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# Appendices



Appendix - A  
Published Paper

## Appendix-A.1

Dynamics of Rural to Urban Migration of Agricultural Labourers: A Micro Level Study in Cooch Behar District of West Bengal

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## **DYNAMICS OF RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS: A MICRO-LEVEL STUDY IN COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL**

*Sujit Majumdar\* & Karak Kanti Bagchi\*\**

### **Introduction**

Dynamics of rural to urban migration of agricultural labourers with the attraction of employment and other opportunities is an age-old phenomenon. There are several theories of migration. The most popular and influential theory of rural-urban migration is that of Todaro (Todaro, 1969). In contrast to earlier models of one-way migration, Todaro regarded such migration as a two-stage phenomenon. He recognized a dichotomy in urban economy while analyzing rural to urban migration.

According to Todaro's model, in the first stage, the unskilled rural workers migrate to an urban area and initially spend a certain period of time in the urban traditional sector. In the second stage, they eventually attain jobs in more permanent modern sector. Besides Todaro's rural-urban migration theory, there is Stark (Stark, 1999) model of migration.

Agriculture sector is facing a number of problems in the post-reform period and especially since the first decade of

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the present century. One of the major problems is related to supply of inputs like labour, credit, fertiliser, water etc. Among these, currently the most acute problem is the supply of labour. Farmers are not getting adequate supply of labour during busy agricultural seasons. Though there is a gradual upward trend in mechanisation of agricultural operations and consequent reduction in requirement of labour, still the rate of decline of labour supply appears to be greater than that in the demand for labour. Several factors are responsible for this observed fall in the supply of agricultural labour. Though the phenomenon requires an in-depth study to reach at convincing conclusion, but it is apparent that general decline in the rate of growth of agricultural labour force as a result of decline in fertility rate in agricultural labour households, preference for non-agricultural work of the working age members of agricultural labour households of present generations, out-migration of workers from agricultural labour households to semi-urban and urban areas to be absorbed in non-farm employment, wage employment and self-employment programmes run by the government, etc. are the reasons for a sharp fall in the supply of agricultural labours.

Among other causes, in recent times rural-urban migration of agricultural labourers to work in non-farm informal sector in semi-urban and urban areas has drawn the attention of researchers to a considerable extent. In the present paper we have made an analysis of how the phenomenon of out-migration of agricultural labour is causing a decline in the supply of agricultural labourers during busy seasons. Thus, the main objective of this paper is to ferret out the dynamics of such out-migration with the help of data collected through field survey. The paper is organised as follows. In section II, we have explained the data and methodology used for the study. In section III we have analysed the dynamics of rural-urban migration of agricultural labourers in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal. In section IV, we have drawn conclusion on the basis of our analysis of primary data.

### **Data and Methodology**

The study is based on primary data. Primary data have been collected from the selected households of selected villages through personal interview with the migrant individual or with one of the senior members of the migrants' households by using structured questionnaire. The field survey was conducted at the places of origin of the migrants in the middle of the year 2010.

The study is comprised of 150 households in the district of Cooch Behar of West Bengal. First of all, we have selected three blocks of the district on the basis of verbal discussion and information collected from the functionaries of Zilla Parishad and officials of the planning and development department of the district and other relevant human and media sources and published sources like West Bengal Human Development report 2004. Then from each block two villages having approximately 150-200 households have been selected



purposively. Prior to the main survey, we conducted a pilot survey where we found that out-migration of rural labourers had taken place at least from 35% households. Based on this finding we selected villages with 150-200 households so that our targeted 25 households are obtained from the selected villages. These villages had been selected on the basis of information from the above-noted sources and the Gram Panchayat functionaries. From these households, 25 had been purposively chosen from where rural to urban migration for employment of at least one member had taken place. Thus altogether 150 households had been surveyed from 6 villages of the district.

### Dynamics of Rural to Urban Migration

Members of the households of our survey villages migrated to urban or semi-urban areas for different reasons. The basic and most important reasons were found to be poverty and unemployment at origin. Therefore, to meet food deficit and to meet other needs they undertake migration as a livelihood strategy. Of the households we surveyed in the district, more than 80 per cent were found to be near landless. They, therefore, are not self-sufficient in food production. Due to lack of irrigation facilities, agriculture is a seasonal occupation in the study areas. Sufficient employment opportunities are not available in these areas. Thus, for the sake of survival they have to migrate out to prosperous regions and States to be absorbed in non-agricultural sector. We have analysed below the causes of migration by using our field survey data.

### Status of Employment before Out-migration

Table 1 depicts employment situation before out-migration of the workers from the surveyed households. It can be seen that from about 66 per cent households workers were partially employed before out-migration in Cooch Behar district. On the other hand, workers only from less than 2 per cent households of Cooch Behar district were fully employed. Again, workers from nearly 33 per cent households of Cooch Behar district were unemployed before their out-migration.

Table 1  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Status of Employment Before Out-Migration

Villages/District	Employed	Partially employed	Unemployed	Total
Cihotmalabari (Vill 1)	-	5 (32.00)	17 (68.00)	25 (100.00)
Dakshin Kharja Gitaldaha (Vill 2)	1 (4.00)	18 (72.00)	6 (24.00)	25 (100.00)
Gopaipar (Vill 3)	-	15 (60.00)	10 (40.00)	25 (100.00)
Sajer Par Choramara (Vill 4)	1 (4.00)	18 (72.00)	6 (24.00)	25 (100.00)
Asokbari I (Vill 5)	-	19 (76.00)	6 (24.00)	25 (100.00)
Jorsimuli (Vill 6)	-	21 (84.00)	4 (16.00)	25 (100.00)
Cooch Behar (District)	2 (1.33)	99 (66.00)	49 (32.67)	150 (100.00)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate row percentages.

This implies that migrations that have taken place from the district are mostly distress migration. It may be noted that those who were partially employed were not gainfully employed. So to earn sufficient livelihood they had no alternative but to migrate either in urban or semi-urban areas or other-state or other districts of the same state where employment and higher income is assured.

#### **Nature of Employment before Out-migration**

As far as the sector of employment prior to out-migration is concerned it can be found from Table 2 below that nearly 63 per cent of the workers in Cooch Behar district remained employed in the primary sector, i.e., agriculture and allied activities before their out-migration. Again, about 8 per cent of them remained engaged in the manufacturing related works and less than one per cent of them were engaged in service related works. Therefore, most of the migrants were engaged in agriculture and allied activities before their out-migration.

