

**SURVEY REPORT
ON
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF VILLAGES OF
BRO'S ISCDP PROGRAM AREA 2010**



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The Objective of the Base Line Survey

1. To collect the primary data from the operational area of Bosco Reach Out.
2. To assess the level of BRO's involvement in following aspect under Integrated Sustainable Community Development Project (ISDP).
 - a. Strengthening and formation of people's institution such as Self Help Group, Cluster Level Federation, Farmers Club etc.
 - b. Improvement of agricultural and livestock practices by farmers.
 - c. Improvement in community health
 - d. Village Governance Institution, Micro-Enterprise Development
3. To understand the current scenario of the operational area for future involvement.

Methodology

The following method has been adopted to conduct the survey:

- ▶ **Field of Survey:** The 3 operational zones, 27 regions, 15 districts, 36 blocks and 22 communities of Assam and Meghalaya are covered. Zone I consist of 3 districts of Assam and 2 districts of Meghalaya. Zone II comprise of 5 districts of Mid Assam. Zone III comprise of 2 hill districts of Assam and 3 districts of Meghalaya.
- ▶ **Survey Design:** The survey is design in semi structure questionnaire which consist mainly objective multiple choice and few descriptive type of questions.
- ▶ **Selection of Samples:** The survey use the simple random selection of SHG villages of Assam and Meghalaya with 70% respondents of SHG members and 30% respondents of non SHG members.
- ▶ **Data Source and Collection:** Questionnaire is the source of survey data obtain directly from the respondents. It consist of 199 questions related to demographic details, household details, agriculture, livestock rearing, fishery, skill details, IGA and Micro Enterprise, saving and credit, gender details, migration, disaster risk reduction and community health.
- ▶ **Pre-Testing:** Before the actual data collection, pre-testing of the questionnaire was conducted with ten respondents at two villages of Sonapur region. Few questions were modified and eliminated. No further modification was made after the pre-testing with respect to the respondents respond.
- ▶ **Actual Data Collection:** Orientation to all the field staffs was given before the collection of data.
- ▶ **Analysis:** The collected data are coded and entered in computer to get the required information at the end. The data are generated in tables which give the statistical information.

A. Demographic Details

Parameters	Number
State	2
District	15
Block	36
Community	22
Region	27
Zone	3
Zone I Respondent	1565
Zone II Respondent	1022
Zone III Respondent	866
Assam Respondent	1887
Meghalaya Respondent	1566
Total Respondent	3453

Zone I comprise of 3 districts of Assam and 2 districts of Meghalaya. Zone II comprise of 5 districts of Mid-Assam and Zone III comprise of 2 hill districts of Assam and 3 districts of Meghalaya.

Respondent Age

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 years & below	33	1.0	1.0	1.0
20 - 30 years	635	18.4	18.4	19.3
30 - 40 years	1708	49.5	49.5	68.8
40 - 50 years	783	22.7	22.7	91.5
50 - 60 years	227	6.6	6.6	98.1
60 - 70 years	61	1.8	1.8	99.8
Above 70 years	6	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The Total number of respondents was highest from the age group category of 30-40 years (49.5% respondents), 40-50 years (22.7% respondents) and 20-30 years (18.4% respondents).

Type of Area

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Rural	3333	96.5	96.5	96.5
Urban	120	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The survey was conducted from the Project areas which comprise the rural areas (96.5% respondents) and only 3.5% of urban area.

Whether SHG Member

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2313	67.0	67.0	67.0
No	1140	33.0	33.0	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents 67% respondents belong to SHG members and 33% respondents are non SHG members. Main emphasis was given to the SHG members.

How long as SHG Member

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 6 months	34	1.0	1.5	1.5
6.1 months to 1 year	49	1.4	2.1	3.6
1.1 - 2 years	175	5.1	7.6	11.2
2.1 - 5 years	869	25.2	37.6	48.7
5.1 - 8 years	722	20.9	31.2	79.9
8 years above	464	13.4	20.1	100.0
Total	2313	67.0	100.0	
No Respond	1140	33.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 37.6% respondents were 2-5 years old in SHG group and 31.2% respondents were 5-8 years old in SHG group.

Positive Change after Becoming SHG Member

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2223	64.4	96.1	96.1
No	90	2.6	3.9	100.0
Total	2313	67.0	100.0	
No Respond	1140	33.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 96.1% respondents experienced positive change having an SHG member in their family while 3.9% respondents have no positive change. The respond to no change being an SHG member in their family may be due to new SHG membership.

Positive Change after Becoming SHG Member during last 5 Years

Positive Change	SHG Members					
	Yes		No responds		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Access to Credit/Loan	1416.00	61.22	897.00	38.78	2313.00	100.00
Improved Nutrition	325.00	14.05	1988.00	85.95	2313.00	100.00
Improved Clothing	358.00	15.48	1955.00	84.52	2313.00	100.00
Improved income	869.00	37.57	1444.00	62.43	2313.00	100.00
Improved Conflict Resolution in Family	341.00	14.74	1972.00	85.26	2313.00	100.00
Improved Education of the Children	628.00	27.15	1685.00	72.85	2313.00	100.00
Improved Confidence	1088.00	47.04	1225.00	52.96	2313.00	100.00
Improved Functional Literacy of SHG Member	440.00	19.02	1873.00	80.98	2313.00	100.00
Improved Mobility of Women	611.00	26.42	1702.00	73.58	2313.00	100.00
Improved Skill	325.00	14.05	1988.00	85.95	2313.00	100.00
Created Assets	140.00	6.05	2173.00	93.95	2313.00	100.00
Other	16.00	.69	2297.00	99.31	2313.00	100.00

The aspects of improvement among the families with SHG member are 61.22% improved to access to credit or loan, 47.04% improved confident, 37.57% improved income and 27.15% improved education of the children and 26.42% improved mobility of women.

Male Adults Participation in Various Social Platforms

Various Social Platform	No.of Male Adults in Social Platforms (%)	No.of Respondent (%)
SHG/CLF	9.05	13.09
CBOs	3.81	5.71
Village Council/Dabar/Committee	5.98	8.80
GP/AP/ZP/VCDC/TLCC/MAC/MDC/MCLA	2.51	3.74

The participation of adult males in various social platforms is very low. From the total adult male population of 5383 only 9.05% of adult males are Members of SHG or CLF and 5.98% as members of village council or Dabar or Committee. This is because many of them still pursue their studies and others are illiterate poor farmers. AS per the household with adult male members participation in social platform, only 13.09% respondents out of total 3453 respondents had adult male members enrolled in SHG or CLF and 8.80% respondents enrolled in village council or dabar or committee.

Female Adults Participation in Various Social Platforms

Various Social Platform	No.of Female Adults in Social Platforms (%)	No.of Respondent (%)
SHG/CLF	39.68	59.17
CBOs	3.05	4.52
Village Council/Dabar/Committee	1.69	2.64
GP/AP/ZP/VCDC/TLCC/MAC/MDC/MCLA	1.03	1.59

The adult females in the rural area perform well as members of SHG or CLF. Out of 5550 total adult female population 39.68% adult female are members of SHG or CLF. With their participation in SHG or CLF in the past years their family income has stabilized, their self confidence increased and could manage their child education. 59.17% respondent out of 3453 total respondent survey has adult female members enrolled in SHG or CLF.

B. Household Details

	No.of Male	No.of Female	Total Member
Population	9378	9755	19133
Adult	5383	5550	10933
Children	3350	3528	6878
Infant	645	677	1322

Sex of the Head of the Family

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	3018	87.4	87.4	87.4
Female	435	12.6	12.6	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The 87.4% Respondents have male while 12.6% Respondents has female as he head of the family.

Male Adult Literacy

Literacy	No.of Male Adult (%)	No.of Respondent with Male Adult (%)
Illiterate	17.04	23.02
Functional Literate	10.18	12.95
PM (Cl.I-IV)	16.89	23.26
ME (Cl.V-VIII)	14.88	20.04
Below HSCL (Cl.IX-X)	20.94	27.60
HSLC Passed	8.60	11.44
HSS Passed	7.95	10.77
Graduate Passed	2.94	3.76
Post Graduate Passed	.59	.75

Out of the 5383 total population of male adults 20.94% are below HSCL (Class IX-X), 16.89% are in Class I-IV, 14.88% in Class V-VIII, 10.18% are functional illiterate and still 17.04% are illiterate. Out of 3453 total respondent surveyed 27.60% respondents has male adults who passed class IX-X, 23.60% respondents with male adults who Class I-IV and 23.02 % respondents with illiterate male adults. The male adults who passed graduate (2.94%) or post graduate (0.59%) are very less.

Female Adult Literacy

Literacy	No.of Female Adult (%)	No.of Respondent with Female Adult (%)
Illiterate	23.75	33.16
Functional Literate	11.64	15.99
PM (Cl.I-IV)	16.25	23.69
ME (Cl.V-VIII)	13.93	20.13
Below HSCL (Cl.IX-X)	19.28	26.35
HSLC Passed	6.27	8.69
HSS Passed	6.54	8.86
Graduate Passed	2.00	2.72
Post Graduate Passed	.34	.49

Out of the total female adult population 5550, majority 23.75% are illiterate, 19.28% are below HSCL (class IX-X), 16.25% are in class I-IV, 13.93% are in class V-VIII and 11.64% are functional illiterate. The respondent with female adult illiterate (33.16%) is high. Respondent having female adults below HSCL (class IX-X) is 26.35%, Class I-IV is 23.69% and Class V-VIII is 20.13%.

Male Child Literacy

Literacy	No.of Male Child (%)	No.of Respondent with Male Child (%)
Illiterate	8.96	7.50
Functional Literate	8.09	6.43
PM (Cl.I-IV)	43.40	32.81
ME (Cl.V-VIII)	23.88	19.92
Below HSCL (Cl.IX-X)	12.12	9.96
HSLC Passed	1.94	1.74
HSS Passed	1.61	1.39

The 82.96% of male child out of 3350 total male child population are literate. 43.40% male children are in Class I-IV, 23.88% in class V-VIII and 12.12% in class IX-X. There are 8.96% of male child populations illiterate. The number of respondents sending their male child to class I-IV is 32.81%, class V-VIII is 19.92% and class IX-X is 9.96%.

Female Child Literacy

Literacy	No.of Female Child (%)	No.of Respondent with Female Child (%)
Illiterate	11.00	9.59
Functional Literate	7.48	6.08
PM (Cl.I-IV)	41.67	32.70
ME (Cl.V-VIII)	23.92	20.74
Below HSCL (Cl.IX-X)	12.19	10.72
HSLC Passed	1.87	1.82
HSS Passed	1.87	1.56

The 81.52% of female child out of 3528 total female child population are literate. 41.67% female children are in Class I-IV, 23.92% in class V-VIII and 12.19% in class IX-X. Still 11.00% of female child populations are illiterate. The number of respondents sending their female child to class I-IV is 32.70%, class V-VIII is 20.71% and class IX-X is 10.72%.

Type of Family

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Nuclear	2917	84.5	84.5	84.5
Joint	536	15.5	15.5	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 respondents surveyed 84.5% belong to nuclear family and 15.5% are joint family.

Breadwinner of the Family

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	1786	51.7	51.7	51.7
Female	313	9.1	9.1	60.8
Both	1352	39.2	39.2	99.9
DK/NA	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The breadwinner of the family is mainly by male (51.7% respondents) and both (39.2% respondents). Very few 9.1% respondents have female alone as the breadwinner of the family. The enrolment of female into SHG members has increased their capacity and income generation which contribute to the family management.

Occupation of the Family

Occupation	No.of Respondent (%)
Male Farmer	54.24
Female Farmer	30.06
Male Government Service	9.99
Female Government Service	3.74
Male Private Service	10.74
Female Private Service	4.92
Male Daily Wage Labour	20.62
Female Daily Wage Labour	13.99
Male Domestic Work	3.85
Female Domestic Work	2.69
Male Self employed	11.21
Female Self Employed	7.30
Male Professional	.23
Female Professional	.29

The occupation of the village folk is mainly cultivation. In both the cases of respondent having female (30.06%) and male (54.24%) farmer is highest. The rural poor who have very less or no land to cultivate goes for daily wage labour. 20.62% respondents with male and 13.99% respondents with female going for daily wage labour. Active participation into SHG activity has helped many families to involve in self employment. 11.21% of respondents has male engaged in self employment.

C. Agriculture

Own Agricultural Land (paddy field)

Own Agricultural Land	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2286	66.2	66.2	66.2
No	1167	33.8	33.8	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Agriculture is the main occupation and livelihood for the rural people of North East India. The 66.2% of the respondent survey owned agricultural land (paddy field) and 33.8% do not. The people even if they do not own agricultural land they take shared cropping.

Classification of Land Own

Classification of Land	No.of Respondent (%)
Agriculture	76.17
Horticulture	13.03
Social Forestry	5.74
Pisciculture	.61
Livestock	3.29
Pasture Land	.32
Sericulture	.36
DK / NA	.47

There is variety of land owned by the respondents where from the family income is generated. The 76.17% respondents owned agriculture, 13.03% respondents owned horticulture land and 5.74% respondents owned social forestry.

Cultivable Land (1 acre = 3 bighas)

Cultivable Land	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No land	162	4.7	6.8	6.8
Less than 1 acre	379	11.0	15.9	22.6
1.1- 2 acres	732	21.2	30.6	53.3
2.1-3 acres	333	9.6	13.9	67.2
3.1-4 acres	439	12.7	18.4	85.6
4.1-5 acres	115	3.3	4.8	90.4
5.1-6 acres	90	2.6	3.8	94.1
6.1-7 acres	31	.9	1.3	95.4
7.1-8 acres	30	.9	1.3	96.7
8.1-9 acres	15	.4	.6	97.3
9.1-15 acres	30	.9	1.3	98.6
Above 15 acres	20	.6	.8	99.4
NA	14	.4	.6	100.0
Total	2390	69.2	100.0	
No Respond	1063	30.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 64.1% respondents have cultivable land while 35.9% respondents are landless. Highest 21.2% respondents have cultivable land of 1-2 acres, 12.7% respondents have 3-4 acres and 11.0% respondents have less than 1 acre. Very less 6.3% respondents have cultivable land above 5 acres.

Land Given for Sharecropping (Adhi)

Land	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not given for adhi	1783	51.6	74.2	74.2
Less than 1 acre	114	3.3	4.7	79.0
1.1-2 acres	168	4.9	7.0	86.0
2.1-3 acres	77	2.2	3.2	89.2
3.1-4 acres	65	1.9	2.7	91.9
4.1-5 acres	18	.5	.7	92.6
More than 5 acres	17	.5	.7	93.3
DK / NA	160	4.6	6.7	100.0
Total	2402	69.6	100.0	
No Respond	1051	30.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

The main occupation at village is cultivation. The agricultural land owner cultivates their own land. Only 13.3% respondents of the total 3453 respondents have given their land for sharecropping.

Land under Mortgaged at Present

Land	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not mortgage at all	1818	52.6	75.2	75.2
Less than 1 acre	149	4.3	6.2	81.4
1.1-2 acres	144	4.2	6.0	87.4
2.1-3 acres	45	1.3	1.9	89.2
3.1-4 acres	18	.5	.7	90.0
4.1-5 acres	9	.3	.4	90.4
More than 5 acres	7	.2	.3	90.6
DK / NA	226	6.5	9.4	100.0
Total	2416	70.0	100.0	
No Respond	1037	30.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

The farmers at village are mainly poor having very less or no surplus money to invest. Very few farmers have mortgage land. Only 10.8% respondents of the total 3453 respondent survey have mortgage land at the time of survey.

Source of Irrigation for Agriculture

Source	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Perennial stream water	848	24.6	37.8	37.8
River	595	17.2	26.5	64.4
Water pump	81	2.3	3.6	68.0
Canal irrigation	209	6.1	9.3	77.3
Others	137	4.0	6.1	83.4
Rain water	320	9.3	14.3	97.7
water pump & rain water	28	.8	1.2	98.9
Perennial stream water & river	24	.7	1.1	100.0
Total	2242	64.9	100.0	
No respond	1211	35.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

The farmers depend mainly on rain for their cultivation. Few farmers have excess to canal and water pump as many poor farmers cannot bear the cost of the construction. Out of the total agriculturist, 37.8% respondents use perennial stream water, 26.5% respondents use river and 14.3% respondents use rain water as their source of irrigation.

Agricultural Land Irrigated

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1 acre	542	15.7	24.7	24.7
1.1-2 acres	375	10.9	17.1	41.8
2.1-3 acres	437	12.7	19.9	61.7
3.1-4 acres	151	4.4	6.9	68.6
4.1-5 acres	57	1.7	2.6	71.2
Above 5 acres	35	1.0	1.6	72.8
DK / NA	596	17.3	27.2	100.0
Total	2193	63.5	100.0	
No respond	1260	36.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

The numbers of respondents with their agricultural land under irrigation are 24.7% (less the 1 acre), 19.9% (2-3 acres) and 17.1 % (1-2 acres).

Land under Cultivation for Second and Third Crops

	Average area (acre)	No.of Respondent (%)
Land under Cultivation for Second and Third Crops (Acre)	1.36	25.5

Farmers do not cultivate two or more crops as many of them depend on rain for their irrigation. Only 25.5% of respondent has their land in average of 1.36 acres for second and third crops. 74.5% respondents has no land for cultivation or do not go for second and third crops cultivation.

Cultivation of Cash / Field Crops

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	441	12.8	12.8	12.8
No	3012	87.2	87.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

12.8% respondents out of the total respondents (3453) cultivate cash or field crop and majority 87.2% respondents do not cultivate or have no land for cultivation.

The following tables are of various cash or field crops grown by the respondent. Very less respondent take up cultivation of cash crops and their respond to the production, income, expenditure and surplus. Cash crop cultivation is practice only in some part of Assam and Meghalaya so the respondent who practice to total respondent survey is almost negligible.

Tea Plantation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Cultivation (Acre)	66.50	1.30	1.48
Annual Production (Kg)	134340	6397	.61
Average Annual Income (Rs)	850800	17725	1.39
Average Expenditure (Rs)	470580	13445	1.01
Surplus (Rs)	173520	12394	.41

Rubber Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Cultivation (Acre)	4832.43	33.33	4.20
Annual Production(Kg)	1050680	16164	1.88
Average Annual Income(Rs)	3754900	56892	1.91
Average Expenditure(Rs)	2520800	24958	2.92
Surplus (Rs)	1675500	38080	1.27

Broom Stick Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Cultivation (Acre)	469.92	2.30	5.91
Annual Production(Kg)	165920	834	5.76
Average Annual Income(Rs)	4871770	23765	5.94
Average Expenditure(Rs)	2099770	10447	5.82
Surplus (Rs)	2775910	14163	5.68

Jute Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Cultivation (Acre)	21.50	1.26	.49
Annual Production(Kg)	74700	7470	.29
Average Annual Income(Rs)	225000	14062	.46
Average Expenditure(Rs)	96500	6433	.43
Surplus (Rs)	120500	9269	.38

Bamboo Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Cultivation (Acre)	101.25	33.75	.09
Annual Production(Kg)	2000	2000	.03
Average Annual Income(Rs)	12500	4167	.09
Average Expenditure(Rs)	2000	2000	.03
Surplus (Rs)	10500	5250	.06

Tezpatia Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	4584.75	101.88	1.30
Annual Production (Kg)	31745	520	1.77
Average Annual Income (Rs)	365460	5374	1.97
Average Expenditure (Rs)	255360	3929	1.88
Surplus (Rs)	114100	1902	1.74

Betel leaves Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	19873	95	6.05
Annual Production (Kg)	501804	3280	4.43
Average Annual Income (Rs)	1353010	6833	5.73
Average Expenditure (Rs)	787240	5079	4.49
Surplus (Rs)	571670	3573	4.63

Cultivation of Fruit Crops/Trees

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1453	42.1	42.1	42.1
No	2000	57.9	57.9	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The 42.1% respondents out of the 3453 total respondents cultivate fruit crops or trees and 57.9% respondents do not cultivate or have no land for cultivation.

The following tables are of various fruit crops grown by the respondent. Areca nut, coconut and banana cultivation has the higher respondent as compare to others crops grown in two states.

