be estimated.

(b) The project study did not indicate any advantage of collecting both h.h. income and h.h. consumer expenditure data from the same set of households for the five visits. On the other hand, the quality of data has suffered for making the interview too long. It also seemed that collection of income data has worked the other way by depressing consumer expenditure data to match under-stated incomes. In this context, it is recommended that **the idea of collecting income data along with consumer expenditure data, need not be pursued. The possibility of including some simple built-in checks in the survey schedule may be explored.**

(c) To meet the persistent demand of Users to get precise estimates of household income through household surveys, it is recommended that a **separate project should be designed to review the efforts made in the past and their outcome and subsequently undertake suitable research studies** to develop survey methodologies to meet the User's demand.

(d) For employment-unemployment surveys, the need for repeated surveys is recognized, but the question of re-visiting the same households is not yet fully answered. Visiting the same sample of hhs in different seasons may give more precise estimates of changes, but would lower the efficiency of overall estimates. The recommendation,

therefore, is to strike a balance by conducting **Panel Surveys with partial replacement** between seasons .

(e) The presence of under-employment in rural areas of the country is posing a serious problem to Planners. It is recommended that the entire subject of **getting suitable measures with methodology for employment, under-employment and unemployment including labour-time disposition and time-use in the changing rural economic environment is again researched through well-designed studies and pilot surveys.**

(f) The following additional studies and deeper analysis of the collected data through the current study are recommended.

(i) Re-visiting reference periods for some non-food items of the consumer expenditure survey.

(ii) Seasonality studies with MPCE data separating out 61 Agricultural households including Agricultural Labour households should be carried out.

(iii) Computing of Theil's index of inequality with MPCE data.

(iv) Undertaking detailed analysis by examining correlations between components of total expenditure like expenditure on food, expenditure on non-food etc., in the same manner as done for total consumer expenditure (or MPCE). ANOVA for Latin Square Design may also be carried out for such components.

(v) ANOVA for Latin Square Design should also be done with MPCI data, including those for components of income.

(vi) The following additional examination of the reliability/validity of the income/consumer expenditure data from 5 visits should be done :-

- Is the regression of hh consumer expenditure on hh income stable over the 5 surveys?
- For the hh consumer data of any one visit one can carry out usual Engel curve analysis, regressing any item expenditure per person on total consumption expenditure per person. Are the Engel elasticities sensible? Are the Engel curves for any item stable over 5 visits? This includes

examination of Engel's law for food expenses as percentage of income/total expenses.

- One can examine stability of Lorenz Curves of hh income/ consumption expenditure or per capita income/ consumption expenditure for the 5 visits.
- The size distribution of hhs by total income/total consumption expenditure based on the 5 surveys may be compared for homogeneity. Usual tests of significance would not be valid as the samples were not drawn by srswr. But procedures followed for $?^2$ test of homogeneity or the Kolmogorov – Smirnov (two-sample) test may be followed to find out the divergences. Are the divergences small?

11.11 To meet the second objective of recommending a statistical system to develop statistics at the local level, a separate study was conducted and the outcome of the study has been given in details in Chapter 10. On the basis of the limited study undertaken, the following recommendations are made with special reference to West Bengal:

(a) **A feasible system could be developed to get local level statistics in West Bengal** with marginal additional expenditure by utilizing the existing data collection machinery and minimum data collection.

(b) **BAE&S which is the apex body in the State Statistical System, must play the pivotal role** and take the full responsibility of developing the needed statistics at local level through their own District and Block level staff to coordinate, supervise and train the staff at Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats in primary and secondary data collection.

(c) **BAE&S should coordinate and standardize the data collection efforts** of Anganwadi Workers, Sarva Siksha Abhijan machinery and BPL Survey staff and see that GP staff collect data from them regularly and maintain them in registers.

(d) **BAE&S should hold meetings with Departments of Land and Land Records, Agriculture and Panchayat and Rural Development** and convince them to make available the statistics of land-use, irrigation,

natural resources, live-stock and poultry and BPL Survey data etc. to the GP staff regularly for posting in their registers.

(e) **In due course electronic data transmission system should be introduced.**

(f) Similar studies are needed in other States also for development of statistics at local level.

11.12 All said and done, inspite of various limitations, the study has been completed to meet the objectives set-out in the project document. It is hoped that the report would be useful to all concerned Researchers, Survey Planners and Authorities entrusted with the task of developing and improving the national statistical system.

ANNEX - 1

Minutes of TAC Meetings

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES

PROJECT : Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level sponsored by the Planning Commission

Minutes of the **FIRST meeting** of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) held on 25th March, 2003 at the office of SSESS, Kolkata.

Members present :

1.	Dr. K. C. Seal	-	Chairperson
2.	Dr. R. K. Som	-	Member
3.	Dr. A. M. Goon	-	Member
4.	Dr. J. Roy	-	Member
5.	Dr. N. Bhattacharya	-	Member
6.	Dr. A. Chaudhuri	-	Member
7.	Mr. S. K. Gupta	-	Member – Secretary
8.	Mr. S. Sengupta	-	Associate Member
9.	Mr. Prabir Das	-	Special Invitee

[Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission and Chairperson of TAC and Dr. T. J. Rao, Member of TAC could not attend the meeting due to their pre-occupation with other duties. Dr. K. C. Seal chaired the meeting in the absence of Dr. S. P. Gupta]

1. The following agenda placed by the Member-Secretary, was adopted without any modification :

1. Introduction of the Project by S. K. Gupta, Project Director
2. Explanatory remarks by the Chairman
3. Discussion on the Project objectives and approach of the study
4. Presentation of the Survey Schedules by S. Sengupta, Project Coordinator.
5. Discussion on Schedules
6. Concluding Remarks by Chairman
7. Vote of Thanks by S. K. Gupta.

2. The Member-Secretary who is also functioning as the Project Director (Mr.S.K.Gupta), at the outset described briefly the genesis of the project and the rudiments contained in the project document already circulated to the members and invited some discussion on the set of project objectives and the proposed survey instruments and methodology included therein. He informed the meeting that the basic theme of the project had originally been conceived by Dr. K. C. Seal in consultation with some Experts on the subject and later translated into the form of a project document. Dr. Seal, thereafter approached the Society for Socio-Economic Studies and Services (SSESS), Kolkata in January, 2002 to prepare a detailed proposal to implement the project and submit the same to the Planning Commission, New Delhi to get the required financial support. After a series of meetings with the Member, Planning Commission (Dr.S.P.Gupta) and other officials of the Planning Commission, the final version of the Project Document was prepared and formally submitted to the Planning Commission in May, 2002 which was approved for implementation effectively from March, 2003. The document provides for the appointment of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to advise on various technical matters involved in implementing the project. The first meeting of the TAC is just a beginning of this process and it is requested that at this meeting firstly the objectives of the study as stated in the document are re-considered once again and re-formulated if necessary and secondly the approach and methodology proposed for data collection including schedules of enquiry are finalised.

3. Dr. K. C. Seal, who is the originator of the project, elaborated his viewpoints on various aspects of the study, but wanted the members to feel free to express their considered opinion on technical matters and to make fruitful suggestions to improve the implementation of the study.

4. On the basis of detailed discussions that followed on the objectives and approach of the study, the following points emerged:

(i) Whereas, the proposed limited study may assist in evolving a methodology/mechanism for data collection etc. under a set of conditions prevailing in similar regional environment, there may be a need to undertake similar studies in other regions with different conditions, before arriving at an uniform mechanism replicable to other areas. The objective as stated in paragraph 2.1(a) of the project document may be revised to read as : "To evolve a statistical methodology/mechanism for data collection, processing and consideration to serve needs of micro-area planning, using local level resources and through community participation, under a set of conditions prevailing in similar regions and environment. It may be necessary to undertake a few more similar studies in areas with differing set of conditions before finally evolving uniform methodology/mechanism as applicable to all parts of the country."

(ii) It was felt that since the proposed study was limited only to purposively selected cluster of three villages and therefore neither geared to provide comparable estimates with established estimational surveys like NSS, NFHS etc. nor would produce valid estimate of margin of errors or uncertainty for comparative studies with other surveys, the objective of the study should not make such references. It was, therefore, agreed to replace the second objective [paragraph 2.1(b)] with the following :-

"To conduct an intensive limited household socio-economic survey with two approaches namely : one point one time cross-sectional data collection approach and periodical longitudinal survey approach for the same common set of households and to undertake a comparative analysis of margins of uncertainty and to make recommendations of the optimum approaches to be adopted for different sets of socio-economic characteristics, to derive quality statistics at local levels."

(iii) It was proposed in the project document that the survey would be conducted in a cluster of 5 villages with about 1000 households in Ranaghat Block I of the Nadia district. The Project Director informed that the coverage had been changed slightly with a cluster of 3 villages with about 1200 households in Ranaghat Block-I of Nadia district. The TAC agreed to this change.