**Table 2**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Sector of Employment Before Out-Migration**

Village/District	Agriculture and allied	Manufacturing	Service	N.A.	Total
Vill 1	8(32.00)	1(4.00)	-	16(64.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 2	23(92.00)	1(4.00)	-	1(4.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 3	12(48.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	10(40.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 4	18(72.00)	1(4.00)	-	6(24.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 5	13(52.00)	6(24.00)	-	6(24.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 6	20(80.00)	1(4.00)	-	4(16.00)	25(100.00)
District	94(62.67)	12(8.00)	1(0.67)	43(28.66)	150(100.00)

Note: (i) Figures in brackets indicate row percentages. (ii) N.A. - not applicable.

#### **Land Possession and Type of Housing**

A state of chronic and acute poverty led the households to undertake migration as a coping strategy to shield them against further deterioration of their condition of living.

**Table 3**  
**Distribution of Households on the Basis of Possession of Land and Type of House**

District	Land Size group (in bigha)	No. of Household	Type of house		
			Kutcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca
Cooch Behar	Less than 1	93(62.00)	92(62.58)	1(50.00)	0(0.00)
	1.0-3.0	30(20.00)	30(20.51)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	3.1-7.5	19(12.67)	17(11.57)	1(50.00)	1(100.00)
	7.6-15.0	6(4.00)	6(4.08)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	15.1-30.0	2(1.33)	2(1.36)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	Greater than 30.0	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	Total	150(100.00)	147(100.00)	2(100.00)	1(100.00)

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets indicate column percentages. (2) 3 bighas make one acre.

Table 3 shows the distribution of households on the basis of possession of land and type of house. From the above Table, it is revealed that out of the total households surveyed in the district most of households live in kutcha houses having less than one bigha of land. Out of the total surveyed households there are only two semi-pucca houses and one pucca house having less than one bigha of land and land between 3.1 to 7.5 bighas. Therefore, land being the main productive asset in rural areas this depicts a very pitiable economic condition of the households which we surveyed.

#### *Zero Waiting Period*

In Todaro's migration model it has been conceded that due to urban unemployment, there is a probability that some of the job seekers migrating to towns and cities may have to remain unemployed for a certain period to get any job or a coveted job. We have made an attempt to test this proposition and found that in the district of Cocha Behar 99.33 per cent cases (Table 4) the migrant workers did not have to wait in the destination to get a job and only 0.67 per cent migrant worker did have to wait for getting a job. So there was a very little waiting by the migrant for getting job at destination. In fact there is almost no waiting by the migrants for jobs but there are jobs waiting to be manned by the migrants at the destination in our study. There are several reasons for this.

Table 4  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Whether Had to Wait or Not to Get Job  
(Family wise) at Destination

Village/District	Yes (No.)	Yes (%)	No (No.)	No (%)
Vill 1	-	-	25	100.00
Vill 2	-	-	25	100.00
Vill 3	-	-	25	100.00
Vill 4	-	-	25	100.00
Vill 5	1	2.00	24	98.00
Vill 6	-	-	25	100.00
District	1	0.67	149	99.33

First, workers of the villages which we surveyed are neither ambitious nor qualified for getting white-collar jobs either in the formal sector or in the informal sector.

Secondly, friends, relatives, labour recruiters/contractors, employers' agents whoever are the facilitator of migration arrange for the absorption of the migrant workers at the destinations before their arrival there.

Thirdly, the financial conditions of most of the migrants are so precarious that they cannot afford to remain unemployed more than 2-3 days at destinations. In fact, through social network, they are assured of their

employment and lodging as well as become informed about the nature and terms and conditions of their work before reaching destinations.

Thus, currently the rural areas of our survey are witnessing massive stream of out-migration towards urban or semi-urban areas. Wages and other terms and conditions of employment offered by the employers are quite agreeable to the migrant workers. Therefore, zero waiting periods to get jobs at destinations is a strong pull factor to the present and prospective out-migrants.

### Reasons for Migration

As there was out-migration of workers for employment from all the families of sample villages of the district; during interview, we directly asked respondents about the reasons for their migration. Table-5 reveals that in Cooch Behar district the reasons for migration in order of importance are: 'in search of employment' (nearly 28 per cent), 'in search of better employment' (nearly 37 per cent), 'migration of the parent/earning member of the family' (14 per cent). 'Other reasons' are very insignificant.

Table 5  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Reasons for Migration

Village/ District	In search of employment	In search of better employment	Business	Transfer of services/ contract	Proximity to place work	Health care use	Migration of the parent/ earning member of the family	Total
Vill 1	7(9.46)	45(60.81)	1(1.35)	-	-	-	21(28.38)	74(100.00)
Vill 2	4(9.53)	27(64.27)	-	-	-	-	11(26.20)	42(100.00)
Vill 3	33(88.09)	1(2.38)	-	-	-	-	4(9.53)	42(100.00)
Vill 4	3(9.39)	28(84.85)	-	2(6.06)	-	-	-	33(100.00)
Vill 5	7(22.58)	24(77.42)	-	-	-	-	-	31(100.00)
Vill 6	12(38.71)	19(61.29)	-	-	-	-	-	31(100.00)
District	70(27.66)	144(56.92)	1(0.40)	2(0.80)	-	-	36(14.22)	253(100.00)

Note: Figure in brackets indicate row percentages.

There are inter-village variations of the causes of migration. But overall, it could be found that the dominant feature of migration from villages of Cooch Behar district is that people migrated largely to get better employment, though in village 3 'in search of employment' is the very dominant cause of migration than 'in search of better employment'. That is, in this village people were more unemployed compared to other villages where majority of the migrants migrated 'in search of better employment'.

Migration due to the 'migration of parent/earning member of the family' constituted 14 per cent of migrants of the district. It may be noted that a good number of migrants in this category belong to minors, that is, children upto the age of 14 years. The Table shows that in Cooch Behar district in villages 4, 5 and 6 there were no such migrants.

From the foregoing analysis it is perhaps clear that both push factors (low productivity, low income, landlessness, unemployment or underemployment, low wages etc.) and pull factors (better wages with better living conditions, more employment, better employment, better conditions of work, better health and educational facilities etc.) are responsible for effecting out-migration of family members of the household we surveyed in the selected district. However, push factors appeared to be stronger than the pull factors.

