

Chapter - V

Data Analysis, Results & Discussion

Section – A

This chapter contains the analysis and the interpretation of the primary data collected through household survey. During the field survey whatever data is collected is systematically analyzed here for the estimation of the results.

This chapter designated as ‘Result & Discussion’ is divided into two sections viz. Section A & Section B. In Section A, the arrangement of sample data with different statistical tables and diagrams are made for more comprehension. Further, the Section B entails the further analysis of primary data using different methods of data analysis. The chapter ‘Conceptual and Theoretical Framework and Methodology’ of the thesis contains the elaboration of these methods. Moreover, both Section A & B have approached the objectives and hypothesis of the study.

The study entails various methods of analysis. Firstly, the survey outcomes is analysed with descriptive statistics, tables and diagrams. Second, the dimension index is used to find out the three components of food security. Third anthropometric measurements are analysed to find out the BMI adult member of the sample household. Z-score for index child of the sample household is also calculated next. In the last method food secured and insecured households are found out taking into all three components of food security of adults together with index children’s z-score status.

5.1 Sample Households and Their Characteristics.

This section entails the characteristics in socio-economic aspects of the selected households and its members. Depending on the various information received from the respondents, a detailed statistics has been presented about the sample households socio-economic characteristics, and various other aspects.

5.1.1 Distribution of Sample Households with respect to the Area of Study:

The sample households are selected from both urban i.e. municipal area and also the rural area which is basically the Development Blocks of the Cachar District. In this context, Table – 5.1 presents distribution of sample households in the Municipality area of Silchar and Lakhipur under the two Sub-Divisions.

The urban area of Silchar Sub- division of the Cachar district are divided into north, south, east, west & middle according to their geographic location for the purpose of the study. In the north there are four municipal wards – 1, 2, 3 and 4. Ward numbers 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 are in the south. In the eastern part of Silchar, ward number 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 are located. Western side of Silchar consists of ward number 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. Apart from ward number 20, 21, 22 and 23, ward number 11 is situated in the middle of the Silchar town. For easy access, quick approach & convenience these divisions are made. In the Lakhipur urban area all the ten wards are covered with an well represented number of samples. As it is within the town area of both the sub-divisions the survey is conducted in rainy season without any difficulty.

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In the urban area of Silchar 20 households have been surveyed in the north, 5 households in each of the ward, 1, 2, 3 & 4. 21 households are visited in south, comprising 3 in ward 13, 3 in 14, 4 in 15, 3 in 16, 3 in 17, 2 in 18 and 3 in ward number 19 respectively. Eastern side of the urban area of Silchar was surveyed with 19 households visit – where 1 household from ward number 5, 2 from 6, 5 from 7, 2 from 8, 2 from 9, 3 from 10, and 4 households from ward number 12 were considered. Western side of urban area of Silchar were represented with 26 households which is slightly more in numbers than other parts e.g., 6 from ward number 24, 5 from 25, 5 from 26, 5 from 27 and 5 from ward number 28. Similarly, 27 numbers of households were surveyed from the middle part of the urban area taking 5 from ward number 20, 8 from 21, 5 from 22, 7 from 23, and 2 households from ward number 11.

In the Lakhipur Municipal Area, there are ten wards. From each area, one household has been selected as sample unit except ward number 2 and 7 where two households have been considered.

There are fifteen developmental blocks in the Cachar district. They are Rajabazar, Lakhipur, Binnakandi, Banskandi, Udharbond, Barkhola, Kalain, Katigorah, Salchapra, Tapang, Barjalenga, Narsingpur, Sonai, Palanghat and Silchar.

**Table 5.1:
Municipal Ward wise Distribution**

AREA	Direction	WARD NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD
SILCHAR	North	1	5
		2	5
		3	5
		4	5
	East	5	1
		6	2
		7	6
		8	1
		9	2
		10	3
	Middle	11	2
	East	12	4
	South	13	3
		14	3
		15	4
		16	3
		17	3
		18	2
		19	3
	Middle	20	5
		21	8
		22	5
		23	7
	West	24	6
		25	5
		26	5
		27	5
		28	5
LAKHIPUR		1	1
		2	2
		3	1
		4	1
		5	1
		6	1
		7	2
		8	1
		9	1
		10	1
TOTAL			125

**Table 5.2 :
Development Block Wise Distribution**

SL. NO.	NAME OF THE BLOCK	NO.OF HOUSEHOLD
1	TAPANG	8
2	SALCHAPRA	6
3	KATIGORAH	4
4	KALAIN	4
5	RAZABAZAR	5
6	LAKHIPUR	13
7	BINNAKANDI	6
8	BANSKANDI	5
9	UDHARBOND	13
10	BARKHOLA	12
11	BARJALENGA	8
12	SONAI	6
13	NARSINGPUR	9
14	PALANGHAT	6
15	SILCHAR	20
	TOTAL	125

Table 5.2 shows the Development Block wise distribution of sample households, from Tapang and Barjalenga 8 households have been selected. However, from Salchapra, Binnakandi, Sonai and Palanghat 6 households have been selected. Four numbers of sample households are from Katigorah and Kalain block. Rajabazar and Banskandi blocks contains 5 numbers of households in each of them. Lakhipur and UdhARBOND Development Block have 13 numbers of sample households, whereas in Barkhola 12 numbers households represented the block. In Narsingpur Block 9 household samples are there. Highest number of household sample have considered from Silchar, the only urban block.

5.1.2 Rural-Urban Distribution of sample households and index children:

As is evident from Table 5.3 that 125 household contains 123 index children in urban area of Cachar District, total number of adults are 439 in urban area

whereas average number of adults per household are 3.512 where average number of index children are 0.984 per household.

Table : 5.3 :

Rural- Urban Distribution Of Sample Households And Index Children

AREA	NO.OF HOUSE HOLDS	NO. OF ADULTS	AVERAGE NO. OF ADULTS* PER HOUSE HOLD	NO. OF INDEX CHILD** PER HOUSE HOLD	AVERAGE NO. OF INDEX CHILDREN PER HOUSE HOLD
URBAN	125	439	3.512	123	0.984
RURAL	125	453	3.624	58	0.464

* Adult : A person who have attained 18 years of age.