(iv) The survey approach and methodology as proposed in the document were generally agreed to with some minor modifications and work programme as suggested by the Project Director and indicated as follows :-

- Field work to complete Village and Household-listing schedules should be started as early as possible and completed in about a month's time.
- The proposed classification of households as given in the project document into three strata viz. Good, Average and Poor using relevant indicators of visible poverty pertaining to essential needs for living and owners of costly items as indicators of richness of households on the basis of relevant data to be collected during household-listing exercise, was agreed to. Taking into consideration, the problems associated with collecting certain types of data during house-listing exercise, some changes in indicators to be used for classifying the households were made viz. literacy level, economic activity and provisions for hygiene and sanitation were replaced by average monthly household expenditure and possession of some specified durable goods.

- Base-line survey followed by quarterly surveys should be conducted using the same schedules for the same set of sample households, using NSS concepts and methodology.

- TAC was informed that canvassing of Village and Household listing schedules will commence from early April, 2003 and completed by mid-May to be followed by Base-line and Periodic surveys. The entire field work would be completed by the end of May, 2004.

5. There was a detailed discussion on the subject-coverage and proposed draft schedules presented at the meeting. There was a general feeling about the need for cutting down the contents of the household schedules specially with regard to Gender Discrimination, Demographic including birth and death rates and family planning, Sanitation and Hygiene and Income.

After some deliberations, it was agreed that :

(i) No separate Block or direct questions on 'Gender Discrimination' should be included, rather such information should be collected indirectly through common questions to both sexes.

(ii) Demographic and Family Planning schedules should be pruned down to collect information mainly on evaluation of progress of plan-programmes.

(iii) Questions on Hygiene and Sanitation should be transferred to Village Schedules with minimum information of direct interest to households to be included in the Household schedule.

(iv) Since information on income was difficult to collect, the information need not be collected or brought to a minimum level to serve as cross-check on other related information.

It was finally agreed that SSESS should re-draw the schedules in consultation with Dr. K. C. Seal, Dr. J. Roy and Dr. N. Bhattacharya. Dr. K.C.Seal and Mr.S.K.Gupta may also consult Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission as considered necessary, before starting the field-work.

6. Dr. K. C. Seal, Acting Chair-Person, while concluding the proceedings expressed a hope that the study with all the needed technical expertise and advice from the TAC members will be successfully completed to achieve the desired objectives.

7. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Participants of the meeting and the Chairperson.

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SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES

PROJECT : Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level sponsored by the Planning Commission

Minutes of the **SECOND meeting** of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) held on 20th September, 2003 at the office of SSESS, Kolkata.

Members present :

1.	Dr. K. C. Seal	-	Chairman
2.	Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya	-	Member
3.	Dr. T. J. Rao	-	Member
4.	Dr. A. M. Goon	-	Member
5.	Dr. J. Roy	-	Member
6.	Dr. A. Chaudhuri	-	Member
7.	Mr. S. K. Gupta	-	Member – Secretary
8.	Mr. S. Sengupta	-	Associate Member
9.	Mr. Prabir Das	-	Special Invitee

[Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission and Chairperson of the TAC could not attend the meeting due to his tour abroad. In his absence Dr. K. C. Seal chaired the meeting. Dr. R. K. Som could not attend due to illness].

At the outset Mr. S. K. Gupta, Member Secretary extended a hearty welcome to the Members and thereafter the following Agenda was placed before the House.

1. Review of the progress of field-work
2. Discussion on some problems on data collection.
3. To finalise the tabulation plan of the 'Base-line Survey'.
4. Any other items with the permission of the chair.

AGENDA 1

The Progress Report was placed before the House by the Member Secretary. The report gave a vivid picture of the entire work done till date. The Progress Report covered the entire area of the survey, viz. selection of sample villages, recruitment of four local investigators, training given to the field staff and the technical staff, finalisation of the survey schedules by the TAC, household listing and sample selection, field work done in the 'Base-line Survey' and 'First Quarterly Repeat Survey', canvassing of the 'Probing Questionnaire, data scrutiny and data entry. As mentioned in the report 'Listing of the households' and the 'Base-line survey after sample selection has been completed quite smoothly except for a few commonly faced problems. The 'First Quarterly Repeated Survey' has commenced on the 1st of September and work in two villages is nearing completion.

All the members expressed satisfaction on the progress of work done so far. However, some members wanted to know about the field experience and degree of cooperation received from the respondents on intimate questions like income, family planning etc. Whenever satisfactory response had not been received, whether in all such cases reasons for non-response or indifferent response had been ascertained. Was it that the non-cooperative households belonged to higher-income groups or from amongst poor uneducated households not able to comprehend and recall the information sought or from households who did not want to cooperate due to political reasons and so on. A few other questions were raised namely : Whether the field staff during the course of visit so far since the listing stage had encountered with one or more shifted or deserted households and whether it would be possible to retain all the 216 sample households till the end of the survey period. While thanking the members for raising very pertinent questions, the Chairman suggested that since the Agenda included a separate item on field-problems, further discussion on such questions should be done under that item.

AGENDA 2

A brief resume of the field problems faced by the investigating team as noted in the "Remarks" blocks of the schedules, was placed as follows. Whilst going through the problems, the querries raised by the Members were also answered.

[i] Canvassing the listing schedule was a simple task and the informants had adequately co-operated.

[ii] The 'Base-line Survey' too went on without much of a difficulty. However, in some cases where household size was large with multi-activities, interview time exceeded 2 hours causing loss of patience on the part of the informants.

[iii] Indifference and reluctance to give the correct information was noticed when Schedule C-2 was canvassed. The month long expenditure could not be easily recalled and the investigators had to assist the informants to do so. The households especially those having their own enterprise would not readily disclose their income. The reported costs appeared to be exaggerated and the net income reported was not at all consistent with the cost. The reported income being much on the lower side in most of the cases.

[iv] Surprisingly, there was no difficulty in getting information on family planning questions in Schedule C-3. This was mainly because of employing local female Field Investigators who were quite well-known and friendly with most of the respondents. Questions on adequacy and deficiency of services, however, had not been well understood by some respondents and Investigators had to assist the respondents to give the needed information.

[v] While answering the querries raised by the Members as indicated in the preceding paragraph, the following clarifications were given :-

(a) The field-staff did meet with some resistance and refusals and reluctance or inability to provide information on income and expenditure. During early stages of the survey some respondents initially refused to cooperate due to political reasons but ultimately were made to agree to give the needed information through intervention by their Party-Leaders and Panchayat Officials. Some affluent households did not want to give information on income and expenditure at all or provided inconsistent data deliberately. They seemed to be afraid of taxes being imposed on their business and total income. During the repeat visits, some sample households raised objection to being interviewed again and again, while their neighbours had not been asked to give any information even once. Project-Director along with Field Supervisors and Investigators met all such difficult households and held detailed discussions with them and explained the survey objectives and sample selection procedure dispelling their fears of imposition of taxes and any deliberate attempt to interview them in preference to others. These meetings were considerably effective to convince them to cooperate and furnish correct information.

(b) There were also some core-poor and uneducated households and side by side households with large membership and multifarious activities, who found it difficult to recall information on expenditures, incomes and time spent on various activities. Poor households generally cooperated very well but needed assistance of the Investigators to collate the information given by them. These households expressed the need for financial and other help to augment their income and to meet educational and medical expenses. It seemed likely that their cooperation may dwindle during future visits, if their poverty conditions did not improve. During periodic fee-back discussions with the Investigators, they were adequately retrained to undertake the needed consistency checks as well as guided to get reliable information to the best extent possible from the respondents, through a set of supplementary questions. The matter regarding financial and other assistance was referred to the Panchayat Office and Voluntary Organisation engaged in socio-economic development of the villages.

(c) As on date, only one household at the time of the base-line survey was found to have shifted to Orissa on a long-term basis and not expected to return during the survey period, which has been substituted to keep the sample-size intact. Out-migration of the entire household is not a common phenomenon in the sample villages and there may not be a problem to retain all the 216 households for the entire survey period.

After threadbare consideration of the progress report vis-à-vis the problems faced by the field staff, the consensus derived is given as follows :-

[1] Keeping in the objective of the survey, the extremely non co-operative households might be substituted, though substitution would be the last resort.

[2] If data collected is found to be doubtful, its validity can be checked by approaching neighbours, relatives or even other knowledgeable persons in the village.

[3] To assess objectively the extent and nature of informant's cooperation, a small schedule should be introduced.

AGENDA 3

The members went through the entire tabulation plan. A few suggestions were given and some minor amendments were also made. Finally the decisions arrived at after careful consideration are :

(1) The first 'Quarterly Repeat Survey' would be carried out exactly in the same manner as the 'Base-line Survey' only by interchanging investigators within each of the two sub-sample.

(2) If any household has merged with another, the merged household should be canvassed and if any sample household has split into two or more households the household of the earlier head will be surveyed.

(3) The survey procedure with interchanging of Investigators for the subsequent visits would be designed in consultation with Dr. J. Roy and Dr. Arijit Chowdhury. The survey basically being a methodological one additions/alterations/deletions in the survey instruments as deemed necessary may be adopted in subsequent visits.

