



Baseline
Survey for
Socio-Economic
Indicators in
West Bengal,
2014



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Abbreviation List	
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1	APL – Above Poverty Line
2	AS – Annual Scholarship
3	BPL – Below Poverty Line
4	CEB – Census Enumeration Block
5	CMO – Chief Municipal Officer
6	DLHS – District Level Household Survey
7	FAQs – Frequently asked questions
8	GAR – Gross Attendance Ratio
9	HH – Household
10	ICRW – International Centre for Research on Women
11	IMPACCT -Impact on Marriage: Program Assessment of Conditional Cash Transfers
12	KP – Kanyashree Prakalpa
13	MDG – Millennium Development Goal
14	MIS – Monthly Information System
15	MLA – Member of Legislative Assembly
16	MPCE – Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
17	MP – Member of Parliament
18	MRSI – Market Research Society of India
19	NAR – Net Attendance Ratio
20	OBC – Other Backward Classes
21	OTG – One Time Grant
22	PPS – Probability Proportionate to Size Sampling
23	PSU – Primary Sampling Unit
24	RTE Act - The Right to Education Act
25	SC – Scheduled Caste
26	ST – Scheduled Tribe
27	TAC – Technical Advisory Committee
28	TOR – Terms of Reference

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the prevalence of child marriage in some of the districts of the state, it became imperative for the state government to design strategies, interventions, schemes and programmes with specific objective of curbing the mal-practice. The Kanyashree Prakalpa is an attempt in this direction, catering specifically to the girl children who are understood to be most prone to the evil practice. This initiative is aimed at promoting girls education and improving the status and the well-being of the girl children in the state. Accordingly the present report tried to summarize the key findings of the '**Baseline Survey for Socio-economic Indicators in West Bengal, 2014**', initiated by the Government of West Bengal in close collaboration with UNICEF to gauge the approximate number of beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme and also to generate critical information pertaining to child marriage, educational status and the living standards in the households across 19 districts of West Bengal.

The baseline survey has been conducted with female adult members of the household, un-married girls (in the age group of 12 – 19 years), mothers and fathers /other caregivers for those girls and all ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the targeted households. The information regarding all the members of the households, socio-economic characteristics of the household has been captured in the household section, while the survey with the unmarried girl children and their parents helps gather an understanding of the current social norms as well as their attitude, behaviour and awareness on the issue of child marriage (such as the legal age of marriage, consequences of child marriage etc.) and about the Kanyashree Prakalpa introduced by the Government of West Bengal.

A robust sampling design was being followed at the rural and urban levels separately to select the villages and wards. At the rural level, villages were first stratified on the basis of the number of households and then further sub-stratified based on the proportion of SC & ST population and proportion of female literates. Similarly for urban areas, wards were the first stage of sampling and within the selected wards; the Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) was the second stage of sampling. Within selected CEBs the household was the third stage sampling units.

The survey was basically conducted in two phases – at the first place, a complete listing exercise was being conducted to identify the specified target groups of respondents and later on, the main household survey was being carried out at the listed houses, following a systematic sampling procedure.

'Quality Assurance' is a continuous process that was carried out at all phases of the study. The quality of translated questionnaires, recruitment of the investigators and supervisors, training imparted to the investigators and supervisors, quality of briefing note and field methodology instructions note determines quality of the data to a great extent and it was ensured that at no point, quality of the survey gets compromised. A number of joint monitoring visits were carried out with the UNICEF team as well as the Government of West Bengal team during the field work phase to ensure that the survey was on proper track.

Five key areas have been dwelt upon in details in the present report, namely educational status of the girl children, the incidence of birth registration of the children in household, the extent of child labour prevalent in the state, information pertaining to the implementation of the scheme and the data highlighting the particulars of early marriage and pregnancy of the girl children for the state of West Bengal.

In the **arena of Education**, the survey garners that a total of 80 percent of the girl children in the age bracket of 13-18 years attended schools/madrasas/other educational institutions, the percentage being marginally higher in the urban locale (82%) compared to their rural counterpart (79%). The attendance was marginally lesser for the Muslim girls (68%). Interestingly with reference to the wealth quintile, a positive correlation between the wealth possessed and the educational attendance percentage has been observed among the surveyed households. Lesser number of girls attended any form of educational institution from the lower quintile (64%) than the top quintile (90%). Further, district variations were evident in this regard; the current attendance of girls has been found to be highest in the district of Darjiling (89%), followed by North 24 Parganas (88%). On the contrary, only 73 percent of girls were found to currently attend schools in Murshidabad, much below the state average of 80 percent.

The Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) has been found to be high at the primary level for both girls as well as boys. However, the GAR is noticed to be high among girls, especially at the secondary level (104) as against boys (78). Similarly so, the Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) is higher among girls and a steady decline has been noted with respect to the higher level of education. Despite the impressive GAR and the NAR noted among girls, a total of 18 percent of girls in the rural areas and 13 percent in the urban areas constituted the total female drop out population from the preceding academic year (2013-14). Though majority of drop outs (55%) cited affordability as the main reason for discontinuing education, a large proportion of girls (33%) also noted their disinterest in studying as a primary reason for them withdrawing from school. With regards to the female drop- out percentage, the districts of Nadia (35%) and Jalpaiguri (30%) features in the higher end of the spectrum.

The figures corresponding to the **Birth Registration** of the children below 5 years presents an extremely impressive picture; with a state aggregate of 92 percent of registered births and no significant recorded variation across categories. The district figures highlight that the districts of Purba Medinipur (98%), Haora (98%), Nadia (97%) and Murshidabad (97%) have performed exceptionally well in this regard. More so, 93 percent of the households have even reported registering their newborn's birth within the stipulated period of 21 days with the concerned authorities. 98 percent of the households have responded affirmative with regards to the possession of the birth certificate. No major variations were observed across categories, higher percentages of registered births were reported in the higher wealth quintiles.

Additionally the present study tried to unravel the extent to which **Child Labour** is a persistent feature of the state of West Bengal. Though the recorded proportion is considerably low, it cannot be negated that child labour still continues to mar the reality of the children in the state. While only 3 percent of children aged 5-14 years reported to be engaged in any work outside the family in the preceding week of survey, the corresponding figure for children aged 15-18 years was quite high (9%).

The percentage of engagement of children in facilitating regular domestic chores was considerably high; Nearly 31 percent of households reported the involvement of the children aged 5-14 years in undertaking day to day household chores, with the percentage being considerably higher for households with children aged 15-18 years (59%). A look into the districts shows that the district of Puruliya have extremely high percentage of children's (for both age-groups) engagement in regular domestic chores (50% for children aged 5-14 years and 80% for children aged 15-18 years) followed by the district of Jalpaiguri (42% for children aged 5-14 years and 76% for children aged 15-18 years).

The survey further detailed out the scenario pertaining to the **Early Marriage and Pregnancies** in the state. A notable 31 percent of women have been reported to get married before the legally ratified age of 18 years, the prevalence being higher among the rural population (37%) and lowest wealth quintile (45%) as opposed to their respective counterparts. Further area wise comparison indicated that mean age at first marriage was 18.4 in the rural areas as compared to urban locales (20.4). A look into the districts suggests that while few districts (Kolkata-5%, Darjeeling (13%) stands out with significantly lower instances of child marriage; this proportion has been alarmingly high in few districts (Bankura-45%, Murshidabad-39%). On similar lines, a significant proportion of women residing in rural area (25%) reported incidences of early pregnancy before reaching 18 years than their urban counterparts.

Despite the varying proportion of women married before 18 years across area, social groups and wealth quintile, a similar set of reasons have been charted by the respondents, with poverty and poor economic conditions (62%) being attributed as the primary reason behind daughter's early marriage. On account of the perceptions of the girls with regards to the manifest consequences of early marriage; deprivation of education and associated health risks with early sexual initiation and child bearing were cited by majority of them from both urban and rural locales.

In the arena of awareness about the legal marriageable age and the laws pertaining to child marriage, an impressive proportion of girls (79%) fared well, proportion being consistent across urban and rural area. Lastly the survey results unanimously underlines that parents (both mothers and father) jointly take decisions pertaining to the marriage of their children; though interestingly one-fifth of the girls from upper most wealth quintile expressed that the concerned person should have the right to decide on his/her marriage bringing forth a positive correlation between wealth status and perception on the decision making capacity.

The final section of the report highlighting the survey findings with regards to the **Scheme Implementation** noted a considerably high level of awareness among both the adolescent girls and their parents. The recorded awareness of girls was marginally higher in the rural area (90%), while the awareness of the parents was higher among the urban population (81%). It is worth mentioning here that while 92 percent of SC girls reported to hear about Kanyashree, the corresponding percentage was considerably low for ST girls (79%).

Further district-wise comparison highlights that the awareness level among girls (rural and urban combined) has been found to be particularly high in the districts of Nadia (97%) and Purba Medinipur (97%) and was quite low in the districts of Darjiling (68%) and Kolkata (75%). School teachers (89%) have been reported as the major source of information regarding the scheme among

girls in the state, while neighbours and friends (83%) have been connoted as the prime source for the parents.

Around 15 percent of the girls reported to receive OTG (out of those who had applied) in the last school year, i.e. 2013-14 and 10 percent reported to receive the grant in the current school year till 31st July, 2014. Nonetheless the proportion of girls who had received Annual Scholarship has been found to be greater as compared to OTG, with around 38 percent of the girls reporting to have received Annual Scholarship in 2013-14 and slightly less than one-third of the girls receiving the same in 2014 till 31st July. Interestingly, certain districts like Paschim Medinipur, Maldah, Murshidabad and Bardhaman are behind the state average (in terms of receipt of the grant / scholarship) in 2013-14 for both types of scholarships – OTG as well as Annual Scholarship.

63 percent of the respondents (who had ever applied for OTG) have reported that they received the money after 3 months or more from the time of application for the scholarship. Slightly more than three-fourth of the girls who had applied for Annual Scholarship in the previous school year, that is, 2013-14, reported that the average time taken to receive the scholarship was more than 3 months. Around 5 percent of the girls reported to receive the scholarships (for both OTG and Annual Scholarship) within a month of applying, the figures being more or less same in rural as well as in urban areas.

Only 5 percent of the eligible girls who applied for any type of the KP schemes faced difficulties. About a half of them faced difficulties to procure necessary documents and certificates, and less than one third of them faced problem due to non-availability of the application form

Importantly, a total of **around 99 percent of the girls who had ever applied for the scheme reported the same to be beneficial** (across all the districts and across all religion, castes and quintiles).

One of the major suggestions for improvement of the scheme as recorded from the girls (those who reported the scheme to be beneficial as well as those who did not) was that the amount of scholarship should be increased, particularly for the Annual Scholarship. Around 78 percent of the girls in the urban areas felt that the amount should be increased as against 68 percent in the rural areas. Girls across all religion and caste were of the same opinion.

Finally the number of estimated eligible candidates for One Time Grant (OTG) in the current year (2014-15) has been found to be 2, 96,746 - 69 percent of which live in rural areas (2, 03,806) and the rest 31 percent (92,940) in urban areas. Similarly, the number of eligible girls for Annual Scholarship in the current year (2014-15) has been found to be 22, 19,057 – 74 percent of which live in rural areas (16, 47,403), while the rest 26 percent live in urban areas (5, 71,654).

Having charted the multiple facets of the educational status, early marriage and pregnancy details, birth registration, incidence of prevalent child labour and the scenario of the scheme implementation, it can very well be concluded that Kanyashree Prakalpa has been well accepted across areas, religion and social groups. However there remains room for improvement and the suggestions put forth can be positively worked upon towards successfully materializing the goals with which the scheme was launched, that is, empowerment of the girls and securing the future of the nation.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Child marriage is one of the most prevalent and serious violations of children's rights. Irrespective of whether child marriage happens to a boy or a girl it challenges the right to health, education, protection and development. In India, child marriage is defined as the marriage of males below the age of 21 years and females below 18 years (The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006). Child marriage affects both boys and girls but impacts girls with higher incidence and more intensity. Child marriage is an obstacle to nearly every developmental goal: eradicating poverty and hunger (MDG 1); achieving universal primary education (MDG 2); promoting gender equality (MDG 3); protecting children's lives (MDG 4); and improving women's health (MDG 5, MDG 6). This has enormous consequences not only on children as individuals but also on families, communities and the nation as a whole. Future generations are pulled out of school early with few skills to access job opportunities thus perpetuating the cycle of poverty. A multiple set of factors contribute to the persistence of this phenomenon as follows:

Social	• Gender norms and expectations / value of the girl child • Traditional practices around marriage • Safety concerns, family honour / peer pressure • Lack of awareness on legal age / weak implementation of the law
Educational	• School infrastructure • Educational level of parents and importance assigned to education
Economic	• Poverty, lack of livelihood opportunity • Passing off responsibility

1.1 Background

Child marriage is prevalent in West Bengal, the state ranks fifth highest in the country when it comes to the prevalence of child marriage.¹

Every second girl in the high prevalence child marriage districts of West Bengal is married off before they complete 18 years of age, the legal age for marriage of girls². As per DLHS-3, 54.7% of currently married women aged 20-24 years were married before age 18 years.³

Child marriage leads to the incidence of girls dropping out of school, which further limit their scope of future development. The statistics reveals that Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and attendance of girls in school gradually decreases in high schools (grade IX – X) and higher secondary schools (grade XI – XII) in West Bengal. At this age girls are often taken out of school to get married, in other cases,

¹DLHS-3

² Child Marriage in India - An analysis of available data (2012)

³DLHS-3 (2007-08), the reference period of which is January 1st, 2004 to survey date

when girls do not do well in studies or are not academically inclined, marriage is seen as the only viable alternative for them. In fact, many girls who drop out of school are sent away by parents to earn their dowries by working as child labour, leaving them vulnerable to traffickers.

1.1.1 Correlation between child marriage and education

There exists a strong correlation between the pejorative practice of child marriage and the level of education of the girl children. It has usually been observed that girls with better educational qualification have lesser chances of getting married as compared to those who are out of school or have dropped out of school. A report suggests that the incidence of child marriage is 77 per cent among girls with no education, 62 per cent among girls with a primary education and 27 per cent among girls with a secondary education or higher⁴.

Nonetheless it becomes significant to note that ‘the higher incidence of girls dropping out of school’ can be accorded as both the cause as well as the effect of child marriage. On one hand the girl children who are not enrolled in schools have higher chances of getting married and on the other those children who were enrolled in schools post marriage have been withdrawn from the educational institutions (increased incidence of girls dropping out of schools). The latter situation is backed by a similar argument that solemnizes women’s domestic duties, thereby considering education redundant post her marriage.

Owing to this established association between the malpractice and the level of education of girl children, one recognized way to curb child marriage has been to ensure the continued enrolment and regular attendance of girls in educational institutions’. This then can be considered as a fruitful way to ward off the possibility of child marriage and in turn aids the child to later settle in gainful professions.

1.2 Understanding the need of Kanyashree Prakalpa

Child marriage is a serious human rights violation embedded within and often legitimized by certain regressive social norms and forms of patriarchy. It adversely affects the educational, health, nutritional and overall developmental status of the girl child. It perpetuates a vicious cycle of early pregnancies, increased maternal and infant mortality, anaemia and under nutrition. The elimination of child marriage is imperative for India to achieve its MDGs. Kanyashree Prakalpa, a conditional cash transfer scheme, is an important step taken by the Government of West Bengal (GoWB) to prevent child marriage and promote girls’ education. The scheme is primarily aimed at discouraging child marriage by encouraging the retention of girls in education. To reinforce the positive impact of increased education and delayed marriages, the scheme also works to enhance the social power and self-esteem of girls through a targeted behaviour change communication strategy.

⁴ Gupta, 2008 quoted (Pg:13) in Asia Child Marriage Initiative: Summary of Research in Bangladesh, India and Nepal- Plan Asia Regional Office, ICRW (2013)

Cash transfers, coupled with increased awareness on rights and entitlements within communities and improvements in the supply and quality of services is generally considered to have a positive impact on developmental outcomes. The Department of Women Development & Social Welfare conducted a series of internal discussions with senior state leadership to ideate and formulate the Kanyashree cash transfer scheme. Existing pitfalls of such schemes for the girl child in India were carefully reviewed and the scheme structure and implementation processes appropriately geared to mitigate the risks.

According to the Kanyashree Prakalpa scheme, unmarried girls between the ages of **13 and 18 years, studying in Class VIII - XII or equivalent in an institute affiliated to the West Bengal state government and whose annual family income is less than or equal to Rs. 1.2 lakhs (this condition is waived if both the parents are dead or if the girl is physically challenged or if a girl is residing in a JJ Home)** are eligible for an annual scholarship of Rs. 500. A one-time grant of Rs.25000 is also offered to unmarried girls **who have attained 18 years and are below 19 years of age**, having the same conditionality as above, to empower them and prevent child marriage and ensure retention of girls in education.⁵

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Government of West Bengal has felt the need to conduct a baseline survey to estimate approximate number of beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme and also generate critical information on child marriage, education and living standards in the household. As a part of its mandate towards forming child sensitive policies and programmes at the state level, UNICEF has provided technical support since the time of formulation of Kanyashree Prakalpa and has helped in the formulation of the scheme, its guidelines and advocacy materials as well as communications strategy. On request of Govt. of West Bengal, UNICEF has become a member of the State Level Steering & Monitoring Committee of Kanyashree and is also giving technical support in the formulation of the MIS of this scheme as well as in the formulation of an evaluation mechanism. Hence it was decided that UNICEF would be supporting Government of West Bengal in undertaking the Kanyashree baseline survey in 2014.

⁵ Kanyashree Portal:www.wbkanyashree.gov.in

CHAPTER TWO: RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter elucidates the robustness of the research design that has been followed, including the objectives and scope of the study, geographical coverage and approach and methodology.

2.1 Objectives of the study

The broad objective of the baseline survey is to collate the baseline information on critical indicators related to implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa in West Bengal.

The specific objectives of the baseline survey are as follows:

1. *The survey provides state and district level estimates of the number of beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme. State level estimates are generated with respect to religion and caste. In addition, an attempt has been made to see the variations across the wealth quintile.*
2. *The survey aims to generate critical information on child marriage, education, living standards of the HHs and critical information related to implementation of the Kanyashree Prakalpa and other related schemes of West Bengal Government.*
3. *The survey outcome will be used to assess the progress of implementation of the scheme, and formulating the strategy to improve coverage and access and also help in measuring the achievement of the state on MDG goals.*

2.2 Scope of the study

The proposed baseline survey is a household based survey across all the districts of the state. Households reported having at least one unmarried girl child aged 12 – 19 years and studying in VIII-XII grades or equivalent has been selected in addition to other category of households. As suggested in the TOR and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) following indicators have been measured. The TAC approved list of indicators is also given as **Annexure IV**:

Table 2.1

Sector	Indicator	Source of Information
Education	Gross and Net Attendance ratio at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary level of schooling	Household Roster
	Percentage and number of girls currently (school year) enrolled in Classes VIII to XII or equivalent in a school (regular, sports/vocational training/open school/madrassa)	Household Roster
	Percentage and number of girls aged 6-18 years currently attending school / college (6-10, 11-14, 14-18 Years)	Household Roster
	Percentage and number of girls aged 12-19 years - Attendance by type of school (regular, sports/vocational training/open school/madrassa)	Household Roster
	Percentage and number of girls aged 12-19 years currently 'out of school' (including not receiving training in vocation/open school, madrassa or sports institute)	Household Roster

Sector	Indicator	Source of Information
	Percentage and number of girls aged 12-19 years dropping out in the current year (2014-15)	Household Roster
	Percentage and number of girls aged 12-19 years repeating the class	Household Roster
	Reasons for drop out and out of school	Interview with girls aged 12 – 19 years
	Percentage and number of children (boys and girls) between 6 – 18 years completing different levels of education	Household Roster
Marriage	Mean / Median or both age at marriage	Household Roster
	Percentage and number of currently married women aged 18-24 years married before age 18 years	Household Roster
	- Knowledge of legal age of marriage - Knowledge about the Act / Laws - Perceptions about consequences of early marriage - Suggestions on prevention of early marriage - Ideal person to take decision about marriage of children - Who takes decision on marriage - Perceptions about ideal level of education	Interview with parents/caregivers of the girl aged 12 – 19 years
	Reasons of early marriage	- Interview with girls aged 12 – 19 years - Interview with parents / caregivers
	- Percentage and number of girls aged 13-18 years unmarried and enrolled in school (regular, sports/vocational training/open school/madrassa) - Percentage and number of girls by single age 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 years unmarried and enrolled in school (regular, sports/vocational training/open school/madrassa) – state level estimates only	Household Roster
Maternal health	Percentage and number of girls who were pregnant or gave birth before 18 years	Interview with ever married women aged 15-49 years
	Median age at the time of first birth	
Child Labour	Percentage and number of girls aged 6-18 years engaged in paid or unpaid work/domestic chores (by hours)	Household Roster
Others	Birth Registration, if yes, has certificate or not	Household Roster
	Availability of school certificate, marriage certificate etc.	- Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years - Interview with girls 12-19 years
Implementation	Percentage of HHs and girls in the age group of 13 – 18	Household

Sector	Indicator	Source of Information
of Kanyashree Prakalpa Scheme	years • aware about the scheme and the type of benefit attached to the scheme • have correct knowledge about eligibility criteria • have correct knowledge on documents required for the application • source of Information on the scheme	interview • Interview with girls aged 12 – 19 years
	Percentage and number of girls aged 12-19 years applied for this scheme in 2014 and 2013; by scheme type	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with girls 12-19 years
	Percentage and number of girls received the scholarship	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with girls 12-19 years
	Percentage of beneficiaries having a bank account / post office account / who received support during opening of bank accounts	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with girls 12-19 years
	Average time taken to receive the benefit from the date of application	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with girls 12-19 years
	Reasons of not applying	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with girls 12-19 years
	Percentage and number of girls who discontinued the annual scholarship in 2014. If yes, reasons thereof	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with

Sector	Indicator	Source of Information
		girls 12-19 years
	Percentage and number of households and girls in the age group of 13 – 18 years intent to apply for the benefits	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years • Interview with girls 12-19 years
	Percentage and number of girls reported as disabled / handicapped Percentage and number of these households reported having a disability certificate	• Interview with parents / caregivers of girls aged 12 -19 years
	Percentage and number of households reported having an income certificate Percentage and number of households reported aware about the authorizer of income certificates	HH questionnaire

Indicators as mentioned have been finalized in association with the Technical Advisory Committee, Government of West Bengal and UNICEF. Further these identified indicators have been used to design the survey questionnaire.

