

Final Report

## EXTENDED BASELINE SURVEY

Baseline, Mid term and End-term Surveys,  
and Other Evaluation Studies under the  
IFAD-assisted ILSP Project

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## **Final Report**

### ***Extended Baseline Survey Report on:***

# **BASE LINE, MID TERM AND END-TERM SURVEY, AND OTHER EVALUATION STUDIES UNDER IFAD ASSISTED ILSP PROJECT**

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# Executive Summary

## A. Background and Objectives of the Project

- ▶ The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a follow on from, and up-scale of, the Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas (ULIPH) which was completed at the end of year 2012. It focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods.
- ▶ ILSP implementation strategy adopts a two-pronged approach to building livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the food production systems and the second being to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops.
- ▶ The ILSP project has three components and the present study will focus on the Component-I, which consists of food security and livelihood enhancement activities implemented by UGVS.
- ▶ The objective of the study is to conduct a baseline assessment of the ILSP project to analyze and measure the prevailing scenario before the project activities are implemented and impacted livelihood, food security and achieve the overall goal of poverty reduction.

## B. Approach & Methodology

- ▶ The guiding framework of the study is based on a logic model, which is in cognizance of the fact that the project has been designed using the Logical Framework Approach (LFA).
- ▶ A mix research design (quantitative & qualitative) has been adopted for the study.
- ▶ Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling has been applied for selection of representative households for the baseline survey.

## C. Training of Survey Team, Field Testing and Field Survey

- ▶ Comprehensive classroom training was provided to the supervisors, interviewers and data entry operators in order to familiarize them with the household survey questionnaire through a four-day training program inclusive of two-day classroom and two-day field testing exercise.
- ▶ The field training was conducted at Villages Demau and Lelta, Block Kalsi, District Dehradun on December 19-20, 2015.

## D. Socio-Economic Profile

- ▶ Majority of the respondents across all the categories of project, control and ULIPH are females.
- ▶ The General category dominates across all the categories of the households with more than half the total sample households; followed by Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes.
- ▶ About 79 percent of the population in the area falls in the young age group (0-45 years) across the three categories.
- ▶ The highest proportion of APL families is in ILSP area with approximately 39 percent of the sample HHs. The proportion of Antodaya families are highest in the ULIPH area with 7.5 percent of the HHs.

- ▶ The analysis of literacy levels in the study area confirms that the women lag behind men in educational indicators.
- ▶ Among the HHs in the study area, ULIPH area has maximum number of the HHs (17.2 percent) having acquired such training or certificate courses, followed by ILSP (8.8 percent) and control area (7 percent). ULIPH project area records highest participation of women i.e. 39 percent in terms of total respondents having completed either a vocational training or certificate course.
- ▶ On comparing the total number of children of 6-14 years of age with the school-going children, it has been observed that more than 90 percent of the children are attending school in all the three categories, with maximum percentage from ULIPH area.

### **E. Livelihood Profile**

- ▶ The earning members of the total sample is 43 percent in ILSP area, 31 percent in ULIPH area and 46 percent in control area.
- ▶ Agriculture is the largest employer, with 93 percent households in ILSP area engaged in agriculture. The respective figures for ULIPH and control area are 94 and 92 percent respectively.
- ▶ 22 percent of the sample households in ILSP project, 26 percent in ULIPH area and 21 percent in control area use irrigation channels for agriculture purposes.
- ▶ Availability of water in the existing sources of irrigation is highest in ULIPH area followed by control and ILSP area.
- ▶ Amongst the improved agriculture inputs applied at present, the sample households majorly use organic fertilizers. It is followed only by the improved crop varieties and application of organic pesticides.
- ▶ Seeds account for expenditure in 61 percent of the ILSP households followed by ULIPH and control HHs.
- ▶ Labour services are hired by 14 percent of the farming HHs in ILSP study area as compared to approximately 12 percent in ULIPH and control area.
- ▶ The percentage of HHs dependent on enterprises for earning their livelihood is 1 percent, 4 percent, and 2 percent for ILSP, ULIPH and control HHs respectively.
- ▶ 83 percent of the HHs in ILSP project area own one or more livestock. Out of the 640 HHs in project area that own a livestock, 35 percent have accessed one or more livestock services. Among the livelihood related services, livestock vaccination, veterinary camp, artificial insemination are the most accessed services.
- ▶ The mean annual income comes out to be the highest in ULIPH project area followed by the ILSP project area.
- ▶ Vegetables, milk and dairy products, and spices account for maximum revenue in terms of average sales in last 12 months in ILSP area.

### **F. Household Assets**

- ▶ Approximately 90 percent of the HHs in the project, control and ULIPH area use permanent materials like concrete, brick, stone etc. to build the walls.
- ▶ Concrete is one of the most used material for roofs in all the three sample categories with maximum proportion of the HHs in ULIPH area (80 percent), followed by ILSP project area (78 percent) and control sample area (65 percent).

- ▶ For the floor construction as well, concrete is the most used material with 74.2 percent of the ILSP project, 64.2 percent of the control and 61.7 percent percent of the ULIPH HHs followed by materials such as earth, mud and sand.
- ▶ The major source of drinking water in the study area are public taps.
- ▶ 75 percent of the project HHs have toilet constructed in their house as compared to 68 percent in ULIPH HHs and 65 percent of control HHs. 69 percent of the ILSP project HHs have reported to use their own toilet as a place of defecation.
- ▶ The average distance travelled by women is lower than that of males in all the three areas with lowest distance of 407 meter in ULIPH area. Area travelled by women in ILSP and control area is similar i.e. 422 meter and 421 meter respectively.
- ▶ Among the toilet facilities, pour flush latrine is the most used type of toilet facility.
- ▶ Electricity connection with a regular supply is present in more than 70 percent of all the project, control and ULIPH HHs, with a maximum of 80 percent in ILSP HHs.
- ▶ Amongst all the assets, mobile phone is owned by almost all the sample households across all three categories. It is followed only by a television and a cable/dish connection and furniture.

#### **G. Access to Financial Services**

- ▶ Almost all the sample households under the project, control, and ULIPH areas barring a few have bank accounts.
- ▶ Approximately 79 percent of the ILSP HHs are involved in regular savings as against the 54 percent in ILSP and approximately 31 percent in control area.
- ▶ In terms of loans, 18 percent of the ILSP, 12 percent of the control and 30 percent of the ULIPH area HHs have accessed loans from various sources excluding PGs in ILSP area and SHGs in ULIPH area.
- ▶ Rate of loan repayment is significantly higher in ULIPH areas with about 58 percent of the HHs who took the loan have reported to repay it. The figures are 33 percent and 31 percent for ILSP and control areas respectively.

#### **H. Food Security**

- ▶ 96 percent of the ILSP, 94 percent of the ULIPH and 95 percent of the control HHs have ration cards.
- ▶ Availability of PDS food items is lesser in ULIPH areas as compared to ILSP and control group.
- ▶ Regularity of the receipt of food items under PDS is good for wheat, rice and sugar, which are received by about 80 percent of the HHs once a month in all the three study areas.

#### **I. Groups and Federations Formed under ILSP and ULIPH**

- ▶ Out of 264 ILSP sample HHs who are members of PG/VPGs, about 36 percent work on a leadership position. In ULIPH area, 25 percent of the members were observed to be in a leadership role in their respective groups.
- ▶ More than 90 percent of the groups have received trainings regarding regular savings, followed by inter-lending.
- ▶ Approximately 82 percent of the ILSP and 69 percent of the ULIPH HHs reported to be satisfied with the training they have received.

- ▶ Of 264 HHs in ILSP area and 711 HHs in ULIPH area having membership of groups, federation level membership is with 21 percent and 31 percent of HHs respectively.
- ▶ About 61 percent of the LC members in ILSP area and approximately 86 percent of the federation member HHs in ULIPH project area have benefitted from these services of the LC.
- ▶ Access to the markets has been available to a large number of HHs across the study area. About 79 percent of the ILSP and 81 percent of ULIPH HHs involved in production activities related to agricultural, livestock, forest and micro-enterprises have confirmed the access to market for the produce as against the 68 percent of HHs engaged in production activities in control area.

#### **J. Migration**

- ▶ The respondents reporting about the migration in their HHs is 50 percent for ILSP and control areas while the same is little lower i.e. 48 percent for ULIPH area.
- ▶ It has been observed that the migration is largely seasonal in nature. Prevalence of permanent migration (without family) in ILSP area is higher than that of ULIPH and control area.

#### **K. Gender, Social capital, and Empowerment**

- ▶ The percentage of women participating in agricultural activities is 92 percent in ILSP and ULIPH area while the same is 91 percent for control area. Average time spent by women in the listed activities is 12.9, 12.5 and 13.1 hours/day for ILSP, ULIPH and control HHs respectively.
- ▶ Drinking water collection takes almost one hour among all the three areas.
- ▶ ILSP area is overall better off than that of ULIPH and control area, with 99 percent of respondents reported about availability of education related service providers, 93 percent for health related service providers, 77 percent for animal husbandry related and 67 percent for agricultural related service providers.

#### **L. Vocational Training**

- ▶ Meagre percentage of the sample HHs across ILSP, ULIPH and control area have received vocational training, with the highest percentage of HHs in ULIPH area followed by ILSP and control. In terms of percentage, the HHs who have received training, which resulted in getting employment in ILSP area is 30 percent, followed by 25 percent in ULIPH and 15 percent in control area.
- ▶ Lack of employment opportunities was reported to be the major reason for not getting employment after receiving vocational training. The other reasons were reported to be inaccessibility of employment location.
- ▶ The percentage of households expressing interests in various kinds of vocational training and coaching with a focus on employment stands at approximately 38 percent for ILSP, 37 percent for control and 33 percent for ULIPH areas.
- ▶ For ILSP area, the demand for trainings related to beauty culture and hairdressing followed by hospital and nursing home assistant and mobile repairing have been prominent. For ULIPH area, people have been interested in getting a training for computer based accounting and ERP solutions, mobile repairing, computer hardware mechanics.

### M. Vulnerability, and Conflicts

- ▶ Majority of the households have faced fluctuating and extreme weather events such as prevalence of droughts, hailstorms and torrential rains etc. Health epidemics are not very prone in the study area.
- ▶ It has been observed that the events such as droughts, forest fires, hailstorms, and pest infestation occur frequently (almost every year). The residents of the both project and control area have not been able to cope such events effectively resulting in the high negative impacts on the households. Other such events include damage caused by wild animals.
- ▶ Average amount of crop loss incurred by households is highest for ULIPH area (Rs. 15948/-) as compared to ILSP (Rs. 14316/-) and control (Rs. 14044/-). In case of livestock death due to unnatural event, the reported losses are more than crop losses. Among all the three study areas, the control group faces the highest amount of losses on an average basis which amounts to Rs. 23534/- followed by ULIPH area (Rs. 18392/-) and ILSP area (Rs. 15079/-).
- ▶ Regarding conflicts in the villages, 13 percent each in ILSP and ULIPH area and 7 percent in control area have reported about the conflicts in their area.
- ▶ The main reason for conflict has been the disagreements regarding the use of common resources (such as pond water, canal water, pastureland etc.).

## Abbreviations

APL	<i>Above Poverty Line</i>
BPL	<i>Below Poverty Line</i>
FGD	<i>Focus Group Discussion</i>
FI	<i>Financial Institution</i>
ILSP	<i>Integrated Livelihood Support Project</i>
KII	<i>Key Informant Interviews</i>
LC	<i>Livelihood Collectives</i>
LFA	<i>Logical Framework Approach</i>
MAP	<i>Management Information System</i>
MIS	<i>Medicinal and Aromatic Plants</i>
OBC	<i>Other Backward Castes</i>
PDS	<i>Public Distribution System</i>
PIM	<i>Project Implementation Manual</i>
PG	<i>Producer Group</i>
SC	<i>Scheduled Caste</i>
SHG	<i>Self-help Groups</i>
ST	<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>
UGVS	<i>Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti</i>
ULIPH	<i>Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas</i>
UPASaC	<i>Uttarakhand Parvthiya Ajeevika Samvardhan Company</i>
VPG	<i>Vulnerable Producer Group</i>

*This chapter presents an introduction to the Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) and describes its various components, with particular reference to the baseline study under the Monitoring and Evaluation aspect of the project.*

## **1.1 Background**

The Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) is a follow on from, and up-scale, the Uttarakhand Livelihood Improvement Project in the Himalayas (ULIPH), which was completed at the end of 2012. ULIPH was implemented by Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), a society within the Rural Development Department, and Uttarakhand Parvthiya Ajeevika Samvardhan Company (UPASaC), a social venture capital company. However, for ILSP, the approach has been significantly changed – rather than forming Self-Help Groups (SHG) and provision of micro-finance services, ILSP focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. The ILSP is the need to stop the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labor more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provide incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture.

The overall objective of ILSP Project is to reduce poverty in hill districts of Uttarakhand. This would be achieved via the development objective of enabling rural households to take up sustainable livelihood opportunities that are integrated with the wider economy. The strategy behind ILSP will be to adopt a two-pronged approach to building livelihoods in hill districts. The first of these is to support and develop the food production systems, which remain the IFAD/India: Integrated Livelihood Support Project, main means of support for most households. The second main thrust of the project is to generate cash incomes via the introduction and expansion of cash crops. These would be grown on a significant scale for markets outside of the state. ILSP will also support non-farm livelihoods, especially community involvement in rural tourism, and vocational training. The ILSP Project has three components and the present study will focus on the Component-I, which is described below:

**Component-I:** It consists of food security and livelihood enhancement activities implemented by UGVS, that supports crop and livestock production for food security, and develop higher value cash crops and other products (such as rural tourism) to provide cash incomes. Crop and livestock production has been developed under this project via support to Producer Groups (PG) and higher level organizations (Livelihood Collectives or LCs) formed by a number of PGs. Component-I also aims to up-scale enterprises generating cash incomes, and to introduce new income sources. To achieve this it aims to improve access to markets through a value chain approach and the provision of physical infrastructure for market access. The value chain approach involves market/sub-sector studies, introduction of new technologies, market linkage,

skill development, product development and promotion, physical infrastructure for market access. These activities are being implemented in five districts. The project also intends to improve access to employment in the non-farm sector by supporting vocational training linked to job placement – with a target of 10,000 training placements to be offered.



Figure 1.1: *Map of the study area*

## 1.2 Study Overview and Objectives

The objective of the study is to conduct a baseline assessment of the ILSP project to analyze and measure the present scenario to understand how the project activities are being implemented and are affecting livelihood, food security for the residents of project area. The extended baseline study would aim to quantify the prevailing socio-economic scenario in not only ILSP project and control area but also the ULIPH project areas, which will help estimate the degree to which changes in the present condition over the next years can be attributed to project (ILSP and ULIPH) interventions. In addition, the study looks to investigate issues of equity and the degree to which women and disadvantaged households are able to participate in key decisions in before and after project scenario in project (ILSP and ULIPH) and control areas.

*This chapter details the approach and methodology adopted for the extended baseline study, including the research design, sample design, sample distribution, data collection framework, data analysis framework.*

## 2.1 Approach and Methodology

The overarching framework that has guided the study is based on the logic model illustrated below. The project has been designed using the Logical Framework Approach (LFA), central to which is the logic model. However, the comprehensive baseline assessment exercise would go beyond the log frame in analyzing impacts incident to the project, the logic model.

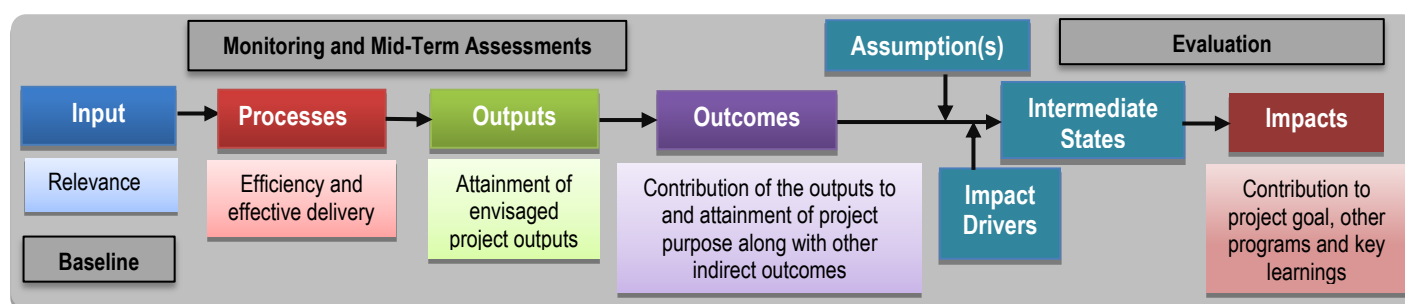


Figure 2.1: *Overarching approach for the study*

A **mix-design approach** was formulated for the study. Our understanding of the objectives of ILSP study clearly spells out the need for collation of information at different levels to gauge the baseline situation at present. This will be later followed by effectiveness and efficiency of various processes of implementation of the project in Uttarakhand, with an in-depth analysis of project interventions at different levels such as district and village level.

Table 2.1: *Mix design approach*

Qualitative Approach	Quantitative Approach
<p>A. Key informant interviews &amp; in-depth discussions with <i>key stakeholders such as ILSP officials and targeted local communities</i>.</p> <p>B. Focus group discussions (FGDs) conducted at block level with at least two-three FGDs per block. The sample included the <i>targeted beneficiaries especially the women SHG members, members of Livelihood Collectives (LC) and the various Producer Groups (PGs)</i></p>	<p>A. Primary survey at household level:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Data collection through pre-tested structured questionnaires</p> <p>B. Secondary data collection though</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">a. Historical and institutional information from the state, district and cluster level for an understanding of pre project scenario as well as project and control scenario</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">b. Review of records and other project documents, MIS records.</p> <p>C. Review of M&amp;E system: Review and analysis of the data in M&amp;E system focusing on the effectiveness of the project interventions.</p>

## 2.1.1 Sample Design

An attempt has been made to apply a robust sampling technique for selection of sample project and control households. The sample design is such that it will allow for before and after, and with and without project comparisons. **Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling** has been applied for selection of representative households for the baseline survey. This ensures that the sample represents different agro-ecological zones and the data collection and logistical costs are minimized. An attempt will be made later to conduct the end term evaluation of the project

$n = \frac{D Z^2 P * Q}{E^2}$	Where in, P= Baseline Proportion to be Estimated, i.e. at 50% (0.5) Q= 1-P (0.5) E= Maximum Error Allowed (0.05) Z= Z score corresponding to 95% significance level (1.96) D = Design (2)
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on the same households using **panel sampling** in which same group of people are interviewed and surveyed over a period. The size of the sample has been decided at **95% confidence interval**. The size of the sample has been arrived at applying the formula discussed here and would depend upon:

- ↪ Expected change programme robust enough to even detect a change of 5% at the project mid and end level.
- ↪ Significance level for assigning probability to conclude that an observed change is a reflection of effort and did not occur by chance i.e. at 95% confidence level.
- ↪ Power of the study design: Probability to conclude study has been able to detect a specified change i.e. at 90% power.

Using the above equation and the respective values mentioned above, the sample figure determined was around 810 HHs for project area. The sample for control was also 810 HHs. However, at the time of interim baseline survey, the project activities were not initiated in district Pauri, which led to reduction in the sample. The final sample households were 768 each for project and control area and 783 for ULIPH area.

Further, listing of the villages has been done in the following categories; **Ridge, Middle and Valley** as the study area is a mountainous region. Apart from this, distance of the households from the main road has also been taken into account as it is an important criterion for selection and an attempt has been made to balance the representation of all types of houses. The study has a **quasi-experimental design**, with focus on the primary data from project and control villages to assess and baseline socio-economic scenario and then later on attribute and compare the changes only due to project interventions.

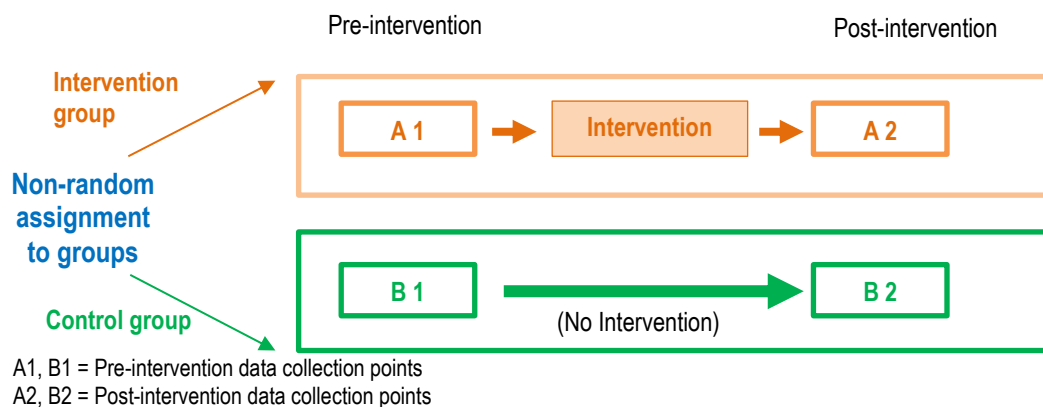


Figure 2.2: *Quasi-experimental design*

### ➤ Panel Sampling

As mentioned earlier, panel sampling through listing and mapping has been used over the project duration to survey and assess the same respondents as has been done in the interim baseline, and will be done for end-term project evaluation.

### 2.1.2 Sample Households

The sampling frame is based on the project MIS records. The selection of Stratified Random Sample has led to the control of **'Type-I' and 'Type-II'** errors as well as removal of **spillover effects, extraneous factors**. The table below presents the sample for both project and control households for the baseline study of the Component-I of the ILSP. However, the blocks for the control households are different from the blocks under Component-I of ILSP and the villages covered during implementation of ULIPH.

Table 2.2: *Sample households for ILSP, control and ULPIH areas*

Categories	Sample HHs
Project	768
Control	768
ULIPH	783
<b>Total</b>	<b>2319</b>

### ➤ Selection of Project Villages

The major criteria used for selection of villages are:

- ▶ **Terrain:** Uttarakhand being a hilly terrain has the villages in different blocks located on different terrain, which we have categorized in three; 'Ridge, Middle and Valley'. To get a complete and adequately representative sample, an attempt has been made to select at least one village from each of the three categories of ridge, middle and valley in each block per district, to the extent possible. However, exceptions had to be made in some of the blocks where one particular terrain was dominant or very few project villages were listed in any one of the three categories. For example, in Dehradun, all the villages in Kalsi block are located in mid hill and hence no other category villages could be selected in the project sample.
- ▶ **Distance from road:** Accessibility of the study area is one of the key parameter for sample selection and Uttarakhand being a mountainous region, distance of the villages from the road holds utmost significance here. Hence, closer distance from the main road to enable the study team an easy access was a major criterion and villages have been selected accordingly.

- ▶ **Formation of groups:** An attempt has been made to select the villages where one or more groups have been formed under the project and the project related activities have already been initiated. In the sample project villages selected, 100 percent of the households have been attached with the project.

The sample households for the study are the ones apart from the ULIPH project households, to which the current project would also be providing external support.

### ➤ Selection of ILSP Project Households

In both the project and control area, 45 households have been sampled under the study in each block. Three villages per block have been selected for the study each from ridge, middle and valley categories of villages. To get a representative sample from each village, proportionate random sampling was applied, whereby following formula has been applied:

$$\text{HHs (V1)} = 45 / (\text{N1} + \text{N2} + \text{N3}) * \text{N1}$$

$$\text{HHs (V2)} = 45 / (\text{N1} + \text{N2} + \text{N3}) * \text{N2}$$

$$\text{HHs (V3)} = 45 / (\text{N1} + \text{N2} + \text{N3}) * \text{N3}$$

$$\text{HHs (V1+V2+V3)} = 45$$

Whereas;      V = Selected villages in the block  
                   N = Total households in a village

The district wise total number of sample project villages and households are given as follows:

Table 2.3 (a): *Details of sample project villages and HHs*

SN	District	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	Total Sample HHs
1	Almora	3	9	225
2	Bageshwar	1	3	45
3	Chamoli	1	3	45
4	Dehradun	2	6	92
5	Pithoragarh	3	9	136
6	Rudraprayag	2	6	90
7	Tehri	2	6	90
8	Uttarkashi	1	3	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>768</b>

### ➤ Selection of Control Villages and Households

The blocks selected for the control households have been different from the blocks under Component-I of the ILSP project and the households, which were beneficiaries under ULIPH project. The blocks for the control has been finalized after consultation with the state and district unit of ILSP. The total households have remained the same as in the project. Proportionate Random sampling has been applied for calculation of the households per village.

Table 2.3 (b): *Details of sample control villages and HHs*

SN	District	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	Total Sample HHs
1	Almora	5	15	225
2	Bageshwar	1	3	45
3	Chamoli	1	3	47
4	Dehradun	2	5	90
5	Pithoragarh	3	9	135
6	Rudraprayag	2	6	91
7	Tehri	2	6	90
8	Uttarkashi	1	3	45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>768</b>

### ➤ Selection of ULIPH Households

The ILSP blocks selected for the survey are different from the previous ULIPH project, which was based on the similar premises. A sample of ULIPH beneficiaries has been included to gauge the overall effectiveness of the project interventions, and to differentiate the generic developmental growth taking place in the villages and the growth spurred by the ILSP interventions. As the project area for ULPIH activities was spanned in five districts, the proportionate random sampling method was applied for the sampling in the area. The sample details for the same are provided in the table below:

Table 2.3 (c): *Details of sample ULIPH villages and HHs*

SN	District	No. of Blocks	No. of Villages	Total Sample HHs
1	Almora	3	9	135
2	Bageshwar	2	6	90
3	Chamoli	4	12	198
4	Tehri	4	12	180
5	Uttarkashi	4	12	180
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>783</b>

The detailed list of sample project, control and ULPIH villages is appended at **Annexure 1** to this report.

### 2.1.3 Data Collection & Analysis Framework

The data collection and analysis is based on the 'mix design' approach, which has been discussed earlier and the study team has focused on both the qualitative (based on participatory) and quantitative methods and analysis. The study team has interacted with a cross-section of beneficiaries during the baseline assessment through the quantitative study tools developed by the study team. Some salient features of the data collection are discussed below:

- ▶ The study team at InsPIRE has conducted a desk review of the study area, targeted beneficiaries, different project activities, interventions, guidelines and processes to be undertaken by UILSP as well as an exhaustive review of the MIS data.
- ▶ InsPIRE team will undertake pre/without project and post/with project comparison between the project sample HHs and control sample HHs in respect of the outcome and impact level indicators mentioned in the project logical framework so as to

assess the extent to which the project has been able to achieve. **Double Difference**<sup>1</sup> method will be adopted for analysis and for undertaking the comparison.

- ▶ Apart from the household questionnaire survey proposed as per the ToR to carry out various assessments of the project during endterm survey, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), Key Informant Interviews (KII) would be conducted as well on a cross-section of targeted beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

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<sup>1</sup>**Difference in difference** or **Double Difference** is a technique used in econometrics that measures the effect of a treatment at a given period in time. It represents the difference between the pre-post, within-subjects differences of the treatment and control groups.

## Training of Survey Team, Field Testing and Field Survey

*This chapter presents a status of field survey undertaken for the extended baseline study of ILSP Component-I at household level, inclusive of the survey of ILSP project, control and ULIPH villages. The details of villages visited along with the details of households covered are presented.*

### 3.1 Training of Survey Team and Pre-testing of Household Questionnaire

The core study team at InsPIRE Network for Environment (INE) developed the training manuals and field survey guidelines, along with the survey instruments, in consultation with the project team of Uttarakhand Gramya Vikas Samiti (UGVS), Uttarakhand. The extended baseline survey was envisaged at the household level for the areas selected for the implementation of project, control villages where project interventions have not been undertaken and the ULIPH areas where IFAD funded ULIPH project was undertaken during the period of year 2004-2012.

A comprehensive general training was provided to the field survey team, which included the supervisors, interviewers, and data entry operators, in order to familiarize them with the household level survey questionnaire through a four-day training programme. The training programme was inclusive of both classroom and field-testing exercise, which was held for two days each. This field training was conducted on **December 19-20, 2015 at Villages Demau and Lelta, Block Kalsi, District Dehradun**. All the survey questionnaires, training materials and field manuals were translated to Hindi. The details of survey training and the pre-testing exercise conducted for the survey are given as follows:



Plate 3.1: Classroom training of field survey team at Dehradun (December 16, 2015)

Table 3.1: *Survey training and pre-testing schedule*

Day 1	Classroom training	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)
Day 2	Field testing of HH schedule	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)
Day 3	Classroom training (mock interviews) & debriefing	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)
Day 4	Pilot testing of HH schedule	Whole team (supervisors and investigators)

The training served as a screening process for skilled interviewers and data entry agents and hence, more interviewers and data entry agents were present initially for the training than what was ultimately required for the project and were involved in the household survey. The supervisors received a supplemental training in sample identification, so were the team of enumerators who carried out the pre-test. The training program included:

- ▶ **Theoretical training:** During the theoretical training, overall questionnaire was reviewed and each question was discussed understand the objective of each question. Standard quantitative interviewing techniques and field protocols were also discussed in detail.



Plate 3.2: *Session on theoretical training*

- ▶ **Classroom practice:** Individual and group exercises were conducted along with the practice of asking and filling questionnaires. This included classroom demonstrations, where the questionnaire was projected and one interviewer completed the questionnaire in front of the classroom. The training also used vignettes, where the agency designed case scenarios based on typical households (perhaps those found during the supervisor training or piloting) and the interviewers completed the questionnaire based on the vignette. Finally, the trainees conducted pilot interviews on the same subject, and the interviewers filled in a questionnaire for the interview to test consistency across the interviewers.

- ▶ **Field exercises:** After the theoretical and classroom practices, the interviewers were taken to the field to administer the full questionnaires to a (small) set of households, (outside the study sample) as a pilot. It served as a test of the computer assisted field entry for data entry agents.



Plate 3.3: *Field-testing of survey schedules for the extended baseline survey*

### 3.1.1 Pre-testing and Finalization of Study Instruments

The study instruments developed and translated by the core team at InsPIRE, were thoroughly pre-tested in the field before finalization. The pre-testing exercise served the following three purposes:

- ▶ **Finalization of the areas of inquiry:** Pre-testing in similar field situations enabled the team to understand all the areas of inquiry and gave the communities an opportunity to add on new areas of inquiry to the study, if required. It gave the interviewers an opportunity to develop the skill of asking relevant questions and make corrections in the questionnaire, if needed.
- ▶ **Finalization of activity schedule:** The pre-testing exercise helped in getting the time plan right for the entire survey including both quantitative and qualitative. This exercise helped in identifying many tools, which were applied during the course of fieldwork in a village. Hence, pre-testing enabled scheduling of the activities at the village level.
- ▶ **Finalization of analysis format:** As the pre-testing exercise was a prototype of the actual fieldwork, the information generated has been transcribed and then analyzed in the most appropriate format. This process helped to have the final analysis format best fit to the research objectives.

The field-test findings led to finalization of the study instruments. The core study team of InsPIRE was involved in pre-testing, along with the technical investigators. Once the training was completed, interviewers, supervisors and data entry operators were evaluated based on their understanding of the questionnaire and their ability to correctly record data using the same test scenarios as used in the classroom practice.

## 3.2 Data Entry Protocols

After completion of the field survey, data entry of all the data and information collected from the field, using various survey instruments, was undertaken. For ease of the analysis, a separate data entry programme for each survey instrument was prepared. During preparation of data entry programme, it was particularly taken into consideration about the depth of analysis required.

Starting with the general dos' and don'ts pertaining to the work of data entry, the more specific data entry protocols are also elaborated in the **Annexure 1** enclosed in the report.

### 3.2.1 Guidelines for HH Survey Schedule Data Entry in CS Pro 6.2

A data entry programme in CS Pro 6.2 was written for the survey schedule. The entry of all the data was undertaken in CS Pro, followed by transfer of the data to SPSS 21.0, for analysis.

CS Pro is an interactive data entry system that can check for acceptable codes for questions, follow skips, filters in the questionnaire, and check the consistency of data as they are entered. The HH survey schedules have been entered by village, with each village being assigned to one data entry operator. The data for each village has been

entered into a separate data file for that village on the hard disk of the operator's computer, rather than into one large data file. This is to protect against a major loss of data due to hardware or software failure.

The specific instructions for data entry into CS Pro programme are enclosed as **Annexure 2**.

A snapshot of the data entry programme for household level survey schedule for the extended baseline survey, developed in CS Pro, is appended here:

The screenshot shows a software window titled 'CSEntry - (Apl File = HH-NEW.ent , Data File = HH-NEW.dat)'. The main area is titled 'BASELINE SURVEY OF Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP) Household Survey Schedule'. It contains a list of questions (Q01a to Q11) with corresponding input fields. Q01a to Q04a are codes for District, Block, Panchayat, and Villag, each with a dropdown menu. Q05 is Ward Number with a dropdown. Q06 and Q07 are GPS coordinates and Village type, each with a dropdown. Q08 and Q09 are dates, each with a date picker. Q10 is Interviewer's Name with a text field. Q10 is Interviewer's Code with a dropdown. Q11 is Result with a dropdown. The bottom status bar shows 'For Help, press F1', 'ADD', 'Field = SLNO', and 'Occurrence 1 of 1'.

Figure 3.1: *Snapshot of the CS Pro programme for data entry of HH schedule*

### 3.3 Status of Household Questionnaire Survey

The details of household survey providing an overview of the total sample for the household questionnaire survey such as village details, date on which the survey was conducted, etc. - in the ILSP project, control and ULIPH villages have been given in the **Annexure 1**.

*The chapter on socio-economic profile discusses and describes in detail the demographic as well as other economic indicators of the ILSP, ULIPH, and control villages in the current scenario. The subsequent section of the chapter discusses social class, gender, a profile of the respondents and social categories.*

The present chapter examines both the social and economic factors of the study area in order to understand the various dynamics at play here and to use it for better implementation of the ILSP. Socio-economic status of an area depends on a combination of variables, including gender, caste, educational status, health trends and economic categories such as income levels, etc. The subsequent sections present the key socio-economic variables related to the project.

### 4.1 Gender Distribution

Referring to the figures below, it can be observed that majority of the respondents across all the categories of project, control and ULIPH are female, with the highest representation in the ULIPH villages (84 percent). The data also shows the prevalence of male-headed households in the area with highest representation in control HHs (79 percent).