#### **Implementation of NREGA and Out-Migration**

It is quite helpful to the job-hungry families, especially for its women members if jobs are available in the local areas. This is because there are several problems associated with out-migration of women labourers elsewhere outside the village to attend job while leaving their children and elderly at home. It is also difficult for them to commute daily to the work places located at long distance due to problem of transport, finance, time constraint etc. In order to minimise the problem, the Government of India has passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in 2005. It was renamed as MGNREGA since 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009. Under the provision of the Act every rural household willing to do certain specified jobs will be provided with 100 days of guaranteed employment in a year within the village/block/sub-division. One of the objectives of the Act is to check massive out-migration of rural labourers to urban areas. So, it is expected that implementation of the Act would stop the huge out-migration of rural workers. It is therefore, important to find out how far the implementation of NREGA has been able to reduce one of the push factors of migration, viz., lack of employment opportunity.

Under the Scheme, in order to get employment, a rural household shall have to apply for a job card and obtain it. The position of holding of job cards by the families we surveyed is displayed in Table 6 below.

**Table 6**  
**Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Job Card Holding**

Village/District	Yes (no.)	Yes (%)	No (no.)	No (%)	Total (no.)	Total (%)
Vill 1	25	100.00	-	-	25	100.00
Vill 2	25	100.00	-	-	25	100.00
Vill 3	24	96.00	1	4.00	25	100.00
Vill 4	19	76.00	5	24.00	25	100.00
Vill 5	22	88.00	3	12.00	25	100.00
Vill 6	17	68.00	8	32.00	25	100.00
District	132	88.00	18	12.00	150	100.00

Data presented in Table 6 above reveal that 88 per-cent households of the surveyed villages of Cooch Behar district hold job cards under the scheme and 12 per cent does not hold. Therefore, a high percentage of job card holders

indicate that depth of poverty is high among them as a higher number of them are job hungry.

Thus, from the number of job cards holding it appears that majority of households surveyed are willing to do the jobs provided under the scheme. It was found that households who did not procure job cards are mostly the BPL households. In fact, almost all BPL households were found to be willing to do the works provided under the scheme.

Again, provision of job only for a few days in a year is not the fulfilment or promise of providing 100 days of employment to the eligible families. These families are to be provided with the stipulated number of 100 days of employment days. Actual number of days of employment provided to the applicant households is shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7  
Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Days of Employment  
Provided Under NREGS Last One Year

Village/District	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 16	17 & above	N/A. (No.)	Total
Vill 1	6(24.00)	17(68.00)	-	-	2(8.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 2	2(8.00)	23(92.00)	-	-	-	25(100.00)
Vill 3	-	-	-	-	25(100.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 4	2(8.00)	7(28.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)	11(44.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 5	-	-	4(16.00)	17(68.00)	4(16.00)	25(100.00)
Vill 6	2(8.00)	2(8.00)	-	-	21(84.00)	25(100.00)
District	12(8.00)	49(32.67)	7(4.67)	19(12.66)	63(42.00)	150(100.00)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate row percentage.

It can be seen from Table 7 above that in the preceding 365 days of our field survey 8 per cent households received employment between 1 to 5 days, 32 per cent households received between 6 to 10 days, nearly 5 per cent received employment between 11 to 16 days, nearly 13 per cent household received employment for 17 days and above and 42 per cent household did not receive even a single day of employment. Thus, the above scenario of provision of employment through NREGA shows a very poor state of implementation of NREGS. Such a poor performance of the programme obviously discourages the job card holders. They could not rely on the scheme to get employment for 100 days for the family in a year. The households, therefore, rely more on out-migration to earn their livelihood than on employment provided through NREGS and other available local employment. The programme appeared to have failed miserably in checking rural out-migration from the households surveyed in the district.

It appeared to us that apathy of the Gram Panchayat (GP) members is the most important cause of such a state of affair. They are not much interested in proper implementation of the scheme. The reasons for this apathy appeared to

be the lack of 'incentives' to the Gram Panchayat functionaries. The scope of rent-seeking in terms of bribes from the beneficiaries or embezzlement of money has been minimized by making the provision of payment of wages very formal and transparent. The functionaries entrusted with the implementation of the scheme treat it as an additional duty without remuneration and a burden due to the absence of any legal or illegal *quid pro quo* for performing the function.

### Employment

Table 8 reveals the employment scenario for the migrants' households if they did stay at origin instead of migrating. It can be seen from the Table 8 below that working age members of 21 per cent families would have remained unemployed, about 30 per cent would get employment for up to 120 days, about 48 per cent would get employment between 121 to 200 days and nearly one per cent reported to have been employed for more than 200 days in a year only if they remained in origin instead at migrating.

Table 8  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Days of Employment  
Per Year if Would Not Migrate (in percentage)

Village/District	No Employment	1 to 120	121 to 200	200 & above	Total
Vill 1	68.00	12.00	20.00	-	100.00
Vill 2	0.00	16.00	80.00	4.000	100.00
Vill 3	40.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	100.00
Vill 4	4.00	80.00	16.00	0.00	100.00
Vill 5	4.00	32.00	64.00	0.00	100.00
Vill 6	12.00	40.00	48.00	0.00	100.00
District	21.33	30.00	48.00	0.67	100.00

In the event of non-migration, there would have been unemployment in about 1/5<sup>th</sup> of total households of Cooch Behar district. The reason for this observed difference might be inherent in the land holding profile and poverty profile of the households.

The important point to note is that in the best possible situation members of working age of only about 48 per cent households would have been employed upto 200 days only in a year. It shows that there is a situation of massive underemployment of rural labourers in the villages of our survey. This indicates that the situation was rife enough to warrant large scale emigration of rural labourers in search of livelihood.

This also explains the supply demand gap of agricultural labourers in West Bengal as well as in India as a whole. What happens is that in slack season there is huge unemployment of agricultural labourers. This leads to a massive exodus of agricultural labourers in particular and rural labour in general particularly in slack seasons. This, therefore, results in a shortage in the supply

of agricultural labourers in the face of their high demand during busy seasons. This also results in a huge gap in demand and supply and a consequent rise in the wage level and escalation of cost of cultivation to farmers and becomes one of the contributing factors of making agriculture a non-remunerative occupation. Although some of the migrant labourers return to their farms during busy agricultural seasons, this can not make up the huge gap between demand and supply. This happens for two reasons. First, migrants who return, they work mainly in their own small holding. Secondly, since all migrant labourers do not return due to the receipt of higher wages and earnings in both farm and non-farm employment at destinations, this little increase in the supply of agricultural labour, can not fulfil the excess demand during busy agricultural season.

Employment opportunity is always there in destinations, compared to origin throughout the year in public and private civil construction sites, in factories, quarries, brick kilns etc. and in areas with prosperous, perennial agricultural sector. Labourers could work in destinations for all the 365 days of a year if they liked. Moreover, there is no waiting for job to the migrants; rather the jobs are in waiting for the migrants at destinations. This happens due to the fact that the migrants who are already there in destinations, make arrangements of employment for the potential migrants prior to their arrival there. Moreover, most jobs being manual in nature, the new migrants virtually faces very little competition from the local labourers at destinations since there is a huge shortage of labourers there to do such jobs as the local labourers find performing such menial jobs beyond dignity. The problems of demanding higher wages, higher recess time by the local labourers and the difficulty in controlling the local labourers on the part of the employers are also matters of consideration.