2.3 Geographical coverage

The survey is aimed to collect relevant data across the 19 districts of West Bengal.

2.4 Approach and Methodology

Keeping in view the objectives and the outlined scope of the study, extensive investigation is required at the individual and household levels for collection of the relevant information for the present survey.

As discussed in the earlier section, the scope of the survey is two folds. Firstly the study aims to measure the levels of the identified indicators, based on household and individual level information collected from adolescent girls 12 – 19 years and parents / caregivers of adolescent girls 12 – 19 years. While the target age-group for the scheme is 13-18 years for Annual Scholarship and 18 years for One Time Grant, the survey has been conducted among girls aged 12-19 years with a specific purpose in mind, so that no beneficiary who had received the scholarship in the previous year (2013-14) or those who had applied in the current year (2014-15) is excluded (the reference period for the age of the respondent girls was taken as 1st April, 2014). This will provide the required district and state level estimates of the number of beneficiaries to be covered under Kanyashree Prakalpa and various indicators relating to levels of education for the girls in the age group of 12 – 19 years, issues on child marriage, maternal health, and situation of implementation of Kanyashree Prakalpa in terms of awareness, perception and ease of application. The other set objective is to assess the implementation related issues of Kanyashree Prakalpa from few schools/ other recognized institutions under the scheme.

2.4.1 Target Group

Household Survey

The household survey has been conducted with any adult female household member (18+), adolescent girl (in the age group of 12 – 19 years), mothers and fathers / other caregivers for the girl in the age group of 12 – 19 years and all the women in the household who had married at least once (within the age bracket of 15-49 years). A complete listing exercise was being conducted to identify the following target groups of respondents. The finalized version of the listing schedule is given as **Annexure I**.

Target group 1	Adult household member (preferably a female)
Target group 2	Unmarried girls in the age group of 12 – 19 years
Target group 3	Parents / caregivers of un-married girl children aged 12-19 years
Target group 4	Ever-married woman aged 15 -49 years

For interviewing girl children between 12-19 years necessary consent from their parents/ guardians or any other responsible adults was obtained to make the survey ethically valid. After the consent of the guardian, consent has also been taken from the respondents. Further, all adolescent girls within the mentioned age bracket (both unmarried and married respondents in this category) have been included in the survey. This was aimed at understanding the issues related to child marriage and maternal health in greater depth. The household survey questionnaire is given in **Annexure II**.

The purpose of the household survey amongst the parents of these girls is to get an understanding of the current social norms as well as to understand their attitude, behavior and awareness on the issue of child marriage and about Kanyashree Prakalpa introduced by the Government of West Bengal.

Facility survey at schools

A separate questionnaire has been developed to collect information from schools / educational institutions. As per the survey design, the school questionnaire was canvassed in approximately 10 percent of Primary Sampling Units (PSU) (both rural and urban separately). Accordingly all the schools in the selected village/ward have been contacted to collect the relevant information pertaining to the availability of forms for schemes under KP, their opinion about the long term impact of the scheme, access to MIS data base, provision for uploading the form at MIS database and the like. The facility survey questionnaire is annexed as **Annexure III**.

2.4.2 Survey Tools

Structured questionnaire had been designed to administer at the household level, to interview the female adult members of the household, un-married girls (in the age group of 12 – 19 years), mothers and fathers /other caregivers for those girls and all ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the targeted households.

As mentioned in the previous section, a separate facility survey was designed to collate information on implementation of the scheme in few schools in selected Primary Sampling Units (PSU) (recognized institutions by the Kanyashree Prakalpa).

Accordingly the **key areas of enquiry** included in the structured interviews have been enlisted below:

a. Background variables, information on household members

- Age in completed years
- Gender
- Religion
- Caste
- Marital status
- Year of marriage
- Level of education
- Economic status
 - Primary occupation
 - Major sources of income of the household
 - Stated Household Income
 - Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE)
 - Asset ownership (for Wealth quintiles)
 - BPL card holders

b. Information on Education for household members in the age group of 6-18 years

- Type of school, grade / class attending in the current academic year
- Class attended in last academic year
- Performance level
- Reason for not attending any school at present
- Engagement of the children in domestic chores / work outside the family

c. Awareness and perception on early marriage

- About legal age of marriage, laws pertaining to child marriages
- Perception of prevalence of child marriage in the community (parents and children separately)
- Attitudes, traditions, customs, behaviours and practices that lead to child marriage
- Attitudes towards girls education and child marriage
- Decision making on marriage of children

d. Awareness about Kanyashree Prakalpa

- Details of the scheme and its benefit
- Eligibility criteria for receiving benefit under the scheme
- The process of application

e. Perception of existing beneficiaries about Kanyashree Prakalpa

- Perception on benefit of the scheme
- The difficulties faced in availing the benefit of the scheme
- Time lag in submitting the application and receiving the benefit
- Type of support received from different sources
- Willingness to continue availing the scheme

f. Perception of non-beneficiaries about Kanyashree Prakalpa

- Perception on benefit of the scheme
- Intent to avail the scheme in future
- Availability of required documents to avail the scheme
- Perceived difficulties in availing the benefit of the scheme

2.4.3 Sampling design

The procedure for selection of the sample households in rural and urban areas of each district is discussed below.

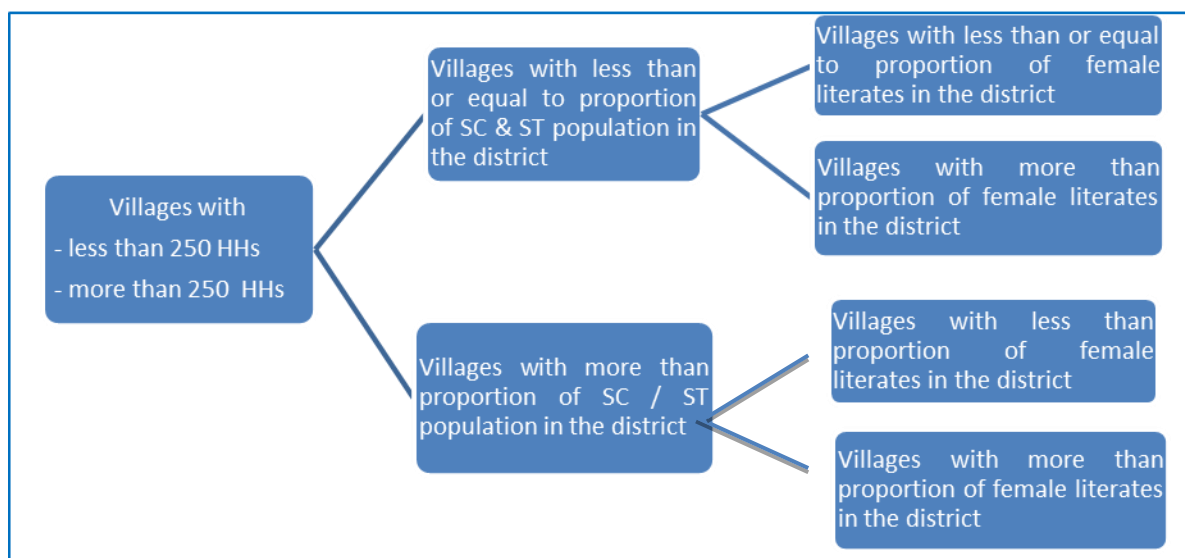
2.4.3.1 Sampling in Rural Areas

In rural areas, a two stage stratified sampling design has been used with villages as contained in Census 2011 as the first stage units and the households as the second stage units. However, larger villages (with more than 250 households) were divided into mutually exclusive segments more or less equal to 125 HHs and two segments were randomly selected using circular systematic method adding one more stage of sampling.

To ensure that the requisite number of households is selected from a sample village, the villages with less than 5 households has not been considered for sampling. Further to ensure the selection of adequate number of households in each PSU, the villages with 5 – 49 households were linked with a nearby village. Further the villages were divided into two strata, villages with less than or equal to 250 households and villages with more than 250 households. Each of these strata was further stratified based on SC and ST population and proportion of female literates. For this purpose the district average of SC and ST population and average proportion of female literates in the district were considered as benchmark.

Each stratum mentioned above was further stratified into two strata of villages with less than or equal to proportion of SC and ST population of the district and villages with more than proportion of SC and ST population in the district. A further division was made for villages with less than or equal to district average proportion of female literates and villages with more than district average proportion of female literates.

Total number of PSUs selected from the rural areas of the district was proportional to the number of villages in each stratum / sub-stratum. In each of these sub-strata, all villages were arranged on the basis of their population and required number of villages was selected based on the probability proportional to size (PPS) method (systematic).



Large villages (with 251 or more households) were divided into mutually exclusive and exhaustive segments of size more or less equal to 125 and two segments were selected using circular systematic sampling to represent the originally selected village. In order to arrive at the number of segments to be formed, the total number of households was divided by 125 and ratio so emerged was rounded off to the next integer. This process ensured that total household size of the selected segments was close to 250. A segmentation map of the PSU was drawn, clearly specifying the number of segments formed in the village and how 2 segments were selected out of the formed segments through systematic random sampling method.

Small segments created in the process were merged with the adjoining larger segment so that small hamlet does not get selected purposively during the listing exercise. At least 251 households or more than that were listed across any two segments selected in a PSU.

Stage II: Selection of the households in rural areas

In each village/selected segments of the village, **an exhaustive house listing** exercise was carried out to construct the necessary sampling frame for selecting the sample households. The household listing operation involved:

- identification of the boundaries of the village
- identifying the hamlets of the village
- preparation of location maps
- assigning numbers to all the structures in the village
- identifying residential structures
- listing the names and address of the heads of all the households in residential structures in the selected village
- preparation of the layout sketch map

The household listing in the segmented PSUs was carried out only in the selected segment in a manner suggested as above.

Following information was captured during the listing exercise:

- Name of the head of households
- Address
- Number of members in the household
- Number of ever-married women in the age-group of 15-49 years in the household
- Number of un-married girl child in the age-group of 12-19 years
- Number of parents / caregivers having an unmarried girl child in the age-group of 12-19 years

This information was used for stratifying the listed households into 2 strata as follows:

Category A - Households reported having atleast one unmarried girl child in the age group of 12 - 19 years

Category B - All other category of households

All the household lists were brought to respective district head quarter where the field executive/ listing coordinator was stationed.

In each village, a total of 25 households were covered in the study. The criteria for selection of the 25 households in a village would be as follows:

- **Category A - 20 households having at least one unmarried girl child in the age group of 12 – 19 years**
- **Category B – 5 households from the other category (Not having any unmarried girl child in the age group of 12 – 19 years)**

Using the category wise lists as sampling frames, the required sample of households for category A and category B was sampled using circular systematic random sampling. In each selected household all unmarried adolescent girls in the age group of **12 – 19 years** / studying in VIII – XII grades were interviewed irrespective of their numbers.

2.4.3.2 Sampling in Urban Areas

Wards were the first stage of sampling and within the selected wards; the Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) was the second stage of sampling. Within selected CEBs the household was the third stage sampling units.

Stage I: Ward Sampling: In urban areas, the procedure adopted for the first stage of the sample design was similar to the one followed in rural areas. The total State urban sample was allocated in proportion to their urban population. Within each district, the 2011 Census list of wards were arranged by the proportion of female literates and a probability proportionate to size systematic random sampling procedure. Following this, wards were selected using PPS systematic sampling.

Stage II: Census Enumeration Block Sampling: For each selected ward, the information regarding total number of CEBs in the ward and population of each CEB was collected from the office of the

Registrar General of India and **two CEBs** were selected using systematic random sampling procedure. 2011 census was used as a sampling frame.

Stage III: Selection of Households: In each selected CEB, complete listing of the households was done following the same procedure explained for rural areas. The number of households to be covered in each CEB as well the procedure to be followed for selecting the required number of households in each CEB was the same as explained for the rural areas.

Estimation procedure

Based on the sampling procedure adopted for the survey, appropriate estimation procedure was worked out for deriving the weights to generate estimated results.

Following formulae have been used to calculate the weights for rural PSUs (Segmented as well as non-segmented) and urban PSUs:

RURAL PSUs (NON-SEGMENTED)

$$W = (Z/n) * (1/z) * (P1/p1)$$

Where,

W = weight for a particular category of household (either Category A or Category B)

Z = Total sub-stratum population

n = Number of sample villages in the sub-stratum

z = PSU population

P1 = Number of listed households for the particular category under consideration

p1 = Number of households selected for the particular category under consideration

RURAL PSUs (SEGMENTED)

$$W = (Z/n) * (1/z) * (S/2) * (P1/p1)$$

Where,

W = weight for a particular category of household (either Category A or Category B)

Z = Total sub-stratum population

n = Number of sample villages in the sub-stratum

z = PSU population

S = Number of segments formed

P1 = Number of listed households for the particular category under consideration

p1 = Number of households selected for the particular category under consideration

URBAN PSUs

$$W = (Z/n) * (1/z) * (E/2) * (P1/p1)$$

Where,

W = weight for a particular category of household (either Category A or Category B)

Z = Total district population

n = Number of sample wards

z = PSU population

E = Number of EBs (Enumeration Block) formed

P1 = Number of listed households for the particular category under consideration

p1 = Number of households selected for the particular category under consideration

The table (**Table 2.2**) below gives the rural / urban distribution of number of sample villages and sample households.

Table 2.2

Sl. No	NAME	Census 2011					Total no. of sample PSUs			Total no. of sample households (HHs) proposed		
		Total Population	Rural population	% rural population	Urban population	% urban population	Total no. of Sample PSUs	Sample Rural PSUs	Sample Urban PSUs	Total No. of sample HHs	Total no. of sample rural HHs	Total No. of sample Urban HHs
1	Darjiling	1846823	1118860	60.58	727963	39.4	50	30	20	1250	750	500
2	Jalpaiguri	3872846	2812495	72.62	1060351	27.4	50	34	16	1250	850	400
3	Koch Bihar	2819086	2529652	89.73	289434	10.3	50	34	16	1250	850	400
4	Uttar Dinajpur	3007134	2644906	87.95	362228	12.0	50	34	16	1250	850	400
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1676276	1439981	85.90	236295	14.1	50	34	16	1250	850	400
6	Maldah	3988845	3447185	86.42	541660	13.6	50	34	16	1250	850	400
7	Murshidabad	7103807	5703115	80.28	1400692	19.7	50	34	16	1250	850	400
8	Birbhum	3502404	3052956	87.17	449448	12.8	50	34	16	1250	850	400
9	Bardhaman	7717563	4639264	60.11	3078299	39.9	50	34	16	1250	850	400
10	Nadia	5167600	3728727	72.16	1438873	27.8	50	34	16	1250	850	400
11	North 24Parganas	10009781	4277619	42.73	5732162	57.3	50	20	30	1250	500	750
12	Hugli	5519145	3390646	61.43	2128499	38.6	50	30	20	1250	750	500
13	Bankura	3596674	3296901	91.67	299773	8.3	50	34	16	1250	850	400
14	Puruliya	2930115	2556801	87.26	373314	12.7	50	34	16	1250	850	400
15	Haora	4850029	1775885	36.62	3074144	63.4	50	18	32	1250	450	800
16	Kolkata	4496694	0	0.00	4496694	100.0	50	0	50	1250	0	1250
17	South 24 Parganas	8161961	6074188	74.42	2087773	25.6	50	34	16	1250	850	400
18	Paschim Medinipur	5913457	5190771	87.78	722686	12.2	50	34	16	1250	850	400
19	Purba Medinipur	5095875	4503161	88.37	592714	11.6	50	34	16	1250	850	400
West Bengal (Total)		91276115	62183113	68.12	29093002	31.88	950	574	376	23750	14350	9400

2.4.3.3 Final coverage

The following table gives the final sample (rural and urban) coverage for each district.

Table 2.3

Districts	Number of Households covered		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	820	394	1214
Bardhaman	832	400	1232
Birbhum	800	394	1194
Dakshin Dinajpur	846	399	1245
Darjiling	750	486	1236
Haora	450	797	1247
Hugli	742	494	1236
Jalpaiguri	850	400	1250
Koch Bihar	849	400	1249
Kolkata	-	1221	1221
Maldah	834	390	1224
Murshidabad	843	394	1237
N24 Parganas	497	741	1238
Nadia	850	374	1224
Paschim Medinipur	827	400	1227
Purba Medinipur	832	386	1218
Puruliya	839	400	1239
S24 Parganas	847	400	1247
Uttar Dinajpur	850	395	1245
STATE	14158	9265	23423

2.4.3.4 Robustness of the sample

The robustness of the sampling design is best interpreted in **Table 2.3**. Certain critical indicators have been selected from the Baseline survey and the same has been compared with Census 2011 figures. As can be seen from the table below, the difference in percentages is quite minimal, ensuring the reliability of the estimated figures.

Table 2.4

S.No.	Some selected indicators	Census 2011	KP Baseline Survey (Weighted figures)
1	Number of Households	2,03,80,315	2,07,88,130
2	Proportion of SC population	23.5	26.7
3	Proportion of ST population	5.8	6.7
4	Proportion of literates	67.4	67.3
5	Proportion of Hindus	72.5 ⁶	71.0
6	Proportion of Muslims	25.2 ⁷	27.9

⁶Census 2001 figures, since Hindu population is not yet available in Census 2011

⁷Census 2001 figures, since Muslim population is not yet available in Census 2011

2.4.4 Quality Assurance Mechanism

'Quality Assurance' is a continuous process that was carried out at all phases of the study. The quality of translated questionnaires, recruitment of the investigators and supervisors, training imparted to the investigators and supervisors, quality of briefing note and field methodology instructions note determines quality of the data to a great extent. However, there are certain measures taken to control quality, the details of which are given below.

a) Pre Field Work Phase:

Starting from the design of the structured questionnaires to sampling and selection of the respondents, a robust methodology under the guidance of the subject experts has been carried out. The questionnaires have been translated into Bengali. All the questionnaires developed for the study were shared with UNICEF and Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for feedback and approval. In order to ascertain the suitability of the translations in questionnaires in actual field conditions, all the instruments were pre-tested in the field by the research and senior field personnel. Accordingly a report on the pretesting exercise along with the questionnaires revised on the basis of the pretesting exercise has been submitted to UNICEF.

b) Selection of Field staff:

Field workers, who have relevant experience of conducting similar surveys and working in the social sector, were particularly selected. It was specifically ensured that all the field staff including investigators, supervisors, field executive and the core research team members was conversant with local language.

c) Field Training:

'Training' has a very special connotation and is rigorous for studies of this nature. The training for the investigators and supervisors were designed to impart and develop all round understanding of the relevant issues and necessary skills to objectively interact with the selected households, especially with children. Thus, it did not merely let the participant understand the inquiry areas of the survey but it also shaped up 'attitude and skills' of the fieldworkers in interacting with various categories of respondents. Training included interactive sessions at the classroom along with field exposure visit. The previous experience in conducting similar studies suggests that 'training' and continuous debriefing is the best strategy to enable field staff to work effectively and ensure quality data.

The training plan including the training curriculum, contents and schedule of the training program was shared with UNICEF prior to the inception of the sessions. Further training manual along with PPTs, explanation notes, FAQs for use by the trainers was developed and was carefully subject to the scrutiny of the UNICEF professionals. Accordingly a total of four training sessions were conducted for raising competent field teams for the survey.

d) Fieldwork

Separate field teams were engaged for conducting the listing and the main survey. The listing exercise was initiated on 17th July, 2014 and ended on 26th of November, 2014. Accordingly the main survey was conducted between the span of 6th August 2014 to 28th November 2014.

Confidentiality: It is essential that the identities of respondents be protected. The Nielsen research team was extremely careful not to divulge the names of the respondents interviewed (as per strict MRSI - Market Research Society of India norms) to others while collecting data. The field interviewers were strictly instructed to keep the interview schedules safe. While preparing the present report the respondents name have been consciously changed; in certain cases pseudonym have been used for the purposes of the research.

Regular Monitoring: The quality of quantitative field work has been strictly monitored through accompanied calls, spot checks and back checks. Supervisors have been responsible for spot-checks and back-checks in 10 percent of the beneficiary units completed by the interviewers in their team. Supervisors have been active in briefing the team on the problems found on daily basis.

Besides the supervisors, at least a field executive was deployed to closely monitor the fieldwork. The field executives checked some filled in schedules for each team on a regular basis and clear their doubts, if any. They also made back checks in 5 percent of the households. Weekly MIS was being shared with UNICEF on the progress of the fieldwork, problems faced and to seek clarifications, if any.

Involvement of project coordinator and state level core team member: The core team comprised of the project coordinator, subject expert; project management support and state based team members, who were involved during the initial week of fieldwork and interact with investigators, supervisors and the Field Executive had a detailed account of how the quality was being monitored. The core teams consulted and reviewed the feedback, issues/ challenges with the survey, and compiled a list of instructions and FAQs. In case, the survey faced problems because of respondent/information availability, such issues were discussed with UNICEF and solutions were promptly identified.

Involvement of Field Executives

Two field executives were specifically deployed full-time, over and above the Field Manager to oversee the fieldwork across all the districts. Both of them has been associated with Nielsen since last 7 years and are on permanent rolls. They have been responsible for the monitoring of the teams, doing back checks, identifying the weak teams and re-training them, sending weekly MIS, which were vetted by the Field Manager, before it came to the core research team.