Banana Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	57249	64	25.86
Annual Production (bunch)	243593	390	18.07
Average Annual Income (Rs)	2144586	2502	24.82
Average Expenditure (Rs)	469166	892	15.23
Surplus (Rs)	1673710	2599	18.65

Orange Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	14569	109	3.88
Annual Production (No.)	232794	3189	2.11
Average Annual Income (Rs)	705915	7059	2.90
Average Expenditure (Rs)	424930	4884	2.52
Surplus (Rs)	426655	4961	2.49

Pineapple Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	238692	1126	6.14
Annual Production (No.)	154427	936	4.78
Average Annual Income (Rs)	2003860	10172	5.71
Average Expenditure (Rs)	466830	3012	4.49
Surplus (Rs)	1519680	9210	4.78
Areca Nut Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	171290	157	31.65
Annual Production (Kg.)	2142544	2474	25.08
Average Annual Income (Rs)	8337460	7814	30.90
Average Expenditure (Rs)	2227745	3536	18.25
Surplus (Rs)	5241344	6842	22.18
Coconut Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	3128	7	12.57
Annual Production (No.)	330230	998	9.59
Average Annual Income (Rs)	661475	1793	10.69
Average Expenditure (Rs)	1019280	3789	7.79
Surplus (Rs)	296330	1089	7.88
Others Crops Cultivation	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Plant	13323	173	2.23
Annual Production (Kg.)	791879	11819	1.94
Average Annual Income (Rs)	1039840	14646	2.06
Average Expenditure (Rs)	378127	5729	1.91
Surplus (Rs)	433060	7467	1.68

Land Taken for Sharecropping (Adhi)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not taken for adhi	2399	69.5	69.5	69.5
Less than 1 acre	179	5.2	5.2	74.7
1.1-2 acres	205	5.9	5.9	80.6
2.1-3 acres	78	2.3	2.3	82.9
3.1-4 acres	55	1.6	1.6	84.4
4.1-5 acres	17	.5	.5	84.9
More than 5 acres	7	.2	.2	85.1
DK / NA	513	14.9	14.9	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The 15.2% respondents have taken land for sharecropping while 84.8% respondents have taken land for share cropping or do not cultivate.

No.of Crops Cultivated

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
One Crop	1408	40.8	40.8	40.8
Two Crops	512	14.8	14.8	55.6
Three crops	226	6.5	6.5	62.1
More than three crops	174	5.0	5.0	67.2
DK / NA	800	23.2	23.2	90.4
Do not cultivate	333	9.6	9.6	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Practice of growing only one crop at one season is practice in many parts of our states as mostly farmers depend on rain for cultivation. The 40.8% respondents grow only one crop. The 14.8% respondents grow two crops and 5.0% respondents grow more than three crops while 32.8% respondents do not cultivate or they do not know.

Paddy Yield per Acre

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 8 quintals	1155	33.4	33.4	33.4
8.1-12 quintals	509	14.7	14.7	48.2
12.1-18 quintals	221	6.4	6.4	54.6
More than 18 quintals	152	4.4	4.4	59.0
DK / NR / NA	1416	41.0	41.0	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The highest number of respondents (33.4%) could harvest paddy less than 8 quintals per acre. The 14.7% respondents harvest paddy 8-12 quintals per acre and only 4.4% respondents harvested more than 18 quintals per acre. 41.0% respondents do not cultivate or could not estimate their production.

Practice of Jhum Cultivation (slash and burn)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	401	11.6	11.6	11.6
No	3052	88.4	88.4	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

In all the states of North East India where there is high terrain of land and difficult to have permanent land for cultivation jhum cultivation is practice. The 11.6% respondents practice jhum cultivation while 8.4% respondents has permanent paddy field or do not cultivate.

Paddy Yield per Acre from Jhum Cultivation

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 8 quintals	292	8.5	8.5	8.5
8.1-12 quintals	47	1.4	1.4	9.8
12.1-18 quintals	14	.4	.4	10.2
More than 18 quintals	19	.6	.6	10.8
DK / NR / NA	3081	89.2	89.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 11.6% respondents practicing Jhum 8.5% respondents harvest is less than 8 quintals per acre and the rest is harvest of 8 quintals to more than 18 quintals per acre.

Surplus of Food Grain (paddy)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sell it	539	15.6	15.6	15.6
Stock it	676	19.6	19.6	35.2
Others	48	1.4	1.4	36.6
DK / NA	2157	62.5	62.5	99.0
Sell or Stock it	33	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The yield from the paddy field is comparatively low for many respondents and not enough for their year assumption. The 19.6% respondents prefer to stock their paddy yield while 15.6% respondents sell it to meet their other family needs.

Need for Supplementary Income other than Agriculture to Meet Food Requirement

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2169	62.8	62.8	62.8
No	1284	37.2	37.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Many Respondents (62.8%) need to supplement their income for meeting food requirement from means other than agriculture. This is due the reason that many respondents have less land to cultivate and yield not enough for their year assumption.

Source of Supplementary Income

Source of Supplementary Income	No.of Respondent (%)
Livestock Rearing	35.59
Pisciculture	2.14
Non Farm IGAs/MEs	7.91
Betel nut	9.70
Agriculture / Horticulture	12.63
Others	5.30
Daily Wages	2.52
Private Services	.70

To meet the family needs from agriculture product is not enough and many families prefer to supplement their income. 35.59% families want to rear livestock and 12.63% families want agriculture cum horticulture to supplement their family income.

Nature of Agriculture Practices

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Traditional method	1807	52.3	52.3	52.3
Conventional practices	230	6.7	6.7	59.0
Improved practices (scientific)	61	1.8	1.8	60.8
Traditional and Conventional	183	5.3	5.3	66.1
Traditional and Scientific	112	3.2	3.2	69.3
Conventional and Scientific	3	.1	.1	69.4
DK/NA	1057	30.6	30.6	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The 52.3% Farmers still practice the traditional method of cultivation, 6.7% farmers conventional practices and very less farmers follow improved practices or scientific.

Cultivation of Seasonal Crops

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	985	28.5	28.5	28.5
No	2468	71.5	71.5	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

28.5% respondents cultivate seasonal crops while 71.5% respondents do not grow as many respondents have no land for cultivation.

Seasonal Crops Cultivation

Seasonal Crops	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Mustard Seed Cultivation (Acre)	1209.31	5.84	5.99
Annual Production of Mustard Seed (Kg)	58425.00	307.50	5.50
Average Annual Income from Mustard Seed (Rs)	1089870.00	5422.24	5.82
Average Expenditure of Mustard Seed (Rs)	525960.00	2656.36	5.73
Surplus from Mustard Seed (Rs)	553070.00	3456.69	4.63
Area under Potato Cultivation (acre)	4510.05	11.81	11.06
Annual Production of Potato (Kg)	212769.00	646.71	9.53
Average Annual Income from Potato (Rs)	2862470.00	7907.38	10.48
Average Expenditure of Potato (Rs)	1250637.00	3573.25	10.14
Surplus from Potato (Rs)	828323.13	2876.12	8.34
Area under Chillie Cultivation (acre)	2009.94	8.01	7.27
Annual Production of Chillie (Kg)	85119.50	703.47	3.50
Average Annual Income from Chillie (Rs)	1119245.00	4389.20	7.38
Average Expenditure of Chillie (Rs)	634895.00	3324.06	5.53
Surplus from Chillie (Rs)	337720.00	3926.98	2.49

Seasonal Crops	Total	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
Area under Ginger Cultivation (acre)	404.98	1.00	11.67
Annual Production of Ginger (Kg)	556266.00	1879.28	8.57
Average Annual Income from Ginger (Rs)	5141690.00	12726.96	11.70
Average Expenditure of Ginger (Rs)	2922900.00	8596.76	9.85
Surplus from Ginger (Rs)	1824390.00	7356.41	7.18
Area under Black gram Cultivation (acre)	149.39	2.33	1.85
Annual Production of Black gram (Kg)	31960.00	499.38	1.85
Average annual income from black gram (Rs)	247390.00	3806.00	1.88
Average Expenditure of Black gram (Rs)	68250.00	1066.41	1.85
Surplus from Black gram (Rs)	186801.00	3335.73	1.62
Area under Brinjal Cultivation (acre)	708.92	7.16	2.87
Annual Production of Brinjal (Kg)	50431.00	700.43	2.09
Average Annual Income from Brinjal (Rs)	181210.00	1991.32	2.64
Average Expenditure of Brinjal (Rs)	93210.00	1150.74	2.35
Surplus from Brinjal (Rs)	91800.00	1995.65	1.33
Area under Coriander Cultivation (acre)	14.00	.82	.49
Annual Production of Coriander Leaves (Kg)	705.00	54.23	.38
Average Annual Income from Coriander Leaves (Rs)	19610.00	1225.63	.46
Average Expenditure of Coriander Leaves (Rs)	9720.00	607.50	.46
Surplus from Coriander Leaves (Rs)	9890.00	824.17	.35
Area under Cabbage Cultivation(acre)	1055.72	13.20	2.32
Annual Production of Cabbage (Kg)	13654.00	278.65	1.42
Average Annual Income from Cabbage (Rs)	277550.00	3558.33	2.26
Average Expenditure of Cabbage (Rs)	143550.00	1864.29	2.23
Surplus from Cabbage (Rs)	125800.00	2207.02	1.65
Area under Cauliflower Cultivation (acre)	23.53	.76	.90
Annual Production of Cauliflower (Kg)	4020.00	191.43	.61
Average Annual Income from Cauliflower (Rs)	80840.00	2607.74	.90
Average Expenditure of Cauliflower (Rs)	44260.00	1427.74	.90
Surplus from Cauliflower (Rs)	37640.00	1568.33	.70
Area under Carrot Cultivation (acre)	19.06	.68	.81
Annual Production of Carrot (Kg)	1535.00	109.64	.41
Average Annual Income from Carrot (Rs)	28550.00	1098.08	.75
Average Expenditure of Carrot (Rs)	16200.00	675.00	.70
Surplus from Carrot (Rs)	11900.00	517.39	.67
Area under Tomato Cultivation (acre)	1664.92	18.10	2.66
Annual Production of Tomato (Kg)	16140.00	244.55	1.91
Average Annual Income from Tomato (Rs)	231613.00	2724.86	2.46
Average Expenditure of Tomato (Rs)	207275.00	2623.73	2.29
Surplus from Tomato (Rs)	74038.00	1233.97	1.74
Area under Green Leafy Veg Cultivation (acre)	39.24	.82	1.39
Annual Production of Green Leafy Veg(Kg)	9046.00	251.28	1.04
Average Annual Income from Green Leafy Veg (Rs)	120510.00	2678.00	1.30
Average Expenditure of Green Leafy Veg (Rs)	61400.00	1395.45	1.27
Surplus from Green Leafy Veg (Rs)	103460.00	3135.15	.96
Area under Others Cultivation (acre)	36.34	2.42	.43
Annual Production of Others (Kg)	78958.00	6073.69	.38
Average Annual Income from Others (Rs)	232390.00	14524.37	.46
Average Expenditure of Others (Rs)	118690.00	8477.86	.41
Surplus from Others (Rs)	108300.00	10830.00	.29

Cultivation of seasonal crops in this region is mainly for family consumption and produced in small quantity. Only few families cultivate in large quantity for market. The 11.67% respondents cultivate ginger, 11.06% respondents cultivate potato and 5.99% respondents cultivate mustard plant.

Reason affecting the present yield of crops

Reasons		No.of Respondent	No.of Respondent (%)
Non Availability of Sufficient Water	Yes	1927	72.53
	No	587	22.09
	NA	143	5.38
Low Yielding Seeds	Yes	1638	61.56
	No	841	31.60
	NA	182	6.84
Low Dose of Fertilizer Application	Yes	1348	51.08
	No	910	34.48
	NA	381	14.44
Weeds Infestation	Yes	1357	51.52
	No	1029	39.07
	NA	248	9.42
Widespread of Insects and Diseases	Yes	1973	73.24
	No	471	17.48
	NA	250	9.28
Wrong use of Fertilizers and Pesticides	Yes	767	29.23
	No	1331	50.72
	NA	526	20.05
Use of Traditional Method of Production	Yes	1802	67.74
	No	648	24.36
	NA	210	7.89
Non Availability of Machine/Improved Technology	Yes	1526	58.02
	No	618	23.50
	NA	486	18.48
High Price of Agriculture Inputs	Yes	1511	58.25
	No	747	28.80
	NA	336	12.95
Infertile Land	Yes	1248	48.28
	No	1049	40.58
	NA	288	11.14
Others	Yes	55	41.04
	No	46	34.33
	NA	33	24.63

Low crops yield could be due to many reasons. Major cause of low yield as from respondent respond is widespread of insects and diseases (73.2% respondents), non availability of sufficient water (72.5% respondents), use of traditional method of cultivation (67.7% respondents) and use of low yielding seeds (61.6% respondents).

Access to Agriculture Extension Services

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Respond	592	17.1	17.1	17.1
Yes	570	16.5	16.5	33.7
No	2291	66.3	66.3	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Only 16.5% respondents have access to agriculture extension services while 66.3 respondents do have access and 17.1% respondents have no responds.

D. Livestock Rearing

Livestock Rearing

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2869	83.1	83.1	83.1
No	584	16.9	16.9	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Rearing livestock at village is very common. Livestock rearing helps them in agricultural practices like ploughing, weeding, harvesting etc. 83.1% respondents rear livestock for domestic use or for income generation activity.

Category of Livestock

Category of Livestock		No.of Respondent	(%)
No.of Cow owned by the Family	1-3 animals	1045	49.79
	4-8 animals	861	41.02
	9-12 animals	114	5.43
	13-25 animals	67	3.19
	26-50 animals	10	.48
	51-100 animals	2	.10
	101-500 animals	0	.00
No.of Buffalo owned by the Family	More than 500	0	.00
	1-3 animals	64	68.09
	4-8 animals	14	14.89
	9-12 animals	3	3.19
	13-25 animals	7	7.45
	26-50 animals	3	3.19
	51-100 animals	2	2.13
No.of Fowl owned by the Family	101-500 animals	1	1.06
	More than 500	0	.00
	1-3 animals	408	16.33
	4-8 animals	881	35.25
	9-12 animals	434	17.37
	13-25 animals	631	25.25
	26-50 animals	121	4.84
No.of Duck owned by the Family	51-100 animals	10	.40
	101-500 animals	9	.36
	More than 500	5	.20
	1-3 animals	290	44.68
	4-8 animals	216	33.28
	9-12 animals	92	14.18
	13-25 animals	33	5.08
No.of Pig owned by the Family	26-50 animals	14	2.16
	51-100 animals	3	.46
	101-500 animals	0	.00
	More than 500	1	.15
	1-3 animals	1737	90.85
	4-8 animals	143	7.48
	9-12 animals	20	1.05
No.of Pig owned by the Family	13-25 animals	9	.47
	26-50 animals	2	.10
	51-100 animals	0	.00
	101-500 animals	1	.05
	More than 500	0	.00

Category of Livestock		No.of Respondent	(%)
No.of Goat owned by the Family	1-3 animals	817	62.70
	4-8 animals	397	30.47
	9-12 animals	73	5.60
	13-25 animals	13	1.00
	26-50 animals	3	.23
	51-100 animals	0	.00
	101-500 animals	0	.00
	More than 500	0	.00
No.of Rabbit owned by the Family	1-3 animals	10	50.00
	4-8 animals	8	40.00
	9-12 animals	2	10.00
	13-25 animals	0	.00
	26-50 animals	0	.00
	51-100 animals	0	.00
	101-500 animals	0	.00
	More than 500	0	.00

Rearing livestock is practice in almost at very village household. The 72.37% respondents rear fowl, 60.79% respondents rear cows, 55.37% respondents rear pigs and 37.74% respondents rear goats. Very few families rear the livestock for income generation activity. Usually the livestock are rear for domestic help or consumption purpose and rear in very few numbers between 1 to 8.

Access to Veterinary Services

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	994	28.8	34.6	34.6
No	1875	54.3	65.4	100.0
Total	2869	83.1	100.0	
No Respond	584	16.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Only 34.6% respondents who rear livestock have access to veterinary services while 65.4% respondents have no access to veterinary services or not aware of it.

Source of Veterinary Service

	No.of Respondents	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Govt/Line Departments	542	15.7	43.5	43.5
BRO	177	5.1	14.2	57.7
Other NGOs	25	.7	2.0	59.7
Both Govt. & BRO	224	6.5	18.0	77.6
Both Govt & Other NGOs	15	.4	1.2	78.8
Both BRO & Other NGOs	8	.2	.6	79.5
All Govt, BRO & Other NGOs	8	.2	.6	80.1
DK/NA	248	7.2	19.9	100.0
Total	1247	36.1	100.0	
No Respond	2206	63.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

The respondents which have access to veterinary services are mainly from Government or Line Departments (43.5% respondents), from Government and Bosco Reach Out (18.0% respondents) and Bosco Reach Out (14.2% respondents).

Treatment of Sick Livestock

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
By Veterinary Doctors	674	19.5	24.7	24.7
By Barefoot Technicians	392	11.4	14.3	39.0
No Treatment	242	7.0	8.9	47.9
Self	1180	34.2	43.2	91.0
Others	95	2.8	3.5	94.5
Both VD & BFT	80	2.3	2.9	97.4
Both VD & Self	56	1.6	2.0	99.5
Both BFT & Self	14	.4	.5	100.0
Total	2733	79.1	100.0	
No Respond	720	20.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

As very few livestock owners have access to veterinary services and rear livestock in few numbers prefer to treat the livestock themselves at the time of illness. The 43.2% respondents treat their livestock themselves, 24.7% respondent take their livestock to veterinary doctor and 14.3% respondents take the help of barefoot technicians. 8.9% respondents do not treat their livestock at time of illness.

Livestock Died in the Past One Year

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1299	37.6	45.3	45.3
No	1570	45.5	54.7	100.0
Total	2869	83.1	100.0	
No Respond	584	16.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 54.7% respondents report of no livestock death cases while 45.3% respondents experience death of livestock during the past one year.

Death of Livestock during the Past One Year

Death of Livestock	Total Death Cases	Average	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Cow Died	704	2	11.56
No.of Buffalo Died	50	2	.64
No.of Fowl Died	15542	14	31.68
No.of Duck Died	2052	7	8.86
No.of Pig Died	531	2	8.43
No.of Goat Died	1233	3	13.23
No.of Rabbit Died	21	3	.20

Death cases of livestock are in average of 2 to 3 numbers. The highest average number of death cases is of fowl (14 Numbers) reported by 31.68% of respondents.

Availability of Livestock Fodder

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Round the year	1655	47.9	57.7	57.7
Less than 2 months	113	3.3	3.9	61.6
3 - 5 months	394	11.4	13.7	75.4
6 - 8 months	185	5.4	6.4	81.8
9 -11 months	152	4.4	5.3	87.1
NK/NA	370	10.7	12.9	100.0
Total	2869	83.1	100.0	
No Respond	584	16.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

The fodder for the livestock is available around the year (57.7% respondents) and 3-5 months (13.7% respondents).

Source of Livestock Feed

		No.of Respondent (%)
Fowls	Own Fodder	61.86
	Grains/Conc Feed	23.46
	Free Grazing	18.39
	Stall Feeding	3.33
Ducks	Own Fodder	15.90
	Grains/Conc Feed	7.88
	Free Grazing	5.04
	Stall Feeding	2.40
Pigs	Own Fodder	25.83
	Grains/Conc Feed	39.24
	Free Grazing	4.03
	Stall Feeding	8.11
Goats	Own Fodder	8.22
	Grains/Conc Feed	1.91
	Free Grazing	32.20
	Stall Feeding	4.20
Cows	Own Fodder	12.05
	Grains/Conc Feed	2.87
	Free Grazing	52.45
	Stall Feeding	7.76
Rabbits	Own Fodder	.20
	Grains/Conc Feed	.09
	Free Grazing	.14
	Stall Feeding	.29

The 61.86% respondents feed the fowl from their own store food, 39.24% respondents feed the pig by purchasing the livestock feed from others while 52.45% respondents and 32.20% respondents take their cow and goat respectively for free grazing.

E. Fishery

Fresh Pond

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	339	9.8	9.8	9.8
No	3114	90.2	90.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Only 9.8% respondents have fresh pond for fishery which is use for income generation activity or for family consumption purpose. Assam has ample river and Meghalaya is high terrain area which make it difficult for fresh pond.