** Index Child : is a child of age below 5 years (pre school age) and in alphabetical order in the family.

In the rural are 125 households comprises 453 numbers of adult members. The average adult members per household are 3.624. The index children found in the sample households in rural area are 58 in number. Average index children per household is 0.464 in number.

5.1.3 Selected Demographic Characteristics of sample households:

The Table 5.4 reflects the selected demographic characteristics for the sample households. In both the areas of rural and urban, the total size of the family are coincidentally found to be 640. In the urban area the total number of male and

female are 312 and 328 respectively. Whereas in the rural area the total number of male and female are 327 and 313 respectively.

Table : 5.4

Selected Demographic Characteristics of sample households.

NO. OF HOUSE HOLDS	TOT-AL FAM-ILY SIZE	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS		AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSE HOLD	NO. OF MEMBERS (0-14)YEARS	NO. OF MEMBERS (15-59) YEARS	NO. OF MEMBERS 60 YEARS AND ABOVE	DEPENDENCY RATIO*
		MALE	FEMALE					
125	640	312	328	5.12	188	383	69	0.671018
125	640	327	313	5.12	145	427	68	0.498829

*DEPENDENCY RATIO = (0-14)YEARS+(60 YEARS AND ABOVE)/ (15 - 59)YEARS

The Table 5.4 also shows that the average size of household are 5.12 in both rural and urban areas of the district. Total number of family members in the age group of 0-14 years are 188 and 145 respectively in the urban and rural areas. The members in the age group of 15-59 years are 383 in urban and 427 in rural areas. Total family members in the age group of 60 years and above within the sample households are 69 and 68 in urban and rural areas respectively.

The dependency ratio as in the Table 5.4 is calculated as 0.671 in the urban area and 0.499 in the rural area respectively. This ratio indicates the burden of dependent people on the income earning members of the households in the study area.

5.2 Economic Characteristics of Sample Households in the Study Area

5.2.1 Occupation wise Distribution : Main Occupation i.e. primary source of income in the study area is categorized accordingly to the available occupation adopted by the household in the study area. Diverse economic structure characterizes the two areas. The population in the study area is engaged in different economic activities Primary occupation here is differentiated for easy classification of the sample units and twelve types of classification is made as is evident in the tabular format, like 5.5.

An occupation is an activity that serves one's regular source of livelihood, a vocation. Primary occupation concept used here means the job or income generating activity a person has experienced within the last one year. It may be considered as the person's primary engagement for livelihood security.

Primary occupation in the urban area is mainly non-farm sector oriented. Professionals are the characteristic feature of urban population. But only 6 numbers i.e., 4.8% are professionals of the sample households. Service sector predominates here with almost equal participation in public and private organisation 23 and 24 respectively. The percentage of people in these two categories are 18.4 and 19.2 respectively. In the rural area these accounts to 16 and 11 respectively and in percentage it is 12.8 and 8.8 respectively. From this it appears that in respect of service sector rural area performs in a poor way than the urban area. In the absence of industrial infrastructure, excepting public sector organizations like Panchgram Paper Mill, ONGC and Railway, the sample household population around 59.2% are engaged in service sector with less options. A good percentage of the sample households (24%) i.e. 30 numbers of them are making their livelihood from petty business, house rent, insurance agency etc. 19 numbers (15.2%) of sample households are self employed. Vendors and daily wage earners are very less in number in the sample household of urban area- 02 and 04 respectively. In percentage it is 1.6 and 3.2 respectively. 04 numbers of sample households are earning pensions which is 3.2 % of total households. 9 numbers of households in the sample are earning through multiple activities. 04 numbers of household are engaged in driving which counts to 3.2% in urban area.

The urban area is well comprised of migrated population from intra-district as well as inter-district migration. As a result of migration they are dwelling in rented houses and are engaged in all petty businesses and other non-farm activities. Agricultural farmers and tea garden workers are absent in the here.

The rural area of the Cachar district is predominantly comprising daily wage earner and agricultural farmer in the sample. The number of households engaged in agricultural activities are 11 i.e., 8.8% of total sample households. 30 numbers of sample households are daily wage earner which is a total of 24%. Petty business activities are third highest primary occupation, where 27 numbers (21.6%) of sample households are engaged for their earning in the rural area . The primary occupation in the rural area does not comprise the professional in the sample households . Those who could attain the certain minimum qualification got engaged in the clerical jobs. This number is 16 (12.8%) in the sample households. 05 number (4%) of households are self employed. Again 11 numbers (8.8%) of sample households are in private sector job. Pension earning households are 6 (4.8%) in number in the sample in the rural areas of the district. 6 (4.8%) households are tea garden workers in the study sample. Multisource income activity are also characterizing the sample households and 6 numbers (4.8%) of households are of these category. The numbers of drivers of different vehicle are 7 (5.6%) in the sample. Vendors are absent in the samples of the rural area. Sample households in the rural area consists of 5 numbers (4%) of self employed. The samples would have comprised more numbers of agricultural farm workers in the rural Cachar, but the numbers in reality are very few. During survey, it was observed that the next generation of the farmer class are least interested for farming activity as their livelihood. The absence of proper infrastructure made them less optimistic in agricultural sector. They are more interested in low income labour-intensive activity and as a result they are more in petty business, daily wage earning activities with lower income.

The Table 5.5 shows the different category of primary occupation and the number of households in each category of urban and rural area. Diverse economic structure characterizes the two areas. The population in the two areas are engaged in different economic activities. Primary occupation in the study area is

differentiated for easy classification of the sample units and twelve types of classification is made here. First Category is named as professional where all doctor, engineer, college teacher, banker different administrative job holders and advocates are considered.