Thus the push factors on the part of the migrant workers become a pull factor on the part of the employers at destination. The two factors combined reinforce the emigration process of the working members of the households at origin.

#### ***Wages at Origin and Destination***

One more driving force of migration is the higher wage rates prevailing at destination compared to the lower wages rates at origin. Thus, the former operates as pull factor and the latter acts as push factor of migration. It may be noted that the higher average wage rates at destinations are not part of 'expected' income as has been postulated by Todaro, rather it is part of 'actual' income due to the fact that there is no 'probability' factor working in destinations. The probability of getting employment is almost hundred out of hundred. So it is the lure of higher wage rates and higher total actual income at destinations compared to the origin that works as a strong driving force or pull factor for out-migration of rural agricultural workers.



Table 9  
Distribution of Migrants on their Basis of Rates of Wages (in Rs.) Received  
Per day at Origin (in percentages)

Village/District	Up to 40	41 to 60	61 to 80	Above 80	Total
Vill 1	12.50	87.50	0.00	0.00	100.00
Vill 2	3.17	95.83	0.00	0.00	100.00
Vill 3	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.00	100.00
Vill 4	0.00	70.00	30.00	0.00	100.00
Vill 5	0.00	66.67	28.37	4.76	100.00
Vill 6	0.00	57.14	42.86	0.00	100.00
District	1.84	68.81	28.44	0.91	100.00

The above Table shows the wage rates prevailing and received by the workers who work at origin by performing different types of work. It can be seen that labourers of the surveyed households would receive wage rates for up to 40 rupees in the case of labourers of nearly 2 per cent households in the district. This indicates that few labourers from the surveyed households were in distressed situation. Then labourers from nearly 69 per cent and 28 per cent of surveyed households of the district would receive Rs. 41 to Rs. 60 and Rs. 61 to Rs. 80 respectively. This also implies a greater distressed situation. The labours of nearly 3 per cent surveyed household would have received this relatively higher rate of wages.

Table 10  
Distribution of Migrants on the Basis of Rates of Wages (in Rs.) Received  
Per Day at Destination (in percentages)

Village/District	Up to Rs. 60	61 to 80	81 to 100	101 to 120	121 to 150	151 & above	Total
Vill 1	0.00	10.42	52.08	25.00	8.33	4.17	100.00
Vill 2	6.45	3.23	35.49	41.93	9.67	3.23	100.00
Vill 3	0.00	0.00	50.00	15.62	28.13	6.25	100.00
Vill 4	6.25	12.50	31.25	18.75	21.87	9.38	100.00
Vill 5	0.00	0.00	22.58	22.58	25.81	29.03	100.00
Vill 6	0.00	0.00	10.35	34.48	24.14	31.03	100.00
District	1.97	4.93	35.47	26.10	18.72	12.81	100.00

The Table 11 shows the wages received in the post-migration situation. It can be seen from the table that percentage of workers who received wage rates for up to Rs. 60 is nearly 2 per cent only in case of migrant workers which is nearly 69 per cent in the case of non-migrant workers of the surveyed households in the district. Almost similar situation for the workers of the wage rate of Rs. 61 to Rs. 80. But 93 per cent of the migrant workers earn a wage rate of Rs. 80 and above which is available to non-migrant workers from less than one per cent of the surveyed households. This shows that there is a tremendous boost in earning due to migration which leads a remarkable improvement in the post-migration situation compared to the pre-migration situation.

Thus in the surveyed district, it can be seen that higher wage rates prevailing at destinations has been a driving force of rural out-migration in our study area. The increasing and varying incidence and volume of rural out-migration situation compared to the pre-migration situation and number of days of employment is much higher in the former situation compared to the latter situation. For a rational individual labour, therefore, it was not possible to remain in origin except certain compelling personal, familial or social reasons. However, this resulted in a supply-demand gap of agricultural labourers in busy seasons.

### Conclusion

We would like to conclude that out-migration is definitely a boon to the migrant labourers on a number of counts. However, it is a matter of concern for farmers as they face an acute scarcity of labour during busy agricultural seasons. In addition, we would like to draw the following conclusions from our empirical study on the issue of rural to urban migration of agricultural labourers in our study area:

1. The rural out-migration that has been witnessed in our survey villages is a reflection of severe economic distress.
2. Both push and pull factors are responsible for causing out-migration of the rural workers. However, push factors were stronger than the pull factors. Actually, in most cases migration was undertaken as a last resort of survival strategy.
3. Introduction of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGSA) on 25 October 2005, it has been reported by various studies (National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - 2005) that it has not been successful in checking rural out-migration from our study areas. The implementation of the scheme is being done half-heartedly.
4. The massive out-migration of agricultural labourers for several reasons has resulted in a situation of huge supply-demand gap of agricultural labourers during busy seasons that leads to an increase in wages of working agricultural labourers. This in turn is causing an escalation of cost of cultivation.

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**Appendix - B**  
**Certificate of Presented Paper**

# Appendix-B.1

UGC (SAP) DRS –II NATIONAL SEMINAR

On

“Regional Issues Concerning Development and Women  
in Development” (March 21, 2013) – Organised by the  
Department of Economics, University of North Bengal



UGC (SAP) DRS – II NATIONAL SEMINAR

on

“Regional Issues Concerning Development and Women in Development”

March 21, 2013

Organised by

Department of Economics

University of North Bengal

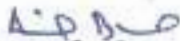
Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling, West Bengal

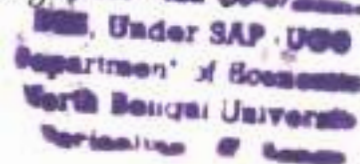
CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that Prof. / Dr. / Mr. / Mrs. .... Sujit Majumdar, Research Scholar,  
Department of Economics ..... of North Bengal University .....

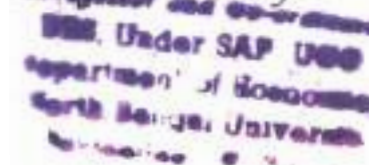
has attended the UGC (SAP) DRS-II NATIONAL SEMINAR held on March 21, 2013 organised by the  
Department of Economics, University of North Bengal, India.