Scrutiny: All the filled in quantitative questionnaires has been duly scrutinized by the supervisor before leaving the PSU. The Supervisor was responsible for the scrutiny with special emphasis on logical checks and interrelations between responses to various questions in different sections. The interviewers were sent back to the respondent for clarification, if required. Supervisors debriefed the team on the problems on a daily basis.

Submission of MIS: Nielsen has submitted the field status reports at regular interval to all stakeholders. The status report including the field work completion status in each district as well as information on key process indicators e.g. total number of girls interviewed in the age group of 12 – 19 years, awareness levels on KP for the girls as well as the parents. The list of process indicators for generation of MIS report were further discussed and finalized in consultation with UNICEF.

e) Post Field Work

For quantitative survey once the questionnaires were filled up and signed off by the supervisors and the field executives, the schedules were sent to the identified data entry centers. Here a set of trained office editors looked at each and every schedule for consistency check, completeness, etc. Only once the office editors approved the schedules, were the questionnaires sent for data entry. In case of schedules which were not approved by the office editors the same were sent back to the Field Executives for clarification.

The data entry programme was developed using CS Pro Version 4.1. This programme had inbuilt scrutiny checks to reduce chances of errors during data entry. In case of errors, the programme would not allow the questionnaires to be entered and the erroneous questionnaires were immediately resent to the field for clarification and correction. This process ensured that the robustness of data entry process remained intact. Random checks were made at the data entry locations to check if the questionnaires are properly entered.

All these steps are standard steps undertaken for any study conducted by Nielsen (India) Pvt. Ltd. and these help to reduce both the sampling and non-sampling errors to the extent possible.

Analysis plans were made in discussion with UNICEF. This was followed by development of software program. Analysis has been done using the SPSS software.

f) Ethical issues and informed consent

Issues of ethical consideration go hand in hand along with the quality assurance. Though the survey covered various categories of respondents, it is important to talk about the care that Nielsen had taken while covering children under the age of 18 years.

Nielsen has used the learning in studies conducted with this age group, especially 'Impact on Marriage: Program Assessment of Conditional Cash Transfers (IMPACCT)' conducted for ICRW (2012-2013). This study covered girls who were born between 1994-1998 (15- 19 year olds). Care was taken to ensure confidentiality, patience and tact on the part of the investigator to achieve the best results in the study. Our past experience also shows that the key factor of the research among children is the inherent imbalance between an adult researcher and a child. This is because the study had adult researchers/interviewers and they had to appreciate the sensitiveness of the information sought and also manage all the challenging situations. Throughout the study, the research team and the field teams kept in mind that the views obtained from children were not only given special attention but also respected and appreciated. Thus, this meant investing more time in making the children comfortable and explaining the questions in detail. Care was taken to ensure that the field teams were instructed to take care of these issues.

For the quantitative survey informed consent for the respondent as well as their parents, guardians and care takers (of children under the age of 18 years) has been carefully framed and phrased in consultation with UNICEF. The consent forms were read out to all the respondents and care had been taken to reiterate that they can withdraw their consent or refrain from giving response to a particular question if they did not wish so. After reading out the consent form, the form was signed by the interviewer. The consent form also had the contact information of the lead researcher and

the organization. This enabled the respondents to get in touch with the researchers to seek clarifications, if any.

CHAPTER THREE: UNDERSTANDING THE TARGET GROUPS

This chapter talks about the background characteristics of the households covered under the study, and also outlines the background information of the respondents interviewed. The socio-economic information of the households was primarily elicited from any adult female member of the household.

At the outset, it will be pertinent to look into actual number of households covered under the study and the estimated numbers after applying proper weights, as has been detailed out earlier. Table 3.0 gives the same.

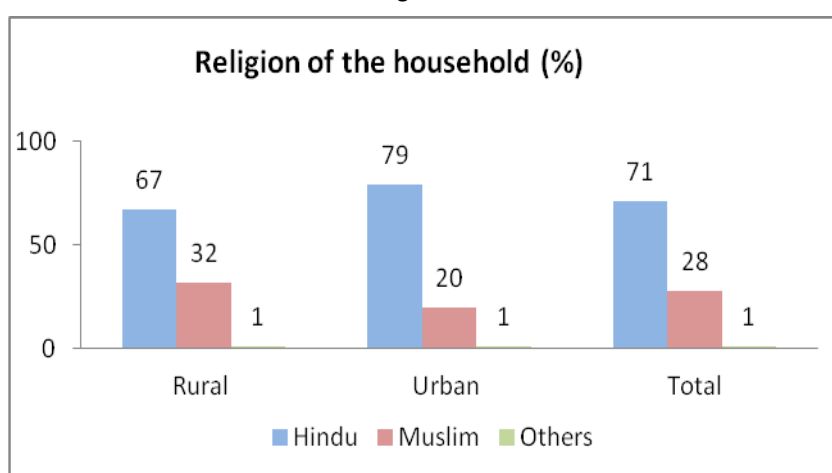
Table 3.0 Sampled households and their estimated numbers with percentage			
Background characteristics	Actual number of households surveyed	Estimated number of households	Percentage of estimated households
Religion			
Hindu	17491	14766901	71.0
Muslim	5458	5797906	27.9
Caste			
SC	6595	5555367	26.7
ST	2044	1402006	6.7
OBC	2736	1978733	9.5
Others	11407	11027049	53.0
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest (Q1)	4683	4844904	23.3
Second (Q2)	4686	4129489	19.9
Middle (Q3)	4684	4323086	20.8
Fourth (Q4)	4706	3672150	17.7
Highest (Q5)	4664	3818501	18.3
Monthly Income			
Up to Rs.10000	20124	18106292	87.1
Lowest (Q1)	4757	5437031	26.2
Second (Q2)	4450	3742784	18.0
Middle (Q3)	5811	4954997	23.8
Fourth (Q4)	4087	3136535	15.1
Highest (Q5)	4318	3516783	16.9
HH Total Monthly Expenditure			
Up to Rs.10000	21619	19331740	93.0
Lowest (Q1)	6432	7055902	33.9
Second (Q2)	4226	3632340	17.5
Middle (Q3)	4312	3653599	17.6
Fourth (Q4)	3951	3003505	14.4
Highest (Q5)	4502	3442784	16.6
BPL Card Holders			
Yes	8288	6907421	33.2
No	15026	13722090	66.0
All (State figure)	23423	20788130	100.0

3.1 Respondent profile

3.1.1 Religion

Reviewing the religion of the head of the household, it becomes evident from the figure below (**Fig 3.1**) that majority of the households (71%) belonged to Hindu religion followed by households belonging to Muslim religion (28%). The proportion of Hindu household was slightly more in urban (79%) areas than in rural (67%) locale. However religious variations were observed across the caste category with majority of the SC (99%) and ST (89%) community belonging to Hindu religion. Further disaggregated data suggested that proportion of Hindu households was fairly decent among OBC (54%) and other social groups (59%).

Fig 3.1



With regards to wealth quintile, around 71 percent of the households across all the wealth quintile belonged to Hindu religion followed by Muslims (28%).

Base: All households

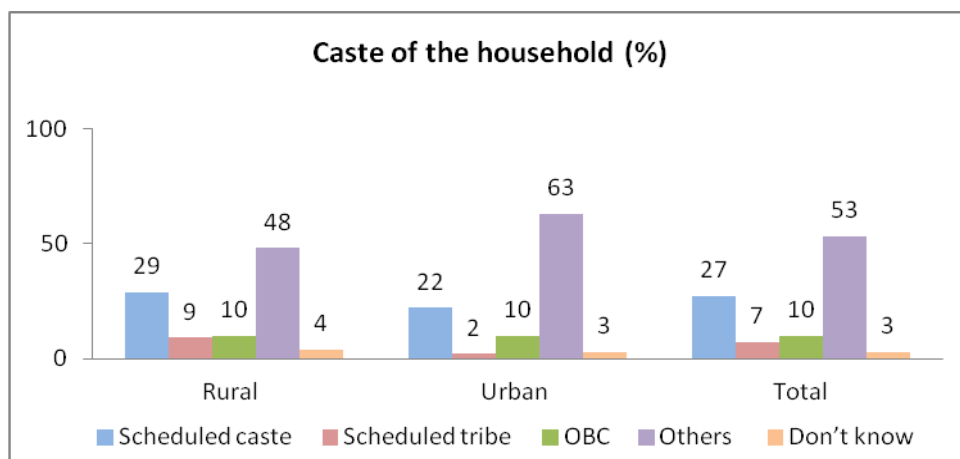
3.1.2 Caste

Figure 3.2 represents the distribution of sample households according to their social categories. Majority of the households (53%) belongs to other social groups. Among those belonging to other caste, 27 percent belonged to scheduled caste followed by a mere 7 percent of household belonging to scheduled tribe. The proportion of households belonging to other social groups was relatively higher in urban (63%) than in rural (48%) context.

Considerable variations were witnessed across the religious category. Among the Hindu households 44 percent reported belonging to other social groups followed by SC community (37%), while majority of the Christian household (70%) reported belonging to the ST community. Among the Sikhs a considerable proportion of household cited belonging to other social groups (98%) closely followed by Muslim households (77%). Further segregated data presents that proportion of households belonging to SC community was marginally higher among the households belonging to lowest wealth quintile⁸ (30%) as against the households from highest wealth quintile (13%).

⁸ Refer Annexure V.

Fig 3.2



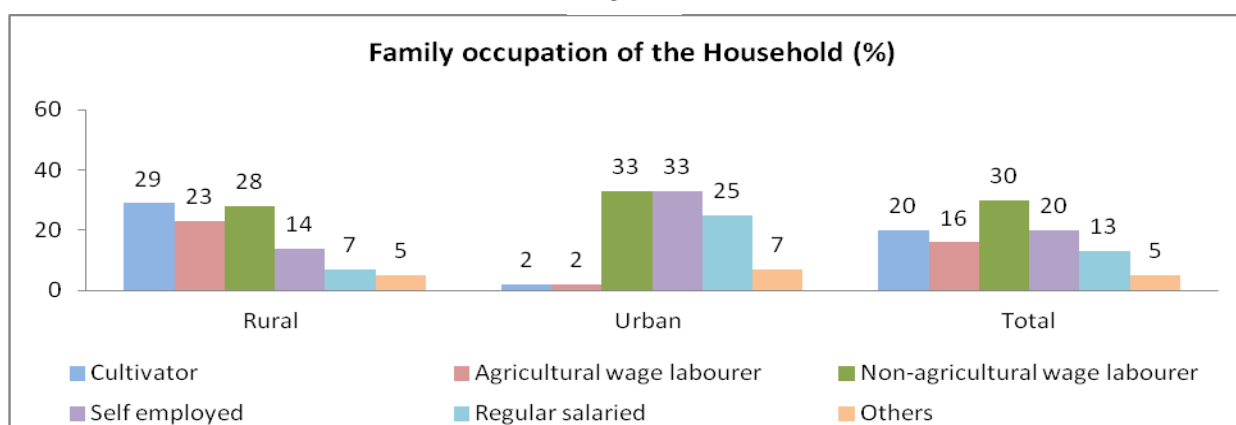
Base: All households

3.1.3 Occupation Profiles

With regards to the occupation of the household, the three main income generating occupations pursued by the members of the household were taken into consideration. Accordingly it was witnessed that non-agricultural wage labor was the most common household occupation (30%) followed by cultivations (20%) and self-employment (20%). As reflected in Figure 3.3, a substantially higher proportion of respondents residing in rural areas reported cultivation (29%) and non-agricultural wage labor (28%) as their prime occupation as against respondents from urban locale whose primary occupations were non-agricultural wage labor (33%), followed by self-employment (33%) and regular salaried (25%).⁹

Minimal variations were observed across the religious categories with non- agricultural wage labor being the commonly followed occupation across Hindu (27%) and Muslim (36%) households.

Fig 3.3



Base: All households

⁹ The percentages in Figure 3.3 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

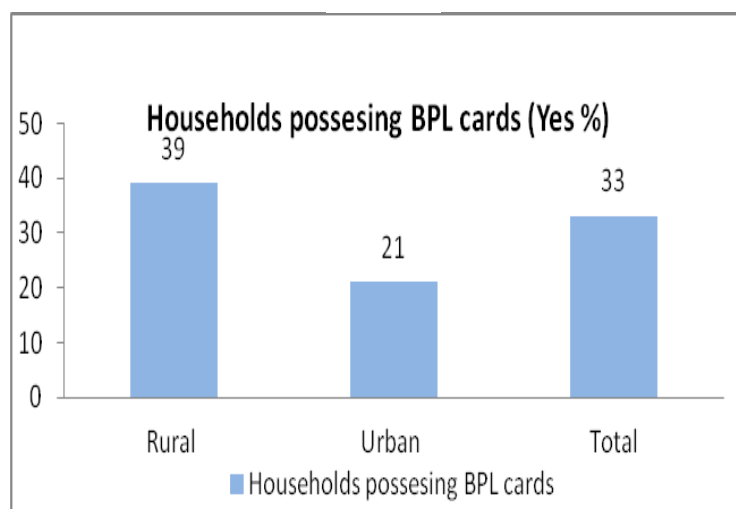
No stark variations were observed amongst households belonging to various caste categories; in fact agricultural wage labor (30%) was consistently reported as the prominent household occupation across all caste groups.

Self-employment was the prime occupation of 36 percent of the households from highest wealth quintile compared to their counterparts from lowest wealth quintile who relied on non-agricultural wage labor (34%).

3.1.4 Household possessing BPL/Ration cards

Around 33 percent of the households reported possessing the BPL cards, with relatively higher proportion of households (39%) from rural area possessing the same as compared to their urban counterparts (21%). On similar lines, a fairly decent proportion of households following Hinduism (32%), Islam (36%) and Christianity (46%) admitted possessing the BPL cards. Not much change in data has been observed when compared across caste categories with slightly more than two-fifth of the households of SC (41%) and ST (46%) community reported having BPL card; however a simultaneous drop was noted among the households belonging to OBC (33%) and other social groups (28%).

Fig 3.4



Base: All households

33 percent of the households with monthly income up to Rs.10000 and 41 percent of the households belonging to the lowest income quintile (Q1) reported possessing a BPL card while the households with higher income recorded considerable lower percentages. On a similar note a higher proportion of the households with lower monthly expenditure reported possessing BPL cards, as depicted in Table 3.1.

It is worth mentioning here that income and expenditure, as has been mentioned above and throughout the report refers to household income and household expenditure. Also, the quintile classes for income and expenditure are explained below in terms of lower and upper limits.

Quintile Classes	HH Income		HH Expenditure	
	Lower Class Interval (Rs)	Upper Class Interval (Rs)	Lower Class Interval (Rs)	Upper Class Interval (Rs)
Q1	0	3000	0	3000
Q2	3001	4980	3001	4000
Q3	4981	6000	4001	5000
Q4	6001	9000	5001	7000
Q5	9001	and above	7001	and above

Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of households possessing BPL card according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	32.2
Muslim	35.6
Caste	
SC	40.8
ST	45.8
OBC	32.9
Others	28.0
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	48.9
Second (Q2)	45.7
Middle (Q3)	34.6
Fourth (Q4)	22.8
Highest (Q5)	8.4
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	33.3
Lowest (Q1)	41.1
Second (Q2)	38.6
Middle (Q3)	36.7
Fourth (Q4)	29.9
Highest (Q5)	13.4
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	36.3
Lowest (Q1)	39.9
Second (Q2)	38.2
Middle (Q3)	35.9
Fourth (Q4)	29.8
Highest (Q5)	14.5
All (State figure)	33.2

3.2 Asset ownership

3.2.1 Type of House

With regards to the type of dwelling of the sampled households, it was found that around 36 percent of households lived in kutcha houses, while 33 percent of the surveyed households lived in pucca houses and 31 percent reported living in semi-pucca houses. However area wise analysis provides considerable variations with proportions of kutcha households being substantially higher in rural locale (48%) as compared to urban area (12%). Though the proportion of semi-pucca houses in both urban and rural context was similar, there was a stark difference in proportion of pucca houses with more than half of households in urban locations (54%) reported residing in pucca houses as against rural locations (22%).

As evident from Table 3.2, proportion of households residing in pucca houses increases sharply by the wealth status of the household. In addition, proportion of households residing in kutcha houses also varies considerably, having a negative correlation with the wealth status of the household.

Similarly, the type of dwelling that the household resided in was inversely proportional to the monthly income of the household. Among the households with income up to Rs.10000, 40 percent recorded kutcha households while only 26 percent recorded pucca households, while for the households belonging to the highest income quintile, nearly 70 percent of the households reported residing in pucca dwellings. The households with lower monthly expenditure (up to Rs.10000) recorded higher percentages for kutcha households (36%), while the households with higher consumption were reported residing in pucca houses.

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of households by type of dwelling according to selected background characteristics			
Background characteristics	Type of dwelling		
	Kutcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca
Religion			
Hindu	35.5	30.2	34.3
Muslim	37.2	34.5	28.3
Caste			
SC	45.1	34.0	20.9
ST	63.6	27.6	8.8
OBC	37.0	26.2	36.8
Others	26.9	31.7	41.4
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest (Q1)	71.6	25.6	2.8
Second (Q2)	51.6	38.4	10.0
Middle (Q3)	31.8	43.8	24.4
Fourth (Q4)	11.2	39.5	49.3
Highest (Q5)	2.5	9.9	87.6
Monthly Income			
Up to Rs.10000	40.1	33.6	26.3
Lowest (Q1)	53.2	30.5	16.3
Second (Q2)	46.5	35.2	18.3
Middle (Q3)	34.5	35.0	30.5
Fourth (Q4)	25.6	35.5	38.9
Highest (Q5)	9.7	20.6	69.5
HH Total Monthly Expenditure			
Up to Rs.10000	36.1	31.6	32.3
Lowest (Q1)	52.7	29.0	18.3
Second (Q2)	42.6	35.2	22.2
Middle (Q3)	30.6	38.5	30.9
Fourth (Q4)	26.7	34.2	39.1
Highest (Q5)	8.6	23.0	68.4
BPL Card Holders			
Yes	49.6	32.5	17.9
No	29.0	31.0	40.0
All (State figure)	36.0	31.5	32.5

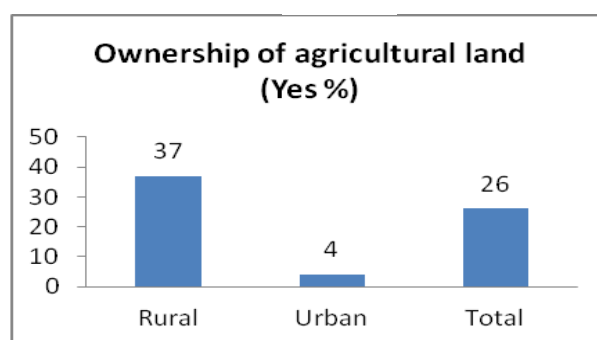
Further, district wise comparison highlights that the districts of Dakshin Dinajpur (72%) and Bankura (69%) reported the highest proportion of kutcha houses; this was predominantly reported from the rural areas of the districts (Bankura-73% and Dakshin Dinajpur - 80%). The districts of Koch Bihar (67%) and Kolkata (63%) on the other hand reported the highest proportion of pucca households.

Table 3.3 Percentage distribution of households living in kutcha / pucca houses - District wise rural-urban classification						
District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca
Bankura	73.1	14.6	24.0	62.2	68.9	18.8
Bardhaman	47.6	30.2	11.6	54.8	34.0	39.5
Birbhum	67.5	14.0	28.6	52.3	62.6	18.8
Dakshin Dinajpur	80.4	9.3	27.6	51.9	72.4	15.7
Darjiling	29.7	16.1	10.1	45.8	21.8	28.0
Haora	17.0	41.6	9.1	58.3	12.0	52.1
Hugli	33.5	37.2	4.4	73.1	22.1	51.2
Jalpaiguri	58.4	4.8	18.2	39.8	46.7	14.9
Koch Bihar	18.6	64.3	5.4	86.2	17.2	66.6
Kolkata	-	-	5.7	63.4	5.7	63.4
Maldah	38.6	20.5	11.8	39.6	34.6	23.3
Murshidabad	33.9	23.2	7.7	54.7	29.1	29.0
N24 Parganas	40.9	22.4	8.5	46.0	22.1	36.1
Nadia	48.9	27.0	19.2	61.6	40.6	36.7
Paschim Medinipur	55.3	13.4	30.3	37.7	52.2	16.4
Purba Medinipur	34.7	33.3	24.8	60.1	33.6	36.4
Puruliya	67.9	11.8	28.9	45.1	62.6	16.3
S24 Parganas	54.8	9.3	18.4	34.2	45.0	16.0
Uttar Dinajpur	65.1	8.7	30.4	38.4	60.9	12.3
STATE	47.6	22.3	11.8	53.6	36.0	32.5

Fig 3.5

3.2.2 Ownership of agricultural land

Figure 3.5 shows that around 26 percent of the households reported owning an agricultural land which was substantially high in the rural areas (37%) as compared to households from urban areas (4%).



Base – All households

Not much variation was observed across the caste category as the percentages were more or less consistent for households belonging to different community. Household of ST (36%) community featured in the higher end of the range followed by OBC (34%), while household of SC (24%) community and other social groups (24%) was on a slightly on a lower range.

The results suggest that, despite difference in wealth status, the variation across wealth quintile with reference to household possessing agricultural land was minimal. More than 20 percent of

households mentioned possessing agricultural land, with households belonging to the middle wealth quintile (Q3) featuring on a higher end (31%).

3.2.3 Ownership of bank account/ post office account

While having a bank or post office account can be thought of as the privilege of wealth, having and using the same irrespective of wealth status, is an indicator of the household's ability to manage money and interact successfully with the modern institutions. Around four-fifth of the households (80%) across all wealth quintile reported having a bank account. As expected, this proportion increased significantly with wealth status of the household, as almost all the household of highest wealth quintile (99%) reported owning a bank account compared to those counterparts from lowest wealth quintile (56%).

