Annexure

> **Household Schedule**

Poverty: Extent, Determinants and Consequences
Note: Collected data will be used only for academic exercise and will be kept confidential.

A. Identification

Village/Mohallah _____ Tehsil/City _____ District _____ State _____

Head of Household _____ S/o _____ Caste _____

S. No. of Respondent _____

B. Basic Demographic Information

S. No.	Relation to Head of Household	Gender (M/F)	Age (Years)	Education Level (Yrs./Qua)	Marital Status (Code)	Primary Activity Specify with Code	Secondary Activity Specify with Code	Annual Non-Agricultural Income (Rs.)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								

Activity Codes : None-0; Cultivator-1; Agricultural Labourer-2; Livestock Rearing-3; Mining-4; Household M, Industry-5A; Other M Industry-5B; Construction-6; Trade-7; Transport-8; Other Services -9; Student-10; Unemployed-11.

C. Capital Assets (Own share only)

Asset	Unit	Size/No.	Asset	Unit/Type	No./Size
1.	Built-up Area		13.	Goat	
2.	Non-agricultural Land		14.	Sheep	
3.	Unirrigated Land		15.	Donkey	
4.	Irrigated Land		16.	Other (specify)	
5.	Beed Land		17.	Cart	
6.	Peta Land		18.	Pump Set	
7.	Cow		19.	Tube Well	
8.	Bullock		20.	Oil Engine	
9.	Calf		21.	Business Establishment	
10.	Buffalo		22.	Manufacturing Unit	
11.	He Buffalo		23.	Tractors/Trucks/Bus/Taxi	
12.	Calf (Buffalo)		24.	Others (Specify)	

D. Consumption Assets

Item	No.	Model	Item	No.	Model
Two-wheeler Fan/Cooler Others			Sewing Machine Bicycle		

E. Agricultural Production

Kharif			Rabi			Zaid		
Crop	Area sown (ha)	Production (quintals)	Crop	Area sown (ha)	Production (quintals)	Crop	Area sown (ha)	Production (quintals)

F. Livestock Production

Stock	Milk (l/yr)	Power (day/yr)	Stock	Milk (l/yr)	Power (day/yr)	Wool (kg/yr)
Cow Bullock Calf Buffalo He Buffalo			Goat Sheep Donkey Calf (Buffalo) Other			

G. Consumption

Item	Unit	Quantity	Source	Item	Unit	Quantity	Source
Wheat	Quintal/yr			Firewood	Quintal/month		
Rice	Quintal/yr			Petrol/Diesel	Rs./month		
Jowar	Quintal/yr			Gas/Kerosene	Rs./month		
Bajra	Quintal/yr			Electricity Bill	Rs/month		
Maize	Quintal/yr			Water Charges	Rs/month		
Oth. Cereals	Quintal/yr			Clothing	Rs./yr		
Pulses	Quintal/yr			Educational	Rs./yr		
Sugar	Kg/month			Medicine, etc.	Rs./yr		
Gur	Kg/month			Others	—		
Coffee/Tea	Kg/month			Milk	l/day		
Ghee	Kg/month			Meat	Kg/month		
Veg. Oil	Kg/month			Fish	Kg/month		
Vegetables/fruits	kg/day						

H. Case specific observations of the Interviewer about the state of poverty/well-being and associated conditions.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature and Name of the Interviewer :

Date :

Annexure II
Surveys   *Guidelines for Field*

Item		Survey Example			
		Pollution	*Ground Water*	*Land Use*	*Poverty*
1. Title and Sub-Title		Industrial Effluents: Causes and Impacts – A Study of.......	Institutional Impacts of Ground Water Depletion - A Case Study of	Techno-Economic Changes and State of Land Use-A Study of	Urban Poverty : Causes and Consequences - A Study of...........
2. Objectives					
3. Coverage	(a) Spatial Coverage				
	(b) Temporal Coverage				
	(c) Thematic Coverage				
4. Tools and Techniques	(a) Secondary Information				
	(b) Maps				
	(c) Observations				
	(d) Measurement				
	(e) Interviewing Unit				
	(f) Survey Design				
	(g) Schedule/ Questionnaire				
5. Compilation and Computation	(a) Data Entry and Tabulation				
	(b) Computation of Indices				
	(c) Visual Presentation				
	(d) Thematic Mapping				
	(e) Statistical Analysis				
6. Report writing	(a) Outline				
	(b) Major Findings				

Item		Survey Example			
		Energy Issues	Soil Degradation	Drought	Floods
1. Title and Sub-Title		Pattern of Energy Sources and Consumption - A Study of	Deforestation and State of Soil Degradation - A Study of	Impact of Drought Condition and Coping Strategies - A Study of....	Costs and Benefits of Recurring Floods : A Study of.......
2. Objectives					
3. Coverage	(a) Spatial Coverage				
	(b) Temporal Coverage				
	(c) Thematic Coverage				
4. Tools and Techniques	(a) Secondary Information				
	(b) Maps				
	(c) Observations				
	(d) Measurement				
	(e) Interviewing Unit				
	(f) Survey Design				
	(g) Schedule/ Questionnaire				
5. Compilation and Computation	(a) Data Entry and Tabulation				
	(b) Computation of Indices				
	(c) Visual Presentation				
	(d) Thematic Mapping				
	(e) Statistical Analysis				
6. Report writing	(a) Outline				
	(b) Major Findings				

Glossary

Bar Graph : A series of columns or bars drawn proportional in length to the quantities they represent. They are drawn on a selected scale. They may be drawn either horizontally or vertically.

Central Tendency : The tendency of quantitative data to cluster around some value.

Choropleth Maps : Maps drawn on quantitative areal basis, calculated as average values per unit of area within specific administrative units, e.g. density of population and percentage of urban to total population. Distribution of a given phenomenon is shown by various shades of a colour or intensity.

Class Intervals : The difference between the lower and upper limits of any class of a frequency distribution is known as its class interval.

Correlation Co-efficient : A measure of the degree and direction of relationship between two variables.

Cumulative Frequency : The measurement of distribution of values in the different class intervals expressed as a percentage of the total frequencies either above or below specified value.

Dispersion : The degree of internal variations in the different values of a variable.

Flow Maps : Maps in which the "flow" or movement of people or commodities is represented by riband whose thickness is proportional to the quantity of goods or the number of people moving along different routes.

Histogram : A graphical representation of a frequency distribution, such as seasonal frequencies of rainfall.

Mean Deviation : A measure of dispersion derives from the average of deviations from some central value. Such deviations are taken absolutely, i.e., their signs are ignored. The central value is generally mean or median.

Median : It is the value which divides the number of observations in such a way that half the value are less than this value and half of them are more. If the values of a variable are arranged in either ascending of descending order, the median is the middle value.

Mode : The mode is that value of a variable which occurs maximum number of times.

Pie Diagram : A circular diagram in which a circle is divided into sectors for presenting data in percentage.

Standard Deviation : The most commonly used measure of dispersion. The standard deviation is the positive square root of the mean of the squares of deviations from the mean.

Tabulation : The process of putting raw data into a systematically arranged tabular form.

Variable : Any characteristic which varies. A quantitative variable is a characteristic which has different values; the differences of which are quantitatively measurable. Rainfall, for example, is a quantitative variables, because the differences in its different values at different places or at different times are quantitatively measurable. A qualitative variable on the other hand, is the characteristic; the different values of which cannot be measured quantitatively. Sex, for example, is a qualitative variable, it can be either male or female. A qualitative variable is also known as an attribute.

Practical Work in Geography, Part-II