Second Category is classified as clerical and consist of people working in this category in different state and central government organizations, public sector, ex-serviceman, presently in army, school teacher etc. Self employment forms the third category where, contractor, businessman, or entrepreneur, businessman of stationary items and medicine shops etc. are included. . Private job is in fourth classification with the addition of reporter. Agricultural farmer, share cropper, and people in agricultural allied activities fall in the fifth classification. Sixth category is of vendor population vending fish, vegetable, utensils, cloth, food etc. . All types of driver, e.g. truck, bus auto private carriers etc. form the seventh category. Petty trading like LIC agent, P.O. agent, house rent pan shop, small grocery shop, ration dealer, small shop, tent house, laundry, etc. come under the eighth classification. Daily wage earner fall in the ninth category. Tea garden labourers are classified as tenth category. Pension-earning is separately considered and is classified as eleventh class. And the people who are earning from multiple activity and all other types formed the twelfth class. Now primary occupation is having the essence of main earning source of the household, where, the earning member of the family is primarily engaged in the income generating activity for the last one year or more. The pattern of income by occupation reveals that the largest share of income in maximum number of households generates from one source, which seems to be insufficient to meet the total consumption requirement of the household. That is why, additional income is tried to generate from multiple activities which is equally observed in case of professionals as well as skilled labourers. Diversified activities are least in option among the households who are involved with the activities of lower earning. Better off households earn significantly higher share of total income than other households. Education is playing a significant and positive role in earning of high per capita income.

Table : 5.5**Occupation wise distribution**

SL NO	MAIN OCCUPATION (PRIMARY)	NO. OF HOUSEHOLD		Percentage of Households	
		URBAN	RURAL	URBAN	RURAL
1	Professional	6	0	4.8	0
2	Clerical (State Govt./Central Govt/Army men etc.	23	16	18.4	12.8
3	Self Employed/Entrepreneur	19	5	15.2	4
4	Private Job	24	11	19.2	8.8
5	Agricultural Farmer	0	11	0	8.8
6	Vendor (Cloth/Fish/Veg/Fast Food)	2	0	1.6	0
7	Driver (Truck/Auto/Sumo)	4	7	3.2	5.6
8	Petty Business	30	27	24	21.6
9	Daily Wage Earner	4	30	3.2	24
10	Pension Earner	4	6	3.2	4.8
11	Tea Garden Lab (Temporary/Permanent)	0	6	0	4.8
12	Miscellaneous (Multiple Activity)	9	6	7.2	4.8
TOTAL		125	125	100	100

FIG. 5.1

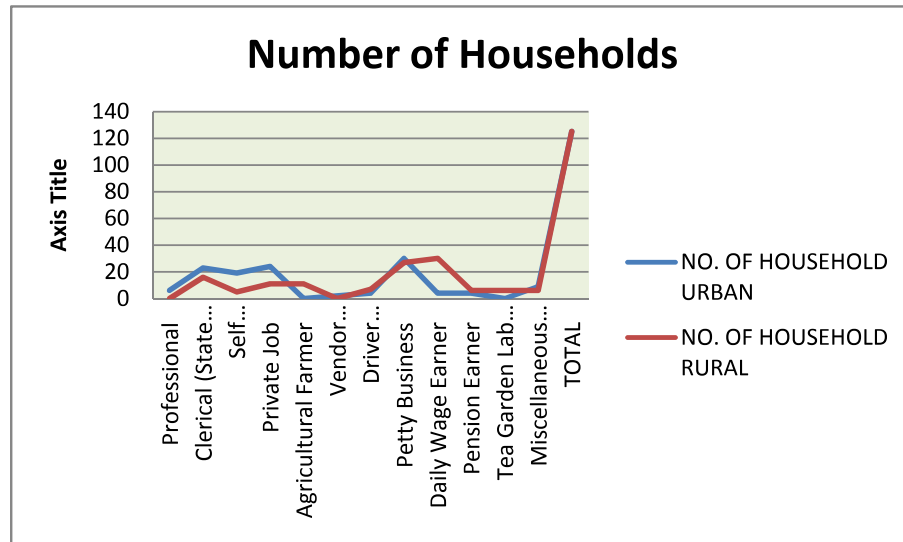
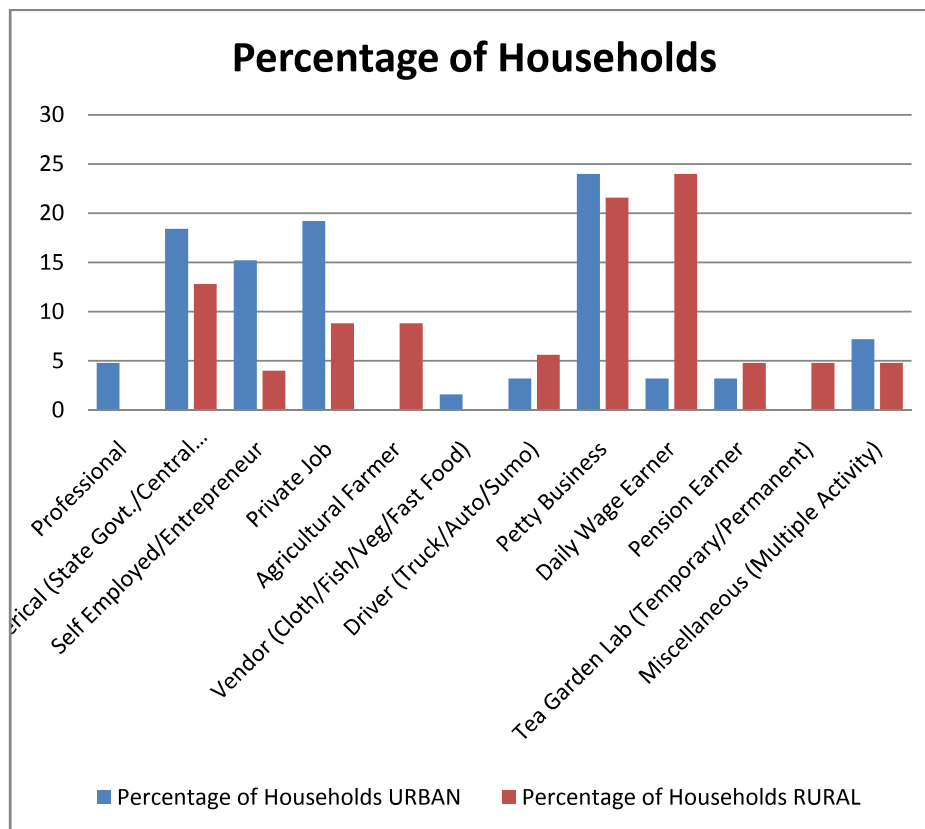


