Appendix 1

From the Draft Report of the Chakravarty Committee on Backward Areas
Identification and Classification of Backward Areas

1. Density of population per square km. of area.
2. Percentage of agricultural workers to total working force.
3. Gross value of output of foodgrains per head of rural population.
4. Gross value of output of non-food- grains per head of rural population.
5. Gross value of output of all crops per head of rural population.
6. Percentage of total establishment using electricity to total number of establishments (manufacturing and repair).
7. Percentage of household establishments using electricity to total household establishments.
8. Percentage of non-household establishments using electricity to total non-household establishments.
9. Number of workers in registered factories per lakh of population.
10. Length of surfaced roads per 100 sq. kms. of area.
11. Length of surfaced roads per lakh of population.
12. Percentage of male literates to male population.
13. Percentage of female literates to female population.
14. Percentage of total literates to total population.

The committee felt that there was need for combining the variables into a single index of regional disparities in levels of development. Three approaches were attempted viz.
1. The simple ranking method;
2. The indices method; and
3. Principal-component analysis.
# Appendix 2

## Table 1
**Social Profile of Aghanbigha in 1979**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Number (1)</th>
<th>Percentage (2)</th>
<th>Land Owned (in acres) (3)</th>
<th>Percentage (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Upper Caste</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumihar</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>1,591.97</td>
<td>79.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>121.62</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Caste</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>180.63</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>30.78</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dalit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Caste (SC)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>26.55</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribe (ST)&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>61.46</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muslim</strong>&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>371</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,013.01</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chakravarti (2001:112-21)

Note:

- <sup>a</sup> They include Brahmin, Rajput and Kayastha
- <sup>b</sup> Included in this category are five castes: Yadav, Kurmi, Kesarbani, Vaish, Halwai and Vaish Baniya. The last three are listed under the same serial number in the Bihar list of Other Backward Classes (OBC) (Govt. of India 1980: 178).
- <sup>c</sup>This category comprises the following six castes: Teli, Hajam, Tatma, Rajbhar, Ghatwar and Markande
- <sup>d</sup>The category comprises Dhobi, Dusadh, Musahar, Chamar and Dom.
- <sup>e</sup>The only tribal community in the village is Santhal.
- <sup>f</sup>The only Muslim caste is Laheri (Lac Banglemaker).
Table 2: Profile of Principal Classes in *Aghanbigha* in 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Households Number (1)</th>
<th>Percentage (2)</th>
<th>Land Owned (in acres) (3)</th>
<th>Percentage (4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malik</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>1,579.92</td>
<td>79.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grihast</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>283.89</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenant</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>44.51</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cultivator</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>86.04</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>55.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labourer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>356</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,994.36</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Same as for Table 1.

Note: This figure excludes the land owned by the residual classes (18.65 acres).
Table 3
Class Profile of Aghanbigha by Caste Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Households</th>
<th>Households Constituting</th>
<th>(2) as % of (1)</th>
<th>(3) as % of (1)</th>
<th>(4) as % of (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Principal Exploiters</td>
<td>Tenant Cultivators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper caste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhumihar</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category total</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>96.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle caste</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper middle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower middle</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category total</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled caste</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled tribe</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category total</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All categories</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Same as for Table 1.

Note:

1 Comprises maliks and grihasts.
2 Comprises petty cultivators and landless labourers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Number (rounded figures)</th>
<th>Proportion per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraiyan</td>
<td>228,700</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanniyar</td>
<td>178,900</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vellalar</td>
<td>175,400</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepherds</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmins</td>
<td>34,300</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artisans</td>
<td>23,800</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washermen</td>
<td>15,600</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toddy tappers</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbers</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>21,800</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>92,300</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>940,700</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Census of India 1871*