AGENDA 4

Chairman invited the members to raise any other point or suggestion they wanted to make in relation to the repeat-survey to be taken. Since no point came from the Members, he himself made an important suggestion regarding one of the objectives of the study proposal, to observe and bring out information on gender discrimination from the survey data. At the house listing stage, it was observed that out of 1179 households listed, only 104 were found to be headed by a woman and the remaining were male headed households. This observation above, is indicative of the dominance of male members in a household and may be, that a female member becomes a head only by default that is, in the absence of any working adult male member in the household. The characteristics of the female headed households, specially participation in education, economic activity, income and consumption is likely to exhibit significant differences from those of the male headed households. He suggested that the 17 female headed households out of the 216 samples need be extended to more than 30 for a meaningful study. It was therefore decided to add a reasonable number of female headed households in the sample.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES

Project : Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level

Minutes of the **THIRD meeting** of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) held on the 20th March 2004 at the office of SSESS, Kolkata.

Members Present :

1.	Dr. K. C. Seal	Chairperson
2.	Dr. T. J. Rao	Member
3.	Dr. A. M. Goon	Member
4.	Dr. J. Roy	Member
5.	Dr. A. Chaudhuri	Member
6.	Mr. S. K. Gupta	Member - Secretary
7.	Mr. S. Sengupta	Associate Member
8.	Mr. Prabir Das	Special Invitee

In the absence of Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission and Chairperson of the TAC, who could not attend the meeting due to his preoccupation with other duties. Dr. K. C. Seal chaired the meeting. [Dr. Nikhilesh Bhattacharyya and Dr. R. K. Som could not also attend the meeting due to illness.]

At the outset Mr. S. K. Gupta, Member Secretary extended a hearty welcome to the members and thereafter the following Agenda was placed before the Committee :-

Agenda :

1. Review of field work and problems in data collection.
2. Formats of the tables of baseline survey.
3. Some basic estimates from the data collected in the baseline survey.
4. Special samples of female headed households.
5. Any other item(s) with the permission of the chair.

Discussions followed on agenda items based on papers circulated at the meeting and presentation made by SSESS representatives. Gists of discussions with points emerging on agenda items are given in the following paragraphs.

Agenda 1 : Review of field work and problems in data collection :

A working paper on the progress of field work, problems of field work and assessment of the quality of information which had been circulated earlier to the members of the TAC was reported briefly in the meeting. It was noted that the repeated visits to the same set of households are not generally liked by informants and more so by the richer households where the income is likely to change over time. In this context it was felt, that whereas the data collection in the prescribed schedules for the remaining two sub-rounds of the current study may continue, in future for similar repeat surveys only data on consumption expenditure and activity particulars, both usual and current, along with relevant qualitative information should be collected.

Agenda 2 : Formats of the Tables of Base-line Survey :

A few tables in the proposed format had been prepared and circulated among the TAC members, for the Base-line survey and for the first repeat visit. Members were of the view that after examining the exhaustive set of tables to be prepared for the Base-line survey, it should be decided which of the tables should also be generated for the repeat visits for the purpose of the analytical study in view.

Agenda 3 : Some basic estimates from the data collected in the Base-line Survey :

Eight basic tables on sample size, literacy, sex-age distribution and usual and current activity for the sample households of the three villages were presented for the Base-line and the first visit survey. The results were found to be reasonably consistent. Some cross tabulation over visits may be necessary to help drawing some meaningful conclusions.

Agenda 4 : Special sample of female headed household :

In the general sample, it was later found that it contained only 17 female headed households, out of the 216 selected sampled households. Another set of 16 households were later selected from amongst the remaining female headed households as was recorded in the household listing schedules for all the three villages, canvassed at the beginning of the survey. It was decided to generate a few tables separately for the male headed and the 33 female headed households on certain characteristics which may bring out the difference between the characteristics relating to those two sets of households.

Agenda 5 : Any other item with the permission of the chair :

(i) It was decided to request for extension of time for the field work to complete the five visits at all the sample households – one visit for the Base-line survey and four repeat visits. It was also decided to make a door to door enquiry at the end of the survey to get a complete list of households in all the three villages as was done at the beginning of the survey.

(ii) Chairman suggested to try out a draft schedule on 'time use' by the members of the sample households during or after the final visit to the sample households if possible. He also suggested that the accounting of time use may be restricted to four or five parts of the day using easy concept of time break points e.g. from sun-rise to mid-day, mid-day to after-noon, after-noon to sunset and sunset to bed-time or similar other easily understood interval. Members were of the opinion that such a try out survey will provide useful information for framing a set of questionnaires in a large scale survey on the topic. The try-out schedule may be finalized by SSESS in consultation with Dr. K. C. Seal.

The meeting ended with a vote of Thanks to Chair.

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES

PROJECT : Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level

Minutes of the **FOURTH meeting** of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) held on 28th August, 2004 at the office of SSESS, Kolkata.

Members present :-

1.	Dr. K. C. Seal	-	Chairman
2.	Dr. T. J. Rao	-	Member
3.	Dr. A. M. Goon	-	Member
4.	Dr. J. Roy	-	Member
5.	Dr. A. Chaudhuri	-	Member
6.	Mr. S. Sengupta	-	Associate Member
7.	Mr. Prabir Das	-	Special Invitee

In the absence of Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member Planning Commission and Chairperson of the TAC, who could not attend the meeting due to his preoccupation with other duties, Dr. K. C. Seal chaired the meeting [Dr. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya and Dr. R. K. Som could not attend the meeting due to illness. The Member Secretary, Mr. S. K. Gupta could not be present at the meeting because of his personal commitments at Bombay].

At the outset Mr. S. Sengupta, on behalf of the SSESS, extended a hearty welcome to the Members and thereafter the following agenda were placed before the house:

1. Review of field work and data-processing;
2. Discussion on tables generated on Second Repeat visit;
3. Formulation of Analytical Studies to be undertaken with the collected data;
4. Any other item(s) with the permission of the chair.

Discussions followed on agenda items based on papers circulated earlier. The major issues emerged out of the discussion and the recommendations made are recorded below:

Agenda Item 1 :

The field work was completed by the end of May 2004 and by the end of August all information collected were entered after scrutiny. All tables from baseline survey and the house listing schedule had already been generated. A note on the tables containing information collected in the house listing schedule was presented and discussed. The members of the TAC suggested some minor modifications in the presentation of the data and observed that it provided some useful information. Prof. Rao suggested that available relevant information relating to rural areas of West Bengal may also be presented in the paper.

Agenda Item 2:

All the tables in accordance with the tabulation plan as were approved in the previous meeting of the TAC have been generated for the base line survey. However, keeping in view the analytical study to be undertaken, a few key tables on income, expenditure, employment and unemployment have been generated for the first three repeat visits. The data of the fourth visit will be ready soon. A working paper (PC TAC-4/A-2), containing those tables were presented to get a feel of the data collected. Members present examined the tables provided in the paper and recommended generation of a few more tables in similar format, containing data on a few more characteristics like employment and unemployment which will provide useful information to plan the analytical studies to be undertaken.

Agenda Item 3 :

While carrying out the household survey in repeat visits (4 in number) a latin square design was followed by rotating each of the four investigators to cover one of the sets of samples containing 54 households, which is one fourth of the total sample size of 216 households, over the four different sub-rounds in such a manner that each of the four investigators surveyed each of the 216 sample households once and only once during the total survey period of nearly one year. At this stage the Chairman while summarizing the discussions, proposed that the collected data be used to make :

(i) A comparative study of the cross sectional data and the series of longitudinal data.

(ii) Sub-round wise analysis of all important socio-economic characteristics to study their variation over time. A part of the variation is real and a part may be biased due to various reasons.

(iii) Methodological study will have to be derived to see how could the analysis of cross sectional and longitudinal data collected during the survey on income and other socio-economic characteristics which are difficult to collect through personal interview be improved upon and made more realistic and nearer to the true value. Members of the TAC suggested briefly some methodological studies and agreed to provide necessary technical support in deriving the output from the collected cross sectional and longitudinal data required for the purpose.

Agenda Item 4 :

Preliminary tabulation revealed that the classification of poor, average and rich seems to be quite arbitrary and it appears that a mix-up between average and rich is not unlikely. A more realistic definition of 'rich households' will have to be evolved. For the present study therefore the sample households will be dichotomized into 'poor' and 'non-poor' households by putting the 'average' and 'rich' households in the 'non-poor' category.

The meeting continued till 4 P.M. and no other item was placed for discussion in the meeting. While concluding, the meeting recommended that in order to do full justice to the suggested additional work, Planning Commission should be requested to extend the project up to the end of February, 2005. The Member-Secretary and the Project Director, Mr. S. K. Gupta was also authorized to approach the Planning Commission for a supplementary grant to meet the expenses incurred to undertake the additional field-work and analytical work.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

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SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES

PROJECT : Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Quality Statistics at Local Level

Minutes of the **FIFTH meeting** of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) held on 8th January,2005 at the office of SSESS, Kolkata.

Members present :

1.	Dr. K. C. Seal	-	Chairman
2.	Dr. N. Bhattacharya	-	Member
2.	Dr. J. Roy	-	Member
3.	Dr. A. K. Goon	-	Member
4.	Dr. A. Chaudhuri	-	Member
5.	Mr. S. K. Gupta	-	Member-Secretary
6.	Mr. S. Sengupta	-	Associate Member
7.	Mr. Prabir Das	-	Special Invitee

In the absence of Dr. S. P. Gupta, Ex-Member Planning Commission and Chairman of TAC, Dr. K. C. Seal chaired the meeting. Dr. R. K. Som and Dr. T. J. Rao could not attend the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances.