Total Land Area of Pond/Tank including Embankment (1acre=3bighas)

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2 bighas	292	8.5	86.1	86.1
2.1-4 bighas	29	.8	8.6	94.7
4.1-6 bighas	4	.1	1.2	95.9
DK/NA	14	.4	4.1	100.0
Total	339	9.8	100.0	
No Respond	3114	90.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 399 total respondents having fresh pond, 86.1% respondents have the land area of pond or tank including embankment which is less than 2 bighas.

Total Water Area

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2 bighas	309	8.9	91.2	91.2
2.1-4 bighas	15	.4	4.4	95.6
4.1-6 bighas	2	.1	.6	96.2
DK/NA	13	.4	3.8	100.0
Total	339	9.8	100.0	
No Respond	3114	90.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of 399 Total respondents having fresh pond, 91.2% respondents have total water area which is less than 2 bighas.

Fresh Pond Utilized for Fish Farming

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	259	7.5	76.4	76.4
No	80	2.3	23.6	100.0
Total	339	9.8	100.0	
No Respond	3114	90.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of 399 Total respondents having fresh pond, 76.4% respondents utilize the fresh pond for fish farming while 23.6% respondents use it for other purposes.

Type of Fish Farming

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Extensive fish farming	239	6.9	83.9	83.9
Intensive fish farming	46	1.3	16.1	100.0
Total	285	8.3	100.0	
No Respond	3168	91.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of 399 Total respondents having fresh pond, 83.9% respondents follow extensive fish farming (without following technology or traditional farming) and 16.1% respondents follow intensive fish farming (cultural technology followed).

Fish Production

Fish Production per Annum (Kg)	Average Fish Production (Kg)	Total Fish Production (Kg)	No.of Respondent (%)
Total Fish Production per Annum	125	37498	8.7

Out of 399 Total respondents having fresh pond, 8.7% respondents has average fish production of 125 Kg. per annum.

Going for Fishing Outside

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No Respond	29	.8	.8	.8
Yes	620	18.0	18.0	18.8
No	2804	81.2	81.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

18.0% respondents go for fishing outside (river, stream etc) out of the 3453 total respondents. 81.2% respondents do not go to fish outside or do not like fishing.

Source of Natural Fishery

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
River fishery	349	10.1	59.4	59.4
Beel fishery	195	5.6	33.2	92.5
River and Beel	44	1.3	7.5	100.0
Total	588	17.0	100.0	
No Respond	2865	83.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of 620 Total respondents practice fishing outside, 59.4% respondents prefer fishing in river, 33.2% respondents prefer beel fishing and 7.5% respondent opted both river and beel fishing.

Annual Income from Fish Production

	Average Fish Production (Rs)	Total Fish Production (Rs)	No.of Respondent (%)
Fish Production/Annum	4322	2001210	13.4

Only 13.4% respondents respond to the fish production with average amount of Rs.4322 per annum.

F. Skills Details

Respondent/Family Members Skill

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2458	71.2	71.2	71.2
No	995	28.8	28.8	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Intervention of NGOs has brought forth many changes in the life of the rural people. Out of the 3453 total respondents 71.2% respondents possessed skills while 28.8% respondents have no skills or have skills that are undiscovered.

Carpentry

Carpentry		No.of Respondent	In %
Carpentry for Productive Purpose	Yes	97	40.08
	No	145	59.92
Source of Carpentry Skill	Got trained before starting	52	22.03
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	113	47.88
	Learning while doing business	69	29.24
	Others	2	.85
Reason of not Utilising Carpentry	Engaged in other business activity	73	43.71
	Raw material not available	2	1.20
	Poor market demand	12	7.19
	Low investment capacity	27	16.17
	Inadequate training	10	5.99
	Engaged in domestic work	40	23.95
	Engage in studies	1	.60
	Others	2	1.20

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 9.85% respondents possessed carpentry skill. Only 40.1% respondents utilized their skill and 59.9% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 47.9% respondents acquired their skill as it is part of their culture while 29.2% respondents learnt it from their experience or business. Engage into other activities (43.7% respondents), engage in domestic work (24.0% respondents) and low investment capacity (16.2% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the carpentry skill.

Tailoring

Tailoring		No.of Respondent	In %
Tailoring for Productive Purpose	Yes	164	49.40
	No	168	50.60
Source of Tailoring Skill	Got trained before starting	121	37.00
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	179	54.74
	Learning while doing business	26	7.95
	Others	1	.31
Reason of not Utilising Tailoring	Engaged in other business activity	67	25.48
	Raw material not available	7	2.66
	Poor market demand	16	6.08
	Low investment capacity	22	8.37
	Inadequate training	14	5.32
	Engaged in domestic work	118	44.87
	Engage in studies	13	4.94
	Others	6	2.28

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 13.51% respondents know tailoring. Only 49.4% respondents utilized their skill and 50.6% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 54.7% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 37.0% respondents got training before the business activity. Engage into domestic works (44.9% respondents) and engage in other business activity (25.5% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Weaving

Weaving		No. of Respondent	In %
Weaving for Productive Purpose	Yes	327	47.60
	No	360	52.40
Source of Weaving Skill	Got trained before starting	79	11.77
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	560	83.46
	Learning while doing business	31	4.62
	Others	1	.15
Reason of not Utilising Weaving	Engaged in other business activity	104	20.31
	Raw material not available	14	2.73
	Poor market demand	42	8.20
	Low investment capacity	59	11.52
	Inadequate training	13	2.54
	Engaged in domestic work	268	52.34
	Engage in studies	5	.98
	Others	7	1.37

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 27.95% respondents know weaving. 47.6% respondents utilized their skill and 52.4% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 83.5% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 11.8% respondents got training before the business activity. Engage into domestic works (52.3% respondents), engage in other business activity (20.3% respondents) and low investment capacity (11.5% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Handicraft

Handicraft		No. of Respondent	In %
Handicraft for Productive Purpose	Yes	73	23.25
	No	241	76.75
Source of Handicraft Skill	Got trained before starting	21	6.75
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	272	87.46
	Learning while doing business	18	5.79
	Others	0	.00
Reason of not Utilising Handicraft	Engaged in other business activity	63	23.16
	Raw material not available	9	3.31
	Poor market demand	14	5.15
	Low investment capacity	17	6.25
	Inadequate training	7	2.57
	Engaged in domestic work	152	55.88
	Engage in studies	9	3.31
	Others	1	.37

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 12.77% respondents know handicraft. Only 23.2% respondents utilized their skill and 76.8% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 87.5% respondents learnt it as part of culture. Engage into domestic works (55.9% respondents) and engage in other business activity (23.3% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Knitting

Knitting		No.of Respondent	In %
Knitting for Productive Purpose	Yes	161	59.63
	No	109	40.37
Source of Knitting Skill	Got trained before starting	85	31.72
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	167	62.31
	Learning while doing business	14	5.22
	Others	2	.80
Reason of not Utilising Knitting	Engaged in other business activity	57	25.56
	Raw material not available	5	2.24
	Poor market demand	8	3.59
	Low investment capacity	10	4.48
	Inadequate training	11	4.93
	Engaged in domestic work	116	52.02
	Engage in studies	13	5.83
	Others	3	1.35

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 10.95% respondents know knitting. 59.6% respondents utilized their skill and 40.4% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 62.3% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 31.7% respondents got training before the business activity. Engage into domestic works (52.0% respondents) and engage in other business activity (25.6% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Mansoning

Mansoning		No.of Respondent	In %
Mansoning for Productive Purpose	Yes	48	64.00
	No	27	36.00
Source of Mansoning Skill	Got trained before starting	19	26.39
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	33	45.83
	Learning while doing business	19	26.39
	Others	1	1.39
Reason of not Utilising Mansoning	Engaged in other business activity	18	37.50
	Raw material not available	3	6.25
	Poor market demand	1	2.08
	Low investment capacity	3	6.25
	Inadequate training	1	2.08
	Engaged in domestic work	19	39.58
	Engage in studies	1	2.08
	Others	2	4.17

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 3.05% respondents know mansoning. 64.0% respondents utilized their skill and 36.0% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 45.8% respondents learnt it as part of culture, 26.4% respondents got training before the business activity and 26.4% respondents learnt by doing business. Engage into domestic works (39.6% respondents) and engage in other business activity (37.5% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Food Processing

Food Processing		No.of Respondent	In %
Food Processing for Productive Purpose	Yes	198	71.22
	No	80	28.78
Source of food processing skill	Got trained before starting	138	50.00
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	128	46.38
	Learning while doing business	8	2.90
	Others	2	.72
Reason of not Utilising Food Processing	Engaged in other business activity	77	30.80
	Raw material not available	6	2.40
	Poor market demand	12	4.80
	Low investment capacity	11	4.40
	Inadequate training	3	1.20
	Engaged in domestic work	137	54.80
	Engage in studies	1	.40
	Others	3	1.20

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 11.31% respondents know food processing. 71.2% respondents utilized their skill and 28.8% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 46.4% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 50.0% respondents got training before the business activity. Engage into domestic works (54.8% respondents) and engage in other business activity (30.8% respondents) are some of the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Cycle Repairing

Cycle Repairing		No.of Respondent	In %
Cycle Repair for Productive Purpose	Yes	33	11.30
	No	259	88.70
Source of Cycle Repair Skill	Got trained before starting	19	6.60
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	257	89.24
	Learning while doing business	12	4.17
Reason of not Utilising Cycle Repair	Engaged in other business activity	22	7.86
	Raw material not available	7	2.50
	Poor market demand	1	.36
	Low investment capacity	6	2.14
	Inadequate training	4	1.43
	Engaged in domestic work	221	78.93
	Engage in studies	19	6.79

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 11.88% respondents have knowledge of cycle repairing. Only 11.3% respondents utilized their skill and 88.7% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 89.2% respondents learnt it as part of culture. Engage into domestic works (78.9% respondents) is the main reason of not utilizing the skill.

Motor Mechanic

Motor Mechanic		No.of Respondent	In %
Motor Mechanic for Productive Purpose	Yes	37	52.11
	No	34	47.89
Source of Motor Mechanic Skill	Got trained before starting	26	37.68
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	31	44.93
	Learning while doing business	12	17.39
Reason of not Utilising Motor Mechanic	Engaged in other business activity	14	25.93
	Raw material not available	3	5.56
	Poor market demand	2	3.70
	Low investment capacity	12	22.22
	Inadequate training	5	9.26
	Engaged in domestic work	12	22.22
	Engage in studies	3	5.56
	Others	3	5.56

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 2.89% respondents have knowledge of motor mechanic. Only 52.1% respondents utilized their skill and 47.9% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 44.9% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 37.77% respondents got training before starting business. Engage in other business activity (25.9% respondents), engaged in domestic works (22.2% respondents) and low investment capacity (22.2% respondents) are the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Livestock Rearing

Livestock Rearing		No.of Respondent	In %
Livestock Rearing for Productive Purpose	Yes	830	48.54
	No	880	51.46
Source of Livestock Rearing Skill	Got trained before starting	160	9.52
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	1311	77.99
	Learning while doing business	206	12.25
	Others	4	.24
Reason of not Utilising Livestock Rearing	Engaged in other business activity	134	11.88
	Raw material not available	14	1.24
	Poor market demand	15	1.33
	Low investment capacity	373	33.07
	Inadequate training	49	4.34
	Engaged in domestic work	526	46.63
	Engage in studies	8	.71
	Others	9	.80

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 69.59% respondents rear livestock. 48.5% respondents utilized their skill and 51.5% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. Majority 78.0% respondents learnt it as part of culture and only 12.3% respondents learnt while doing business. Engage in domestic work (46.6% respondents) and low investment capacities (33.1% respondents) are the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Vegetable Cultivation

Vegetable Cultivation		No.of Respondent	In %
Vegetable Cultivation for Productive Purpose	Yes	610	41.75
	No	851	58.25
Source of Vegetable Cultivation Skill	Got trained before starting	135	9.33
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	1148	79.34
	Learning while doing business	162	11.20
	Others	2	.14
Reason of not Utilising Vegetable Cultivation	Engaged in other business activity	130	11.78
	Raw material not available	14	1.27
	Poor market demand	30	2.72
	Low investment capacity	294	26.63
	Inadequate training	69	6.25
	Engaged in domestic work	554	50.18
	Engage in studies	4	.36
	Others	9	.82

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 59.44% respondents cultivate vegetable. 41.8% respondents utilized their skill and 58.2% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. Majority 79.3% respondents learnt it as part of culture and only 11.2% respondents learnt while doing business. Engage in domestic work (50.2% respondents) and low investment capacities (26.6% respondents) are the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Horticulture

Horticulture		No.of Respondent	In %
Horticulture for Productive Purpose	Yes	371	37.86
	No	609	62.14
Source of Horticulture Skill	Got trained before starting	96	9.97
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	726	75.39
	Learning while doing business	140	14.54
	Others	1	.10
Reason of not Utilising Horticulture	Engaged in other business activity	84	11.34
	Raw material not available	7	.94
	Poor market demand	8	1.08
	Low investment capacity	245	33.06
	Inadequate training	12	1.62
	Engaged in domestic work	353	47.64
	Engage in studies	28	3.78
	Others	4	.54

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 39.87% respondents practice horticulture. 37.9% respondents utilized their skill and 62.1% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. Majority 75.4% respondents learnt it as part of culture and only 14.5% respondents learnt while doing business. Engage in domestic work (47.6% respondents) and low investment capacities (33.1% respondents) are the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Pisciculture

Pisciculture		No.of Respondent	In %
Pisciculture for Productive Purpose	Yes	84	22.05
	No	297	77.95
Source of Pisciculture Skill	Got trained before starting	27	7.14
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	140	37.04
	Learning while doing business	101	26.72
	Others	110	29.10
Reason of not Utilising Pisciculture	Engaged in other business activity	34	10.53
	Raw material not available	12	3.72
	Poor market demand	2	.62
	Low investment capacity	15	4.64
	Inadequate training	3	.93
	Engaged in domestic work	255	78.95
	Engage in studies	1	.31
	Others	1	.31

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 15.50% respondents practice pisciculture. 22.0% respondents utilized their skill and 78.0% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 37.0% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 26.7% respondents learnt while doing business. Engage in domestic work (78.9% respondents) is the main reason of not utilizing the skill.

Bee Keeping

Bee Keeping		No.of Respondent	In %
Bee Keeping for Productive Purpose	Yes	41	11.68
	No	310	88.32
Source of Bee Keeping Skill	Got trained before starting	38	10.89
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	72	20.63
	Learning while doing business	121	34.67
	Others	118	33.81
Reason of not Utilising Bee Keeping	Engaged in other business activity	38	11.59
	Raw material not available	21	6.40
	Poor market demand	5	1.52
	Low investment capacity	28	8.54
	Inadequate training	11	3.35
	Engaged in domestic work	222	67.68
	Engage in studies	3	.91
	Others	0	.00

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 14.28% respondents practice bee keeping. 11.7% respondents utilized their skill and 88.3% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 20.6% respondents learnt it as part of culture and 34.7% respondents learnt while doing business. Engage in domestic work (67.7% respondents) and engage in other business (11.6% respondents) are the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

Bare Foot Technician

Bare Foot Technician		No.of Respondent	In %
BFT for Productive Purpose	Yes	10	55.56
	No	8	44.44
Source of BFT Skill	Got trained before starting	11	61.11
	Already knew / learnt as part of culture	5	27.78
	Learning while doing business	1	5.56
	Others	1	5.56
Reason of not Utilising BFT	Engaged in other business activity	0	.00
	Raw material not available	0	.00
	Poor market demand	0	.00
	Low investment capacity	4	33.33
	Inadequate training	0	.00
	Engaged in domestic work	7	58.33
	Engage in studies	1	8.33
Others	0	.00	

Out of the 2458 total respondents with skills, 0.73% respondents are bare foot technician. 55.6% respondents utilized their skill and 44.4% respondents do not utilize their skill for productive purpose. 61.1% respondents got training before the start of business and 27.8% respondents learnt as part of culture. Engage in domestic work (58.3% respondents) and engage in other business (33.3% respondents) are the main reasons of not utilizing the skill.

G. IGA and Micro-Enterprise

Practice of IGA

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1561	45.2	45.2	45.2
No	1892	54.8	54.8	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 45.2% respondents practice income generation activity (IGA).

Nature of IGA

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Agriculture	425	12.3	27.2	27.2
Horticulture	66	1.9	4.2	31.5
Livestock rearing	632	18.3	40.5	71.9
Manufacture	47	1.4	3.0	75.0
Trading	155	4.5	9.9	84.9
Service	85	2.5	5.4	90.3
Agriculture & Horticulture	8	.2	.5	90.8
Agriculture & Livestock	102	3.0	6.5	97.4
Horticulture & Livestock	30	.9	1.9	99.3
Livestock & Manufacturing	6	.2	.4	99.7
Agriculture & Trading	2	.1	.1	99.8
Livestock & Trading	3	.1	.2	100.0
Total	1561	45.2	100.0	
No Respond	1892	54.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Livestock rearing (40.5% respondents) and Agriculture (27.2% respondents) are the major nature of IGA taken up the respondents. Only 6.5% respondents practice both agriculture and livestock rearing together at the time.

Source of IGA Finance

Source	No. of Respondent (%)
Bank	4.16
Govt. Agency	1.16
NGO	1.05
Own saving	55.27
Friends or Others	3.22
Money lenders	1.05
Loan from SHG	33.48
DK / NA	.61

Out of the 1561 total respondents who practice IGA, 55.27% respondents use their own savings and 33.48% respondents take loan from Self Help Group to start IGA while 4.16% respondent take loan from banks.

Outcome of IGA

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Profit	1222	35.4	79.2	79.2
Loss	83	2.4	5.4	84.6
DK/NA	237	6.9	15.4	100.0
Total	1542	44.7	100.0	
No Respond	1911	55.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 1561 total respondents who practice IGA, 79.2% respondents earn profit and 5.4% respondents loss from IGA while 15.4% respondents could not estimate their profit or loss from the IGA.

Ownership of Micro Enterprise(s)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	142	4.1	4.1	4.1
No	3311	95.9	95.9	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, only 4.1% respondents have micro enterprise.

Own any Business before

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	106	3.1	3.2	3.2
No	3205	92.8	96.8	100.0
Total	3311	95.9	100.0	
No Respond	142	4.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the total respondents who do not have micro enterprise, only 3.1% respondents had business before.

Reason for Quitting or Discontinuance of the Business

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Lack of market facility	13	.4	16.9	16.9
Shortage of raw material	4	.1	5.2	22.1
High cost of production	10	.3	13.0	35.1
Inadequate Finance	11	.3	14.3	49.4
Due to emergency expenditure	9	.3	11.7	61.0
DK/NA	25	.7	32.5	93.5
Others	4	.1	5.2	98.7
Loss in storm	1	.0	1.3	100.0
Total	77	2.2	100.0	
No Respond	3376	97.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Lack of market facility (16.9% respondents), inadequate finance (14.3% respondents), High cost of production (13.0% respondents) and due to emergency expenditure (11.7% respondents) are the major causes of quitting or discontinuance of the business.

Nature of Choosing the Business/Micro-Enterprise

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Self initiative	140	4.1	80.5	80.5
Suggested by Friends & Relatives	5	.1	2.9	83.3
Suggested by NGO	25	.7	14.4	97.7
Suggested by others	2	.1	1.1	98.9
Suggested by Govt. Department	2	.1	1.1	100.0
Total	174	5.0	100.0	
No Respond	3279	95.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

Self initiation (80.5% respondents) and suggestion from NGO (14.4% respondents) are the factor behind for choosing the business or micro enterprise.

Trainings Undergone

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No trainings	107	3.1	58.8	58.8
IGA Management	58	1.7	31.9	90.7
Short duration REDP(3-5 days)	14	.4	7.7	98.4
REDP(more than 5 days)	3	.1	1.6	100.0
Total	182	5.3	100.0	
No Respond	3271	94.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Before starting business or micro enterprise 58.8% respondents did not undergo any training while 31.9% respondents had undergone IGA management.

Requirement of Further Training

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	141	4.1	67.1	67.1
No	69	2.0	32.9	100.0
Total	210	6.1	100.0	
No Respond	3243	93.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents having business or micro enterprise, 67.1% respondents would like to undergo further training while 32.9% respondents do not feel the need of it.