Though not much change in data was observed in the arena of ownership of bank account across urban and rural locale, however being in an urban conglomerate, the proportion of households possessing bank account was relatively higher (87%) compared to households from rural background (77%). Minimal variations in ownership of bank account were observed across religious groups and caste category. A fairly decent proportion of Hindu (83%) households reported ownership of bank account. The percentage of household possessing bank account ranged from 73- 83 percent across various caste groups with households of other social groups featuring at the higher end and those of ST community falling at the lower end. Interestingly maximum households belonging to highest wealth quintile (Q5-99%), income group (Q5-97%) and with higher expenditure pattern (Q5-96%) reported having a bank account.

After assessing the ownership of bank accounts, the households were further enquired about their ownership of post office account. From the data it emerges that while ownership of bank accounts shows a positive picture, ownership of post office account has been consistently low across all wealth quintiles. Nevertheless, even in highest wealth quintile (Q5) the ownership of post office account has been less than one-fifth (19%). A slightly higher proportion of Hindu households (15%) reported owning a post-office account as compared to Muslim households (9%).

Table 3.4 Percentage distribution of households having a bank account or a post office account according to selected background characteristics		
Background characteristics	Bank Account	Post Office Account
Religion		
Hindu	82.5	14.8
Muslim	75.1	8.7
Caste		
SC	79.6	12.3
ST	73.2	20.3
OBC	81.8	15.5
Others	82.6	12.5
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	56.4	13.5
Second (Q2)	75.0	11.5
Middle (Q3)	84.5	10.7
Fourth (Q4)	93.7	11.0
Highest (Q5)	99.2	19.0
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	77.8	11.8
Lowest (Q1)	65.8	14.5
Second (Q2)	77.3	11.6
Middle (Q3)	81.0	10.2
Fourth (Q4)	89.7	10.0
Highest (Q5)	97.1	19.6
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	80.3	13.1
Lowest (Q1)	68.9	13.9
Second (Q2)	78.8	10.8
Middle (Q3)	82.5	10.9
Fourth (Q4)	89.0	9.2
Highest (Q5)	96.0	19.9
BPL Card Holders		
Yes	77.9	14.3
No	81.8	12.7
All (State figure)	80.4	13.1

A look at the district figures further point out that majority of the households belonging to the districts of Koch Bihar (88%) and Paschim Medinipur (90%) reported having a bank account. In this regard, the district of Puruliya (61%) and Bankura (69%) occupied the lower end of the spectrum, their district percentages were well below the state total (80%).

However with regards to post office account, more than half of the households of the district of Puruliya (51%) have recorded possessing a post office account followed by the district of Jalpaiguri (28%), both the figures being considerably higher than the state aggregate (13%). On the contrary the district of South 24 Parganas (5%) have reported extremely low proportion of households possessing a post-office account.

Table 3.5 Percentage distribution of households having a bank-account or a post-office account - District wise rural-urban classification

District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Bank Account	Post-office Account	Bank Account	Post-office Account	Bank Account	Post-office Account
Bankura	67.5	22.1	82.3	27.9	68.8	22.6
Bardhaman	83.3	15.8	87.9	13.8	85.1	15.0
Birbhum	72.8	11.0	82.9	13.6	74.1	11.3
Dakshin Dinajpur	82.1	18.5	89.3	23.9	83.2	19.3
Darjiling	76.0	9.7	89.3	15.5	81.3	12.0
Haora	79.8	8.3	89.5	8.7	85.9	8.6
Hugli	69.9	9.8	88.6	11.5	77.2	10.4
Jalpaiguri	75.3	27.6	85.6	28.4	78.3	27.9
Koch Bihar	87.4	11.6	93.4	9.0	88.0	11.3
Kolkata	-	-	82.9	6.6	82.9	6.6
Maldah	81.1	5.5	97.6	12.3	83.6	6.5
Murshidabad	79.2	7.7	86.5	4.8	80.5	7.2
N24 Parganas	72.7	8.1	85.7	16.4	80.3	12.9
Nadia	76.5	10.0	88.6	13.1	79.9	10.9
Paschim Medinipur	90.9	9.3	82.6	12.7	89.8	9.7
Purba Medinipur	83.2	16.0	82.5	13.5	83.1	15.7
Puruliya	58.1	55.4	79.5	25.9	61.0	51.4
S24 Parganas	72.4	5.6	87.6	2.9	76.5	4.9
Uttar Dinajpur	74.8	22.2	79.3	7.6	76.7	20.4
STATE	77.4	13.6	86.6	12.1	80.4	13.1

3.3 Water and sanitation facilities

3.3.1 Main sources of drinking water

Towards understanding the main sources of drinking water availed by the usual members of the household, the adult respondents from the surveyed households were further enquired about the same. Public hand pumps (38%) and tube well (27%) were cited as the most widely used facilities for drinking water. However area wise analysis continues to show considerable variations in this regard, with relatively higher proportion of households (48%) from rural locale being dependent on hand pump as drinking water source as opposed to their urban counterparts where usage of hand pump was considerably less (16%). On the contrary, public tap/standpipe (40%) was the major source of drinking water for households from urban area.

It is worth mentioning here that hand pumps were the major source of drinking water for households belonging to Hindu (35%) and Muslim (48%) households. Hand pumps were also reported as the major drinking water facility by 38 percent of the households across all caste categories. Nonetheless though hand pumps were reported by half of the households belonging to the lowest wealth quintile, Q1 (50%), public tap or stand pipes were mostly recorded by the higher

quintiles. Similarly so, majority of households belonging to the highest income group (Q5) reported public tap/stand pipe (27%) as their primary source of drinking water; though a considerable proportion (20%) of the households also recorded piped water into dwelling yard/plot as their chief availed source of drinking water (**Table 3.6**).

Interesting to note....

- *While 23 percent of household from highest wealth quintile reported dependency on piped water into yard/plot for drinking water needs, the corresponding proportion was significantly low for those belonging to lowest quintile (2%).*
- *Hand pumps were the major drinking water source for half of the household from lowest wealth quintile.*

Table 3.6 Percentage distribution of households having access to improved sources of drinking water according to selected background characteristics					
Background characteristics	Major types of improved source of drinking water availed by the household				
	Piped water into dwelling yard/plot	Public tap/ Standpipe	Tube well/ Bore well	Hand pump	Dug well - protected
Religion					
Hindu	9.0	24.3	26.6	34.5	1.3
Muslim	4.4	17.8	29.2	47.5	0.2
Caste					
SC	3.7	23.7	25.6	41.7	1.3
ST	3.7	19.1	23.7	41.7	2.2
OBC	8.4	20.6	30.4	36.4	0.6
Others	10.5	22.7	28.1	35.2	0.7
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest (Q1)	2.2	14.5	28.3	50.2	1.2
Second (Q2)	2.5	21.6	28.6	43.0	1.1
Middle (Q3)	4.5	23.6	29.0	38.7	1.1
Fourth (Q4)	8.7	28.6	24.7	33.4	0.8
Highest (Q5)	23.1	26.5	24.4	20.6	0.7
Monthly Income					
Up to Rs.10000	7.6	22.5	27.2	38.1	1.0
Lowest (Q1)	4.6	16.5	26.3	49.2	0.8
Second (Q2)	4.2	21.3	28.6	41.4	1.2
Middle (Q3)	5.9	23.6	27.1	39.1	1.5
Fourth (Q4)	7.0	27.1	29.9	31.1	0.4
Highest (Q5)	19.6	27.4	24.6	21.1	0.9
HH Total Monthly Expenditure					
Up to Rs.10000	5.7	22.0	27.5	40.7	1.0
Lowest (Q1)	4.1	17.3	26.1	48.3	1.1
Second (Q2)	5.6	21.3	27.5	41.5	1.2
Middle (Q3)	5.1	25.5	28.2	37.5	1
Fourth (Q4)	7.7	25.8	29.9	31.5	0.6
Highest (Q5)	20.2	28.5	25.5	19.0	0.9
BPL Card Holders					
Yes	2.9	20.0	28.2	44.7	1.1
No	10.2	23.8	26.5	34.6	0.9
All (State figure)	7.7	22.5	27.1	38.0	1.0

Overall, the state has performed extremely well in the arena of availing improved sources of drinking water facilities, the state percentage (97%) bears testimony to the fact. The districts of Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Purba Medinipur, South 24 Parganas, Uttar Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Nadia and Hugli needs worth mentioning in this aspect as almost all the households (more than 99%) in these districts reported having access to improved sources of drinking water. The districts of Darjiling (82%), Puruliya (86%) and Jalpaiguri (87%) have recorded lesser percentages in this regard.

Table 3.7 Percentage distribution of households having access to improved sources of drinking water - District wise rural-urban classification			
District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	97.4	97.9	97.5
Bardhaman	96.3	89.4	93.7
Birbhum	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dakshin Dinajpur	100.0	98.7	99.8
Darjiling	72.1	95.7	81.6
Haora	100.0	97.8	98.6
Hugli	99.9	99.9	99.9
Jalpaiguri	85.8	91.0	87.3
Koch Bihar	96.3	98.0	96.5
Kolkata	-	96.3	96.3
Maldah	98.2	98.7	98.3
Murshidabad	100.0	97.9	99.6
N24 Parganas	98.5	89.8	93.5
Nadia	99.5	98.3	99.2
Paschim Medinipur	97.1	90.7	96.3
Purba Medinipur	100.0	99.0	99.9
Puruliya	84.6	94.7	86.0
S24 Parganas	100.0	98.2	99.5
Uttar Dinajpur	99.8	99.6	99.8
STATE	97.3	94.9	96.5

3.3.2 Toilet usage and type

Adult members of the sampled household were asked about the kind of toilet facility that the household usually used. **Tables 3.8 & 3.9** depict the percentage distribution of household across rural and urban context by type of toilet facilities they usually availed to. At the combined aggregate level, around one-fourth of the households (25%) reportedly had no toilet facility, indicating the possibility that these households defecated in open fields/bushes etc. This proportion was significantly higher for households from rural context (34%) as opposed to households from urban locale (7%). It was observed that around two-fifth of the urban households (42%) that had access to toilet facility used flush to septic tank sewer system type of toilet facility, which was considerably low amongst rural households (12%). Usage of pit latrine with slab was reported by one-fifth of the households (20%) from rural background.

Various other types of toilets such as pit ventilated latrine with improved biogas, pit latrine with slab and pit latrine without slabs, twin pit composting latrines were also reviewed for the present study. Though the data suggests minimal usage of these types of toilets, nonetheless it becomes imperative to take cognizance of the religious variations that persists. Open defecation was prevalent among households belonging to Hindu (23%) and Muslim (32%) community.

Upon comparisons across caste categories, no significant variations in the pattern of toilet usage could be noted with one-fourth of the households practicing open defecation which was highest among households belonging to ST community (53%).

Usage of toilet....

Of those household who have access to toilet facility, an impressive proportion of 98 percent across all categories reported using the toilet facility.

Comparisons across wealth quintile made it evident that proportion of household practicing open defecation decreases significantly with wealth status of the households as none of the household from highest wealth quintile reported practicing open defecation compared to those from lowest wealth quintile (63%). Flush to septic tank was the widely availed toilet type by 55 percent of household from uppermost wealth quintile which was notably less for households hailing from lowermost wealth quintile (4%). Similarly a large proportion of the households (49%)

belonging to the highest income group reported flush to septic tanks as their commonly availed form of toilet facilities.

Interestingly a large proportion (21%) of households with the highest expenditure reported availing to ventilated pit latrine (VIP) on a daily basis. Among the households below the poverty line however, around one fifth (20%) proportion of the households reported using pit latrine with slabs, while the households above the poverty line mostly reported using flush to septic tanks (27%).

Table 3.8 Percentage distribution of households having any access to any improved toilet facility according to selected background characteristics					
Background characteristics	Type of improved toilet facilities availed by the household				
	Flush/Pour flush to piped sewer system	Flush/Pour flush to septic tank	Flush/Pour flush to pit latrine	Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP)	Pit latrine with slab
Religion					
Hindu	4.8	25.0	13.0	17.4	14.5
Muslim	3.5	14.4	13.1	15.0	18.0
Caste					
SC	3.0	16.6	15.1	16.4	17.3
ST	2.6	7.9	11.7	7.1	11.0
OBC	5.3	22.3	10.7	19.4	14.1
Others	5.2	27.1	12.7	17.5	15.2
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest (Q1)	1.3	4.2	11.3	3.1	12.0
Second (Q2)	3.1	9.2	14.6	10.6	26.2
Middle (Q3)	3.7	17.6	17.9	19.1	21.8
Fourth (Q4)	5.8	30.8	14.2	30.6	12.7
Highest (Q5)	9.4	54.7	6.7	24.1	3.5
Monthly Income					
Up to Rs.10000	3.9	17.3	13.8	15.9	17.1
Lowest (Q1)	2.6	10.4	13.9	11.4	17.3
Second (Q2)	3.2	13.9	13.8	13.2	21.0
Middle (Q3)	3.8	17.8	14.4	19.6	16.9
Fourth (Q4)	5.5	27.6	19.6	18.9	14.1
Highest (Q5)	8.6	49.2	16.9	22.1	5.7
HH Total Monthly Expenditure					
Up to Rs.10000	4.4	21.7	13.0	16.7	15.5
Lowest (Q1)	2.8	11.6	15.0	12.0	17.4
Second (Q2)	2.3	15.3	12.8	15.9	20.6
Middle (Q3)	4.8	20.1	14.1	18.5	17.0
Fourth (Q4)	4.3	27.0	12.7	20.9	14.4
Highest (Q5)	9.6	47.8	8.3	21.3	5.2
BPL Card Holders					
Yes	1.7	11.9	15.1	12.7	19.8
No	5.8	27.2	12.0	18.5	13.3
All (State figure)	0.3	14.6	8.7	21.4	3.9

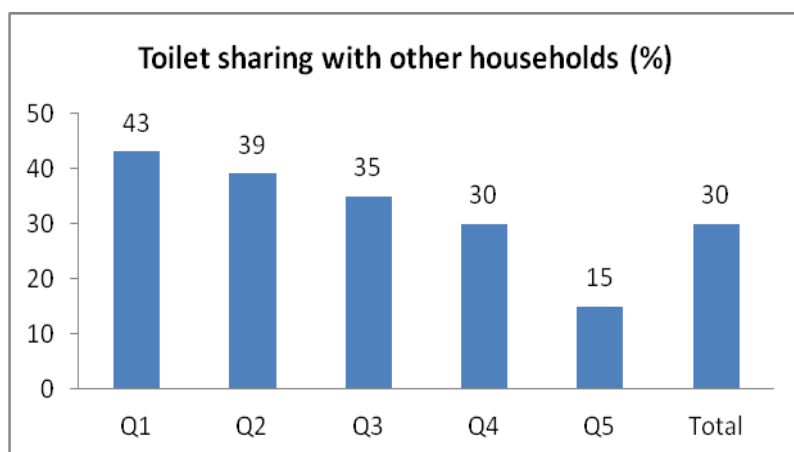
District wise comparison highlights that the district of Kolkata has performed extremely well in terms of improved toilet usage, closely followed by the districts of North 24 Parganas (89%) and Nadia (87%). In the contrary, the district of Puruliya (28%) and Bankura (42%) have reported considerably lesser percentages, well below the state aggregate (72%). It is important to note however, that the rural areas of the districts have reported the least usage of improved toilet facilities (16% in Puruliya and 39% in Birbhum and Bankura).

Table 3.9 Percentage distribution of households having access to any improved toilet facility - District wise rural-urban classification			
District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	39.5	70.8	42.2
Bardhaman	57.8	76.9	65.1
Birbhum	38.9	85.4	44.7
Dakshin Dinajpur	55.6	97.4	61.9
Darjiling	57.5	80.9	66.9
Haora	73.6	89.8	83.8
Hugli	75.3	97.0	83.8
Jalpaiguri	64.1	91.9	72.2
Koch Bihar	80.2	98.8	82.2
Kolkata	-	95.1	95.1
Maldah	67.9	95.7	72.1
Murshidabad	51.8	76.2	56.3
N24 Parganas	83.6	93.6	89.4
Nadia	83.4	95.0	86.7
Paschim Medinipur	57.6	61.0	58.1
Purba Medinipur	83.3	88.6	83.9
Puruliya	16.2	99.6	27.6
S24 Parganas	67.7	89.5	73.6
Uttar Dinajpur	42.0	98.7	48.8
STATE	62.6	90.6	71.7

3.3.3 Toilet sharing

Households having access to toilet facilities were further enquired whether the toilet facility is shared with members of other households. As evident from the adjoining figure (Fig 3.6), the proportion of households sharing toilet facility with other households decreases with increase in wealth status from (43% for Q1 to 15% for Q5). It is however worth mentioning that proportion of household sharing the toilet facility has remained consistent in both rural (30%) and urban (30%) locale.

Fig 3.6



Base: All households

CHAPTER FOUR: EDUCATION

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 has made elementary education a Fundamental Right for children in the age group of 6-14 years by providing that “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine”. This has been a path breaking legislation in India, where such a major commitment to the cause of elementary education has bound governments, community based organizations and civil society into a common resolve to achieve universal education.

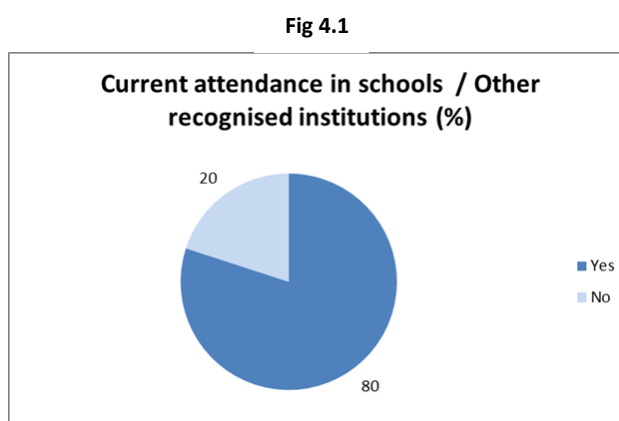
The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

Drawing upon the Constitution and other policy statements articulated in the years that followed, the State Governments has designed different strategies, interventions, schemes and programmes with specific objectives that impinge on girls’ education. Kanyashree is one such programme that aims to promote girl’s education by incentivising it through a regular and one time scholarship.

This chapter elucidates the educational details of the adolescent girl children within the age bracket of 13-18 years. It details out the current enrolment and the attendance status in schools. It further presents the data with regards to the school repeaters and out of school children/drop outs for the ongoing academic year, that is 2014-15, also delineating the reasons for the same.

4.1 Current attendance of girls in educational institutions

Around 80 percent of girl children aged 13-18 years have been found to be currently attending schools / Madrasas / other recognised educational institutions, the proportion being marginally higher in urban areas (82%), as compared to the rural areas (79%). Percentage of Muslim girls currently attending school (68%) has been found to be considerably less as compared to Hindus (80%).

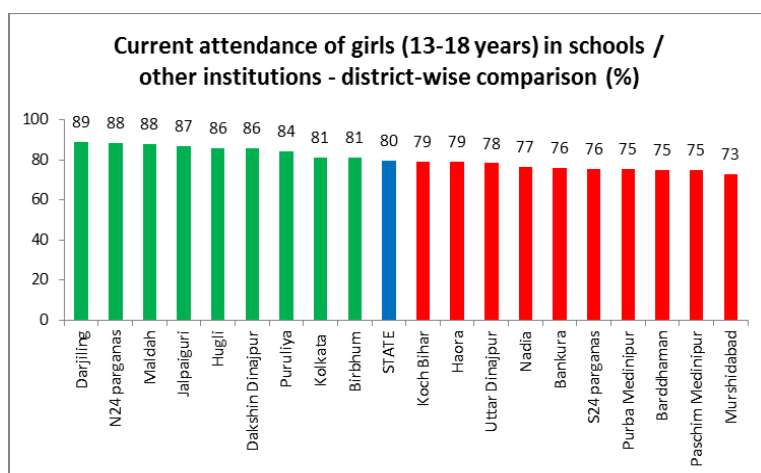


Base – All girls aged 13-18 years

It can be further noted here that a significantly lesser number of girls (64%) belonging to the lowest wealth quintile, Q1 have been found to attend schools compared to those belonging to the top quintile, Q5 (90%). (Table 3.1)

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) attending schools/other recognised institutions according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	79.9
Muslim	67.7
Caste	
SC	76.7
ST	73.0
OBC	82.9
Others	74.7
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	64.4
Second (Q2)	73.0
Middle (Q3)	72.4
Fourth (Q4)	82.9
Highest (Q5)	90.2
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	74.8
Lowest (Q1)	74.0
Second (Q2)	74.7
Middle (Q3)	79.4
Fourth (Q4)	79.9
Highest (Q5)	78.4
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	75.7
Lowest (Q1)	73.3
Second (Q2)	75.9
Middle (Q3)	80.0
Fourth (Q4)	78.3
Highest (Q5)	80.8
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	71.6
No	78.2
All (State figure)	79.8

Fig 4.2



It would be interesting to note where the districts stand in terms of current attendance of girls aged 13-18 years in schools / other recognized institutions. As can be observed from the adjoining figure (Fig 4.2), current attendance of girls in educational institutions has been found to be highest in the district of Darjiling (89%), followed by North 24 Parganas (88%).

Base – All girls aged 13-18 years

On the contrary, only 73 percent of girls were found to currently attend schools in Murshidabad, much below the state average of 80 percent.

The table below (Table 4.2) depicts the district-wise rural and urban distribution of current attendance of girls aged 13-18 years in schools / other recognized educational institutions.