At the outset, Mr. S. K. Gupta, on behalf of the SSESS extended a hearty welcome to the Members and Invitees, present at the meeting. Thereafter, the agenda for the meeting, as placed below was adopted for discussion :-

1. Introductory remarks by Member-Secretary/Chairman.
2. Discussion on end-tables generated and analytical studies undertaken with the collected data.
3. Any other item(s) with the permission of the Chair.

Points emerging and/or recommendations made during the discussions on various agenda items are given in the following paragraphs.

Agenda Item 1 : Introductory remarks by Member-Secretary

The Member-Secretary brought to the notice of other members of TAC that although some more tabulation work as well as analytical work were yet to be completed before the draft project report could be prepared, but since the Planning Commission did not seem to agree to extend the project up to 28th February,2005, as per our request letter of 8th October,2004, we may have to cut short our work and prepare the report more or less on the basis of work that has so far been done. Accordingly, it was agreed that the work of preparation of draft report should start immediately on the basis of available tables and analytical work done as on date. Minimum additions/alterations in the tables, if considered essential, should only be suggested by the Members. It was also agreed that the current meeting of the TAC would be the last one in the series and that all pending work including finalisation of the draft report should be done by circulation and consultation if required. The Member-Secretary proposed that the draft report should be completed by 31st January,2005 and circulated to all Members for their comments to be given by 7th February,2005. After taking all comments into consideration, the final draft would be prepared by 15th February,2005 and sent to the Planning Commission. This time-Schedule was agreed to. However, at the request of some of the members, it was also decided to circulate the contents of the report with a brief outline well in advance to the members for their comments/suggestions, if any.

Agenda Item 2 : Discussion on the End-Tables and Analytical Studies – Points/Recommendations Emerging therefrom

(i) A closer examination of the tables by household category (poor, average and rich) revealed that the households in 'average' and 'rich' categories did not provide the expected divergence in the quantitative estimates of their income or expenditure. So the TAC recommended merging these two categories and presenting the results relating to 'poor households', 'other households' and 'all households'.

(ii) Comments on the presentation of tables, their structure and contents, as received from Prof. Nikhilesh Bhattacharya and raised by other members were considered and accepted for implementation.

(iii) Prof. J. Roy and Nikhilesh Bhattacharya advised to add a column/row in tables, providing the value of RSE's wherever sub-sample-wise quantitative estimates were to be presented. This view was well appreciated and it was recommended to present them in appropriate tables.

$$\text{RSE} = \left\{ \frac{\text{SS1 - SS2}}{\text{2 x comb. estimate}} \right\} \text{ x 100}$$

(iv) Analytical studies will be based on the data collected in the baseline survey and the data collected in the subsequent four visits. It will be restricted to three very important characteristics viz. 'Income', 'Consumption, Expenditure' and 'Employment & Unemployment'.

(v) Regarding employment/unemployment data, it was recommended that usual status data from the baseline survey would be compound with usual status and other data collected in the repeat surveys through two-way tables and otherwise.

(vi) The income and expenditure data for the baseline survey and the four longitudinal survey data are to be presented for all the 216 sample households and noteworthy observations need be highlighted, mentioning in particular number of hhs formulates the baseline frame falls in the interval formed by the four repeat surveys..

(vii) Eliminating the 'outlier households' (using 2 or 3 sigma limits) : (a) the regression relationship between 'income and expenditure' should be estimated, and (b) the effect of one year lag between the baseline survey and the 4^{th} visit data separately for MPCE and MPCI (to provide a better insight into the quality of baseline data and 4^{th} visit data), using scatter diagram, should be studied.

(viii) Summary information on other socio-economic characteristics collected in various rounds of the survey, should only be presented without getting into any deeper analysis keeping in mind the target date for completion of the project. The objective should be to examine the feasibility of collecting reliable data at local level at minimum cost.

(ix) It seemed that the data from the Latin Square Design had not been properly analyzed raising doubts on the 'F' tests carried out in the study. The Chairman proposed to give a note on this subject, which should be shown to Dr. N. Bhattacharya, Dr. J. Roy and Dr. A. Chaudhuri before undertaking fresh analysis.

Agenda Item 3 : Any other item with the permission of the Chair

It came to light that due to some error of judgment Dr. T. J. Rao could not attend the meeting. The Member-Secretary agreed to contact him and get his comments on the agenda papers, as early as possible, for consideration and implementation.

While concluding, the Chairman mentioned that wealth of quality data had been collected needing many more analytical studies to be undertaken, which could not be done due to lack of time. The report should therefore, make recommendations on all such studies to be planned and executed in future. It should not be difficult to get grants for the purpose, from the Planning Commission, Department of Statistics and similar other Institutions, if projects are adequately and properly formulated.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair and all other participants.

xxxxx

ANNEX - 2

Schedules of Enquiry

A N N E X - 2

SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY

B SERIES : Village and House-listing Schedules

B-0 Village Schedule

B-1 List of Households [Prior to Main Survey]

B-2 List of Households [End-line]

C SERIES : Main Household Survey Schedule

C-0 Completeness of Schedule

C-1 Demographic and activity particulars of household members

C-2 Consumer Expenditure, Indebtedness, Savings & Income of Households

C-3 Vital Events, Immunisation, Family Planning, Migration

C-4 Nutrition, Sanitation and Welfare Indicators

D SERIES : Probing Questions

D-1 Probing questions on Consumption and Income

D-2 Probing questions during follow-up visits between scheduled visits

CODE LIST

CONFIDENTIAL **SCHEDULE B -0**

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON COLLECTION OF MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS : 2003-2004

VILLAGE SCHEDULE

Name of Investigator: …….. Name of Supervisor: ……..

Date: …….. Time: from …… hrs. to …… hrs.

1.1 Name of the village …… 1.2 Code	☐
2. Total population of the village (Census 2001)	☐☐☐☐
3. Current population of the village*	☐☐☐☐
4. Total no. of hhs. in the village*	☐☐☐☐
5. Area of the village (in hectares)	☐☐☐☐
6. Total arable land in the village (in hectares)	☐☐☐☐
6.1 Irrigated land area (in hectares)	☐☐☐☐
6.2 Non-irrigated land area (in hectares)	☐☐☐☐
7. Major sources of irrigation in the village (encircle appropriate codes)	Canal - 1, Tank - 2, Tube well - 3. Well - 4, RLI - 5 Others (specify) ……..9
8. Major crops/fruits/vegetables grown in the village : Crops : (1) …… (2) …….. (3) …… Fruits : (1) …… (2) …….. (3) …… Vegetables : (1) …… (2) …….. (3) ……	
9. Distance to the nearest town (in km.)** Name of the town ……..	☐☐
10. Distance to the district HQ (in km.)** Name of the HQ ……	☐☐
11. Distance to the nearest railway station (in km.)** Name of the nearest railway station ……..	☐☐
12. Distance to the nearest bus stop (in km.)**	☐☐

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* To be compiled from Schedule B-1 : List of Household

** Record '90' for distance 90 km. or more.
If the facility is available within the village – Record '95'.

13. Does the village have electricity?

(Enter code: no electricity - 1, supply irregular - 2, supply regular - 3) ☐

14. Distance to the nearest education facility (in km.)**

14.1	Primary School (name) : ……	☐☐
14.2	Middle School (name) : ……	☐☐
14.3	Secondary School (name) :……	☐☐
14.4	Higher Secondary School (name) : ……	☐☐
14.5	College (name) :……	☐☐

15. Distance to the nearest health facility (in km.)**

15.1	Primary Health Centre (name) :……	☐☐
15.2	Government Hospital (name) :……	☐☐
15.3	Private Hospital (name) :……	☐☐
15.4	Maternity Home (name) :……	☐☐
15.5	Medicine shop (name) :……	☐☐
15.6	Others (specify) (name) :……	☐☐

16. Distance to other facilities (in km.)**

16.1	Post Office (name) :……	☐☐
16.2	Telegraph Office (name) :……	☐☐
16.3	STD Booth (name) :……	☐☐
16.4	Bank (name) :……	☐☐
16.5	Co-operative Credit Society (name) :……	☐☐

17. Availability of health provider in the village : (yes-1, no-2)

17.1	Private Doctor	☐
17.2	Village health guide	☐
17.3	Traditional birth attendant (dai)	☐
17.4	Mobile Health Unit/ Visitor	☐
17.5	Any other (describe) ……	

** Record '90' for distance 90 km. or more.
If the facility is available within the village – Record '95'.

18. Do you have a daily market in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

19. Do you have a non-daily market/ *hat* in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

19.1 Frequency* (if yes in 19) days of week ……..…… ☐

20. Do you have a fair price shop in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

20.1 Does any one get food items from any fair price shop at subsidized rate? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

20.2 If yes in 20.1, number of such beneficiary households in the village? ☐☐☐

21. Do you have a Mahila Mandal in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

22. Do you have a Youth Club in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

23. Do you have an Anganwadi in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

24. Do you have a Community Centre in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

25. Mode of disposal of garbage in the village (describe) : ……..
……
……

26. Drainage of waste water in the village (describe) : ..……..
……
……

27. Is there adequate pasture land available in the village? (yes-1, no-2) ☐

28. Was there any epidemic in the village in the last 12 months? (yes-1, no-2) ☐
If yes, describe : …….
……

29(i). Was the village affected by any natural calamity in the last 12 months? (yes-1, no-2) ☐
If yes, describe : ……
……

29(ii). Number of persons affected ☐☐

29(iii). Number of animals affected ☐☐

* Number of days in a week.