*Note:* For the district as a whole, the three largest caste groups account for 61% of the population. In any given village, between two and five castes normally account for 80% or more of the population; the services castes, plus barbers, washermen, et al. form a very small percentage. The situation can be better understood by reference to the family’s access to the means and results of production, than by reference to caste alone.
Table 5
Percentages of Population and Land Ownership, by Caste in Southern Chingleput villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Manja payalam (1,362)</th>
<th>Vattaiyur (1,595)</th>
<th>Peru-Malpuram (1,597)</th>
<th>Chinnavur (617)</th>
<th>Annur (1,217)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brahman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reddiar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mudaliar</td>
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<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanniyar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadava</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nattar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraiyan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>population</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>land</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These are five of the eight villages (in the intensive study done by Mencher), and the figures are Mencher’s. All the villages have been given Tamil-sounding fictitious names. The land percentages do not add up for several reasons: (1) small amounts of land are owned by members of other small castes; (2) some land is owned by people in nearby villages (some of whom cultivate the land themselves); (3) some land is held by absentee landlords (primarily high-caste people), mostly in nearby or more distant towns; (4) land is held by temples or registered under the bhoodan board (mostly dry lands, hard to cultivate); (5) the authors have not been able to account for all the land. In Chinnavur, some has been taken over by the river.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Aggressor Caste</th>
<th>Aggressor Economic Status</th>
<th>Victim Caste</th>
<th>Victim Economic Status</th>
<th>Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bajitpur</td>
<td>Bhumihar</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours and sharecroppers</td>
<td>Wages, sharecroppers’ right over land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belchi</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>All Caste</td>
<td>Poor peasants, agricultural labours and sharecroppers</td>
<td>Social oppression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beniapatti</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishrampur</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours and sharecroppers</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandadano</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharampuri</td>
<td>Brahmin</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours and sharecroppers</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohija</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
<td>All Class</td>
<td>Bhumihar</td>
<td>Poor peasants and one big landlord</td>
<td>Retaliation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gopalpur</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jarpa</td>
<td>Bhumihar</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
<td>Poor peasants and sharecroppers</td>
<td>Land dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalia</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khijuria</td>
<td>Brahmin</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Sharecroppers</td>
<td>Sharecroppers’ right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasbigha</td>
<td>Bhumihar</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
<td>Sharecroppers</td>
<td>Sharecroppers’ right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathada</td>
<td>Yadav</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipra</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupri</td>
<td>Kurmi</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>Agricultural labours</td>
<td>Wage and possession over land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from Hiranmay Dhar (1980: 4) quoted in Chakravarti 2001
Appendix 3

Labour force:

According to the usual status (ps+ss), about 56 per cent of rural males and 33 per cent of rural females belonged to the labour force. The corresponding proportions in the urban area were 57 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively. During the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the LFPRs according to usual status (ps+ss) increased by nearly 2 percentage points for males and about 3 percentage points for females, in the rural areas. In the urban areas, during that period, it increased by about 3 percentage points for both the males and females. (Highlights on Labour Force from NSS 61st Round)

| Table II.1.1: Labour force participation rates (Rural-Urban, Gender) according to Status |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Usual status (PS+SS) | Current weekly status | Current daily status |
| Rural males | 56.1 | 54 | 55.5 | 54.7 | 53.1 | 54.5 | 53.4 | 51.5 | 53.1 |
| Rural females | 33 | 30.2 | 33.3 | 27.6 | 26.3 | 28.7 | 23.2 | 22 | 23.7 |
| Urban males | 54.3 | 54.2 | 57 | 53.8 | 53.9 | 57 | 53.2 | 52.8 | 56.1 |
| Urban females | 16.5 | 14.7 | 17.8 | 15.2 | 13.8 | 16.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 15 |

| Table II.1.2: Age specific Labour force participation rates (Rural-Urban, Gender) according to Usual Status (ps+ss) |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Age Group (years) | Rural Male | Rural Female | Urban Male | Urban Female |
| 5-9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 10-14 | 13.9 | 9.3 | 7 | 14.2 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 15-19 | 59.8 | 53.2 | 52.9 | 37.1 | 31.4 | 33.1 | 40.4 | 36.6 | 38.1 |
| 20-24 | 90.2 | 88.9 | 89.1 | 47 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 77.2 | 75.5 | 76.9 |
| 25-29 | 98 | 97.5 | 98.2 | 52.8 | 49.8 | 53 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 95.7 |
| 30-34 | 98.8 | 98.7 | 98.8 | 58.7 | 55.7 | 59.3 | 98.3 | 98 | 98.7 |
| 35-39 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 61 | 57.9 | 64.2 | 99 | 98.6 | 98.4 |
| 40-44 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 60.7 | 58.6 | 62.7 | 98.4 | 98 | 98.3 |
| 45-49 | 98.4 | 98 | 98.2 | 59.4 | 56.6 | 61.6 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.6 |
| 50-54 | 97 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 54.3 | 51.5 | 56.2 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 93.9 |
| 55-59 | 94.1 | 93 | 93.1 | 46.8 | 45 | 50.9 | 85.6 | 81.1 | 83.2 |
| 60 & above | 69.9 | 64 | 64.5 | 24.1 | 21.8 | 25.4 | 44.3 | 40.2 | 36.6 |
| All (0+) | 56.1 | 54 | 55.5 | 33 | 30.2 | 33.3 | 54.3 | 54.2 | 57 |
Table II.1.3: Labour force participation rates (Rural-Urban, Gender) according to Usual Status (ps+ss) for children (till 14) and Youth (15-24)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group (years)</th>
<th>Rural Male</th>
<th>Rural Female</th>
<th>Urban Male</th>
<th>Urban Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 14</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.65</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth (15-24)</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>71.05</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>42.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work force:

About 42 per cent of the population in the country was usually employed. The proportion was 44 per cent in the rural and 37 per cent in the urban. The gender differential in the worker population ratio (WPR) was distinct: 55 per cent for males and 33 per cent for females in the rural areas, and 55 per cent for males and 17 per cent for females in the urban areas. The daily status rates slightly lower than the current weekly status rates, which, in turn, were slightly lower than the usual status rates. Between 1999-2000 to 2004-05, in the rural areas, WPR in the usual status approach increased by about 2 percentage points for the males and by about 3 percentage points for the females. In the urban areas, the rates increased by about 3 percentage points for both the males and females. (Highlights on Work Force from NSS 61st Round)

Table II.2.1 : Worker-Population Ratio or Work Force Participation rates (Rural-Urban, Gender) according to Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usual status (PS+SS)</th>
<th>Current weekly status</th>
<th>Current daily status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural males</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural females</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban males</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban females</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In rural India, the proportion of 'all' male workers engaged in the agricultural activities declined gradually from 81 per cent in 1977-78 to 67 per cent in 2004-05 (see Table below). For 'all' female workers, the decline was less – from 88 per cent in 1977-78 to 83 per cent in 2004-05. In urban India, the 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector engaged about 28 per cent of the male workers while 'manufacturing' and 'other services' sectors accounted for nearly 24 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the usually employed males. On
the other hand, for urban females, 'services' sector accounted for the highest proportion (36 per cent) of the total usually employed, followed by 'manufacturing' (28 per cent) and 'agriculture' (18 per cent). The proportion of urban females employed in 'manufacturing' sector increased from 24 per cent in 1999-2000 to 28 per cent in 2004-05. The 'trade, hotel and restaurant' sector revealed a fall in its share by about 5 percentage points between 1999-2000 and 2004-05. During this period, no such distinct changes are observed in the case of urban males. (Highlights on Work Force from NSS 61st Round)

Unemployment Rate:

The unemployment rate (number of person unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force), according to usual status (ps+ss), was 17 in the rural areas and 45 in the urban areas. The unemployment rates for females are found to be higher than that for males, and highest among urban females. The unemployment rates according to current daily status (cds) approach are higher than the rates obtained according to usual status approach and weekly status approach, thereby indicating a high degree of intermittent unemployment. During the period 1999-2000 to 2004-05, the unemployment rates according to usual status (ps+ss), remained almost the same for rural males and decreased by 1 percentage point for urban males, but it increased by about 1 percentage point for females both in rural and urban areas. (Highlights on Unemployment Rates from NSS 61st Round)

In both the rural and urban areas, unemployment rate among the educated (secondary and above) was higher than that among those whose education level was lower than secondary. (Highlights on Unemployment Rates from NSS 61st Round)

The unemployment rate was much higher among the youth as compared to that in the overall population. Among the educated youth the unemployment rate was predominantly high in both the rural and urban areas: 267 and 208, respectively for females, and 133 and 91, respectively for males. (Highlights on Unemployment Rates from NSS 61st Round)

Underemployment:

Underemployment is commonly defined as the under-utilisation of the workers. Some of the persons categorized as usually employed do not have work throughout the year due to seasonality in work or otherwise and their labour time is not fully utilized – they are, therefore, underemployed. Their underemployment is termed visible underemployment if they report themselves to be not working with respect to a shorter reference period. Visible underemployment is measured by crossclassifying persons by (a) their usual and current daily statuses, (b) their usual and current weekly statuses and (c) their current weekly statuses and current daily statuses. Some employed persons, particularly the self-employed, may appear to work throughout the year. But the work they are pursuing may
not fully meet their needs and they may therefore, want additional and/or alternative work. Such underemployment is termed as invisible underemployment and therefore not directly measurable.