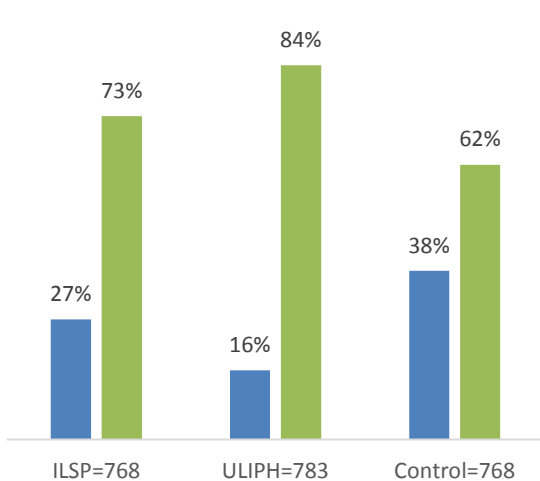


Figure 4.1: Gender of the respondents

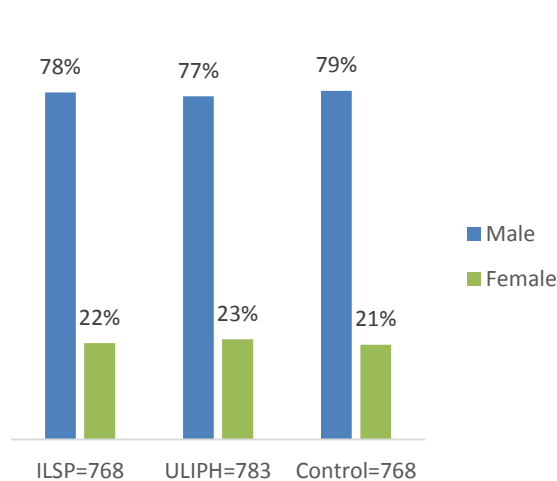


Figure 4.2: Gender of the head of the household

## 4.2 Caste Distribution

The data shows that the General category dominates across all the categories of the households with more than half the total population; followed by Scheduled Castes. The percentage households in terms of caste distribution are presented in the figure below:

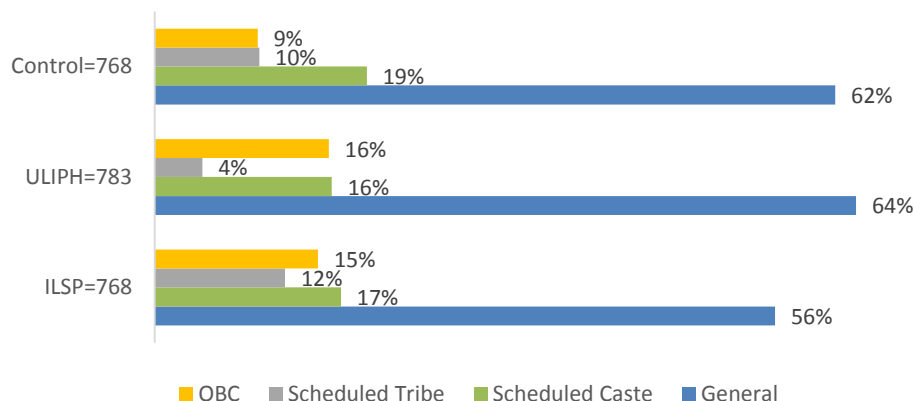


Figure 4.3: *Caste distribution*

## 4.3 Age Distribution

The age groups have been categorized into five groups, i.e., up to 5 years, between 6 to 14 years, between 15-45 years, 46 to 60 years and above 60 years. The data shows that presence of young population i.e. between 15-45 years in all the three sample areas. The following table presents the age wise distribution of the sample population in the study area:

Table 4.1: *Age wise distribution of sample population*

Age group	ILSP		ULIPH		Control	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-5 years	325	310	204	177	278	270
6-14 years	357	435	439	378	326	371
15-45 years	997	1066	1113	1160	934	1002
46-60 years	234	301	305	356	216	310
Above 60 years	159	181	128	146	180	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>2072</b>	<b>2293</b>	<b>2189</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>1934</b>	<b>2145</b>

## 4.4 Distribution across Economic Categories

Out of the total respondents, BPL families constitute more than half of the respondents in all the three categories. The highest proportion of APL families is in ILSP area with approximately 39 percent of the sample HHs. The proportion of Antodaya families is highest in the ULIPH area with 7.5 percent of the HHs.

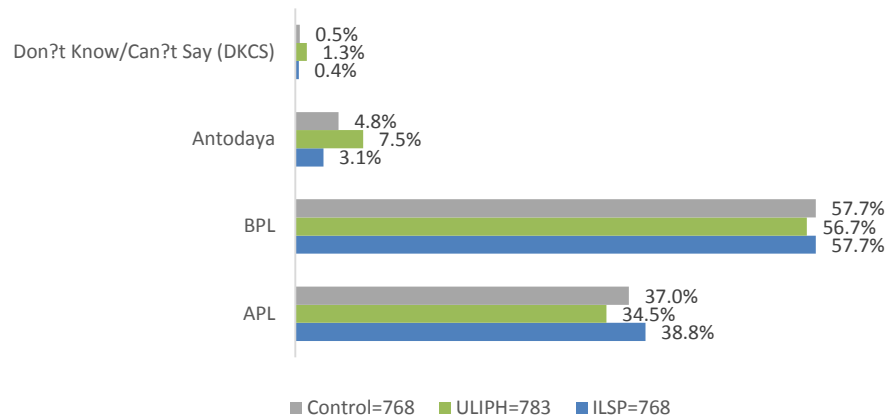


Figure 4.4: *Distribution across economic categories*

The figure below presents the proportion of BPL and Antodaya households having access to BPL cards and Antodaya cards respectively. More than 95 percent of the BPL families claimed to have BPL cards across all the categories while the Antodaya families have Antodaya cards are 100 percent in ILSP sample area, 95 percent in ULIPH area and 97 percent in the control area.

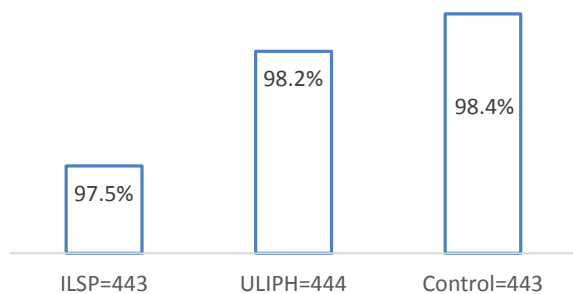


Figure 4.5(a): *Ownership of BPL cards*

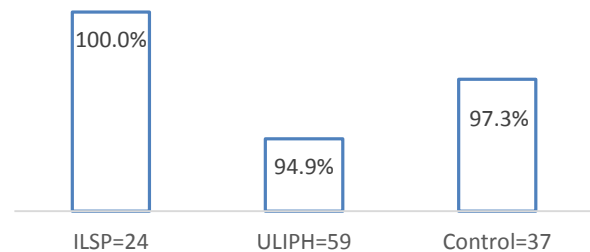


Figure 4.5(b): *Ownership of Antodaya cards*

## 4.5 Literacy and Skill Development

The analysis of literacy in the study area confirms that the women lag behind men in educational indicators. It can also be inferred from the analysis that while the percentage of females and males educated upto primary and middle schools is similar, the percentage of females educated till high school sharply declines in comparison to the males. Only a marginal percentage of women have made it to the higher education. Referring to the table below, the distribution of sample population in terms of the literacy across various levels is presented, for both males and females:

Table 4.2: *Literacy level of males and females in sample population (in percentage)*

Literacy level	Project		ULIPH		Control	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Uneducated	8	25	9	21	9	29
Literate (without formal education)	7	10	7	11	10	11
Primary school	19	19	19	17	18	18
Middle school	18	17	18	16	22	19
High school	20	11	17	13	20	11
Intermediate	16	9	19	12	14	8
Graduate and above	10	8	11	9	8	5

*percentage figures are rounded off*

The vocational training or certificate courses are often intended towards accessing employment opportunities by imparting practical training and skill development. Among the HHs in the study area, ULIPH area has a maximum number of the HHs (17.2 percent) having acquired such training or certificate courses, followed by ILSP (8.8 percent) and control area (7 percent). This may be attributed to the project level activities, which further lead to information penetration about various other agencies, both government and private, active in the space of skill based training and development. It is also noteworthy that participation in such courses is skewed based on gender leading to less participation of women. ULIPH project area records the highest participation of women i.e. 39 percent in terms of total respondents having a vocational training or certificate course. The number of male and female members having done a vocational course or a certificate course has been given as follows:

Table 4.3: *Status of vocational trainings or certificate course in sample HHs*

	ILSP	ULIPH	Control
Total number of HHs	768	783	768
Male respondents having a vocational training or certificate course	50	82	40
Female respondents having a vocational training or certificate course	18	53	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>68 (1.55%)</b>	<b>135 (3.06%)</b>	<b>54 (1.32%)</b>

On comparing the total number of children of 6-14 years of age with the school-going children, it has been observed that more than 90 percent of the children are attending school with highest percentage of children in ULIPH area followed by ILSP and control area. The table below provides a brief summary of the number of school-going children across the three categories of sample area:

Table 4.4: *Number of school-going children in sample HHs*

	ILSP	ULIPH	Control
Total number of HHs	768	783	768
Total children (6-14 years)	792	817	697
No. of school going children	757 (96%)	795 (97%)	642 (92%)

## Livelihood Portfolio, Income and Expenditure Pattern

*This chapter covers the discussion on livelihoods related parameters and indicators of the ILSP, control and ULIPH villages with a specific focus on dependency on enterprises. It begins with a brief discussion on HHs earning livelihood through various enterprises. Further, the chapter presents the various kinds of enterprises present and the revenue generated from it.*

A livelihood may be defined broadly as the sum of ways in which households obtain the things necessary for life, how they make ends meet from year to year and how they typically survive through difficult times.

ILSP is being implemented with a goal to improve the income levels through sustained livelihoods in Uttarakhand. This chapter focuses on the various aspects of income and expenditure of rural households in the study area.

### 5.1 Livelihood Profile

The data collected from the sample areas shows that the earning members of the total sample is 43 percent in ILSP area, 31 percent in ULIPH area and 46 percent in the control area. On segregating the data based on the gender, it can be inferred that among the earning members, the share of women is 47 percent, 32 percent and 51 percent for ILSP, ULIPH and control areas respectively. On comparing the proportion of earning females with the total females in the area, 38 percent of the women in ILSP area are earning females while the same for ULIPH and control sample area is 20 percent and 45 percent respectively.

Table 5.1: Number of earning members in the HHs

		ILSP	ULIPH	Control
<b>Total members in the HH</b>	Males	2072	2189	1934
	Females	2293	2217	2145
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4365</b>	<b>4406</b>	<b>4079</b>
<b>Earning members</b>	Males	991	941	932
	Females	879	446	960
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1870</b>	<b>1387</b>	<b>1892</b>

The livelihood portfolio across the three sample categories highlights that agriculture is the largest employer, with 93 percent households in ILSP area engaged in agriculture. The respective figures for ULIPH and control area are 94 and 92 percent respectively. The percentage of HHs engaged in various livelihood activities are given as follows:

Table 5.2: *Livelihood portfolio (percentage of total HHs)*

Sources of Livelihood	ILSP=768	ULIPH=783	Control=768
Agriculture	93	94	92
Fruit/flower Cultivation	14	20	15
Vegetable Cultivation	45	51	42
Spice Cultivation	27	22	21
Agri-business	1	2	0.4
NTFP/ MAP	10	2	5
Forest Based Industries	6	5	3
Dairy/ Cattle Rearing	23	66	14
Goat/ Sheep Rearing	9	22	6
Poultry	1	2	2
Rearing Equines	1	3	3
Apiculture	0.3	0.3	0.8
Handloom/ Handicraft	0.7	2	3
Mineral/Metal based Industries	0.1	0.4	0
Band/ Dance Group for Weddings	0	0.6	0.1
Petty Shop/ Trade	8	5	7
Tourism	0.5	0.4	1
Daily Wage Unskilled Labor	7	60	3
Agriculture Labour	35	11	46
Daily Wage Skilled Labour	13	31	6
Private Job	31	31	32
Government Job	11	13	12
Pensioner	36	36	40
Others	6	3	7

The table above clearly shows that the percentage of HHs engaged in the fruit/flower cultivation and in vegetable cultivation is highest in the ULIPH area, followed by ILSP and control area. The analysis of average workdays and the yearly income from various occupations across various categories has been given in table 5.3.

Table 5.3: *Livelihood portfolio and mean annual income per HH*

Occupation	ILSP			ULIPH			Control		
	No. of HHs	Mean Work Days (Annual)	Mean Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of HHs	Mean Work Days (Annual)	Mean Annual Income (Rs.)	No. of HHs	Mean Work Days (Annual)	Mean Annual Income (Rs.)
Agriculture	711	142	18813	733	111	4758	706	145	18953
Fruit/Flower	108	58	6338	159	59	13275	117	65	8512
Vegetable cultivation	344	72	5315	396	57	5966	322	70	5205
Spice cultivation	204	47	2270	173	36	1234	164	46	2061
Agri-based industries	8	73	8750	13	180	13985	3	200	22667
NTFP/ MAP	73	45	4127	17	53	6118	39	33	3051
Forest Based Industries	49	51	4735	38	197	9397	25	41	7712
Dairy/ Cattle Rearing	180	252	15271	516	319	17729	110	224	13341
Goat/ Sheep Rearing	70	239	8956	171	323	11708	47	217	9308
Poultry	10	257	6000	16	263	2563	13	210	8769
Rearing Equines	11	191	10364	23	296	30591	25	205	15540
Apiculture	2	33	3500	2	25	2000	6	123	12367
Handloom/ Handicrafts	5	236	18000	15	94	4000	21	227	20119
Mineral/Metal based Industries	1	365	180000	3	355	50000	0	0	0
Band/ Dance Group for Weddings	0	0	0	5	312	80200	1	120	8000
Petty Shop/ Trade	61	314	33643	41	334	73493	54	297	38111
Tourism	4	349	23500	3	183	53000	10	262	30800
Daily Wage Unskilled Labor	57	40	6639	466	54	10792	22	52	11415
Agriculture Labour	265	161	5959	87	109	10914	351	165	5748
Daily Wage Skilled Labour	100	288	62304	243	276	67944	47	42	99756
Private Job	237	348	88284	241	336	91524	42	312	62916
Government Job	82	360	206136	99	360	190308	91	360	169692
Pensioner	275	348	45012	282	312	34848	308	360	40500
Others	48	365	111516	25	355	135506	53	355	51437

## 5.2 Agriculture

The data analysis shows that 97 percent of the sample households across the three categories of the study area are engaged in agriculture as their prime source of livelihood.

### 5.2.1 Irrigation

Referring to the figure below, it can be inferred that 22 percent of the sample households in ILSP project, 26 percent in ULIPH project area and 21 percent in control area use irrigation channels for agriculture purposes.

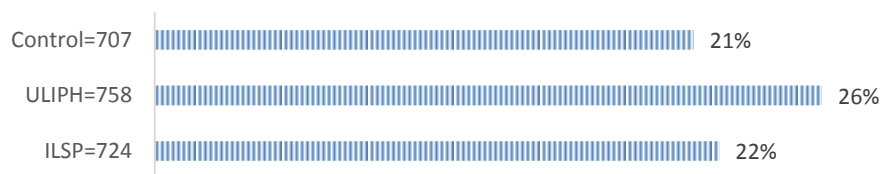


Figure 5.1: *Percentage of the HHs having access to irrigation facilities (other than rainfall)*

Among the sources of irrigation available, canal irrigation is the most prevalent in ILSP and control area, while roughly half of the farming HHs having access to irrigation in ULIPH area depend on the natural sources for irrigation.

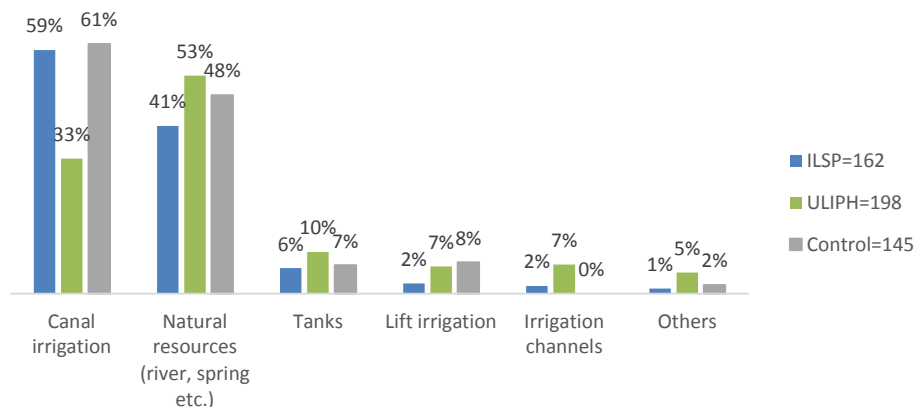


Figure 5.2: *Sources of irrigation*

It is important to note that having access to a source of irrigation does not guarantee the availability of water in all the seasons. The respondents have confirmed the availability of water in the available sources of irrigation is highest in ULIPH area followed by control and ILSP area. The graph below provides the data for the same:

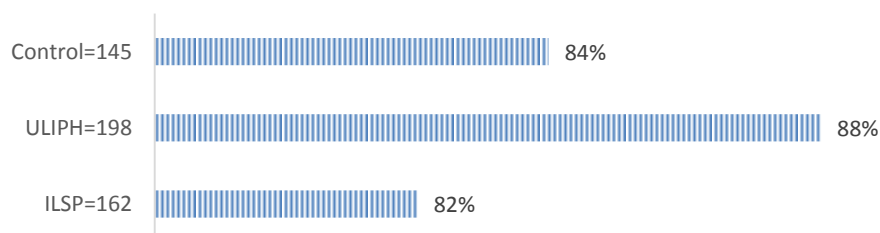


Figure 5.3: *Availability of water in the water sources for irrigation*

## 5.2.2 Use of Improved Agricultural Inputs and Techniques

The analysis shows that amongst the improved agriculture inputs applied at present, the sample households in all the three categories majorly use organic fertilizers. It is followed by the improved crop varieties and application of organic pesticides. The adoption rate of agricultural inputs is the highest in ULIPH area for five out of the six categories studied for the survey, as shown in the graph below:

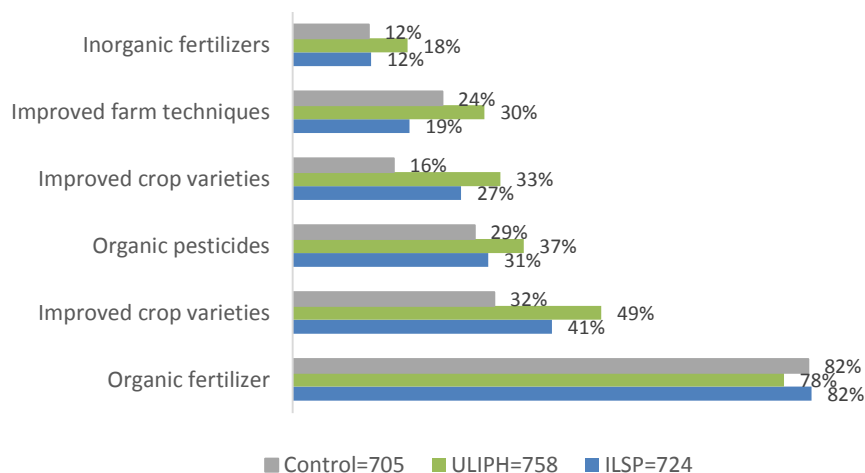


Figure 5.4(a): *Use of improved agricultural inputs*

Referring to the figure below, it can be inferred that use of improved agricultural techniques is not that widespread in the sample area. Some of the prevalent improved techniques are cropping techniques and erosion control. It can also be observed that the adoption rate for improved techniques and practices is better in ULIPH area.

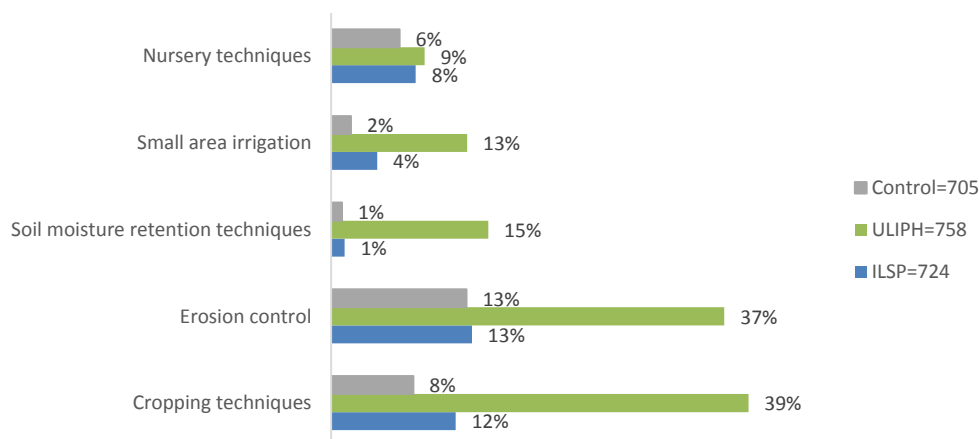


Figure 5.4(b): *Use of improved agricultural techniques*

## 5.2.3 Agriculture Support Services

When it comes to utilization of the services provided by various institutions such as government agencies, NGOs and the private sector in agriculture, the data shows that the percentage of farmers, who avail such services, is higher in ULIPH area as compared to ILSP and control area. The following graph highlights the percentage of the farmers who utilized agricultural support services provided by various agencies:

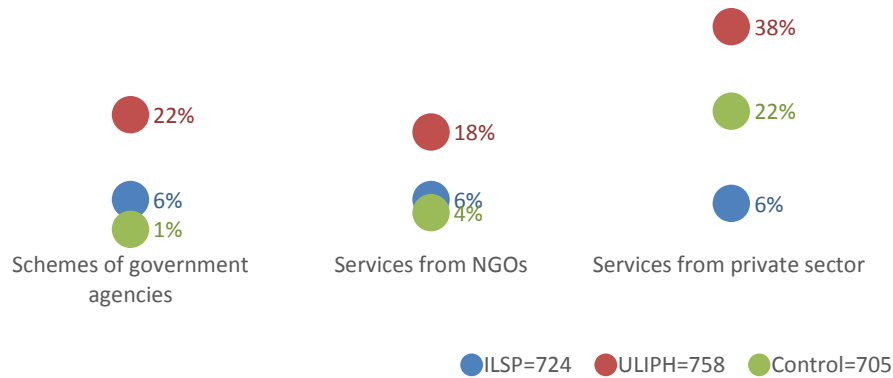


Figure 5.5: *Use of agriculture support services*

### 5.2.4 Expenditure for Agricultural Produce

On analyzing the operational expenses of agricultural households, seeds account for expenditure in 61 percent of the ILSP households followed by ULIPH and control HHs. This may be an indicator for seed replacement as well. Among various categories of expenditure apart from seeds, the farming HHs have confirmed the expenditure on chemical fertilizers, rent for heavy machinery etc. Interestingly, 38 percent of the HHs in ULIPH sample area have confirmed the expenditure on bio-fertilizer, which is higher than ILSP and control HHs. Similarly, the percentage of HHs who have spent on organic pesticides is more in ULIPH HHs (16 percent) than ILSP (14 percent) and control areas (10 percent).

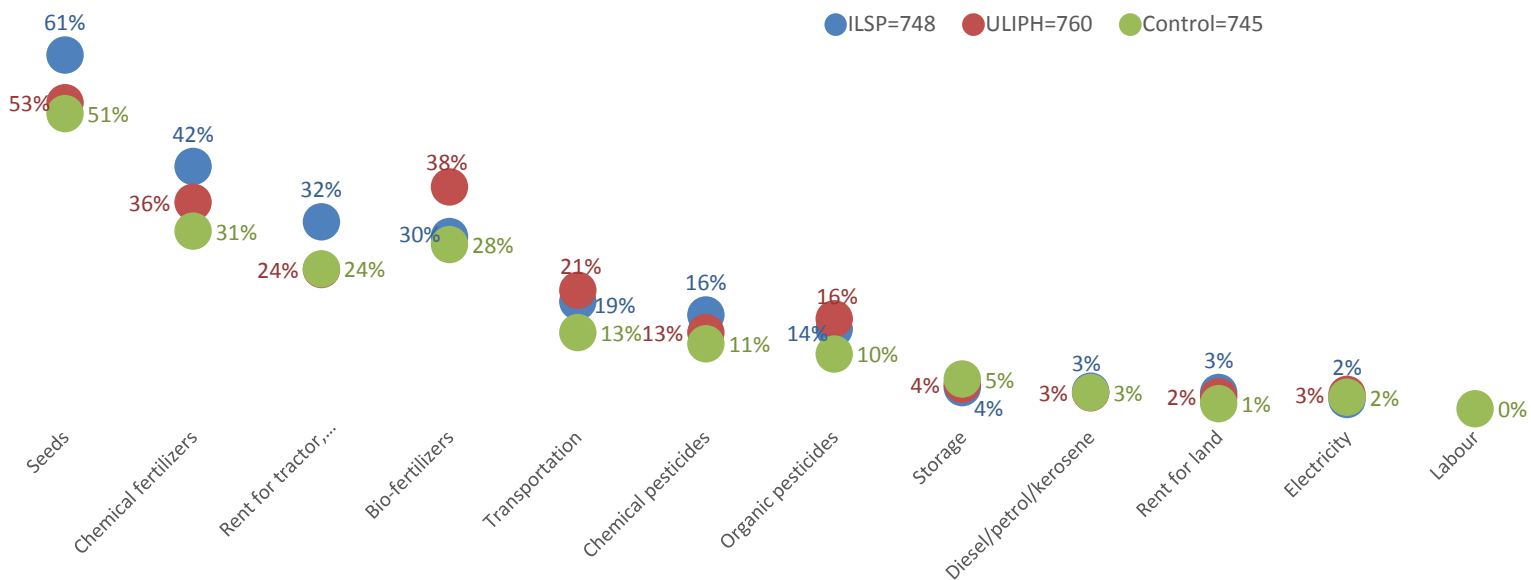


Figure 5.6(a): *Percentage of HHs reporting expenditure on agriculture*

The average annual expenditure for the control area is highest for a majority of the categories among all the three sample areas. The pattern of mean yearly expenditure is shown in the graph below:

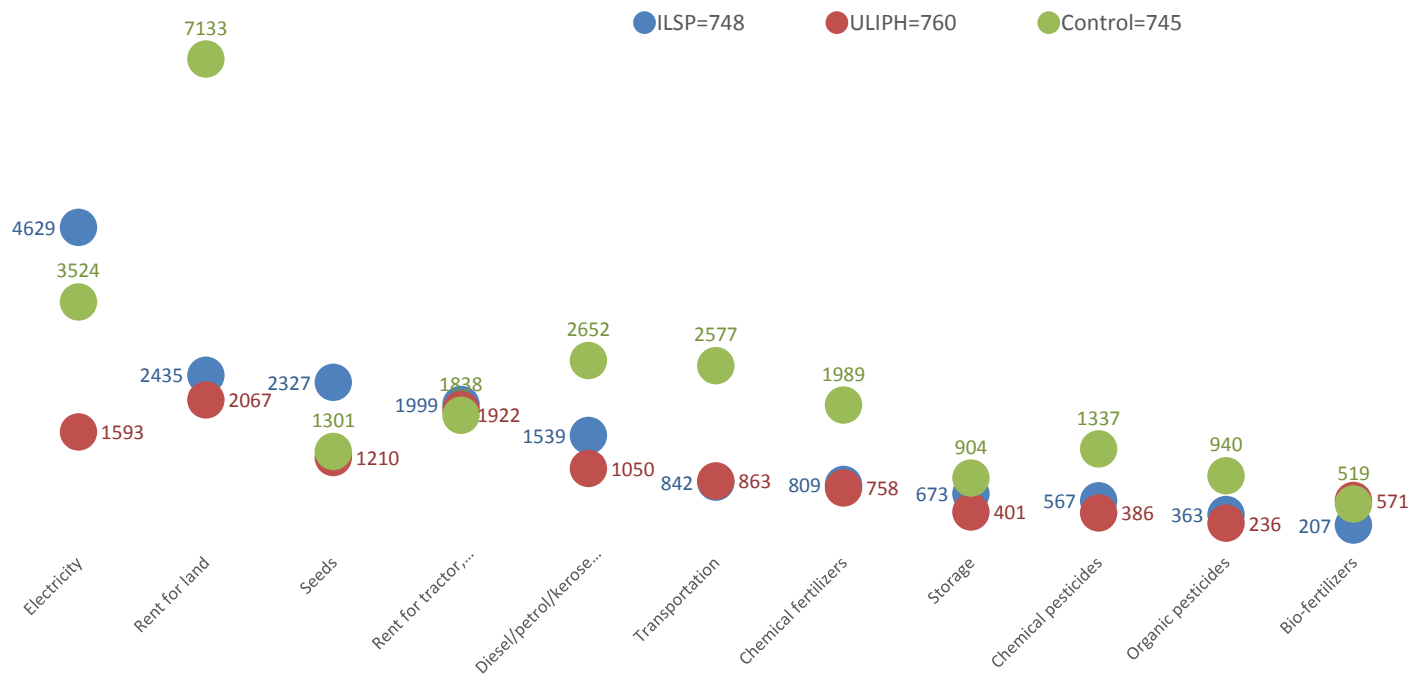


Figure 5.6(b): *Average annual household expenditure on agricultural activities (in Rs.)*

It can be observed from the above graphs that the average expenditure borne by the farmers in control area is higher for majority of the categories. It can be observed that even though the 42 percent of the farmers in the ILSP area reported to apply chemical fertilizers in their fields, the average yearly expenditure is only Rs. 809/-. This indicates that amount of chemical fertilizers used in the agricultural fields in ILSP area is not significant. Similar is the case with chemical pesticides. As the organic formulations for fertilizers and the pesticides are generally prepared at field level or at local level, thus market dependence for such expenses is lower, thus, showing lower level of expenditure on these categories.

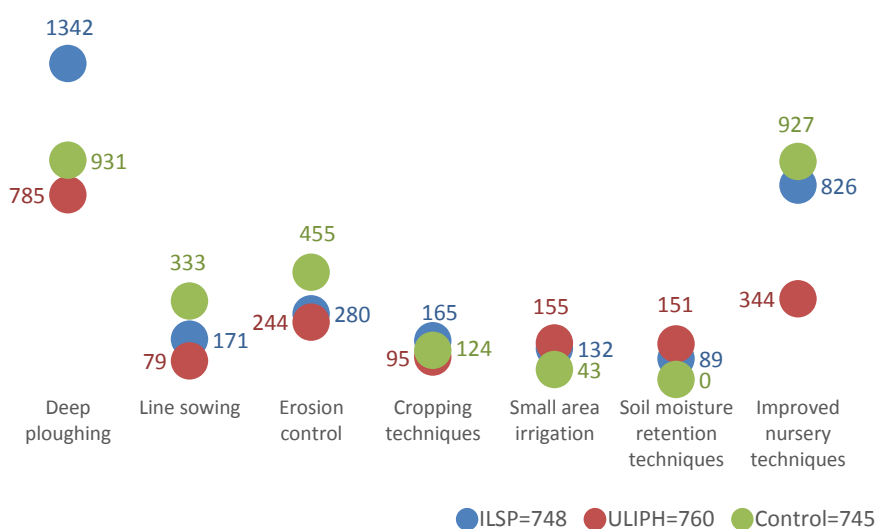


Figure 5.6(c): *Average annual household expenditure on agricultural techniques*

## 5.2.5 Hiring Labour for Farming

It has been observed that the labour services are hired by about 14 percent of the farming HHs in ILSP study area as compared to approximately 12 percent in ULIPH and control area. The average number of labour employed ranges from three to four among all the three categories. The average annual amount spent on hiring labour is highest in control area followed by ULIPH and ILSP study area. The graph below depicts a brief about labour services hired by farming families:

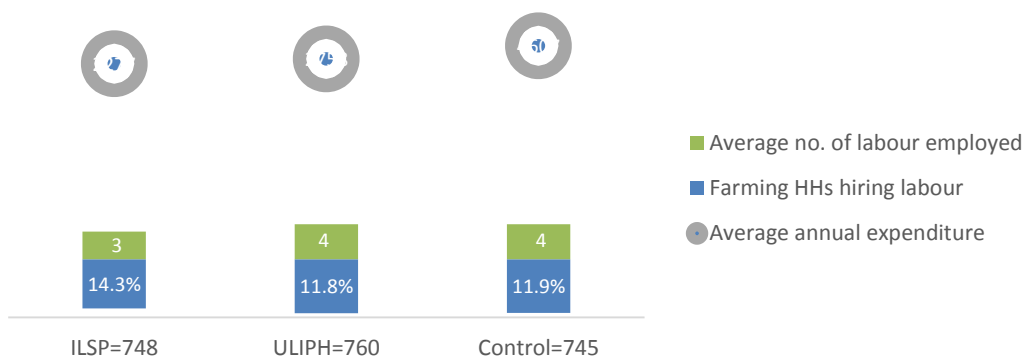


Figure 5.7: *Labour services for agricultural activities*

## 5.2.6 Trees

ULIPH area has a maximum presence of trees in farmland or a homestead land with roughly 43 percent of the households owning such farmlands and homesteads. It is followed by ILSP project area and control area.

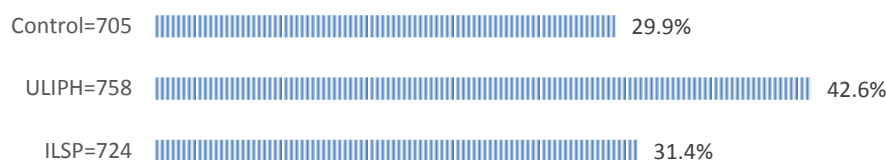


Figure 5.8: *Presence of trees in farmland or homestead land*

The trees have been broadly categorized into fodder, nuts and fruit trees. A majority of the HHs across have been found to be growing fruit trees as compared to the other two. Fruit trees are more profitable and generate more revenues annually.

It has been observed that approximately 7 percent of the sample HHs in ULIPH area have reported using such techniques for tree management. These include the use of improved seeds, nursery operations, use of organic as well as inorganic fertilizers etc. ILSP HHs lags behind the control HHs in this aspect. The following graph indicates the use of improved technologies for tree management.



Figure 5.9: *Utilization of improved techniques for trees*

### 5.3 Enterprises

The survey data highlights that the percentage of HHs dependent on enterprises for earning their livelihood is one, four and two percent for ILSP, ULIPH and control HHs respectively.

As can be seen from the figure below, diversity in the enterprises is very low; again attributing to the fact the dependency on enterprises is almost negligible. All the control HHs have invested in handloom/handicraft enterprises. In addition, the project and ULIPH HHs are associated with dairy, mineral, and few other enterprises. Others such as medical shop, petty shop etc. have also been reported in the study area.

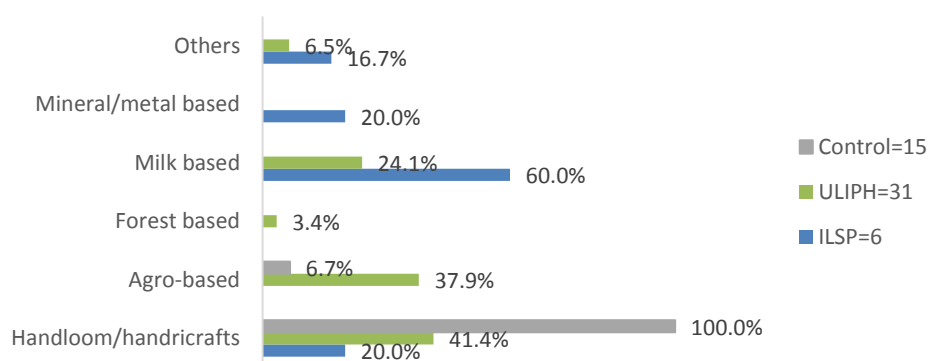


Figure 5.10: *Types of enterprises*

The table below provides a brief overview of the persons employed in the enterprises surveyed:

Table 5.4: *Status of employment in enterprises*

No. of HHs		Project	ULIPH	Control
		6	31	15
Within the HH	Full-time	9	11	11
	Part-time	3	17	9
Outside the HH	Full-time	4	0	1
	Part-time	2	1	0

As far as the income from the enterprises is concerned, a majority of the enterprises are in the income bracket of less than one lakh per annum, with all the enterprises in ULIPH area under this income segment. About 50 percent and 87 percent of the enterprises in ILSP and control area have reported the income less than one lakh. One enterprise each in ILSP and control area have mentioned the income more than two lakhs per annum.