He/She presented a paper titled ..The Impact of MGNREGA on Out-Migration and  
Poverty Reduction in Rural Economy; A Case Study of Cooh Behare District in West Bengal.

  
Prof. Anil Bhuiyali  
SAP-DRS- Coordinator,  
Department of Economics,  
North Bengal University

  
Under SAP UGC  
Department of Economics  
North Bengal University  
Darjeeling

  
Prof. Sanchari Roy Mukherjee  
SAP-DRS- II. Coordinator,  
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Under SAP UGC  
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North Bengal University  
Darjeeling

# Appendix - C

## Questionnaires

## Appendix-C.1

Schedule for Migration Study (for  
Migrant Household Schedule)



**Schedule for Migration Study**

ICSSR-Supported Research Project on

**DYNAMICS OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN WEST BENGAL: A CASE  
STUDY OF TWO DISTRICTS**

Department of Economics,

University of North Bengal,

Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal, PIN - 734 013.

Project Director: Dr. K. K. Bagchi

Research Associate: Shri Bipul Sarkar; Research Investigator: Shri Sujit Majumdar

Schedule No. .... /Date .....

**SURVEY AREA PROFILE**

Names of (i) Village ..... (ii) Hamlet (Para).....  
(iii) Gram Panchayat ..... (iv) Block. ....  
(v) Sub-division ..... (vi) District.....

**IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD:**

- 1) (a) Name of head of household (hhh).....  
(b) Age ..... (c) Father's/Husband's name. ....
- 2) Name of informant..... (a) Age.....  
(b) Occupation..... (c) Father's/Husband's Name .....  
(d) Relationship with hhh .....
- 3) Response code<sup>1</sup>:
- 4) Since when you are living in this village (years/generations)? .....
- 5) If in-migrant in this village, specify place of origin: .....
- 6) How many rooms at house? :
- 7) Type of house: Kutchha -01, Semi-pucca -02, Pucca- 03.
- 8) Is there toilet facility? Yes-01, No-02.
- 9) If yes, type of toilet: Kutchha- 01, Pucca-02, Semi-pucca 03, Open space - 04
- 10) What is the provision for drinking water? Tubewell (own)- 01, Well (own)- 02,  
Tubewell/well (shared/public)- 03, Others (specify)- 04:
- 11) Electrified house? Yes-01, No-02
- 12) Type of household: APL - 01, BPL - 02

<sup>1</sup> Item 3 Response Code: informant: cooperative & capable - 1, cooperative but not capable - 2, busy - 3, reluctant - 4, others - 9.

13) HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS						
1	Household size (No. of members)			9	If code 1 in item 8	Location of last usual place of residence (code)
2	Principal sector of work (NIC-2004)	Description:		10		Pattern of migration (code)
		Code (5-digit)			11	Reason for migration (code)
3	Principal occupation (NCO-2004)	Description:		12		Whether any former member of the household migrated out any time in the past (yes-1, no-2)
		Code (3-digit)				
4	Household type (code)			13	If 1 in item 13, Number of members who migrated out	Male
5	Region (code)			14		Female
6	Social group (code)			15		Amount of remittances received during the last 365 days (Rs.) (to be copied from entry against S' no. 99, col.10 of question no. 13)
7	Land possessed as on date of survey (code)			16		If entry > 0 in item 15, use of remittances (maximum three codes in descending order of amount used)
8	Whether the household migrated to the village of enumeration during the last 365 days (yes-01, no-02)			17		Monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs.) (to be copied from item no. 21, question no. 17)

### Codes for Question no. 13

#### Item 4: Household type.

For rural areas: self employed in non agriculture-1, agriculture labour-2, other labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9

For urban areas: self employed-1, regular wage/salary earnings-2, casual labour-3, others-9

#### Item 5: Religion: Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity-3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, Others-9

#### Item 6: Social group: schedule tribe-1, schedule caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9

#### Item 7: Land possessed (area in bigha):

Less than 1	..... 01	7.6-----15.0	.....04
1-----1	..... 02	15.1-----30.0	.....05
1.1-----7.5	..... 03	greater than 30.0	.....06

#### Item 9: Location of last usual place of residence: same district: rural-1, urban-2, same state but another district: Rural-3, urban-4, another state: rural-5, urban-6, another country-7

#### Item 10: Pattern of migration: temporary-1, permanent-2

#### Item 11: Reason for migration:

In search of employment-01, in search of better employment-02, business-03, to take up employment/better employment-04, transfer of services/contact-05, proximity to place of work-06, studies-07, natural disaster (drought, flood, tsunami, etc.)-08, social/political problems (riots, terrorism,

political refugee, bad law and order, etc.)-10, displacement by development project-11, acquisition of own house/flat-12, housing problem-13, health care-14, post retirement-15, marriage-16, others-19

#### Item 16: Use of remittances:

For household consumer expenditure: on food items-01, education of household members-02, household durable-03, marriage and other ceremonies-04, health care-05, others items on household consumer expenditure-06, for improving housing condition (major repairs, purchase of land and buildings, etc.)-07, debt repayment-08, financing working capital-09, initiating new entrepreneurial activity-11, saving/investment-12, others-19

14) DEMOGRAPHIC AND LSCA ACTIVITY PARTICULARS OF ALL THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS (origin - destination)

Sl. No.	Name of member	Relationship with household	Sex (male/female)	Age (years)	Marital status (single)	Educational level (years)	Local principal activity		Whether engaged in any work in agriculture/animal husbandry/stock raising	Nature (self)	For Table 13: Local subsidiary economic activity						
							WVA Number (code)	Principal sector of work			Industry-occupation						
											Description of Work	Industry (1991-2004) code	Occupation (2001-2004) code	Sector			
														% of total	Days of employment (in)	Industry (ISIC-2001) code	Occupation (ISCO-2001) code
1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)	11)	12)	13)	14)	15)	16)	17)	

Codes for Question No. 14

Col. 13: Relation of head:

Self-1, spouse of 2, 2, married child-3, spouse of 3, child of 4-1, unmarried child-5,  
grandchild-6, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law-7, brother, sister, brother-in-  
law, sister-in-law, other relative-8, sex and 9 employees of 10, non-relative-9

Col. 16: Marital status:

Never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, divorced/separated-4

Col. 17: Educational level:

Not literate-01, literate without any schooling-2, literate without formal schooling- literate  
through NCT/WHIP-03, literate through IIC/MIC-04, others-05, literate with formal  
schooling including IICN, below primary-06, primary-07, upper primary-08,  
secondary-09, higher secondary-10, diploma/certificate courses-12, graduate-13, post-  
graduate and above-14, technically educated-15 (specify)