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	75.2	84.2	75.9
Bardhaman	76.4	73.2	75.1
Birbhum	82.2	72.2	81.0
Dakshin Dinajpur	84.7	95.2	85.9
Darjiling	87.8	90.5	88.8
Haora	73.3	82.5	79.0
Hugli	84.2	89.7	86.0
Jalpaiguri	86.4	88.0	86.7
Koch Bihar	78.5	88.5	79.3
Kolkata	-	81.2	81.2
Maldah	89.0	79.8	87.7
Murshidabad	72.6	75.0	73.0
N24 Parganas	85.0	91.2	88.3
Nadia	77.4	75.4	76.5
Paschim Medinipur	75.8	65.7	74.9
Purba Medinipur	74.0	85.7	75.3
Puruliya	83.9	85.8	84.1
S24 Parganas	75.0	77.5	75.6
Uttar Dinajpur	78.4	78.3	78.3
STATE	78.9	81.9	79.8

4.2 Girls currently attending classes VIII-XII:

It further becomes significant at this juncture to take a note of the percentage distribution of girls who are currently attending classes VIII-XII. A higher proportion of Hindu girls (63%) reported currently attending the specified classes as against their Muslim counterparts (56%). Across social groups the highest proportion was recorded by the girls from the OBC community (68%). The proportion has been noted to significantly increase with the increase in the wealth status of the households that the girls belong to (44%- Q1, 69%-Q5). A similar pattern has been noted with regards to the income and the expenditure of the household, with a comparatively lower proportion of girls belonging to households with lower income and expenditure ranges, reported being attending classes VIII-XII.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of girls aged 13-18 years currently attending classes VIII-XII according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	63.2
Muslim	55.5
Caste	
SC	61.0
ST	50.2
OBC	67.6
Others	61.0
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	43.8
Second (Q2)	60.5
Middle (Q3)	62.4
Fourth (Q4)	67.9
Highest (Q5)	69.0
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	59.9
Lowest (Q1)	58.0
Second (Q2)	58.5
Middle (Q3)	61.4
Fourth (Q4)	62.2
Highest (Q5)	62.7
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	60.0
Lowest (Q1)	57.7
Second (Q2)	59.7
Middle (Q3)	62.9
Fourth (Q4)	59.7
Highest (Q5)	63.8
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	42.6
No	61.4
All (State figure)	60.5

4.3 Gross Attendance Ratio / Net Attendance Ratio (GAR/NAR)

Traditionally, there are two important indicators which give an idea of the proportion of population enrolled in educational institutions at different levels. They are Gross Enrolment Ratio and Net Enrolment Ratio. Since here, we are considering attendance instead of enrolment, the corresponding attendance indicators have been used. They are defined as follows:

Gross Attendance Ratio (say for Classes I-IV)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons attending Classes I-IV}}{\text{Estimated population of age group 6-9 years}} \times 100$$

Net Attendance Ratio (say for Classes I-IV)

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons of age group 6-9 attending Classes I-IV}}{\text{Estimated population of age group 6-9 years}} \times 100$$

Since West Bengal follows a different age-group pattern for different levels of education, the GAR and NAR for the current study has been calculated as presented in the matrix below.

Level of education	Age-group
Primary (Grade I-IV)	6-9 years
Upper Primary (Grade V-VIII)	10-13 years
Secondary (Grades IX & X)	14-15 years
Higher Secondary (Grades XI & XII)	16-17 years

The gross attendance ratio (GAR) has been found to be high at the primary level for both girls as well as boys. GAR is noticed to be high among girls at the secondary level (104) as against boys (78). For net attendance ratio, which is being calculated as age-specific persons attending that particular level, the figure should necessarily be below 100. A steady decline can be noticed in NAR once we go the higher levels of education.

Fig 4.3

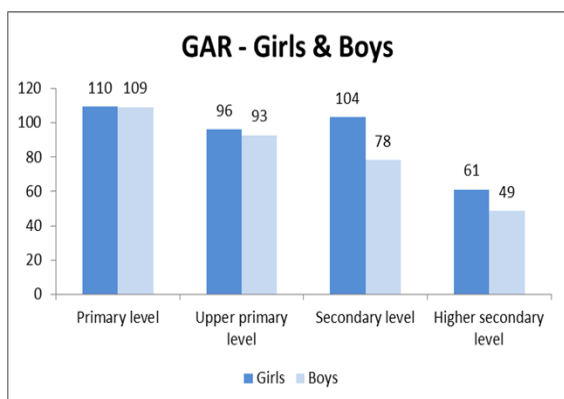
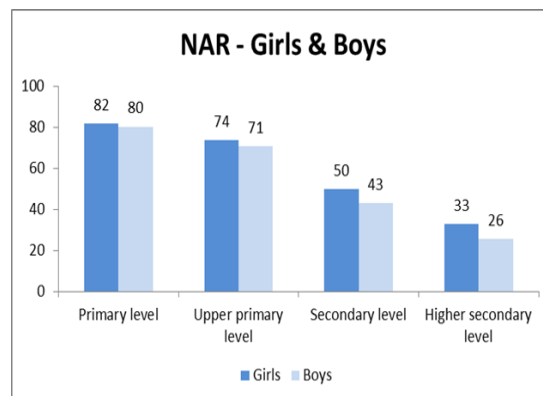


Fig 4.4

**Base**

Primary level (Class I-IV) – All girls and boys in the age-group of 6-9 years

Upper Primary (Class V-VIII) level – All girls and boys in the age-group of 10- 13 years

Secondary level (Class IX & X) - All girls and boys in the age-group of 14- 15 years

Higher Secondary level (Class XI & XII) – All girls and boys in the age-group of 16- 17 years

Further the disaggregated data for the GAR and the NAR for the girls provides a better insight into the situation. The low GAR at higher secondary level for the Muslim girls (43) reflects that a higher proportion of them drop out before they reach the higher secondary level, though the same does not hold true for the lower educational levels (110 for primary level). Moreover across the lower wealth quintiles the incidence of higher education has been considerably low, exceptionally low GAR was recorded from the lowest quintile (25).

Table 4.4 Percentage distribution of girls based on their Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) according to selected background characteristics				
Background characteristics	Level of Education			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Religion				
Hindu	109.5	93.6	107.0	71.2
Muslim	110.0	100.5	97.3	43.3
Caste				
SC	117.3	94.8	108.3	58.4
ST	98.3	98.8	96.4	40.9
OBC	110.0	97.9	114.9	85.3
Others	107.0	96.6	101.7	61.8
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest (Q1)	118.5	93.8	75.9	25.4
Second (Q2)	106.7	99.2	99.7	47.2
Middle (Q3)	102.0	98.3	115.5	53.5
Fourth (Q4)	111.6	94.8	118.9	82.3
Highest (Q5)	106.7	93.7	110.6	111.3
Monthly Income				
Up to Rs.10000	109.2	96.3	102.8	55.5
Lowest (Q1)	114.5	96.2	91.7	51.0
Second (Q2)	103.0	98.3	95.6	52.1
Middle (Q3)	110.1	95.0	109.6	52.4
Fourth (Q4)	110.5	96.3	115.3	66.0
Highest (Q5)	108.4	94.5	107.7	92.6
HH Total Monthly Expenditure				
Up to Rs.10000	108.8	96.4	103.9	58.0
Lowest (Q1)	112.1	98.3	92.5	50.6
Second (Q2)	104.7	100.0	99.7	50.0
Middle (Q3)	106.3	93.1	110.2	52.8
Fourth (Q4)	107.7	94.3	114.3	63.1
Highest (Q5)	120.0	92.6	107.8	96.3
All (State figure)	110.2	95.1	101.3	61.1

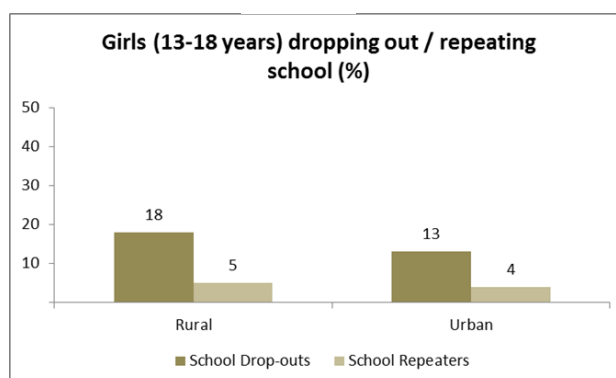
With regards to the NAR figures however, lower ratio was recorded by both Muslim (23%) and Hindu (40%) girls. Much like the GAR figures, similar patterns have been noted across social groups and wealth quintiles. However unlike GAR, in this case the recorded ratio corresponding to higher education was considerable low across households' irrespective of their income and expenditure status.

Table 4.5 Percentage distribution of girls based on their Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) according to selected background characteristics				
Background characteristics	Level of Education			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary
Religion				
Hindu	81.9	74.7	53.6	39.1
Muslim	81.8	72.0	43.4	23.2
Caste				
SC	81.1	73.5	50.1	33.2
ST	74.1	69.4	41.8	15.9
OBC	84.4	75.4	54.7	42.1
Others	81.7	74.2	50.6	34.3
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest (Q1)	80.1	63.2	33.3	14.1
Second (Q2)	77.3	74.1	48.1	26.1
Middle (Q3)	85.3	77.8	51.5	30.3
Fourth (Q4)	83.9	79.0	57.4	42.4
Highest (Q5)	84.5	79.3	63.4	59.1
Monthly Income				
Up to Rs.10000	81.4	73.4	48.9	31.0
Lowest (Q1)	83.2	73.1	43.9	26.0
Second (Q2)	78.5	73.6	48.8	30.2
Middle (Q3)	82.8	72.6	49.6	31.7
Fourth (Q4)	80.6	72.9	52.7	34.3
Highest (Q5)	84.3	78.5	57.4	45.0
HH Total Monthly Expenditure				
Up to Rs.10000	81.4	73.6	49.1	31.7
Lowest (Q1)	82.7	74.8	45.2	26.4
Second (Q2)	81.2	73.7	49.1	29.1
Middle (Q3)	81.9	70.0	50.1	33.6
Fourth (Q4)	75.5	74.8	51.7	34.5
Highest (Q5)	87.6	75.2	56.7	44.2
All (State figure)	82.3	73.9	49.7	35.0

4.4 School drop-outs / school repeaters

As we focus on girls education and the attendance of girls in schools, particularly those who are aged 13-18 years, it is imperative to note the percentage of girls dropping out of school or those who are repeating school. The proportion of drop-outs has been calculated as those girls who had attended school in the previous academic year (2013-14) but had discontinued education in the current academic year (2014-15).

Fig 4.5



Base – All girls aged 13-18 years

School repeaters represent those girls who are found to be studying in the same class in both the academic years – 2013-14 and 2014-15.

18 percent of girls aged 13-18 years have been found to drop out from school in the rural areas, the corresponding proportion being slightly lower in urban areas (13%), while the state figure for drop-out of girls aged 13-18 years is 17 percent.

In terms of the religious groups, the Hindu girls (20%) reported a higher percentage of drop-out as compared to their Muslim counterparts (14%). Among the social groups the Schedules castes (24%) reported the highest percentages for female drop-out, though the percentage was equally high (21%) for the scheduled tribes.

No major variation was observed across households having BPL cards or not.

Table 4.6 Percentage of girls (aged 13-18 years) dropping out of school in the current year (2014-15) according to selected background categories	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	20.0
Muslim	13.5
Caste	
SC	23.7
ST	20.7
OBC	11.2
Others	14.8
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	13.4
Second (Q2)	17.2
Middle (Q3)	18.1
Fourth (Q4)	21.5
Highest (Q5)	18.4
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	17.3
Lowest (Q1)	21.2
Second (Q2)	18.5
Middle (Q3)	17.3
Fourth (Q4)	16.3
Highest (Q5)	15.2
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	16.9
Lowest (Q1)	18.3
Second (Q2)	17.2
Middle (Q3)	17.1
Fourth (Q4)	15.6
Highest (Q5)	14.7
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	17.3
No	16.8
All (State figure)	17.0

A look into the district figures highlight that the districts of Nadia and Jalpaiguri have extremely high rates of drop-outs for girls (35% and 30% respectively), much higher than the state average of 17 percent. On the other hand however, the districts of Dakshin Dinajpur (3%), Kolkata (3%), and Paschim Medinipur (5%) have recorded significantly low drop-out rates among girls aged 13-18 years.

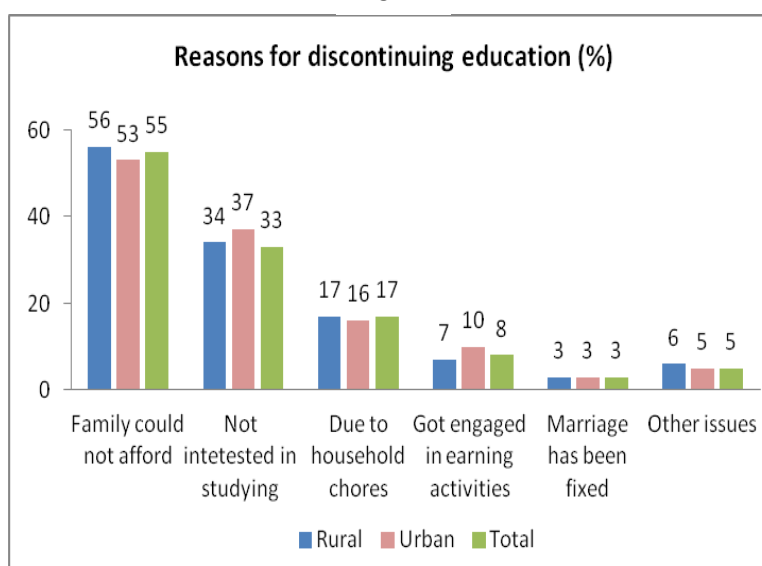
Table 4.7 Percentage distribution of girls aged 13-18 years dropping out from school - District wise rural-urban classification			
District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	7.0	7.0	7.0
Bardhaman	13.0	8.0	11.0
Birbhum	13.0	4.0	11.0
Dakshin Dinajpur	3.0	5.0	3.0
Darjiling	4.0	18.0	8.0
Haora	15.0	15.0	15.0
Hugli	24.0	25.0	24.0
Jalpaiguri	34.0	15.0	30.0
Koch Bihar	14.0	22.0	15.0
Kolkata	-	3.0	3.0
Maldah	10.0	5.0	9.0
Murshidabad	29.0	10.0	26.0
N24 Parganas	24.0	8.0	18.0
Nadia	23.0	35.0	35.0
Paschim Medinipur	5.0	9.0	5.0
Purba Medinipur	25.0	21.0	24.0
Puruliya	20.0	2.0	16.0
S24 Parganas	23.0	10.0	19.0
Uttar Dinajpur	16.0	5.0	15.0
STATE	18.0	13.0	17.0

4.5 Reasons for discontinuing education

Simply accounting for the percentage of girls who have dropped out or discontinued education in the previous year (2013-14) is not sufficient to address the problem of the increased rate of female drop out in India. Thereby the survey attempted to further probe into the multiple reasons that posed a major hindrance in continuing education for the respondents. Girls who were currently out-of-school were asked of the reasons for discontinuing education.

Four factors, among many, were primarily delineated by the respondents as responsible for opting out/or coercing them into quitting further education; 'family could not afford their education', they were themselves 'not interested in studying', 'due to household chores' and also because they 'got engaged in earning activities'.

Fig 4.6



Base – All girls aged 13-18 years

The respondents from both the rural as well the urban areas accounted families financial constraints as the primary reason that coerced them to discontinue their education in the present academic year (2014-15) (56% in rural locale and 53 % in the urban locale). However a considerable proportion also noted, 'disinterest in studies' as a significant reason behind them discontinuing their further education (34% in the rural locale and 37% in the urban locale).¹⁰

Household chores (17% in the rural locale and 16% in the urban locale) and engagement in alternate earning activities (7% in the rural locale and 10% in the urban locale) to support the family income were also recorded as feasible reasons.

Further analyzing the data based on religious categorization points to a similar response pattern among the Hindus (58% recorded family could not afford, 32% recorded not interested in studying, 19% recorded due to household chores and 8% recorded got engaged in earning activities) and the Muslim respondents (52% recorded family could not afford, 34% recorded not interested in studying, 14% recorded due to household chores and 8% recorded got engaged in earning activities).

The common pattern in the responses have also been noted across the social groups, with families' economic condition (ranging from 61% among the ST community to 55% among the SC community) and the girls' disinterest in studies (ranging from 37% among the STs to 24% among the OBCs) being recorded as the major reasons that have resulted in the increased dropout of the girl children.

The disaggregated data in terms of the wealth quintile suggests that though among the lower quintiles the families economic conditions is held primarily responsible (64% for Q1 and 54% for Q2), however among the higher quintiles the disinterest of the girl children in studying further (50% for Q5 and 40% for Q4) have been recorded as the core concern. Similarly across income groups affordability has been cited as the predominant factor that has coerced the girls to discontinue their education; more than half of the households (57%) with income below Rs. 10000 having recorded the same. Nonetheless a considerable percentage of girls have also considered their disinterest in pursuing academics as a deterrent (33%). Correspondingly the results across the lower household monthly expenditure categories reflect a similar picture. Interestingly however, a considerable proportion (41%) of girls belonging to the highest monthly expenditure (Q5) category has stated 'affordability' as the major hindrance to continuing their education.

¹⁰ The percentages in Figure 4.6 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

Table 4.8 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) based on the reasons for discontinuing education according to selected background characteristics			
Background characteristics	Reasons for discontinuing education		
	Family could not afford	Not interested in studying	Due to households chores
Religion			
Hindu	58.0	32.4	18.9
Muslim	51.9	33.9	14.3
Caste			
SC	55.4	37.1	20.9
ST	61.4	26.1	27.1
OBC	56.1	24.6	18.0
Others	53.7	34.3	12.3
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest (Q1)	64.2	27.9	19.6
Second (Q2)	54.8	31.8	14.5
Middle (Q3)	54.4	33.8	16.7
Fourth (Q4)	46.0	40.0	16.3
Highest (Q5)	26.5	50.0	10.5
Monthly Income			
Up to Rs.10000	56.6	33.2	16.6
Lowest (Q1)	65.4	24.8	18.1
Second (Q2)	59.2	28.4	17.4
Middle (Q3)	53.1	34.4	13.6
Fourth (Q4)	52.0	39.5	18.2
Highest (Q5)	34.3	46.6	17.0
HH Total Monthly Expenditure			
Up to Rs.10000	55.0	33.2	16.7
Lowest (Q1)	63.2	28.1	18.0
Second (Q2)	61.4	25.5	14.5
Middle (Q3)	48.5	38.4	15.7
Fourth (Q4)	51.1	35.8	18.5
Highest (Q5)	41.2	43.8	15.4
BPL Card Holders			
Yes	59.0	30.4	20.3
No	51.3	35.3	14.0
All (State figure)	55.0	33.1	16.7

4.6 Perception on the ideal level of education

Further the parents of the adolescent girl children aged 12-19 years were probed about their perception about the ideal level of education of their daughters, in other words up to which academic level they think their daughters should continue with their education. Varied responses were garnered in this regard. 43 percent of the parents expressed that they aspired their daughters to complete graduation, while only 15 percent considered post graduation as the bench mark. Nonetheless a considerable proportion had also recorded class XII (till higher secondary education)

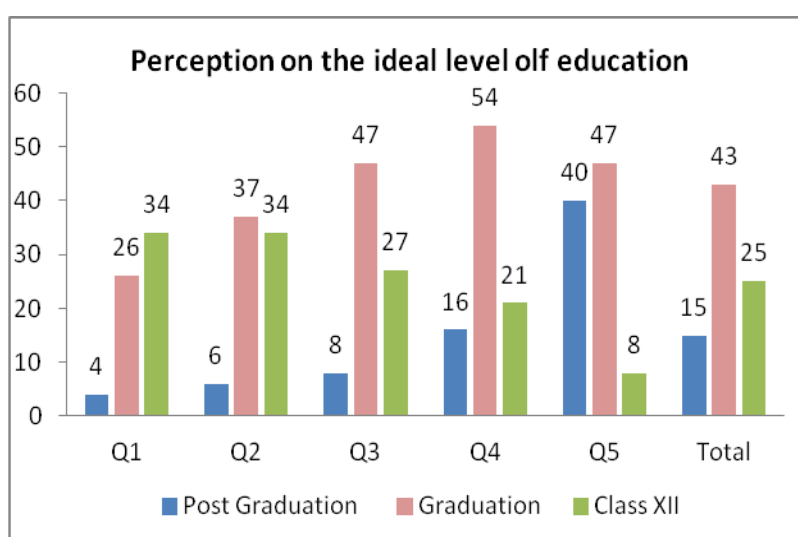
as their ideal level. A higher percentage of parents in the urban areas (27%) were for completing post graduation as compared to their rural counterparts (9%).

The percentage recorded for higher education was considerably high among the Hindu households; 46 percent expressed their interest for their daughters pursuing up till graduation, 18 percent for post-graduation and 22 percent for completing secondary school. Among the Muslim households, however only 8 percent of parents were for post-graduation, though a comparatively larger percent acknowledged of graduation (36%). The percentage of Muslim parents who considered secondary education (31%) as the benchmark was higher as compared to their Hindu counter parts (22%).

Comparing the responses across the social groups, the parents of the SC girls were more open to their daughters studying up till graduation (45%), as against those from ST community (36%).

Fig 4.7

Interestingly the households belonging to the upper wealth quintile (Q5) were more keen on educating their daughters till graduation (47%) and beyond (40% parents recorded post graduation as their ideal level) while those belonging to the lower quintiles considered higher secondary school education (34% for Q1) as the ideal benchmark.



Base – Parents of all girls aged 12-19 years

CHAPTER FIVE: EARLY MARRIAGE AND PREGNANCY

Child marriage is an age-old practice that has both social and religious sanctions and cuts across all sections of the society. Though there is a minimum age set by the Government for marriage, but in many communities and societies this age restriction is not followed thereby restricting the overall development of the individual.