Area/Subject to be Trained

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Livestock	34	1.0	36.2	36.2
Financial Management & Record Keeping	7	.2	7.4	43.6
Agriculture	5	.1	5.3	48.9
Homeopathic	1	.0	1.1	50.0
Business	8	.2	8.5	58.5
Food Processing	2	.1	2.1	60.6
REDP	21	.6	22.3	83.0
Beautician	1	.0	1.1	84.0
Rural Marketing Management	13	.4	13.8	97.9
Tailoring	1	.0	1.1	98.9
Weaving	1	.0	1.1	100.0
Total	94	2.7	100.0	
No Respond	3359	97.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents having business or micro enterprise, 36.2% respondents and 22.3% respondents would like to undergo further training on livestock and REDP respectively while 13.8% respondents like undergo further training on rural marketing management.

Agriculture / Horticulture as Business Activity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Vegetable cultivation	29	.8	31.2	31.2
Ginger	24	.7	25.8	57.0
Pineapple	4	.1	4.3	61.3
Areca nut	19	.6	20.4	81.7
Broomstick	6	.2	6.5	88.2
Betel leaves	2	.1	2.2	90.3
Orange	1	.0	1.1	91.4
Rubber	6	.2	6.5	97.8
Jute cultivation	2	.1	2.2	100.0
Total	93	2.7	100.0	
No Respond	3360	97.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents running agriculture or horticulture business, 31.2% respondents grow vegetable, 25.8% respondents grow ginger and 20.4% respondents grow areca nut.

Livestock Rearing as Business Activity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Poultry	41	1.2	40.2	40.2
Piggery	10	.3	9.8	50.0
Goatery	9	.3	8.8	58.8
Dairy	11	.3	10.8	69.6
Fishery	17	.5	16.7	86.3
Duckery	9	.3	8.8	95.1
Buffalo	1	.0	1.0	96.1
Bee keeping	1	.0	1.0	97.1
Others	3	.1	2.9	100.0
Total	102	3.0	100.0	
No Respond	3351	97.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents practicing livestock rearing as business, 40.2% respondents have poultry, 16.7% respondents have fishery and 10.8% respondents have dairy.

Manufacture as Business Activity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Weaving	23	.7	46.0	46.0
Handicrafts	2	.1	4.0	50.0
Carpentry	7	.2	14.0	64.0
Tailoring & embroidery	8	.2	16.0	80.0
Food processing	4	.1	8.0	88.0
Bakery	1	.0	2.0	90.0
Others	5	.1	10.0	100.0
Total	50	1.4	100.0	
No Respond	3403	98.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents running manufacture business, 46.0% respondents are weavers, 16.0% respondents run tailoring and embroidery and 14.0% respondents are carpenters.

Trading as Business Activity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Grocery shop	47	1.4	46.5	46.5
Stationery shop	12	.3	11.9	58.4
Garment trading	10	.3	9.9	68.3
Vegetables trading	9	.3	8.9	77.2
Livestock trading	5	.1	5.0	82.2
Meat/Fish trading	6	.2	5.9	88.1
Others	8	.2	7.9	96.0
Pan shop	1	.0	1.0	97.0
Selling Clothes	2	.1	2.0	99.0
Footwear shop	1	.0	1.0	100.0
Total	101	2.9	100.0	
No Respond	3352	97.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents running trading business, 46.5% respondents run grocery shop and 11.9% respondents run stationery shop.

Service as Business Activity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Gents saloon/Beauty parlour	2	.1	5.7	5.7
Restaurant/Catering	3	.1	8.6	14.3
PCO & Xerox	2	.1	5.7	20.0
Motor mechanics	3	.1	8.6	28.6
Tent House	17	.5	48.6	77.1
Others	8	.2	22.9	100.0
Total	35	1.0	100.0	
No Respond	3418	99.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the respondents running service business, 48.6% respondents run tent house, 8.6% respondents run restaurant or catering and motor mechanic.

Source of Finance to run the Business

Source	No.of Respondent (%)
Bank	8.77
Govt.Agency	2.11
NGO	4.21
Own saving	48.77
Borrow from Friends or Others	6.32
Borrow from Money lenders	1.05
Loan from SHG	27.37
DK / NA	1.40

48.77% respondents start their business from their own saving, 27.37% respondents took loan from the SHG and only 8.77% respondents took bank loan.

Invested Capital for Business

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.3000	44	1.3	22.1	22.1
Rs.3001 - Rs.5000	29	.8	14.6	36.7
Rs.5001 - Rs.10000	31	.9	15.6	52.3
Rs.10001 - Rs.20000	31	.9	15.6	67.8
Rs.20001 - Rs.50000	25	.7	12.6	80.4
Rs.50001 - Rs.100000	6	.2	3.0	83.4
More than Rs.1 lakh	13	.4	6.5	89.9
DK / NA	20	.6	10.1	100.0
Total	199	5.8	100.0	
No Respond	3254	94.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Businesses run by the respondents are mostly small business unit and the investments made were less than Rs.3000/- (22.1% respondents). 15.6% respondents made investment of amount between Rs.5000 - Rs.10000 and Rs.10000 - Rs.20000 each.

Profit per Annum

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below Rs.24000	98	2.8	48.5	48.5
Rs.24001-Rs.36000	25	.7	12.4	60.9
Rs.36000-Rs.48000	15	.4	7.4	68.3
Rs.48001-Rs.60000	4	.1	2.0	70.3
Rs.60001-Rs.72000	1	.0	.5	70.8
Rs.72001-Rs.100000	10	.3	5.0	75.7
Above Rs.100000	5	.1	2.5	78.2
DK / NA	44	1.3	21.8	100.0
Total	202	5.8	100.0	
No Respond	3251	94.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

The profit from the small business unit was mainly below Rs.24000 per annum (48.5% respondents) and Between Rs.24000 - Rs.36000 per annum (12.4% respondents).

Future Plan to Implement/Revive the Business Activity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	86	2.5	57.3	57.3
No	7	.2	4.7	62.0
Not sure / Cannot say	34	1.0	22.7	84.7
DK / NA	23	.7	15.3	100.0
Total	150	4.3	100.0	
No Respond	3303	95.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 57.3% respondents who had and are running business want to revive the business activity or have future plan to implement the business.

H. Saving and Credit

Whether SHG Member

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2313	67.0	67.0	67.0
No	1140	33.0	33.0	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

From the 3453 total respondents, 67.0% respondents belong to SHG members and 33.0% respondents are not SHG members.

Money Saved

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	3163	91.6	91.6	91.6
No	290	8.4	8.4	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

From the 3453 total respondents, 91.6% respondents save money and 8.4% respondents do not save money.

Reasons for not Saving Money

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No surplus	145	4.2	50.0	50.0
No habit of saving	81	2.3	27.9	77.9
Over spending	64	1.9	22.1	100.0
Total	290	8.4	100.0	
No Respond	3163	91.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

From the 290 respondents who do not save money, 50.0% respondents have no surplus money to save, 27.9% respondents are not in the habit of saving money and 22.1% respondents are over spending.

Place of Saving Money

Place of Saving Money	No.of Respondent (%)
At home	17.52
In SHG	42.49
Bank / Post office/Insurance (private & Govt.)	31.95
People's own association	1.10
Investing in private companies	6.71
In the form of asset	.09
Others	.13

From the 3163 respondents who save money, Majority 42.49% respondents save money in SHG, 31.95% respondents save money in bank or post office or insurance (govt. & private) and 17.52% respondents save money at home.

Purpose of Saving Money

Purpose of Saving Money	No.of Respondent (%)
Education of children	28.42
Treatment of sickness	25.56
Buying property	10.45
House repair/construction	13.38
Festivals/entertaining guests	2.30
Marriage	2.56
Starting business OR Maintaining business	4.52
Agriculture	7.72
Buying of household articles	4.91
Others	.17

The purpose of saving money is mainly for children education (28.42% respondents), treatment of sickness (25.56% respondents), house repairing or construction (13.38% respondents) and buying property (10.45% respondents).

Frequency of Saving

Frequency of Saving	No.of Respondent (%)
Daily	1.78
Weekly	1.23
Monthly	68.12
No fixed	17.40
Half yearly	4.42
Once a year	4.68
At the time of harvesting crop	2.27
Others	.09

Majority of the respondent who save money are from the SHG groups. The usual practice of saving is during their monthly meeting. 68.12% respondents save money monthly, 17.40% respondents have no fixed timely for saving and 4.68% respondents saves once a year.

Saving Method

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Planned saving (part of budget)	2067	59.9	65.3	65.3
Surplus after expenses	876	25.4	27.7	93.0
DK / NA	220	6.4	7.0	100.0
Total	3163	91.6	100.0	
No Respond	290	8.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

The purpose of saving money was mainly for children education (28.42% respondents), treatment of sickness (25.56% respondents), house repairing or construction (13.38% respondents) and buying property (10.45% respondents).

Annual Saving (in Rupees)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.100	135	3.9	4.3	4.3
Rs.101 - Rs.300	356	10.3	11.3	15.5
Rs.301 - Rs.500	539	15.6	17.1	32.6
Rs.501 - Rs.800	291	8.4	9.2	41.8
Rs.801 - Rs.1200	403	11.7	12.7	54.5
Rs.1201 - Rs.2000	403	11.7	12.7	67.3
Rs.2001 - Rs.4000	336	9.7	10.6	77.9
Rs.4001 - Rs.6000	187	5.4	5.9	83.8
More than Rs.6000	370	10.7	11.7	95.5
DK / NA	141	4.1	4.5	100.0
Total	3161	91.5	100.0	
No Respond	292	8.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

The amount of monthly saving made by the SHG members is very small (maximum average Rs.40/-per month). 17.1% respondents has Rs.300-Rs.500 range of annual saving while 12.7% respondents has Rs.800-Rs.1200 range and Rs.1200-Rs.2000 range of annual saving respectively.

Total Family Saving per Annum Presently

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.5000	1383	40.1	43.7	43.7
Rs.5001 - Rs.10000	693	20.1	21.9	65.6
Rs.10001 - Rs.20000	336	9.7	10.6	76.3
Rs.20001 - Rs.30000	218	6.3	6.9	83.1
Rs 30001 - Rs.50000	147	4.3	4.6	87.8
More than Rs.50000	89	2.6	2.8	90.6
DK / NA	297	8.6	9.4	100.0
Total	3163	91.6	100.0	
No Respond	290	8.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

The total family saving per annum at present are less than Rs.5000 (43.7% respondents), Rs.5000- Rs.10000 range (20.1% respondents) and Rs.10000-Rs.20000 range (10.6% respondents).

Money Borrowed

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2347	68.0	68.0	68.0
No	1106	32.0	32.0	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 68.0% respondents borrow money and 32.0% respondents do not borrow money.

Frequency of Borrowing Money

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Weekly	36	1.0	1.6	1.6
Monthly	239	6.9	10.4	12.0
Once in 3 months	319	9.2	13.9	25.9
Once in 6 months	452	13.1	19.7	45.6
Once in a year	943	27.3	41.1	86.7
Once in few years	297	8.6	12.9	99.6
When Needed	9	.3	.4	100.0
Total	2295	66.5	100.0	
No Respond	1158	33.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 2347 total respondents who borrow money, 41.1% respondents borrow money once in a year while 19.7% respondents borrow once in six months.

Purpose of Credit

Purpose of Credit	No.of Respondent (%)
Education of Children	22.83
Treatment of Disease	35.58
Buying Property	4.75
House Repair/Construction	8.64
Festivals/Entertaining Guests	3.91
Marriage	1.82
Starting Business	8.02
Agriculture	10.33
Buying of Household Articles	4.11

Out of the 2347 total respondents who borrow money, 35.58% respondents borrow money for treatment of disease, 22.83% respondents borrow for children education and 10.33% respondents for buying household articles.

Source of Credit: Bank (rate of interest p.a)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2%	53	1.5	20.9	20.9
2.1 - 3%	23	.7	9.1	30.0
3.1 - 5%	10	.3	4.0	34.0
5.1 - 10%	37	1.1	14.6	48.6
More than 10%	126	3.6	49.8	98.4
DK / NA	4	.1	1.6	100.0
Total	253	7.3	100.0	
No Respond	3200	92.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 64.4% respondents out of the 235 total respondents avail bank loan with an interest of more than 5 percent per annum.

Source of Credit: Money Lender (rate of interest p.a)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No interest	13	.4	5.7	5.7
Less than 2%	5	.1	2.2	7.8
2.1 - 3%	16	.5	7.0	14.8
3.1 - 5%	95	2.8	41.3	56.1
5.1 - 10%	54	1.6	23.5	79.6
More than 10%	46	1.3	20.0	99.6
DK / NA	1	.0	.4	100.0
Total	230	6.7	100.0	
No Respond	3223	93.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 230 total respondents who borrow money from money lenders vary with an interest of 3 - 5 percent annum (41.3% respondents) and more than 5 per annum (43.5% respondents).

Source of Credit: People's Association (rate of interest p.a)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No interest	3	.1	2.8	2.8
Less than 2%	4	.1	3.7	6.5
2.1 - 3%	2	.1	1.9	8.4
3.1 - 5%	40	1.2	37.4	45.8
5.1 - 10%	9	.3	8.4	54.2
More than 10%	47	1.4	43.9	98.1
DK / NA	2	.1	1.9	100.0
Total	107	3.1	100.0	
No Respond	3346	96.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 107 total respondents who borrow money from people's association vary with an interest of 3 - 5 percent annum (37.4% respondents) and more than 5 per annum (51.9% respondents).

Amount Needed to be Borrow (in Rupees)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.500	163	4.7	7.3	7.3
Rs.501 - Rs.1000	437	12.7	19.5	26.7
Rs.1001 - Rs.3000	621	18.0	27.7	54.4
Rs 3001 - Rs. 5000	444	12.9	19.8	74.2
Rs. 5001 - Rs.10000	321	9.3	14.3	88.5
Rs.10001 - Rs.20000	140	4.1	6.2	94.7
Rs.20001 - Rs.50000	54	1.6	2.4	97.1
More than Rs.50000	16	.5	.7	97.8
DK / NA	49	1.4	2.2	100.0
Total	2245	65.0	100.0	
No Respond	1208	35.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 74.2% respondents generally borrow money at the range below Rs.5000 and 23.6% respondents borrow of amount more than Rs.5000.

Present Amount of Credit (in Rupees)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.500	413	12.0	18.9	18.9
Rs.501 - Rs.1000	606	17.5	27.7	46.6
Rs.1001 - Rs.5000	567	16.4	25.9	72.5
Rs 5001 - Rs. 10000	210	6.1	9.6	82.1
More than Rs.10000	150	4.3	6.9	88.9
DK / NA	242	7.0	11.1	100.0
Total	2188	63.4	100.0	
No Respond	1265	36.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

At present, 72.5% respondents have credit amount which is below Rs.5000 and 16.4% respondents have credit amount more than Rs.5000.

Loan Default

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	288	8.3	12.3	12.3
No	2052	59.4	87.7	100.0
Total	2340	67.8	100.0	
No Respond	1113	32.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 2347 respondents who borrow money, 87.7% respondents are not loan defaulters and only 12.3% respondents are loan defaulters.

Amount of Loan Default (in Rupees)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.100	14	.4	3.8	3.8
Rs.101 - Rs.300	38	1.1	10.2	14.0
Rs.301 - Rs.500	77	2.2	20.7	34.7
Rs.501 - Rs.1000	77	2.2	20.7	55.4
Rs.1001 - Rs.3000	36	1.0	9.7	65.1
Rs.3001 - Rs.5000	30	.9	8.1	73.1
Rs.5001 - Rs.10000	22	.6	5.9	79.0
Rs.10001 - Rs.20000	14	.4	3.8	82.8
More than Rs.20000	6	.2	1.6	84.4
DK / NA	58	1.7	15.6	100.0
Total	372	10.8	100.0	
No Respond	3081	89.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 34.7% respondents has loan default amount which is below Rs.500 and 20.7% respondents has default of Rs.500-Rs.1000.

Repay Loan by Selling Assets

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	334	9.7	14.3	14.3
No	1999	57.9	85.7	100.0
Total	2333	67.6	100.0	
No Respond	1120	32.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of 2347 total respondents who borrow money, 14.3% respondents had to sell their assets to repay the debt while 85.7% respondents could make their regular repayment.

Value of Sold Asset (in Rupees)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.100	56	1.6	13.3	13.3
Rs.101 - Rs.300	75	2.2	17.8	31.0
Rs.301 - Rs.500	87	2.5	20.6	51.7
Rs.501 - Rs.1000	55	1.6	13.0	64.7
Rs.1001 - Rs.3000	20	.6	4.7	69.4
Rs.3001 - Rs.5000	16	.5	3.8	73.2
Rs.5001 - Rs.10000	20	.6	4.7	78.0
Rs.10001 - Rs.20000	6	.2	1.4	79.4
More than Rs.20000	3	.1	.7	80.1
DK / NA	84	2.4	19.9	100.0
Total	422	12.2	100.0	
No Respond	3031	87.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 51.7% respondents sold their assets worth value of below Rs.500 and 21.5% respondents sold worth value between Rs.500-Rs.5000 to repay their debt.

Lost of Mortgaged Asset or Property due to Failure in Repaying Loan

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	225	6.5	9.7	9.7
No	2104	60.9	90.3	100.0
Total	2329	67.4	100.0	
No Respond	1124	32.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 9.7% respondents had lost their mortgage assets or properties for not repaying the loan 90.3% respondents are safe from losing their property or mortgage assets.

Value of Lost Assets or Property (in Rupees)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than Rs.100	28	.8	9.3	9.3
Rs.101 - Rs.300	58	1.7	19.3	28.6
Rs.301 - Rs.500	82	2.4	27.2	55.8
Rs.501 - Rs.1000	22	.6	7.3	63.1
Rs.1001 - Rs.3000	8	.2	2.7	65.8
Rs.3001 - Rs.5000	12	.3	4.0	69.8
Rs.5001 - Rs.10000	5	.1	1.7	71.4
Rs.10001 - Rs.20000	13	.4	4.3	75.7
More than Rs.20000	10	.3	3.3	79.1
DK / NA	63	1.8	20.9	100.0
Total	301	8.7	100.0	
No Respond	3152	91.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 55.8% respondent lost property assets worth value of below Rs.500 and 14.0% respondents lost property worth value between Rs.500-Rs.5000 to repay their debt.

Borrowing Food Grains

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	756	21.9	21.9	21.9
No	2697	78.1	78.1	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 21.9% respondents borrow food grains for consumption or for seedling (cultivation).

Quantity of Food Grain Borrowed in a Year

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 1 quintal	338	9.8	44.7	44.7
1.1 - 2 quintals	198	5.7	26.2	70.9
2.1 - 5 quintals	110	3.2	14.6	85.4
More than 5 quintals	63	1.8	8.3	93.8
DK / NA	47	1.4	6.2	100.0
Total	756	21.9	100.0	
No Respond	2697	78.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 85.5% respondents borrow food grain usually of less than 5 quintals per year while only 14.5% respondents borrow food grain of more than 5 quintals per year.

I. Gender Details

Keeping of Family Income

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Men	1097	31.8	31.8	31.8
Women	902	26.1	26.1	57.9
Both	1443	41.8	41.8	99.7
DK / NA	11	.3	.3	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

To keep the family income, out of the 3453 total respondents 41.8% respondents has both men and women, 31.8% respondents has men and 26.1% respondents has women.

Control over Family Income

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Men	1263	36.6	36.6	36.6
Women	700	20.3	20.3	56.8
Both	1419	41.1	41.1	97.9
DK / NA	71	2.1	2.1	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

To control the family income, out of the 3453 total respondents 41.8% respondents has both men and women, 36.6% respondents has men and 20.3% respondents has women. When it comes to controlling the family income men have higher respondents as compare to women.

Freedom of Women to Control (spend/invest) over their own Earnings/Savings

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2921	84.6	84.6	84.6
No	431	12.5	12.5	97.1
DK / NA	101	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The 84.6% respondents have women having freedom to control in term of spending or investing over their own earning or saving and still 12.5% respondents of women lack this freedom.