FIG 5.2



5.2.2 Yearly Income Group-wise Distribution of Sample Households.

The information regarding income from the primary occupation of the sample households collected. The income level of the study samples are classified according to eleven yearly income strata keeping in view the highest and lowest level of income in both urban and rural areas of the district. The table No 5.6 shows that the income category of Rs. 25, 000- 2, 25, 000 comprises highest numbers of sample households 50 i.e., 40% of total urban households. This is followed by the third category of income strata of Rs. 2, 25, 000 -4, 25, 000 where 33 numbers of households earn this level of income which is 26.4% of total urban sample households. 22 households i.e., 17.6% in the sample earn within the fourth level i.e., Rs. 4, 25,000 – 6, 25, 000. Equal number of households earn within the next three levels of income per annum. The sample household in the income group of Rs. 12,25,000-14,25,000 per year are earned by three households a very little percentage of 2.4% of total urban sample units. The range of income as high as Rs. 18, 25, 000 and above per year is earned by two households which is a meagre of 1.6% of total sample households in the urban area. This is because of education that this high range of income earner is remarkably present in the urban area within the sample households.

The Table 5.6 also shows that there are the households in the rural area who earn as low as Rs. 25, 000 and below per year and clearly makes a difference with the urban area. 11 sample households fall in this category of income per year whose percentage is 8. Maximum percentage i.e., 72.8% of household in the study sample earn within the range of Rs. 25, 000- 2, 25, 000 and is followed by the range of income Rs. 4, 25, 000 – 6, 25, 000. Only one household falls within the range of Rs. 6, 25, 000.00 – 8, 25, 000.00. In rural areas in kind wages are also there for a few numbers of households. This makes the idea of security regarding poverty in rural areas.

It is evident from Table 5.6 that largest number of households in the rural area concentrate in the income group of Rs.25,000. Though this income group contains maximum number of sample households in the urban area also but the samples are

well dispersed among different income strata. This is shown in separate diagrams Fig . and Fig . .

Table : 5.6

Income Group wise Distribution (yearly)

SL NO.	YEARLY INCOME GROUP OF HOUSEHOLDS IN (Rs.)	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS			PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS		
		URB N	RUR AL	COM BINED	URB AN	RU RAL	COM BINED
1	BELOW 25,000	0	11	11	0	8	4.4
2	25,000- 2,25000	50	91	141	40	72.8	56.4
3	2,25,000-4,25,000	33	22	55	26.4	17.6	22
4	4,25,000-6,25,000	22	0	22	17.6	0	8.8
5	6,25,000-8,25,000	5	1	6	4	0.8	2.4
6	8,25,000-10,25,000	5	0	5	4	0	2
7	10,25,000-12,25,000	5	0	5	4	0	2
8	12,25,000-14,25,000	3	0	3	2.4	0	1.2
9	14,25,000-16,25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	16,25,000-18,25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	18,25,000 AND ABOVE	2	0	2	1.6	0	0.8
TOTAL		125	125				