All children have a right to care and protection, and have access to basic rights like good health, nutrition, education and freedom from any form of violence and abuse. Child marriage is a blatant violation of these rights. It leads to the incidence of girls dropping out of school, which further limit their scope of future development. The statistics reveals that Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and attendance of girls in school, gradually decreases in high schools (grade IX – X) and higher secondary schools (grade XI – XII) in West Bengal. At this age girls are often taken out of school to get married, in other cases, when girls do not do well in studies or are not academically inclined, marriage is seen as the only viable alternative for them. In fact, many girls who drop out of school are sent away by parents to earn their dowries by working as child labour, leaving them vulnerable to traffickers.

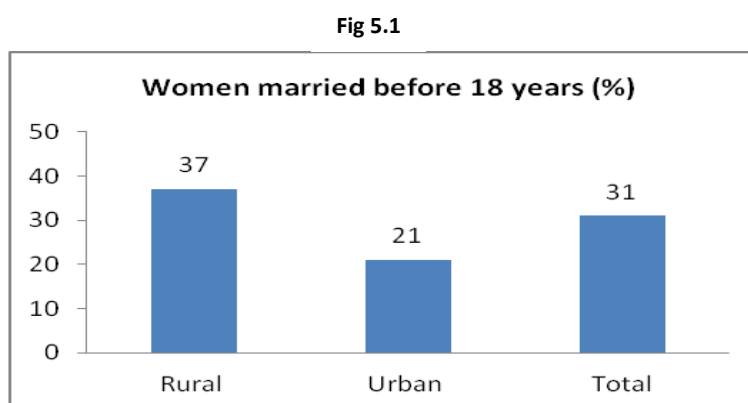
The key objective of Kanyashree Prakalpa is to incentivize education so as to ensure that girls are not married off at a young age. The current chapter delves into some of the details of child marriage and early pregnancy in the state. Our target respondents were ever-married women in the age-group of 15-49 years and we gathered some basic information from them like their age at marriage, age at first pregnancy and first live birth, on the basis of which, we calculated some critical indicators like proportion of women married before the legal age of 18 years and so on.

5.1 Women married before 18 years

Child marriage is the marriage of children and adolescents below the legally ratified minimum age of 18 years. Talking about child marriages, this is one of the most critical indicators – calculating the proportion of women married before the legal age. The reference period for calculation has been taken as those women, aged 15-49 years, married after 2009.

The state average shows that 31 percent of women are married before the legal age of 18 years.

The prevalence of this malpractice was found to be considerably higher in rural areas (37%), as against urban areas (21%).



Base – Ever-married women aged 15-49 years (married after 2009)

Upon comparisons across religious groups it was found that instances of early marriage were significantly high among Muslims (40%) as against Hindus (29%).

Also notable is that, the practice of early marriage increases significantly with decrease in the wealth status. Around 45 percent of women belonging to lowest wealth quintile, Q1 reported being married below 18 years which was considerably higher than their counterparts from highest wealth quintile, Q5 (11%). (Table 5.1)

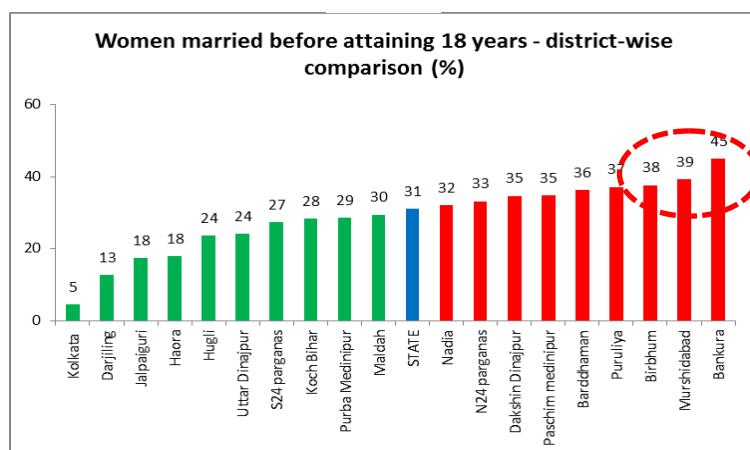
Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of women married below 18 years according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	28.7
Muslim	39.6
Caste	
SC	36.7
ST	32.5
OBC	28.7
Others	31.9
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	45.2
Second (Q2)	38.6
Middle (Q3)	32.1
Fourth (Q4)	24.6
Highest (Q5)	10.5
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	33.2
Lowest (Q1)	44.2
Second (Q2)	39.4
Middle (Q3)	36.3
Fourth (Q4)	32.1
Highest (Q5)	27.5
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	34.2
Lowest (Q1)	45.6
Second (Q2)	38.1
Middle (Q3)	37.2
Fourth (Q4)	30.1
Highest (Q5)	25.3
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	35.1
No	29.2
All (State figure)	31.1

Also interesting to note in this regard is the percentage of women married before 18 years belonging to households having monthly income up to Rs.10,000 and those belonging to households having monthly income above Rs.10,000. While 33 percent of women belonging to households having monthly income up to Rs.10,000 reported to get married before 18 years, the corresponding proportion for women belonging to households having monthly income above Rs.10,000 is significantly lower at 6 percent. A higher proportion of rural women with household income up to Rs.10,000 (38%) and above Rs.10,000 (7%) reported to get married before 18 years as compared to women from urban areas and with household monthly income up to Rs.10,000 (25%) and above Rs.10,000 (6%). (Table 5.1a)

Table 5.1a Percentage of married women below 18 years for households having monthly income up to Rs.10,000 and for households having monthly income above Rs.10,000			
Category of households	Women married below 18 years		
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total (%)
HHs having income up to Rs. 10000	38.3	25.4	33.2
HHs having income more than Rs. 10000	6.7	5.7	6.2
All	36.5	21.1	31.1

Fig 5.2

Interestingly, district wise comparison portray that while few districts like Kolkata (5%), Darjiling (13%) and Jalpaiguri (18%) stands out, with significantly lower instances of child marriage compared to the state average (31%), this proportion has been alarmingly high in few districts like Bankura (45%), followed by the districts of Murshidabad (39%) and Birbhum (38%).



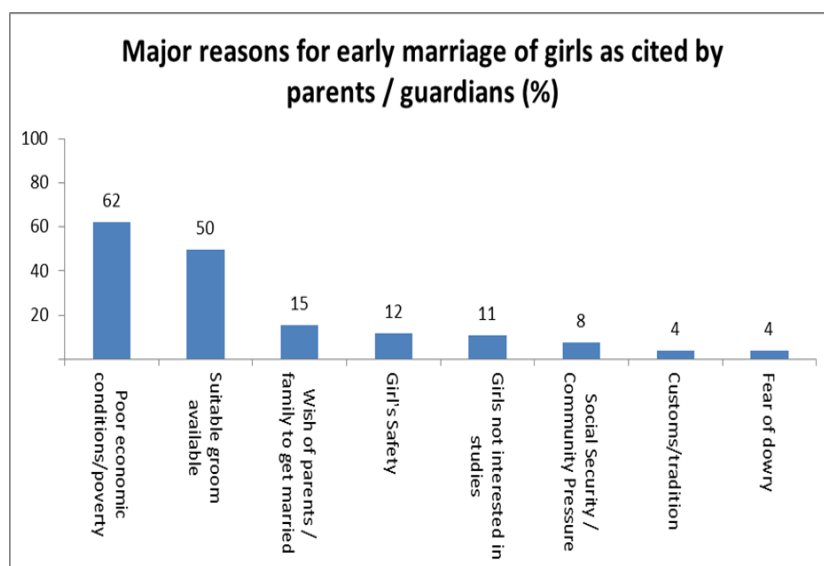
Base – Ever-married women aged 15-49 years (married after 2009)

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	48.4	15.0	45.1
Barddhaman	46.2	19.7	36.3
Birbhum	40.6	23.1	37.7
Dakshin Dinajpur	35.8	24.6	34.7
Darjiling	14.6	10.7	12.7
Haora	24.5	14.8	18.0
Hugli	26.0	19.1	23.7
Jalpaiguri	18.1	15.1	17.5
Koch Bihar	30.7	10.1	28.3
Kolkata	-	4.6	4.6
Maldah	31.9	12.0	29.5
Murshidabad	44.6	14.1	39.4
N24 Parganas	49.6	12.7	33.2
Nadia	32.8	28.2	32.1
Paschim Medinipur	36.7	18.7	34.9
Purba Medinipur	31.2	15.0	28.6
Puruliya	40.8	11.1	37.2
S24 Parganas	29.7	17.3	27.3
Uttar Dinajpur	24.9	15.8	24.1
STATE	36.5	21.1	31.1

5.2 Reasons for early marriage

Given the considerable proportion of women reporting to have got married before reaching 18 years, an attempt was made to ascertain the possible reasons of getting their daughters married off at an early age from the parents / guardians of girls aged 12-19 years. Though proportion of women married before 18 years varies across area, social groups and wealth status, similar set of responses were charted by respondents across all categories.¹¹

Fig 5.3



Base – All parents / guardians of unmarried girls aged 12-19 years

While majority of them (62%) reported of poverty and poor economic condition as the main reason behind daughter's early marriage, around half of the respondents cited availability of suitable groom as one of the foremost reasons behind early marriage of daughters. It is interesting to note in this regard that few parents / guardians also cited traditional values / customary practices, social security or community pressure and fear of more dowries as the main reasons of early marriage of their daughters.

While minimal variations were noticed in the responses of Hindus and Muslims or SCs and STs, however, a considerably higher proportion of Muslims (10%) cited community pressure as the reason of early marriage, as compared to the Hindus (6%).

Following a similar pattern, across the wealth quintiles, income and expenditure ranges, 'poor economic condition' has been the most recurrent reason mentioned for the early marriages of the girl children. Nonetheless, it is significant to point at this juncture that a considerable proportion of the respondents have also stated the availability of groom as a primary reason facilitating the marriages of girls at a younger age; more than half (55%) of the respondents from the highest wealth quintile (Q5) and nearly 66 percentage of the respondents from households with highest consumption expenditure (Q5) have accounted for the same.

The response pattern was quite similar to the ones enunciated above in case of the disaggregated data based on BPL Card Holders; 'affordability' being reckoned by majority of the respondents as the prime explanation for the increased early marriages among the girl children.

¹¹ The percentages in Figure 5.3 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

Table 5.3 Percentage distribution of parents of the girl children (aged 12-19 years) based on their perception regarding reasons for early marriage according to selected background characteristics

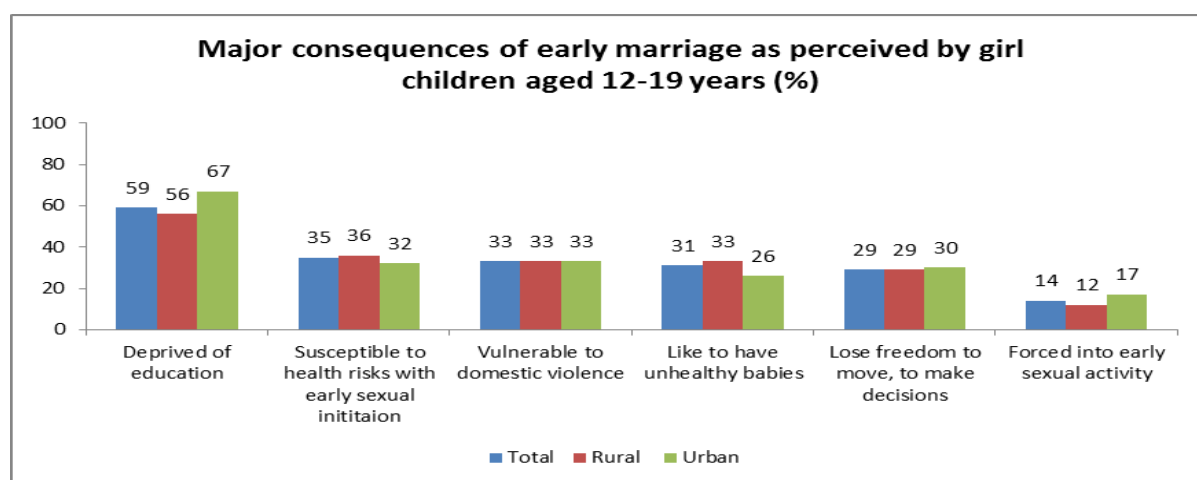
Background characteristics	Reasons for early marriage					
	Availability of suitable groom	Wish of parents/family to get married	Poor economic condition	Social security/ community pressure	Girl's safety	Not interested in studies/Not good at studies
Religion						
Hindu	50.4	14.8	65.0	6.2	10.6	11.6
Muslim	48.0	15.8	57.0	10.3	13.7	9.2
Caste						
SC	49.1	13.7	65.6	6.1	11.4	11.3
ST	41.0	12.4	60.2	4.7	8.3	6.7
OBC	53.1	17.4	60.7	6.7	12.6	10.0
Others	50.5	15.8	61.5	8.6	11.8	11.4
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest (Q1)	41.2	14.3	59.0	7.5	9.9	6.2
Second (Q2)	47.2	14.9	60.9	7.2	10.6	8.9
Middle (Q3)	49.8	14.4	64.0	7.0	12.2	10.7
Fourth (Q4)	54.4	16.3	63.9	7.2	13.0	12.5
Highest (Q5)	54.9	16.3	62.8	9.2	12.4	16.0
Monthly Income						
Up to Rs.10000	49.1	14.7	62.4	7.3	11.7	10.2
Lowest (Q1)	54.1	20.9	47.4	6.7	6.3	8.5
Second (Q2)	58.6	23.4	55.4	10	2.5	9.3
Middle (Q3)	55.7	30.1	57.5	16	4.6	11.1
Fourth (Q4)	69.3	20.8	67.9	11.8	9.4	7.6
Highest (Q5)	63.7	25.5	60.2	3.3	4.6	12.1
HH Total Monthly Expenditure						
Up to Rs.10000	49.5	15.2	62.3	7.5	11.7	10.8
Lowest (Q1)	48.2	11.7	47.8	4.9	1.9	4.0
Second (Q2)	61.7	33.8	52.9	10.2	9.9	13.4
Middle (Q3)	62.0	24.6	60.3	15.1	1.9	11.2
Fourth (Q4)	57.4	26.1	62.5	12.8	14.3	7.4
Highest (Q5)	65.8	25.2	56.3	3.4	3.7	11.8
BPL Card Holders						
Yes	49.2	15.6	60.9	7.3	10.3	9.2
No	15.6	14.9	63.0	7.7	12.4	11.6
All (State figure)	49.5	15.2	62.2	7.5	11.6	10.8

5.3 Consequences of early marriage

Early marriages are a big threat to the human rights and well-being of children. It denies the young an opportunity to grow and empower themselves. It challenges the basic rights of these children to education, health, protection and development. Early marriages hold cognizance more in cases of girls as compared to their male counterparts and impact them with more intensity.

In this section, an effort has been made to judge the perceptions of the girls about the multifaceted consequences of early marriage. Majority of the girls (59%) perceived that early marriages lead to deprivation of education for the girl child, the proportion being slightly higher in urban (67%) areas as against rural counterparts (56%). At an age where a child should be basking in gaining education, young girls are married off before they are mentally, physically and psychologically prepared for the responsibilities that a marriage brings.¹²

Fig 5.4



Base – All un-married girl children in the age-group of 12-19 years who perceived that early marriage is disadvantageous for girls

Early marriage also brings along with it health risks associated with early sexual initiation and child bearing, as has been accounted by 36 percent of girls in rural areas and 32 percent in urban areas. Young girls with low levels of education are more likely to experience violence by an intimate partner. A young girl who is still struggling to understand her own anatomy is forced to make conjugal relations and often show signs of post-traumatic stress and depression

Close to 30 percent of the rural as well as urban girls felt that early marriage

- Increases the vulnerability of girls towards domestic violence
- Leads to the girls giving birth to unhealthy babies
- Disables girls' freedom to move out, freedom to take independent decisions

A greater proportion of Hindu girls (65%) felt that early marriage deprives girls of education, as against 48 percent of Muslim girls.

¹² The percentages in Figure 5.4 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

owing to sexual abuse by her older partner. Forced sexual encounters lead to irreversible physical damage. The psychological damage cannot even be comprehended.

Further comparisons across wealth quintile highlight the pattern of variations in the perception of the girls about the consequences of early marriage. While a greater proportion of girls (71%) hailing from uppermost wealth quintile (Q5) perceived that early marriage limits female's educational opportunity, this proportion was considerably less for those belonging to lowest wealth quintile, Q1 (48%). Similar response was garnered from girls belonging to households with higher income and monthly expenditure pattern. Nonetheless, a considerable percentage of the respondents also accounted susceptibility to health risks associated with early sexual initiation and child bearing as a significant consequence of early marriages.

The disaggregated data based on BPL card holders also accounts for increased incidence of domestic violence (33% across households below and above the poverty line) as an adverse consequence of early marriage of the girl children. (Table 5.4)

Table 5.4 Percentage distribution of girl children (aged 12-19 years) based on their perception about the consequences of early marriage according to selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Consequences of early marriage					
	They are deprived of education	They are vulnerable to domestic violence	They are forced into early sexual activity	They are susceptible to health risk associated with early sexual initiation and child bearing	They lose freedom to move, freedom to make decisions	They are more likely to have unhealthy babies
Religion						
Hindu	64.8	33.7	14.7	32.3	31.7	30.5
Muslim	48.2	30.8	11.1	40.5	25.0	32.0
Caste						
SC	61.1	34.7	13.2	34.8	31.8	31.7
ST	58.9	30.2	8.0	35.7	32.9	31.4
OBC	61.3	35.7	14.5	38.6	26.4	33.3
Others	58.4	31.0	13.9	33.7	28.9	29.7
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest (Q1)	48.3	29.3	12.0	35.8	22.4	27.5
Second (Q2)	52.5	32.0	9.7	37.0	28.0	30.9
Middle (Q3)	58.3	32.0	12.3	34.0	30.4	32.3
Fourth (Q4)	65.6	34.6	15.9	35.0	32.3	31.4
Highest (Q5)	71.2	35.2	18.0	32.9	29.4	30.9
Monthly Income						
Up to Rs.10000	58.3	33.0	13.5	35.2	29.0	30.3
Lowest (Q1)	50.0	28.9	14.2	33.3	22.5	24.9
Second (Q2)	57.7	33.3	11.9	34.8	26.6	28.6
Middle (Q3)	60.9	33.7	13.2	34.7	31.0	31.5
Fourth (Q4)	62.0	34.9	13.3	38.3	34.7	35.3
Highest (Q5)	66.8	32.6	15.2	33.3	32.0	34.1
HH Total Monthly Expenditure						
Up to Rs.10000	59.4	32.8	13.2	35.0	29.4	30.9
Lowest (Q1)	53.4	30.4	14.0	34.3	24.5	26.4
Second (Q2)	59.5	33.9	12.3	35.1	28.6	31.3
Middle (Q3)	59.1	35.0	12.4	35.2	29.7	30.6
Fourth (Q4)	62.3	33.6	13.4	36.2	32.7	34.5
Highest (Q5)	64.9	31.4	15.4	34.1	33.3	33.3
BPL Card Holders						
Yes	55.9	32.7	11.5	37.1	30.1	32.0
No	61.4	32.8	14.6	33.7	29.1	30.3
All (State figure)	59.4	32.8	13.5	35.0	29.4	30.9

5.4 Awareness on age of marriage

5.4.1 Knowledge about legal age / laws of marriage

Correct awareness on the legal marriageable age is of utmost importance to help prevent occurrences of child marriages in the country. As is evident from the table below, around 79 percent of the girls reported to have correct knowledge on the legal age of marriage for girls, the proportion being grossly similar in rural as well as urban areas. The correct knowledge has been found to be slightly higher among the Hindus (81%) as against the Muslims (76%). A considerably greater proportion of SC girls (81%) also reported of having the correct knowledge on the legal age for marriage of girls, compared to their ST counterparts (68%). Awareness level was also found to be significantly higher among girls belonging to the highest wealth quintile (87%), as against those belonging to the lowest quintile (66%).

Table 5.5

Indicators	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
Girls having correct knowledge on the legal age of marriage for girls	79.0	79.0	80.0
Girls having correct knowledge on the laws and acts on child marriage	70.0	68.0	75.0

To ensure that child marriage is eradicated from within the society, the Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 replacing the earlier legislation of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. This legislation is armed with enabling provisions to prohibit child marriages, protect and provide relief to victims and enhance punishment for those who abet, promote or solemnize such marriages. The Act also calls for appointment of Child Marriage Prohibition Officers for implementing the Act. In West Bengal, the District Social Welfare Officer has been entrusted with implementing the Act.

As can be noticed from the table above, around 70 percent of the girls reported to have correct knowledge on the laws and acts on child marriage, the proportion being slightly higher in urban areas (75%) as against in rural areas (68%). This proportion has been calculated for **those girls who reported that they were aware of the laws of child marriage and also the consequences if one dared to break the law, namely:**

- **Imprisonment**
- **Financial Penalty**

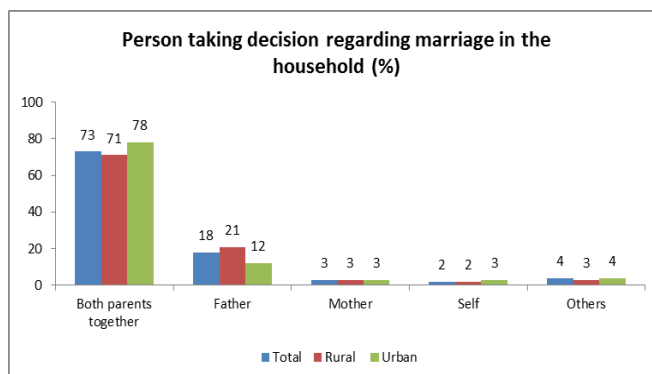
As observed above of girls having correct knowledge on legal marriageable age for girls, in this context too, a greater proportion of Hindus and girls belonging to SC were found to have correct knowledge on the laws and acts of marriage as against the Muslims and those belonging to ST respectively.