Husband Membership in Association or Community Base Community

Association or Community Base Community	No.of Respondent (%)
Local Club	11.32
Farmers Club	3.16
VCDC	8.92
VDC	33.50
Weavers Committee/Club	.51
Mahila Samity	3.57
Village Dorbar/Panchayat	29.68
Political Party	8.06
Others	1.27

Majority of the respondents has husband membership in VDC (33.50% respondents), village dorbar or panchayat (29.68% respondents) and local club (11.32% respondents).

Wife Membership in Association or Community Base Community

Association or Community Base Community	No.of Respondent (%)
Local Club	2.02
Farmers Club	1.10
VCDC	1.79
VDC	4.61
Weavers Committee/Club	2.54
Mahila Samity	75.95
Village Dorbar/Panchayat	8.48
Political Party	1.90
Others	1.61

Majority of the respondents has wife membership in mahila samity (75.95% respondents) and village dorbar or panchayat (8.48% respondents)

Participation of Women in Village Meetings

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	2130	61.7	61.7	61.7
No	1323	38.3	38.3	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Majority of the respondents (61.7% respondents) has women of the family participating in the village meetings while still 38.3% respondents do not.

Role of Men: Education of Children

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	137	4.0	4.3	4.3
Contributor (making suggestion)	398	11.5	12.4	16.7
Discussant	959	27.8	29.9	46.5
Influential	83	2.4	2.6	49.1
Decision maker	1515	43.9	47.2	96.3
DK / NA	120	3.5	3.7	100.0
Total	3212	93.0	100.0	
No Respond	241	7.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Education of Children

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	162	4.7	4.9	4.9
Contributor (making suggestion)	328	9.5	9.8	14.7
Discussant	1403	40.6	42.1	56.8
Influential	200	5.8	6.0	62.8
Decision maker	1167	33.8	35.0	97.8
DK / NA	74	2.1	2.2	100.0
Total	3334	96.6	100.0	
No Respond	119	3.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in children education, 47.2% men and 35.0% women are decision maker while 29.9% men and 42.1% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Occupation of Children

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	71	2.1	2.3	2.3
Contributor (making suggestion)	245	7.1	7.9	10.1
Discussant	902	26.1	28.9	39.0
Influential	83	2.4	2.7	41.7
Decision maker	1270	36.8	40.7	82.4
DK / NA	550	15.9	17.6	100.0
Total	3121	90.4	100.0	
No Respond	332	9.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Occupation of Children

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	135	3.9	4.2	4.2
Contributor (making suggestion)	326	9.4	10.1	14.2
Discussant	1406	40.7	43.4	57.6
Influential	170	4.9	5.2	62.9
Decision maker	683	19.8	21.1	84.0
DK / NA	519	15.0	16.0	100.0
Total	3239	93.8	100.0	
No Respond	214	6.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in occupation of children, 40.7% men and 21.1% women are decision maker while 28.9% men and 43.4% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Marriage of Children

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	60	1.7	2.0	2.0
Contributor (making suggestion)	266	7.7	8.9	10.9
Discussant	718	20.8	24.0	35.0
Influential	41	1.2	1.4	36.3
Decision maker	1129	32.7	37.8	74.1
DK / NA	772	22.4	25.9	100.0
Total	2986	86.5	100.0	
No Respond	467	13.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Marriage of Children

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	120	3.5	3.9	3.9
Contributor (making suggestion)	220	6.4	7.1	10.9
Discussant	1176	34.1	37.8	48.7
Influential	128	3.7	4.1	52.8
Decision maker	715	20.7	23.0	75.8
DK / NA	752	21.8	24.2	100.0
Total	3111	90.1	100.0	
No Respond	342	9.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in marriage of children, 37.8% men and 23.0% women are decision maker while 24.0% men and 37.8% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Purchase of Household Articles

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	96	2.8	3.0	3.0
Contributor (making suggestion)	269	7.8	8.5	11.5
Discussant	963	27.9	30.4	41.9
Influential	146	4.2	4.6	46.6
Decision maker	1542	44.7	48.7	95.3
DK / NA	150	4.3	4.7	100.0
Total	3166	91.7	100.0	
No Respond	287	8.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Purchase of Household Articles

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	163	4.7	4.9	4.9
Contributor (making suggestion)	441	12.8	13.3	18.3
Discussant	1278	37.0	38.7	56.9
Influential	218	6.3	6.6	63.5
Decision maker	1102	31.9	33.3	96.9
DK / NA	104	3.0	3.1	100.0
Total	3306	95.7	100.0	
No Respond	147	4.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in purchase of household articles, 48.7% men and 33.3% women are decision maker while 30.4% men and 38.7% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Construction of House

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	64	1.9	2.0	2.0
Contributor (making suggestion)	219	6.3	6.9	8.9
Discussant	834	24.2	26.2	35.1
Influential	110	3.2	3.5	38.6
Decision maker	1804	52.2	56.7	95.3
DK / NA	149	4.3	4.7	100.0
Total	3180	92.1	100.0	
No Respond	273	7.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Construction of House

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	281	8.1	8.5	8.5
Contributor (making suggestion)	484	14.0	14.7	23.2
Discussant	1563	45.3	47.3	70.5
Influential	167	4.8	5.1	75.5
Decision maker	698	20.2	21.1	96.7
DK / NA	110	3.2	3.3	100.0
Total	3303	95.7	100.0	
No Respond	150	4.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in construction of house, 56.7% men and 21.1% women are decision maker while 26.2% men and 47.3% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Borrowing Money for Immediate Needs

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	94	2.7	3.0	3.0
Contributor (making suggestion)	173	5.0	5.5	8.6
Discussant	843	24.4	27.0	35.6
Influential	91	2.6	2.9	38.5
Decision maker	1749	50.7	56.1	94.6
DK / NA	168	4.9	5.4	100.0
Total	3118	90.3	100.0	
No Respond	335	9.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Borrowing Money for Immediate Needs

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	253	7.3	7.8	7.8
Contributor (making suggestion)	435	12.6	13.5	21.3
Discussant	1406	40.7	43.6	64.9
Influential	163	4.7	5.1	69.9
Decision maker	835	24.2	25.9	95.8
DK / NA	135	3.9	4.2	100.0
Total	3227	93.5	100.0	
No Respond	226	6.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in borrow money for immediate needs, 56.1% men and 25.9% women are decision maker while 27.0% men and 43.6% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Savings

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	144	4.2	4.5	4.5
Contributor (making suggestion)	271	7.8	8.6	13.1
Discussant	1079	31.2	34.0	47.1
Influential	112	3.2	3.5	50.7
Decision maker	1405	40.7	44.3	95.0
DK / NA	158	4.6	5.0	100.0
Total	3169	91.8	100.0	
No Respond	284	8.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Savings

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	152	4.4	4.6	4.6
Contributor (making suggestion)	285	8.3	8.6	13.2
Discussant	1250	36.2	37.8	51.0
Influential	200	5.8	6.0	57.1
Decision maker	1301	37.7	39.3	96.4
DK / NA	119	3.4	3.6	100.0
Total	3307	95.8	100.0	
No Respond	146	4.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in saving money, 44.3% men respondents and 39.3% women respondents are decision maker while 34.0% men respondents and 37.8% women respondents are discussant.

Role of Men: Buying and Selling Land

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	70	2.0	2.3	2.3
Contributor (making suggestion)	177	5.1	5.9	8.2
Discussant	662	19.2	22.0	30.2
Influential	58	1.7	1.9	32.1
Decision maker	1215	35.2	40.4	72.5
DK / NA	827	24.0	27.5	100.0
Total	3009	87.1	100.0	
No Respond	444	12.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Buying and Selling Land

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	257	7.4	8.2	8.2
Contributor (making suggestion)	263	7.6	8.4	16.6
Discussant	1125	32.6	36.0	52.6
Influential	77	2.2	2.5	55.1
Decision maker	593	17.2	19.0	74.0
DK / NA	812	23.5	26.0	100.0
Total	3127	90.6	100.0	
No Respond	326	9.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in buying and selling land, 40.4% men and 19.0% women are decision maker while 22.0% men and 36.0% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Selling of Ornaments

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	114	3.3	3.9	3.9
Contributor (making suggestion)	235	6.8	8.1	12.0
Discussant	633	18.3	21.7	33.6
Influential	52	1.5	1.8	35.4
Decision maker	901	26.1	30.9	66.3
DK / NA	984	28.5	33.7	100.0
Total	2919	84.5	100.0	
No Respond	534	15.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Selling of Ornaments

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	114	3.3	3.8	3.8
Contributor (making suggestion)	234	6.8	7.7	11.5
Discussant	897	26.0	29.7	41.2
Influential	86	2.5	2.8	44.0
Decision maker	742	21.5	24.5	68.6
DK / NA	950	27.5	31.4	100.0
Total	3023	87.5	100.0	
No Respond	430	12.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in selling ornaments, 30.9% men and 24.5% women are decision maker while 21.7% men and 29.7% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Family Planning

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	86	2.5	2.8	2.8
Contributor (making suggestion)	170	4.9	5.6	8.4
Discussant	975	28.2	31.9	40.2
Influential	81	2.3	2.6	42.9
Decision maker	1341	38.8	43.8	86.7
DK / NA	408	11.8	13.3	100.0
Total	3061	88.6	100.0	
No Respond	392	11.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Family Planning

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	120	3.5	3.8	3.8
Contributor (making suggestion)	208	6.0	6.5	10.3
Discussant	1205	34.9	37.9	48.2
Influential	111	3.2	3.5	51.7
Decision maker	1137	32.9	35.8	87.5
DK / NA	399	11.6	12.5	100.0
Total	3180	92.1	100.0	
No Respond	273	7.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in family planning, 43.8% men and 35.8% women are decision maker while 31.9% men and 37.9% women are discussant.

Role of Men: Farm Management

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	75	2.2	2.8	2.8
Contributor (making suggestion)	151	4.4	5.7	8.5
Discussant	633	18.3	23.7	32.1
Influential	54	1.6	2.0	34.2
Decision maker	1115	32.3	41.7	75.9
DK / NA	644	18.7	24.1	100.0
Total	2672	77.4	100.0	
No Respond	781	22.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Role of Women: Farm Management

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Observer	144	4.2	5.2	5.2
Contributor (making suggestion)	218	6.3	7.9	13.0
Discussant	1051	30.4	37.8	50.9
Influential	144	4.2	5.2	56.1
Decision maker	590	17.1	21.2	77.3
DK / NA	630	18.2	22.7	100.0
Total	2777	80.4	100.0	
No Respond	676	19.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Considering the role of men and women in farm management, 41.7% men and 21.2% women are decision maker while 23.7% men and 37.8% women are discussant.

J. Migration

Migration of Family Members to Other Place

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	261	7.6	7.6	7.6
No	3192	92.4	92.4	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents only 7.6% respondents have migration of family members to other place for job, marriage, education etc.

Male Migration: Rural to Rural

Male Migration	No.of Respondent (%)	Total No.of Respondent
Rural to Rural	1.9	3453

Out of the 3453 total respondents only 1.9% respondents have migration of male family member from rural to rural area.

Rural to Rural: Age category (male)

Age Category	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
14.1 - 18 years	10	.3	15.6	15.6
18.1 - 35 years	41	1.2	64.1	79.7
35.1 - 45 years	10	.3	15.6	95.3
Above 45 years	3	.1	4.7	100.0
Total	64	1.9	100.0	
No Respond	3389	98.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

The age groups of male family members who migrate from rural to rural area are 18-35 years (64.1 respondents), 34-45 years (45.6% respondents), 14-18 years (15.6% respondents) and above 45 years (4.7% respondents).

Rural to Rural: Purpose (male)

Male Purpose of Migration	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily wage earning (irregular)	11	.3	17.7	17.7
Industrial labour (regular)	10	.3	16.1	33.9
Govt.employee	6	.2	9.7	43.5
Employed in private organization	5	.1	8.1	51.6
Trading/business activity	1	.0	1.6	53.2
Marriage	29	.8	46.8	100.0
Total	62	1.8	100.0	
No Respond	3391	98.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

The main reason for migration of male family members from rural to rural is for job or family living. 53.2% respondents has male migration from rural to rural for daily wage, industrial labour, govt.or private employment, trading or business while 46.8% respondents male migration was because of marriage.

Female Migration: Rural to Rural

Female Migration	No.of Respondent (%)	Total No.of Respondent
Rural to Rural	2.6	3453

Out of the 3453 total respondents only 2.6% respondents have migration of female family member from rural to rural area.

Rural to Rural: Age category (female)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 14 years	1	.0	1.1	1.1
14.1 - 18 years	27	.8	30.0	31.1
18.1 - 35 years	55	1.6	61.1	92.2
35.1 - 45 years	6	.2	6.7	98.9
DK / NA	1	.0	1.1	100.0
Total	90	2.6	100.0	
No Respond	3363	97.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

The age groups of female family members who migrate from rural to rural area are 18-35 years (61.1 respondents), 14-18 years (30.0% respondents) and above 35 years (6.7% respondents) and below 14 years (1.1% respondents).

Rural to Rural: Purpose (female)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily wage earning (irregular)	5	.1	5.7	5.7
Industrial labour (regular)	1	.0	1.1	6.8
Employed in private organization	3	.1	3.4	10.2
Trading/business activity	1	.0	1.1	11.4
Marriage	77	2.2	87.5	98.9
2 & 3	1	.0	1.1	100.0
Total	88	2.5	100.0	
No Respond	3365	97.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

The main reason for migration of female family member from rural to rural is marriage (87.5% respondents) and only 5.7% respondents migrate to earn daily wage.

Male Migration: Rural to Urban

Male Migration	No.of Respondent (%)	Total No.of Respondent
Rural to Urban	2.3	3453

Out of the 3453 total respondents only 2.3% respondents have migration of male family member from rural to urban area.

Rural to Urban: Age category (male)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 14 years	1	.0	1.2	1.2
14.1 - 18 years	11	.3	13.6	14.8
18.1 - 35 years	55	1.6	67.9	82.7
35.1 - 45 years	11	.3	13.6	96.3
Above 45 years	3	.1	3.7	100.0
Total	81	2.3	100.0	
No Respond	3372	97.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

The age groups of male family members who migrate from rural to urban area are 18-35 years (67.9 respondents), 14-18 years (13.6% respondents) and above 35 years (17.3% respondents) and below 14 years (1.2% respondents).

Rural to Urban: Purpose (male)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily wage earning (irregular)	12	.3	15.2	15.2
Industrial labour (regular)	16	.5	20.3	35.4
Govt.employee	17	.5	21.5	57.0
Employed in private organization	21	.6	26.6	83.5
Trading/business activity	3	.1	3.8	87.3
Marriage	6	.2	7.6	94.9
Better wage earnings	1	.0	1.3	96.2
Children education / Education	1	.0	1.3	97.5
Others	1	.0	1.3	98.7
Industrial & Govt.employee	1	.0	1.3	100.0
Total	79	2.3	100.0	
No Respond	3374	97.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

The main reason for migration of male family members from rural to urban is for job or family living. 92.4% respondents has male migration from rural to rural for daily wage, industrial labour, govt. or private employment, trading or business while 7.6% respondents male migration was because of marriage.

Female Migration: Rural to Urban

Female Migration	No.of Respondent (%)	Total No.of Respondent
Rural to Urban	1.5	3453

Out of the 3453 total respondents only 1.5% respondents have migration of female family member from rural to urban area.

Rural to Urban: Age category (female)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 14 years	1	.0	2.1	2.1
14.1 - 18 years	3	.1	6.3	8.3
18.1 - 35 years	41	1.2	85.4	93.8
35.1 - 45 years	2	.1	4.2	97.9
DK / NA	1	.0	2.1	100.0
Total	48	1.4	100.0	
No Respond	3405	98.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

The age groups of female family members who migrate from rural to urban area are 18-35 years (85.4 respondents), 14-18 years (6.3% respondents) and above 35 years (4.2% respondents) and below 14 years (2.1% respondents).

Rural to Urban: Purpose (female)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily wage earning (irregular)	3	.1	6.3	6.3
Industrial labour (regular)	4	.1	8.3	14.6
Govt.employee	3	.1	6.3	20.8
Employed in private organization	15	.4	31.3	52.1
Marriage	16	.5	33.3	85.4
Seeking employment in lean season	1	.0	2.1	87.5
Better wage earnings	1	.0	2.1	89.6
Children education / Education	4	.1	8.3	97.9
Others	1	.0	2.1	100.0
Total	48	1.4	100.0	
No Respond	3405	98.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

The main reason for migration of female family members from rural to urban is marriage (33.3% respondents), children education (8.3% respondents) and job related and family income (56.4% respondents).

Migrated Worker: Distance Migrated in Kms (male)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
within 50 Km	20	.6	16.7	16.7
50.1 - 100 Km	12	.3	10.0	26.7
100.1 - 150 Km	8	.2	6.7	33.3
150.1 - 200 Km	8	.2	6.7	40.0
200.1 - 500 Km	15	.4	12.5	52.5
500.1 - 1000 Km	3	.1	2.5	55.0
Above 1000 Km	54	1.6	45.0	100.0
Total	120	3.5	100.0	
No Respond	3333	96.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

During the past 3 years, maximum number of male members migrate more than 1000 Km.(45.0% respondents) and within 100Km (26.7% respondents).

Migrated Worker: Purpose of Migration (male)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily wage earning (irregular)	1	.0	.8	.8
Industrial labour (regular)	72	2.1	55.0	55.7
Govt. employee	4	.1	3.1	58.8
Employed in private organization	10	.3	7.6	66.4
Trading/business activity	1	.0	.8	67.2
Marriage	15	.4	11.5	78.6
Better wage earnings	20	.6	15.3	93.9
Contract obligations	5	.1	3.8	97.7
Better amenities of life	2	.1	1.5	99.2
2 & 3	1	.0	.8	100.0
Total	131	3.8	100.0	
No Respond	3322	96.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

During the past 3 years, the purpose of male member migration is mainly due to industrial labour (55.0% respondents) and better wage (15.3% respondents).

Migrated Worker: Distance Migrated in Kms (female)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
within 50 Km	4	.1	12.1	12.1
50.1 - 100 Km	4	.1	12.1	24.2
100.1 - 150 Km	2	.1	6.1	30.3
150.1 - 200 Km	2	.1	6.1	36.4
200.1 - 500 Km	3	.1	9.1	45.5
500.1 - 1000 Km	1	.0	3.0	48.5
Above 1000 Km	17	.5	51.5	100.0
Total	33	1.0	100.0	
No Respond	3420	99.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

In the past 3 years, maximum number of female members migrate above 1000 Km (51.5% respondents) and within 100Km (24.2% respondents).

Migrated Worker: Purpose of Migration (female)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Daily wage earning (irregular)	1	.0	2.8	2.8
Industrial labour (regular)	17	.5	47.2	50.0
Employed in private organization	5	.1	13.9	63.9
Trading/business activity	3	.1	8.3	72.2
Marriage	2	.1	5.6	77.8
Better wage earnings	8	.2	22.2	100.0
Total	36	1.0	100.0	
No Respond	3417	99.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

During the past 3 years, the purpose of female member migration is mainly due to industrial labour (57.2% respondents) and better wage (22.2% respondents).

Saving of Migrated Worker

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	144	4.2	64.0	64.0
No	61	1.8	27.1	91.1
Not aware	20	.6	8.9	100.0
Total	225	6.5	100.0	
No Respond	3228	93.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 64.0% respondents who migrate to other place could make savings while 27.1% respondents could not save their earning.

Effect of Migrated Workers on their Household

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	103	3.0	47.0	47.0
No	101	2.9	46.1	93.2
Not aware	15	.4	6.8	100.0
Total	219	6.3	100.0	
No Respond	3234	93.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 47.0% respondents who migrate to other place have effect on the households while 46.1% respondents do not and 6.8% respondents are not aware of it.

Effect of migration

Effect of migration	No.of Respondent (%)
Helped in the construction of house	14.23
Purchase of land	9.88
Purchase of household assets	18.58
Improved quality of life	26.09
Better children education	12.65
Parents felt absence/neglect	5.53
Work load of members of household increased	6.32
Children education affected	5.53
Others	1.19

Migration of family members to other place was mainly was of job related and to have better earning. The consequences of migration are improved quality of life (26.09% respondents), purchased of household assets (18.58% respondents), help in the construction of house (14.23% respondents) and better children education (12.65% respondents).