30. Number of beneficiaries in the village from the following programmes (during last one year)*

30.1 Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP)	
30.2 National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	
30.3 Training Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM)	
30.4 Employment Generation Scheme (EGS)	
30.5 Development of Women and Children for Rural Areas (DWACRA)	
30.6 Indira Avas Yojana (IAY)	
30.7 Sanjay Gandhi Nirdhan Yojana (SGNY)	
30.8 Other programmes (specify) …….	

31. Investigator's general impression about the village : [see instruction]

Contd.

* Record '91' for 91 or more.
Record '95' if there is no beneficiary of the programme.

31. Investigator's general impression about the village : [Contd.]

CONFIDENTIAL

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SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @ **SCHEDULE B-1**

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON COLLECTION OF MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS : 2003-2004

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD

Name of the village : …… Village Code :

Name of Investigator: ….……...……. Name of Supervisor: ……..

Date: ……. Time: from ……. hrs. to …… hrs.

hh srl. no.	Name of head of the hh	Sex of head of hh [Male-1 Female-2]	No. of members of the hh		Social Group of head (code)	Religion of head (code)	Means of livelihood (code)	No. of members working		Average monthly expenditure of the hh (Rs.)	Main source of drinking water (code)	Type of toilet (code)	Whether hh has electricity (code)	No. of live births among usual members of hh in last 365 days	No. of deaths in last 365 days	Does the hh get food from Fair Price Shop at subsidized rate (yes-1, no-2)
			M	F				M	F							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
PAGE TOTAL		x			x	x	x			x	x	x	x			x

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hh srl. no. [as in col. (1)]	Land possessed (hectares 0.00)	Does the household own any of the following? (Yes - 1, No - 2)												Scores for stratification @				Sampling Serial number @			
		Quality of dwelling unit (code)	T.V.	Car	Tractor/ Power tiller	Clock/ watch	Bicycle	Radio/ Transistor	Electric fan	Sewing machine	Refri- gerator	Moped/ Scooter/ Motor cycle	Water pump	1st	2nd	3rd	Total	Stram. no.	str.1	str.2	str.3
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)

CODE LIST FOR B-1

Col-(5) = Scheduled Tribe-1,Scheduled Caste-2, OBC-3,Others-4

Col-(6) = Hinduism-1,Islam-2,Christianity-3,Others-4

Col-(7) = Self employment in agriculture-1,Agricultural labour-2,
Self employment in non-agricultural sector-3, Salary/wage paid
employment(non-manual)-4, Other labour-5,Others(specify)-9

@ See Instruction Sheet

Col-(10) = Piped water-1,Hand pump-2,Well-3,Surface water-4,Others(specify)-9

Col-(11) = Own flush toilet-1,Shared/Public flush toilet-2,Own pit toilet-3,
Shared/Public pit toilet-4,No facility-9

Col-(12) = No electricity-1, Supply irregular-2, Supply regular-3

Col-(18) = Pucca-1,Semi pucca-2,Katcha-3

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON COLLECTION OF MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS

LISTING OF HOUSEHOLDS (END-LINE) - VILLAGE : …….. **SCHEDULE**

B-2

Date : | | | | | | | Time : from…….. to…… Investigator ..... Supervisor .....

D D M M Y Y

HH Sl. No.	Name of the Head	H.H. size		Sex of head male-1 female-2	Social Group (code)	Religion (code)	Means of liveli-hood (code)	No. of working persons		Average monthly expendi-ture of the H.H. (Rs.)	Main source of drinking water (code)	Type of toilet (code)	Whether has electricity		Land owned		Types of house pucca-1 semi pucca-2 katcha-3	BPL card holder-1 others--2	
		M	F					M	F				Y-1	N-2	Home stead land (satak)	Agricul -tural land (bigha)		1	2
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*	*(14)*	*(15)*	*(16)*	*(17)*	*(18)*	*(19)*	*(20)*
Total this page					**x**	**x**	**x**				**x**	**x**					**x**		

Village ..... Date ..... Investigator ..... Supervisor .....

HH Sl. No.	Name of the Head	H.H. size		Sex of head male-1 female-2	Social Group (code)	Religion (code)	Means of liveli-hood (code)	No. of working persons		Average monthly expenditure of the H.H. (Rs.)	Main source of drinking water (code)	Type of toilet (code)	Whether has electricity		Land owned		Types of house pucca-1 semi pucca-2 katcha-3	BPL card holder-1 others--2	
		M	F					M	F				Y-1	N-2	Home stead land (satak)	Agricul -tural land (bigha)		1	2
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*	*(12)*	*(13)*	*(14)*	*(15)*	*(16)*	*(17)*	*(18)*	*(19)*	*(20)*
Total this page					**x**	**x**	**x**				**x**	**x**					**x**		

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON COLLECTION OF MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS : 2003-2004

COMPLETENESS OF SCHEDULE **SCHEDULE C-0**

Date of scrutiny : ……...……

1. Village Code : ☐ 2. Sample Srl. No. : ☐

3. Visit No. : ☐

Schedule & Block No.		Completeness	Reason Code
C1	[1]		
	[2]		
	[3]		
	[4]		
	[5]		
C2	[1]		
	[2]		
	[3]		
	[4]		
	[5]		
C3	[1]		
C4	[1]		
	[2]		
	[3]		
	[4]		

Completeness Code :

A. Filled in ☐ B. Partially filled ☐ C. Not filled ☐

Informants Cooperation Code :

Cooperative and capable – 1, Cooperative but not capable – 2, Cooperating declining – 3, Not cooperating to divulge certain specific information – 4, Not cooperative – 5, Hostile – 6, Reason not found – 7

Signature of the Investigator **Signature of the Scrutiniser**

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @ **SCHEDULE C-1**

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS

Demographic and activity particulars of household members

ID CODE ☐☐☐☐☐☐

1.VILLAGE CODE : ☐ 2.HH CATEGORY : ☐ 3.SAMPLE SRL. NO. ☐☐ 4.VISIT NO. ☐ 5.NO. OF DAYS SINCE LAST VISIT : ☐☐☐

[1] Demographic particulars of household members *

Srl. no.	name of member	relation to head	sex [M-1 F-2]	age in completed years	marital status	highst level of education		skill	usual activity status	principal usual activity for workers (Codes 11 to 51 in col. 10)				whether engaged in any work in a subsidiary capacity (yes-1 no-2)	for code 1 in col. (15)				
						general	technical			industry		occupation			status	industry		occupation	
										description	code	description	code			description	code	description	code
		A			B	C	D	E	F		G		H		F*		G		H
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)

Name of Investigator : ……. Name of Supervisor : ……

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

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Use the code-list book-let for codes :

* see list of codes for making entries in col. (3), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (12), (14), (16), (18), (20).

[2] School attendance, skill generation and activity of persons aged 6-25 years								
1.	Srl. No. as in Block [1], col.(1)							
2.	Sex (male-1, female-2)							
3.	Age in completed years							
4.	School attendance code Code (I)							
	4.1 Currently participating in any activity or institution for acquiring skill (yes-1, no-2)							
	4.2 If yes in item 4.1, skill learning Code (E)							
5.	Highest level of education : 5.1 General as in Block [1], col.(7) Code (C)							
	5.2 Technical as in Block [1], col.(8) Code (D)							
6.	Reason for never attending - for code 5 in line 4 Code (J)							
7.	Highest grade completed - for code 2, 3 or 4 in line 4 Code (K)							
8.	Reason for discontinuing or dropping out - for codes 2-4 in line 4 Code (L)							
9.	For those who are currently attending - code 1 in line 4 9.1 Grade currently attending Code (M)							
	9.2 Whether helping in domestic work (yes-1, no-2)							
	9.3 Whether working (yes-1, no-2)							
	9.4 If code 1 in 9.3 : Type of activity Code (N)							
	9.5 Reason for working Code (O)							
	9.6 If code 2 in 9.3 : Whether seeking or available for work (yes-1, no-2)							
	9.7 If code 1 in 9.6 : Reason for seeking/ available of work Code (P)							
10.	Distance to school (km.)							
11.	Expenditure on education during last 365 days (Rs.)							
12.	Skill of the person as in Block [1], col.(9) Code (E)							
	12.1 If code 01-41 in 12 : How skill was acquired :- Through institutional training - 1; Training received from family members - 2; Training received from others - 3							
	12.2 Do you feel the need for more intensive training on your skill? (yes-1, no-2)							
	12.3 Do you feel the need for training on any other skill/s? (yes-1, no-2)							
	12.4 If yes in 12.3 : Name two skills, you are interested in (record the corresponding skill codes with a 'comma' in between)							
13.	If code 99 in 12 : 13.1 Whether interested to acquire skill (yes-1, no-2)							
	13.2 If yes in 13.1 : The types of skill preferred (not more than three in order of performance) from 01-41 Code (E)							
	13.3 Whether the facility of training in the required skill is available in the neighbourhood (yes-1, no-2)							
	13.4 Are you ready to spend for the necessary training? (yes-1, no-2)							