5.5 Decision making capacity

5.5.1 Person taking decision on marriage

It is imperative that all individuals irrespective of gender must have opportunity to participate in the decision regarding marriage, since it is one of the most important decisions to be taken in life. Household decision making is one of the most critical components for economic and human development. An effort was made to understand from the girls in this survey about who takes the decision regarding marriage in the household.

Fig 5.5



Base – All un-married girl children in the age-group of 12-19 years

As can be seen from the figure above (Fig 5.5), majority of the girls (73%) cited parents as the main decision-maker for marriage in the household, followed by father (18%), the proportion being slightly higher for those belonging to rural locale (21%) as against their urban counterparts (12%). Only a handful of girls, mostly belonging to the higher quintiles, reported that decision regarding marriage is being taken by the person concerned in the household. Further comparison across social groups has remained consistent with parents being the chief decision maker for daughter's marriage.

5.5.2 Ideal person to take decision on marriage

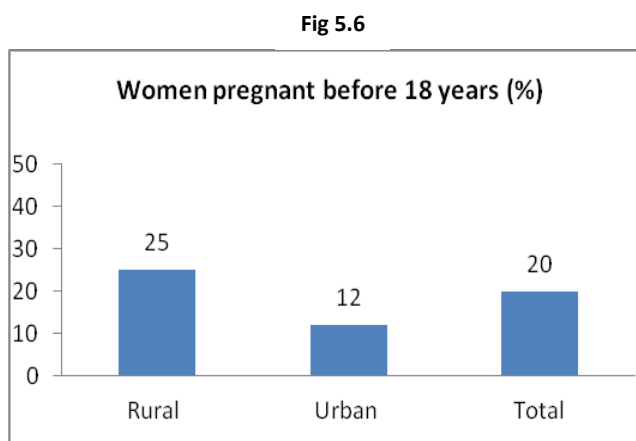
Towards understanding the perception of the girls regarding decision maker for marriage, they were asked who should ideally take the decisions regarding marriage. While parents were perceived as the ideal person to take decisions on marriage by 62 percent of the girls, it is however worth mentioning that around 13 percent of them opined that decision regarding marriage should be taken by self, the proportion being higher among urban girls (17%).

A higher percentage of girls (20%) belonging to the highest quintile, Q5 reported that the person concerned should decide on his / her marriage vis-a-vis their counterparts from lowest wealth quintile (7%) bringing forth a positive correlation between wealth status and perception on the decision making capacity.

5.6 Early Pregnancy

5.6.1 Women pregnant before 18 years

As we are aware that early pregnancy leads to a lot of complications for the new-born as well as the mother, it was also important to note the proportion of women getting pregnant before 18 years. Around 20 percent of women (based on the same reference period as above) in the state reported that they got pregnant before reaching 18 years, the proportion being significantly higher in rural areas (25%) as against women residing in urban areas (12%).



Base – Ever-married women aged 15-49 years (married after 2009)

A look into the disaggregated data (Table 5.6) suggests that a higher proportion of Muslim women (25%) reported to be pregnant before 18 years, as against their Hindu counterparts (18%). Also, a higher proportion of women belonging to SC and ST reported pregnancy before 18 years than those belonging to OBC and other castes. In terms of wealth quintiles, the difference between those belonging to the lowest quintile (31%), (who reported to be pregnant before 18 years) and the highest wealth quintile (13%) has been found to be substantial.

Table 5.6 Percentage distribution of women who were pregnant before 18 years according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	18.1
Muslim	25.2
Caste	
SC	25.5
ST	23.6
OBC	19.3
Others	19.5
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	30.5
Second (Q2)	29.2
Middle (Q3)	23.4
Fourth (Q4)	17.9
Highest (Q5)	12.5
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	22.3
Lowest (Q1)	32.1
Second (Q2)	28.6
Middle (Q3)	24.6
Fourth (Q4)	21.5
Highest (Q5)	19.3
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	21.7
Lowest (Q1)	30.1
Second (Q2)	27.3
Middle (Q3)	25.1
Fourth (Q4)	20.5
Highest (Q5)	18.9
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	23.6
No	19.4
All (State figure)	20.1

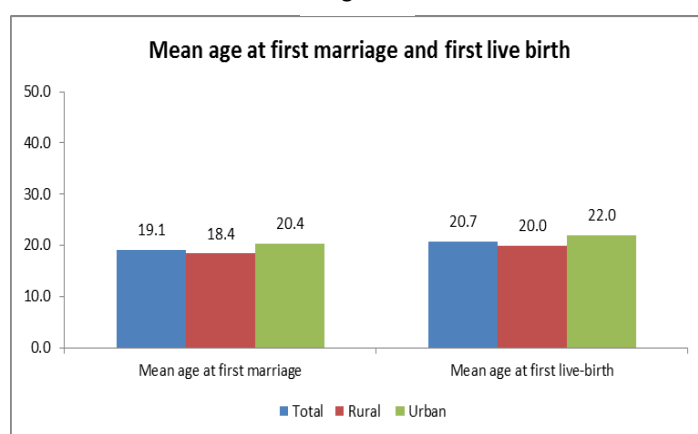
It becomes significant at this juncture to compare the district figures to garner a holistic view on the increased incidence of early pregnancy for the state of West Bengal. The proportion of women getting pregnant below the legal age was extremely high among the women from the districts of Murshidabad (34%) and Paschim Medinipur (32%), the figures being considerably higher than the state aggregate (20%). Nonetheless, the districts of Kolkata (2%) and Darjiling (3%) have performed extraordinarily well in this regard, accredited primarily to their urban influences.

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	19.0	7.7	17.8
Bardhaman	32.4	10.0	26.0
Birbhum	16.1	17.1	16.3
Dakshin Dinajpur	14.7	13.4	14.6
Darjiling	4.2	0.8	2.8
Haora	16.4	13.1	14.5
Hugli	25.7	9.6	19.1
Jalpaiguri	7.2	3.2	6.0
Koch Bihar	24.3	9.5	22.8
Kolkata	-	1.6	1.6
Maldah	6.8	5.0	6.6
Murshidabad	35.5	21.6	33.7
N24 Parganas	42.1	7.8	29.3
Nadia	21.6	18.5	21.2
Paschim Medinipur	32.9	21.7	31.9
Purba Medinipur	22.8	1.9	18.2
Puruliya	15.9	12.7	15.4
S24 Parganas	7.3	3.4	6.3
Uttar Dinajpur	27.5	23.6	27.2
STATE	24.5	11.8	20.1

5.6.2 Mean age at first marriage and first live birth

The mean age at first marriage, as per the information gathered from women in the age group of 15-49 years and **who were married after 2009** comes to 18.4 years in the rural areas. The corresponding age is slightly higher in the urban areas – 20.4 years. Similarly, the mean age, at which a married woman first gave a live birth, has been found to be 20 years in rural areas and slightly higher (22 years) in urban areas.

Fig 5.7



Base – Ever-married women aged 15-49 years (married after 2009)

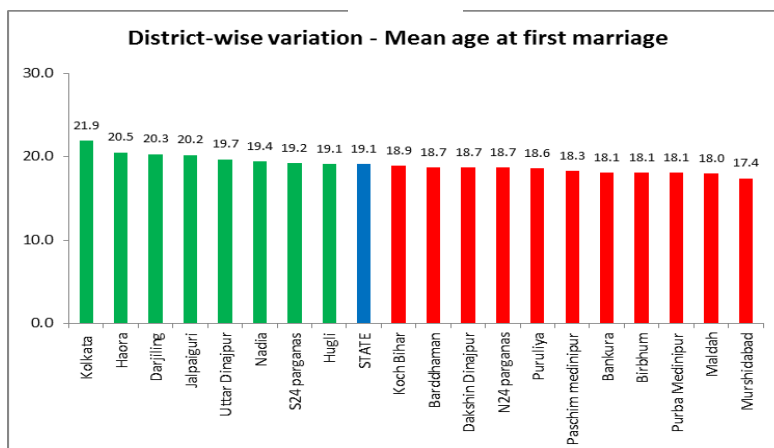
The reported mean age was found to be 18 years for Muslim women, lower than that of Hindu women (19 years), clearly reflecting the cultural constraints that continue to structure the reality of women in our country. More over a positive correlation could be noted between the mean age of marriage and the wealth status of the household, as the women from the highest wealth quintile, Q5

reported being married at a later age (21 years) as against those belonging to the lower quintiles, Q1 (18 years was the mean age recorded for the lowest quintile).

Table 5.8 Mean age at first marriage according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Mean Age
Religion	
Hindu	19
Muslim	18
Caste	
SC	18
ST	19
OBC	18
Others	18
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	18
Second (Q2)	18
Middle (Q3)	18
Fourth (Q4)	19
Highest (Q5)	21
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	19
Lowest (Q1)	19
Second (Q2)	19
Middle (Q3)	19
Fourth (Q4)	18
Highest (Q5)	19
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	19
Lowest (Q1)	19
Second (Q2)	18
Middle (Q3)	19
Fourth (Q4)	18
Highest (Q5)	19
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	19
No	19
All (State figure)	19

A look into the districts show that Kolkata has recorded the highest mean age at first marriage (21.9 years), followed by the district of Haora (20.5 years). This can be attributed to the urban culture of these two districts. Some districts of Northern Bengal, like Darjiling and Jalpaiguri also reported a higher mean age at first marriage (20.3 and 20.2 years) respectively.

Fig 5.8



The district of Murshidabad has recorded the lowest age at first marriage (17.4 years), followed by Maldah (18 years). Both these two district are primarily Muslim dominated districts.

Table 5.9 depicts the district-wise rural urban scenario of mean age at first marriage for women.

Base – Ever-married women aged 15-49 years (married after 2009)

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	17.8	20.2	18.1
Bardhaman	17.7	20.3	18.7
Birbhum	18.1	18.0	18.1
Dakshin Dinajpur	18.3	21.6	18.7
Darjiling	20.1	20.5	20.3
Haora	19.0	21.3	20.5
Hugli	18.5	20.3	19.1
Jalpaiguri	20.1	20.8	20.2
Koch Bihar	18.4	23.0	18.9
Kolkata	-	21.9	21.9
Maldah	17.7	20.6	18.0
Murshidabad	17.1	19.1	17.4
N24 Parganas	17.3	20.3	18.7
Nadia	19.1	21.2	19.4
Paschim Medinipur	18.2	18.6	18.3
Purba Medinipur	18.0	18.9	18.1
Puruliya	18.6	19.2	18.6
S24 Parganas	19.0	19.7	19.2
Uttar Dinajpur	19.6	20.3	19.7
STATE	18.4	20.4	19.1

CHAPTER SIX: BIRTH REGISTRATION

This chapter details out the information pertaining to the birth registration of the children below the age of 5 years in the target households. Three key areas have been outlined in the present chapter, namely; the total percentage of birth registration of children belonging to the specified age group, the total births registered within 21 days of the birth of the child and the percentage of households who possessed the birth registration certificate duly issued by the government officials.

6.1 Birth registration of children less than 5 years

Respondents from both the categories of households have been covered under the present survey, that is, households with a girl child within the age bracket of 12- 19 years and those without, were enquired upon, to generate pertinent information about the current situation of the birth registration of children across the state. In this regard, it becomes imperative to point to the extremely impressive scenario; a total of 92 percent of the respondents reported having registered the birth of their children with the concerned authority. Importantly the figure remained consistent in both urban (92%) as well as rural (92%) locale.

Even across religions, the percentage of registered births was above the notable 90 percentage mark.

The disaggregated data further highlights that majority of the OBC (96%), SC (95%) and ST (93%) respondents recorded registering the birth of their children.

On similar lines, positive response was garnered across the wealth quintiles and income groups with minimal recorded variations. Interestingly however, the percentage of registered birth (93%) was slightly higher among the households below the poverty line as compared to those above (92%) the same.

BIRTH REGISTRATION is defined as the official record of a child's birth usually including the date, time and place of a person's birth, and his or her name, sex, mother's name and (usually) father's name by the administration of the State. It establishes a child's legal identity.

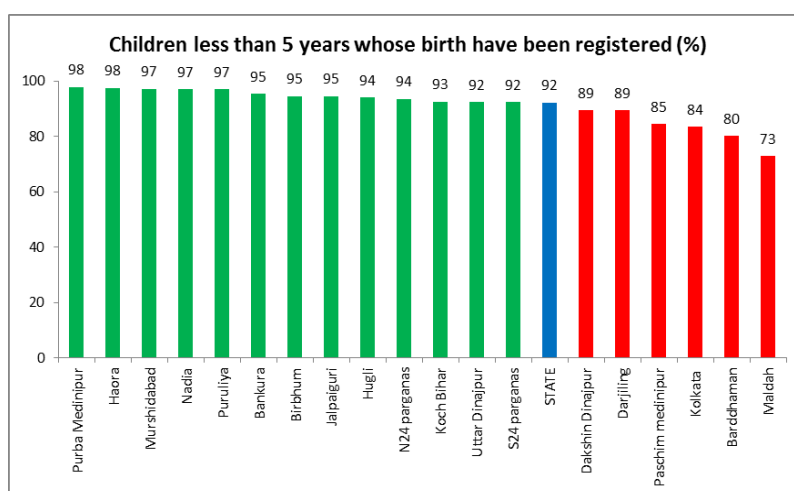
The RBD Act, 1969 unified the system of registration throughout the country and made reporting and registration of births and deaths mandatory.

- In Municipalities, Corporations and Special Village Panchayats (Town Panchayats), the concerned local bodies undertake the registration of births.
- In Village Panchayats, the responsibility for registration of births is with the Revenue Department and the Village Administrative Officers in the Village Panchayats are the Registrars of Birth.
- Births taking place in a medical institution will be intimated for registration by the institution directly to the registering authority.

Table 6.1 Percentage distribution of children less than 5 years whose birth have been registered according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	93.5
Muslim	90.1
Caste	
SC	94.9
ST	92.8
OBC	95.6
Others	90.8
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	90.3
Second (Q2)	92.4
Middle (Q3)	91.8
Fourth (Q4)	93.9
Highest (Q5)	93.8
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	92.0
Lowest (Q1)	91.1
Second (Q2)	91.9
Middle (Q3)	94.3
Fourth (Q4)	89.1
Highest (Q5)	93.8
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	92.2
Lowest (Q1)	91.7
Second (Q2)	92.9
Middle (Q3)	91.5
Fourth (Q4)	91.5
Highest (Q5)	93.8
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	93.4
No	91.6
All (State figure)	92.2

Fig 6.1

Across districts, the percentage of children whose birth has been registered was found to be considerably high (refer to figure 6.1 and table 6.2). The highest percentage was recorded in the districts of Purba Medinipur (98%), Haora (98%), Nadia (97%) and Murshidabad (97%).



Base – All children aged 5-18 years

However the results were slightly disappointing with respect to the districts of Maldah (73%) and Bardhaman (80%), whose recorded percentage has been much below the state percentage (92%).

Table 6.2 Percentage distribution of households who reported that children less than 5 years of age in their house have registered their birth - District wise rural-urban classification

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	94.9	100.0	95.3
Bardhaman	77.4	85.8	80.2
Birbhum	94.5	95.3	94.6
Dakshin Dinajpur	90.1	84.0	89.4
Darjiling	79.3	99.6	89.4
Haora	96.3	98.1	97.5
Hugli	99.8	86.9	94.1
Jalpaiguri	93.1	100.0	94.5
Koch Bihar	92.8	90.4	92.5
Kolkata	-	83.5	83.5
Maldah	71.7	81.7	72.9
Murshidabad	97.4	96.4	97.2
N24 Parganas	92.5	95.2	93.6
Nadia	96.5	100.0	97.1
Paschim Medinipur	84.2	87.4	84.5
Purba Medinipur	97.5	100.0	97.9
Puruliya	97.1	96.9	97.1
S24 Parganas	92.7	90.6	92.3
Uttar Dinajpur	91.8	99.7	92.4
STATE	92.2	92.1	92.2

6.2 Birth registration of children less than 5 years within 21 days of birth

The respondents who confirmed that their children's births were registered with the concerned authority were further probed to cull out if the births were registered within 21 days of the birth of the child. A total of 93 percent of respondents answered positive with no observed variation in the rural (93%) and urban (93%) areas.

Analyzing the responses based on the social group; the OBCs recorded the highest percentage of registered births within 21 days of the delivery compared to the SC (91%) and the ST (92%) communities. Religion-wise disaggregation too did not reveal much variation. Also, much like the percentages presented in the previous section, not much variation was observed across wealth quintiles, however the highest percentage of registered birth was reported by the uppermost wealth quintile (Q5).

Religious Group	Percentage
Hindu	93%
Muslim	93%
Christian	91%
Others	100%
Total	93%

6.3 Birth registration certificate

To garner further information pertaining to the birth registration of the children residing in the household (aged below 5 years), the respondents were questioned 'whether they possessed the birth certificate of the concerned child'. Accordingly, a remarkable 98 percent responded affirmatively with no noted variation in the percentage in the rural (98%) and the urban (98%) locales.

The response was equally encouraging across religious groups. Similarly across social groups and wealth quintiles, the percentages of registered births were considerably high and no significant differences could be noted for these categories. More so, nearly all (99%) the households belonging to higher income groups recorded possessing the birth certificates of their children below 5 years. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that the lower groups have also performed extremely well in this domain (98% for households with monthly income up to Rs.10, 000 and also for those belonging to the lowest income quintile, Q1). (Table 6.3)

Table 6.3 Percentage distribution of households who reported that children less than 5 years of age in their house have a birth registration certificate according to selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Total (%)
Religion	
Hindu	98.3
Muslim	97.1
Caste	
SC	98.1
ST	99.1
OBC	97.6
Others	97.8
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	95.9
Second (Q2)	98.4
Middle (Q3)	98.8
Fourth (Q4)	98.6
Highest (Q5)	99.1
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	97.7
Lowest (Q1)	97.6
Second (Q2)	98.0
Middle (Q3)	98.0
Fourth (Q4)	96.3
Highest (Q5)	99.1
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	97.9
Lowest (Q1)	98.2
Second (Q2)	97.9
Middle (Q3)	97.4
Fourth (Q4)	96.5
Highest (Q5)	98.9
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	97.2
No	98.2
All (State figure)	97.9

Further comparing the results across districts, it becomes evident that the government has been successful in generating awareness regarding the importance of birth registration certificate for every child. Majority of the households across districts have reported possessing the registered birth certificates of the children in the household (below 5 years). The districts of Hugli, Koch Bihar, Paschim Medinipur, Bardhaman, Dakshin Dinajpur, Darjiling and Murshidabad demand a special mention owing to their excellent performance in this regard (more than 99%). Finally, as has been pointed out above, the district of Maldah has recorded the lowest percentage of registered birth, similarly so, in the domain of birth certificates it features in the lower end of the spectrum (92%).

Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of households who reported that children less than 5 years of age in their house have a birth registration certificate - District wise rural-urban classification

District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	99.0	96.4	98.8
Bardhaman	100.0	97.8	99.2
Birbhum	99.4	91.4	98.4
Dakshin Dinajpur	99.9	100.0	99.9
Darjiling	99.7	100.0	99.8
Haora	95.9	99.8	98.5
Hugli	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jalpaiguri	94.4	100.0	95.6
Koch Bihar	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kolkata	-	93.2	93.2
Maldah	91.2	96.9	92.0
Murshidabad	99.5	96.9	99.0
N24 Parganas	97.0	99.7	98.2
Nadia	99.8	88.9	98.0
Paschim Medinipur	100.0	100.0	100.0
Purba Medinipur	95.8	99.9	96.4
Puruliya	98.4	100.0	98.6
S24 Parganas	96.3	99.7	97.0
Uttar Dinajpur	96.0	99.2	96.2
STATE	97.8	98.0	97.9

CHAPTER SEVEN: CHILD LABOUR

It is an established fact that an array of mal-practices continue to circumscribe the reality of the children in India. Apart from child marriage, child labour has also been reckoned as a socio-economic malice that is known to affect almost all sections of the society. Accordingly, the Government of India has initiated multiple legal and social interventions in order to curb this existent practice. The Child Labour (Prohibiting and Regulating) Act enacted in the year 1986 was an attempt in this direction. It tried to positively impact the lives of the future of the nation by declaring the practice of child labour illegal and strictly prohibiting the employment of children below fourteen years across hazardous industries, though over the years the ambit of child labour has been expanded.

The present study has tried to unravel the extent to which child labour still continues in the state of West Bengal. The chapter thereby elaborates upon the engagement of children within the age brackets of 5-14 years and 15-18 years in any form of work outside home including paid employment and also highlights their engagements in carrying domestic chores on a regular basis. Further in order to paint a vivid picture, the latter segment also charts the average number of hours devoted by the children on a daily basis in carrying out these activities.

7.1 Proportion of children engaged in any form of work outside the family in the preceding week of survey

In households with both an adolescent girl child within the age bracket of 12 – 19 years and those without, the respondents were enquired about the activities that the children (within the age bracket of 5-18 years) residing in the households were engaged in. The respondents were probed if any of the children has been engaged in any form of work outside the family (whether they carried out any form of work for a member who is not a part of the family) in the week preceding to the date of survey¹³.

Defining Child Labour:

The term “CHILD LABOUR” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

It refers to work that:

- Is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- Interferes with their schooling by:
 - Depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - Obliging them to leave school prematurely; or
 - Requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessive long and heavy work.

In its most extreme forms, child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illness and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities – often at very early age.