During 2004-05, the proportion of usually employed females who were found not to be employed during the week preceding the date of survey was 17% in rural India and nearly 9% in urban India. The corresponding percentages for usually employed males were 4 and 2 only. The proportion of person-days of the usually employed utilized for work, in the rural and urban areas, was estimated at about 66% and 80%, respectively for females, and 89 and 95%, respectively for males. During 2004-05, in the age group 15 years and above, about 11% of usually employed rural males and 6% of usually employed urban males sought or were available for additional work. The corresponding percentages for females was around 7 in both rural and urban areas. During 2004-05, about 5 to 9% of the usually employed persons of different categories had reported availability for alternative work\(^1\).

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\(^1\) Highlights on Underemployment from NSS 61\(^{st}\) Round
Chart 1: Average real wages per day of regular workers (at constant 1993-94 prices)

Table A.2: Average daily wages of regular women workers by education level (Rs. per day at constant 1993-94 prices)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not literate</td>
<td>17.98</td>
<td>25.39</td>
<td>20.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literate &amp; up to primary</td>
<td>23.92</td>
<td>101.69</td>
<td>27.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary &amp; Higher secondary</td>
<td>57.61</td>
<td>79.40</td>
<td>57.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate and above</td>
<td>72.16</td>
<td>100.71</td>
<td>98.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>34.86</td>
<td>71.79</td>
<td>48.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not literate</td>
<td>26.75</td>
<td>31.62</td>
<td>24.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literate &amp; up to primary</td>
<td>30.11</td>
<td>39.30</td>
<td>32.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary &amp; Higher secondary</td>
<td>70.93</td>
<td>88.91</td>
<td>75.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate and above</td>
<td>98.59</td>
<td>143.22</td>
<td>135.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>62.31</td>
<td>85.58</td>
<td>77.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chart 2: Average real daily wages of casual labour
(at constant 1993-94 prices)


Chart 3: Ratio of female to male wages (proportion)

Appendix 4

EVICTION ATTEMPTS: ARRESTS ON FALSE COMPLAINS

Note:- All the tribals mentioned here have been cultivating forest land since before 1980 and have filed claims for the regularization of the same with the District Collector, DFO’s etc. These tribals were arrested on totally false and baseless complains filed by the forest Dept. And that too, without any enquiry or following the legal procedure. Some of them such as Gulab Pawar and Bansya Bagul were arrested more than once and had spent more than a week in the Jail. While affecting the arrests, the police had not followed the minimum legal requirement of issuing notice under section 107 of CRPC. And in Bansya Bagul case he was arrested on the ground that he was present in an incident on 26th September at 9’ pm. When actually he was on his way back from Delhi after attending a National workshop on Tribal Policy and Meeting the President of India as a part of an all- India delegation. Basya Bagul and Gulab Pawar have been given a stay order regarding the proceedings against them in the Chapter case after they had approached the High court against their illegal detention and compensation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Date of Arrest</th>
<th>Charges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gulabbhai Pawar</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Ramubhai Kalubhai Pawar</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Motisingh Pandubhai Pawar</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Manju Mahadu</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Manglia Lahana</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Manglubhai Darsiabhai</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Rasubhai Ittubhai Pawar</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Budiyabhai Sankubhai Jiya</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Devram Sukriya</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Mohanbhai Lahanubhai</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>21/06/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections 107,116,151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Village</td>
<td>Date of Arrest</td>
<td>Charges</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Yashwantbhai Bansiyabhai</td>
<td>Bapkhal</td>
<td>26/07/2004</td>
<td>Under IPC/CRPC Sections 107, 116, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Laxmanbhai Devji Dalvi</td>
<td>Ranpada</td>
<td>26/07/2004</td>
<td>Under IPC/CRPC Sections 107, 116, 151</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XV
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Gulabbhai Pawar</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>15/10/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kasubhai Pandu</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>15/10/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ramubhai Kalubhai</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>15/10/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Mangubhai Basiriya</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>15/10/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Devrambhai Supriyabhai</td>
<td>Dhundhuniya</td>
<td>15/10/2004</td>
<td>CRPC Sections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ramubhai Rajubhai Gadar</td>
<td>Moti Dabas</td>
<td>07/12/2004</td>
<td>IPC Sections</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household Questionnaire for NREGA Survey (May-June 2006)

General Instructions:
- Please Use Pencil and Eraser to fill up the questionnaire. Do not use Pen anywhere in the questionnaire.
- All the entries should be made in English and Arabic Numerals.