Fig 5.3

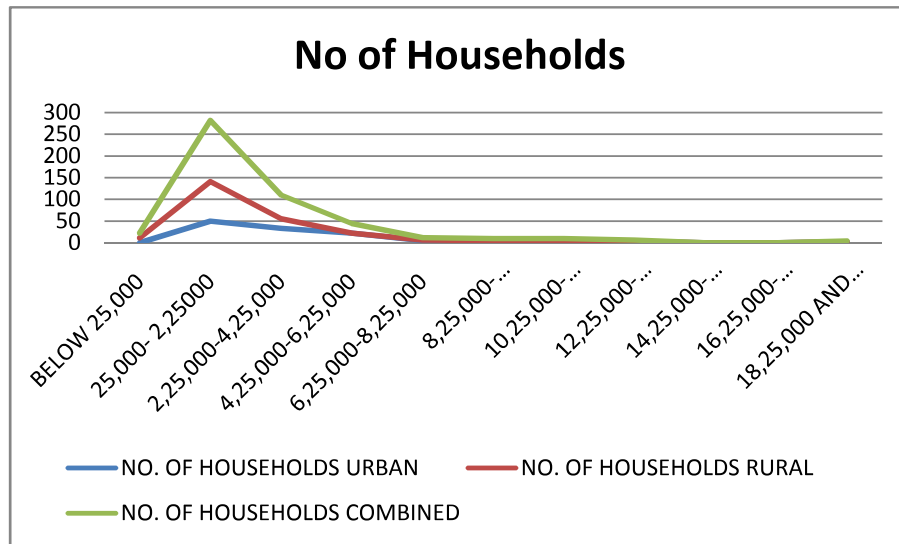


Fig 5.4

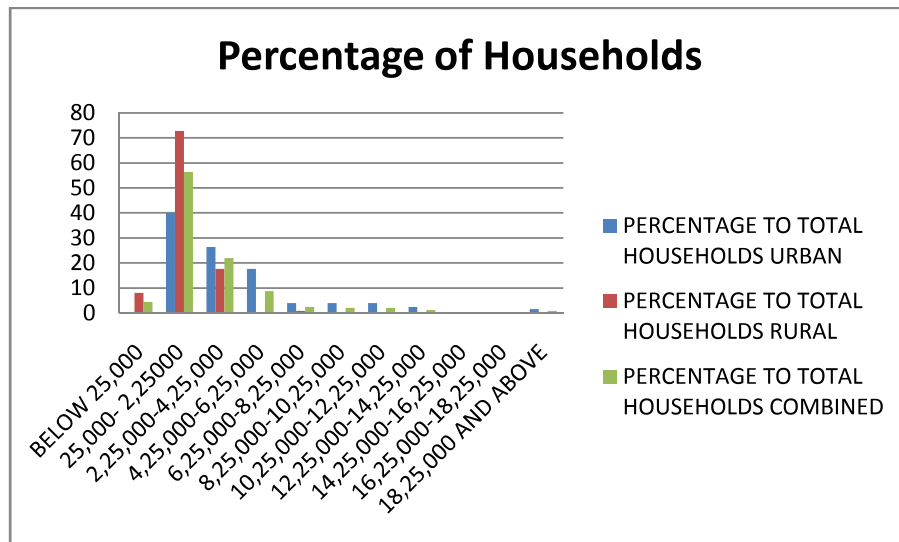


Table 5.7 shows the selected descriptive statistics of Household. Yearly Income indicate a Mean Income of households both in rural and urban areas. Moreover, the mean income of households in the urban area is ? percent more than the rural households mean income.

The high standard deviation values indicate towards high income inequality among households both in rural and urban areas. Urban area shows more of it.

Table : 5.7 : Descriptive Statistics

AREA	MEAN YEARLY INCOME (RS.)	MINIMUM YEARLY INCOME (RS.)	MAXIMUM YEARLY INCOME (RS.)	STANDAR D DEVIATIO N
URBAN	410558.4	25200	2016000	367930.2
RURAL	129966.46	600	686210	115463.4

5.2.3 Savings Profile of Sample Households

Saving habit both in formal and informal sectors in the two areas were studied with the remittances. Sample households have used the formal windows of the financial market in maximum cases like public sector banks, post offices and different private banks. Life insurance policies are also there in the sample households. Microfinance institutions like Bandhan are a major source of money lending among the sample households in both rural and urban areas. Though its purpose was to help the population to get themselves economically independent, the sample households mostly used the lending source for maintaining their families as is evident from their responses during the survey.

Types of savings considered are formal and informal in the study area of Cachar district. For both urban and rural areas the number (N), of savings and average savings are shown in the Table : 5.8. No savings information are also recorded in the same table for the study area. In the rural area formal savings are made by 64 numbers of households. 20 numbers of households made their savings in the informal sectors. 54 numbers of households have not saved in any of the type. In the rural area, average savings are Rs. 14938.44 made by the 64 sample households in formal financial institution like Public Sector Banks, LIC, Post

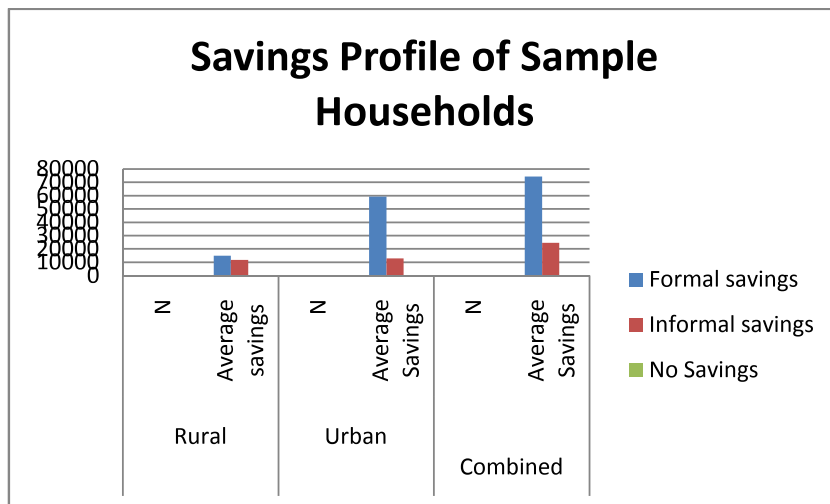
Office, etc. Average informal savings in the same area is Rs. 11765.00 made by 20 households in different private financial institutions cheat funds etc.

In urban area people are more literate and are conscious about savings which is reflected in their savings pattern. Though the amount is not so much high still the amount of savings is more than the rural area. Here, 97 numbers of sample households made their savings in formal financial institution and the average savings is Rs. 59375.77. Urban households have savings in informal sectors also. 23 numbers of sample households have average savings of Rs. 12900.87 in informal financial institutions and the amount is a bit higher than the average savings of rural area. 20 numbers of sample households in urban area are not savings money in any sector – either formal or informal.

Table : 5.8 : Savings Profile of Sample Households

Types of savings	Rural		Urban		Combined	
	N	Average savings	N	Average Savings	N	Average Savings
Formal savings	64	14938.44	97	59375.77	161	74314.21
Informal savings	20	11765	23	12900.87	43	24665.87
No Savings	54	0	20	0	74	0
Total		26703.44		72276.64		98980.08

Fig 5.5



5.3 Socio-Economic Profile of Sample Adults : Socio economic profile of sample adults are sample shown in the Table : 5.9. Number of sample adults in the urban area is 439 where 213 are male and 226 are female. Average height of adult male 1.62 and that of female are 1.5m. average weight of adult male found to be 61.96 kg and average weight of adult female is 51.83 kg. Total number of sample adults in the area is 453, in which male is 234 and female is 219 in number in the rural area. Average height of adult male in the rural area is 1.59m and that of female adult is 1.48m. Average weight adult male in rural area is 52.99 kg., where, in female it is 1.48kg.

The height and weight is a reflection of previous food intake, use of proper sanitation and safe drinking water. Rural-urban difference in case of height and weight of adult male and female is visible here in the study area.

Average income of adult male per year is Rs. 221031.19 in the urban area. The female adult in the sample is earning Rs. 18761.00. In rural area the average income of sample adult male Rs. 63039.53 and Rs. 7071.03 of female adult. Income differential is also prominent in urban and rural areas of the Cachar District both cases of male and female.

In case of Average education it is measured in number of years and is again more years are spent on education by the urban adults than the rural adults in the sample. This is 12 years in case of male and 11 years in case female in urban area. In the rural area adult male spent years in education and around 7 years for education are spent by female.