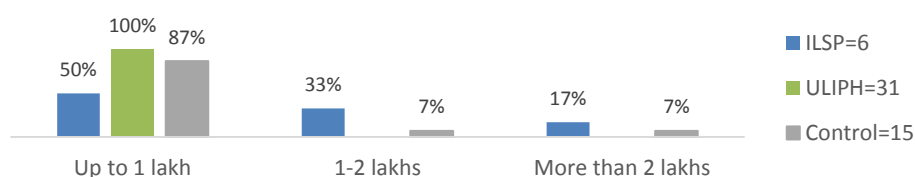


Figure 5.11: *Sales from enterprises*

## 5.4 Livestock Ownership

Referring to the figure below, it can be observed that 83 percent of the HHs in ILSP project area own one or more livestock such as milking buffaloes and cows, goats, sheep, etc. The respective figure for control is 83 percent and for ULIPH project area is approximately 82 percent.

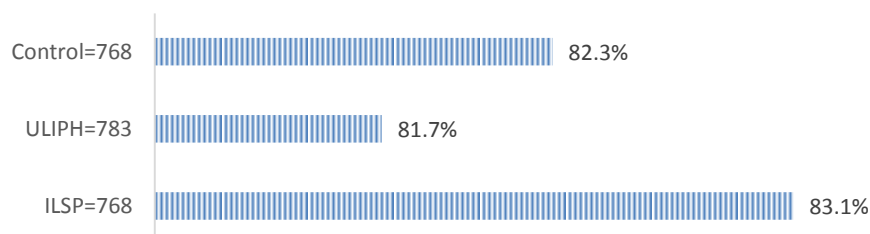


Figure 5.12: *Livestock ownership*

The table below provides a detailed analysis of the number of households with different types of livestock and average ownership of these in the sample households across the project, control, and ULIPH project area. It has been observed that milking/non-milking buffaloes and cows are very commonly found in the study area with a majority of the houses owning them.

Table 5.5: *Average livestock ownership*

	Project			ULIPH			Control		
	HHs	Livestock	Average livestock ownership/HH	HHs	Livestock	Average livestock ownership/HH	HHs	Livestock	Average livestock ownership/HH
Milking buffaloes	270	305	1	266	298	1	264	295	1
Milking cows	261	297	1	251	319	1	223	245	1
Non-milking buffaloes/cows	264	364	1	289	454	2	279	376	1
Ox/Bullock/Male buffalo	217	401	2	284	645	2	292	471	2
Goats	140	956	7	174	1030	6	154	593	4
Sheep	10	19	2	21	212	10	12	123	10
Poultry	22	76	3	14	111	8	22	99	5
Equines	15	26	2	20	36	2	34	85	3
Others	1	1	1	0	0		1	1	1

The table below provides a brief description of the average milk yield per day for the milch livestock. For example, in the ILSP project area, the mean daily milk yield from the milking buffaloes is 2.26 litres and the respective figures for control and ULIPH area are 2.04 and 1.84 litres. This is followed by milk yield from cows.

Table 5.6: *Milk yield per livestock (in litres per day)*

	Project	ULIPH	Control
Milking buffaloes	2.26	2.04	1.84
Milking cows	1.73	1.68	1.60
Goats	0.03	0.06	0.06
Sheep	0.21	0.03	0.00

The following figure presents a broad picture of the usage of livestock services across the study area. Out of the 640 HHs in the project area that owns a livestock, 35 percent have accessed one or more livestock services provided by the ILSP project or by other government schemes or convergence activities. The respective figure in the control area stands at 30 percent, while it is 37 percent in the ULIPH area. Considering the livelihood support services provided by the ULIPH project, it is only logical that the representation of HHs in ULIPH project area will be more than the ILSP project and control area.

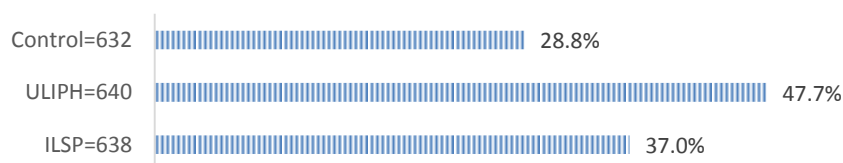


Figure 5.13: *Use of livestock related services*

Among the livelihood related services, livestock vaccination, veterinary camp, artificial insemination are the most accessed services. The services obtained from paravets are available highest in ULIPH area among all the three categories.

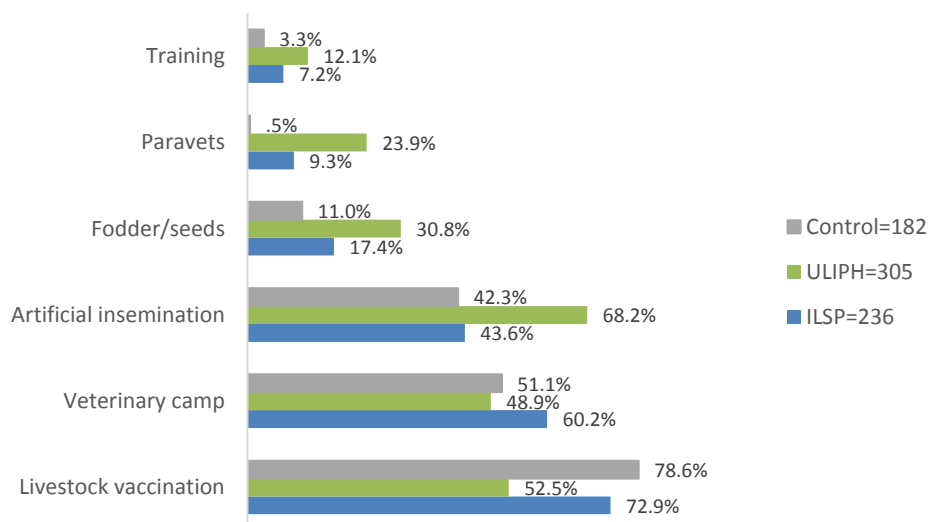


Figure 5.14: *Types of livestock services utilized*

The figure below describes the average annual income generated earned by the sample households through the livestock. It was observed that the mean annual sales from milk are the highest among the livestock categories and ILSP sample area has shown maximum returns from milk followed by ULIPH and control area. Meat is another

important category in the study area for livestock returns in the area. The following graph depicts the average returns for all the three categories:

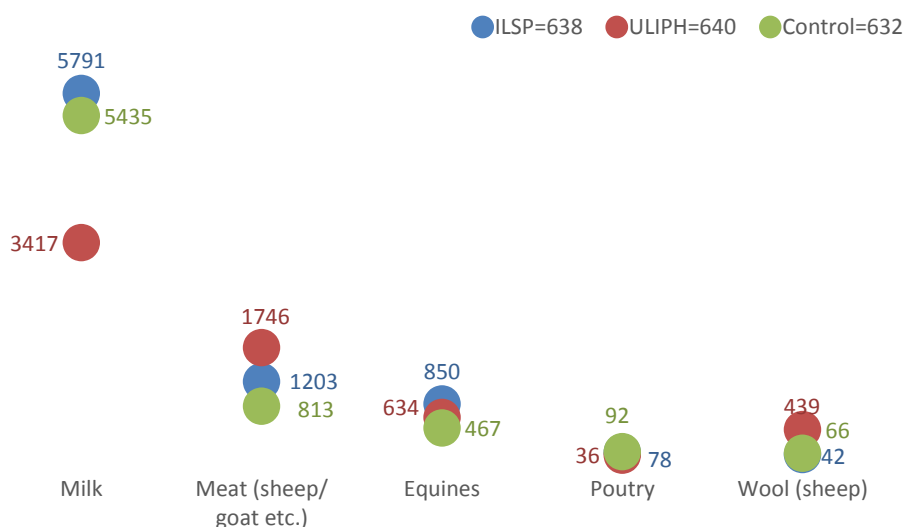


Figure 5.15: Mean annual returns from the livestock (in Rs per HH)

## 5.5 Income and Expenditure Pattern

### 5.5.1 Mean Annual Income and Expenditure

Referring to the figure below, the mean annual income comes out to be the highest in ULIPH project area (Rs. 1.65 lakhs) followed by the ILSP project area (Rs. 1.41 lakhs). Mean annual expenditure has followed the same trend as well, as shown in the graph below:

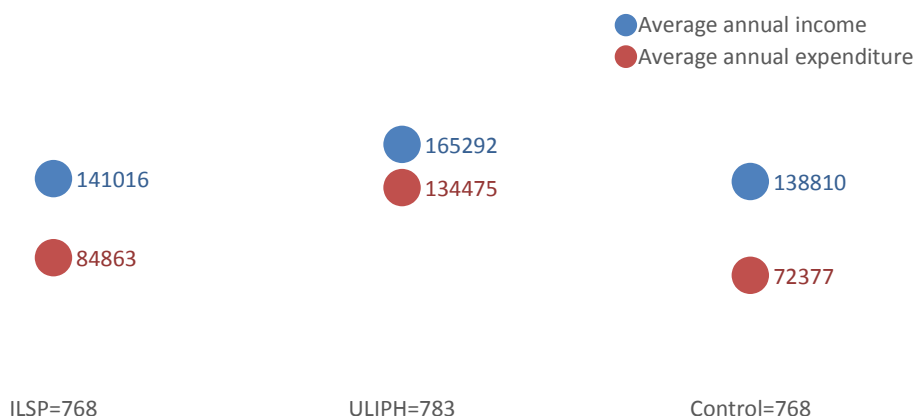


Figure 5.16: Mean annual income and expenditure (in Rs per HH)

### 5.5.2 Income from Sales

Vegetables, milk and dairy products and spices are top three items, which account for maximum revenue in terms of average sales in last 12 months in ILSP area. In ULIPH area, milk, and dairy products, fruits and vegetables have outnumbered other items in this respect. In the control area, the items, which account for a majority of the sales are fruits, medicinal and aromatic plants and vegetables. The graph below provides the sales

scenario for various categories ranging from agricultural, horticultural, livestock and enterprises related products in all the three areas:

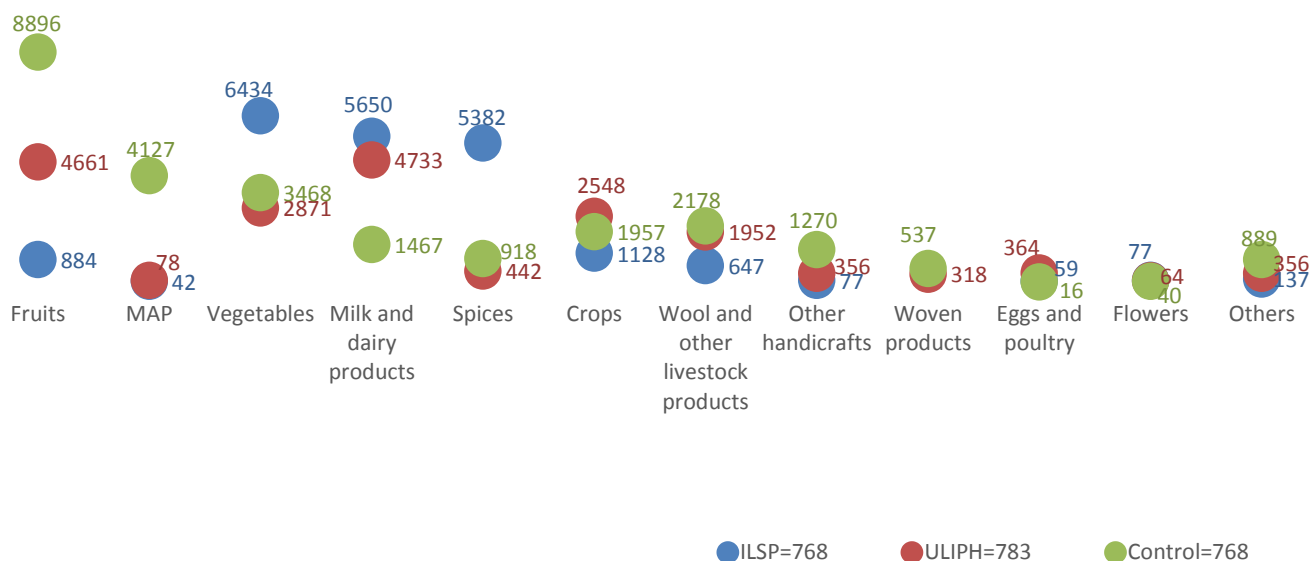


Figure 5.17: *Income from sales (in Rs per HH)*

### 5.5.3 Expenditure on Various Items

The table below provides a detailed analysis of annual expenditure of the sample households on different items. Food items through PDS and Non-PDS items are the major source of expenditure. The other major expenses are related to commuting to the workplace, health care, and personal care. The expenditure on these items in project and ULIPH project area are higher than the control area.

Table 5.7: *Average annual expenditure on various items (in Rs per HH)*

	Project	ULIPH	Control
Food (PDS)	15497	3969	17006
Food (Non-PDS)	8054	17610	5245
House maintenance	4998	18595	1405
Utilities (Electricity and water)	3077	2731	2798
Fuel	3279	2341	2421
Personal care	4664	10104	3738
Healthcare	7449	8494	6129
Education	6135	12173	4486
Communication	3631	5521	2601
Travelling	6427	7748	5760
Alcohol/Tobacco	3721	3776	4002
Recreation/Festivals	1386	2768	1107
Religious ceremonies	5120	6200	5043
Fixed assets	2498	2757	2181
Clothing and gifts	102	100	10

*This chapter analyzes the ownership of houses, type of houses (Kuchcha, Pucca, Semi-pucca), materials of walls and roof and floor of the houses in the project, control, and ULIPH sample area. A comparison of drinking water facilities, sanitation facilities, access to electricity and type of cooking fuel used in the project, control, and ULIPH project area is presented.*

## 6.1 House Ownership and Structure

The survey revealed that the ownership of sample HHs largely is with the residents in almost all the cases. A very small percent in project and control HHs are found to be non-owners.

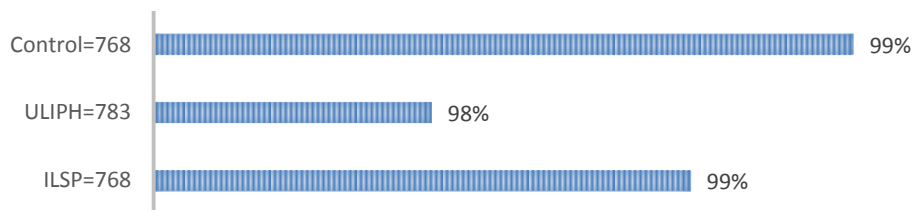


Figure 6.1: *Ownership of houses*

### 6.1.1 Structure of Houses

There are three types of houses found in the villages such as *pucca* houses, which are properly cemented, or at least have their floors and roofs are cemented. There are *semi-pucca* houses which have at the most one section of the houses cemented (only roof, only floor or just a single wall). *Kuchcha* houses are mud structures made completely out of the locally available materials.

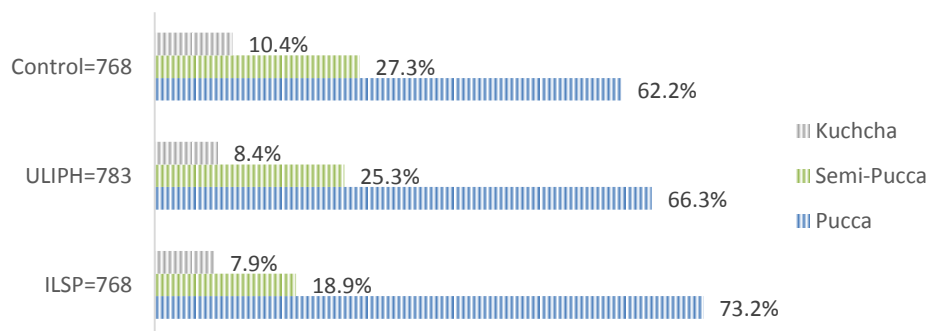


Figure 6.2: *Types of houses*

The above figure reflects the types of houses in the sample area across all the three categories. It can be seen that the *pucca* houses are maximum in ILSP project area, followed by ULIPH and control area. The proportion of *semi-pucca* and *kuchcha* houses

is maximum in the control area. The project villages have fared well in terms of house types as compared to the non-project villages.

As the survey has revealed that majority of the households are *pucca* houses, it is conclusive that major building materials used in preparing the structure of walls roof and the floor would be concrete in nature i.e. brick, mortar and other permanent materials. A portion of Semi-*pucca* houses is built with the help of mud and thatch along with the concrete material. Therefore, earth, mud, and sand have been recorded to be the second most used materials after concrete. Complete *kuchcha* houses are very less in number; hence, the exclusive use of mud and thatch in the building of houses is also very low. In some instances, wood has also been found as an important building material.

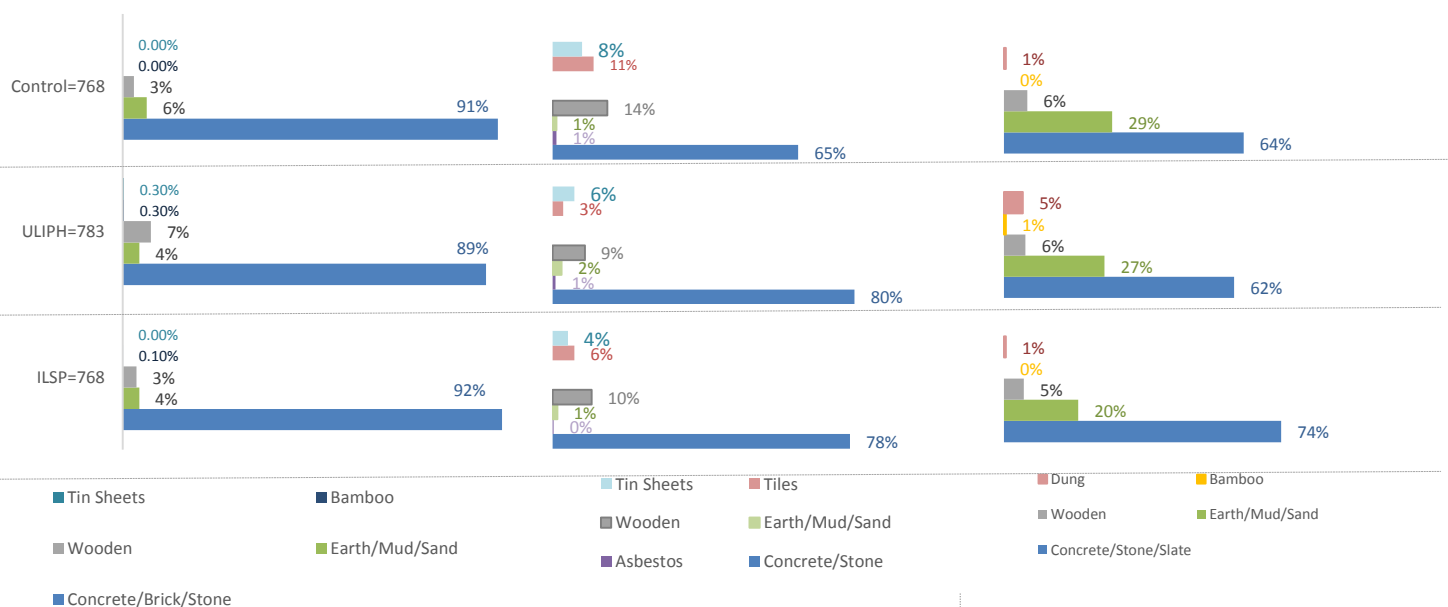


Figure 6.3(a): Material used for walls

Figure 6.3(b): Material used for roofs in the houses

Figure 6.3(c): Materials used for floors in the houses

As can be seen in the figure above, approximately 90 percent of the HHs in the project, control and ULIPH area use permanent materials like concrete, brick, stone etc. to build the walls. A minor percentage of the HHs in the three categories caters to materials like mud and wood. Two houses each in the ULIPH and control category were found to have walls of tin sheets while one household in ILSP and two in ULIPH area were found to have walls made of bamboo.

Concrete is one of the most used material for roofs in all the three sample categories with a maximum proportion of the HHs in ULIPH area (80 percent), followed by ILSP project area (78 percent) and control sample area (65 percent). The other most used materials are wood, tin sheets and tiles. Material such as asbestos, earth, mud, sand etc. have been used for the construction of roofs in marginal percentage of HHs in all the three sample categories.

For the floor construction as well, concrete is the most used material with 74.2 percent of the ILSP project, 64.2 percent of the control and 61.7 percent of the ULIPH HHs

followed by materials such as earth, mud, and sand. Interestingly, dung has been used for floor construction in five percent of the HHs in ULIPH area as against the 0.5 percent each in ILSP and control area. The houses having a wooden floor constitute about 5-6 percent in all the three categories. Dung as a material of floor construction has been reported in four HHs in ULIPH area.

### 6.1.2 Number of Sleeping Rooms

Referring to the table below, it can be inferred that the majority of the sample households in the study area have one to three sleeping rooms. Eight to ten percent of the households have four sleeping rooms and the number shrinks further.

Table 6.1: *No. of sleeping rooms*

No. of Sleeping Rooms	Project	ULIPH	Control
Total no. of HHs	768	783	768
Zero	2%	5%	0%
One	21%	24%	25%
Two	45%	43%	47%
Three	18%	15%	13%
Four	9%	8%	10%
Five	3%	2%	2%
Six	2%	2%	1%
Seven	0%	1%	0%
Eight	1%	1%	1%
Ten	0%	0%	0%

## 6.2 Drinking Water

Referring to the table below, the major source of drinking water in the study area are public taps as more than 40 percent of the sample households rely on this source for the drinking water requirements. It is followed only by piped water at their residences and their yards/plots. Other minor sources include springs, public hand pumps, rainwater, streams/ponds/rivers etc.

Table 6.2: *Percentage of HHs accessing various sources of drinking water*

	ILSP=768	ULIPH =783	Control=768
Piped water in residence	28.6	25.8	22.8
Piped water in yard/plot	18.2	17.4	15.6
Own hand pump in residence/ yard/ plot	0.7	1.5	0.1
Own well water in residence/yard/plot	0.4	0.3	0.1
Tanker/ truck/ vendor	0.0	0.3	0.0
Rainwater collection	0.7	0.5	0.0
Spring	3.3	5.2	5.3
Stream/Pond/River	7.7	20.6	13.3
Public tap	40.4	36.0	43.4
Public Hand pump	2.5	1.5	0.9

Public well	0.5	0.5	0.9
Others	0.3	1.1	0.1

It is widely known that in a hilly terrain, women members of the households cover large distances to fetch drinking water. The graph below presents a comparative analysis of the average distance covered by the household members across all the categories and seasons. It turns out that the HHs in ULIPH project area have to fetch water from a distance more than that of ILSP and control areas in all the seasons.

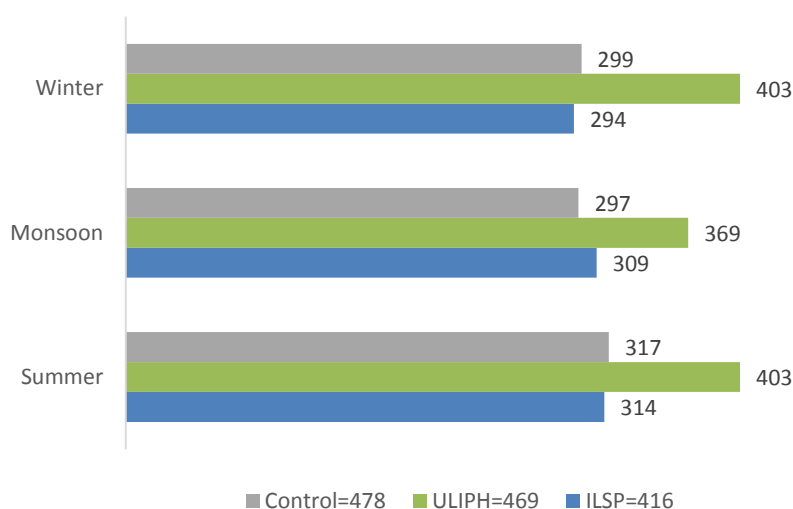


Figure 6.4: *Average distance travelled to access drinking water (in meters)*

### 6.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is one of the very necessities, yet it is often the most neglected one. Access to sanitation facilities is clearly a mark of growth and economic development, as well as a growing sensitization towards improved hygiene practices in the rural areas. Sanitation services are necessary to support urban stability, enable social balance, economic growth, and development and are imperative for the improvement of urban public services. In the absence of proper sanitation, people suffer from high levels of infectious, contagious, waterborne, airborne and vector borne diseases leading to high incidences of morbidity and mortality. This directly affects the ability of a country to maintain an efficient economy and implies great personal suffering among infected individuals and their families.

Referring to figure below, 75 percent of the projects HHs have toilet constructed in their house as compared to 68 percent in ULIPH HHs and 65 percent of control HHs.

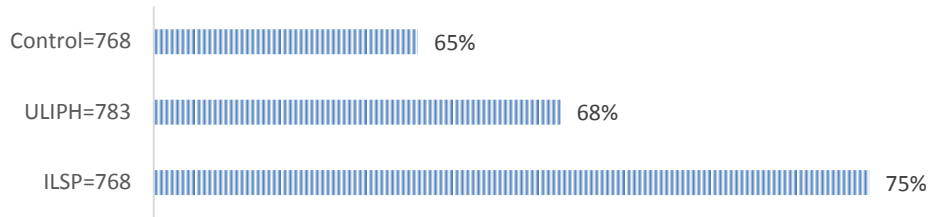


Figure 6.5: *Access to sanitation facilities*

A toilet constructed in the house does not necessarily mean the absence of open defecation. The graph below shows that about 69 percent of the ILSP project HHs have reported using their own toilet as a place of defecation. The previous graph has shown that 75 percent of the project HHs have a constructed toilet in the HHs. Similar trends have been seen in ULIPH and control area as well. This may be due to less water availability and the behavioral reluctance for using toilet. Open defecation accounts for a considerable proportion for defecation, with the highest percentage in control HHs (i.e. 34 percent). The graph below presents the results of the survey in terms of the places of defecation.

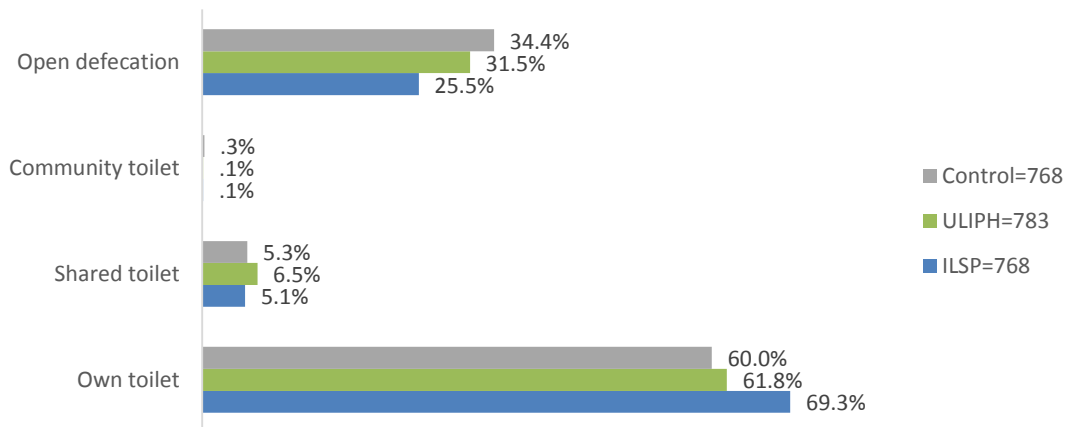


Figure 6.6: *Place of defecation*

The graph below presents mean distance covered by the residents to access the toilet outside their house. Based on the data, it can be observed that the average distance travelled by women is lower than that of males in all the three areas with the lowest distance of 407 meter in ULIPH area. Area travelled by women in ILSP and control area is similar i.e. 422 meter and 421 meter respectively.

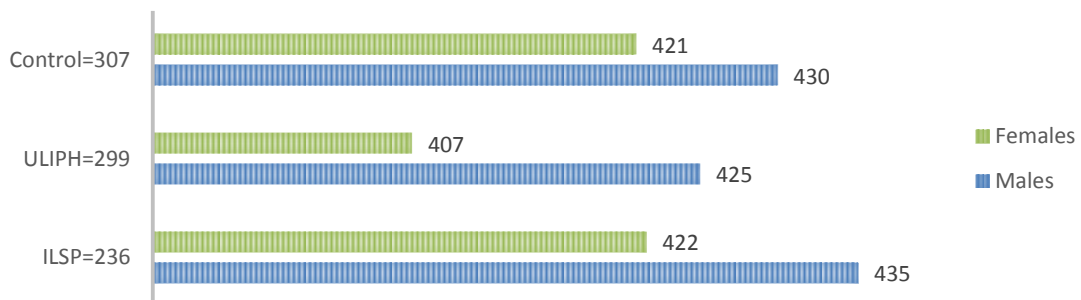


Figure 6.7: *Average distance travelled to access sanitation facilities (in meters)*

Among the toilet facilities, pour flush latrine is the most used type of toilet facility. A pour flush toilet is like a regular cistern flush toilet except that the water is poured in by the user, instead of coming from the cistern above. When the water supply is not continuous, cistern flush toilet can become a pour flush toilet. The following table provides the results of the types of toilet facilities accessed by the HHs in the project, control, and ULIPH areas:

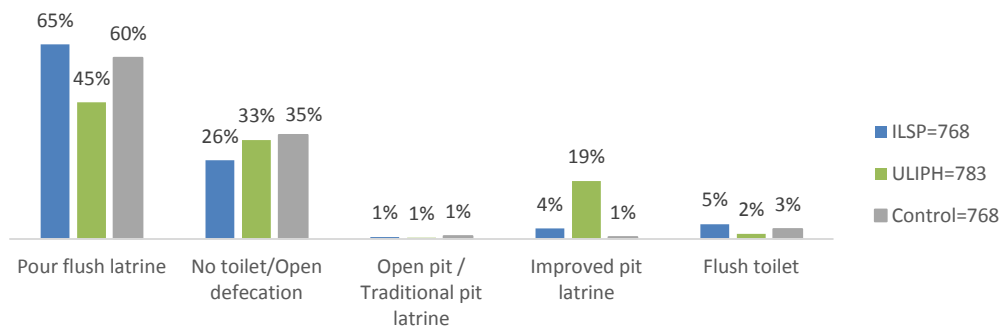


Figure 6.8: *Type of toilet facility*

## 6.4 Electricity

Electricity connection with a regular supply is present in more than 70 percent of all the project, control, and ULIPH HHs, with a maximum of 80% in ILSP HHs.

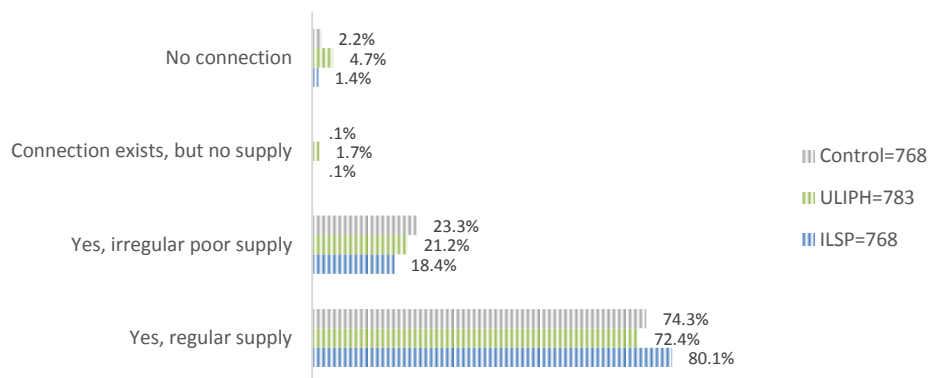


Figure 6.9: *Access to electricity*

An average of 20 percent of the HHs across the categories has a connection but the supply is irregular. So in essence, more than 95 percent of the project, control, and ULIPH HHs have a connection with more than 70 percent receiving regular supply. Incidences of connection with no supply are very negligible; however, a few cases of no connections also exist in all the three areas, with a higher proportion in ULIPH areas.

## 6.5 Types of Cooking Fuels

The bulk of the cooking energy needs in rural areas is derived from solid fuels, such as firewood and cattle dung. An overwhelming majority continue to use fuel wood as a

primary cooking fuel. This resource is available at almost no out-of-pocket cost, a factor that explains its high usage rate, even though it is more cumbersome to obtain and use. Notwithstanding the health hazards of the resultant smoke pollution, the ‘free’ factor appears to override all other considerations. Many rural homes lack a closed kitchen and cooking is often done in an open area, which, to some extent, mitigates the impact of the smoking *chulha* (local parlance for ‘cooking stove’).

While LPG is not preferred as a primary source of cooking fuel, it is one of the major secondary sources of cooking fuel. Apart from LPG and fuel wood, crop residues were observed to be used as a secondary source of cooking fuel. A few HHs across project, control and ULIPH also use electricity as a secondary source, but its use is low when compared to major sources like fuel wood and LPG. Other sources like kerosene, dung cakes, charcoal, and biogas are also used secondarily but the percent score of these fuels is very low.

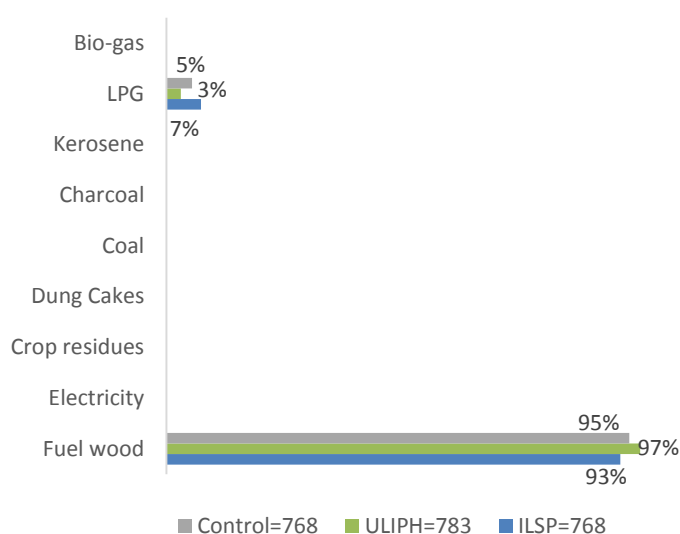


Figure 6.10(a): *Primary source of cooking fuel*

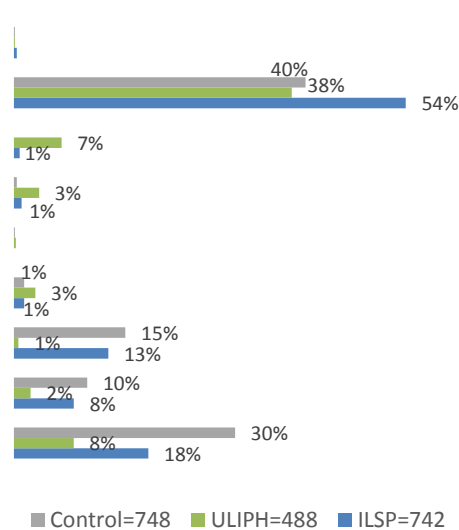


Figure 6.10(b): *Secondary source of cooking fuel*

## 6.6 Asset Ownership

The following table provides a detailed analysis of ownership of various commonly known household assets across the study area in project, control, and ULIPH project area. Amongst all the assets, the mobile phone is owned by almost all the sample households across all three categories. It is followed by a television and a cable/dish connection and furniture. The overall status of the HHs having various assets is better in ILSP than other two study areas.