K. Disaster Risk Reduction

Experience of Flood

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	448	13.0	13.0	13.0
No	2910	84.3	84.3	97.2
Not aware	95	2.8	2.8	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents only 13.0% respondents have experience flood or their flood prone area.

Year of Family Settlement in the Village

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Aboriginal	288	8.3	64.6	64.6
Before 1971	101	2.9	22.6	87.2
After 1971	43	1.2	9.6	96.9
DK / NA	14	.4	3.1	100.0
Total	446	12.9	100.0	
No Respond	3007	87.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Among those families who have experience flood are mostly aboriginal (64.6% respondents) and settled before 1971 (22.6% respondents).

Source of Income not Affected by Flood

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Flood resistant crop variety	79	2.3	18.5	18.5
Non Farm production based skills	101	2.9	23.7	42.3
NA	246	7.1	57.7	100.0
Total	426	12.3	100.0	
No Respond	3027	87.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Among those families who have experience flood, 23.7% respondents depend on non farm production base skill, 18.5% respondents on flood resistant crop variety and 57.7% respondents depend on either of it for their family income.

Earning Member

	No. of Respondent (average)	No. of Respondent (%)
No. of Earning Members in the Family	2	97.3

Among those families who have experience flood, 97.3% respondents have in average at least two earning family members.

Changed of Cropping Pattern in Last 3 Years

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	135	3.9	30.4	30.4
No	305	8.8	68.7	99.1
NA	4	.1	.9	100.0
Total	444	12.9	100.0	
No Respond	3009	87.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

During the past 3 years among the families who have experience flood, only 30.4% respondents have changed the cropping pattern while 68.7% respondents did not.

Cultivation of Flood Resistant Crop Variety

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	41	1.2	9.3	9.3
No	396	11.5	89.8	99.1
NA	4	.1	.9	100.0
Total	441	12.8	100.0	
No Respond	3012	87.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Among those families who have experience flood, only 9.3% respondents grow flood resistant crop variety while 89.8% respondents had not.

Cultivation Fruit Trees for Commercial Purpose

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	113	3.3	24.2	24.2
No	350	10.1	75.1	99.4
NA	3	.1	.6	100.0
Total	466	13.5	100.0	
No Respond	2987	86.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 24.2% respondents of flood experience families grow fruit trees for commercial purposes while 75.1% respondents of flood experience and non experience families who do not grow fruit trees.

Fruit Trees Grown for Commercial Purposes

Fruit Trees	No.of Fruit Trees (Average)	No.of Respondent (%)
Banana Tree	44	22.99
Pineapple Plant	160	5.36
Papaya Tree	5	17.19
Guava Tree	3	18.08
Orange Tree	11	3.35
Litchi Tree	3	15.63
Jackfruit Tree	4	22.54
Mango Tree	5	23.66
Others	225	6.03

Some of the fruits trees grown are the average of 5 mango trees each (23.66% respondents), 44 banana trees (22.99% respondents), 4 jackfruit trees (22.54% respondents) and 3 guava trees (18.08% respondents)

Sources of Fruit Tree Seedlings

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Seed bank	2	.1	1.6	1.6
Self stock	21	.6	16.5	18.1
Local market	17	.5	13.4	31.5
Subsidized seeds from Govt.	4	.1	3.1	34.6
From neighbour	35	1.0	27.6	62.2
Others	3	.1	2.4	64.6
Local market & From neighbour	42	1.2	33.1	97.6
Self stock & Local market	2	.1	1.6	99.2
Self stock & from neighbour	1	.0	.8	100.0
Total	127	3.7	100.0	
No Respond	3326	96.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 33.1% respondents get the seedling from local market and neighbour, 27.6% respondents get it from neighbour and 16.5% respondents from self stock.

Agriculture Crops Insurance

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	3	.1	.6	.6
No	354	10.3	73.8	74.4
Not aware	123	3.6	25.6	100.0
Total	480	13.9	100.0	
No Respond	2973	86.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

The village farmers are still lacking the knowledge on crop insurance and also facility far behind. 73.8% respondents do not have crop insurance and 25.6% respondents are not ware of it.

Livestock Insurance

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	3	.1	.6	.6
No	352	10.2	73.6	74.3
Not aware	123	3.6	25.7	100.0
Total	478	13.8	100.0	
No Respond	2975	86.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Livestock insurance is also very less known to the village farmers. 73.6% respondents do not have livestock insurance and 25.7% respondents are not ware of it.

Awareness on Safety Measures Skills for Flood, Earthquake etc

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	125	3.6	29.3	29.3
No	301	8.7	70.7	100.0
Total	426	12.3	100.0	
No Respond	3027	87.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the respondents who are affected by the hazards only 29.3% respondents are aware of the safety measure to it while 70.7% respondents are not aware of it.

Awareness on Health and Hygiene including ORS

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	305	8.8	65.5	65.5
No	161	4.7	34.5	100.0
Total	466	13.5	100.0	
No Respond	2987	86.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

With the intervention of NGO for community health and sanitation awareness to health and hygiene has improve at village. 65.5% respondents are aware on health and hygiene including ORS while 34.5% respondents are not aware of it.

Hazards

Man Made Hazards	No.of Respondent (%)
Bomb blast	20.31
Ethenic clash	25.67
Coal mining	.22
Industrial pollution	38.84
Others	5.36

Natural Hazards	No.of Respondent (%)
Flood	94.42
Earthquake	16.52
Landslide	3.13
Storm	57.14
Drought	51.56
Others	.45

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, the highest number of respondents has experience flood (94.42% respondents), storm (57.14% respondents), drought (51.56% respondents) and industrial pollution (38.84% respondents).

Coping Mechanics of Family Members

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Swimming	133	3.9	31.7	31.7
Boat	79	2.3	18.8	50.5
Elevated platform for shelter	101	2.9	24.0	74.5
Swimming & Boat	87	2.5	20.7	95.2
Swimming, Boat & Elevated platform	5	.1	1.2	96.4
No	14	.4	3.3	99.8
Swimming & Elevated platform	1	.0	.2	100.0
Total	420	12.2	100.0	
No Respond	3033	87.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, some of the family members have some coping mechanics for the hazards like swimming (31.7% respondents), elevated platform for shelter (24.0% respondents), both swimming and boat (20.7% respondents) and boat (18.8% respondents).

Measure Adopted to Reduce the Risks from Man made and Natural Hazards

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Livestock insurance	8	.2	1.9	1.9
Agriculture insurance	7	.2	1.6	3.5
Life insurance	34	1.0	7.9	11.3
Asset insurance	2	.1	.5	11.8
Alternate cropping	52	1.5	12.0	23.8
DK / NA	276	8.0	63.9	87.7
Livestock & Agriculture insurance	45	1.3	10.4	98.1
Livestock & Life insurance	6	.2	1.4	99.5
No	2	.1	.5	100.0
Total	432	12.5	100.0	
No Respond	3021	87.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, 63.9% respondents has not adopted measures to reduce the risks from man made and natural hazards while 12.0% respondents adopt alternate cropping.

Access to Information on Disaster before, during and after the Hazards

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	107	3.1	24.0	24.0
No	338	9.8	76.0	100.0
Total	445	12.9	100.0	
No Respond	3008	87.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, only 24.0% respondents have access to information on disaster before, during and after hazards while 76.0% respondents do have access to it.

Access to First Aid in Minor Accidents during and after the Emergency

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	89	2.6	20.1	20.1
No	353	10.2	79.9	100.0
Total	442	12.8	100.0	
No Respond	3011	87.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, only 20.1% respondents have access to first aid in minor accidents during and after emergency while 79.9% respondents do have access to it.

No.of Youth Male Know to Swim in Flood Water

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
One person	252	7.3	60.6	60.6
Two persons	90	2.6	21.6	82.2
Three persons	45	1.3	10.8	93.0
Four persons	2	.1	.5	93.5
More than 5 persons	2	.1	.5	94.0
No one	25	.7	6.0	100.0
Total	416	12.0	100.0	
No Respond	3037	88.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, 60.6% respondents have atleast one male youth member in the family , 21.6 % respondents have two male youth member in the family and 10.8% respondents have three male youth members in the family who know to swim in flood water.

No.of Youth Female Know to Swim in Flood Water

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
One person	236	6.8	61.1	61.1
Two persons	54	1.6	14.0	75.1
Three persons	17	.5	4.4	79.5
Four persons	7	.2	1.8	81.3
Five persons	1	.0	.3	81.6
No one	71	2.1	18.4	100.0
Total	386	11.2	100.0	
No Respond	3067	88.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, 61.1% respondents have atleast one female youth member in the family and 14.0% respondents have two female youth member in the family who know to swim in flood water while 18.4% respondents have no female youth in the family who can swim.

Contribution in Maintaining Public Infrastructure

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	318	9.2	71.6	71.6
No	126	3.6	28.4	100.0
Total	444	12.9	100.0	
No Respond	3009	87.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, 71.6% respondents contribute in maintaining the public infrastructure while 28.4% respondents do not.

Preservation of Food Items for Meeting the Emergencies/Floods

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	187	5.4	42.3	42.3
No	255	7.4	57.7	100.0
Total	442	12.8	100.0	
No Respond	3011	87.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, 42.3% respondents preserve food items to meet the emergencies or flood while 57.7% respondents do not.

Arrangement of Storage of Fuel for the Emergency Period

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	177	5.1	40.1	40.1
No	264	7.6	59.9	100.0
Total	441	12.8	100.0	
No Respond	3012	87.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, only 40.1% respondents have arrangement for fuel for the emergency period while majority 59.9% respondents do not.

Family Members Drowned and Died in Flood Water

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	6	.2	1.3	1.3
No	440	12.7	98.7	100.0
Total	446	12.9	100.0	
No Respond	3007	87.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, only 1.3% respondents have family member drowned and died in the flood while majority 98.7% respondents do not.

Duration of non engagement in Agriculture in a Year

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 2 months	26	.8	6.9	6.9
2.1 - 3 months	101	2.9	26.8	33.7
3.1 - 4 months	110	3.2	29.2	62.9
4.1 - 6 months	140	4.1	37.1	100.0
Total	377	10.9	100.0	
No Respond	3076	89.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, 37.1% respondents are not engaged in agriculture for 4-6 months a year, 29.2% respondents for 3-4 months a year and 26.8% respondents for 2-3 months a year.

Subsidiary Occupation Income through NREGA or any Other Govt. Supported Programs

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	247	7.2	53.5	53.5
No	215	6.2	46.5	100.0
Total	462	13.4	100.0	
No Respond	2991	86.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Approximate Subsidiary Occupation Income in Last One Year	Appx. Annual Average Income (Rs.)	No.of Respondent
Approximate Subsidiary Occupation Income	3652	247

Engagement in NREGA / Govt. supported program	No.of Man Day (average)	No.of Respondent
No.of man days engaged	36	247

53.5% respondents get extra income from subsidiary occupation income through NREGA or any other government supported programs and 46.5% respondents do not. An approximate annual subsidiary income in a year is Rs.3652 for each 247 respondents. Average of 36 man days are engaged in NREGA or Government supported program.

L. Community Health

Type of House

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Thatched house with mud wall	722	20.9	20.9	20.9
Mud house with tin roof	1019	29.5	29.5	50.4
Wooden house with tin roof	1065	30.8	30.8	81.3
Concrete house with tin roof	587	17.0	17.0	98.3
Others	21	.6	.6	98.9
NA	31	.9	.9	99.8
Concrete house	8	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Most common type of houses found in the village is wooden house with tin roof (30.8% respondents), mud house with tin roof (29.5% respondents), thatched house with mud wall (20.9% respondents) and concrete house with tin roof (17.0% respondents).

Condition of the House

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Good	1406	40.7	40.7	40.7
Livable	1892	54.8	54.8	95.5
Dilapidate	155	4.5	4.5	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

More than half of the 3453 total respondents, 54.8% respondents houses are livable, 40.7% respondents houses are good condition and 4.5% respondents houses are dilapidate.

Ownership of PDS Card (Ration Card)

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	1964	56.9	56.9	56.9
No	1489	43.1	43.1	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

More than half of the 3453 total respondents, 56.9% respondents have PDS Card or Ration Card while 43.1% respondents do not.

Main Source of Lighting: Electricity

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Electricity	1762	51.0	51.0	51.0
Kerosene oil	1570	45.5	45.5	96.5
Solar Lamp	31	.9	.9	97.4
Others	5	.1	.1	97.5
Electricity & Kerosene oil	77	2.2	2.2	99.8
Electricity & Solar lamp	1	.0	.0	99.8
Kerosene oil & Solar lamp	7	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 51.0% respondents use electricity and 45.5% respondents use kerosene oil as main source of lighting.

Defecate

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
In open fields	720	20.9	20.9	20.9
Near the house	73	2.1	2.1	23.0
Kuccha toilet	2048	59.3	59.3	82.3
Pucca toilet	609	17.6	17.6	99.9
Other	3	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 59.3% respondents use kuccha toilet and 17.6% respondents use pucca toilet while still 20.9% respondents use open fields for defecation.

Nature of Drainage System

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Open	1217	35.2	35.2	35.2
Closed	476	13.8	13.8	49.0
No drainage system	1752	50.7	50.7	99.8
Other	8	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 50.7% respondents have no drainage system while 35.2% respondents have open and 13.8% respondents have closed drainage system.

Source of Drinking Water being Fetched

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Open well	1607	46.5	46.5	46.5
Closed well	223	6.5	6.5	53.0
Hand pump or tube/bore well	781	22.6	22.6	75.6
River or Stream	376	10.9	10.9	86.5
Tap water	459	13.3	13.3	99.8
Other	7	.2	.2	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

In village open well (46.5% respondents) and hand pump or tube or bore well (22.6% respondents) are the most common source of fetching drinking water. 13.3% respondents fetch drinking water from tap water and 10.9% respondents from river or stream.

Distance from source of drinking water being fetched

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Within homestead	2609	75.6	75.6	75.6
Less than one Km	780	22.6	22.6	98.1
1.1 - 2 Kms away	44	1.3	1.3	99.4
More than 2 Kms away	20	0.6	0.6	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

In village almost every house hold has tube or open well and stream or river near to their settlement. 75.6% respondents have their source of drinking water being within homestead and 22.6% respondents within one kilometer.

Using Purified Drinking Water

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Do not purified	1340	38.8	38.8	38.8
Boiling	1066	30.9	30.9	69.7
Filtering	746	21.6	21.6	91.3
Boiling and filtering	283	8.2	8.2	99.5
Use of bleach	14	0.4	0.4	99.9
Other	4	0.1	0.1	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

In village 38.8% respondents still do not purified their drinking water while 30.9% respondents use boiled drinking water, 21.6% respondents use filtered drinking water and 8.2% respondents use both boiled and filtered drinking water.

Nutrition

No. of Full Meal per Day

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
One full meal a day	24	.7	.7	.7
Two full meals a day	1662	48.1	48.1	48.8
Three full meals a day	1498	43.4	43.4	92.2
Four full meals a day	268	7.8	7.8	100.0
Others	1	.0	.0	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Taking two full meals a day (48.1% respondents) and three full meals a day (43.4% respondents) are most usual cases existing in the village.

Shortage of Food in Last 3 Years

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	950	27.5	27.5	27.5
No	2503	72.5	72.5	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

In the last three year food shortage was experience by 27.5% respondents out of 3453 total respondents while 72.5% respondents were safe from it.

Shortage of Food in an Average Duration in a Year

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than one month	185	5.4	19.5	19.5
1.1 - 4 months	450	13.0	47.4	66.8
4.1 - 7 months	177	5.1	18.6	85.5
7.1 - 10 months	103	3.0	10.8	96.3
10.1 - 12 months	35	1.0	3.7	100.0
Total	950	27.5	100.0	
No Respond	2503	72.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

In the last three years 66.9% respondents had experience food shortage in average duration of less than four months a year while 33.1% respondents experienced for more than four months a year.

Child Immunization Details

Children below 5 years Received Polio

Polio Doze	No. of Respondent (%)
Polio 1 Doze	2.29
Polio 2 Dozes	7.01
Polio 3 Dozes	48.42

The 57.72% respondents out of total respondents have children below five years received polio while the rest respondents have no children or not applicable.

Children below 5 years Received DPT

DPT Doze	No. of Respondent (%)
DPT 1 Doze	2.55
DPT 2 Dozes	7.50
DPT 3 Dozes	46.39

The 56.44% respondents out of total respondents have children below five years received DPT while the rest respondents have no children or not applicable.

Children below 5 years Received BCG Immunization

BCG Immunisation	No.of Respondent (%)
Received BCG Immunisation	51.69
Not Received BCG Immunisation	1.91

The 51.69% respondents out of total respondents have children below five years received BCG immunization while 1.91% respondents have children who have not received it and the rest of the respondents have no children or not applicable.

Children Received Vitamin A

Vitamin A	No.of Respondent (%)
Received Vit.A Liquid	49.78
Not Received Vit.A Liquid	3.59

The 49.78% respondents out of total respondents have children who received BCG immunization while 3.59% respondents have children who have not received it and the rest of the respondents have no children or not applicable.

Children Received Measles Injection

Measles Injection	No.of Respondent (%)
Received Measles Injection	46.25
Not Received Measles Injection	3.62

The 46.25% respondents out of total respondents have children who received measles injection while 3.59% respondents have children who have not received it and the rest of the respondents have no children or not applicable.

Children Received IFA Tablets/Liquid

IFA Tablets/Liquid	No.of Respondent (%)
Received IFA Tablets/Liquid	41.76
Not Receive IFA Tablets/Liquid	3.53

The 41.76% respondents out of total respondents have children who received IFA tablets or liquid while 3.53% respondents have children who have not received it and the rest of the respondents have no children or not applicable.

Reason of Not Immunizing the Child	No.of Respondent (%)
Facility not available	7.88
Not needed	.99
Not aware of	11.99
No time to go	2.96
Child was ill at the time the injection was due	8.37
Others	.33
Not Applicable	67.32
Not yet legible for the immunization	.16

Some of the main reason for not immunizing the child may be not applicable (67.32% respondents), Not aware of (11.99% respondents), child was ill at the time of injection was due (8.37% respondents) and facility not available (7.88% respondents).

Children Attending ICDS Centre

	No.of Respondent (%)
No.of Children of the Family Attending ICDS Center	38.49

The 38.49% respondents out of total respondents have children who attain ICDS Centre while the rest of the respondents have no children or not applicable.

Death of Child below 10 Years in the Family

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	209	6.1	6.1	6.1
No	3244	93.9	93.9	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

The 6.1% respondents out of total respondents have death of child below ten years in the family.

Cause of Death of Child below 10 Years

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Acute respiratory infection	48	1.4	23.5	23.5
Pneumonia	35	1.0	17.2	40.7
Diarrhea	33	1.0	16.2	56.9
Jaundice	34	1.0	16.7	73.5
Dysentery	16	.5	7.8	81.4
Others	20	.6	9.8	91.2
Accident	4	.1	2.0	93.1
Bitten by dog	1	.0	.5	93.6
Malaria	6	.2	2.9	96.6
Death inside worm	5	.1	2.5	99.0
Pneumonia & Diarrhea	2	.1	1.0	100.0
Total	204	5.9	100.0	
No Respond	3249	94.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Some of the major causes of death for the child below ten years in the family are acute respiratory infection (23.5% respondents), pneumonia (17.2% respondents), jaundice (16.7% respondents), diarrhea (16.2% respondents) and dysentery (7.8% respondents).

Age of the Child at the Time of Death

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Within one day after birth	33	1.0	16.3	16.3
Within 7 days after birth	16	.5	7.9	24.3
Within 28 days after birth	20	.6	9.9	34.2
Within one year	44	1.3	21.8	55.9
1.1 - 5 years	60	1.7	29.7	85.6
5.1 - 10 years	29	.8	14.4	100.0
Total	202	5.8	100.0	
No Respond	3251	94.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Ages of the child below ten years at the time of death are maximum in 1-5 years (29.7% respondents), within one year (17.2% respondents), within one day after birth (16.3% respondents) and between 5-10 years (14.4% respondents).

Treatment Received by the Child Before Death

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
yes	157	4.5	75.1	75.1
no	52	1.5	24.9	100.0
Total	209	6.1	100.0	
No Respond	3244	93.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 75.1% respondents out of total respondents who have death of child below ten years in the family had given treatment before the child death while 24.9% respondents did not.