Table : 5.9 :
Profile of Sample Adults.

AREA	NO. OF ADULTS		AVERAGE HEIGHT OF ADULTS (IN METER)		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF ADULTS (IN KG)		AVERAGE INCOME OF ADULTS (IN RUPEES/ YEARS)		AVERAGE EDUCATION* OF ADULTS (IN YEARS)	
	MAL E	FEM ALE	MALE	FEM ALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMAL E
URBAN	213	226	1.62	1.5	61.96	51.83	221031.19	18761.06	12.17	10.96
RURAL	234	219	1.59	1.48	52.99	45.34	63039.53	7071.03	8.19	7.31

Fig 5.6

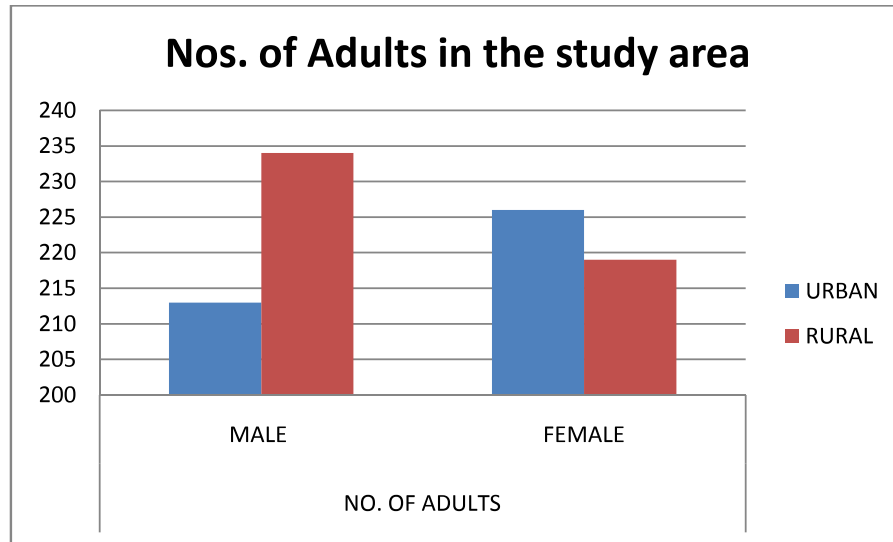


Fig 5.7

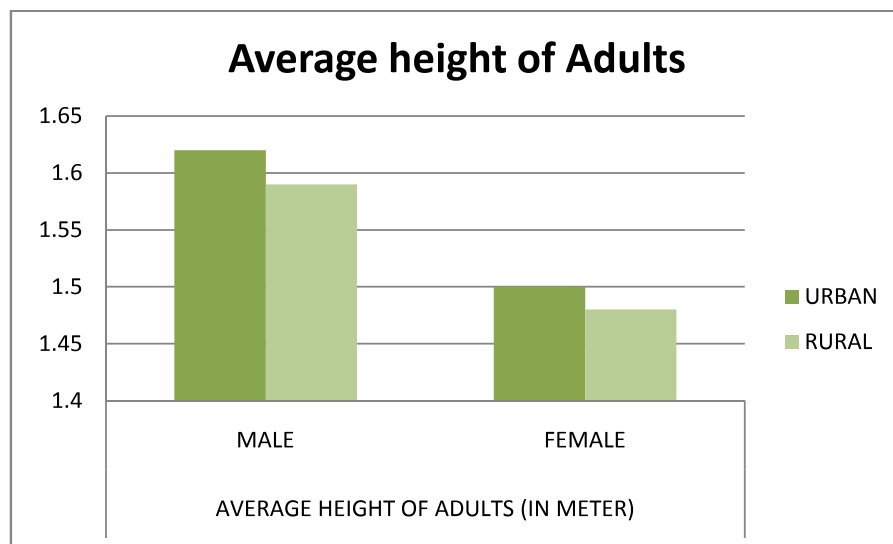


Fig 5.8

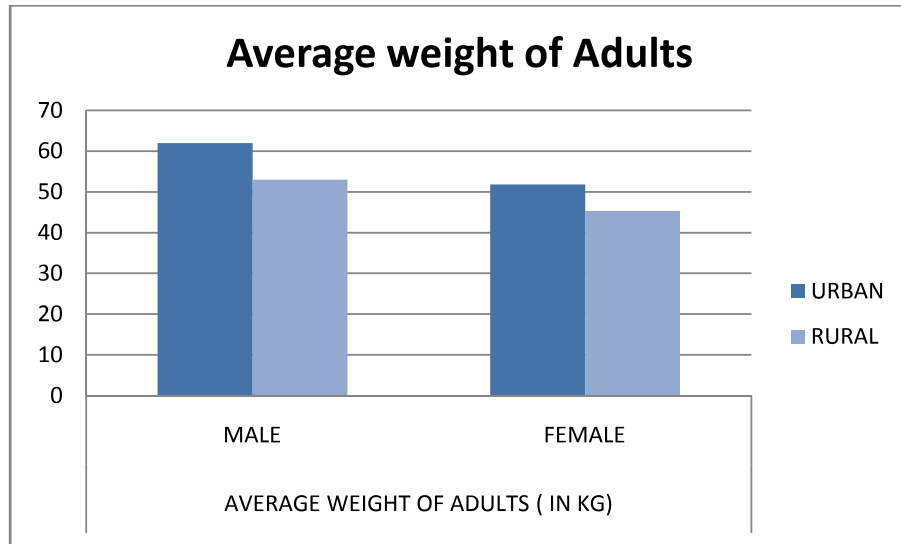


Fig 5.9

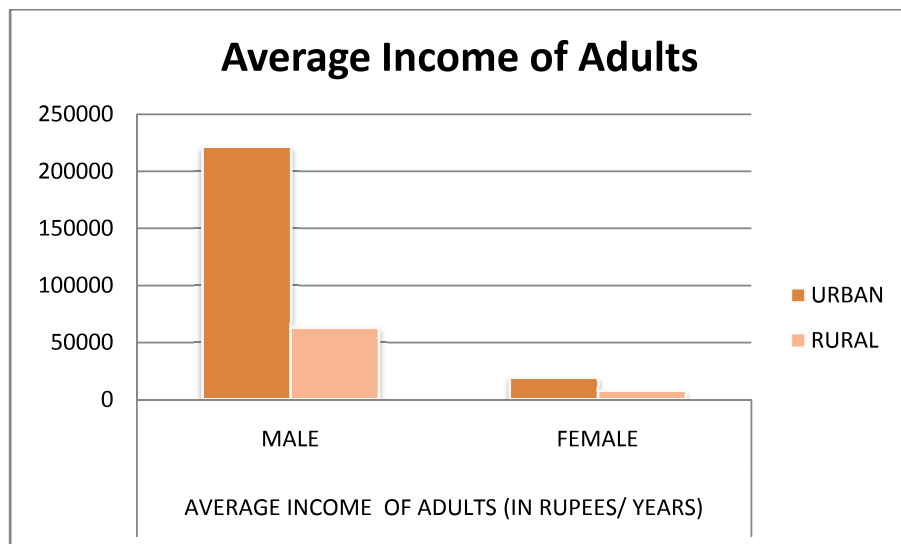
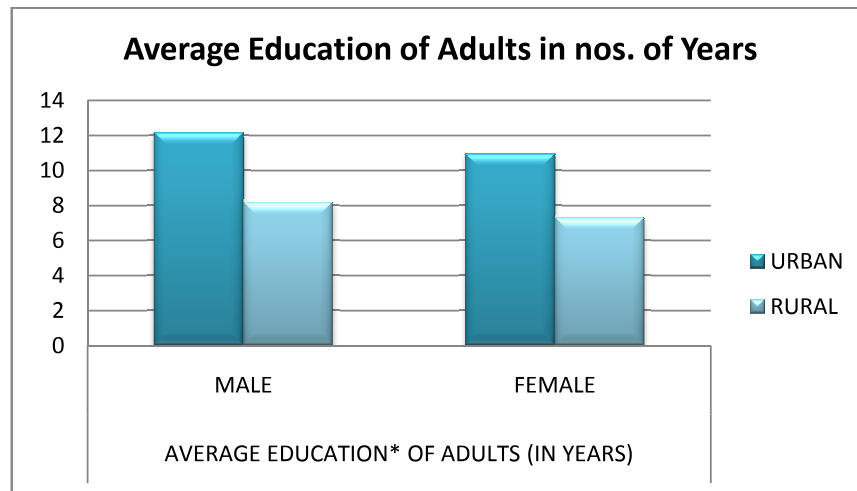


Fig 5.10



5.4 Socio-Economic Profile of Sample Index Children : The study area consists of 59 boys and 66 girls in the sample household as index children in the urban locality. The Table : 5.10 shows that average height of the male index children 89.21 cm and that of female is 91.26. In the rural area the male index children are comparatively taller, average height than the urban area. The average height is 95.40cm of male and 89.97 cm. of female index children. So far, as average weight is concerned, the index children of urban area is having more average weight than the rural area. In case of urban area average weight is 12.74 kg of male and 12.57 kg of female index children. In the rural area the average weight of male index children is 10.74 kg and that of female is 12.74 kg. The average weight of female index children in the rural area is marginally more than the average weight of the female index children of the urban area.

**Table No. 5.10 :
Profile of Sample Index Child**

AREA	NO. OF INDEX CHILD		AVERAGE HEIGHT OF INDEX CHILD (cm)		AVERAGE WEIGHT OF INDEX CHILD (kg)		WHETHER SCHOOLED*			
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE		FEMALE	
							YES	NO	YES	NO
URBAN	59	66	89.21	91.26	12.74	12.57	24	35	27	39
RURAL	26	31	95.40	89.97	10.74	12.74	14	13	14	17

The Table : 5.10 also shows that in the urban area out 59 male index children 24 have started school education. In case of female the number is 27. In the rural area. 14 male and 14 female index children have started preparatory studies for school out of 26 male and 31 female respectively. The index children who have started schooling before attaining the age 5 years is very less in number in the rural area. The standard of living and consciousness amongst the household is less in the rural area which may be reason for less numbers of school goers.