Table 6.3: *Percentage of the HHs owning various household assets*

HH Assets	ILSP=768	ULIPH=783	Control=768
Mobile	98	98	97
TV	76	63	62
Cable/dish connection	54	40	43
Furniture	52	32	45
Gas stove	34	18	27

Sewing machine	19	17	12
Fridge	15	9	7
Moped, scooter, or motor cycle	7	5	5
Radio	4	5	3
Electric heater	4	4	3
Coal/wood based heater	3	2	1
Car/Jeep/Truck	2	1	1
Bicycle	1	1	2
Other assets	0.1	1	0

## CHAPTER 7:

### Access to Financial Services

*This chapter explains the dependency of HHs on formal financial institutions for savings, borrowings, credit and a multitude of other financial products.*

In India and anywhere, formal financial services for the rural poor would enable them to maximize returns on their surplus, smooth their consumption, and reduce their vulnerability to risk. However, their financial service needs, which include consumption credit and cash savings, are seldom met due to systemic problems in the financial sector and monsoon risk. The rural poor also lack access to the banking system for savings. The farmers respond to the lack of formal financial services by turning to moneylenders; reducing inputs in farming; over capitalizing and internalizing risk; and/or by over diversifying their activities which lead to sub-optimal asset allocation.

#### 7.1 Access to Bank Accounts

The figure below clearly shows that almost all the households under the project, control and ULIPH areas barring a few have bank accounts. A bank account is the first step in the inclusion of a group to a formal financial institution. Various steps have been taken by the RBI and banks to bring more and more people within the fold of banking sector like formulation and implementation of *Jan-dhan Yojana* by Government of India, introduction of basic banking "No-frills" account with nil or low balances.

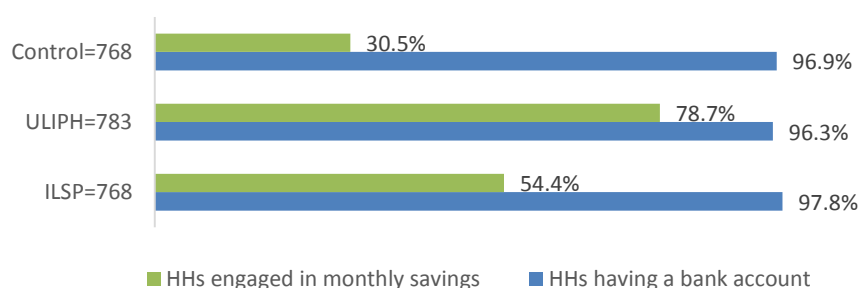


Figure 7.1: *HHs having bank account and engagement in regular savings*

The high percentage of bank account holders signify the fact that all HHs in the project, control, and ULIPH areas have taken cognizance of these steps and have realized and

understand the importance of an institutional level of involvement for their financial needs.

The importance and role of savings with respect to the economic and social development have long been recognized. Savings are quite often the primary source of financing for small individual projects. They are also the main source of funding used to meet daily needs such as education and health costs, purchase inputs needed for agricultural crops, or survive lean periods in rural areas. In sum, savings are essential for protecting and boosting the assets of rural populations.

The HHs in ULIPH area have fared better in comparison to ILSP and control area when it comes to saving a part of the income regularly. Approximately 79 percent of the ILSP HHs are involved in regular savings as against the 54 percent in ILSP and approximately 31 percent in control area.

Bank account and SHG account are the preferred points for the savings as has been shown in the graph below:

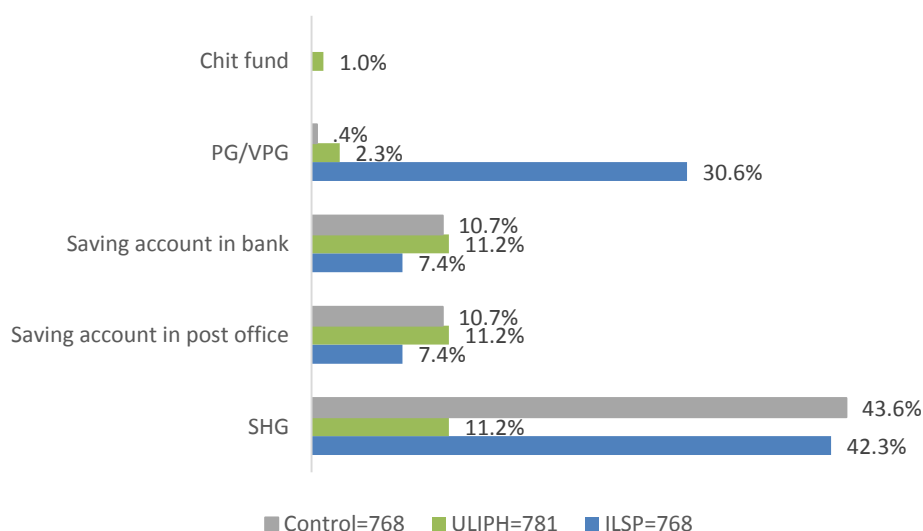


Figure 7.2(a): *Options for monthly savings*

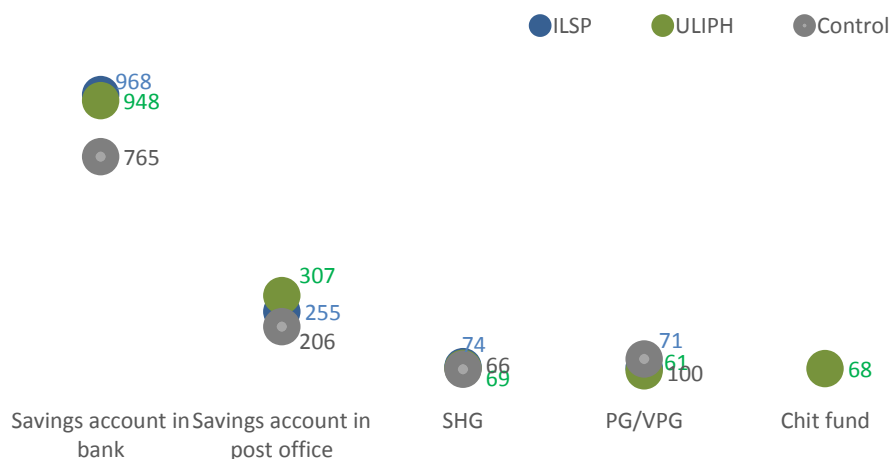


Figure 7.2(b): *Amount of monthly savings (in Rs. per HH)*

It may be noted that the PG formation under the project is being conducted only in the ILSP area. The marginal percentage of the PG groups reported in the ULIPH and control area are not related to the project activities and may have been formed at village level by other institutions and agencies.

## 7.2 Access to Loans

In terms of loans, 18 percent of the ILSP, 12 percent of the control and 30 percent of the ULIPH area HHs have accessed loans from various sources that does not include PGs.

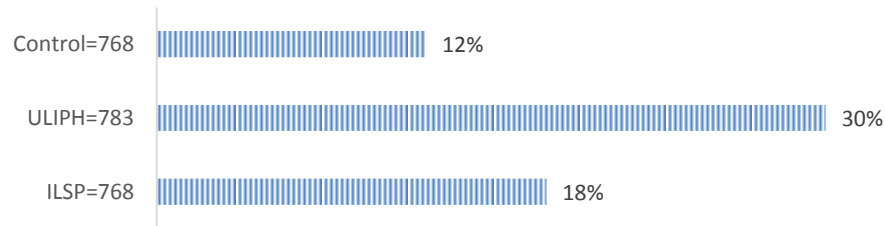


Figure 7.3: *Loan taken by HHs from financial institutions other than groups*

### 7.2.1 Sources of Loans (Other Than PGs)

As it was clear from the initial figure that almost all the HHs are bank account holders, which makes them a part of the formal financial institution, it is fairly conclusive that banks would be the first line of source for loans. The figures below show that the banks are important point of contact for accessing loan in ILSP and control areas. It is important to note that the SHG and banks are almost equally considered as sources of credit. The average amount of credit availed by the HHs is Rs. 31245/-, Rs. 30995/- and Rs. 19333/- in ILSP, control, and ULIPH areas respectively.

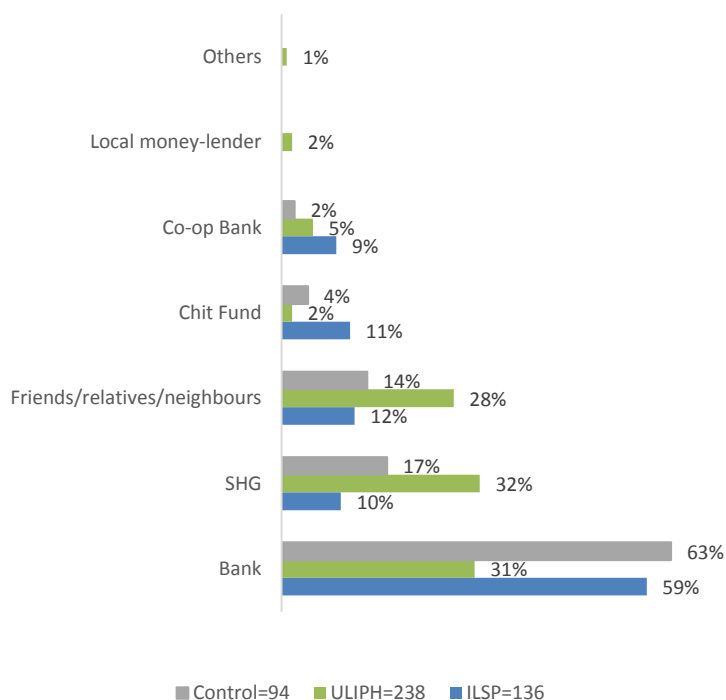


Figure 7.4(a): Sources of loans

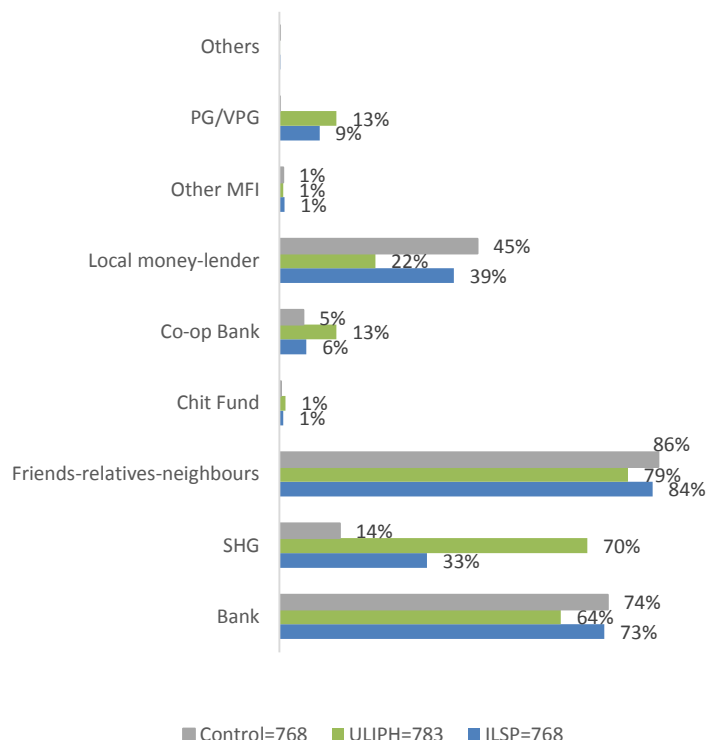


Figure 7.4(b): Sources of emergency loans

In the case of emergency loans, a high percentage of the HHs depend on friends and relatives. This is mainly because this kind of borrowing is available immediately which is needed in an emergency and without any kind of paperwork. In ULIPH area, the second preferred source of the loan during the emergency is SHG with 70 percent of the HHs notifying it. It is also important to note that the dependence on local moneylenders for accessing credit in case of emergency is least preferred as compared to ILSP and control HHs.

## 7.2.2 Loan Repayment

The rate of loan repayment is significantly higher in ULIPH areas with about 58 percent of the HHs who took the loan have reported to repay it. The figures are 33 percent and 31 percent for ILSP and control areas respectively.

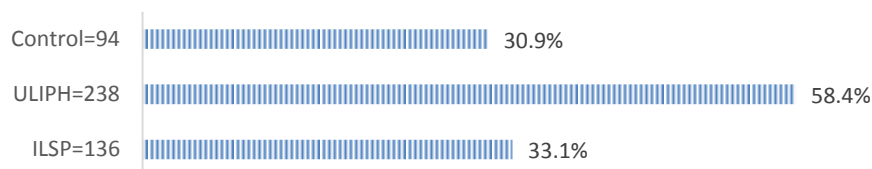


Figure 7.5: Status of loan repayment

It is important to note that HHs in the areas, consisting agriculture as its main occupation, also has many non-farm occupations, which are also vulnerable as is agriculture, to most of the external shocks. Some poor borrowers have trouble in repaying their debts, due either to circumstances beyond their control (e.g. sickness,

theft, natural disasters) or to a lack of knowledge and wrong investment decisions. Therefore, with all these considerations a low repayment percentage is explicable. Significantly higher repayment rate in ULIPH areas may be attributed to the implementation of ULIPH.

### 7.3 Access to Financial Services

Financial services can play an important role in rural development. Savings, insurance, and pension schemes assist the rural population in reducing vulnerability to risks, planning more reliably and saving for upcoming investments, as well as smoothing out irregular income flows and covering unexpected expenses. Money transfer services make it possible for people who leave rural areas to work in cities or abroad to send home their remittances safely and at reasonable costs. In addition to fostering rural development, these kinds of financial services are increasingly used as an incentive to promote sustainable use of natural resources, use of alternative energies, and environmentally sound behavior. In recent years, several banks and microfinance institutions have attempted to achieve not only financial and social, but also environmental sustainability, which has been dubbed the “triple bottom line”.

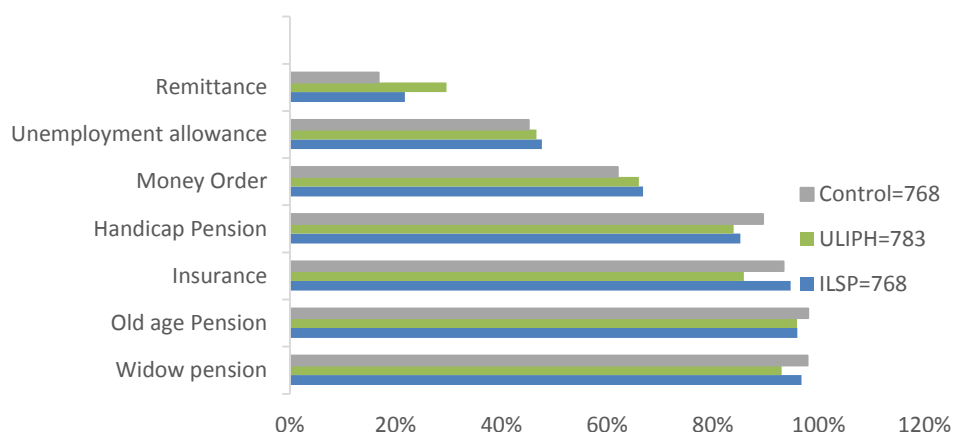


Figure 7.6: Access to financial services

The figure above shows that a high percentage of HHs across project, control and ULIPH have access to insurance, old age pension, widow pension and handicap benefits. It may be noted that the access of such financial services does not ensure the utilization of the same. Nevertheless, it indicates the presence of various agencies and players who provides these services near the area and information to the residents of the area for the same.

*This chapter presents an analysis of two aspects of food security viz. availability and access along with a discussion on consumption patterns in the context of the study area.*

## **8.1 Food Security**

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Food and security are both a complex as well as an overarching organizing principle, which brings a number of diverse viewpoints and dimensions together to form a holistic approach to understanding the problem we face today.

The following three aspects underlie most conceptualizations of food and nutrition insecurity. Availability – the physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports as well as the distribution of food across territories. Access – determined by the bundle of entitlements, i.e., related to people’s initial endowments, what they can acquire (especially in terms of physical and economic access to food) and the opportunities open to them to achieve entitlement sets with enough food either through their own endeavors or through State intervention or both. Absorption – defined as the ability to utilize the food consumed through biological processes. This is in turn, related to several factors such as nutrition knowledge and practices, stable and sanitary physical and environmental conditions to allow for effective biological absorption of food and health status.

The figure below presents the overall scenario in terms of food availability and thus sufficiency across the categories. It can be observed that ULIPH area has fared better in terms of availability of cereals, vegetables, and pulses than the ILSP and control area. ILSP and control areas have shown similar trends in terms of availability of different categories of the food.

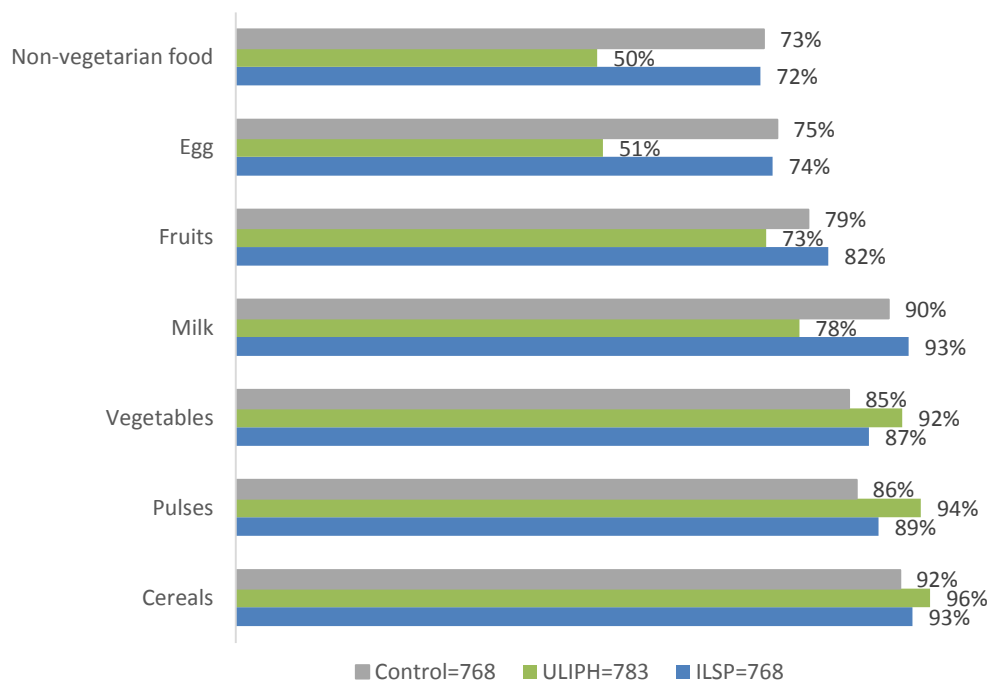


Figure 8.1: *Food sufficiency in HHs*

## 8.2 Access to Ration Card

It was observed that ration cards are available with almost all the sample households. 96 percent of the ILSP, 94 percent of the ULIPH and 95 percent of the control HHs have ration cards.

It was observed that the HHs across the study area are in possession of a variety of ration cards. The white and yellow ration cards are more prominent in the three areas as per the analysis, as shown in the graph below:

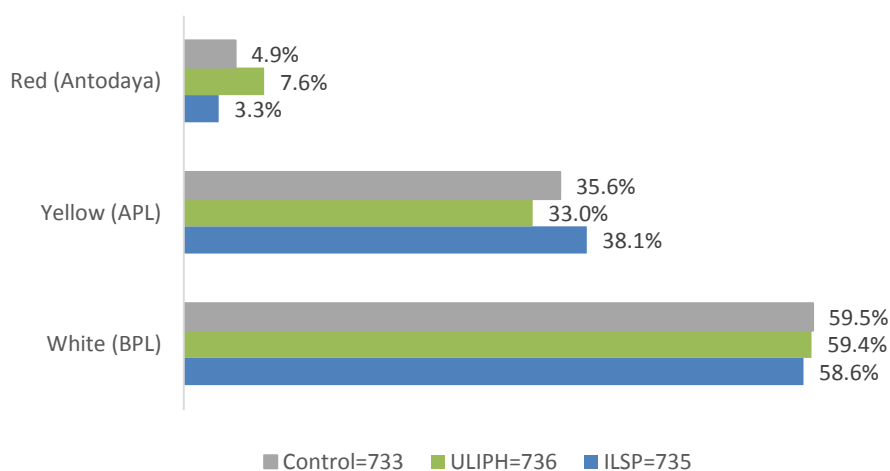


Figure 8.2: *Types of ration cards*

### 8.3 Public Distribution System and Consumption Pattern

Food items available from the Public Distribution System (PDS) such as rice, wheat, kerosene and sugar are also highly accessible in the study area. However, availability of PDS food items is lesser in ULIPH areas as compared to ILSP and control group.

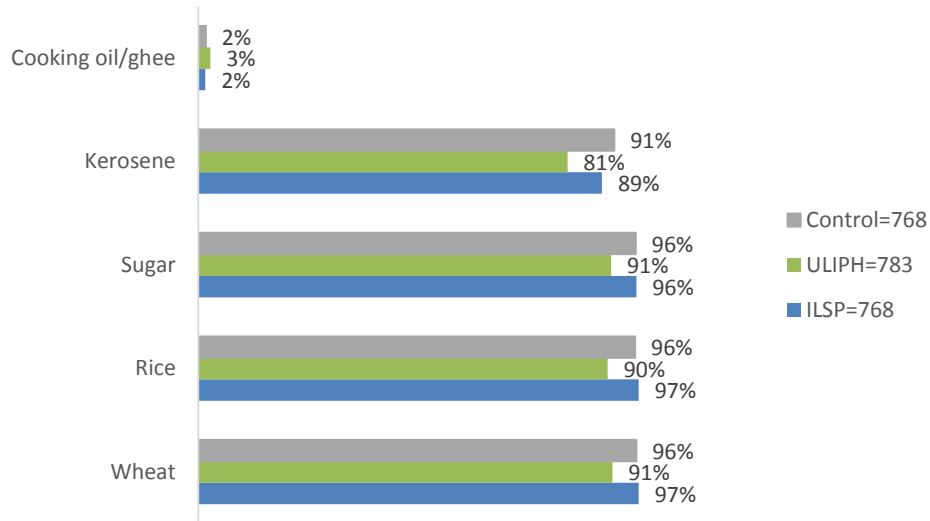


Figure 8.3: Access to food items from PDS

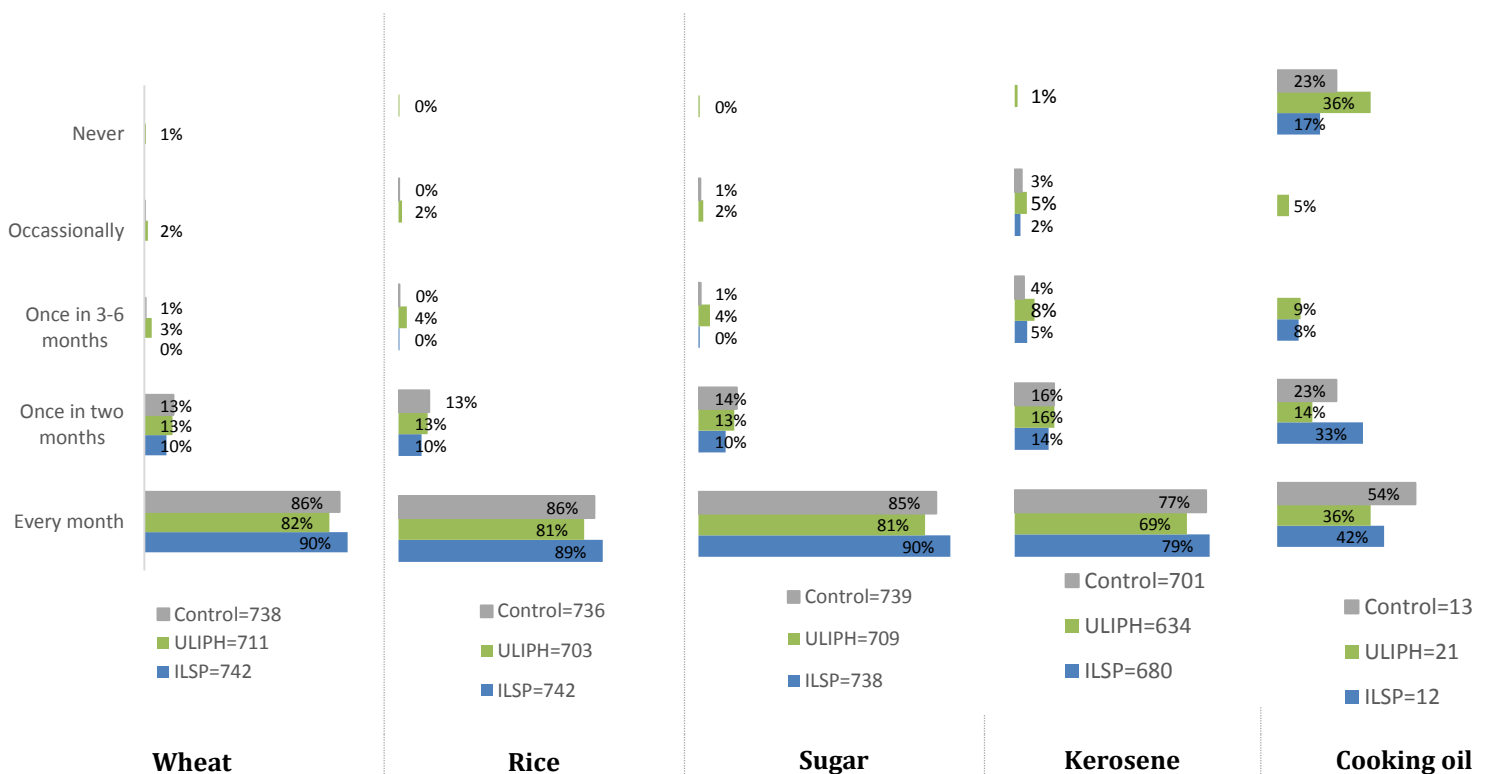


Figure 8.4: Regularity of receipt of various food items through PDS

Consumption patterns change for both micro and macro reasons. At the micro level, changes are attributable to individual consumer's changing tastes. At the macro level, such changes occur because of structural shifts in the environment. This affects our behavior, lifestyle, values and needs, which implicate the change of our consumption patterns, which can vary between and within different countries and cultures based on specific sets of value-systems.

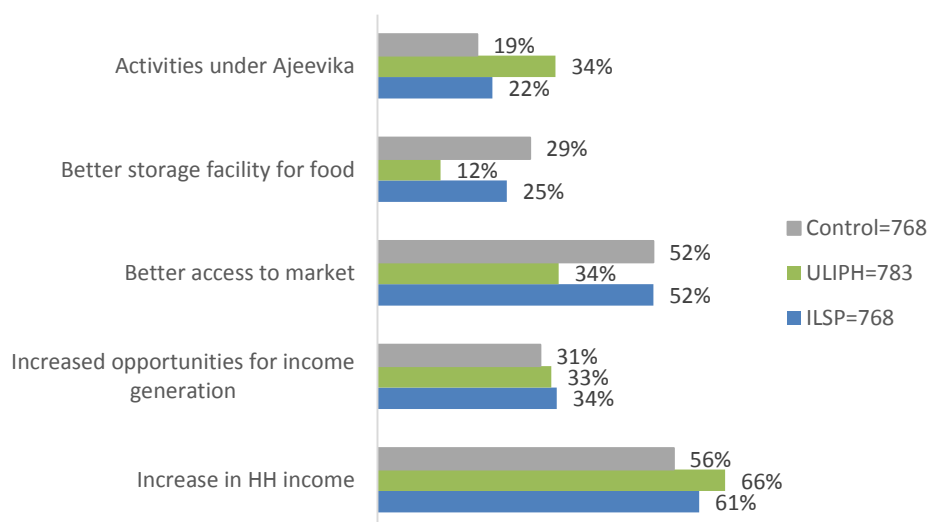


Figure 8.5: *Factors affecting the consumption pattern of food items*

In the context of the project, the increase in income and better access to markets have changed consumption patterns in an approximate average of 54 percent HHs in project, control and ULIPH area. Other factors, which have attributed to the shift in consumption pattern includes increased opportunities for income generation and better storage facilities for food items.

## Producer Groups, Vulnerable Producer Groups and Livelihood Collectives

*This chapter presents an analysis of the various producer institutions formed under ILSP, i.e. the Producer Groups (PGs), Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs) and Livelihood Collectives (LCs).*

The Component-I of ILSP focuses on supporting producer organizations with technology and access to markets to improve food security and livelihoods. In this way, the project intends to restrict the deterioration of the productive infrastructure, make farm labor more productive and farming more remunerative, and hence provides incentives for people to invest their time and resources in agriculture.

### 9.1 Introduction to Groups-Producer Groups (PGs), Vulnerable Producer Groups (VPGs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs)

PGs/VPGs are the organizations that help farmers face the market challenges by strengthening their bargain power in production and marketing, including the local markets. For cooperatives and rural organizations to be effective in serving a broad set of socio-political and economic objectives of small producers, it is important that these producer groups are handled autonomously by farmers with minimal government interference and they participate actively in decision-making at every stage of the process; and their cooperative activities are profitable. The following sections detail the various aspects of the PGs/ VPGs/ SHGs in the sample area.

### 9.2 Membership and Savings in Groups

Referring to figure below, it can be inferred that 34 percent of ILSP project households are PG members, only one percent of the HHs constitute as members of VPGs. While 90 percent of HHs in ULIPH project area have group membership.

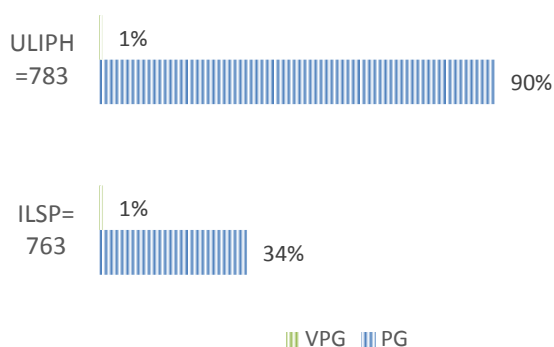


Figure 9.1: Membership of groups

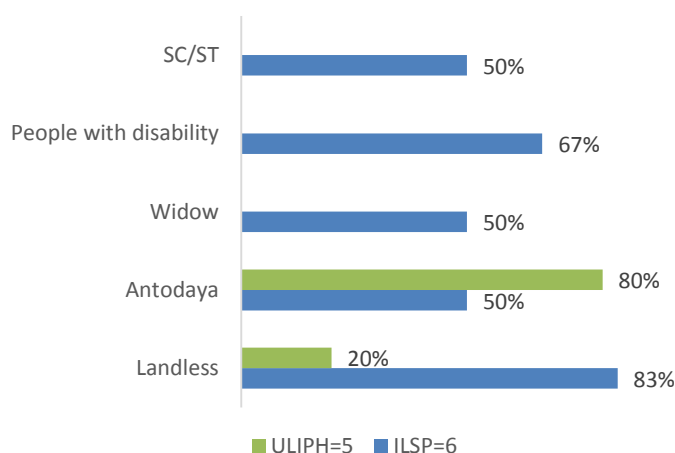


Figure 9.2: Categories for VPGs in ILSP area

Out of 264 ILSP sample HHs who are members of PG/VPGs, about 36 percent work in a leadership position. In ULIPH area, 25 percent of the members were observed to be in a leadership role in their respective groups.

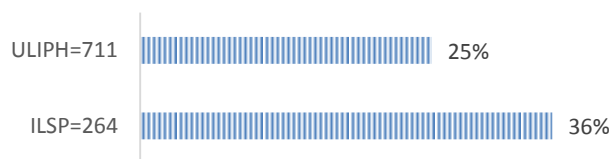


Figure 9.3: *Leadership status in groups (SHG, PG/VPGs)*

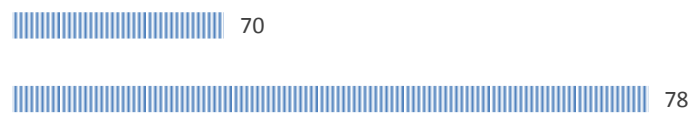


Figure 9.4: *Average monthly saving (in Rs.)*

### 9.3 Training and Capacity Building of Groups

Training and capacity building exercises for the groups are of extreme importance as to encompasses the ability and skills to initiate, plan, manage, undertake, organize, budget, monitor/supervise and evaluate the various group activities. The training builds individual capacity and it is related to the organizational and functional levels as well as to individuals, groups and institutions.

The figure below presents the various types of training exercises conducted for the members of the groups (SHGs, PG/VPGs):

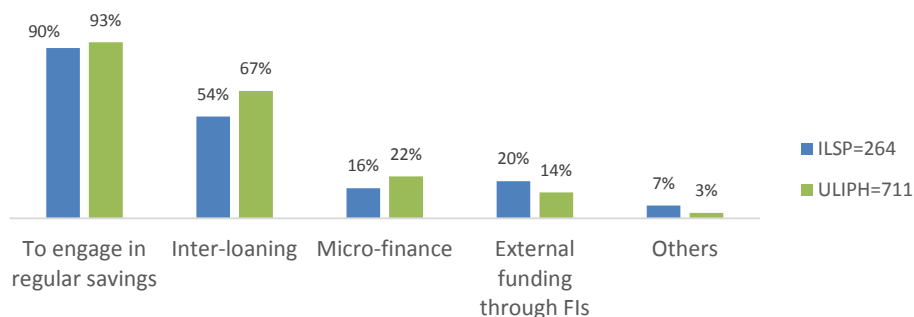


Figure 9.5: *Types of training provided to groups*

The data shows that more than 90 percent of the groups have received training regarding regular savings, followed by inter-loaning. Inter-loaning is important for them if they wish to start an income generation activity or any other activity and at the same time do not want to undergo the hassle of availing loans from a commercial bank. A couple of other areas where training have been imparted are microfinance and external funding from other FIs.