Reason of No Treatment before Death of Child

Reasons	No. of Respondent (%)
Not necessary	3.45
Not customary	1.72
Cost too much	12.07
No time to go	24.14
Fear of injection	1.72
Too far/No transport	10.34
Family care/safe at home	1.72
Lack of knowledge	12.07
Poor quality service of health centre	18.97
Depended on kobiraj	6.90
Others	6.90

Some of the reasons of not giving treatment before the death of child below ten years in the family are no time to go for treatment (24.14% respondents), poor quality service of health centre (18.97% respondents), cost too much and lack of knowledge (12.07% respondents respectively) and too far or no transport (10.34% respondents).

Care During Pregnancy

Antenatal Check Up during Pregnancy

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Did not get check up	377	10.9	15.0	15.0
Sub centre	401	11.6	16.0	30.9
PHC/CHC	765	22.2	30.4	61.4
Hospital	862	25.0	34.3	95.7
Private doctor	78	2.3	3.1	98.8
NA	22	.6	.9	99.6
Other	6	.2	.2	99.9
Dispensary	3	.1	.1	100.0
Total	2514	72.8	100.0	
No Respond	939	27.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Antenatal check up during pregnant is prefer mostly at hospital (34.3% pregnant women), PHC/CHC (30.4% pregnant women) and Sub centre (16.0% pregnant women). 15.9% pregnant women who did not go for antenatal checkup up.

TT Injection during Pregnancy

	No. of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Did not receive at all	432	12.5	17.2	17.2
Home made medicine	33	1.0	1.3	18.5
Took one doze of TT	425	12.3	16.9	35.4
Took two doze of TT	1624	47.0	64.6	100.0
Total	2514	72.8	100.0	
No Respond	939	27.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 64.6% pregnant women received two dozes of TT injection and 16.9% pregnant women received one doze of TT injection. 17.2% pregnant women did not receive at all.

Place of Delivery

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Hospital	692	20.0	27.5	27.5
PHC / CHC	399	11.6	15.9	43.4
Home	1406	40.7	55.9	99.3
Private clinic	17	.5	.7	100.0
Total	2514	72.8	100.0	
No Respond	939	27.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

In village due the inconvenient situation to visit nearest health centre immediate for delivery many pregnant women deliver at home (55.9% deliveries). 27.5% respondents who deliveries at hospital and 15.9% respondents at PHC / CHC.

Person Conducted Delivery

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Doctor	778	22.5	30.9	30.9
Nurse	414	12.0	16.5	47.4
Trained birth attendant	541	15.7	21.5	68.9
Untrained birth attendant	778	22.5	30.9	99.9
Self	3	.1	.1	100.0
Total	2514	72.8	100.0	
No Respond	939	27.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

The 30.9% respondents had delivery conducted by doctor and untrained birth attendant respectively, 21.5% respondents by trained birth attendant and 16.5%5 respondents by nurse.

Maternal Mortality Information**No.of Women Died during Pregnancy/Child Birth /Within One Year of Childbirth**

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No.of Death Women	23	.7	.7	.7
NA	3430	99.3	99.3	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of 3453 Total respondents 0.7% respondents have women who died during pregnancy or child birth or within one year of child birth.

Kind of Treatment Given to the Women before Death

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No treatment given	3	.1	13.0	13.0
Hospital	12	.3	52.2	65.2
Kobiraj	5	.1	21.7	87.0
Private doctor	3	.1	13.0	100.0
Total	23	.7	100.0	
No Respond	3430	99.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Before the death of women during pregnancy or child birth or within one year of childbirth, 52.2% respondents had given treatment at hospital, 21.7% respondents treated by kobiraj and 13.0% respondents treated by private doctor while 13.0% respondents with no treatment.

Women not Treated: Reason

Reasons	No.of Respondent
Not necessary	0
Not customary	1
Cost too much	0
No time to go	1
Fear of injection	0
Too far/No transport	1
Family care/safe at home	0
Lack of knowledge	0
Poor quality service of health centre	1
Others	2

Some of the reasons for not taking treatment are not customary, no time to go, too far or transport cost and poor service of health centre.

Diseases and their Treatment**Household members suffer from Diarrhea in Last 12 Months**

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	19.95
Adult Women	16.77
Male Child	13.41
Female Child	13.32
Male Infant Suffer	2.17
Female Infant Suffer	1.13

Out of 3453 total respondents, 19.95% respondents and 16.77% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer diarrhea.

Household members suffer from Malaria in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	33.77
Adult Women	29.16
Male Child	17.46
Female Child	15.41
Male Infant Suffer	1.53
Female Infant Suffer	.84

Out of 3453 total respondents, 33.77% respondents and 29.16% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer malaria.

Household members suffer from Rickets in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	2.17
Adult Women	1.77
Male Child	.46
Female Child	.26
Male Infant Suffer	.03
Female Infant Suffer	.00

Out of 3453 total respondents, only 2.17% respondents and 1.77% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer rickets.

Household members suffer from TB in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	1.71
Adult Women	.84
Male Child	.20
Female Child	.06
Male Infant Suffer	.00
Female Infant Suffer	.00

Out of 3453 total respondents, 1.71% respondents have adult men in the family who suffer TB.

Household members suffer from Flu in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	22.99
Adult Women	25.72
Male Child	16.74
Female Child	17.29
Male Infant Suffer	2.43
Female Infant Suffer	1.74

Out of 3453 total respondents, 22.99% respondents and 25.72% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer flu.

Household members suffer from Jaundice in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	7.07
Adult Women	6.43
Male Child	6.20
Female Child	5.44
Male Infant Suffer	.58
Female Infant Suffer	.20

Out of 3453 total respondents, 7.07% respondents and 6.43% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer jaundice.

Household members suffer from Anemia in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	1.01
Adult Women	3.42
Male Child	.43
Female Child	.41
Male Infant Suffer	.17
Female Infant Suffer	.00

Out of 3453 total respondents, 1.01% respondents and 3.42% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer anemia.

Household members suffer from Gastric in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	21.29
Adult Women	24.88
Male Child	4.72
Female Child	3.71
Male Infant Suffer	.26
Female Infant Suffer	.06

Out of 3453 total respondents, 21.29% respondents and 24.88% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer gastric.

Household members suffer from Eye Inflammation in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	3.24
Adult Women	4.63
Male Child	1.04
Female Child	1.13
Male Infant Suffer	.17
Female Infant Suffer	.06

Out of 3453 total respondents, 3.24% respondents and 4.63% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer eye inflammation.

Household members suffer from Pneumonia in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	2.03
Adult Women	2.35
Male Child	1.48
Female Child	1.82
Male Infant Suffer	.52
Female Infant Suffer	.17

Out of 3453 total respondents, 2.03% respondents and 2.35% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer pneumonia.

Household members suffer from Diabetes in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	.55
Adult Women	.43
Male Child	.09
Female Child	.03
Male Infant Suffer	.00
Female Infant Suffer	.03

Out of 3453 total respondents, 0.55% respondents and 0.43% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer diabetes.

Household members suffer from Acute Respiratory Infection in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	1.07
Adult Women	1.27
Male Child	.52
Female Child	.41
Male Infant Suffer	.03
Female Infant Suffer	.00

Out of 3453 total respondents, 1.07% respondents and 1.27% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer acute respiratory infection.

Household members suffer from Skin Disease in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	2.49
Adult Women	4.92
Male Child	2.32
Female Child	3.13
Male Infant Suffer	.26
Female Infant Suffer	.17

Out of 3453 total respondents, 2.49% respondents and 4.92% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer skin diseases. 2.32% respondents and 3.13% respondents have male child and female child respectively in the family who suffer skin disease.

Household members suffer from Asthma in Last 12 Months

Category	No.of Respondent (%)
Adult Men	.70
Adult Women	.93
Male Child	.52
Female Child	.61
Male Infant Suffer	.26
Female Infant Suffer	.09

Out of 3453 total respondents, 0.70% respondents and 0.93% respondents have adult men and women respectively in the family who suffer asthma.

Treatment Center for Diarrhea

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	116	3.4	9.2	9.2
Private doctor	271	7.8	21.5	30.7
Pharmacy	331	9.6	26.3	57.0
Hospital	497	14.4	39.5	96.5
Home made treatment	32	.9	2.5	99.0
No treatment	2	.1	.2	99.2
PHC	4	.1	.3	99.5
Dispensary	3	.1	.2	99.8
Health Worker	2	.1	.2	99.9
Sub Centre	1	.0	.1	100.0
Total	1259	36.5	100.0	
No Respond	2194	63.5		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have diarrhea patient in the family, 39.5% respondents take treatment at hospital, 26.3% respondents at pharmacy and 21.5% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Malaria

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	57	1.7	2.9	2.9
Private doctor	453	13.1	23.3	26.3
Pharmacy	476	13.8	24.5	50.8
Hospital	934	27.0	48.1	98.9
Home made treatment	7	.2	.4	99.2
No treatment	3	.1	.2	99.4
Others	1	.0	.1	99.4
PHC	4	.1	.2	99.6
Dispensary	4	.1	.2	99.8
Health Worker	2	.1	.1	99.9
Sub Centre	1	.0	.1	100.0
Total	1942	56.2	100.0	
No Respond	1511	43.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have malaria patient in the family, 48.1% respondents take treatment at hospital, 24.5% respondents at pharmacy and 23.3% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Rickets

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	16	.5	11.0	11.0
Private doctor	30	.9	20.5	31.5
Pharmacy	65	1.9	44.5	76.0
Hospital	34	1.0	23.3	99.3
Home made treatment	1	.0	.7	100.0
Total	146	4.2	100.0	
No Respond	3307	95.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have rickets in the family, 44.5% respondents take treatment at pharmacy, 23.3% respondents at hospital and 20.5% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for TB

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	2	.1	2.2	2.2
Private doctor	6	.2	6.6	8.8
Pharmacy	6	.2	6.6	15.4
Hospital	73	2.1	80.2	95.6
Home made treatment	1	.0	1.1	96.7
No treatment	1	.0	1.1	97.8
Others	2	.1	2.2	100.0
Total	91	2.6	100.0	
No Respond	3362	97.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have TB patient in the family, 80.2% respondents take treatment at hospital and 6.6% respondents at pharmacy and private doctor clinic respectively.

Treatment Center for Flu

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	68	2.0	4.5	4.5
Private doctor	329	9.5	21.9	26.5
Pharmacy	572	16.6	38.2	64.6
Hospital	516	14.9	34.4	99.1
Home made treatment	7	.2	.5	99.5
No treatment	3	.1	.2	99.7
PHC	2	.1	.1	99.9
Dispensary	1	.0	.1	99.9
Sub Centre	1	.0	.1	100.0
Total	1499	43.4	100.0	
No Respond	1954	56.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have flu in the family, 34.4% respondents take treatment at hospital, 38.2% respondents at pharmacy and 21.9% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Jaundice

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	531	15.4	76.7	76.7
Private doctor	33	1.0	4.8	81.5
Pharmacy	22	.6	3.2	84.7
Hospital	61	1.8	8.8	93.5
Home made treatment	43	1.2	6.2	99.7
No treatment	2	.1	.3	100.0
Total	692	20.0	100.0	
No Respond	2761	80.0		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have jaundice in the family, 76.7% respondents take prefer going to kobiraj for treatment and only 8.8% respondents go to hospital.

Treatment Center for Anemia

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	15	.4	9.9	9.9
Private doctor	19	.6	12.5	22.4
Pharmacy	16	.5	10.5	32.9
Hospital	80	2.3	52.6	85.5
Home made treatment	20	.6	13.2	98.7
No treatment	1	.0	.7	99.3
PHC	1	.0	.7	100.0
Total	152	4.4	100.0	
No Respond	3301	95.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have anemia in the family, 52.6% respondents take treatment at hospital, 10.5% respondents at pharmacy and 12.5% respondents at private doctor clinic while 13.2% respondents take home treatment.

Treatment Center for Gastric

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	100	2.9	8.0	8.0
Private doctor	320	9.3	25.6	33.6
Pharmacy	396	11.5	31.7	65.3
Hospital	404	11.7	32.3	97.7
Home made treatment	13	.4	1.0	98.7
No treatment	12	.3	1.0	99.7
Others	1	.0	.1	99.8
PHC	1	.0	.1	99.8
Dispensary	2	.1	.2	100.0
Total	1249	36.2	100.0	
No Respond	2204	63.8		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have gastric in the family, 32.3% respondents take treatment at hospital, 31.7% respondents at pharmacy and 25.6% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Eye Inflammation Infection

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	24	.7	8.6	8.6
Private doctor	85	2.5	30.4	38.9
Pharmacy	26	.8	9.3	48.2
Hospital	115	3.3	41.1	89.3
Home made treatment	4	.1	1.4	90.7
No treatment	25	.7	8.9	99.6
Others	1	.0	.4	100.0
Total	280	8.1	100.0	
No Respond	3173	91.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have eye inflammation infection in the family, 41.1% respondents take treatment at hospital and 30.4% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Pneumonia

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	20	.6	8.8	8.8
Private doctor	75	2.2	33.0	41.9
Pharmacy	31	.9	13.7	55.5
Hospital	96	2.8	42.3	97.8
Home made treatment	4	.1	1.8	99.6
No treatment	1	.0	.4	100.0
Total	227	6.6	100.0	
No Respond	3226	93.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have pneumonia in the family, 42.3% respondents take treatment at hospital and 33.0% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Diabetes

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	4	.1	10.3	10.3
Private doctor	7	.2	17.9	28.2
Pharmacy	3	.1	7.7	35.9
Hospital	23	.7	59.0	94.9
Home made treatment	2	.1	5.1	100.0
Total	39	1.1	100.0	
No Respond	3414	98.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have diabetes in the family, 59.0% respondents take treatment at hospital, 17.9% respondents at private doctor clinic and 10.3% respondents go to kobiraj.

Treatment Center for Acute Respiratory Infection

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	4	.1	5.0	5.0
Private doctor	9	.3	11.3	16.3
Pharmacy	12	.3	15.0	31.3
Hospital	52	1.5	65.0	96.3
No treatment	3	.1	3.8	100.0
Total	80	2.3	100.0	
No Respond	3373	97.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have acute respiratory infection in the family, 65.0% respondents take treatment at hospital, 17.9% respondents at pharmacy and 10.3% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Treatment Center for Skin disease

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	37	1.1	9.9	9.9
Private doctor	144	4.2	38.5	48.4
Pharmacy	76	2.2	20.3	68.7
Hospital	86	2.5	23.0	91.7
Home made treatment	19	.6	5.1	96.8
No treatment	11	.3	2.9	99.7
Health Worker	1	.0	.3	100.0
Total	374	10.8	100.0	
No Respond	3079	89.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have skin diseases in the family, 38.5% respondents take treatment at private doctor clinic, 23.0% respondents at hospital and 20.3% respondents at pharmacy.

Treatment Center for Asthma

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Kobiraj	7	.2	7.9	7.9
Private doctor	14	.4	15.7	23.6
Pharmacy	20	.6	22.5	46.1
Hospital	41	1.2	46.1	92.1
Home made treatment	4	.1	4.5	96.6
No treatment	2	.1	2.2	98.9
Dispensary	1	.0	1.1	100.0
Total	89	2.6	100.0	
No Respond	3364	97.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have asthma in the family, 46.1% respondents take treatment at hospital, 22.5% respondents at pharmacy and 15.7% respondents at private doctor clinic.

Outcome of the Malaria Treatment on the Infected Person during Last One Year

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Fully recovered	1027	29.7	33.2	33.2
Has not recovered fully	1029	29.8	33.2	66.4
Died	18	.5	.6	67.0
NA (Not Applicable)	1021	29.6	33.0	100.0
Total	3095	89.6	100.0	
No Respond	358	10.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of total respondents who have malaria in the family and treatment in last one year, 33.2% respondents have patients fully recovered and 33.2% respondents have not recovered fully.

Knowledge about Rickets: Causes, Symptoms, Effects

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Good knowledge	124	3.6	3.8	3.8
Knows somewhat	1361	39.4	41.4	45.2
Does not know at all	1799	52.1	54.8	100.0
Total	3284	95.1	100.0	
No Respond	169	4.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of 3453 total respondents, 54.8% respondents does not know at all about causes, symptoms, effects of rickets while 41.4% respondents know somewhat and only 3.8% respondents have good knowledge of it.

Breastfeeding Baby

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Did not breast fed	41	1.2	1.3	1.3
Less than 3 months	33	1.0	1.1	2.4
3.1-6 months	199	5.8	6.3	8.7
6.1-12 months	690	20.0	22.0	30.7
More than a year	1571	45.5	50.0	80.7
NA	606	17.5	19.3	100.0
Total	3140	90.9	100.0	
No Respond	313	9.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

50.0% respondents have mother who breastfeed baby for more than a year, 22.0% respondents for 6-12 months and 5.8% respondents for 3-6 months.

Treatment to TB Patient

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	75	2.2	2.2	2.2
No	13	.4	.4	2.5
NA	3365	97.5	97.5	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of 3453 total respondents, 2.2% respondents have TB patients who are getting treated.

Duration under TB Treatment

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0 - 6 months	20	.6	30.8	30.8
6.1 - 9 months	15	.4	23.1	53.8
9.1 - 12 months	16	.5	24.6	78.5
12.1 - 15 months	3	.1	4.6	83.1
15.1 - 18 months	2	.1	3.1	86.2
18.1 - 24 months	2	.1	3.1	89.2
Above 2 years	7	.2	10.8	100.0
Total	65	1.9	100.0	
No Respond	3388	98.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

30.8% respondents who have TB patients are treated for 0-6 months, 24.6% respondents for 9-12 months and 23.1% respondents for 6-9 months.

Present Status of TB Treatment

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Continuing	19	.6	28.4	28.4
Discontinued	4	.1	6.0	34.3
Completed	44	1.3	65.7	100.0
Total	67	1.9	100.0	
No Respond	3386	98.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the total respondents who have TB patients treated in the family, 65.7% respondents have completed the treatment, 28.4% respondents are continuing while 6.0% respondents has discontinued.

Aware on DOTs Programme

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	610	17.7	17.7	17.7
No	2843	82.3	82.3	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 17.7% respondents are aware of the DOTs programme while 82.3% respondents are still lacking the knowledge on DOTs programme.

Death of Family Member during Last 5 Years

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	221	6.4	6.4	6.4
No	3232	93.6	93.6	100.0
Total	3453	100.0	100.0	

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 6.4% respondents had face death of family member in the last 5 years while 93.6% respondents do not.

Women Related sickness Symptom

Women Related sickness Symptom		No.of Respondent	In %
Foul Smell, Unusual Vaginal Discharge (Discharge could be White, Yellow/Green)	Yes	264	11.9%
	No	1960	88.1%
	Total	2224	
Pain during Intercourse Especially in the Lower Abdomen	Yes	234	10.5%
	No	1987	89.5%
	Total	2221	
Genital Sores or Blisters with or without Pain	Yes	155	7.0%
	No	2059	93.0%
	Total	2214	
Swollen and Painful Lymph Glands in the Groin	Yes	142	6.4%
	No	2075	93.6%
	Total	2217	
Pain or Burning during Urination	Yes	243	10.9%
	No	1984	89.1%
	Total	2227	
Painful or Itching Genital Region	Yes	182	8.2%
	No	2026	91.8%
	Total	2208	

Women Seek for treatment

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	474	13.7	71.2	71.2
No	192	5.6	28.8	100.0
Total	666	19.3	100.0	
No Respond	2787	80.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Where women seek for treatment

Where women seek for treatment		No.of Respondent	In %
Government Hospital	Yes	189	96.4%
	No	7	3.6%
	Total	196	
PHC/CHC	Yes	169	96.0%
	No	7	4.0%
	Total	176	
Government Dispensary	Yes	79	94.0%
	No	5	6.0%
	Total	84	
Sub-Centre	Yes	38	86.4%
	No	6	13.6%
	Total	44	
Pvt.Doctor/ Pvt.Hospital	Yes	234	99.2%
	No	2	.8%
	Total	236	
Quack/Village Doctor	Yes	77	92.8%
	No	6	7.2%
	Total	83	
Others	Yes	18	90.0%
	No	2	10.0%
	Total	20	

In village, personal health related issues are not discussed openly. 71.2% respondents have women who seek treatment. The women visit mostly private doctors or private hospital, government hospital and PHC or CHC.