**BLOCK 0: Descriptive Identification of Sample Household**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Name of Household Head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Name of Informant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Block/Mandal</td>
<td>1st Investigator Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village</td>
<td>2nd Investigator Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household No.</td>
<td>Date of Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BLOCK 1: Household Characteristics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item 1: Religion (Code)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item 2: Caste (Code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 3: Land owned as on date of Survey (Specify Unit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 4: Type of Ration Card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 5: House Type (Code)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item 6: Whether received any money from Indira Awaas Yojana (yes-1, No-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Block 2: Credit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial no.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount Outstanding</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
<th>Monthly/Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Source:** Government-1, Cooperative Society/SHG-2, Bank-3, Employer/Landlord-4, professional money lender-5, shopkeeper/trader-6, relatives/friends-7, others-8

**Purpose:** medical expenses -1, educational expenses -2, legal expenses -3, other consumption expenses -4, marriage and other ceremonial expenses -5, purchase of land/construction of building -6, productive purpose -7, repayment of debt -8, others -9.
### Block 3: Demographic Particulars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial no.</th>
<th>Name of member</th>
<th>Relation to head (code)</th>
<th>Sex (M-F)</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Marital status (code)</th>
<th>Completed Years of Schooling</th>
<th>Whether Literate</th>
<th>Whether currently attending educational institution (Yes-No)</th>
<th>Primary Occupation (Code)</th>
<th>Secondary Occupation (Code)</th>
<th>Height (feet and inches)</th>
<th>Weight (Kg)</th>
<th>Disability/Chronic Illness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>


Col. (13): Disability/Chronic Illness: Blind-1, Deaf/Mute-2, Other physical disability-3, Mentally challenged-4, Chronic Illness restricting physical activity-5, any other illness-6.
Instruction: From this Block onwards, use the serial number given to each member of the household identification ID for that member of the household.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Serial No.</th>
<th>Activity Serial No.</th>
<th>1st Day</th>
<th>2nd Day</th>
<th>3rd Day</th>
<th>4th Day</th>
<th>5th Day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Intensity</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Intensity</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Intensity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intensity: Part day -0.5, Full day -1.0 (Full day: 4 hours and more. Half day: 4 hours and less)
Status: Self-employed in agriculture-1, Self-employed in non-agriculture-2, Regular/Salaried worker-3, Agr Public works-5, Casual Worker-6, Other work-6, Did not work but was seeking and/or available for work-domestic (household) work-9, sewing/weaving or other work for household use-10, not working-11, others-spec Remarks/Comments: (In case you can not figure out appropriate code for any activity, write others in status with person serial number)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Person serial number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Were you required to spend most of your time on domestic duties almost throughout the last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>If code 1 in item 3, reason thereof (no other member to carry out the domestic duties-1, cannot afford hired help-2, for social and/or religious constraints-3, others-9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Along with your domestic duties are you also engaged in any other productive activities: yes-1, No-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>If yes, what are the activities (list main three codes).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>In spite of your pre-occupation in domestic duties, are you willing to accept work if work is made available to you? (yes-1, no-2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>The nature of work acceptable (regular full-time-1, regular part-time-2, occasional full-time-3, occasional part-time-4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Type of work acceptable (code)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Do you have any skill/experience to undertake that work? (yes-1, no-2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>What assistance do you require to undertake that work? (code)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>How much distance are you willing to travel for work (code)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>If work is provided to you outside home boundary, how much wage do you expect (Daily wage)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Item 5:** Other productive work: maintenance of kitchen gardens, orchards etc.-1, work in household poultry, dairy, etc.-2, free collection of fish, small game, wild fruits, vegetables, etc. for household consumption-3, free collection of fire-wood, cow dung, cattle feed etc. for household consumption-4, husking of paddy for household consumption-5, grinding of food grains for household consumption-6, making baskets and mats for household use-7, preparation of cow-dung cake for use as fuel in the household-8, sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household use-9, tutoring of own children or others' children free of charge-10, bringing water from outside the household premises-11, other-specify.

**Item 8:** Type of work acceptable: dairy -1, poultry -2, other animal husbandry -3, spinning and weaving -4, manufacturing wood and cane products -5, tailoring -6, leather goods manufacturing -7, Casual labour including public works-8, others-9.