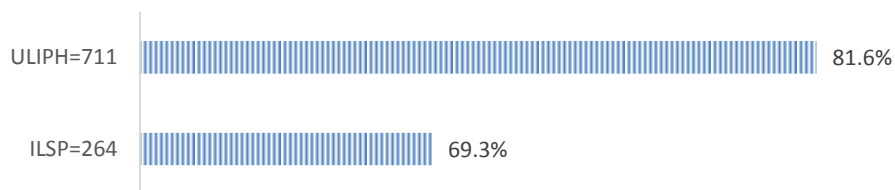


Figure 9.6: *Percentage of HHs satisfied with the training provided*

Once the training is provided, it is essential to capture the satisfaction rate of the beneficiaries so that the project can improvise on the next stage of implementation. Since the project is still in its initial phase, there is a scope to improve the quantum and quality of training. Approximately 82 percent of the ILSP and 69 percent of the ULIPH HHs reported to be satisfied with the training they have received.

#### 9.4 Livelihood Collectives and SHG Federations

Livelihood Collectives (LC) are formed by federating a number of PGs (about 60 to 80). They are the immediate higher-level structure in the organizational framework of these rural groups. Similarly, in ULIPH project, SHGs have been grouped into federations.

Of 264 HHs in ILSP area and 711 HHs in ULIPH area having membership of groups, federation level membership is with 21 percent and 31 percent of HHs respectively.

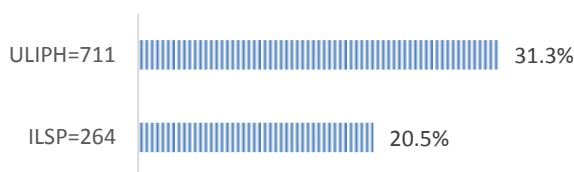


Figure 9.7: *Membership of HHs in federations*

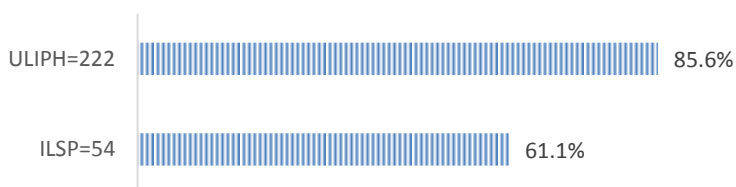


Figure 9.8: *Beneficiary HHs from services*

A livelihood collective is intended to provide a wide range of services from training and capacity building to increase in financial literacy and inclusion, in addition to increase in access to markets. About 61 percent of the LC members in ILSP area and approximately 86 percent of the federation member HHs in ULIPH project area have benefitted from these services of the LC. The kind of services availed by LC/federation members are related to agricultural input supplies. Other services such as value addition and processing of agricultural and livestock related produce, collection and marketing of such products and produce are available in the project area. It may be noted that convergence schemes and financial linkages with other financial institutions have been reported in ULIPH area, indicating the maturity of the federations as to how the higher level of services are being provided by ULIPH federations.

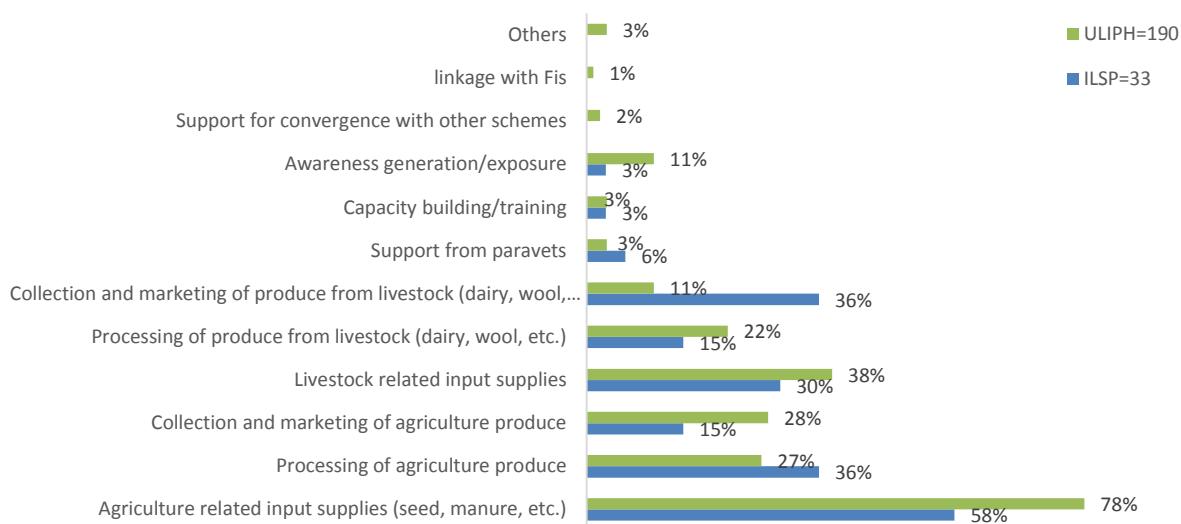


Figure 9.9: Key services provided by LCs

## 9.5 Engagement in Production Activities and Access to Markets

A sizeable number of HHs were observed to be involved in production activities, viz. agriculture, livestock, from forests, micro-enterprises, etc. An interesting observation to note here is that the involvement of control HHs in production activities is more than that of ILSP and ULIPH area. The following graph depicts the same:

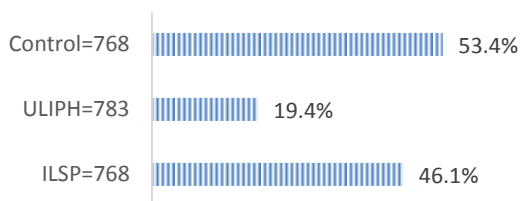


Figure 9.10: Engagement in production activities by HHs

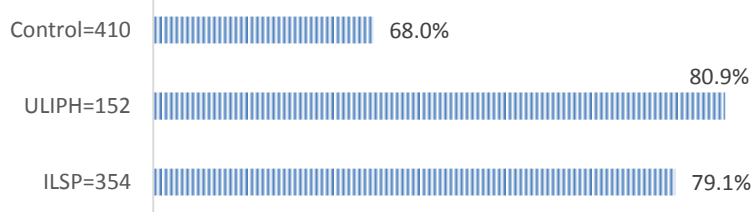


Figure 9.11: Access to market for the various types of produce

Marketing through rural producers' organizations is supposed to be a means to overcome the constraints faced by individual small-scale farmers. Small-scale producers generally lack the knowledge, information and resources to quality standards and formal market specifications. The usual lack of formal contractual arrangements keeps them at the receiving end in the sale of their produces.

Based on the data, it can be inferred that access to the markets has been available to a large number of HHs across the study area. It can be attributed, to some extent, to the involvement with groups and federations in certain cases and partly based on the producer's own interest and capacity to do so. About 79 percent of the ILSP and 81 percent of ULIPH HHs involved in production activities related to agricultural, livestock, forest and micro-enterprises have confirmed the access to the market for the produce as against the 68 percent of HHs engaged in production activities in the control area.

*This chapter examines the pattern of the migration and investigates the reasons for out-migration in the ILSP, ULIPH and control area. It is an attempt to understand the shifts of the population and workforce.*

Migration generally involves crossing administrative boundaries and a change in residence, either temporarily or permanently. Migration is often the result to escape environmental shocks, in search of better income and work conditions to escape political conflict and religious prosecution. To understand the migration, the factors, which result in migration, are categorized in two areas: pull and push factors. Push factors are the local reasons, which compel the people to migrate while pull factors are external factors resulting in migration. It has generally been studied that the hilly areas offer lesser opportunities in terms of employment and livelihood leading to rampant outmigration. Inaccessibility to better health and education facilities is another crucial factor, which leads the residents to migrate to other areas.

### 10.1 Types and Reasons of Migration

During the survey, it has been found that the respondents reporting about the migration in their HHs are 50 percent for ILSP and control areas while the same is little lower i.e. 48 percent for ULIPH area. The total number of people migrated from the area are 599, 596 and 606 for ILSP, ULIPH and control area respectively.

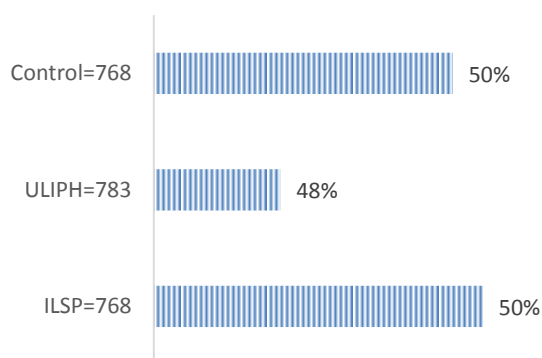


Figure 10.1: Status of migration (percentage of HHs)

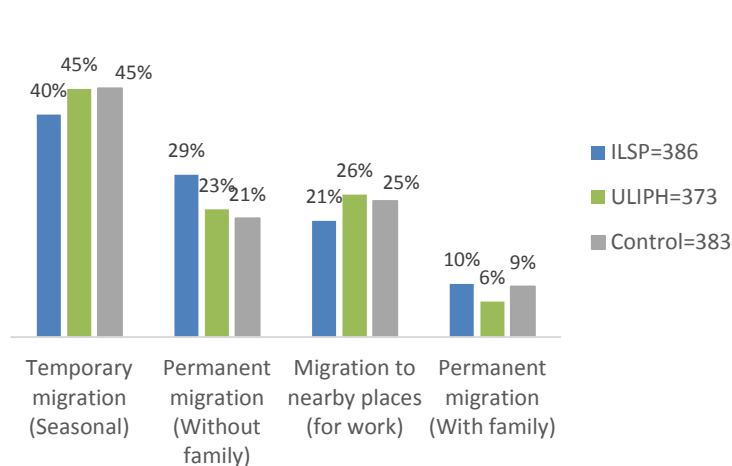


Figure 10.2: Types of migration

It has been observed that the migration is largely seasonal in nature, with 45 percent of respondents reporting it in ULIPH and control area as compared to 40 percent in ILSP area. Prevalence of permanent migration (without family) in ILSP area is higher than that of ULIPH and control area. Migration for getting work in nearby areas is higher in ULIPH area than control and ILSP project area. This indicates the lack of sufficient opportunities to work and earn income in ULIPH project areas.

Migration has been happening to earn additional income for the family, for which the options within the native area seems to be limited. There are instances where work is not available in the vicinity of the area for which a person is trained or skilled. About two-third of the HHs in all the three areas have responded to more out of the local area to improve the income of the family. About a fifth of the respondents in ULIPH area have given the reason for migration due to lack of sufficient food in the local area. The following graph provides the reasons for the migration in terms of percentage of HHs.

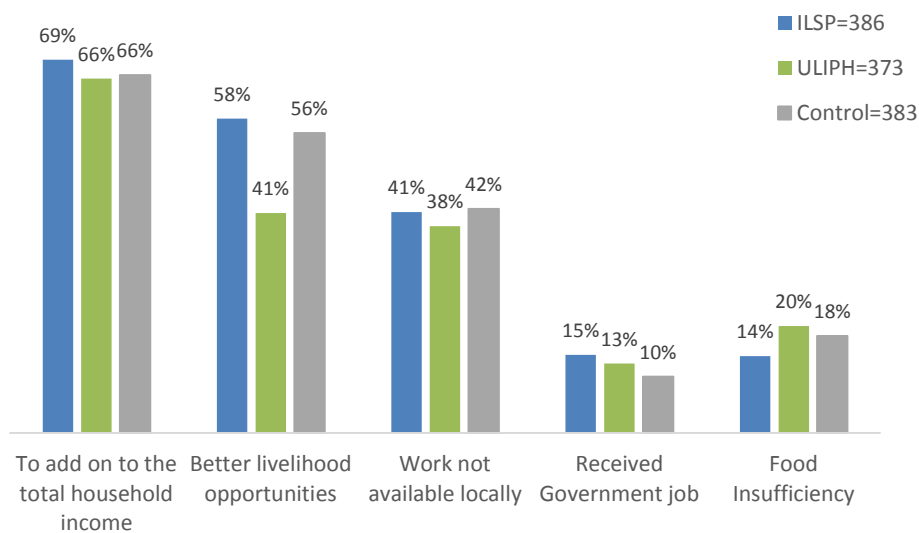


Figure 10.3: *Reasons of migration*

*This chapter reflects on the gender and empowerment related aspects in the study area, presenting the time distribution of the women members of the communities, decision-making on key issues at the household level, as well as the access, information and utilization of various government schemes and programmes under implementation in their area.*

The status of females and the degree to which they are empowered within their families (whether they are wives, widows or female children) is a major welfare issue. Across all geographical regions, women play a focal (although often unrecognized) role in the survival strategies and economy of poor rural households. Increasing the economic resilience of the poor is largely about enabling women to realize their socio-economic potential more fully and improve the quality of their lives. To do so, women need access to assets, services, knowledge, and technologies, and must be active in decision-making processes. Greater gender equity means that women are able to express their potential, to the benefit of the entire household and community.

### 11.1 Distribution of Working Hours

Referring to the table below it can be seen that number of hours a woman spends on work is almost evenly distributed in various activities, however for obvious reasons household chores is the activity where a large amount of time is spent. The following table presents the percentage of respondents who confirmed the women participation various activities and the mean time spent by women in such activities:

Table 11.1: *Women participation in different HH activities*

Activities	% of Women Involved			Average Time Spent (in hours/day)		
	Project=768	ULIPH=783	Control=768	Project	ULIPH	Control
Agriculture related activities	92%	92%	91%	2.1	2.7	2.1
Firewood / fuel wood collection	69%	94%	38%	1.7	2.0	1.7
Drinking water collection	63%	86%	63%	1.1	1.0	1.1
Fodder collection	76%	84%	70%	1.5	2.0	1.4
Other livestock related activities	77%	85%	70%	1.6	1.6	1.6
Any other livelihood related activities	74%	81%	68%	1.9	1.7	2.0
Household chores	97%	93%	99%	3.0	2.5	3.2

As can be observed from the above table, the percentage of women participating in agricultural activities is 92 percent in ILSP and ULIPH area while the same is 91 percent for control area. Average time spent by women in the listed activities is 12.9, 12.5 and 13.1 hours/day for ILSP, ULIPH and control HHs respectively. Agricultural activities is

second most important activities in terms of working hours for project and control area while it tops the list for ULIPH area. Drinking water collection takes almost one hour among all the three areas.

## 11.2 Decision Making on Key Personal or Household Issues

The tables below summarize the overall decision-making pattern on key personal or household issues across all the categories such as ILSP project, control, and ULIPH project area.

Table 11.2(a): *Decision making pattern on key issues in ILSP project (percentage of total 768 HHs)*

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
Sending girl child to school	6%	17%	15%	43%	20%
Sending male child to school	6%	20%	21%	37%	17%
Marriage of girl child	10%	16%	8%	45%	21%
Marriage of male child	10%	17%	9%	47%	18%
Expenditure on women's needs	3%	34%	38%	24%	1%
Expenditure on women's health	4%	34%	32%	29%	1%
Expenditure on healthcare of male members	5%	54%	12%	27%	2%
Decision to take loan for household consumption and production needs	11%	22%	12%	41%	14%
Contact the moneylender/ bank/ other source for loan	11%	24%	10%	30%	26%
Control over expenditure on loan amount	11%	21%	10%	33%	26%
Timely repayment of loan	10%	15%	6%	41%	28%
Decisions regarding livelihood activity to be undertaken	10%	17%	13%	53%	8%
Decisions regarding agriculture activities	13%	22%	16%	45%	6%
Purchase/ sale of land	14%	21%	10%	36%	19%
purchase of livestock	13%	20%	11%	43%	14%
Purchase of ornaments	12%	19%	16%	45%	10%
Purchase/ sale of other movable assets	10%	20%	9%	42%	20%
Purchase/ sale of other immovable assets	10%	20%	11%	39%	20%
Care of young (under 15) children	5%	19%	46%	27%	5%
Purchase of articles of personal use of the woman members	2%	37%	48%	12%	2%
No. of children you should have	6%	27%	11%	56%	2%
Use of contraceptives	1%	50%	27%	15%	10%

Table 11.2(b): *Decision making pattern on key issues in control area (percentage of total 768 HHs)*

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
Sending girl child to school	6%	14%	13%	46%	21%
Sending male child to school	6%	14%	20%	42%	18%
Marriage of girl child	7%	14%	5%	47%	26%

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
Marriage of male child	8%	14%	8%	47%	23%
Expenditure on women's needs	2%	34%	38%	26%	1%
Expenditure on women's health	3%	35%	31%	30%	1%
Expenditure on healthcare of male members	4%	51%	11%	30%	3%
Decision to take loan for household consumption and production needs	11%	23%	12%	41%	14%
Contact the moneylender/ bank/ other source for loan	8%	19%	11%	32%	31%
Control over the loan amount	8%	19%	12%	32%	30%
Timely repayment of loan	8%	14%	7%	41%	31%
Decisions regarding livelihood activity to be undertaken	21%	37%	14%	27%	5%
Decisions regarding agriculture activities	12%	19%	14%	48%	8%
Purchase of land	11%	17%	9%	43%	21%
purchase of livestock	12%	15%	10%	47%	16%
Purchase of ornaments	13%	15%	15%	45%	13%
Purchase/ sale of movable assets	11%	16%	9%	43%	21%
Purchase/ sale of immovable assets	11%	16%	10%	41%	21%
Care of young (under 15) children	4%	14%	44%	33%	6%
Purchase of articles of personal use of the woman members	2%	31%	55%	10%	3%
Use of contraceptives	0%	44%	37%	7%	9%

Table 11.2(c): *Decision making pattern on key issues in ULIPH area (percentage of total 783 HHs)*

Decision Criteria	Elder Family Member	Husband	Self	Group Decision	NA
Sending girl child to school	8%	12%	32%	19%	29%
Sending male child to school	9%	14%	32%	18%	28%
Marriage of girl child	18%	30%	12%	33%	12%
Marriage of male child	18%	30%	13%	33%	11%
Expenditure on women's needs	4%	47%	43%	9%	2%
Expenditure on women's health	4%	47%	41%	10%	1%
Expenditure on healthcare of male members	14%	63%	11%	13%	2%
Decision to take loan for household consumption and production needs	20%	40%	13%	23%	8%
Who approaches moneylender/bank/FI for credit	21%	38%	13%	19%	14%
Control over the expending on loan amount	20%	37%	13%	21%	13%
Timely repayment of loan	21%	41%	12%	20%	10%
Decisions regarding livelihood activity to be undertaken	9%	18%	13%	56%	5%
Decisions regarding agriculture activities	21%	37%	22%	22%	2%
Purchase/ sale of land	21%	32%	9%	23%	16%
purchase of livestock	22%	33%	15%	26%	10%
Purchase/ sale of movable assets	22%	33%	9%	25%	13%
Purchase/ sale of immovable assets	22%	30%	11%	23%	16%
Purchase of ornaments	13%	15%	15%	45%	13%
Care of young (under 15) children	13%	25%	39%	19%	9%

Purchase of articles of personal use of the woman members	6%	37%	50%	11%	3%
No. of children you should have	16%	36%	27%	25%	4%
Use of contraceptives	4%	46%	41%	12%	9%

A comparative analysis of the three tables above presents that majority of the decisions on key matters concerning a household member or the household itself, across the project, control, and ULIPH area, are taken majorly as a group that includes the consensus of the entire family. However, personal level decisions such as expenditure on self-needs, expenditure on self's health and use of contraceptives have the certain extent of autonomy. Contraceptive related decisions are majorly influenced by the husband. Other key observations are:

- ▶ Women in ULIPH area have more representation in decision making when it comes to sending children (both male and female) to school. While the marriage of son and daughter of the family is a collective decision, the cases of decision taken by husband are more than that of women across the three categories, highest being in ULIPH, followed by ILSP and control area respectively.
- ▶ Decision-making authority in the family regarding expenditure on women's health is husband across the three categories. Thus, it has been observed that while men control the decision regarding the expenditure on their health, then also it for women as well.
- ▶ The percentage of women who decide to take the loan for HH consumption and production needs is marginally higher in ULIPH than ILSP and control HHs. Similar is the trend when it comes to approach the lender for availing credit and then expenditure of the loan amount.
- ▶ It can be inferred from the above tables that the decisions pertaining to the livelihood activities are family centric in ILSP and control areas while in ULIPH area such decisions are taken by elders and the male members in the family.

### 11.3 Access to Government Programs and Schemes

The tables below summarize the various government schemes running in their villages that are in their cognizance and have utilized them at some point since their inception.

Table 11.3: *Percentage of HHs having information of various government schemes*

Government Schemes	Project	ULIPH	Control
Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan	65.4%	54.0%	67.8%
Rashtriya Matratav Labh Yojana	11.2%	26.3%	10.5%
Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana	19.1%	16.7%	18.0%
Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana	1.0%	0.5%	0.9%
Anusuchit Jati Utpidan Parivaronko Aarthik Sahayata	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%
Anusuchit Jati Va Anusuchit Janjati Chatravriti	1.4%	0.9%	1.7%
PichdiJati Chatravriti	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
Viklaang Pension Yojana	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Viklaang Chatravriti	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%
Gramin Awas Yojana (Indira Awas Yojana)	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Jan Shri Beema Yojana	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Narayan Kavach	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%

Government Schemes	Project	ULIPH	Control
Kishori Shakti Yojana	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Kishori Balika Yojana	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Balika Samridhi Yojana	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Krishi Vibhag Kisan Yojana	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Jawahar Yojana	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%

## 11.4 Access and Availability of Various Services

Apart from livelihood services related to agricultural, horticultural and livestock sector, health and education play an important role in understanding the overall status of the literacy and well-being of the society in a particular area. The mere presence of such services in the area does not ensure its availability. Non-availability may be due to a number of reasons, which may largely be of economic nature.

Among the services related to social development, the ILSP area is overall better off than that of ULIPH and control area, with 99 percent of respondents reported about the availability of education related service providers, 93 percent for health-related service providers, 77 percent for animal husbandry related and 67 percent for agricultural related service providers.

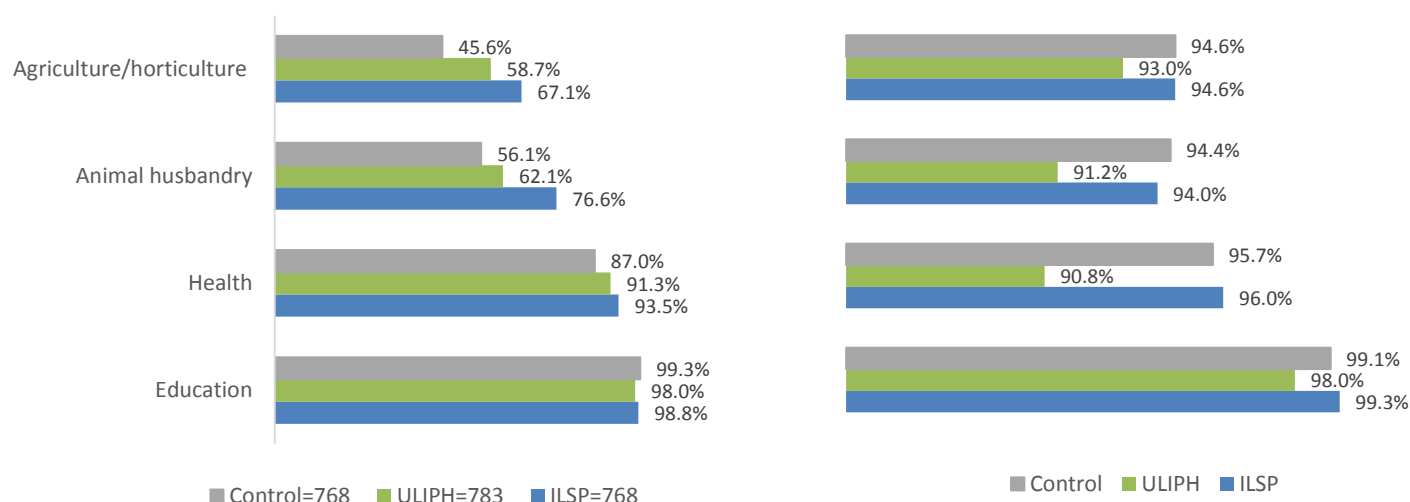


Figure 11.1(a): Access to various service providers

Figure 11.1(b): Availability of service providers

## 11.5 Presence of Social Groups

Social groups provide a platform for people to interact with others of similar interest, cause, values etc., which brings a sense of unity and a common identity among the people. It is an indicator of social cohesion among the people of a society. These may be formed for various reasons ranging from ideation of an idea to carry it out, find a solution or to negotiate with other players.

In the study area, it has been observed that the 4.6 percent of the respondents in ILSP area are associated with cultural groups as against the 2.6 percent and 1.7 percent of respondents in ULIPH and control area. Association of respondents with farmers' group,

club or cooperatives has been noted as 4 percent in ULIPH area while the same is 3.4 percent and 2.3 percent for ILSP and control area. It should be noted that finance, credit or savings groups are exclusive of existing SHGs, PG/VPGs formed in the area by ULIPH and ILSP project. Other group includes women groups, a group formed by handicapped/differently abled persons, religious groups etc.

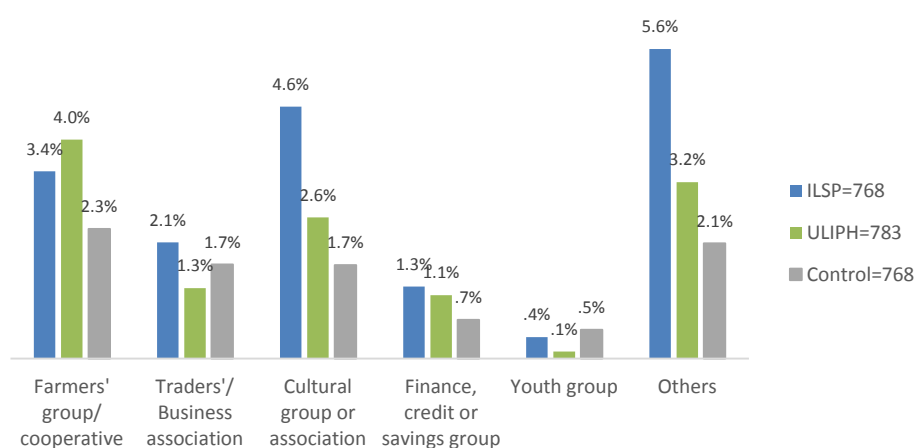


Figure 11.2: *Membership of various social groups (in percentage of HHs)*

The membership analysis for the above mentioned groups indicate that the youth groups in project area have been the oldest in terms of the length of membership. As the membership of farmers' group/ cooperatives, business associations is the oldest for control group among the project, control and ULIPH areas, it indicates the presence of other government or private agencies in the control groups, which would have assisted the households for group formation.

Table 11.4: *Length of membership of various social groups (in months)*

Particulars	Project	ULIPH	Control
Farmers' group/ Cooperatives	15	23	31
Traders' or business associations	19	28	31
Cultural groups	19	12	21
Finance, credit, savings groups	16	10	20
Youth groups	37	0	22
Others	23	20	19

*This chapter reflects the aspects of vocational training pertaining to need and requirement of such training and its relevance in context of generating employment for the HHs.*

Technical and vocational education play a vital role in human resource development by creating skilled workforce, enhancing industrial productivity and improving the quality of life. The term Technical Education and Vocational Training are sometimes used synonymously. The vocational training refers to post-secondary courses of study and practical training aimed at preparation of technicians to work as supervisory staff. It also refers to lower level education and training for the population of skilled or semi-skilled workers in various trades and it does not enhance their level with respect to general education. It prepares learners for jobs that are based in manual or practical activities, traditionally non-academic and totally related to a specific trade, occupation or vocation, hence the term, in which the learner participates. The learner directly develops expertise in a particular group of techniques or technology. Vocational education and training designed to advance individuals' general proficiency, especially in relation to their present or future occupations.

### 12.1 Types of Vocational Training

From the figure below, it may be inferred that meagre percentage of HHs across ILSP, ULIPH and control area have received vocational training, with the highest percentage of HHs in ULIPH area followed by ILSP and control. In terms of percentage, the HHs who have received training, which resulted in getting employment in ILSP area, is 30 percent, followed by 25 percent in ULIPH and 15 percent in control area.

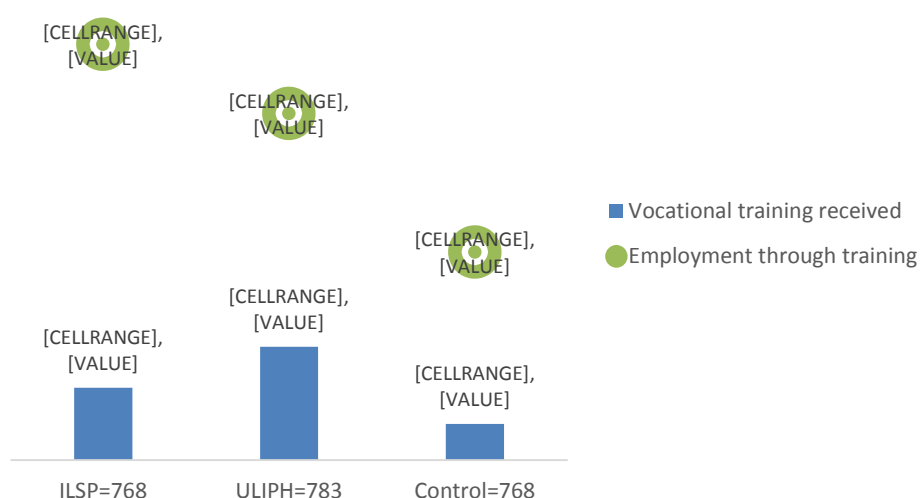


Figure 12.1: HHs undertaking vocational training

Among the various categories of the training in the ULIPH area, the most prominent ones have been diploma in information technology (IT), hospitality, computer based accounting, and ERP solutions and other computer based training. In the ILSP area, the major training have been received by the HHs in the areas such as computer hardware, diploma in IT and certificate course in computer applications. In the control area, the training were imparted in the tailoring, diploma in IT and CCA courses. Apart from tailoring, the 'others' include coaching in the area of hotel management.

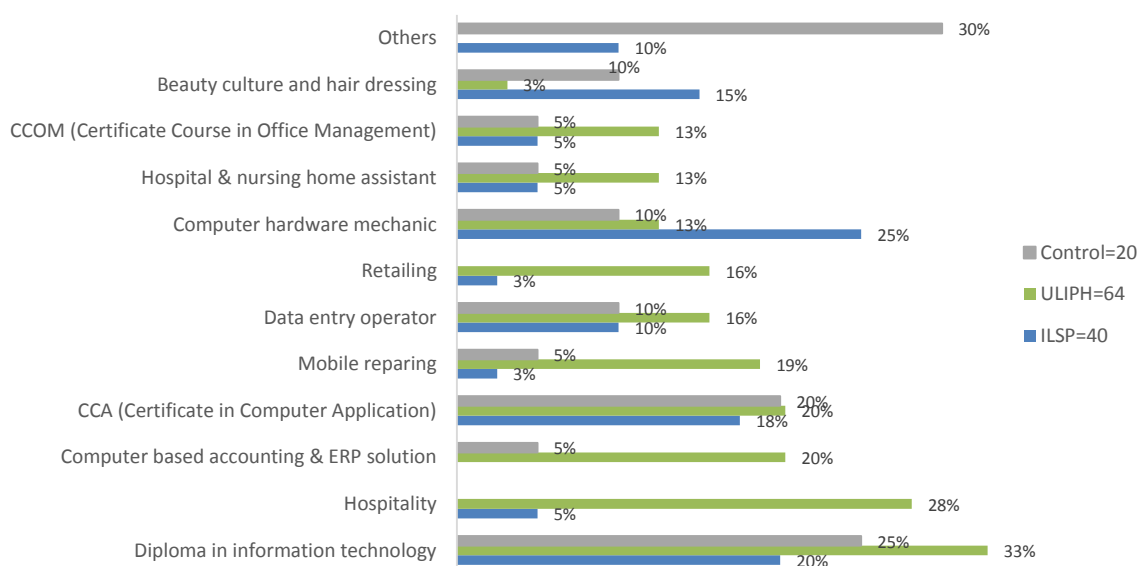


Figure 12.2: *Types of vocational training imparted in the study area*

## 12.2 Vocational Training and Employment

As mentioned above, not all the respondents who have received vocational training, have received employment due to the training. Lack of employment opportunities was reported to be the major reason for not getting employment after receiving vocational training. The other reasons were reported to be inaccessibility of employment location. Some of the respondents have confirmed the financial unviability of the enterprise to be set up or employment to be received after receiving the training.

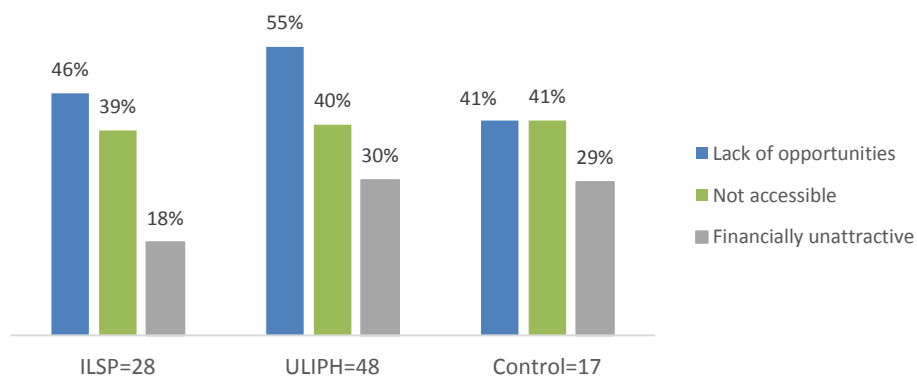


Figure 12.3: *Reasons for not getting employment after vocational training*

## 12.3 Potential of Vocational Training

The beneficiaries of the vocational training will subsequently influence the households in close proximity. Apart from that awareness about various trades and the perceived profitability will also influence the interest of a household in pursuing a specific vocation. The percentage of households expressing interests in various kinds of vocational training and coaching with a focus on employment stands at approximately 38 percent for ILSP, 37 percent for control and 3 percent for ULIPH areas.