Fig 5.11

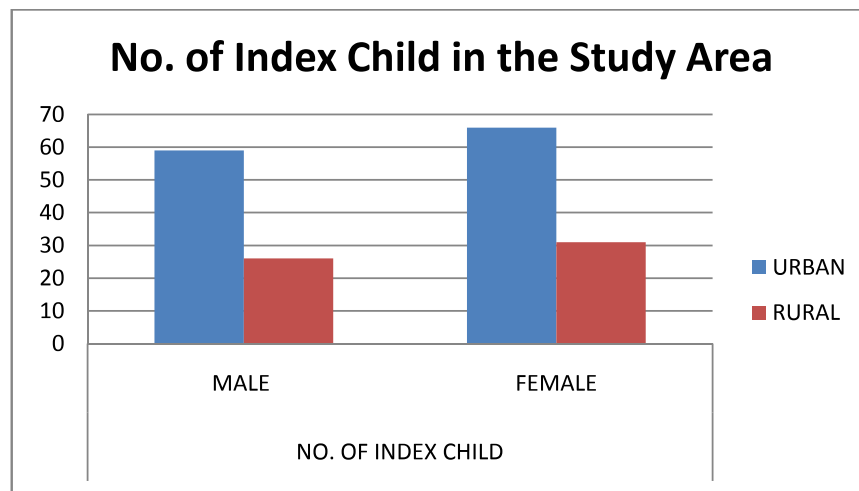


Fig 5.12

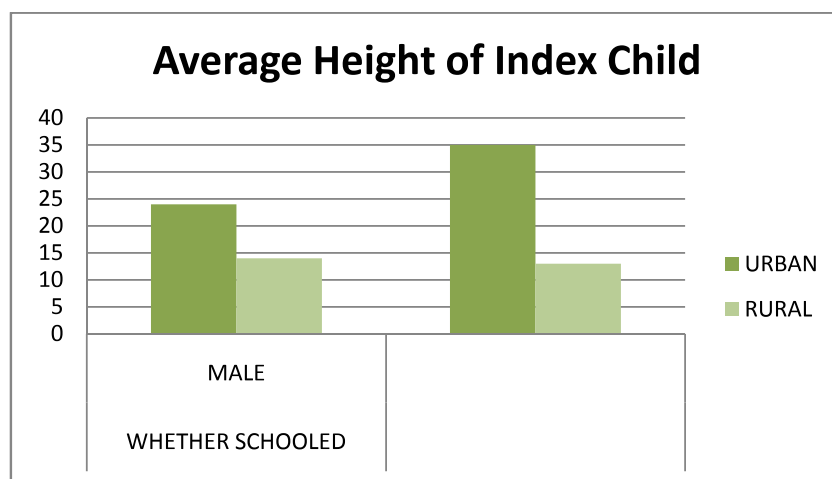


Fig 5.13

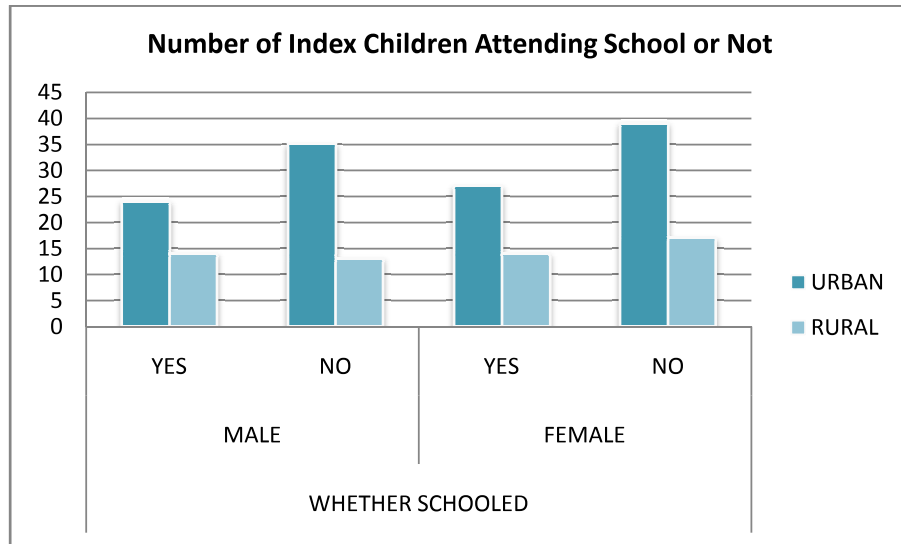
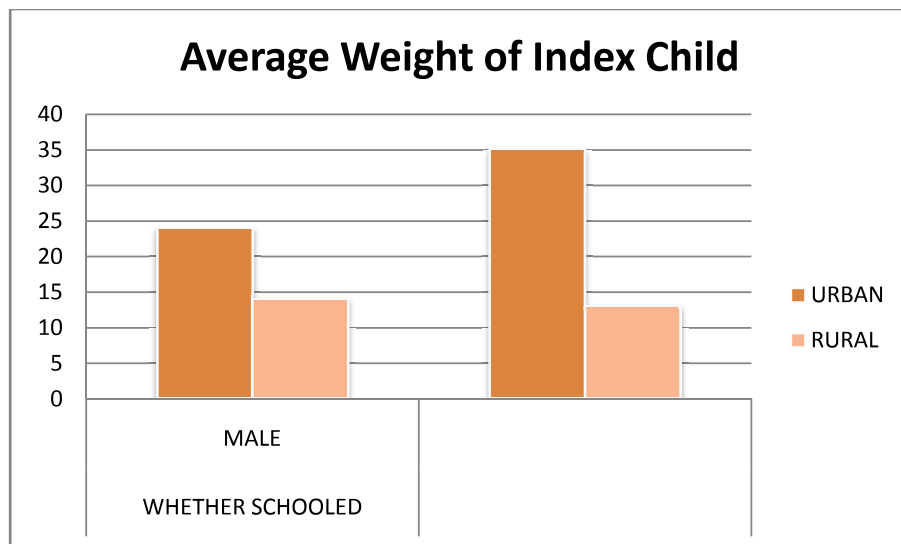


Fig 5.14



5.4(A) Household Below Poverty Line:

Planning Commission of India defined the poverty line on the basis of poverty line estimates. The cut off poverty line determined by the Planning Commission in 2013 (as is mentioned in Chapter-IV of the thesis in detail) is Rs. 4140 for rural and 5040 for urban household per capita per month in accordance with the Tendulkar Methodology. Following this estimation method, the number of household below poverty line (BPL) is 27 in rural areas and 98 households are above poverty line (APL). In percentage it is 21.6 out of the total 125 rural households who are in BPL category . In urban area 3.2 percent households are in BPL category; i.e. 4 households in number. In the urban area 96.8 percent households are APL; 121 households out of 125 are found to be in APL category. This is evidential from this estimation that rural area is more in grip of poverty than the urban area. Family size variation is a major factor influencing the rural poor compared to urban poor for the distress.

Distribution of Households according the Basis of Poverty Line

(Income Per Capita Per Month)

PovertyLine Defined	Category of Poverty line	Households	
		Number	in % to total number
Rural at Rs. 4140 Per capita per month	Above Poverty Line	98	78.4
	Below Poverty Line	27	21.6
Urban(at Rs. 5040 per capita Per month	Above Poverty Line	121	96.8
	Below Poverty Line	4	3.2

5.4 (B) Estimation of Income Poverty of Sample Households :

The poverty estimation with Head Count Ratio for the household is calculated as

I. Head Count Ratio (HCR) : Rural

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{n}{N} \\ &= \frac{27}{125} \\ &= 0.216 \end{aligned}$$

II. Head Count Ratio (HCR) : Urban

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \frac{n}{N} \\ &= \frac{4}{125} \\ &= 0.32 \end{aligned}$$