Col. 18 & 19: 18-19: Work status:

Worked in his enterprise (self employed)-1, own account worker-10, employee-11, worked as helper  
in NE enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21, worked as regular salaried wage employee-31,  
worked as casual wage labourer in public works-32, in other types of work-51, did not work but  
was seeking and/or available for work-81, attended educational institution-91, attended domestic  
duties only-92, attended domestic duties and also engaged in the collection of goods  
(Vegetables, roots, tree products, cashed food, etc.) or in agriculture, weaving, etc. for household  
use-93, attends patients, maintains equipment, etc.-94, not able to work due to disability-95  
other (specifying begging, maintenance, etc.)-97

Col. 210: Principal sector of work:

Agriculture & allied

Manufact

Services

**15) PARTICULARS OF OUT-MIGRANTS WHO MIGRATED OUT ANY TIME IN THE PAST (Lk. FOR HOUSEHOLDS WITH ENTRY IN ITEM 12 QUESTION NO. 12)**

Sl. No.	Sex (Male-1, Female-2)	Present age (Years)	Present place of residence (Code)	Reason for migration (Code)	Period since leaving the household	Whether presently engaged in any economic activity (Yes-1, No-2, Nil)	Monthly income (Rs.) (Principal + subsidiary)	Monthly consumption (Rs.)	Monthly Savings (Rs.)	Whether sent remittances during the last 365 days (Yes-1, No-2)	If 1 in column-11,	
											Number of times remittances sent during the last 365 days	Amount of remittance sent during the last 365 days (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
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**Codes for Question No. 15**

Col. (4) Present place of residence: same state and within the same district-1, same state but another district-2,

Outside the state-3, another country-4, not known-9

Col. (5) Reasons for migration:

In search of employment-01, in search of better employment-02, business-03, to take up employment/better employment-04, transfer of services/contract-05, proximity to place of work-06, studies-07, natural disaster/drought, flood, tsunami, etc.-08, social/political problems/risks, terrorism, political refuge, bad law and order, etc.-10, displacement by development project-11, acquisition of own house/flat-12, housing problem-13, health care-14, post retirement-15, marriage-16, migration of the parent/earning member of the family-17, others-19

## 16. MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- i. **Who has helped in choosing the place of migration?**
- Relatives, friends already living at destination -01
  - Relatives, friends living in village/neighbourhood -02
  - Labour recruiters/contractors from origin/village/neighbourhood -03
  - Labour recruiters/contractors from destination -04
  - Media sources like news paper, TV, radio etc. (specify the exact source)-05
  - Employer/employer's agent -06
  - Others (specify) -07:
- ii. **Which of these sources was the most important for the migrant to migrate?**
- .....
- iii. **Who primarily made the decision for movement to the destination?**
- Self - 01, Spouse - 02, Children-03, Parents- 04, Other relatives (specify) -05
  - Labour contractor/agent -06
- iv. **Please explain how the decision was made for the migrant to move to the last destination:**
- .....
- v. **Out-migrated alone/with family member(s)?** (Alone - 01, with family member(s) -02)
- vi. **Did the out-migrant have to wait for getting a job?** Yes - 01, no - 02
- vii. **If yes, the time period** ..... (1 year/monthly)
- viii. **In that time how did the migrant met his/her needs?**
- ix. (a) **Stay & food:** Own resource-01, help from friends-02, help from relatives-03, Others specify -04
- (b) **Search for job:** self-01, help of friends -02, help of relatives-03, help of agents-04, help of employers-05, other sources, specify-06
- x. **Type of employment in which engaged** - wage employment-01, self-employment-02
- xi. **Nature and type of work done in the place of destination? (Details)**
- Migrant 1: .....
- Migrant 2: .....
- Migrant 3: .....
- Migrant 4: .....
- Migrant 5: .....
- xii. **Any new skill acquired at destination (manual, writing, work) - Yes-01 - No-02**
- (a) If yes, give details.

Migrant 1 .....  
 Migrant 2 .....  
 Migrant 3 .....  
 Migrant 4 .....  
 Migrant 5 .....

xiii. Rate(s) of wages received? (Per day/week/month). Rs.

Migrant1          Migrant2          Migrant 3          Migrant4          Migrant5

xiv. Wages are paid on the basis of what? Piece rate-01 , per hour-02 , per day-03, others-04 (specify). Migrant 1          Migrant 2          Migrant 3          Migrant 4          Migrant 5

xv. How many hours to work per day? .....hours

Migrant 1 .....Migrant 2 ..... Migrant 3          Migrant 4 ..... Migrant 5

xvi. Nature of employment? Long term employee with a written contract-01 , Long term employee without a written contract-02 , Casual day labourer -03, Contract labour -04 , Self-employed-05, Others (specify)-06

Migrant1          Migrant2          Migrant 3          Migrant4          Migrant5

xvii. Condition of housing at destination: Tile-01, Pucca house-02 , tarpauline -03, Mad -04 , Thatch, straw-05, leaves-06, Wood -07.Others (specify)-08 .....

Migrant 1          Migrant 2          Migrant 3          Migrant 4          Migrant 5

xviii. Do you stay single? Yes-01          No-02

Migrant1          Migrant 2          Migrant 3          Migrant 4          Migrant 5

xix (a) If no, describe the staying arrangement

Migrant1          Migrant 2          Migrant 3          Migrant 4          Migrant 5

xx. (a)Has the migrant helped people from his locality/region to migrate to his/her present destination? Yes-01          No-02

Migrant1          Migrant2          Migrant 3          Migrant4          Migrant5

(b) If yes, how many of them approximately? .....

Migrant1          Migrant2          Migrant 3          Migrant4          Migrant5

(c) Who are they Friends-01          Relatives-02          neighbours-03

Migrant1          Migrant2          Migrant 3          Migrant4          Migrant5

xxi. How did the migrant facilitate their migration at the destination: on his own 01, help from his employer-02, Help from labour recruiters/contractors-03, Others, specify -04 ...

Migrant 1          Migrant 2          Migrant 3          Migrant 4          Migrant 5

xvii. (a) Did the migrants face any major illness/accident at destination during sojourn?

Yes-01 No-02

Migrant 1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

(b) If yes, describe the disease & how the treatment was done (about total expenses, person bear's the expenses, type of institution etc.

Migrant1 Migrant 2 Migrant 3 Migrant 4 Migrant 5

xviii. (a) Did you face any problem in destination (regarding food, lodging, weather, language, culture etc.) [Make a list/describe] Yes-01 No-02

(b) If yes, what type of problem faced?