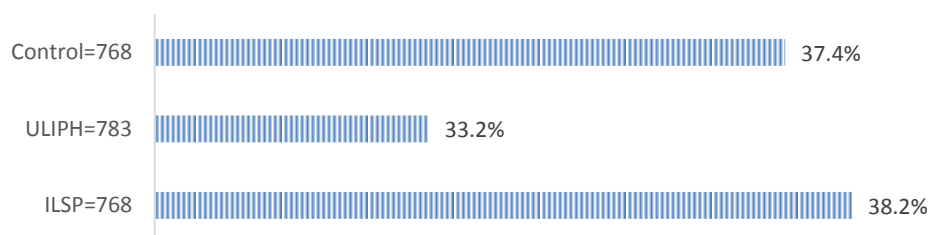


Figure 12.4: *Interest in vocational training*

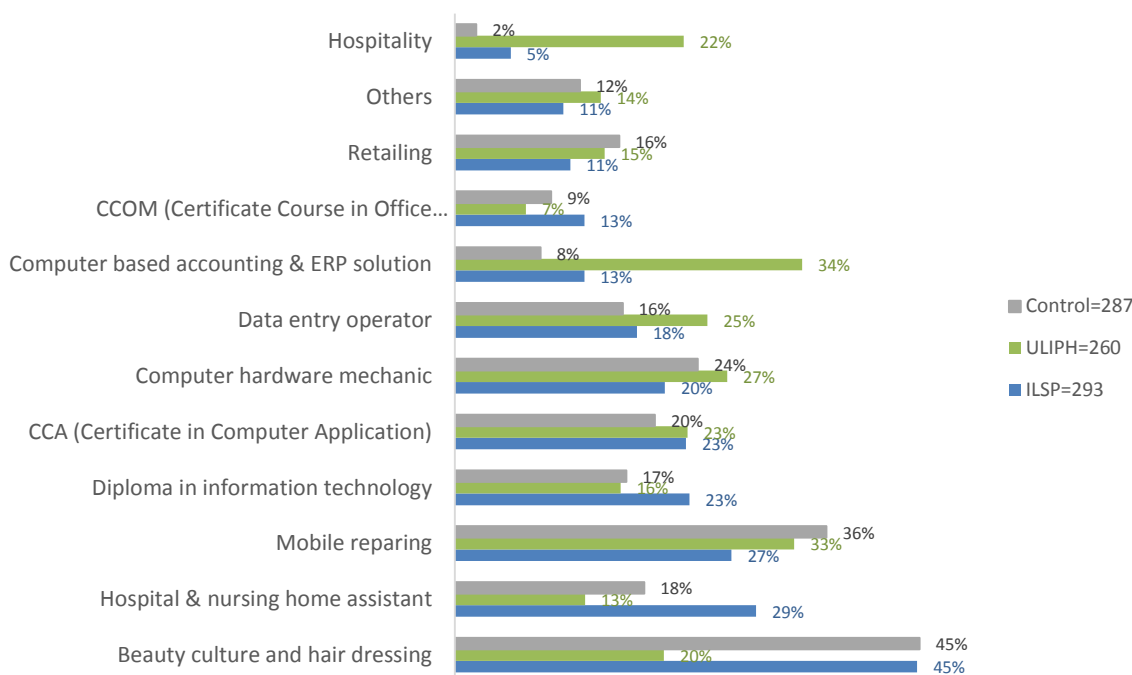


Figure 12.5: *Requirement of various types of training by the HHs*

Among the respondents who have shown interest in receiving trainings have listed the types of training they wish to receive. For ILSP area, the demand for training related to beauty culture and hairdressing followed by hospital and nursing home assistant and mobile repairing have been prominent. For ULIPH area, people have been interested in getting a training for computer based accounting and ERP solutions, mobile repairing, computer hardware mechanics. The others include options such as polytechnic courses and training related to tailoring in ILSP area, training for repair of electrical appliances and apiculture in ULIPH areas. The respondents have shown their interest to join the Indian Army and expressed their inclination for the project to support for this.

**Vulnerability of the Area and the Residents**

*This chapter presents an analysis of the various issues and the calamities, which are often faced by the people in this area, making them vulnerable and prone to natural calamities and epidemics. This is important to understand the losses caused and the disaster management in the area.*

Uttarakhand, being a hilly state, inherently is prone to natural disasters such as cloudbursts, flash floods, earthquakes, unprecedented rains etc. These events cannot only be attributed to natural reasons. The sharp rise in extreme weather events seems to be risen due to human factors as well. Climate change has increased the frequency and severity of the occurrence of natural disasters. Once occurred, these events generally create havoc and thus, calls for immediate attention of government and civil society to respond and manage the situation. Particularly, marginal sections of the society, such as poor, farmers, women etc. are badly hit by the occurrence of extreme events. The disasters, not only cause losses to infrastructure and development, these includes increased risk of gender-based violence and tend to intensify the psychological distress and trauma as well.

**13.1 Prevalence of Extreme Events**

The respondents of the project and control group have been asked to note the frequency of various types of extreme events, which have been faced by them in last 10 years. It has been noted that the majority of the households have faced fluctuating and extreme weather events such as the prevalence of droughts, hailstorms and torrential rains etc. Health epidemics are not very prone in the study area.

Table 13.1: *Prevalence of extreme events leading to vulnerability of the residents*

	<b>ILSP=768</b>	<b>ULIPH=783</b>	<b>Control=768</b>
Drought	89%	88%	85%
Hail storms	69%	73%	75%
Torrential rains	59%	59%	61%
Landslides	54%	58%	59%
Forest fire	50%	60%	52%
Pest infestation	22%	26%	23%
Flood	15%	25%	17%
Livestock epidemics	15%	21%	15%
Flash floods	12%	26%	17%
Epidemics (Diarrhoea, Cholera etc.)	2%	5%	1%
Others	3%	1%	2%

To understand the vulnerability of the respondents from extreme natural events, four factors were considered i.e. frequency of occurrence, level of severity, the degree of negative impact and the coping capability of the residents. It has been observed that the events such as droughts, forest fires, hailstorms, and pest infestation occur frequently (almost every year). The residents of the both project and control area have not been able to cope such events effectively resulting in the high negative impacts on the households. Other such events include damage caused by wild animals. The menace of wild animals such as monkeys, wild boar, and leopard has been reported in all the areas resulting in damage of crops and livestock. Many respondents mentioned that the fear of such losses due to wild animals makes people reluctant to invest in agriculture.

Table 13.2(a): *Prevalence of extreme events leading to vulnerability in ILSP area*

Particulars		Frequency of Occurrence					Severity of Extreme Event					Degree of Negative Impact on Household					Difficulty of Coping with the Event				
		Once a year = 1, Once in two years = 2, Once in 5 years = 3, Once in a decade = 4, Less frequent than a decade = 5					Very severe = 5 Severe = 4, Averagely severe = 3, Mildly severe = 2, Not at all severe = 1					Very high impact = 5, High impact = 4, Average impact = 3, Low impact = 2, No impact = 1					Very difficult = 5, Difficult = 4, Average difficulty = 3, Easy = 2, Very easy to cope = 1				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>A</b>	Drought	50%	28%	14%	7%	1%	3%	17%	23%	40%	17%	3%	17%	22%	38%	19%	5%	22%	19%	32%	22%
<b>B</b>	Floods	12%	18%	53%	13%	4%	2%	19%	29%	29%	21%	6%	17%	27%	36%	14%	6%	14%	23%	35%	22%
<b>C</b>	Flash floods	10%	22%	32%	26%	10%	9%	24%	15%	34%	18%	7%	22%	16%	31%	24%	10%	22%	23%	31%	14%
<b>D</b>	Forest fire	50%	28%	13%	7%	2%	18%	34%	31%	12%	4%	20%	35%	30%	12%	3%	23%	41%	20%	10%	5%
<b>E</b>	Land Slides	13%	29%	38%	17%	3%	4%	24%	36%	25%	11%	6%	23%	36%	28%	7%	9%	29%	28%	29%	5%
<b>F</b>	Torrential rains	27%	32%	25%	14%	2%	13%	21%	33%	27%	6%	14%	19%	30%	31%	6%	17%	28%	23%	25%	6%
<b>G</b>	Hail Storm	41%	28%	19%	10%	2%	4%	28%	24%	35%	10%	5%	27%	23%	35%	10%	6%	31%	21%	34%	8%
<b>H</b>	Pest Infestation	39%	24%	20%	15%	2%	6%	33%	29%	25%	8%	6%	32%	31%	25%	6%	5%	53%	15%	21%	6%
<b>I</b>	Livestock Epidemic	23%	18%	33%	12%	4%	17%	19%	16%	38%	10%	23%	21%	11%	33%	13%	13%	38%	9%	28%	13%
<b>J</b>	Epidemics (e.g. Diarrhoea, Cholera etc.)	29%	24%	35%	12%	0%	24%	35%	18%	18%	6%	18%	41%	24%	12%	6%	12%	47%	24%	18%	0%
<b>K</b>	Others	95%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	14%	38%	43%	5%	0%	10%	48%	38%	5%	0%	10%	29%	57%

Table 13.2(b): *Prevalence of extreme events leading to vulnerability in ULIPH area*

Particulars		Frequency of Occurrence					Severity of Extreme Event					Degree of Negative impact on Household					Difficulty of Coping with the Event				
		Once a year = 1, Once in two years = 2, Once in 5 years = 3, Once in a decade = 4, Less frequent than a decade = 5					Very severe = 5 Severe = 4, Averagely severe = 3, Mildly severe = 2, Not at all severe = 1					Very high impact = 5, High impact = 4, Average impact = 3, Low impact = 2, No impact = 1					Very difficult = 5, Difficult = 4, Average difficulty = 3, Easy = 2, Very easy to cope = 1				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>A</b>	Drought	39%	34%	16%	7%	3%	5%	20%	23%	39%	13%	5%	22%	24%	36%	13%	7%	24%	26%	30%	13%
<b>B</b>	Floods	16%	31%	31%	18%	5%	4%	18%	24%	27%	27%	5%	25%	24%	21%	25%	7%	28%	19%	19%	28%
<b>C</b>	Flash floods	8%	21%	39%	26%	6%	4%	18%	32%	23%	23%	5%	21%	31%	22%	21%	4%	18%	28%	24%	26%
<b>D</b>	Forest fire	55%	24%	13%	6%	3%	22%	32%	24%	14%	8%	31%	31%	25%	15%	5%	26%	35%	22%	10%	6%
<b>E</b>	Land Slides	22%	25%	29%	14%	9%	7%	31%	31%	18%	13%	6%	32%	31%	19%	12%	11%	36%	27%	18%	8%
<b>F</b>	Torrential rains	27%	25%	32%	14%	2%	13%	21%	33%	27%	6%	14%	19%	30%	31%	6%	17%	28%	23%	25%	6%
<b>G</b>	Hail Storm	39%	32%	16%	10%	3%	7%	28%	27%	29%	9%	7%	25%	28%	29%	11%	9%	31%	24%	26%	10%
<b>H</b>	Pest Infestation	33%	27%	26%	11%	2%	6%	39%	22%	29%	3%	6%	41%	19%	29%	4%	8%	57%	13%	20%	3%
<b>I</b>	Livestock Epidemic	21%	21%	30%	20%	8%	13%	18%	27%	30%	12%	15%	22%	24%	28%	11%	10%	38%	15%	21%	16%
<b>J</b>	Epidemics (e.g. Diarrhoea, Cholera etc.)	24%	29%	19%	26%	2%	7%	57%	14%	14%	7%	5%	57%	24%	12%	2%	2%	62%	17%	14%	5%
<b>K</b>	Others	10%	40%	30%	10%	10%	0%	30%	40%	20%	10%	0%	30%	50%	20%	0%	0%	30%	50%	20%	0%

Table 13.2(c): *Prevalence of extreme events leading to vulnerability in control area*

Particulars		Frequency of Occurrence					Severity of Extreme Event					Degree of Negative impact on Household					Difficulty of Coping with the Event				
		Once a year = 1, Once in two years = 2, Once in 5 years = 3, Once in a decade = 4, Less frequent than a decade = 5					Very severe = 5 Severe = 4, Averagely severe = 3, Mildly severe = 2, Not at all severe = 1					Very high impact = 5, High impact = 4, Average impact = 3, Low impact = 2, No impact = 1					Very difficult = 5, Difficult = 4, Average difficulty = 3, Easy = 2, Very easy to cope = 1				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
<b>A</b>	Drought	56%	25%	10%	6%	2%	2%	22%	20%	34%	17%	4%	16%	21%	37%	16%	5%	22%	18%	32%	19%
<b>B</b>	Floods	14%	19%	42%	19%	6%	1%	7%	30%	39%	23%	2%	9%	24%	40%	26%	3%	24%	12%	33%	28%
<b>C</b>	Flash floods	9%	16%	55%	12%	9%	2%	10%	20%	23%	45%	4%	8%	22%	23%	43%	3%	17%	16%	16%	47%
<b>D</b>	Forest fire	41%	29%	17%	10%	3%	17%	31%	30%	15%	7%	20%	26%	32%	16%	5%	21%	32%	25%	15%	6%
<b>E</b>	Land Slides	14%	26%	39%	15%	5%	4%	19%	33%	29%	16%	5%	17%	36%	27%	15%	7%	28%	31%	24%	10%
<b>F</b>	Torrential rains	24%	27%	36%	10%	3%	9%	22%	32%	29%	8%	9%	21%	31%	30%	9%	12%	34%	21%	20%	12%
<b>G</b>	Hail Storm	42%	29%	19%	8%	2%	4%	26%	27%	34%	9%	5%	22%	29%	33%	11%	7%	30%	23%	31%	8%
<b>H</b>	Pest Infestation	30%	31%	21%	4%	14%	6%	35%	34%	22%	3%	5%	33%	35%	21%	6%	6%	58%	17%	17%	2%
<b>I</b>	Livestock Epidemic	15%	32%	33%	13%	7%	13%	16%	20%	32%	20%	20%	12%	22%	31%	15%	8%	38%	18%	21%	16%
<b>J</b>	Epidemics (e.g. Diarrhoea, Cholera etc.)	27%	45%	9%	18%	0%	18%	27%	27%	9%	18%	27%	45%	0%	9%	18%	27%	55%	9%	9%	0%
<b>K</b>	Others	82%	12%	0%	6%	0%	6%	6%	6%	41%	41%	0%	6%	6%	35%	53%	0%	6%	6%	47%	41%

## 13.2 Losses of Crops and Livestock

The households have reported losses of crops and livestock due to unnatural reasons. About 90% of the households in ILSP and 88% of the households each in both ULIPH and the control area have reported about the losses of crops, while livestock loss has been reported by a fifth of the respondents on an average. Average amount of crop loss incurred by households is highest for ULIPH area (Rs. 15948/-) as compared to ILSP (Rs. 14316/-) and control (Rs. 14044/-). In case of livestock death due to unnatural event, the reported losses are more than crop losses. Among all the three study areas, the control group faces the highest amount of losses on an average basis which amounts to Rs. 23534/- followed by ULIPH area (Rs. 18392/-) and ILSP area (Rs. 15079/-). The data reveals that such losses are recurrent so much so that the farmers face losses every once a year or two.

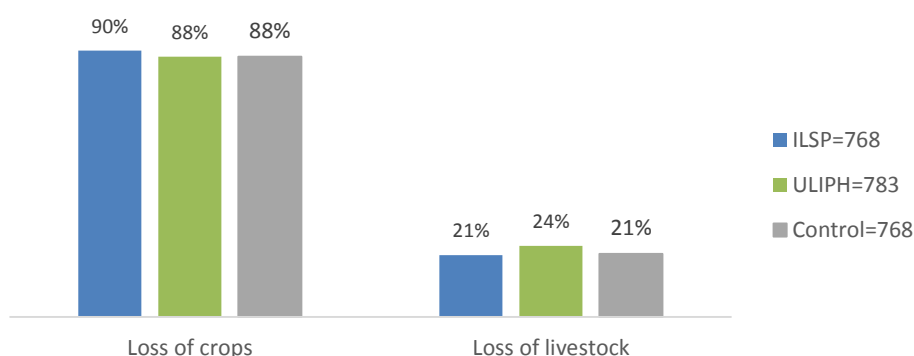


Figure 13.1: *Percentage of households reported loss of crops and livestock*

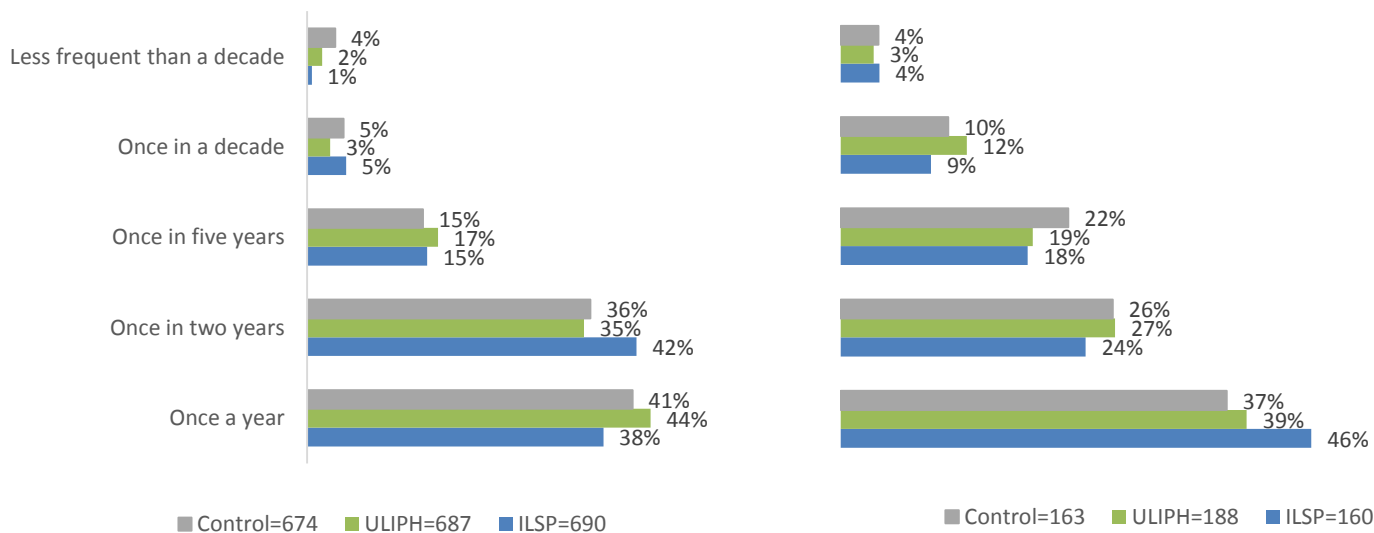


Figure 13.2(a): *Frequency of crop losses*

Figure 13.2(b): *Frequency of livestock losses*

The data also reveals that that the reasons for crop losses have been occurrence of natural calamities followed by pest infestation in some cases. In case of livestock death, majority of the cases reported the cattle epidemic as a prime reason. It is noteworthy that in case of ULIPH areas, the outbreak of cattle epidemic leading to death of the livestock has been reported by 37% of the HHs, which is the lowest among all the three categories. From the previous chapters, it has been observed that the livestock epidemics are the highest in ULIPH areas, while the percentage of the HHs utilizing the livestock related services were the highest in the ULIPH area. Thus, it can be inferred that the provision of livestock services such as vaccination, artificial inseminations, interventions to provide improved fodder and feed in the ULIPH areas have been able to offset the losses due to livestock epidemics.

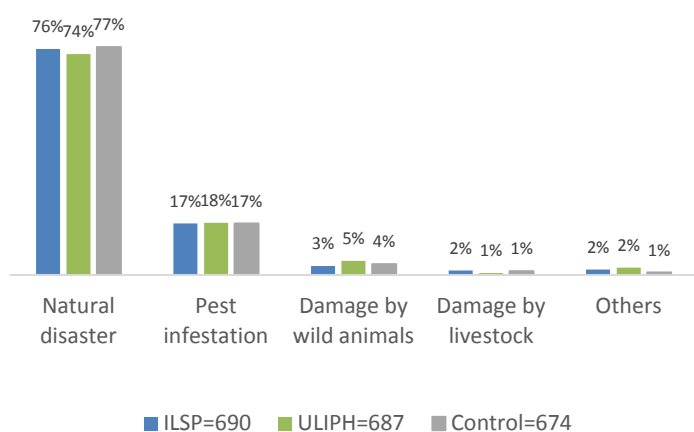


Figure 13.3(a): *Reasons of crop losses*

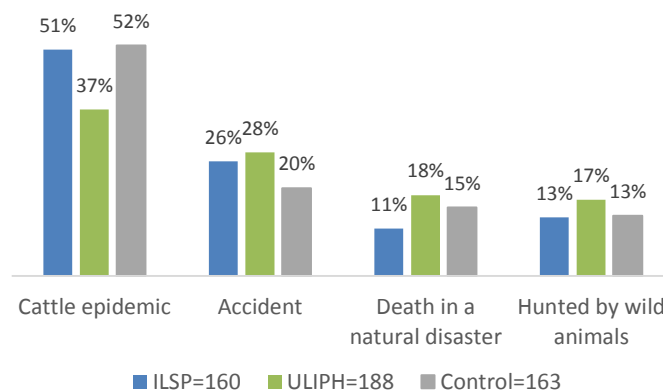


Figure 13.3(b): *Reasons of loss of livestock due to unnatural death*

### 13.3 Conflicts

Regarding conflicts in the villages, 13% each in ILSP and ULIPH area and 7% in control area have reported about the conflicts in their area. The number of conflicts per village over the last year has been five each for ILSP and control areas and three for ULIPH area. The main reason for conflict has been the disagreements regarding the use of common resources (such as pond water, canal water, pastureland etc.).

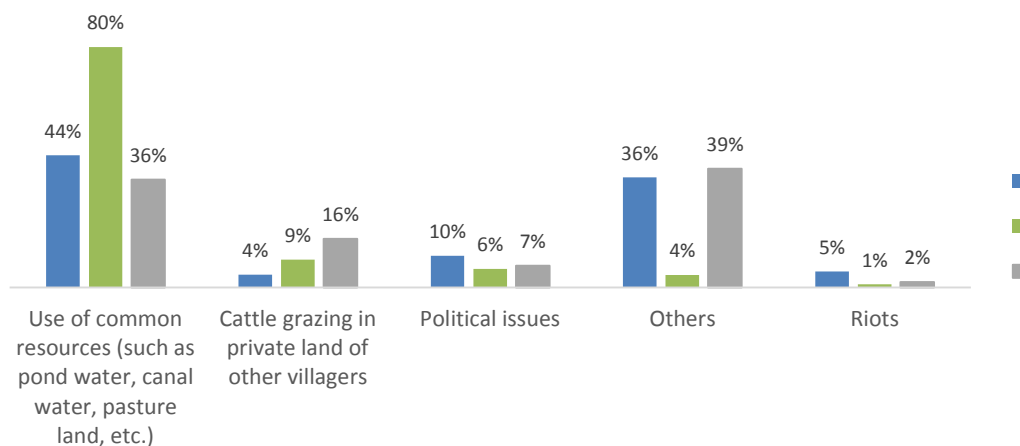


Figure 13.4: *Reasons for conflicts*

## Sample for Baseline Survey

Table A.1(a): *Status of HH Level survey in ILSP villages*

SN	District	Block	Village	Sample HHs	Date of Visit
1	Almora	Bhaikiysain	Bagarh	10	12.01.2016
2			Barikote	12	12.01.2016
3			Bhikiyasain	23	12.01.2016
4		Choukhatiya	Kanauri	7	10.01.2016
5			Mall Mohana	28	10.01.2016
6			Gogata	10	10.01.2016
7		Hawalbagh	Mahat Gaon	24	06.01.2016
8			Katarmal Gunth	13	06.01.2016
9			Bhat Jyaula	8	06.01.2016
10		Salt	Barkinnda	12	11.01.2016
11			Kuridhar	16	11.01.2016
12			Titoli	17	11.01.2016
13		Syalde	Gwali	15	11.01.2016
14			Jaspur	20	11.01.2016
15			Chachroti	10	11.01.2016
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>225</b>	
16	Bageshwar	Garur	Purara	4	04.01.2016
17			Kansyari	13	04.01.2016
18			Bhojgan	28	04.01.2016
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>45</b>	
19	Chamoli	Tharali	Bursol	18	01.01.2016
20			Deorada	17	01.01.2016
21			Maal	10	01.01.2016
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>45</b>	
22	Dehradun	Kalsi	Parihar	12	19.12.2015
23			Mandauli	12	19.12.2015
24			Koti	23	19.12.2015
25		Chakrata	Lawari	20	19.12.2015
26			Lohari	19	20.12.2015
27			Peruwa	6	20.12.2015
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>92</b>	
28	Pithoragarh	Munakot	KuwaPani	10	12.01.2016
29			Majirkanda	26	12.01.2016
30			Gaurihat	10	12.01.2016
31		Pithoragarh	Rora Gaon	5	12.01.2016
32			Balakot	18	12.01.2016
33			Jakh	22	12.01.2016
34		Kanalichina	Chauki	13	13.01.2016
35			Mitari Gaon	15	13.01.2016
36			Surun	17	13.01.2016
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>136</b>	

SN	District	Block	Village	Sample HHs	Date of Visit
37	Rudraprayag	Augustmuni	Kyunja	9	29.12.2015
38			Bhatwari Sunar	18	29.12.2015
39			Kansheel	18	29.12.2015
40		Jakholi	Hariyali	26	30.12.2015
41			Dangi	9	30.12.2015
42			Naouli	10	30.12.2015
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>90</b>	
43	Tehri	Chamba	Churer Dhar	25	27.12.2015
44			Guruniyal Gaon	7	27.12.2015
45			Saur	13	27.12.2015
46		Jaunpur New	Matlau Malla Talla	20	26.12.2015
47			Makhret	10	26.12.2015
48			Syalsi	15	26.12.2015
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>90</b>	
49	Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	Lata	9	24.12.2015
50			Koti*	27	24.12.2015
51			Nismor	9	24.12.2015
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>45</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>768</b>	

\*: In discussion with the district officials, the village Netala was replaced with village Koti.

Table A.1(b): *Status of HH level survey in control villages*

SN	District	Block	Village	Sample HHs	Date of Visit
1	Almora	Dwarahat	Pali	13	10.01.2016
2			Daura	20	10.01.2016
3			Muniya Chaura	24	10.01.2016
4			Matela Malla	8	10.01.2016
5			Kharak	10	10.01.2016
6		Someshwar	Kantali	29	09.01.2016
7			Tota Silling	6	09.01.2016
8			Pachchisi	9	09.01.2016
9			Raulayana Gunth	8	09.01.2016
10			Chhani Lwesal	23	09.01.2016
11		Lamgara*	Suri	12	08.01.2016
12			Barkote	16	08.01.2016
13			Pubhaun	17	08.01.2016
14			Kande	16	08.01.2016
15			Thamtoli	14	08.01.2016
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>225</b>	
16	Bageshwar	Kanda (Pang Chora)	Baikori	16	04.01.2016
17			Surkali	8	04.01.2016
18			Saneti	21	04.01.2016
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>45</b>	
19	Chamoli	Girsain	Bisauna	16	01.01.2016
20			Pungaon	15	01.01.2016
21			Giratoli	16	01.01.2016
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>47</b>	

SN	District	Block	Village	Sample HHs	Date of Visit
22	Dehradun	Vikasnagar	Dumet	27	20.12.2015
23			Ambari	18	20.12.2015
24		Tyuni	Banpur	14	21.12.2015
25			Jhitand	15	21.12.2015
26			Bhatgarhi	16	12.01.2016
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>90</b>	
27	Pithoragarh	Gangolighat	Batgeri	24	14.01.2016
28			Siroli	8	14.01.2016
29			Jatari	13	14.01.2016
30		Berinag	Karala Pathak	8	14.01.2016
31			Khola Gaon	26	14.01.2016
32			Shivali	11	14.01.2016
33		Munsiari	Dummer	28	16.01.2016
34			Dharati	11	16.01.2016
35			Badkor	6	16.01.2016
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>135</b>	
36	Rudraprayag	Ukhimath	Gaurikund	17	30.12.2015
37			Tausi	14	30.12.2015
38			Kongarh	14	30.12.2015
39		Rudraprayag	Mosar	14	31.12.2015
40			Mahar Gaon	6	31.12.2015
41			Math Gaon	26	31.12.2015
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>91</b>	
42	Tehri	Pratapnagar	Bhelunta	14	26.12.2015
43			Deen Gaon	23	26.12.2015
44			Harwal Gaon	8	26.12.2015
45		Devprayag	Nag Chaunda	19	29.12.2015
46			Malumarora	14	29.12.2015
47			Jarola	12	29.12.2015
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>90</b>	
48	Uttarkashi	Chinyalisaur	Bangaon	27	25.12.2015
49			Badli	11	25.12.2015
50			Kawadha	7	25.12.2015
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>45</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>768</b>	

\*: As per the district officials, the selected villages are in block Lamgara as against the earlier reported block Bhanoli.

Table A.1(c): Status of HH level survey in ULIPH villages

SN	District	Block	Village	Sample HHs	Date of Visit
1	Almora	Bhaisiyachhana	Jamradi	3	07.01.2016
2			Naugaon	32	07.01.2016
3			Talli Nali	10	07.01.2016
4		Dhauladevi	Pali	25	07.01.2016
5			Kumar	12	07.01.2016
6			Kola	8	07.01.2016
7		Langara	Gaulimohar	16	06.01.2016
8			KapKot	16	06.01.2016
9			Mehara Gaon	13	06.01.2016
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>135</b>	
10	Bageshwar	Bageshwar	Tana Khulser	17	05.01.2016
11			Bor gown	5	05.01.2016
12			Chouna Bhilori	23	05.01.2016
13		Kapkote	Supi	17	05.01.2016
14			Jalmani	4	05.01.2016
15			Karmi Bhayad	24	05.01.2016
16	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>90</b>	
17	Chamoli	Dewal	Kuling	12	02.01.2016
18			Hat Kalyani	40	02.01.2016
			Talor	11	02.01.2016
19		Ghat	Matai	33	02.01.2016
20			Narangi	7	02.01.2016
21			Bijar	5	02.01.2016
22		Narayanbagad	Tunada	11	03.01.2016
23			Badula	11	03.01.2016
24			Jonar	23	03.01.2016
25		Dasholi	Kunjomakot	22	03.01.2016
26			RoliGawar	7	03.01.2016
27			Gadora	16	03.01.2016
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>198</b>
28	Tehri	Jaunpur	Moldhaar	18	27.12.2015
29			Theek	16	27.12.2015
30			Kheda Talla	11	27.12.2015
31		Pratapnagar	Banali	23	25.12.2015
32			Bengi	10	25.12.2015
33			Rolakot	12	25.12.2015
34		Devprayag	Jhald	23	28.12.2015
35			Tuli	12	28.12.2015
36			Devalkandi	10	28.12.2015
37		Bhilangana	Lashyal	18	28.12.2015
38			Shomp	18	28.12.2015
39	Sitakot		9	28.12.2015	
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>180</b>	
40	Uttarkashi	Mori	Dangangaon	22	23.12.2015
41			Pujeli	11	24.12.2015
42			Datmir	12	24.12.2015
43		Naugaon	Kafnol	35	22.12.2015

SN	District	Block	Village	Sample HHs	Date of Visit	
44			Thanki	3	22.12.2015	
45			Kuwan	7	22.12.2015	
46			Dunda	Upricot	19	23.12.2015
47		Genwela		19	23.12.2015	
48		Raturisera		7	23.12.2015	
49		Purola	Kantari	19	22.12.2015	
50			Panigaon	19	22.12.2015	
51			Kufara	7	22.12.2015	
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>180</b>		
<b>Total</b>				<b>783</b>		

## Data Entry Protocols

### General Do's and Don'ts for Data Entry

- ▶ Keep the answers as they are on the survey, even if you don't think they make sense.
- ▶ Leave blank answers blank in the form.
- ▶ If 'Others' is selected in any question, be sure to write in the response in the text box provided.
- ▶ Paraphrase the response if an answer is too long to fit into the text boxes (the character limit is 255). If you think the full quote would be useful for the report, save the full quote for later reference in a separate Word document.
- ▶ Double check your work.
- ▶ Ask if you have any questions or are unclear about how to input something.
- ▶ **Back up your work** on either a network drive, a USB drive or by emailing it to yourself.

### Specific Do's and Don'ts for Data Entry

Specific Instructions for Data Entry into the CS Pro 6.2 Programme are as follows:

- ▶ The HH Survey schedules will be entered by village, with each village being assigned to one data entry operator. The data for each village will be entered into a separate data file for that village on the hard disk of the operator's computer, rather than into one large data file. This is to protect against a major loss of data due to hardware or software failure.
- ▶ During data entry, it is important to remember that speed of data entry is not important but accuracy of entry is important. CS Pro is like a computer-aided office editor. It will not allow any values to be entered that it thinks are out of range. It will skip to the next question that it believes is the next to be entered. It will present a new screen when it thinks a new screen is necessary. CS Pro does these things according to the data entered. It cannot check everything that the operator enters. If an operator enters a value which was not recorded on the questionnaire, but is a value within the range, CS Pro will go to the next field and demand the value. The operator must review what they have entered as they are entering data to ensure that mistakes do not occur.
- ▶ As CS Pro will control which question is the next to be entered, it is important for the operator to watch the screen, to see which field CS Pro expects to be entered next. The operators should not enter data with their heads down and only reading the questionnaire. This will lead to many errors in the data entered if the operator mis-keys any data or if there are any mistakes in the responses recorded on the questionnaire. At a minimum, the operator should look at the screen every time a page is turned in the questionnaire.
- ▶ The data is recorded on the questionnaire in two ways: (1) codes are circled or (2) numbers are written in boxes. Some questions allow the response to be in either of the two forms or in a combination of the two forms. For example, for Q102, one uses circled codes and for 106 uses codes written in boxes.

- ▶ During data entry, if the operator finds that there are data in the questionnaire which CS Pro is passing over, or that CS Pro is stopping for data on a question for which nothing was written in the questionnaire, then the operator should review all of the data entered to ensure that s/he has not entered a wrong value in one of the previous questions. When reviewing the data entered, check backwards question-by-question as to whether the data entered is the same as the response written on the questionnaire. Do not just look at the last few questions, but rather, look back over the entire page and the preceding page(s) as necessary to ensure that no typing error was made in an earlier question.
- ▶ If there was no mistake by the operator in entering data then s/he should ask the data entry supervisor to resolve the problem. If the supervisor is unable to resolve the problem, then the problem should be shown to the senior survey staff for resolution.
- ▶ During data entry, messages may be produced which will require attention and correction to the data entered. The operators should read the message carefully before attempting to resolve the problem. Resolve the problem in the same way as before, reviewing the data entered first to check that no entry error was made. If no entry error occurred, then ask the supervisor to resolve the problem. The supervisor will have a manual containing a list of messages and methods to resolve the problem.
- ▶ During data entry, keep all questionnaires in a tidy stack. Once a questionnaire has been entered, turn the questionnaire over face down onto a second stack. The questionnaires should be kept in numeric order by household at all times, and within households the individual questionnaires should be kept in order according to the line number of the respondent. At the end of data entry for a village, re-bundle the stack of questionnaires with the village control sheet on top and pass the village to the supervisor, who will then assign a new village for entry.

## Household Survey Schedule

## Baseline Survey of Integrated Livelihood Support Project (ILSP)

एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के अंतर्गत आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण

पारिवारिक स्तर का सर्वेक्षण प्रपत्र

<b>SCHEDULE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</b>									
<b>Note: For Q001 to Q005, Enter name and code from the code list</b>								<b>Code कोड</b>	
नोट – प्रश्न क्रमांक 001 से 004 में नाम व कोड का उल्लेख कोड लिस्ट से करें									
001	Name of the District जिले का नाम	Name _____							
002	Name of the Block विकास खण्ड का नाम	Name _____							
003	Name of the Panchayat पंचायत का नाम	Name _____							
004	Name of the Village गाँव का नाम	Name _____							
005	Ward Number वार्ड संख्या								
006	GPS Coordinate of the HH जी पी एस समन्वय	Lat अक्षांश: _____				Long देशांतर: _____			
007	Village type गाँव का प्रकार	<b>Project (ILSP)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>ULIPH</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Control</b>	<b>3</b>		
<b>Interviewer's Visits अन्वेषक का प्रवास दिनांक</b>									
		<b>1</b>				<b>2</b>			
<b>Date तिथि</b>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> D D M M Y Y				<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> D D M M Y Y				
<b>Interviewer's Name अन्वेषक का नाम</b>				<b>Interviewer's code अन्वेषक का कोड</b>					
<b>Result परिणाम</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 = Completed पूर्ण / सम्पूरित ; 2 = Partly Completed आंशिक सम्पूरित								
		<b>NAME नाम</b>		<b>DATE तिथि</b>		<b>SIGNATURE हस्ताक्षर</b>			
Supervisor:									
Office Editor:									
Keyed by:									

My name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working for InsPIRE Network for Environment. InsPIRE has been contracted to conduct a survey in your area. This is the baseline survey under Uttarakhand Integrated Livelihood Support Program (ILSP). It will enable better planning and execution of the developmental activities in your village. Your participation in this exercise will be appreciated. The questionnaire usually takes between 30-45 minutes to complete. Participation in this survey is completely voluntary and you can choose not to answer any question or all the questions. However, we hope that you will participate fully in this survey since your views are important. I assure you that the confidentiality about the information provided by you would be maintained. The information provided by you in this questionnaire will be used for research purposes. It will not be used in a manner which allows identification of your individual responses.