[3] Follow-up questions for persons with usual activity status codes 11-51 either in principal status (col.10, Block-1) or in subsidiary status (col.16, Block-1) *

1. Serial number as in block-1, col.(1)					
2. Sex as in block-1, col.(4)					
3. Age (in completed years) as in block-1, col.(5)					
4. principal usual activity status (code-F)					
5. subsidiary usual activity status (code-F)					
6. <u>if code 11-51 in line 4</u>					
6.1 whether changed nature of work and/ or establishment during last two years (code-Q)					
6.2 if code 1 or 2 or 3 in 6.1, reason for change (code-R)					
6.3 if code 1 or 3 in 6.1, last occupation (code-H)					
7. <u>if code 11-51 in line 4 or 5</u>					
7.1 whether engaged mostly in full-time or part-time work during last 365 days for the first visit/ since the last visit (full-time-1, part-time-2)					
7.2 whether worked more or less regularly during the last 365 days (for the first visit) since the last visit (yes-1, no-2)					
7.3 if code 2 in line 7.2					
7.31 no. of months without work (approximately) during the last 365 days (for the first visit) since last visit (no. of months)					
7.32 whether sought/ available for work during those months (yes: on most days - 1, on some days - 2, no - 3)					
7.33 whether made any efforts to get work (registered in employment exchange - 1, made other efforts - 2, no effort - 3)					
7.4 whether sought/ available for additional work during the days he/ she had work (yes: on most days - 1, on some days - 2, no - 3)					
7.5 if code 1 or 2 in 7.4, reason (code-S)					
7.6 whether sought available for alternative work during the days he/ she had work (yes: on most days - 1, on some days - 2, no - 3)					
7.7 if code 1 or 2 in 7.6, reason (code-T)					
8. <u>if code 31, in line 4 or 5</u>					
8.1 nature of employment (permanent - 1, temporary - 2)					
8.2 nature of employer (public - 1, semi public - 2, private - 3)					

* see list of codes for making entries in lines 4, 5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.5, 7.7.

[4] Follow-up questions for persons with principal usual activity status codes 92 & 93 {ref.: col. (10) of Bl.[1]} @

1.	Serial number as in block-1, col.(1)				
2.	Sex as in block-1, col.(4)				
3.	Age (in completed years) as in block-1, col.(5)				
4.	Were you required to spend most of your time on domestic duties almost throughout the last 365 days? for first visit/ since last visit (yes-1, no-2)				
5.	for code-1 in question 4: reason thereof: (no other member to carry out the domestic duties-1, cannot afford hired help-2, for social and/or religious constraints-3, others-9)				
6.	for code-2 in question-4: reason for still pursuing domestic duties (non-availability of work-1, by preference-2, others-9)				
7.	Alongwith your domestic duties did you more or less regularly carry out during the last 365 days:				
	7.01 maintenance of kitchen gardens, orchards, etc.? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.02 work in household poultry, dairy, etc.? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.03 free collection of fish, small game, wild fruits, vegetables, etc. for household consumption? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.04 free collection of fire-wood, cow-dung, cattle feed, etc. for household consumption? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.05 husking of paddy for household consumption? (a)				
	7.06 grinding of foodgrains for household consumption? (a)				
	7.07 preparation of gur for household consumption? (a)				
	7.08 preservation of meat and fish for household consumption? (a)				
	7.09 making baskets and mats for household use? (a)				
	7.10 preparation of cow-dung cake for use as fuel in the household? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.11 sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.12 tutoring of own children or other's children free of charge? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.13 bringing water from outside the household premises? (yes-1, no-2)				
	7.14 bringing water from outside the village? (yes-1, no-2)				
8.	for code-1 in question 7.13/ 7.14 : distance in metre from hh.				
9.	inspite of your pre-occupation in domestic duties, are you willing to accept work if work is made available at your household? (yes-1, no-2)				
10.	for code-1 in question 9 : nature of work acceptable: (regular full time-1, regular part-time-2, occasional full time-3, occasional part-time-4)				
11.	type of work acceptable: (dairy-1, poultry-2, other animal husbandry-3, spinning and weaving-4, manufacturing wood and other products-5, tailoring-6, leather goods manufacturing-7, others-9), enter the most preferred type of work				
12.	do you have any skill/experience to undertake that work? (yes-1, no-2)				
13.	what assistance do you require to undertake that work? (no assistance-1, initial finance on easy terms-2, working finance facility-3, easy availability of raw materials-4, assured market-5, training-6, accomodation-7, others-9), enter four most important codes				

(a) codes for item 7.05-7.09 : yes : commodities produced in own farm/free collection-1, commodities acquired otherwise-2, no-3.

@ To be filled in the first visit only.

[5] time disposition during the week ended on * …….. for persons with age 10 years and above

srl. No. as in Bl.[1], col.(1)	Sex: m-1, f-2	age (completed years)	current day activity particulars: srl. No. of activity	current weekly status code **F****	industry **G**	occupation **H**	intensity of activity (full-1.0, half-0.5): seventh day	sixth day	fifth day	fourth day	third day	second day	first day	total no. of days in each activity (0.0)	wage and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during the week (Rs. 0.00): cash	kind	total	no. of days with nominal work	current weekly activity particulars: current status **F****	for codes 11-72 in col.(20), (code): industry **G**	occupation **H**	whether unemployed for all the 7 days of the week (yes-1, no-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
total							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	x	x	x					
total							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	x	x	x					
total							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	x	x	x					
total							1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	7.0	x	x	x					

* see list of codes for making entries in cols. (5), (6), (7), (20), (21), (22)

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SCHEDULE C-2

C-2/1

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS

Consumer Expenditure, Indebtedness, Savings & Income of Household

VILLAGE CODE : ☐ HH CATEGORY : ☐ SAMPLE SRL. NO. : ☐☐ VISIT NO. : ☐

NO. OF DAYS SINCE LAST VISIT : ☐☐☐

[1] Value of consumption during 30 days preceding the day of survey

Srl. No.	Item	Value of consumption (Rs.) out of			Total	Srl. No.	Item	Value of consumption (Rs.)
		home grown stock	purchase	free collection, gifts etc.				
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(3c)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Cereals					18	Intoxicants	
2	Gram					19	Fuel & light	
3	Cereal substitutes					20	Clothings, beddings	
4	Pulses & Products					21	Footwear	
5	Milk & Milk Products					22	Misc. consumer goods	
6	Edible oil					23	Misc. consumer services	
7	Meat, egg, fish					24	Rent	
8	Vegetables					25	Taxes & cesses	
9	Fruits (fresh)					26	Education	
10	Fruits (dry)					27	Medical: non-institutional	
11	Sugar					28	Medical: institutional	
12	Salt					29	Durable goods	
13	Spices					30	Repair & maintenance	
14	Beverages, refreshments, Processed food, Cooked					31	Non-food: sub-total (16-30)	
15	Food: sub-total (1-14)					32	Total monthly consumer expenditure	
16	Pan	x	x	x		33	Household size (No.)	
17	Tobacco	x	x	x		34	Per capita monthly consumer expenditure	

[2] Probing Questions : Purchased and items received (but not purchased) during last 365 days for the first visit and purchased and received (but not purchased) since last visit (for subsequent visit)

	Item	Value of purchase (Rs.)/ Expenditure (Rs.)	Value of item received but not purchased (Rs.)
35.	Value of clothings beddings purchased/ received after last visit		
36.	Value of footwear purchased/ received after last visit		
37.	Value of consumer durables purchased/ received after last visit		
38.	Value of books & stationeries purchased/ received after last visit		
39.	Expenditure on Childrens education (i) Institutional		x
	(ii) Non-institutional		x
40.	Medical expenses (i) Institutional		x
	(ii) Non-institutional		x
41.	Expenditure on Repair and Maintenance of residential building		x

Name of Investigator : ……. Name of Supervisor : ……

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

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SCHEDULE C-3

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON COLLECTION OF MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS

VITAL EVENTS, IMMUNISATION, FAMILY PLANNING & MIGRATION

VILLAGE CODE : ☐☐ H CATEGORY : ☐ MPLE SRL. NO. : VISIT ☐☐ ☐

NO. OF DAYS SINCE LAST VISIT : ☐☐☐

	Question	Event 1	Event 2	Event 3
1.	List the live children born (now alive or dead) to usuals female members of the household during the period of 365 days preceding the date of enquiry			
	1.1 month of birth			
	1.2 age of mother at childbirth (completed years)			
	1.3 place of birth (code-U)			
	1.4 who attended (code-V)			
2.	Immunisation of children below five years of age			
		Event 1	Event 2	Event 3
	Serial no. of mother as in [Sch. C-1, Bl.-1, Col.(1)]			
	2.1 sex of child			
	2.2 present age of child (months)			
	whether immunised : (code-V.1)			
	2.3 BCG			
	2.4 Triple antigen			
	2.5 Polio			
	2.6 Measles			
3.	Event/s of death			
	Serial no. of death	Event 1	Event 2	Event 3
	3.1 sex of the person died			
	3.2 age at death			
4.	Family Planning			
		Woman X	Woman Y	Woman Z
	4.1 serial no. of woman as in [Sch. C-1, Bl.-1, Col.(1)]			
	4.2 present age (completed years)			
	4.3 age at last child birth			
	4.4 number of live children ever born			
	4.5 knowledge about Family Planning methods (knows-1, heard about-2, no knowledge-3)	-	-	-
	A VASECTOMY			
	B TUBECTOMY			
	C LAPAROSCOPY			
	D I.U.D.			
	E ORAL PILLS			
	F CONDOMS			
	G RHYTHM/ SAFE PERIOD			
	4.6 Have you ever practised any of the FP Methods (yes-1, no-2)			
	4.71 If 'yes' in 4.6, method/s practised (enter all appropriate codes A to G above)			
	4.72 Are the existing F.P. services adequate? (yes-1, no-2)			
	4.8 If 'no' in 4.8, describe the major deficiency ……			
	4.9 If 'no' in 4.6, reason for never practising (code-Z)			
5.	Migration in and out			
	5.1 How many members of your household left during the last 365 days and started residing elsewhere?			
	5.2 What is the place of their new residence (code-W)			
	5.3 How many persons joined as new members in your household during the last 365 days?			
	5.4 Wherefrom did they come? (code-W)			

Name of Investigator : …… Name of Supervisor : ……

Date : …… Time: from …… hrs. to …… hrs. Date : …… Time: from …… hrs. to …… hrs.

Date : …… Time: from …… hrs. to …… hrs.

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code-V.1 : Whether immunised, Line No. 2.3 to 2.6.

yes : completed - 1, partially done, but in progress - 2, since given up - 3, not immunised - 4

CONFIDENTIAL **SCHEDULE C-4**

SOCIETY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES AND SERVICES, KOLKATA @ C-4/1

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY ON MICRO LEVEL QUALITY STATISTICS

NUTRITION & SANITATION

VILLAGE CODE : ☐ HH CATEGORY : ☐ SAMPLE SRL. NO. : ☐☐ VISIT NO. : ☐

NO. OF DAYS SINCE LAST VISIT : ☐☐☐

[1] Visible Nutritional Status of Children Aged 0-5 years (First visit & Last visit)

Serial no. of child as in [Sch. C-1, Bl.-1, Col. (1)]				
1. Sex of the child (male-1, female-2)				
2. Age (in completed years) of the child				
3. Height/ length of the child (cm. 0.0)				
4. Weight of the child (kg. 0.0)				
5. Arm circumference of the child (cm. 0.0)				
6. General impression about the health of the child (good-1, fair-2, poor-3)				

[2] Provision of sanitation (First visit & Last visit)

1. What is the area of your homestead? (including courtyard, pond, open space etc.) in katha	☐☐
2. How do you dispose of garbage and other waste materials? dump at a specified place-1, throw at the backyard-2, store in a pit to be used as manure-3, others (specify) …… - 9	☐
3. How is waste water drained out? through pucca open drain-1, katcha open drain-2, no drain-3	☐

[3] Perception of household regarding sufficiency of food

1. Do all members of your household get enough food everyday?* (for the first visit)	Yes: every month of the year-1, some months of the year-2; No: no month of the year-3			
2. if code 2 in item 1, during which calender months did any member of the household not 'get enough food everyday'? (applicable month codes encircle: Jan-01, Feb-02, Mar-03, Apr-04, May-05, Jun-06, Jul-07, Aug-08, Sep-09, Oct-10, Nov-11, Dec-12)	01	02	03	04
	05	06	07	08
	09	10	11	12
3. whether information on item 1 was actually obtained from the informant? (yes-1, no-2)				☐

* Encircle the appropriate code.

Name of Investigator : ……. Name of Supervisor : ……

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

Date : ……. Time: from …….. hrs. to ……. hrs.

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[4] Welfare Indicators relating to household members (For the Second and subsequent visits)

Serial Number of the member	Did you get enough food every day? (last 30 days) [Yes-1, No-2]	As on date of survey		During last 30 days			
		Do you have at least a pair of footwear? [Yes-1, No-2]	Do you have at least two sets of clothes? [Yes-1, No-2]	Did you fall sick or get injured? [Yes-1, No-2]	If Code 1 in col.(5) mode of treatment [Code-X]	Amount spent on treatment (Rs.)	If 1 in col.(6) reason [Code-Y]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

X - Treatment Code :

No treatment-1; Treated at Hospital, Clinic or Dispensary-2; Treated by qualified medical doctor (To include all disciplines namely - Allopathy, Homeopathy, Ayurved, etc.)-3; Treated by unqualified doctors/ persons-4; Home treatment-5; Other forms of treatment (specify) 9

Y - Reasons for no treatment :

Minor, not considered necessary-1; Facility not available near by-2; Not able to afford financially-3; None available to take the patient to the facility-4; Other reasons (specify) …… 9

ANNEX - 3

MPCE & MPCI Data for Sample Households

A N N E X - 3

Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE) and Income (MPCI) for all the sample households and all the visits

Household	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
sl.no.	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)*	*(8)*	*(9)*	*(10)*	*(11)*
001	321	478	387	481	6296 [1]	427	374	465	433	942
002	472	295	332	472	442	358	340	265	494	329
003	540	552	672	519	417	528	353	514	351	607
004	511	757	416	434	792	478	540	284	404	535
005	306	400	537	307	529	392	571	391	573	636
006	429	347	386	483	339	200	353	540	470	628
007	570	466	722	539	448	544	496	688	604	477
008	1278	719	461	395	416	561	274	304	321	381
009	288	285	491	373	404	430	479	514	478	779
010	776	1408	509	686	537	-718 [2]	1147	815	1457	761
011	275	323	320	600	361	433	381	699	708	117
012	622	686	509	346	529	833	681	402	368	271
013	433	280	239	319	398	366	530	426	346	550
014	246	285	270	285	291	83	359	231	258	246
015	322	359	538	550	629	479	358	569	575	799
016	380	414	238	224	282	506	368	242	208	110
017	729	1505	961	330	501	550	506	491	452	562
018	387	579	403	412	247	288	392	380	591	555
019	533	426	565	676	579	806	444	860	802	976
020	413	349	445	328	419	397	398	372	355	455
021	389	743	436	482	448	662	737	805	667	550
022	437	375	392	555	325	357	592	364	552	384

Notes :

[1] During the reference periof of 30 days prior to the date of fourth repeat visit, the household had spent a large sum on house repairing, which inflated the MPCE abnormally

[2] Income became negative since the schedule did not provide for changes in stocks and net of amount receivable and payable for trading activity

Household sl.no.	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
023	472	431	679	534	3775	485	342	573	656	508
024	344	450	439	367	508	488	341	348	392	494
025	751	496	1583	269	1786	390	435	627	417	835
026	495	537	1182	1212	669	338	587	173	564	382
027	374	390	361	498	429	405	354	394	400	540
028	927	540	567	523	546	1133	1102	612	7202 [4]	435
029	460	327	556	254	470	505	405	420	318	450
030	504	291	350	347	365	208	323	317	422	306
031	533	687	879	772	539	573	623	48	709	847
032	732	404	461	434	700	1005	678	426	540	1042
033	750	660	867	473	590	1108	1025	1368	1204	2238
034	1652	704	675	939	689	1198	1411	1607	1856	1823
035	385	364	588	568	547	286	375	398	390	446
036	645	1123	386	484	548	562	441	358	500	663
037	681	525	432	526	1990	536	941	706	1002	2164
038	296	270	376	1641	373	922	958	911	5344 [5]	851
039	535	515	991	585	656	430	419	585	437	675
040	1747	3819 [3]	585	447	718	2045	746	627	646	383
041	577	431	608	381	814	362	427	410	204	490
042	420	351	430	392	448	292	821	315	622	547
043	430	370	614	506	526	503	615	535	509	912
044	580	769	387	417	513	1323	1372	911	1183	1316
045	568	260	1443	357	1010	506	505	329	377	525
046	1606	634	554	545	617	491	1121	967	965	933
047	392	431	540	366	399	363	383	460	394	443
048	835	1316	556	466	685	879	2121	613	698	991
049	670	363	652	373	508	1133	511	452	560	1297
050	467	410	470	552	423	365	415	410	554	476

Notes :

[3] During the reference periof of the baseline survey as well as Visit-1, very high expenses were incurred for medical treatment of a member of the household

[4] Remittance of high amount received from a relative

[5] Cash donation and remittance received for meeting medical expenses.