Men Related sickness Symptom

Men Related sickness Symptom		No.of Respondent	In %
Sores, Blisters or Ulcers on the Penis with or without Pain	Yes	123	6.0%
	No	1921	94.0%
	Total	2044	
Swollen and Painful Lymph Glands in the Groin	Yes	151	7.4%
	No	1899	92.6%
	Total	2050	
Discharge from the Urethra (Yellow/Green)	Yes	77	3.8%
	No	1968	96.2%
	Total	2045	
Itching, Burning and Pain during Urination	Yes	130	6.3%
	No	1924	93.7%
	Total	2054	
Pain during Intercourse	Yes	119	5.8%
	No	1928	94.2%
	Total	2047	

Men Seek for treatment

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	249	7.2	69.7	69.7
No	108	3.1	30.3	100.0
Total	357	10.3	100.0	
No Respond	3096	89.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Where men seek for treatment

Where men seek for treatment		No.of Respondent	In %
Government Hospital	Yes	109	98.2%
	No	2	1.8%
	Total	111	
PHC/CHC	Yes	94	96.9%
	No	3	3.1%
	Total	97	
Government Dispensary	Yes	34	94.4%
	No	2	5.6%
	Total	36	
Sub-Centre	Yes	17	89.5%
	No	2	10.5%
	Total	19	
Pvt.Doctor/ Pvt.Hospital	Yes	135	99.3%
	No	1	.7%
	Total	136	
Quack/Village Doctor	Yes	40	97.6%
	No	1	2.4%
	Total	41	
Others	Yes	5	62.5%
	No	3	37.5%
	Total	8	

In village, personal health related issues are not discussed openly. 69.7% respondents have men who seek treatment. The men visit mostly private doctors or private hospital, government hospital and PHC or CHC.

Health Infrastructure: Nearest CHC or PHC

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 Kms	1420	41.1	41.8	41.8
5.1 - 10 Kms	993	28.8	29.2	71.1
10.1 - 15 Kms	612	17.7	18.0	89.1
15.1 - 20 Kms	151	4.4	4.4	93.5
20.1 - 25 Kms	111	3.2	3.3	96.8
25.1 - 30 Kms	31	.9	.9	97.7
30.1 - 40 Kms	4	.1	.1	97.8
Above 40 Kms	73	2.1	2.2	100.0
Total	3395	98.3	100.0	
No Respond	58	1.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 41.8% respondents has CHC or PHC within 5 Kms, 29.2% respondents between 5-10 Kms and 18.0% respondents between 10-15 Kms.

Health Infrastructure: Nearest Dispensary

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 Kms	1745	50.5	53.7	53.7
5.1 - 10 Kms	1082	31.3	33.3	87.0
10.1 - 15 Kms	245	7.1	7.5	94.6
15.1 - 20 Kms	107	3.1	3.3	97.8
20.1 - 25 Kms	56	1.6	1.7	99.6
25.1 - 30 Kms	10	.3	.3	99.9
30.1 - 40 Kms	2	.1	.1	99.9
Above 40 Kms	2	.1	.1	100.0
Total	3249	94.1	100.0	
No Respond	204	5.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 53.7% respondents has dispensary within 5 Kms, 33.3% respondents between 5-10 Kms and 7.5% respondents between 10-15 Kms.

Health Infrastructure: Nearest Hospital in Case of Serious Diseases

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 Kms	752	21.8	22.8	22.8
5.1 - 10 Kms	777	22.5	23.6	46.4
10.1 - 15 Kms	683	19.8	20.7	67.2
15.1 - 20 Kms	301	8.7	9.1	76.3
20.1 - 25 Kms	278	8.1	8.4	84.8
25.1 - 30 Kms	229	6.6	7.0	91.7
30.1 - 40 Kms	57	1.7	1.7	93.4
Above 40 Kms	216	6.3	6.6	100.0
Total	3293	95.4	100.0	
No Respond	160	4.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 22.8% respondents has nearest hospital in case of serious diseases within 5 Kms, 23.6% respondents between 5-10 Kms and 20.7% respondents between 10-15 Kms.

Health Infrastructure: Nearest Ambulance Service

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 Kms	1122	32.5	34.7	34.7
5.1 - 10 Kms	1056	30.6	32.7	67.4
10.1 - 15 Kms	623	18.0	19.3	86.7
15.1 - 20 Kms	179	5.2	5.5	92.2
20.1 - 25 Kms	140	4.1	4.3	96.5
25.1 - 30 Kms	78	2.3	2.4	98.9
30.1 - 40 Kms	18	.5	.6	99.5
Above 40 Kms	16	.5	.5	100.0
Total	3232	93.6	100.0	
No Respond	221	6.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 34.7% respondents has nearest ambulance service within 5 Kms, 32.7% respondents between 5-10 Kms and 19.3% respondents between 10-15 Kms.

Health Infrastructure: Nearest Bus Service

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 5 Kms	2103	60.9	63.9	63.9
5.1 - 10 Kms	761	22.0	23.1	87.0
10.1 - 15 Kms	218	6.3	6.6	93.6
15.1 - 20 Kms	63	1.8	1.9	95.5
20.1 - 25 Kms	82	2.4	2.5	98.0
25.1 - 30 Kms	55	1.6	1.7	99.7
30.1 - 40 Kms	5	.1	.2	99.8
Above 40 Kms	5	.1	.2	100.0
Total	3292	95.3	100.0	
No Respond	161	4.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 63.9% respondents has nearest buss servie within 5 Kms, 23.1% respondents between 5-10 Kms and 6.6% respondents between 10-15 Kms.

Health Service: Local Kobiraj

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	78	2.3	2.3	2.3
Good	1254	36.3	37.2	39.5
Satisfactory/Moderate	1000	29.0	29.6	69.1
Poor	405	11.7	12.0	81.1
Very poor	344	10.0	10.2	91.3
Dk/NA	292	8.5	8.7	100.0
Total	3373	97.7	100.0	
No Respond	80	2.3		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 37.2% respondents rate local kobiraj service as good, 29.6% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 12.0% respondents as poor.

Health Service: ASHA Workers

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	131	3.8	3.8	3.8
Good	1361	39.4	40.0	43.8
Satisfactory/Moderate	1071	31.0	31.5	75.3
Poor	608	17.6	17.9	93.2
Very poor	114	3.3	3.3	96.5
Dk/NA	119	3.4	3.5	100.0
Total	3404	98.6	100.0	
No Respond	49	1.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 40.0% respondents rate ASHA workers service as good, 31.5% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 17.9% respondents as poor.

Health Service: CHC/Rural Hospital

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	82	2.4	2.5	2.5
Good	1422	41.2	43.2	45.7
Satisfactory/Moderate	1090	31.6	33.1	78.9
Poor	451	13.1	13.7	92.6
Very poor	96	2.8	2.9	95.5
Dk/NA	148	4.3	4.5	100.0
Total	3289	95.3	100.0	
No Respond	164	4.7		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 43.02% respondents rate CHC or rural hospital service as good, 33.1% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 13.7% respondents as poor.

Health Service: PHC

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	78	2.3	2.4	2.4
Good	1482	42.9	44.7	47.0
Satisfactory/Moderate	1067	30.9	32.2	79.2
Poor	305	8.8	9.2	88.4
Very poor	258	7.5	7.8	96.1
Dk/NA	128	3.7	3.9	100.0
Total	3318	96.1	100.0	
No Respond	135	3.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 44.7% respondents rate PHC service as good, 32.2% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 9.2% respondents as poor.

Health Service: Sub - Centre

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	75	2.2	2.4	2.4
Good	1328	38.5	41.8	44.1
Satisfactory/Moderate	873	25.3	27.5	71.6
Poor	535	15.5	16.8	88.4
Very poor	170	4.9	5.3	93.7
Dk/NA	199	5.8	6.3	100.0
Total	3180	92.1	100.0	
No Respond	273	7.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 41.8% respondents rate Sub centre service as good, 27.5% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 16.8% respondents as poor.

Health Service: Govt. Hospitals

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	294	8.5	9.0	9.0
Good	1415	41.0	43.4	52.4
Satisfactory/Moderate	1111	32.2	34.1	86.5
Poor	272	7.9	8.3	94.8
Very poor	64	1.9	2.0	96.8
Dk/NA	104	3.0	3.2	100.0
Total	3260	94.4	100.0	
No Respond	193	5.6		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 43.4% respondents rate government hospital service as good, 34.1% respondents as satisfactory or moderate, 9.0% respondents as excellent while 8.3% respondents as poor.

Health Service: Private Hospitals

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	381	11.0	11.8	11.8
Good	1340	38.8	41.3	53.1
Satisfactory/Moderate	750	21.7	23.1	76.2
Poor	329	9.5	10.2	86.4
Very poor	96	2.8	3.0	89.4
Dk/NA	345	10.0	10.6	100.0
Total	3241	93.9	100.0	
No Respond	212	6.1		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 41.3 respondents rate private hospital service as good, 23.1% respondents as satisfactory or moderate, 11.8% respondents as excellent while 9.5% respondents as poor.

Health Service: Private Doctors

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	383	11.1	11.8	11.8
Good	1650	47.8	50.8	62.6
Satisfactory/Moderate	637	18.4	19.6	82.2
Poor	334	9.7	10.3	92.5
Very poor	64	1.9	2.0	94.4
Dk/NA	181	5.2	5.6	100.0
Total	3249	94.1	100.0	
No Respond	204	5.9		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 50.8% respondents rate private doctor service as good, 19.6% respondents as satisfactory or moderate, 11.8% respondents as excellent while 10.3% respondents as poor.

Health Service: Dispensaries

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	60	1.7	1.9	1.9
Good	1474	42.7	46.5	48.4
Satisfactory/Moderate	925	26.8	29.2	77.6
Poor	498	14.4	15.7	93.3
Very poor	77	2.2	2.4	95.7
Dk/NA	136	3.9	4.3	100.0
Total	3170	91.8	100.0	
No Respond	283	8.2		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 46.5% respondents rate dispensaries service as good, 29.2% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 15.7% respondents as poor.

Health Service: Pharmacies

	No.of Respondent	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Excellent	165	4.8	5.1	5.1
Good	1783	51.6	55.2	60.3
Satisfactory/Moderate	865	25.1	26.8	87.0
Poor	255	7.4	7.9	94.9
Very poor	112	3.2	3.5	98.4
Dk/NA	52	1.5	1.6	100.0
Total	3232	93.6	100.0	
No Respond	221	6.4		
Total	3453	100.0		

Out of the 3453 total respondents, 55.2% respondents rate pharmacies service as good, 26.8% respondents as satisfactory or moderate while 7.9% respondents as poor.

Main Findings

The following are the main findings obtained from the survey data collected from the respondents.

Household Details

01. The respondents consist of 67% belonging to SHG and 33% non SHG. The 68.8% respondents are in SHG for a period of 2 to 8 years. The 64.4% respondents have positive change after becoming SHG member in terms of access to credit and loan, improved confidence and improved income.
02. The 87.4% respondents have men as head of the family while 12.6% respondents have women as head of the family.
03. Female population (33.16% respondents) is more illiterate than men (23.2% respondents). The 27.60% respondents have male adult family members and 26.35% respondents have female adult family members who passed matriculation.
04. The 84.5% respondents are nuclear family while 15.5% respondents live in joined family. The 51.7% respondents have men as main breadwinner of the family while 39.2% respondents have both men and women as breadwinner.
05. Farming is the main occupation of the respondents. The 54.24% respondents and 30.06% respondents have male farmer and female farmer respectively in the family.

Agriculture

06. The 66.2% respondents have their own agricultural land where only paddy crop is grown and the 76.17% respondents have land for agricultural purposes. The 53.3% respondents have cultivable land area less than 2 acres. Land taken or given for sharecropping and land under mortgage is very less in practice among respondents.
07. The 64.4% respondents use river and perennial stream water for irrigation. The 41.8% respondents have irrigated the agricultural land area less than 2 acres.
08. Only 12.8% respondents cultivate cash or field crops like tea, rubber, broomsticks, jute etc. The 42.1% respondents cultivate fruit crops or trees like banana, orange, pineapple, areca nut, coconut etc.
09. Cultivation of only one crop in a season is practice mostly. The 40.8% respondents grow one crop in one season. The 48.2% respondents have less than 12 quintals paddy yield per acre. Non availability of sufficient water, use of low yielding seed, widespread of insects and diseases etc are some of the major factor that results in low agricultural product.
10. Only 11.6% respondents practice jhum cultivation.
11. The 52.3% respondents still practice the traditional method of cultivation and 28.5% respondents grows seasonal crops like mustard, potato, chillie, ginger, brinjal etc. Only 17.1% respondents have access to agricultural extension services.

Livestock Rearing

12. The 83.1% respondents have rear livestock like cow, buffalo, pig, goat, fowl etc either for income generation activity or for domestic use.
13. The 43.5% respondents have access to veterinary services mainly from government or line departments. During the time of livestock sickness 43.2% respondents treat by themselves while 24.7% respondents take to veterinary doctors.
14. The fodder for the livestock is available around the year for 57.7% respondents. The livestock feed is mostly cultivated or available at home.

Fishery

15. Assam has ample river and Meghalaya is high terrain area which make it difficult for fresh pond, only 9.8% respondents have fresh pond. The 91.2% respondents have total water area of less than 2 bighas.
16. The 76.4% respondents utilized the fresh pond for fish farming with average fish production of 125 Kg per annum. The 59.4% respondents go to river for fishing.

Skill Details

17. The 71.2% respondents have family members possessing skills like carpentry, weaving, tailoring, handicraft, knitting, food processing, vegetable cultivation, livestock rearing etc.
18. More than 70% respondents utilized the skill of food processing and mansoning for productive purposes. Most of skills are traditionally learnt as part of culture and few from training.
19. Many respondents do not utilized their skill for productive purposes as they are engage in some activities like domestic work, other business activities, low investment capacity etc.

Income Generation Activity (IGA) and Micro-Enterprise

20. The 45.2% respondents practiced income generation activity. The 40.5% respondents reared livestock and 27.2% respondents practice agriculture for IGA. The 79.2% respondents profited the IGA.
21. To start the IGA, 55.27% respondents used their own saving while 33.48% respondents took loan from the SHG.
22. Micro-Enterprise is larger volume of IGA with higher capital investment and capable handling of the business. Only 4.1% respondents owned micro-enterprise as the rural population is generally poor with less capacity to handle big business.
23. The 58.8% respondents did not undergo any training before the start of business while 31.9% respondents had done IGA management. The need for training for before the onset business or further training is felt by 67.1% respondents.

Saving and Credit

24. The 67.0% respondents belong to SHG member. Saving of money is practice by 91.6% respondents for the purpose like children education, sickness treatment, house repair or construction, property purchase etc. Few do not save money mostly because of no surplus and no habit of saving.
25. Saving of money is done at SHG (42.49% respondents), bank or post office or insurance (31.95% respondents) and home (17.52% respondents). Mostly monthly saving is in practice by 68.12% respondents through proper planning and surplus after expenses. The total family saving per annum at present is less than Rs.10000/- (65.6% respondents).
26. Borrowing money is done by 68.0% respondents at least once a year from bank, SHG, relatives etc for treating sickness, child education, agriculture etc.
27. Borrowing of food grain is practice by 21.9% respondents. The quantity of food grain borrowed in a year is less than 2 quintals for 70.9% respondents.

Gender Details

28. It is found that both men and women keeps (41.8% respondents) and controls (41.1% respondents) the family income. Women have freedom to control over their own earning and saving is found among 84.6% respondents.
29. Majority of the respondents has husband membership in VDC (33.50% respondents), village dorbar or panchayat (29.68% respondents) and local club (11.32% respondents). The 75.95% respondents have wife membership in mahila samity.
30. It is found that 61.7% respondents have women participation in village meeting.
31. In cases of decision making in home management issues men are the decision maker and women participate as discussant.

Migration

32. Only 7.6% respondents have the family member migrate to other place. The migrated family members mostly belong to the age group of 18 to 35 years.
33. The main purpose of migration is for better job, industrial regular labour, better earning, marriage etc. The 64.0% respondents make saving which result in improved quality of life, construction of house, better child education, purchase of household assets etc.

Disaster Risk Reduction

34. It is found that 13.0% respondents have experience flood. The 18.5% respondents who experience flood grow flood resistant crop variety.
35. In last 3 years 30.4% respondents had change their cropping system. Awareness to agricultural crop and

livestock insurance is almost negligible.

36. The 29.3% respondents are aware of the safety measures skills for flood, earthquake etc and 65.5% respondents are aware on health and hygiene including ORS.
37. Out the total respondents who experienced hazards, the highest number of respondents has experience flood (94.42% respondents), storm (57.14% respondents) and drought (51.56% respondents). The coping mechanic of the family member is swimming (31.7% respondents) and elevated platform for shelter (24.0% respondents). Only 24.0% respondents have excess to information before, during and after the hazards.
38. The 42.3% respondents store food and 40.1% respondents store fuel for emergency period.
39. The 53.5% respondents have subsidiary occupation income through NREGA or any other government supported programmes.

Community Health

40. The Most common type of houses found in the village is wooden house with tin roof (30.8% respondents), mud house with tin roof (29.5% respondents) and thatched house with mud wall (20.9% respondents). The 54.8% respondents have livable house while 40.7% respondents have good condition house.
41. Electricity (51.0% respondents) and kerosene (45.5% respondents) are the main source of lighting. It is found that 50.7% respondents have no drainage system. The 56.9% respondents have PDS Card or Ration Card.
42. Drinking water is obtained mainly from open well (46.5% respondents) and hand pump or tube or bore tube (22.06% respondents). The 75.6% respondents have their source of drinking water within homestead.
43. The 38.8% respondents do not purified the water before drinking while 30.9% respondents boil the water and 21.6% respondents filter the drinking water.

Nutrition

44. Taking two (48.1% respondents) and three (43.4% respondents) fill meals a day is common among people.
45. In last three years only 27.5% respondents experience food shortage. The food shortage was for less than 4 months a year (66.9% respondents).

Child Immunization Details

46. Out of the respondents having children below 5 years, 48.42% respondents had completed giving the 3 dozes of polio, 46.39% respondents had given 3 dozes of DPT, 51.69% respondents had given BCG and 46.25% respondents had given measles injection.
47. The 38.49% respondents had children attending to ICDS.

Care during Pregnancy

48. Antenatal check up during pregnancy is not done by 15.0% respondents while 34.3% respondents visited hospital and 30.4% respondents visited PHC or CHC for the check up. Majority of pregnant women (64.6%

respondents) completed the two doses of TT.

49. The 43.4% respondents had delivery at hospital or PHC or CHC while still 55.9% respondents had at home. Delivery is conducted by doctors, nurse, trained birth attendant (68.9% respondents) and by untrained birth attendant (30.9% respondents).

Diseases and their Treatment

50. Diarrhea, malaria, flu and gastric are the most common diseases suffer by the respondents over the past one year.
51. Hospital, pharmacy and private doctor are most refer for the treatment of diarrhea, malaria, rickets, flu, gastric, eye inflammation, pneumonia, skin diseases etc. Kobiraj is most preferred for jaundice treatment and hospital for TB treatment by the respondents.
52. During the past one year, 33.2% respondents have full recovery from malaria while 33.2% respondents have not fully recovered.
53. The knowledge on rickets, causes, symptoms, effects etc is lacking among 54.8% respondents and 82.3% respondents are not aware of DOTs Programme.
54. The respondents with men and women related sickness symptoms are almost everyone seek for treatment and are treated at various health centre like government hospital, PHC or CHC, government dispensary, sub centre, private hospital or doctors etc.
55. Majority of the respondents reside at the circumference distance of 10 Km in and around the available health centre.
56. The respondents rated the quality of various health services as good and satisfactory.

Limitations

01. Some questions related to women and men sickness symptoms were difficult for surveyor to discuss freely in certain part of the survey area. This is because variety of people belonging to different community of caste, religion etc.
02. Some of the survey question section may not be relevant to certain part of the area as both states of Assam and Meghalaya was covered. Most part of Assam and Meghalaya has different geographic physical features.
03. The survey module has many questions which make it very exhaustive for the surveyor and respondent during the interaction. However survey was conducted fruitfully.