मेरा नाम \_\_\_\_\_ है और मैं इन्सपायर नेटवर्क फॉर इन्वायरनमेंट के लिए काम कर रहा/रही हूँ। इन्सपायर को आपके क्षेत्र में सर्वेक्षण के लिए अनुबंधित किया गया है। यह उत्तराखंड एकीकृत आजीविका सहयोग परियोजना के तहत आधारभूत सर्वेक्षण है। इस सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़े व जानकारी का आंकलन विकास परियोजनाओं के बेहतर क्रियाव्ययन में मदद करेगा। इस अभियान में आपकी सहभागिता की सराहना की जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली को पूर्ण करने के लिये आम तौर पर 30-45 मिनट लगते हैं। हालांकि आपके विचार महत्वपूर्ण हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि आप पूरी तरह से इस सर्वेक्षण में भाग लेंगे, इस सर्वेक्षण में भागीदारी पूरी तरह से स्वैच्छिक है और आप किसी भी प्रश्न या सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर न देना चुन सकते हैं। मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी गोपनीय रखी जाएगी। इस प्रश्नावली में आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी अनुसंधान हेतु उपयोग की जाएगी। आपके द्वारा दी गई प्रतिक्रिया को सामूहिक अध्ययन में उपयोग किया जायेगा जिससे व्यक्तिगत प्रतिक्रियाओं का आंकलन न किया जा सके।

## I. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF HOUSEHOLD जानकारी संबंधित जानकारी

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्क्रिप	
101	Name of the respondent उत्तरदाता का नाम	_____			
101A	Mobile no. of respondent उत्तरदाता का मोबाइल नम्बर	_____			
102	Sex of the respondent उत्तरदाता का लिंग	Male पुरुष	1		
		Female महिला	2		
103	Name of Head of household परिवार के मुखिया का नाम	_____			
104	Sex of the Head of the Household परिवार के मुखिया का लिंग	Male पुरुष	1		
		Female महिला	2		
105	Caste of the household परिवार की जाति	General सामान्य	1	<b>Go to 107</b>	
		Scheduled Caste अनुसूचित जाति	2		
		Scheduled Tribe अनुसूचित जन जाति	3		
		OBC अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	4		
106	Please specify the caste / tribe कृपया अपनी जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति स्पष्ट करें	Name of tribe/caste: जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति का नाम _____			
107	Please specify whether your household belongs to APL / BPL? कृपया स्पष्ट करें कि क्या आपका परिवार बी पी एल/ए पी एल के अंतर्गत आता है?	APL ए पी एल	1	<b>Go to 109</b>	
		BPL बी पी एल	2	<b>Go to 108A</b>	
		Antodaya अन्तोदया	3	<b>Go to 108B</b>	
		Don't Know/Can't Say (DKCS) पता नहीं/कह नहीं सकते	4	<b>Go to 109</b>	
108A	Do you have a BPL card? क्या आपके पास बी पी एल कार्ड है?	Yes हाँ	1	<b>Go to 109</b>	
		No नहीं	2		
108B	Do you have Antodaya card? क्या आपके पास अन्तोदया कार्ड है?	Yes हाँ	1		
		No नहीं	2		
109	Number of <b>male</b> members in your HH? आपके परिवार में कुल कितने पुरुष हैं?  <b>[Note: Indicate the number of males in your HH in the column "No."]</b> (नोट: कृपया अपने परिवार के पुरुष सदस्यों की संख्या "सं०" कॉलम में लिखें)	<b>Age Group (in yrs.) आयु समूह (वर्ष में)</b>	<b>No. सं०</b>		
		<b>A</b>	0 – 5 yrs. 0 से 5 वर्ष		
		<b>B</b>	6 – 14 yrs. 6 से 14 वर्ष		
		<b>C</b>	15 – 45 yrs. 15 से 45 वर्ष		
		<b>D</b>	46 – 60 yrs. 46 से 60 वर्ष		
		<b>E</b>	Above 60 yrs. 60 वर्ष से अधिक		
		<b>F</b>	<b>Total Male members कुल पुरुष</b>		
110	Number of <b>female</b> members in your HH? आपके परिवार में कुल कितनी महिलाएँ हैं?  <b>[Note: Indicate number of females in your HH in the column "No."]</b> (नोट: कृपया अपने परिवार की महिला सदस्यों की संख्या "सं०" कॉलम में लिखें)	<b>Age Group (in yrs.) आयु समूह (वर्ष में)</b>	<b>No. सं०</b>		
		<b>A</b>	0 – 5 yrs. 0 से 5 वर्ष		
		<b>B</b>	6 – 14 yrs. 6 से 14 वर्ष		
		<b>C</b>	15 – 45 yrs. 15 से 45 वर्ष		
		<b>D</b>	46 – 60 yrs. 46 से 60 वर्ष		
		<b>E</b>	Above 60 yrs. 60 वर्ष से अधिक		
		<b>F</b>	<b>Total Female members कुल महिला</b>		

111	Total Number of Members in the Household आपके परिवार में कुल कितने सदस्य हैं?			
112	Number of earning members in the HH? आपके परिवार में कमाने वाले सदस्यों की संख्या?	Males पुरुष		
		Females महिलाएँ		
<b>In Q113 &amp; Q114, please provide information of HH members above 5 years of age</b> प्रश्न क्रमांक 113 व 114 में परिवार के 5 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के सदस्यों का विवरण दें				
113	Please indicate the educational qualification of the <b>male members</b> of your household? कृपया अपने परिवार के पुरुष सदस्यों की शैक्षणिक योग्यता का विवरण दें?  [Note: Indicate the number of male members in the column "No."] [नोट: पुरुष सदस्यों की संख्या "सं०"कालम में लिखें]	<b>Educational Qualification शैक्षणिक स्तर</b>		<b>No. सं०</b>
		A	Uneducated अशिक्षित / अनपढ़	
		B	Literate (Without formal education) साक्षर	
		C	Primary school प्राथमिक विद्यालय (5वीं तक)	
		D	Middle school माध्यमिक स्कूल (8वीं तक)	
		E	High school हाई स्कूल (10वीं तक)	
		F	Intermediate इंटर स्कूल (12वीं तक)	
		G	Graduate and above डिग्री कॉलेज व इससे अधिक	
113A	Please indicate the total male members in the household with vocational training or any certificate courses? प्रमाणित व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त पुरुष सदस्यों की संख्या बताएँ			
114	Please indicate the educational qualification of the <b>Female members</b> of your household? कृपया अपने परिवार की महिला सदस्यों की शैक्षणिक योग्यता का विवरण दें?  [Note: Indicate the number of female members in the column "No."] [नोट: महिला सदस्यों की संख्या "सं०"कालम में लिखें]	<b>Educational Qualification शैक्षणिक स्तर</b>		<b>No. सं०</b>
		A	Uneducated अशिक्षित / अनपढ़	
		B	Literate (Without formal education) साक्षर	
		C	Primary school प्राथमिक विद्यालय (5वीं तक)	
		D	Middle school माध्यमिक स्कूल (8वीं तक)	
		E	High school हाई स्कूल (10वीं तक)	
		F	Intermediate इंटर स्कूल (12वीं तक)	
		G	Graduate and above डिग्री कॉलेज व इससे अधिक	
114A	Please indicate the total female members in the household with any certified vocational training? प्रमाणित व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त महिला सदस्यों की संख्या बताए			
115	Please Indicate the total number of school going children in the household? परिवार में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों की कुल संख्या बताए			

## II. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

## परिवार की परिसम्पत्ति

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप		
201	Do you own your House? क्या आपका अपना मकान है?	Yes हाँ	1			
		No नहीं	2			
202	Type of house you are currently residing in? वर्तमान में आप जिस मकान में रह रहे हैं वह किस प्रकार का है? <b>Note:</b> If roof & wall both are kuchcha, code 'kuchcha' and if both are pucca code 'pucca'. In all other cases, code 'semi-pucca'. <b>नोट:</b> यदि छत व दीवारें दोनों पक्की हैं, तो 'पक्का' अंकित करें। यदि छत व दीवारें दोनों कच्ची हैं, तो 'कच्चा' अंकित करें। अन्यथा, 'अर्ध-पक्का' अंकित करें।	Pucca पक्का	1			
		Semi-Pucca अर्ध पक्का	2			
		Kuchcha कच्चा	3			
202A	Of what material are the walls of your house made up of? आपके घर की दीवारें किस पदार्थ से बनी हैं?	Concrete/Brick/Stone कंक्रीट / ईंट / पत्थर	1			
		Earth/Mud/Sand मिट्टी / रेत	2			
		Wooden लकड़ी	3			
		Bamboo बाँस	4			
		Tin Sheets टिन की चादर	5			
		Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	6			
202B	Of what material is the roof of your house made up of? आपके घर की छत किस पदार्थ से बनी है?	Concrete/Stone कंक्रीट / पत्थर	1			
		Asbestos एजबेस्टोस	2			
		Earth/Mud/Sand मिट्टी / रेत	3			
		Wooden लकड़ी	4			
		Bamboo बाँस	5			
		Thatched roof घास-फूस की छत	6			
		Tiles टाइल्स	7			
		Tin Sheets टिन की चादर	8			
		Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	9			
202C	Of what material is the floor of your house made up of? आपके घर का फर्श किस पदार्थ से बना है?	Concrete/Stone/Slate कंक्रीट / पत्थर / स्लेट	1			
		Earth/Mud/Sand मिट्टी / रेत	2			
		Wooden लकड़ी	3			
		Bamboo बाँस	4			
		Dung गोबर	5			
		Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	6			
203	Specify the number of sleeping rooms in your house? आपके घर में सोने के लिए कितने कमरे हैं?					
204	Do you have toilet in your House? क्या आपके घर में शौचालय है?	Yes हाँ	1			
		No नहीं	2			
205	Mostly, where do you go for defecation? आप शौच हेतु कहाँ जाते हैं?	Own Toilet स्वयं का शौचालय	1	Go to 207		
		Shared Toilet साँझा शौचालय	2			
		Community Toilet सामुदायिक शौचालय	3			
		Open Defecation खुले में शौच	4			
206	Distance travelled to access toilet facilities? आप टायलेट/शौचालय की सुविधा प्राप्त करने हेतु कितनी दूरी तय करते हैं?	Distance दूरी				
		A Male पुरुष				Mts मी0 में
		B Female महिलाएँ				Mts मी0 में

207	What type of toilet facilities does your family use? आपका परिवार किस प्रकार की टायलेट/शौचालय की सुविधा उपयोग करता है?	No toilet/Open defecation कोई शौचालय नहीं/खुले में शौच	1			
		Open pit / Traditional pit latrine खुला गड्ढा/पारम्परिक गड्ढा शौचालय	2			
		Improved pit latrine सुधारित गड्ढा शौचालय	3			
		Pour flush latrine पानी डालने वाला प्लश शौचालय	4			
		Flush toilet प्लश शौचालय	5			
		Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	6			
208	Specify the sources of DRINKING water for your HH? आपके परिवार हेतु पेयजल के स्रोत क्या है?  [Multiple response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर संभव हैं)	Piped water in residence घर/आवास में पाईप से	1	Go to 210		
		Piped water in yard/plot आंगन/प्लॉट में पाईप से	2			
		Own Hand pump in residence/yard/plot आवास/आंगन/प्लॉट में स्वयं का हैंड पंप	3			
		Own Well water in residence/yard/plot आवास/आंगन/प्लॉट में स्वयं का कुआँ	4			
		Tanker/Truck/Vendor पानी का टैंकर/ट्रक/विक्रेता	5			
		Bottled Water बोतल का पानी	6			
		Rainwater collection वर्षा जल एकत्रीकरण	7	Go to 209		
		Spring नौले	8			
		Stream/Pond/River धारा/तालाब/नदी	9			
		Public tap सार्वजनिक नल	10			
		Public Hand pump सार्वजनिक हैंड पंप	11			
		Public well सार्वजनिक कुआँ	12			
		Other sources अन्य स्रोत (स्रोत स्पष्ट करें _____)	13			
209	How much distance do you travel to fetch drinking water? पेयजल एकत्र करने हेतु आप कितनी दूरी तय करते हैं?	दूरी (मी० में)				
		Summer ग्रीष्म		मी०		
		Monsoon मॉनसून		मी०		
		Winter शीतकाल		मी०		
210	Do you have electricity in your house? क्या आपके घर में बिजली आती है?	Yes, Regular Supply हाँ, नियमित आपूर्ति	1			
		Yes, Irregular Poor Supply हाँ, अनियमित आपूर्ति	2			
		Connection exists, but no supply कनेक्शन है, पर आपूर्ति नहीं है	3			
		No Connection कनेक्शन नहीं है	4			
211	Which of these cooking fuels are mainly used in your household? आपके घर में खाना बनाने के लिये मुख्य ईंधन की क्या व्यवस्था है?	<b>Primary</b> मुख्य ईंधन का स्रोत	<b>Secondary</b> अन्य ईंधन का स्रोत			
		A	Fuel wood जलाऊ लकड़ी		1	1
		B	Electricity बिजली		2	2
		C	Crop residues चारा अवशेष		3	3
		D	Dung Cakes उपले/कण्डे		4	4
		E	Coal कोयला		5	5
		F	Charcoal लकड़ी का कोयला		6	6
		G	Kerosene मिट्टी का तेल		7	7
		H	LPG तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (एल पी जी)		8	8
		J	Bio-gas बायो गैस		9	9
		K	Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)		10	10

212	Does your household own any of the following assets? अस्थायी परिसम्पत्ति का विवरण  [Multiple response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर संभव हैं)	Asset परिसम्पत्ति		कोड
			Mobile मोबाईल	1
			Moped, scooter, or motor cycle मोपेड, स्कूटर या मोटर साईकल	2
			Bicycle साईकल	3
			Sewing machine सिलाई मशीन	4
			Radio रेडियो	5
			TV टी0वी0	6
			Cable/dish connection केबल/डिश कनेक्शन	7
			Fridge फ्रिज	8
			Gas stove गैस स्टोव	9
			Electric heater इलैट्रिक हीटर	10
			Coal/wood based heater कोयला/लकड़ी आधारित हीटर	11
			Car/Jeep/Truck कार/जीप/ट्रक	12
			Furniture फर्नीचर	13
			Other assets अन्य (स्पष्ट करें _____)	14
	Other assets अन्य (स्पष्ट करें _____)	15		

### III. LIVELIHOOD PORTFOLIO

### आजीविका की रूपरेखा

301	Type of Occupation व्यवसाय का प्रकार	Yes - 1, No - 2 हाँ - 1, नहीं - 2	How many members (adults) of the family are involved परिवार के कितने व्यस्क सदस्य इस व्यवसाय से जुड़े हैं (स0 लिखें)	How many days of work is available in a year वर्ष के कितने दिन काम उपलब्ध रहता है	Total Income from the source (Rs.) कुल आमदनी (रूपए में)
	<b>A. Livelihood Activities</b>				<b>वार्षिक</b>
1	Agriculture (on own/leased/rented land) अपनी/पट्टे/दूसरे की जमीन पर कृषि (अनाज, इत्यादि)				
2	Fruit cultivation / Flower cultivation फलों/फूलों की खेती (खुमानी, नाशपत्ति, आम, इत्यादि)				
3	Vegetable Cultivation सब्जियों की खेती				
4	Spice Cultivation मसालों की खेती (मिर्च, धनिया, पुदीना, इत्यादि)				
5	Agri-based industries कृषि आधारित उद्योग (आटा चक्की, मसोल, इत्यादि)				
6	NTFP or MAP cultivation / collection / sale लघु वनोपज अथवा औषधीय पौधों की खेती/संग्रहण/विपणन (आंवला, तेजपत्ता, दालचीनी, इत्यादि)				
7	Forest-based industries वन आधारित उद्योग (आंवला, दालचीनी, सिंघौड़ा, इत्यादि)				
8	Cattle rearing (Dairy) गाय/भैंस पालन (डेयरी)				
9	Goat and Sheep rearing बकरी व भेड़ पालन				
10	Poultry मुर्गीपालन				
11	Rearing equines घोड़ा/खच्चर पालन				
12	Apiculture/Honey Collection शहद इकट्ठा करना				
13	Handloom / Handicraft हथकरघा/हस्तशिल्प (दही बनाने के बर्तन, सिलाई, कढ़ाई, इत्यादि)				
14	Mineral/metal-based industries खनिज पदार्थ/धातु आधारित उद्योग				
15	Band / dance group for weddings (छोलिया, इत्यादि)				
16	Petty shop / trade लघु दुकान/ व्यापार				
17	Tourism activities पर्यटन संबंधी गतिविधियाँ				
18	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)				

19	Daily wage unskilled local labour (MNREGA, transportation by mules, others) दैनिक वेतन अकुशल स्थानीय मजदूरी (राष्ट्रीय रोजगार गारंटी योजना, परिवहन के लिए खच्चर, इत्यादि से आमदनी)																		
20	Agricultural Labourer (Other's land) कृषि मजदूरी (दूसरे की भूमि पर)																		
21	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)																		
<b>B. Livelihood Activities</b>																	<b>मासिक</b>		
22	Daily wage skilled local labour (carpenter, etc.) दैनिक वेतन कुशल स्थानीय मजदूरी (बढ़ई, इत्यादि)																		
23	Private job / Service निजी नौकरी																		
24	Govt. job / Service सरकारी नौकरी																		
25	Pensioner (old-age pension, widow pension, handicap pension, etc.) पेंशनर (वृद्ध आयु पेंशन, विधवा पेंशन, विकलांगता पेंशन, इत्यादि)																		
26	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)																		
27	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)																		

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप
302	Are you or any member(s) of your HH earning any income through an enterprise? क्या आप या आपके परिवार का कोई अन्य सदस्य किसी उद्यम से आय अर्जित कर रहे हैं?	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 401</b>
303	Specify the type of enterprise उद्यम का प्रकार स्पष्ट करें  [Multiple response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Handloom/ Handicraft हथकरघा / हस्तशिल्प	1	
		Agro-based enterprise कृषि आधारित उद्योग	2	
		Forest-based enterprise वन आधारित उद्योग	3	
		Milk-based enterprise दुग्ध आधारित उद्योग	4	
		Mineral/metal-based enterprise खनिज पदार्थ / धातु आधारित उद्योग	5	
		Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	6	
304	Date of establishment of the enterprise उद्यम के स्थापना की तिथि	DD/MM/YYYY ____/____/____		
305	Number of people employed in the enterprise उद्यम में नियुक्त लोगों की संख्या	Number संख्या		
		Full Time फुल टाईम	Part-Time पार्ट टाईम	
		A Within the Household परिवार में से		
		B Outside the Household परिवार के बाहर से		
306	Specify the annual sales of the enterprise? उद्यम की वार्षिक बिक्री	रु / वर्ष		

**IV. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN**

**आय एवं व्यय का विवरण**

<b>401</b>	On an average, what is the average annual income of your HH? औसतन, आपके परिवार की वार्षिक आय कितनी है?	Rs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>402</b>	On an average, what is the average annual expenditure of your HH? औसतन, आपके परिवार की वार्षिक व्यय कितना है?	Rs	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>403</b>	On an average, out of your income, how much does your household spend on: औसतन, आपकी आय में से प्रत्येक निम्नलिखित श्रेणी पर कितना व्यय होता है?	<b>Amount रुपए</b>							
<b>A. Regular Expenditure (Monthly) मासिक व्यय</b>									
<b>1</b>	<b>Food भोजन</b>								
<b>1.1</b>	PDS पी डी एस/राशन	रु							
<b>1.2</b>	Non-PDS पी डी एस/राशन के अतिरिक्त	रु							
<b>2</b>	House Maintenance घर की मरम्मत पर खर्च	रु							
<b>3</b>	Utilities (Electricity, Water) सुविधाएँ (बिजली, पानी)	रु							
<b>4</b>	Fuel ईंधन (खाना बनाने एवं रोशनी के लिए)	रु							
<b>5</b>	Personal Care Items व्यक्तिगत देखभाल की वस्तुएँ	रु							
<b>6</b>	Fodder/feed and other inputs for livestock/poultry चारा व पशुधन हेतु अन्य सामग्री (जैसे स्वास्थ्य, इत्यादि) पर व्यय	रु							
<b>7</b>	Healthcare स्वास्थ्य सेवा	रु							
<b>8</b>	Education शिक्षा	रु							
<b>9</b>	Communication (phone, newspaper, cable/dish TV, etc.) संचार साधनों पर खर्च (फोन, अखबार, केबल/डिश टीवी, इत्यादि)	रु							
<b>10</b>	Travelling / Commuting आवागमन/परिवहन पर व्यय	रु							
<b>11</b>	Expenses on alcohol and tobacco शराब और बीड़ी/तम्बाकू पर खर्च	रु							
<b>12</b>	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	रु							
<b>13</b>	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	रु							
<b>B. Occasional Expenditure (Yearly) वार्षिक व्यय</b>									
<b>14</b>	Recreation, festivals, Social activities मनोरंजन, त्योहार, सामाजिक गतिविधियाँ	रु							
<b>15</b>	Religious ceremonies, etc. धार्मिक गतिविधिया, इत्यादि	रु							
<b>16</b>	Creation of fixed assets (land, house, etc.) अचल परिसम्पत्ति के निर्माण हेतु (भूमि, मकान आदि)	रु							
<b>17</b>	Clothing कपड़ा	रु							
<b>18</b>	Gift to relatives सम्बन्धियों को उपहार	रु							
<b>19</b>	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	रु							
<b>20</b>	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	रु							

V. AGRICULTURE कृषि

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	रिकप
501	Does your HH own agriculture land / has leased land? क्या आपके परिवार के पास स्वयं अथवा बटाई की कृषि भूमि है?	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	Go to 1301
502	Type of Land holding (area in local units) भूमि का प्रकार (स्थानीय इकाई में)	<b>A. Total land कुल भूमि</b>	<b>B. Land under cultivation कृषि योग्य भूमि</b>	
	<b>A</b> Agriculture Land खेतीहर जमीन	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Naali नाली		
	<b>B</b> Homestead Land घर/आंगन/बाड़े की ज़मीन	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Naali नाली	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Naali नाली	
	<b>C</b> Fallow Land परती ज़मीन	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Naali नाली		
	<b>D</b> Barren Land बंजर ज़मीन	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Naali नाली		
	<b>E</b> Pasture Land चारागाह	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Naali नाली		

**503 Land holding and irrigation details (include area under field crops, horticulture, floriculture, etc.)**

भूमि स्वामित्व एवं सिंचाई का विवरण (फसल, सब्जियों फलों, फूलों की खेती के क्षेत्र को शामिल करें)

Plot No. भूखंड क्रमांक	503A	503B	503C	503D	503E			503F	503G	503H
	Size of plot (In local units) भूखंड का क्षेत्र (स्थानीय इकाई में)	Is the plot used for cultivation? क्या भूखंड को खेती के लिए उपयोग करते हैं?	No. of crops taken/year प्रत्येक वर्ष में ली फसलों की संख्या	Prime Source of Irrigation सिंचाई का मुख्य स्रोत	Availability of water seasonally? सिंचाई के स्रोतों में पानी की मौसमी उपलब्धता			Tenure Type स्वामित्व का प्रकार	Market value of plot भूखंड का बाजार में मूल्य	Rent paid / collected per year for plots which are rented in / rented out? किराए पर दिए/लिए गए भूखंड का वार्षिक किराया
	नाली में	CODE 1	Number फसलों की संख्या	CODE 2	Kharif खरीफ	Rabi रबी	Summer ग्रीष्म	CODE 3	In Rs./Naali रूपए/नाली में	In Rs./Naali रूपए/नाली में
01					1	2	3			
02					1	2	3			
03					1	2	3			
04					1	2	3			
05					1	2	3			
06					1	2	3			
07					1	2	3			
08					1	2	3			
09					1	2	3			
10					1	2	3			
	<b>CODE 1</b>	No, permanently fallow = 1, No, currently fallow = 2, No, not used for cultivation = 3, Yes, used for cultivation = 4 नहीं, स्थायी रूप से परती = 1, नहीं, वर्तमान में परती = 2, नहीं, वर्तमान में कृषि के लिए उपयोग नहीं की जा रही = 3, हाँ, कृषि के लिए उपयोग की जा रही = 4								
	<b>CODE 2</b>	No Source (only rain-fed) = 1 Tanks = 2, Lift irrigation = 3, Canal irrigation = 4, Natural sources (River, Spring, etc.) = 5, Irrigation channels = 6, Others (Specify _____) = 7 सिंचाई का कोई स्रोत नहीं = 1, टैंक = 2, लिफ्ट सिंचाई = 3, नहर से सिंचाई = 4, प्राकृतिक स्रोतों से (नदी, धारा, गंधेरा, इत्यादि) = 5, सिंचाई नाला = 6, अन्य (स्पष्ट करें _____) = 7								
	<b>CODE 3</b>	Owned and self-use = 1, Owned and leased out for fixed rent = 2, Leased in at fixed rent = 3 स्वयं की भूमि, स्वयं के उपयोग के लिए = 1, स्वयं की भूमि, किराए पर दी गई = 2, किराए पर ली गई = 3								

## 507 Agriculture production details

## कृषि उत्पादकता का विवरण

		Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5	Plot 6	Plot 7	Plot 8	Plot 9	Plot 10
507A	Main crop cultivated in the plot? मुख्य फसल	CODE 1									
507B	How much land was used for cultivation? फसल के लिए कितनी भूमि उपयोग की गई?	नाली में									
507C	How much output was received? कितना उत्पादन हुआ?	Kg किलोग्राम में									
507D	What was the quantity of output sold? कितना उत्पाद बेचा गया ?	Kg किलोग्राम में									
507E	What was the average sale price per kg? औसतन विक्रय कीमत (रुपए प्रति किलो)?	In Rs./kg रुपए/किलो में									
507F	What was the total value of sale? विक्रय से प्राप्त कुल राशि?	In Rs. रुपए में									
507G	Value of by-products? उत्पाद के प्रतिफल की कुल कीमत	In Rs. रुपए में									

Cereals/Pulses/Oilseeds:			Vegetables			Fruits			Nuts/Spices			Flowers		
Rice	चावल	1	Potato	आलू	20	Apple	सेब	41	Groundnut	मूंगफली	57	Gerbera	गरबेरा	68
Wheat	गेहूँ	2	Onion	प्याज	21	Pear	नाशपति	42	Walnut	अखरोट	58	Rose	गुलाब	69
Barley	जौ	3	Cauliflower	फूल गोभी	22	Peach	आड़ू	43	Cashew	काजू	59	Gladiolus	ग्लेडियोलस	70
Jowar	ज्वार	4	Cabbage	पत्ता गोभी	23	Plum	आलू बुखारा	44	Turmeric	हल्दी	60	Marigold	गेंदा	71
Maize	मक्का	5	Lady fingers	भिन्डी	24	Apricot	खुमानी	45	Garlic	लहसुन	61	Carnation	कारनेशन	72
Mandua	मंडवा	6	Green pea	हरा मटर	25	Orange	संतरा	46	Ginger	अदरक	62	Rajnigandha	रजनीगंधा	73
Hangora	हिंगोरा (झूंगोरा)	7	Okra	ओकरा	26	Lemon	नीम्बू	47	Chilli	मिर्च	63	Dahlia	डहलिया	74
Sanwa	सनवा	8	Brinjal	बैंगन	27	Sweet lime	मोसम्बी	48	Methi	मेथी	64	Lillium	लिली	75
Urad	उड़द (मास)	9	French bean	सेम	28	Litchi	लीची	49	Cardamom	इलाइची	65	Sunflower	सूर्यमुखी	76
Arhar	अरहर/तुअर	10	Pumpkin	कद्दू	29	Chikoo	चीकू	50	Black pepper	काली मिर्च	66	Chameli	चमेली	77
Masoor	मसूर	11	Bottle Gourd	लौकी	30	Pomegranate	अनार	51	Cumin	जीरा	67			
Moong	मूंग	12	Colocasia	अरबी	31	Mango	आम	52						
Kulthi	कुल्थी (गहत)	13	Bitter gourd	करेला	32	Guava	अमरुद	53						
Black gram	काला चना	14	Ridge gourd	तुरई	33	Banana	केला	54						
Chick peas	सफेद चना	15	Raddish	मूली	34	Aonla	आँवला	55						
Mustard	सरसों	16	Carrot	गाजर	35	Tomato	टमाटर	56						
Soybean	सोयाबीन	17	Mint	पुदीना	36									
Sesame (til)	तिल	18	Coriander	धनिया	37									
Oilseeds	तिलहन	19	Spinach	पालक	38									
			Mushroom	मषरूम	39									
			Tinda	टिन्डा	40									

Others अन्य Specify (स्पष्ट करें \_\_\_\_\_) = 78

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप
504	Are you using any source of irrigation (other than rainfall)? क्या आप बारिश के अतिरिक्त कोई सिंचाई के स्रोत उपयोग कर रहे हैं?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 509
		No नहीं	2	
505	For irrigated land, specify source of irrigation: सिंचाई का स्रोत स्पष्ट करें		<b>Yes हाँ</b>	<b>No नहीं</b>
		<b>A</b> Tanks टैंक	1	2
		<b>B</b> Lift irrigation लिफ्ट सिंचाई	1	2
		<b>C</b> Canal irrigation नहर से सिंचाई	1	2
		<b>D</b> Natural sources (River, Spring, etc.) प्राकृतिक स्रोतों से (नदी, धारा, गंधेरा, इत्यादि)	1	2
		<b>E</b> Irrigation channels सिंचाई नाला	1	2
	<b>F</b> Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	
506	Availability of water in the water sources सिंचाई का स्रोतों में पानी की उपलब्धता	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	
509	What does your HH use to cultivate your farmland? आपका परिवार कृषि हेतु किस औजार का प्रयोग करता है? <b>[Multiple Response]</b> (एक से अधिक उत्तर संभव हैं)	Hand Tool (Hoe/Spade) फावड़ा या अन्य हाथ वाले उपकरण	1	
		Animal-drawn plow जानवर द्वारा खींचे जाने वाला हल	2	
		Tractor-drawn plow ट्रैक्टर द्वारा खींचे जाने वाला हल	3	
		Power tiller पावर टिलर	4	
		Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	5	
510	Which of the following improved agriculture techniques does your HH use? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विकसित/उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों का प्रयोग आपके परिवार द्वारा किया जाता है?	<b>Yes – 1, No – 2, DK/CS – 3</b> <b>हाँ – 1, नहीं – 2, पता नहीं / कह नहीं सकते – 3</b>		
	<b>Improved inputs उन्नत आदानों का प्रयोग</b>			
	<b>A</b> Use of improved crop varieties फसल की उन्नत प्रजाती का उपयोग	1	2	3
	<b>B</b> Use of improved seeds उन्नत बीजों का उपयोग	1	2	3
	<b>C</b> Use of organic fertilizer (compost, vermi-compost, manure) जैविक उर्वरक का उपयोग (कम्पोस्ट/खाद)	1	2	3
	<b>D</b> Organic pesticides, insecticides, etc. जैविक कीट-नाशक, इत्यादि	1	2	3
	<b>E</b> Use of inorganic fertilizer (mineral, chemical) कैमिकल उर्वरक का उपयोग	1	2	3
	<b>F</b> Use of improved Farm Equipments कृषि में उपयोग होने वाले उपकरण	1	2	3
	<b>Improved techniques उन्नत तकनीकों का प्रयोग</b>			
	<b>G</b> Erosion control मिट्टी कटाव नियंत्रण	1	2	3
	<b>H</b> Cropping techniques फसल पद्धति	1	2	3
	<b>I</b> Small area irrigation सूक्ष्म क्षेत्र सिंचाई	1	2	3
	<b>J</b> Soil moisture retention techniques (mulching, shed net) मृदा नमी संरक्षण तकनीक (मलचिंग, शेड नेट)	1	2	3
	<b>K</b> Improved nursery techniques उन्नत रोपणी तकनीक	1	2	3
	511	Specify the agricultural support services you have utilized? आपने निम्न में से कौन-कौन सी कृषि सेवाओं का प्रयोग किया है?	<b>Yes – 1, No – 2, DK/CS – 3</b> <b>हाँ – 1, नहीं – 2, पता नहीं / कह नहीं सकते – 3</b>	
<b>A</b> Schemes of Government agencies सरकारी एजेंसियों की योजनाएँ		1	2	3
<b>B</b> Services from NGOs गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं की सेवाएँ		1	2	3
<b>C</b> Services from Private Sector निजी संस्थाओं की सेवाएँ		1	2	3

	<b>D</b> Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	3		
<b>512</b>	Do you have any tree in your agricultural or homestead land? क्या आपके खेत या आँगन/घर के पास में कोई पेड़ है?	Yes हाँ	1	No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 516</b>
<b>513</b>	Specify the number of trees, production and sale पेड़ों की संख्या, उत्पादन, एवं विक्रय स्पष्ट करें	<b>No. संख्या</b>	<b>Annual Prod. वार्षिक उत्पादन</b>	<b>Annual Sale (Rs) वार्षिक विक्रय (रु)</b>		
<b>A</b>	Fodder Trees चारे के पेड़					
<b>B</b>	Nut Trees अखरोट, इत्यादि के पेड़			किलो में		
<b>C</b>	Fruit Trees फलों के पेड़			किलो में		
<b>D</b>	Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)					
<b>514</b>	Have you utilized any improved technology for your trees? क्या आपने अपने पेड़ों के लिए कोई उन्नत तकनीक का इस्तमाल किया है?	Yes हाँ	1	No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 516</b>
<b>515</b>	Specify the improved technology used इस्तमाल की उन्नत तकनीक स्पष्ट करें					
<b>516</b>	What is the expenditure made for the agricultural produce (buy or hire)? कृषि उत्पाद हेतु आपने क्या निवेश किया है (खरीदा है या किराये पर)?					
	<b>Resources संसाधन</b>	<b>हाँ</b>	<b>नहीं</b>	<b>वार्षिक खर्च (रुपए प्रति वर्ष)</b>		
<b>A</b>	Rent for land भूमि का किराया	1	2			
<b>B</b>	Seeds बीज	1	2			
<b>C</b>	Chemical fertilizer रसायनिक खाद	1	2			
<b>D</b>	Bio-fertilizer (compost, vermi-compost, manure) जैविक उर्वरक का उपयोग (कम्पोस्ट/खाद)	1	2			
<b>E</b>	Chemical Insecticides/Pesticides खाद/कीटनाशक	1	2			
<b>F</b>	Organic pesticides, insecticides, etc. जैविक कीट-नाशक, इत्यादि	1	2			
<b>G</b>	Electricity विद्युत	1	2			
<b>H</b>	Diesel / Petrol / Kerosene (for motor, tractor, etc.) डीजल/पेट्रोल/मिट्टी का तेल (मोटर, ट्रैक्टर, इत्यादि के लिए)	1	2			
<b>J</b>	Rent for tractor / Plough / Thresher / irrigation pump / etc. ट्रैक्टर/हल/थ्रेशर/सिंचाई पंप/इत्यादि का किराया	1	2			
<b>K</b>	Storage भंडारण	1	2			
<b>L</b>	Transportation परिवहन	1	2			
<b>M</b>	Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2			
<b>517</b>	Do you hire labour for your farm? क्या आप कृषि हेतु मजदूर लगाते हैं?	Yes हाँ	1	No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 519</b>
<b>518</b>	Specify:	<b>A</b>	No. of labour employed मजदूरों की संख्या			
		<b>B</b>	Annual expenditure वार्षिक खर्च (रुपए प्रति वर्ष)			
<b>519</b>	Which of the following operations does your HH use for agriculture? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी विकसित/उन्नत कृषि तकनीकों का प्रयोग आपके परिवार द्वारा किया जाता है?	<b>Yes हाँ</b>	<b>No नहीं</b>	<b>Annual expense वार्षिक खर्च (रुपए प्रति वर्ष)</b>		
<b>A</b>	Deep ploughing गहरी जुताई	1	2	रु		
<b>B</b>	Line sowing कतार में बुआई	1	2	रु		
<b>C</b>	Erosion control मिट्टी कटाव नियंत्रण	1	2	रु		
<b>D</b>	Cropping techniques फसल पद्धति	1	2	रु		

