

Clarifications:

1. The house hold survey has been under taken in two phases. In the *first* phase a complete enumeration (household census) of each and every *household* in the villages was conducted where the *presence* of schooling age (5-14) children have been collected. The procedure facilitated in distinguishing the households categorically into two groups -

Sub-stratum-I consisting households with having one or more children in the age group 5-14 years old.

Sub-stratum-II consisting households without having any children in the age group 5-14 years old.

In second phase, a sample size of 30 households from each village has been drawn randomly from among the Sub-stratum-I. The extensive survey is undertaken in the selected households.

Since the present study is to identify factors determining the literacy and educational attainment, it was felt necessary to interview households having children who were of school going age i.e., 5-14 years, the age group to attend classes between Class 1 to Class 8 defined as the elementary level of school education. The logic was to investigate as to what were the enabling social and economic factors leading the parents to send the children to school or factors compelling them to keep them away from school or from receiving education..

2. The independent variables that were significant at the macro level secondary data based study (district level, block level and mouza level analysis) had had altered significantly in the micro level study. For example, most of the Indian studies (Pandey, 1990; Jeejeebhoy, 1993; Krishnaji, 2001 and Mukhopadhaya, 1994) have established the negative impact of WFPRF on literacy and enrolment. In Chapter-IV of the present thesis, while analyzing the district level and block level regression equation for West Bengal, the variable Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) was also found to be significant in exerting its negative impact on literacy rate too. But the micro level study, does not find any negative effect of this WFPRF, moreover, it is found to be insignificant in the case of male and total literacy rates. In case of female literacy rate, on other hand, the factor exerts its strong positive effect in enhancing the female literacy rate.

Again, DEPRATIO (non-worker to total worker ratio within a household) has been included in both macro level in chapter- 5 and micro level in Chapter 6&7. In case of secondary data based study at district and block level, the variable was found to be significant at district level (regression results) and was also found to be significant in 02 blocks in the district. In micro level survey analysis, DEPRATIO has been categorised into two types - non earner/ total earners, which is termed as Economic dependency (ECONDEP) and, household dependency (HHDEP) measured as Ratio of non-earners (old-age and siblings) to schooling age children. In almost all the cases, both the variables were found to be insignificant variables.

Similar observations can be made for several other variables. Thus it may be said that macro results may not be carried over to micro situations where the ground reality may be different.

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