Migrant1 Migrant2 Migrant 3 Migrant4 Migrant5

.....

xxv. Duration of stay in destination (in months)& Frequency of home visit (give details).

Migrant1 Migrant2 Migrant 3 Migrant4 Migrant5

.....  
.....  
.....

xxv. Duration of stay while in home visit at origin (in days/months/year):

Migrant1 Migrant2 Migrant 3 Migrant4 Migrant5



XXVI. If out-migrated for work to several destinations over the last few years, write (1) the following:

Sl. No. of migrant	Place names where the migrant lived for at least six months (start with place of both)	Duration of stay (month/year)	Status	If employed sector of employment	Specific Job	Status of job <sup>III</sup>

Code I: Employed-01, Unemployed and looking for job-02, Student-03

Code II: Agriculture and related-01, Manufacturing-02, Services-03

Code III: Self-employed-01, Casual-02, Contract-03, Regular-04

XXVII. Status of employment before out-migration: Employed-01, Partially employed-02, Unemployed-03

XXVIII. If employed, before migration nature of principal employment? Agriculture and related-01, Manufacturing related-02, Service related-03

XXIX. If not migrated what would have been the days of employment per month/year?

.....

XXX. Earnings: Per day ..... Per week ..... Per month .....

XXXI. If self employed, nature and type of self-employment in the place of destination? (Details of trade/business/ service-manufacturing, etc.)

.....

xxxv. Reasons for choosing the present self-employment

(education/skill/experience/others):

.....  
.....

xxxiii. Adverse effect of migration on family members, if any (inability to meet after old parents/other members/young children etc./young children, level of education – make a list):

Migrant1	Migrant2	Migrant 3	Migrant4	Migrant5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

xxxiv. a) Whether members living at the origin received Job Card under NREGS (100 days employment programme): Yes-01 No-02

b) If yes, whether received employment in the last one year? Yes-01 No-02

c) If yes, how many days in the last one year? .....

xxxv. a) Whether gets two square meals a day for the 365 days in year? Yes-01 No-02

b) If no, then for how many months gets two square meals a day? ..... months

Overall Remarks:

Date:

Signature:

17) HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (Origin)				
Sl. No.	Item group	Value of consumption (Rs.) during		
		Last 7 days	Last 30 days	Last 365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Cereals & cereal products (includes maiz, chora, maida, sup, noodles, bread/bakery, barley, cereal substitutes, etc.)			
2.	Pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram products, besan, sattu, etc.)			
3.	Milk & milk products (includes milk condensed/ powder, baby food, ghee, butter, ice-cream, etc.)			
4.	Edible oil & vanaspathi			
5.	Vegetables and fruits (including garlic, ginger, mango, banana, coconut, dates, kishmish, moringa, other dry fruits, etc.)			
6.	Egg, fish & meat			
7.	Sugar (includes gur, candy (misri), honey, etc.)			
8.	Spices, salt and other food items (includes beverages such as tea, coffee, fruit juice and processed foods such as biscuits, cake, pickles, sauce, dry chilies, cherry powder, etc.)			
9.	Tan, tobacco & intoxicants			
10.	Fuel & light			
11.	Entertainment (includes cinema, picnic, sports, club fees, video cassettes, cable charges, etc.)			
12.	Personal care and effects, toiletries article & other sundry articles (includes spectacles, torch, umbrella, lighter, tooth-past, hair-oil, shaving blades, electric bulbs, tube light, glassware, hucker, washing soap, agarbati, insecticide, etc.)			
13.	Consumer services and conveyance (includes domestic servant, tailoring, grinding charges, telephone, legal expenses, pet animals, porter charges, bus/auto/taxi fare)			
14.	Rent/house rent, consumer taxes and cesses (including water charges, etc.)			
15.	Medical expenses (non-institutional)			
16.	Sub-total items 1 to 15)			
17.	Medical (institutional)			
18.	Tuition fees and other fees, schoolbooks and other educational articles (includes private tutor, school/college fees, newspaper, library fees, stationery, internet charges, etc.)			
19.	Clothing, bedding and footwear			
20.	Durable goods (almirah, khat, cycle, radio, TV, pumpset, watch, clock etc.)			
21.	Sub-total (items 17 to 20)			
22.	Average monthly expenditure for items 17 to 20 (item 21 x (30/365))			
23.	Monthly household consumer expenditure (item 16+item 22)			



**19. INDEBTEDNESS**

Loan no	Month and year of borrowing	Principal	For formal sector loans, amount of subsidy, if any	Collateral	Rate of interest	Amount outstanding			Source of borrowing (code)	Purpose of borrowing
						Principal	Interest	Total		
					Specify if per month, per annum or other				1 Commercial bank 2 Cooperative bank 3 Cooperative society 4 State department bank 5 Money lender 6 Small finance company 7 Mutual fund 8 Other private bank 9 Land bank 10 Small trader 11 Big trader 12 Joint bank 13 Bank and other financial institution 14 Other Special	

## Appendix-C.2

Questionnaire for Field Survey (for Non-Migrant Household Schedule)

Questionnaire for field survey for the Ph. D. Research Work

Title: AN ENQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF  
RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION IN WEST BENGAL  
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COOCH BEHAR DISTRICT

SUJIT MAJUMDAR (Junior Research Fellow)

(under Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship)

Supervisor: DR. KANAK KANTI BAGCHI

Professor

Department of Economics,

University of North Bengal,

Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal, PIN - 734 013.

Schedule No. .... Date .....

SURVEY AREA PROFILE

Names of (i) Village ..... (ii) Hamlet (Para) .....  
(iii) Gram Panchayat ..... (iv) Block ..... (v) Sub division  
..... (vi) District .....

IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD:

- (a) Name of head of household, ..... (b)  
Age ..... (c) Father's/Husband's name: .....
- Name of informant ..... (a) Age ..... (b)  
Occupation ..... (c) Father's/Husband's Name .....
- Response code: 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_
- How many rooms at house? \*
- Type of house: 1. *Auroha* 2. *Semi-pucca* 3. *Pucca*!
- Is there toilet facility? 1. Yes 2. No

\* Item 2 Response Code: informant, cooperative & capable ..... cooperative but not capable ..... 2. busy 3. reluctant -  
4. others - 9.