**Item 10:** Whether assistance required: no assistance -1, yes: initial finance on easy terms -2, working finance facilities -3, easy availability of raw materials -4, assured market -5, training -6, accommodation -7, others -9.

**Item 11:** Only within the household-1, within the village-2, Up to 1 km-3, Up to 5 km-4, more than 5 km-5

Remarks/Comments:
**Block 6: Employment in Public works**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Serial no.</th>
<th>Work Serial No.</th>
<th>Did you ever participate in public works in the last one year (yes-1, No-2)</th>
<th>Type of work done</th>
<th>Number of days worked</th>
<th>Name of Scheme, if aware (write abbreviation)</th>
<th>Which month(s) (calendar months)</th>
<th>Did you receive wages (yes-1, No-2)</th>
<th>Total wage received (write the total wages received, write the corresponding number of days for which wage was paid, e.g. 1 if daily, 7 if weekly, and 15 if fortnightly. Specify the food-grain (rice/wheat/any other cereal). Quantity in Kgs.</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Cash (Rs.)</th>
<th>Kind</th>
<th>Food-grain</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
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'Public works' are those activities which are sponsored by Government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds etc. as 'test relief' measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also employment generation scheme under poverty alleviation programmes (NREP, RLEG, JRY, SGY, PMRY etc.).

**Type of work done:** Road laying (kuchha)-1. Road laying (pucca)-2. minor irrigation-3. well digging and deepening-4. construction -5. others-say (write other in the space given and specify, if you can not put the appropriate code).

**Calendar Months:** January-1. February-2. March-3 and so on.

Remarks/Comments:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Serial no.</th>
<th>Did you migrate outside the village in last one year for work (Yes-1, No-2)</th>
<th>Serial no. of migration</th>
<th>Where did you migrate to? (codes)</th>
<th>When did you go? (month)</th>
<th>When did you return?</th>
<th>Duration of stay (days)</th>
<th>Type of work done</th>
<th>Total wage received (write the total wages received, write the corresponding number of days for which wage was paid, e.g. 1 if daily, 7 if weekly, and 15 if fortnightly. Specify the food-grain (rice/wheat/any other cereal). Quantity in Kgs.</th>
<th>Help Received in migration (codes)</th>
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</table>

Code for place of migration: outside village but within Block-1, outside block/mandal-2, outside district but within state-3, outside state-4

Code for Type of Work done: Agricultural-1, construction-2, factory work-3, domestic work-4, public work-5, other casual labour-6, other-specify

Code for Help received in migration: Jobber (contractor/Thekedar)-1, family member at the place of migration-2, friends at the place of migration-3, no help received in migration-4

Remarks/Comments:
Appendix 6
List of areas visited (the ones in bold are places from which initial data has been collected or case studies constructed). Most of these places also come in the most backward and poorest districts of the country by Government's own list:

1. Udaipur
2. Dungarpur
3. Sagwara
4. Banswara
5. Modasa
6. Godhra
7. Rajpipla
8. Sabarkantha
9. Panchmahal
10. Narmada
11. Nandurbar
12. Badwani
13. Khandwa
14. Khargone
15. Harsood
16. Harda
17. Hoshangabad
18. Betul
19. Nagpur
20. Rajnandgaon
21. Raipur
22. Ambikapur
23. Balarampur
24. Bilaspur
25. Surguja
26. Palamau
27. Gaya
28. Nawadah
29. Koderma
30. Dhanbad
31. Purulia
32. Ranchi
33. Latehar
34. Santhal Parganas
35. Sonebhadra
36. Sidhi
37. Mirzapur
38. Allahabad
39. Rai Bareli
40. Hardoi
41. Lakhimpur Kheri
42. Muradabad
Instruction: From this Block onwards, use the serial number given to each member of the household. The serial number will be the identification ID for that member of the household.

### Block 4: Weekly Activity Status (For Only members above age 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person Serial No.</th>
<th>Activity Serial No.</th>
<th>1st Day</th>
<th>2nd Day</th>
<th>3rd Day</th>
<th>4th Day</th>
<th>5th Day</th>
<th>6th Day</th>
<th>7th Day</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Intensity</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Intensity</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Intensity</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Intensity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intensity: Part day -0.5, Full day -1.0 (Full day: 4 hours and more. Half day: 4 hours and less)


Remarks/Comments: (In case you cannot figure out appropriate code for any activity, write others in status and specify clearly the activity along with person serial number)