Household sl.no.	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
051	278	304	396	201	341	300	311	529	674	539
052	885	433	630	1412	698	692	133	490	642	608
053	557	1130	1138	406	594	558	835	491	513	770
054	496	477	378	357	48	782	721	952	805	403
055	1034	1676	1250	819	866	2551	2952	2798	2672	2983
056	347	700	373	331	389	503	544	366	388	284
057	898	460	797	538	520	765	872	391	789	950
058	560	478	490	692	611	324	368	375	493	503
059	476	556	741	656	618	648	497	938	1115	703
060	485	758	468	361	566	498	386	475	500	257
061	663	484	634	463	752	620	1020	686	717	1197
062	643	507	698	1064	596	788	1067	938	467	990
063	323	367	428	445	286	360	195	327	371	358
064	627	630	244	461	468	544	505	262	602	820
065	1104	728	1141	664	771	1400	1553	1318	1422	1519
066	299	341	404	427	377	361	301	384	513	396
067	1699	428	753	1039	415	383	725	428	336	356
068	330	254	344	460	318	383	283	352	612	523
069	726	656	710	526	712	1041	966	1076	814	1200
070	508	229	571	428	456	421	454	534	556	527
071	286	333	279	493	256	282	297	274	288	490
072	859	662	596	517	587	883	702	683	759	775
073	616	388	231	366	179	288	313	354	396	425
074	909	754	822	765	386	481	554	543	456	621
075	379	376	546	417	335	434	507	489	476	671
076	415	360	289	935	471	500	383	277	484	605
077	650	551	636	400	621	1042	607	601	626	750
078	539	401	511	716	635	274	623	613	1000	1033
079	556	377	386	634	1088	556	600	371	452	438
080	269	256	323	368	325	313	233	342	552	314
081	378	512	427	379	473	590	600	600	611	646

Household	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
sl.no.	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
082	508	369	635	347	226	342	500	585	548	335
083	1264	736	516	1258	350	446	900	275	1492	442
084	1061	659	731	594	617	642	544	539	481	694
085	364	378	690	294	577	353	517	486	597	686
086	828	418	824	884	448	656	729	661	817	594
087	884	457	390	550	568	598	588	708	571	5260
088	464	466	654	402	505	494	442	729	740	475
089	473	611	396	407	440	445	375	457	393	472
090	665	467	586	356	391	188	533	787	545	417
091	505	647	386	554	427	613	655	653	683	539
092	1051	541	479	550	430	671	346	500	800	309
093	707	337	1161	609	529	503	374	552	475	450
094	590	621	593	512	609	679	804	685	985	1023
095	381	358	413	479	362	333	632	610	308	357
096	471	290	378	442	389	487	267	525	180	35
097	620	293	523	493	469	606	508	584	573	466
098	669	382	476	471	601	638	688	470	698	735
099	791	1399	761	1043	539	389	576	439	221	761
100	509	371	1679	353	229	847	593	1886	639	498
101	1049	457	509	707	1168	500	510	500	475	554
102	398	366	1503	529	393	553	890	1051	1065	965
103	443	785	505	626	465	413	890	485	792	468
104	598	584	491	494	440	793	696	554	570	655
105	436	521	572	408	443	594	538	473	575	575
106	538	462	526	436	690	701	1497	897	858	704
107	687	581	863	808	440	675	675	792	618	778
108	1180	808	786	1283	761	1444	698	755	819	1656
109	752	405	1141	268	484	633	495	725	536	738
110	636	481	610	458	436	1038	5182 [6]	1590	1152	1283
111	280	369	401	563	312	419	456	389	208	431
112	557	468	379	448	559	577	490	450	462	562

Note :

[6] Remittance received from relatives

Household	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
sl.no.	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
113	870	628	1531	501	596	746	519	417	574	666
114	471	526	750	520	467	289	390	465	558	541
115	767	1751	597	827	556	861	1004	563	169	821
116	797	647	535	824	620	401	151	93	829	-346
117	633	441	641	406	351	638	696	334	735	864
118	520	454	617	424	434	639	1013	881	627	896
119	604	596	583	717	415	560	698	648	265	710
120	593	580	464	666	571	960	551	1042	1078	1065
121	529	374	1211	530	974	655	635	697	534	686
122	442	424	711	492	406	595	519	612	470	445
123	614	645	517	637	398	566	335	612	260	605
124	377	458	576	483	428	524	378	442	531	191
125	490	324	936	362	1636	603	436	794	814	776
126	578	540	766	513	431	474	569	537	463	426
127	412	456	533	1176	697	672	353	467	283	864
128	754	418	641	535	402	610	458	668	915	40
129	1069	621	610	505	734	1842	938	820	1492	1224
130	689	528	624	549	525	682	601	612	713	793
131	1227	2117	603	1020	808	1503	1556	2344	3267	2814
132	765	540	419	616	569	533	375	524	913	276
133	434	706	325	417	343	1244	321	311	578	325
134	244	449	280	361	284	273	337	237	349	345
135	565	388	457	454	386	928	1412	986	1094	1134
136	627	591	562	478	646	815	615	994	658	969
137	291	289	238	332	374	561	259	302	480	238
138	284	464	309	442	276	655	353	318	995	714
139	280	291	261	112	172	263	129	179	51 [7]	146
140	709	471	572	340	479	912	313	413	540	669
141	380	504	401	922	369	1058	804	735	846	772
142	238	467	341	427	298	230	2019	288	247	317

Note :

[7] Economically active members were away and did not work during the reference period

Household	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
sl.no.	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
143	402	638	487	632	359	274	357	450	315	361
144	523	631	673	534	534	2612	4307 [8]	349	356	979
145	397	381	370	464	450	592	465	513	479	560
146	217	197	169	151	236	165	160	188	190	400
147	371	363	337	277	291	208	205	977	521	344
148	414	503	396	253	335	466	391	409	384	505
149	719	405	521	515	355	701	394	502	552	591
150	271	633	404	496	500	325	544	403	869	944
151	561	610	389	279	436	303	597	452	341	401
152	413	398	401	291	1077	757	388	757	430	646
153	510	857	472	458	332	475	413	658	853	597
154	312	448	283	374	276	253	459	268	424	315
155	657	248	442	382	417	231	371	642	363	373
156	581	472	726	407	616	393	170	506	342	643
157	504	859	308	535	471	681	517	405	992	783
158	308	522	272	403	275	300	328	400	269	389
159	669	598	555	472	496	429	654	638	700	489
160	1187	836	663	570	640	456	588	1056	871	1238
161	454	219	428	404	442	360	192	383	378	422
162	605	639	422	565	410	550	464	626	260	588
163	424	604	364	503	333	302	325	612	633	540
164	682	834	472	325	442	621	1082	899	793	1215
165	410	401	256	656	487	608	361	452	657	393
166	308	314	294	404	213	300	250	553	1072	288
167	313	406	293	291	271	143	413	468	464	460
168	402	470	378	378	526	413	417	391	288	563
169	493	655	616	481	465	681	556	531	583	615
170	297	226	176	353	219	192	150	170	706	260
171	528	454	247	224	243	271	528	365	313	406
172	623	511	334	335	489	406	567	560	492	627

Note :

[8] Business boom during the festival period

Household	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
sl.no.	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
173	285	342	298	534	381	372	367	344	544	315
174	204	245	159	281	183	117	200	140	169	181
175	415	517	376	385	434	246	875	710	650	660
176	528	432	447	343	435	527	349	593	635	500
177	422	273	506	1503	431	740	252	483	2172	847
178	337	494	462	522	420	467	624	447	604	450
179	510	348	532	223	253	307	372	527	292	253
180	600	322	533	373	454	136	183	108	79	275
181	303	299	275	347	290	333	274	298	328	275
182	620	1120	769	1201	592	350	413	1021	363	458
183	470	448	517	332	425	344	729	525	435	404
184	572	579	475	417	415	288	257	544	401	558
185	670	1163	279	467	1630	662	224	415	436	290
186	265	894	358	472	476	561	569	1000	1256	1014
187	1131	2092	742	597	593	1750	1275	2250	2258	1631
188	758	525	428	257	505	524	438	444	285	700
189	509	707	546	681	365	1157	540	581	516	1075
190	267	454	462	514	423	278	742	269	228	422
191	575	737	548	345	348	1058	1097	1207	718	854
192	513	558	516	450	595	666	369	608	779	838
193	612	503	363	416	416	1323	551	456	702	- [9]
194	570	531	328	386	437	277	250	542	521	502
195	553	738	381	336	411	521	1047	1106	1292	1192
196	383	274	331	221	389	130	204	171	138	60
197	678	615	370	610	865	1011	468	910	1015	991
198	460	729	554	609	516	408	625	425	1077	1075
199	402	349	269	263	286	135	390	240	267	297
200	288	305	387	216	349	400	306	349	362	405
201	286	373	253	362	316	364	208	238	333	208
202	298	327	274	411	333	189	325	258	378	152

Note :

[9] The informant refused to provide the required information in the 4th visit.

Household sl.no.	MPCE (Rs)					MPCI (Rs)				
	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Base-line	Visit 1	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
203	644	483	644	1443	335	763	1009	1060	1004	793
204	695	585	650	403	450	928	222	1043	940	894
205	504	317	302	576	436	1053	851	411	545	485
206	785	1029	725	125	1037	1372	1020	2262	1906	2833
207	603	569	1287	452	437	170	313	805	539	563
208	422	1368	1287	508	646	667	433	375	244	1798
209	704	1129	1011	892	2381	776	142	825	713	147
210	406	423	648	529	884	440	1519	1554	1417	2015
211	682	559	632	358	471	283	550	584	415	481
212	483	1131	535	384	465	641	653	746	667	533
213	535	1030	523	662	781	970	527	558	551	128
214	284	500	366	502	323	375	406	442	-135	433
215	937	1167	867	585	498	789	893	1644	1381	1294
216	536	623	528	342	466	466	329	592	467	628

ANNEX - 4

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