7. If yes, type of toilet: Kutcha-01, Pucca-02, Semi-pucca-03
8. What is the provision for drinking water? Tube well (own)-1, Well (own)-2
9. Tube well/well (shared/public)-3, Others (specify)-4
10. Electrified house? Yes-01, No-02
11. Type of household: AFS-01, BPL-02

12) HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS			
1	Household size (No. of members)		Religion (code)
2	Principal sector of work (NIC-2004)	Description Code (5-digit)	Social group (code)
3	Principal occupation (NIC-2004)	Description Code (5-digit)	Land possessed as on date of survey (code)
4	Household type (code)		Monthly household consumer expenditure (Rs.) (to be copied from item no. 23 question no. 19)

### Codes for Question no. 12

#### Item 4: Household type

For rural areas: self-employed in non agriculture-1, agriculture labour-2, other  
labour-3, self-employed in agriculture-4, others-9

Item 5: Religion: Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity-3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7,  
Others-9

Item 6: Social group: schedule tribe-1, schedule caste-2, other backward class-3, others-4

#### Item 7: Land possessed (area in bighas):

Less than 1	01	7.6-----15.0	04
1-----3	02	15.1-----30.0	03
3.1-----7.5	03	greater than 30.0	05



**(C) DEMOGRAPHIC AND USUAL ACTIVITY PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

Sl. no.	Name of member	Relation to head (code)	Sex (code-1) (code-2)	Age (years)	Marital status (code)	Educational level	Work status (code)	Usual principal activity		Whether engaged in any work in subsidiary capacity (see Part-2)	Part 1 to end B, usual secondary economic activity			
								Description of Work	Group of occupation (NCCO-2004 3-digit code)		Starts (code)	Description	No. of Days of employment	Occupation (NCCO-2004 3-digit code)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
(1)	(2)													

### Codes for Question No. 13

#### Col (3) Relation of head:

Self - spouse (0) one-2, married child-3, spouse or partner (female)-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father, mother, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, other -7, live-in-sister-in-law, other relatives & servants (male)-8, other -9, never married

#### Col (6) Marital status:

Never married-1, currently married-2, divorced-3, widowed-4, widower-5

#### Col (7) Educational level:

N=, Literate, 01= Literate without any schooling, 02= Literate with school schooling, Literate through NCT, All Post, literate through H.E., 03= 04= Literate with formal schooling including L.C.S. below primary to post-graduate, 05= primary middle/secondary-06, high secondary-07, diploma/certificate course-08, graduate-09, post graduate and above-10, technically educated-11, specific-

#### Col (18) & Col (19) Work status:

Worked in his enterprise (self-employed)-0, own account worker -1, employee-2, worked as helper in his enterprise (unpaid family worker)-21, worked as regular/salaried wage employee-1, worked as casual wage labour in public works-41, or other types of work-3, did not work but was seeking and available for work-81, attended educational institution-91, attended domestic duties only-92, attended domestic duties and also engaged in free collection of goods (Vegetables, roots, firewood, settled land, etc.) sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use-93, recipients, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.-94, not able to work due to disability-95, others including being in institution, etc.-97

#### Col (10) Principal sector of work:

Agriculture & allied-1

Industry-2

Services-3

14) PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS REGARDING INCOME, CONSUMPTION AND SAVING

Sl No	Sex (Male-1, female-2)	Present age (Years)	Monthly income (Rs.) If regular - Subsidiary	Expenditure (Rs.)	Monthly Savings (Rs.)
11)					
12)					
13)					
14)					
15)					
16)					
17)					
18)					
19)					
20)					
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89)					
90)					
91)					
92)					
93)					
94)					
95)					
96)					
97)					
98)					
99)					
100)					
Total					

Remarks (if any):

15) HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE				
Sl. No	Item group	Value of consumption (Rs.) during		
		Last 7 days	Last 30 days	Last 365 days
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Cereals & cereal products (includes millet, chana, maida, suji, noodles, bread (bakery), barley, cereal substitutes, etc.)			
2	Pulses & pulse products (includes soyabean, gram products, besan, sattu, etc.)			
3	Milk & milk products (includes milk condensed powder, baby food, ghee, butter, icecream, etc.)			
4	Edible oil & vanaspathi			
5	Vegetables and fruits (including garlic, ginger, orange, banana, coconut, dates, kishmish, mangoes, other dry fruits, etc.)			
6	Egg, fish & meat			
7	Sugar (includes gur, candy (misri), honey, etc.)			
8	Spices, salt and other food items (includes beverages such as tea, coffee, fruit juice and processed foods such as biscuits, cake, pickles, sauce, dry chutney, chutney powder, etc.)			
9	Pan, tobacco & intoxicants			
10	Fuel & light			
11	Entertainment (includes cinema, picnic, sports, club fees, video cassettes, cable charges, etc.)			
12	Personal care and effects, toilet article & other sundry articles (includes spectacles, torch, umbrella, lighter, tooth-pest, hair-oil, shaving blades, electric bulbs, tube light, glassware, bucket, washing soap, agarbati, insecticide, etc.)			
13	Consumer services and conveyance (includes domestic servant, tailoring, grinding charges, telephone, legal expenses, pet animals, porter charges, bus/auto/taxi fare)			
14	Rent/lease rent, consumer taxes and cesses (including water charges, etc.)			
15	Medical expenses (non-institutional)			
16	<u>Sub-total</u> items 1 to 15)			
17	Medical (institutional)			
18	Tuition fees and other fees, schoolbooks and other educational articles (includes private tutor, school/college fees, newspaper, library fees, stationary, internet charges, etc.)			
19	Clothing, bedding and footwear			
20	Durable goods (almirah, khat, cycle, radio, TV, pumpset, watch, clock etc.)			
21	<u>Sub-total</u> (items 17 to 20)			
22	Average monthly expenditure for items 17 to 20 [(item 21) ÷ (30 ÷ 365)]			
23	Monthly household consumer expenditure (item 16+item 22)			

Remarks, if any:

16. a) Whether the family received Job Card under NREGS (100 days employment programme):

Yes-01                      No-02

b) If yes, whether received employment in the last one year? Yes-01                      No-02

c) If yes, how many days in the last one year? .....

17. a) Whether gets two square meals a day for the 365 days in year? Yes-01    No-02.

b) If no, then for how many months gets two square meals a day?                      months

**Overall Remarks:**

Date .

Signature



### 19. INDEBTEDNESS

Loan no	Month and year of borrowing	Principal	For formal sector loans, amount or subsidy, if any	Collateral	Rate of interest	Amount outstanding			Source of borrowing (code)	Purpose of borrowing	
						Principal	Interest	Total			
					Specify if per month, per annum or other				1 Commercial bank 2 Cooperative bank 3 Cooperative society 4 Land development bank 5 Moneylender 6 Small peasant 7 Medium peasant 8 Other (specify)	9 Self-accum 10 Pull-out 11 Social order 12 Big trader 13 Subsidized person 14 Friends and relatives (no interest payment) 15 Other (specify)	

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