E	Small area irrigation सूक्ष्म क्षेत्र सिंचाई	1	2	रु	
F	Soil moisture retention techniques (mulching, shed net) मृदा नमी संरक्षण तकनीक (मलचिंग, शेड नेट)	1	2	रु	
G	Improved nursery techniques उन्नत रोपणी तकनीक	1	2	रु	
H	Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	रु	

## VI. LIVESTOCK पशुधन

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प			कोड	स्किप	
601	Does your household own livestock? क्या आपके परिवार के पास पशुधन है?	Yes हाँ			1		
		No नहीं			2	Go to 701	
602	<b>Type of livestock</b> पशुधन का प्रकार	कोड	Number पशुओं की संख्या	Milk Yield दूध का उत्पादन (किलो प्रति दिन)	Calving Interval बछड़ों के बीच अंतराल (महीनों में)		
	Milking Buffaloes दूध देने वाली भैंस	1					
	Milking Cow दूध देने वाली गाय	2					
	Non-milking Cow/ Buffalo दूध न देने वाली गाय/भैंस	3					
	Ox/Bullock/ Male Buffalo बैल/नर भैंसा	4					
	Goat (male + female) बकरी (नर + मादा)	6					
	Sheep (male + female) भेड़ (नर + मादा)	7					
	Poultry मुर्गी	8					
	Equines घोड़ा/खच्चर	9					
	Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	10					
603	Have you accessed livestock related support services? क्या आपके द्वारा पशुपालन से संबंधित सेवाओं का उपयोग किया गया?	Yes हाँ			1		
		No नहीं			2	Go to 605	
604	Please specify the kind of services उपयोग की सेवाओं का विवरण दें	Yes – 1, No – 2, DK/CS – 3 हाँ – 1, नहीं – 2, पता नहीं / कह नहीं सकते – 3					
	A Veterinary camp पशु चिकित्सा शिविर	1	2	3			
	B Artificial Insemination कृत्रिम वीर्यरोपण	1	2	3			
	C Fodder / seeds चारा/बीज	1	2	3			
	D Training प्रशिक्षण (डेयरी, इत्यादि)	1	2	3			
	E Livestock Vaccination पशुधन टीकाकरण	1	2	3			
	F Use of Paravets पैरावेट का प्रयोग	1	2	3			
	G Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	3			
605	Specify the returns from the livestock owned by you? (in Rs/year) अपने पशुधन से अर्जित आय बताएँ (रुपये प्रति वर्ष)	Annual Income (Rs) वार्षिक आय (रुपए में)					
	A Milk दूध	रु					
	B Poultry मुर्गी से	रु					
	C Equines घोड़े/खच्चर से	रु					
	D Wool (Sheep) ऊन (भेड़ से)	रु					
	E Meat (Sheep/Goat/etc) मीट (भेड़/बकरा/इत्यादि से)	रु					
	F Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	रु					

**VII. PRODUCER GROUPS / VULNERABLE PRODUCER GROUPS**  
**प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप (उत्पादक समूह) / निर्बल उत्पादक समूह**

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप
701A	Are any member(s) of your family a member of any Producer Group (PG)? क्या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी उत्पादक समूह का सदस्य है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 702
		No नहीं	2	
701B	Are any member(s) of your family a member of any Vulnerable Producer Group (PG)? क्या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी निर्बल उत्पादक समूह का सदस्य है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 713
		No नहीं	2	
701C	Specify the category of VPG member निर्बल उत्पादक समूह के सदस्य की पात्रता श्रेणी  [Multiple response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर संभव हैं)	Landless भूमिहीन	1	
		Antodaya अन्तोदया	2	
		Widow विधवा	3	
		People with disability विकलांग	4	
		SC/ST अनुसूचित जाति / अनुसूचित जनजाति	5	
702	Name of the PG/VPG प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप का नाम			
703	Month/Year of joining PG/VPG प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप में शामिल होने का वर्ष	MM/YY: <input type="text"/>		
704	Do you hold any leadership position in your PG/VPG? क्या आप अपने प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप में किसी नेतृत्व के पद पर (पदाधिकारी) हैं?	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	
707	What is the amount your PG/VPG saves per member per month? आपका प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप प्रति माह प्रति सदस्य कितनी बचत करता है?	रु <input type="text"/>		
708	On which of these aspects was training provided to your PG/VPG? आपके प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप को किन पहलुओं पर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है?  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर संभव हैं)	To engage in regular savings नियमित बचत	1	
		Inter-loaning आंतरिक लेन-देन	2	
		Micro-finance लघु वित्त	3	
		External funding through linkages with FIs बैंक लिंकेज अथवा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थओं से ऋण हेतु	4	
		Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	5	
709	Were the trainings useful? क्या यह प्रशिक्षण उपयोगी रहा?	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	
710	Are you a member of any Livelihood Collective (LC)? क्या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी लाइवलिहुड कलेक्टिव (LC) का सदस्य है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 713
		No नहीं	2	
711	Do you utilize any service of the Livelihood Collective (LC)? क्या आपके द्वारा लाइवलिहुड कलेक्टिव (LC) की सेवाएँ उपयोग की जाती हैं?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 713
		No नहीं	2	

<b>712</b>	Specify the services utilized through the LC: लाईवलिहुड कलेक्टिव (LC) की उपयोग की सेवाओं का विवरण दें  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर संभव हैं)	Agriculture related input supplies (seed, manure, etc.) कृषि संबंधी उत्पाद सामग्री (बीज, खाद, इत्यादि)	1			
		Processing of agriculture produce कृषि के उत्पाद का प्रसंस्करण	2			
		Collection and marketing of agriculture produce कृषि के उत्पाद का संग्रह एवं विपणन	3			
		Livestock related input supplies पशुधन संबंधी देख-भाल के लिए प्राप्त सामग्री	4			
		Processing of produce from livestock (dairy, wool, etc.) पशुधन से उत्पाद का प्रसंस्करण (डेयरी, ऊन, इत्यादि)	5			
		Collection and marketing of produce from livestock (dairy, wool, etc.) पशुधन से उत्पाद का संग्रह एवं विपणन (डेयरी, ऊन, इत्यादि)	6			
		Support from paravets पैरावेट से सहयोग	7			
		Capacity building / training क्षमता निर्माण/प्रशिक्षण	8			
		Awareness generation / Exposure जागरूकता / अनावृत्ति	9			
		Support for convergence with other schemes अन्य योजनाओं से अभिसरण के लिए समर्थन	10			
		Linkage with financial institutions वित्तीय संस्थाओं से संलग्नता	11			
		Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	12			
<b>713</b>	Are you a member of any other institution? क्या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी अन्य संस्था का सदस्य है?	Yes हाँ	1			
		No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 715</b>		
<b>714</b>	Name the institution and specify date of joining संस्था का नाम बताएँ एवं शामिल होने की तिथि स्पष्ट करें	<b>Name the institution</b> संस्था का नाम	<b>Date of Joining (MM/YY)</b> शामिल होने की तिथि			
		_____	_____/_____			
		_____	_____/_____			
		_____	_____/_____			
		_____	_____/_____			
<b>715</b>	Is your HH involved in any production activity (agriculture / livestock / forest / micro-enterprise / etc.) क्या आपका परिवार किसी उत्पादन गतिविधि (कृषि से उत्पाद, पशुधन से उत्पाद, उद्यम से उत्पाद, वन से मिलने वाले उत्पाद, इत्यादि) में संलग्न है?	Yes हाँ	1			
		No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 801</b>		
<b>716</b>	Do you have access to the market for your produce? क्या आपके पास उत्पाद की बिक्री का माध्यम है?	Yes हाँ	1			
		No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 801</b>		
<b>717</b>	Marketing channels utilized for sale of the produce from: उत्पाद की बिक्री का माध्यम	<b>Direct to market</b> सीधे बाजार में	<b>Through Trader</b> व्यापारी के माध्यम से	<b>Through PG</b> प्रोड्यूसर ग्रुप के माध्यम से	<b>Through LC</b> लाईवलिहुड कलेक्टिव के माध्यम से	अन्य (स्पष्ट करें _____)
<b>A</b>	Agriculture कृषि से उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5
<b>B</b>	Livestock पशुधन से उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5
<b>C</b>	Microenterprise उद्यम से उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5
<b>D</b>	Forest based produce वन से मिलने वाले उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5
<b>E</b>	Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	3	4	5

### VIII. FINANCIAL SERVICES वित्तीय सेवाएँ

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप
801	Do you or other family member/s have a bank account? क्या आपका या आपके परिवार के किसी सदस्य का कोई बैंक खाता है?	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	
802	Do you make monthly savings? क्या आप मासिक बचत करते हैं?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 804
		No नहीं	2	
803	Where do you make monthly savings? आप मासिक बचत कहाँ करते हैं?  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Source स्रोत	कोड	Amount राशि
		Savings Account in Bank बैंक के बचत खाते में	1	
		Savings Account in Post office डाक खाने के बचत खाते में	2	
		SHG स्वयं सहायता समूह में	3	
		PG/VPG उत्पादक समूह/निर्बल उत्पादक समूह में	4	
		Chit Fund चिट फंड	5	
	Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	6		
804	Has your HH accessed a loan from any financial institution other than PG/VPG? समूह के अलावा, क्या आपने या आपके परिवार के किसी सदस्य ने कोई ऋण/कर्ज लिया है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 808
		No नहीं	2	
805	Source of loan? ऋण/कर्ज का मुख्य स्रोत	Bank बैंक से	1	
		Co-op Bank कोआपरेटिव बैंक से	2	
		Other MFI अन्य माइक्रोफाइनांस संस्था से	3	
		Friends/relatives/neighbours मित्र/रिश्तेदार/पड़ोसी से	4	
		Local money-lender साहूकार से	5	
		Chit Fund चिट फंड से	6	
		SHG स्वयं सहायता समूह से	7	
		Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	8	
806	Specify the amount? ऋण/कर्ज की राशि	रु		
807	Has the loan been repaid? क्या ऋण वापस किया गया?	Yes हाँ	1	
		No नहीं	2	
808	Which financial services do you have access to? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी वित्तीय सेवाओं की आपको जानकारी है?  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Type प्रकार	कोड	
		Insurance बीमा	1	
		Money Order मनी आर्डर	2	
		Remittance प्रेषण	3	
		Old age Pension वृद्ध आयु पेंशन	4	
		Widow pension विधवा पेंशन	5	
		Handicap Pension विकलांगता पेंशन	6	
		Unemployment allowance बेरोज़गारी भत्ता	7	
Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	8			
809	In case of financial emergency, what are the sources of loan you have access to? वित्तीय आपात में निम्नलिखित में से किस ऋण के स्रोत तक आपकी पहुँच है?  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	SHG समूह से	1	
		Friends/relatives/neighbours मित्र/रिश्तेदार/पड़ोसी से	2	
		Bank बैंक से	3	
		Co-op Bank कोआपरेटिव बैंक से	4	
		Other MFI अन्य माइक्रोफाइनांस संस्था से	5	
		Local money-lender साहूकार से	6	
		Chit Fund चिट फंड से	7	
		PG/VPG उत्पादक समूह/निर्बल उत्पादक समूह से	8	
		Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	9	

**IX. ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND SERVICES सूचना एवं सेवाओं तक पहुँच**

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड		स्किप
901	Please specify whether your HH has access to and utilized the following development programmes? क्या आपके परिवार को निम्नलिखित विकास कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी है एवं उपयोग किया है?		जानकारी	उपयोग	
	Nirashim Vidhva Bharan Poshan Anudan निराशिम विधवा भरण पोषण अनुदान		1	1	
	Rashtriya Matratav Labh Yojana राष्ट्रीय मातृत्व लाभ योजना		2	2	
	Rashtriya Vridhavastha Pension Yojana राष्ट्रीय वृद्धावस्था योजना		3	3	
	Rashtriya Parivar Labh Yojana राष्ट्रीय परिवार लाभ योजना		4	4	
	Anusuchit Jati Utpidan Parivaron ko Aarthik Sahayata अनुसुचित जाति उत्पीड़न परिवारों को आर्थिक सहायता		5	5	
	Anusuchit Jati Va Anusuchit Janjati Chatravriti अनुसुचित जाति व अनुसुचित जन जाति छात्रवृत्ति		6	6	
	Pichdi Jati Chatravriti पिछड़ी जाति छात्रवृत्ति		7	7	
	Viklaang Pension Yojana विकलांग पेन्शन योजना		8	8	
	Viklaang Chatravriti विकलांग छात्रवृत्ति		9	9	
	Gramin Awas Yojana (Indira Awas Yojana) ग्राम आवास/इंदिरा आवास योजना		10	10	
	Jan Shri Beema Yojana जनश्री बीमा योजना		11	11	
	Kishori Shakti Yojana किशोरी शक्ति योजना		12	12	
	Kishori Balika Yojana किशोरी बालिका योजना		13	13	
	Balika Samridhi Yojana बालिका समृद्धि योजना		14	14	
	Krishi Vibhag Kisan Yojana कृषि विभाग किसान योजना		15	15	
	Laghu Sinchai Vibhag Yojana लघु सिंचाई विभाग योजना		16	16	
	Ekikrit Banjar Bhumi Vikas Karyakaram (IWDP) एकीकृत बंजर भूमि विकास कार्यक्रम		17	17	
	Rashtriya Jalagam Vikas Yojana (NWDP) राष्ट्रीय जलागम विकास योजना		18	18	
	Khadi Vikas Gramodyog Yojana खादी विकास ग्रामोद्योग योजना		19	19	
	Veer Chandra Singh Garhwali Swarojgar Yojana वीर चन्द्रा सिंह गड़वाली स्वरोजगार योजना		20	20	
	Horticulture Technology Mission राष्ट्रीय बागवानी मिशन		21	21	
	Bhumi Sarankshan Yojana भूमि संरक्षण योजना		22	22	
	Jawahar Yojana जवाहर योजना		23	23	
Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)		24	24		

## X. FOOD SECURITY

## खाद्य सुरक्षा

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प		कोड	स्किप
1001	Are enough quantities of the following available for your consumption? क्या निम्नलिखित की सेवन के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध रहती है?	Yes हाँ	No नहीं		
	Vegetables सब्जियाँ	1	2		
	Fruits फल	1	2		
	Pulses दालें	1	2		
	Cereals (rice, wheat, etc.) अनाज (गेहूँ, धान, इत्यादि)	1	2		
	Milk दूध	1	2		
	Eggs अण्डे	1	2		
	Non-vegetarian food मांसाहारी भोजन	1	2		
1002	If enough quantity is not available, specify the period of shortage (months/year) यदि पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध नहीं है, कमी की अवधि स्पष्ट करें (माह/वर्ष)			_____	
1003	Do you have a ration card? क्या आपके पास राशन कार्ड/खाद्य सुरक्षा कार्ड है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 1005	
		No नहीं	2		
1004	Color of your ration card? राशन कार्ड/खाद्य सुरक्षा कार्ड का रंग	Yellow (APL) पीला	1		
		Red (Antodaya) गुलाबी	2		
		White (BPL) सफ़ेद	3		
		Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	4		
1005	What items do you get from the Public Distribution System? पी डी एस से कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ मिलती हैं?	Yes हाँ	No नहीं	Regularity* नियमितता	
	Wheat गेहूँ	1	2		
	Rice धान	1	2		
	Kerosene मिट्टी का तेल	1	2		
	Sugar चीनी	1	2		
	Cooking oil/ghee खाद्य तेल/घी	1	2		
	Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2		
	* Code: Every month-1, Once in two months-2, Once in 3-6 Months-3, Occasionally-4, Never-5 कोड: मासिक - 1, दो माह में एक बार - 2, 3 से 6 महीने में एक बार - 3, कभी-कभी - 4, कभी नहीं - 5				
1006	Specify the reason for change in the status of food consumption? वर्तमान में खाद्य सेवन की स्थिति में बदलाव के क्या कारण हैं? [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Increase in HH income घरेलु आमदनी में वृद्धि	1		
		Increased opportunities for income generation आय अर्जन के बेहतर साधन	2		
		Better access to market बाज़ार तक बेहतर पहुँच	3		
		Better storage facility for food खाना संग्रह की बेहतर सुविधाएँ	4		
		Activities under Ajeevika आजीविका के अंतर्गत गतिविधियाँ	5		
		Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	6		

## XI. VOCATIONAL TRAINING

## व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप
1101	Has any member of your HH undertaken vocational training? क्या आपके परिवार के किसी सदस्य ने व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण लिया है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 1105
		No नहीं	2	
1102	Specify the type of training व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण का प्रकार स्पष्ट करें  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Hospitality सत्कार	1	
		Computer Based accounting & ERP Solution कंप्यूटर आधारित लेखांकन एवं ई. आर. पी. समाधान	2	
		Data Entry operator डेटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर	3	
		Computer hardware mechanic कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर मैकेनिक	4	
		Mobile Repairing मोबाइल रिपेयरिंग	5	
		Beauty culture and Hair dressing ब्यूटी कल्चर एंड हेयर ड्रेसिंग	6	
		Retailing खुदरा बिक्री	7	
		Hospital & nursing home assistant अस्पताल और नर्सिंग होम सहायक	8	
		Diploma in Information Technology सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी) में डिप्लोमा	9	
		CCOM (Certificate Course in Office Management) कार्यालय प्रबंधन में सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स	10	
		CCA (Certificate in Computer Application) कंप्यूटर अनुप्रयोग में सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स	11	
		Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	12	
1103	Has the vocational training helped in getting employment? क्या इस व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण से रोजगार मिला?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 1105
		No नहीं	2	
1104	Specify reason for not getting employment रोजगार न मिलने का कारण स्पष्ट करें  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Lack of opportunities अवसर की कमी	1	
		Not accessible पहुँच योग्य नहीं	2	
		Financially unattractive आर्थिक रूप से सहारा संभव नहीं	3	
		Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	4	
1105	Are you or any member of your HH interested in getting any vocational training? क्या आप या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए इच्छुक है?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 1201
		No नहीं	2	
1106	Specify the type of vocational training interested in: जिस व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए इच्छुक हैं, उसका प्रकार स्पष्ट करें  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Hospitality सत्कार	1	
		Computer Based accounting & ERP Solution कंप्यूटर आधारित लेखांकन एवं ई. आर. पी. समाधान	2	
		Data Entry operator डेटा एंट्री ऑपरेटर	3	
		Computer hardware mechanic कंप्यूटर हार्डवेयर मैकेनिक	4	
		Mobile Repairing मोबाइल रिपेयरिंग	5	
		Beauty culture and Hair dressing ब्यूटी कल्चर एंड हेयर ड्रेसिंग	6	
		Retailing खुदरा बिक्री	7	
		Hospital & nursing home assistant अस्पताल और नर्सिंग होम सहायक	8	
		Diploma in Information Technology सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी) में डिप्लोमा	9	
		CCOM (Certificate Course in Office Management) कार्यालय प्रबंधन में सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स	10	
		CCA (Certificate in Computer Application) कंप्यूटर अनुप्रयोग में सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स	11	
		Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	12	

## XII. GENDER PERSPECTIVE

## जेन्डर के दृष्टिकोण से

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प			कोड	स्किप
1201	What is the time spent by women on the following activities (24 hours cycle)? परिवार की महिलाओं द्वारा निम्न गतिविधियों पर व्यतीत समय (घण्टों में)?	कोड	(घण्टों में)			
	Agriculture related activities कृषि संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	1				
	Firewood / fuelwood collection जलारू लकड़ी एकत्रीकरण	2				
	Drinking water collection पेयजल भंडारण	3				
	Fodder collection चारा एकत्रीकरण	4				
	Other livestock related activities पशुपालन से संबंधित अन्य गतिविधियाँ	5				
	Any other livelihood related activities किसी अन्य जीवन उपाजन संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	6				
	Household chores घरेलू कार्य	7				
	Other (Specify _____)	8				
Other (Specify _____)	9					

### 1202 Women Participation in Household works घरेलू कार्यों में महिला का योगदान

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प				कोड	स्किप
	Who in the family decides/has responsibility for the following activities: (Encircle the option) निम्नलिखित कार्यों की परिवार के किस सदस्य की जिम्मेदारी होती है: (सही विकल्पों पर गोला करे)						
	<b>Activities/Members</b> गतिविधियाँ / सदस्य	परिवार के बुजुर्ग सदस्य	पति	स्वयं महिला	परिवार का सामूहिक निर्णय	लागू नहीं	अन्य (स्पष्ट करें)
A	Sending girl children to school बालिकाओं को स्कूल भेजना	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
B	Sending male children to school बालकों को स्कूल भेजना	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
C	Marriage of the girl child बालिका का विवाह	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
D	Marriage of the male child बालक का विवाह	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
E	Expenditure on women's needs महिलाओं की ज़रूरतों पर व्यय	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
F	Expenditure on women's health महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य पर व्यय	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
G	Expenditure on healthcare of male members of HH पुरुषों के स्वास्थ्य पर व्यय	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
H	Decision to take loan for household consumption & production needs घरेलू और व्यावसायिक खपत/उत्पादन के लिए ऋण	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
J	Who approaches moneylender/bank/ any other source for the loan? ऋण हेतु साहूकार/बैंक/अन्य स्रोत तक किस सदस्य द्वारा पहल की जाती है?	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
K	Who has control over expenditure of the loan amount? ऋण राशि के व्यय के संबंध में परिवार के किस सदस्य द्वारा नियंत्रण रखा जाता है?	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____

<b>L</b>	Who is responsible for timely repayment of the loan? ऋण के समय पर भुगतान किए जाने की किसकी जिम्मेदारी होती है?	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>M</b>	Who takes decisions regarding the livelihood activity to be taken? जीवन उपार्जन गतिविधि के संबंध में किसके द्वारा निर्णय लिए जाते हैं?	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>N</b>	Who takes decisions regarding agriculture – crops to be cultivated, area to be sown, expenditure on agricultural inputs? कृषि के संबंध में किसके द्वारा निर्णय लिए जाते हैं – फसलों का चयन, बुआई का क्षेत्र, व्यय के संबंध में, इत्यादि?	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>P</b>	Purchase/Sale of Land भूमि के क्रय/विक्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>Q</b>	Purchase/Sale of Livestock पशुधन के क्रय/विक्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>R</b>	Purchase/sale of Ornaments/Jewellery गहने/आभूषण के क्रय/विक्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>S</b>	Purchase/Sale of other moveable assets अन्य चल संपत्ति के क्रय/विक्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>T</b>	Purchase/Sale of other immoveable assets अन्य अचल संपत्ति के क्रय/विक्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>U</b>	Care of young (under-15) children in the household परिवार में बाल सदस्यों की देख-रेख	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>V</b>	Purchase of articles of personal use of the woman members महिला सदस्यों के निजी उपयोग की वस्तुओं के क्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>W</b>	Selection and use of contraceptive methods गर्भनिरोधक विधियों के चयन व उपयोग के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>X</b>	Number of children you should have बच्चों की संख्या का निर्णय	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____
<b>Y</b>	Purchase of articles for household common use सभी सदस्यों द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली घरेलू वस्तुओं के क्रय के संबंध में	1	2	3	4	5	6 _____

**XIII. MARKETING**

**विपणन**

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप					
1301	Do you sell any crops, livestock products, or any products made by your HH (such as textiles, handicrafts, etc.)? क्या आप खेती के उत्पाद, पशुधन उत्पाद, या कोई अन्य उत्पाद (कपड़े, हस्तशिल्प, इत्यादि) बेचते हैं?	Yes हाँ	1						
		No नहीं	2	<b>Go to 1401</b>					
Product उत्पाद	1302A	1302B							1302C
	Sales in the last 12 months (in Rs.) पिछले 12 माह में बिक्री (रूपए में)	Where is the product sold? आप अपना उत्पाद कहाँ बेचते हैं?							Specify 2 main crops दो मुख्य फसल स्पष्ट करें
	Trader in village itself गाँव में ही व्यापारी को	Trader outside village गाँव के बाहर व्यापारी को	Local market स्थानीय बाज़ार में	Direct to Mandi / wholesaler मंडी में/थोक व्यापारी को	Contract अनुबंधित	Federation / Producer organization फेडरेशन / प्रोड्यूसर संस्था को	Government agency सरकारी एजेंसी को	Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	
Crops फसल	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Vegetables सब्जियाँ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Fruits फल	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Flowers फूल	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Spices मसाले	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
MAP औषधीय पौधे	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Nuts मेवे (अखरोट, इत्यादि)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Milk and dairy products दूध एवं डेयरी उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Eggs and poultry अण्डे एवं मुर्गियाँ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Wool and other livestock products ऊन व पशुधन से अन्य उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Woven products बुने हुए उत्पाद	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Other handicrafts अन्य हस्तशिल्प	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

#### XIV. MIGRATION

#### पलायन

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड	स्किप
1401	Does any member of your HH work away from home or has migrated? क्या आपके परिवार से किसी सदस्य ने काम के लिए पलायन किया?	Yes हाँ	1	Go to 1501
		No नहीं	2	
1402	How many members of your HH have migrated? आपके परिवार के कितने सदस्यों ने पलायन किया?	No. संख्या _____		
1403	Type of Migration पलायन के प्रकार	Permanent Migration (With family) हमेशा के लिये पलायन (परिवार सहित)	1	
		Permanent Migration (Without family) हमेशा के लिये पलायन (परिवार के बिना)	2	
		Temporary Migration (Seasonal) कुछ समय के लिये पलायन (मौसमी)	3	
		Migration to nearby places (for work) पास के स्थान पर पलायन (काम के लिये)	4	
		Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	5	
1404	What were the reasons for Migration? पलायन करने के क्या कारण थे?  [Multiple Response] (एक से अधिक उत्तर सम्भव है)	Food Insufficiency अपर्याप्त भोजन	1	
		Work not available locally स्थानीय काम उपलब्ध नहीं	2	
		To add on to the total household income परिवार की आय में वृद्धि के लिए	3	
		Better livelihood opportunities आजीविका के बेहतर अवसर की खोज में	4	
		Received Government job सरकारी नौकरी के लिए	5	
		Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	6	

**XV. VULNERABILITY**

**वलनरेबिलिटी**

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प		कोड		स्किप		
1501	Has your HH faced any extreme event? If yes, specify details: क्या आपके परिवार को किसी आपदा का सामना करना पड़ा? यदि हाँ, स्पष्ट करें	<b>1501A</b> <b>Whether your HH has experienced the event in the last 10 years?</b> पिछले दस सालों में क्या आपके परिवार को किसी आपदा का सामना करना पड़ा?	<b>1501B</b> <b>Frequency of occurrence</b> आपदा की आवृत्ति	<b>1501C</b> <b>Severity of extreme event</b> आपदा की गंभीरता	<b>1501D</b> <b>Degree of negative impact on your HH</b> आपदा के नकारात्मक प्रभाव की डिग्री	<b>1501E</b> <b>Difficulty of coping with this event</b> आपदा से मुकाबला करने की क्षमता?		
			Once a year = 1, Once in two years = 2, Once in 5 years = 3, Once in a decade = 4, Less frequent than a decade = 5	Very severe = 5, Severe = 4, Averagely severe = 3, Mildly severe = 2, Not at all severe = 1	Very high impact = 5, High impact = 4, Average impact = 3, Low impact = 2, No impact = 1	Very difficult = 5, Difficult = 4, Average difficulty = 3, Easy = 2, Very easy to cope = 1		
			साल में एक बार = 1, दो साल में एक बार = 2, पाँच साल में एक बार = 3, दस साल में एक बार = 4, दस साल से अधिक = 5	अत्यंत गंभीर = 5, गंभीर = 4, औसतनतः गंभीर = 3, कुछ हद तक गंभीर = 2, गंभीर नहीं = 1	अत्यंत प्रभावी = 5, प्रभावी = 4, औसतनतः प्रभावी = 3, कुछ हद तक प्रभावी = 2, प्रभावी नहीं = 1	अत्यंत मुश्किल = 5, मुश्किल = 4, औसतनतः मुश्किल = 3, कुछ हद तक मुश्किल = 2, मुश्किल नहीं = 1		
		<b>Yes हाँ</b> <b>No नहीं</b>						
	<b>A</b>	Drought सूखा	1	2				
	<b>B</b>	Flood बाढ़	1	2				
	<b>C</b>	Flash floods अचानक आई बाढ़	1	2				
	<b>D</b>	Forest fire जंगल में आग	1	2				
	<b>E</b>	Land Slides भूस्खलन	1	2				
	<b>F</b>	Torrential rains मूसलाधार बारिश	1	2				
	<b>G</b>	Hail Storm ओलों का तूफान	1	2				
	<b>H</b>	Pest Infestation कीट प्रकोप	1	2				
	<b>J</b>	Livestock Epidemic मवेशियों की महामारी	1	2				
<b>K</b>	Epidemics (e.g. Diarrhoea, Cholera, etc.) महामारी (जैसे दस्त, हैजा, इत्यादि)	1	2					
<b>M</b>	Other अन्य (Specify कृपया स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2					

1502	Have you faced any of the following losses? क्या आपके परिवार को कभी भी निम्न में से कोई नुकसान का सामना करना पड़ा?	1502A		1502B	1502C		1502D		
		Yes हाँ	No नहीं	Frequency* आवृत्ति	Aggregate value of loss (in Rs.) नुकसान की कुल कीमत (रूपए में)		Cause of loss नुकसान के कारण		
A	Loss of crops फसलों की क्षति	1	2		रु		Pest infestation कीट प्रकोप	1	
							Natural disaster प्राकृतिक आपदा	2	
							Damage by livestock मवेशियों द्वारा क्षति	3	
							Damage by wild animals जंगली जानवरों द्वारा क्षति	4	
							Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	5	
							Cattle Epidemic पशु महामारी	6	
B	Loss of livestock due to unnatural death मवेशियों की क्षति	1	2		रु		Accident आकस्मिक घटना	7	
							Hunted by wild animals जंगली जानवरों द्वारा शिकार	8	
							Death in natural disaster प्राकृतिक आपदा में मौत	9	
							Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	10	
* Once a year = 1, Once in two years = 2, Once in 5 years = 3, Once in a decade = 4, Less frequent than a decade = 5 साल में एक बार = 1, दो साल में एक बार = 2, पाँच साल में एक बार = 3, दस साल में एक बार = 4, दस साल से अधिक = 5									
1503A	Have you witnessed any conflict in your village? क्या आपके गाँव में कोई विवाद/झगड़ा हुआ है?					Yes हाँ		1	Go to 1601
					No नहीं		2		
1503B	When did the conflict happen? विवाद/झगड़ा कब हुआ था?					Year: _____			
1503C	Reason for the conflict? विवाद/झगड़े का कारण	Use of common resources (such as pond water, canal water, pasture land, etc.) सार्वजनिक संसाधनों का उपयोग (जैसे तालाब का पानी, नहर का पानी, चारागाह, इत्यादि)						1	
		Cattle Grazing in private land of other villagers अन्य गाँव वालों की भूमि पर मवेशियों की चराई						2	
		Riots दंगे						3	
		Political issues राजनीतिक कारण						4	
		Others अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)						5	
1503D	In the last one year, how many conflicts have occurred in your village? पिछले एक साल में आपके गाँव में कितने विवाद/झगड़े हुए?					No. of conflicts विवाद/झगड़ों की संख्या: _____			

## XVI. SOCIAL CAPITAL AND EMPOWERMENT

### सामाजिक पूंजी और अधिकारिता

SN	Description विवरण	Options विकल्प	कोड				स्किप		
<b>1601</b>	Do you have access to the following service providers in your village? क्या आपकी निम्न सेवा प्रदाताओं तक पहुँच है?		<b>1601A</b>		<b>1601B</b>		<b>1601C</b>		
			<b>Access</b> पहुँच		<b>Availability</b> उपलब्धता		<b>Number</b> संख्या		
			<b>Yes</b> हां	<b>No</b> नहीं	<b>Yes</b> हां	<b>No</b> नहीं	<b>Govt.</b> सरकारी	<b>Private</b> निजी	
	<b>A</b>	Health related service providers स्वास्थ्य संबंधी सेवा प्रदाता	1	2	1	2			
	<b>B</b>	Education related service providers शिक्षा संबंधी सेवा प्रदाता	1	2	1	2			
	<b>C</b>	Agriculture/horticulture related service providers कृषि/उद्यानिकी संबंधी सेवा प्रदाता	1	2	1	2			
<b>D</b>	Animal husbandry related service providers पशुपालन संबंधी सेवा प्रदाता	1	2	1	2				
<b>E</b>	Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2	1	2				
<b>1602</b>	Are you or any member(s) of your HH a member of any of the following social groups? If yes, specify details: क्या आप या आपके परिवार का कोई सदस्य किसी सामाजिक समूह का सदस्य है?		<b>1602A</b>		<b>1601B</b>				
			<b>Member</b> सदस्यता		<b>Length of membership</b> (in months) सदस्यता की अवधि (महीनों में)				
			<b>Yes</b> हां	<b>No</b> नहीं					
	<b>A</b>	Farmer's group or cooperative कृषक समूह या कोपरेटिव	1	2					
	<b>B</b>	Traders' or Business Association व्यापार संबंधी संघ	1	2					
	<b>C</b>	Cultural group or association (e.g. arts, music, theater, etc.) सांस्कृतिक समूह या संघ	1	2					
	<b>D</b>	Finance, credit or savings group वित्तीय सहयोगी समूह	1	2					
<b>E</b>	Youth group युवा समूह	1	2						
<b>F</b>	Other अन्य (Specify स्पष्ट करें _____)	1	2						

\*\*\*\*\* THANKS \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* सधन्यवाद \*\*\*\*\*