Source: International Labour Organization
<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Childdomesticlabour/lang--en/index.htm>

¹³ “The past week” refers to the seven days preceding the interview day. In questions with ‘since last (DAY OF THE WEEK)’, DAY OF THE WEEK refers to the day that is seven days ago. Example: If you are conducting the interview on a Wednesday, substitute the same day of the week and say ‘since last Wednesday.’

We have analysed this section for children of two age-groups – those aged 5-14 years and those falling in the age-group of 15-18 years. While only 3 percent of children aged 5-14 years reported to be engaged in any work outside the family in the preceding week of survey, the corresponding figure for children aged 15-18 years was quite high (9%). Not much variation can be noticed for children residing in rural and urban areas in this context, for both the age-groups.

Further basis the disaggregated data, it can be noted that almost equal proportion of children aged 5-14 years belonging to Hindu and Muslim families reported to be engaged in any work outside the family (3%). A slightly higher proportion of ST children were found to be engaged in this work (5%) as against their SC counterparts (4%) (Table 7.1a).

For children aged 15-18 years and engaged in any work outside the family, a higher proportion of Muslim children were found to be engaged in such work (12%) as against Hindu children (7%). Not much of a difference could be noticed across caste group, wealth quintiles and children belonging to BPL families (Table 7.1b).

Table 7.1a Percentage of children (5-14 years) engaged in work outside the family in the week preceding the survey according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total (%)
Religion	
Hindu	2.8
Muslim	3.0
Caste	
SC	3.5
ST	4.5
OBC	2.9
Others	3.3
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	4.4
Second (Q2)	3.1
Middle (Q3)	2.2
Fourth (Q4)	2.0
Highest (Q5)	1.7
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	3.3
Lowest (Q1)	2.7
Second (Q2)	2.8
Middle (Q3)	3.2
Fourth (Q4)	2.6
Highest (Q5)	3.0
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	2.9
Lowest (Q1)	2.7
Second (Q2)	2.6
Middle (Q3)	3.3
Fourth (Q4)	2.9
Highest (Q5)	2.9
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	3.2
No	3.0
All (State figure)	2.9

Table 7.1b Percentage of children (15-18 years) engaged in work outside the family in the week preceding the survey according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total (%)
Religion	
Hindu	7.4
Muslim	11.5
Caste	
SC	10.0
ST	9.9
OBC	8.0
Others	7.9
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	13.6
Second (Q2)	10.3
Middle (Q3)	10.2
Fourth (Q4)	5.1
Highest (Q5)	3.0
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	8.8
Lowest (Q1)	8.2
Second (Q2)	8.5
Middle (Q3)	9.3
Fourth (Q4)	11.4
Highest (Q5)	6.2
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	9.3
Lowest (Q1)	8.0
Second (Q2)	10.1
Middle (Q3)	9.7
Fourth (Q4)	11.6
Highest (Q5)	4.6
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	9.0
No	8.6
All (State figure)	8.9

Tables 7.2 a & b depicts the district-wise rural-urban incidences of children aged 5-14 years and 15-18 years engaged in any work outside the family in the preceding week of survey.

Table 7.2a Percentage distribution of households who reported that children (5-14 years) are engaged in any work outside the family - District wise rural-urban classification			
District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	1.2	1.0	1.2
Bardhaman	4.4	5.5	4.9
Birbhum	6.4	1.1	5.8
Dakshin Dinajpur	3.1	4.8	3.3
Darjiling	0.4	0.1	0.3
Haora	2.6	7.6	5.6
Hugli	6.9	4.9	6.3
Jalpaiguri	2.1	2.8	2.3
Koch Bihar	2.3	0.0	2.1
Kolkata	2.4	-	2.4
Maldah	6.0	3.2	5.6
Murshidabad	0.8	1.8	1.0
N24 Parganas	4.3	1.6	2.8
Nadia	2.0	4.1	2.5
Paschim Medinipur	0.5	0.7	0.5
Purba Medinipur	1.3	2.1	1.4
Puruliya	3.8	0.5	3.4
S24 Parganas	1.8	2.3	1.9
Uttar Dinajpur	0.5	0.5	0.5
STATE	2.7	3.3	2.9

Table 7.2b Percentage distribution of households who reported that children (15-18 years) are engaged in any work outside the family - District wise rural-urban classification			
District	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	13.8	13.8	13.8
Bardhaman	9.5	8.9	9.3
Birbhum	16.9	14.7	16.7
Dakshin Dinajpur	10.0	1.4	8.8
Darjiling	6.5	4.4	5.7
Haora	5.8	11.2	9.2
Hugli	7.6	6.1	7.2
Jalpaiguri	9.0	8.0	8.8
Koch Bihar	4.0	0.0	3.7
Kolkata	-	4.6	4.6
Maldah	29.9	14.5	28.3
Murshidabad	3.9	11.6	5.2
N24 Parganas	6.1	5.9	6.0
Nadia	5.7	6.1	5.8

Paschim Medinipur	2.1	13.1	3.4
Purba Medinipur	3.1	8.6	3.6
Puruliya	17.2	12.0	16.4
S24 Parganas	8.9	9.9	9.2
Uttar Dinajpur	9.2	4.0	8.8
STATE	9.2	8.0	8.9

7.2 Proportion of children engaged in any form of work outside the family in the preceding year

Further to present a holistic picture, the respondents were probed about their children's engagement in any work outside the family for the entire year preceding the date of survey. A total of 5 percent of children aged 5-14 years reported to be engaged in any work outside in the preceding year of survey, the corresponding figure being quite high for children aged 15-18 years (14%).

A higher proportion of Muslim children (17%), particularly in the age-group of 15-18 years were found to be engaged in work outside the family in the preceding year, as compared to children belonging to Hindu families (12%). No stark variation could be noticed across caste groups as well as children belonging to BPL families. (Table 7.3)

Table 7.3 Percentage of children (5-14 years & 15-18 years) engaged in work outside the family in the year preceding the survey according to selected background characteristics		
Background characteristics	5-14 years	15-18 years
Religion		
Hindu	4.6	11.8
Muslim	5.4	16.6
Caste		
SC	5.0	14.3
ST	5.3	13.4
OBC	6.1	11.5
Others	4.4	12.8
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	5.9	17.7
Second (Q2)	5.1	14.7
Middle (Q3)	3.8	16.5
Fourth (Q4)	4.4	8.6
Highest (Q5)	5.0	7.5
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	5.8	12.8
Lowest (Q1)	4.0	13.7
Second (Q2)	5.1	14.3
Middle (Q3)	4.4	12.4
Fourth (Q4)	5.9	16.3
Highest (Q5)	5.7	10.3
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	5.0	13.9
Lowest (Q1)	4.5	13.4
Second (Q2)	4.6	15.9
Middle (Q3)	4.4	13.5
Fourth (Q4)	5.5	14.9
Highest (Q5)	6.1	9.2
BPL Card Holders		
Yes	5.3	12.2
No	6.2	13.0
All (State figure)	4.9	13.5

7.3 Proportion of children engaged in any form of domestic chores in the preceding week

Why is child domestic work a “hidden” phenomenon?

This phenomenon is often hidden and hard to tackle because of its links to social and cultural patterns. In many countries child domestic work is not only accepted socially and culturally, but is also regarded in a positive light as a non-stigmatised type of work and is preferred to other forms of employment – especially for girls. The perpetuation of traditional female roles and responsibilities within and outside the household, as well as the perception of domestic service as part of a woman’s “apprenticeship” for adulthood and marriage, also contribute to the persistence of child domestic work as a form of child labour.

Source: International Labour Organization
<http://www.ilo.org/ipec/areas/Childomesticlabour/lang--en/index.htm>

The ambit of what constitutes child labour has been subject to contestation and has in fact expanded over the years. Domestic chores performed in one’s own households has also come to be recognized as a hidden form of child labour owing to the fact that it impinges upon the time devoted by the child in their personal development such as education and recreation, this holds special cognizance for the girl children. The socially and culturally accepted gender role that defines girls within the domestic sphere has been one of the root factors that have perpetuated this increased engagement of women in domestic chore.

Nearly 31 percent of households reported the involvement of the children aged 5-14 years in undertaking day to day household chores, with the percentage being

considerably higher for households with children aged 15-18 years (59%). A higher proportion of rural households reported the same for children of both age groups (32% as against 26% of urban children aged 5-14 years and 62% as against 51% of urban children aged 15-18 years).

Involvement of children in domestic chores remained more or less same for Hindu as well as Muslim households and also across caste groups.

The inverse relationship between the wealth status of the household and the involvement of children in domestic chores can be noticed from Table 7.4, with a lower proportion of households belonging to the highest wealth quintile reporting engagement of their children in domestic chores for both the age-groups.

Table 7.4: Percentage of children (5-14 years & 15-18 years) engaged in domestic chores in the week preceding the survey according to selected background characteristics		
Background characteristics	5-14 years	15-18 years
Religion		
Hindu	30.1	60.0
Muslim	31.9	57.1
Caste		
SC	34.5	63.2
ST	33.9	64.0
OBC	38.2	61.7
Others	26.7	55.3
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	33.2	58.6
Second (Q2)	32.7	60.6
Middle (Q3)	32.6	65.5
Fourth (Q4)	30.0	58.1
Highest (Q5)	20.6	47.6
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	46.4	70.5
Lowest (Q1)	32.1	58.8
Second (Q2)	36.6	62.5
Middle (Q3)	31.5	62.1
Fourth (Q4)	27.1	57.0
Highest (Q5)	21.3	51.9
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	31.4	59.7
Lowest (Q1)	32.5	59.2
Second (Q2)	35.0	61.1
Middle (Q3)	29.5	59.4
Fourth (Q4)	30.8	62.3
Highest (Q5)	21.7	51.3
BPL Card Holders		
Yes	45.8	68.6
No	46.6	70.9
All (State figure)	30.6	58.9

A look into the districts shows that the district of Puruliya have extremely high percentage of children's (for both age-groups) engagement in regular domestic chores (50% for children aged 5-14 years and 80% for children aged 15-18 years) followed by the district of Jalpaiguri (42% for children aged 5-14 years and 76% for children aged 15-18 years). The district of Paschim Medinipur needs special mention in this regard with only 17 percent of children aged 5-14 years reporting to be engaged in any domestic work.

Table 7.5 Percentage distribution of households who reported that children (5-14 years & 15-18 years) are engaged in any domestic chores - District wise rural-urban classification						
District	Children aged 5-14 years			Children aged 15-18 years		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	29.5	18.1	28.6	67.8	59.0	67.0
Bardhaman	41.0	31.3	37.0	77.5	46.6	64.3
Birbhum	35.5	27.0	34.4	53.6	44.7	52.6
Dakshin Dinajpur	25.8	17.7	24.7	53.9	44.5	52.7
Darjiling	24.9	11.7	20.4	40.7	45.8	42.6
Haora	32.0	31.0	31.4	53.1	52.5	52.8
Hugli	41.8	28.4	37.4	64.2	46.6	59.4
Jalpaiguri	43.9	37.4	42.2	82.7	56.7	76.2
Koch Bihar	33.6	25.9	33.0	70.1	55.9	69.0
Kolkata	-	24.6	24.6	-	56.9	56.9
Maldah	32.4	44.8	34.0	46.6	69.8	49.0
Murshidabad	25.7	19.0	24.5	55.3	55.5	55.4
N24 Parganas	36.7	24.2	29.8	60.1	49.4	54.4
Nadia	23.2	34.4	26.0	56.5	54.3	55.9
Paschim Medinipur	17.7	10.2	16.8	56.8	35.9	54.3
Purba Medinipur	26.9	24.7	26.6	77.5	62.1	76.0
Puruliya	52.4	32.4	49.9	83.4	62.2	80.2
S24 Parganas	26.1	18.9	24.3	57.8	32.1	51.1
Uttar Dinajpur	43.4	25.3	42.1	66.2	60.7	65.8
STATE	32.4	26.3	30.6	62.2	50.7	58.9

7.4 Number of hours of engagement in any form of work

Children were further asked to specify the approximate number of hours they had devoted to each form of work, in the week preceding the survey¹⁴. This information has been calculated as the average hours of work devoted in the preceding week of the survey for the following categories:

- Work done for any person who is not a member of the family
- Domestic works, that is, daily household chores
- Any form of work for the family outside the house

It has been reported that on an average, each child in the age-group of 5-14 years worked for about 0.6 hours or 36 minutes. The corresponding proportion was slightly lesser in urban areas (0.5 hour) as against rural areas (0.7 hour). For children aged 15-18 years, average hours of engagement in any form of work has been found to be higher (1.1 hours or 66 minutes) – the corresponding proportion being higher in rural areas (1.2 hours or 72 minutes) than in urban areas (0.8 hours or 48 minutes).

A look into the districts suggest that average hours of engagement of children (aged 5-14 years and 15-18 years) in any form of work is lowest in the district of Darjiling (0.4 hours for children aged 5-14 years and 0.6 hours for children aged 15-18 years) followed by the district of Haora (0.4 hours for children aged 5-14 years and 0.8 hours for children aged 15-18 years). (Table 7.6).

¹⁴ “The past week” refers to the seven days preceding the interview day. In questions with ‘since last (DAY OF THE WEEK)’, DAY OF THE WEEK refers to the day that is seven days ago. Example: If you are conducting the interview on a Wednesday, substitute the same day of the week and say ‘since last Wednesday.’

7.6 Average hours of engagement in any form of work for children aged 5-14 years & 15-18 years - District wise rural-urban classification						
	Children aged 5-14 years			Children aged 15-18 years		
District	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Bankura	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0
Bardhaman	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.2
Birbhum	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.1
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2
Darjiling	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Haora	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8
Hugli	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2
Jalpaiguri	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1
Koch Bihar	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1
Kolkata	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.9	0.9
Maldah	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.3
Murshidabad	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
N24 Parganas	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0
Nadia	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0
Paschim Medinipur	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9
Purba Medinipur	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9
Puruliya	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1
S24 Parganas	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2
Uttar Dinajpur	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0
STATE	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.1

CHAPTER EIGHT: SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter focuses on the implementation of the scheme, wherein we will try to understand a wide range of issues related to Kanyashree Prakalpa, including the levels of awareness among the parents and the girl students about the scheme at large, sources of information, correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria and the documents required to be submitted to avail the benefits of the scheme. We will also try to gauge the possible difficulties faced by the students while applying or in times of receipt of the payment and also delve into the suggested ways by which the scheme can be made more effective.

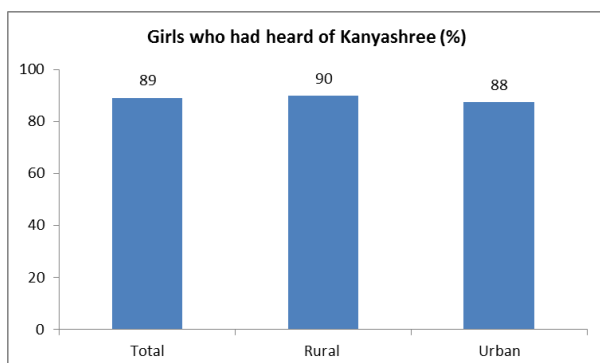
One Time Grant - The One Time Grant (OTG) is for unmarried girls turned 18 at the time of application, enrolled in a government recognized regular or equivalent open school/college or pursuing vocational /technical training or sports activity or is an inmate of Home registered under J.J. Act 2000. Also, benefits under the scheme will be granted to girls who belong to families with annual family income not more than Rs. 1, 20,000/- (Rupees One Lakhs and twenty thousand only). The bar for family income is not applicable if the girl has lost both parents, is physically challenged (at least 40% disability) or is inmate of J.J. Home. **Such eligible girls receive a one-time scholarship amount of Rs.25000/- (Rupees Twenty Five Thousand only).**

Annual Scholarship - The Annual Scholarship is for unmarried girls aged 13-18 years enrolled in classes VIII-XII in government recognized regular or equivalent open school or equivalent vocational/technical training course. Also, benefits under the scheme will be granted to girls who belong to families with annual family income not more than Rs. 1, 20,000/- (Rupees One Lakhs and twenty thousand only). The bar for family income is not applicable if the girl has lost both parents, is physically challenged (at least 40% disability) or is inmate of J.J. Home. **Such eligible girls receive an amount of Rs.500/- (Rupees Five Hundred only) annually.**

8.1 Awareness about the Scheme

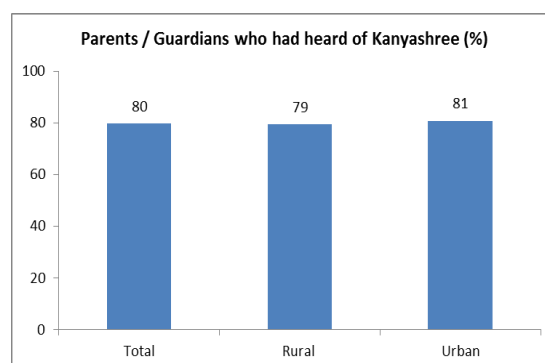
The level of awareness about Kanyashree has been found to be quite high among the girls as well as their parents, as can be seen from the figures below. While 90 percent of the girls reported to have heard about the scheme in rural areas, the proportion was slightly lesser in urban areas (88%). Overall, 89 percent of the girls reported to have heard of Kanyashree. Compared to the girls, the proportion of parents reporting to have heard about the scheme was found to be lesser (80%). While 79 percent of them reported to hear about Kanyashree in rural areas, the proportion was slightly higher in urban areas (81%).

Fig 8.1



Base – Unmarried girls in the age-group of 13-18 years

Fig 8.2



Base – Parent/guardian of the unmarried girls in the age-group of 13-18 years

It is worth mentioning here that while 92 percent of SC girls reported to hear about Kanyashree, the corresponding percentage was considerably low for ST girls (79%). The percentage variation was further stark for the parent respondents, 83 percent among the SC's and 54 percent among the ST's. Also, the level of awareness was found to be marginally higher for Hindu girls (91%), as compared to Muslims (86%) and also among the parents (83% among the Hindus and 75% of the Muslim respondents reported having heard about Kanyashree).

Further higher percentage of awareness regarding the scheme was noted among the higher wealth quintiles, 92 percent of the girls belonging to the highest wealth quintile (Q5) were aware about the scheme as against 79 percent for the lowest quintile. This becomes all the more apparent from the responses garnered from the parents (88% from Q5 and 62% from Q1 were aware of the scheme).

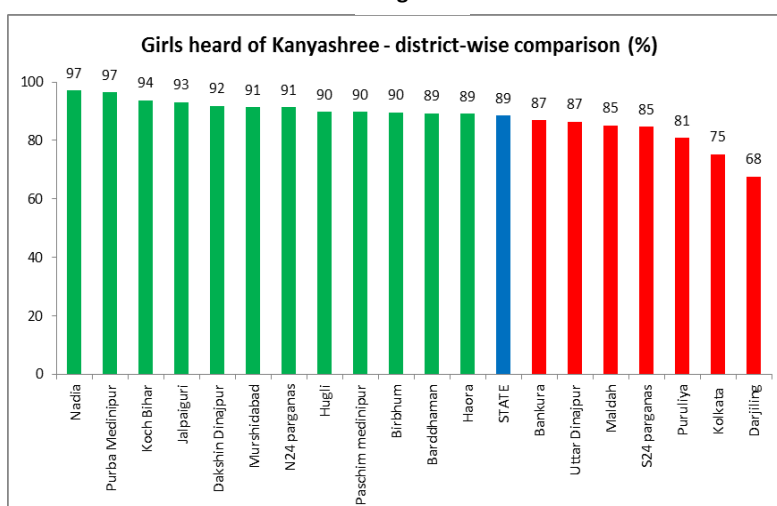
Gauging the data in terms of the BPL card holders, minimal variation was observed for the girls surveyed (88% for those belonging to BPL households and 90% for those from the APL households). Nonetheless awareness level of the parents/guardians of the girls hailing from BPL households (77%) was marginally lower than their counterpart (82%).

Table 8.1 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) who have heard about the scheme according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total (%)
Religion	
Hindu	91.1
Muslim	86.1
Caste	
SC	92.1
ST	79.2
OBC	92.9
Others	88.7
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	78.7
Second (Q2)	88.8
Middle (Q3)	92.3
Fourth (Q4)	93.8
Highest (Q5)	91.7
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	89.6
Lowest (Q1)	86.2
Second (Q2)	90.2
Middle (Q3)	90.6
Fourth (Q4)	91.3
Highest (Q5)	87.3
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	89.3
Lowest (Q1)	86.8
Second (Q2)	90.7
Middle (Q3)	90.6
Fourth (Q4)	91.4
Highest (Q5)	87.5
BPL Crad Holders	
Yes	88.4
No	89.8
All (State figure)	89.2

Table 8.2 Percentage distribution of parents/guardian of the girls (aged 13-18 years) who have heard about the scheme according to selected background characteristics	
Background characteristics	Total
Religion	
Hindu	82.8
Muslim	74.8
Caste	
SC	83.3
ST	53.6
OBC	87.0
Others	80.4
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest (Q1)	61.6
Second (Q2)	78.1
Middle (Q3)	83.5
Fourth (Q4)	86.9
Highest (Q5)	88.4
Monthly Income	
Up to Rs.10000	79.5
Lowest (Q1)	72.8
Second (Q2)	79.8
Middle (Q3)	81.7
Fourth (Q4)	83.0
Highest (Q5)	82.1
HH Total Monthly Expenditure	
Up to Rs.10000	79.9
Lowest (Q1)	74.3
Second (Q2)	80.2
Middle (Q3)	83.0
Fourth (Q4)	82.0
Highest (Q5)	82.1
BPL Card Holders	
Yes	76.8
No	81.6
All (State figure)	79.9

Fig 8.3

District-wise comparison shows that the awareness level among girls is quite low in the districts of Darjiling (68%) and Kolkata (75%), as compared to other districts as well as the state average of 89 percent. Awareness level has been found to be particularly higher in the districts of Nadia (97%) and Purba Medinipur (97%).



Base – Unmarried girls in the age-group of 13-18 years

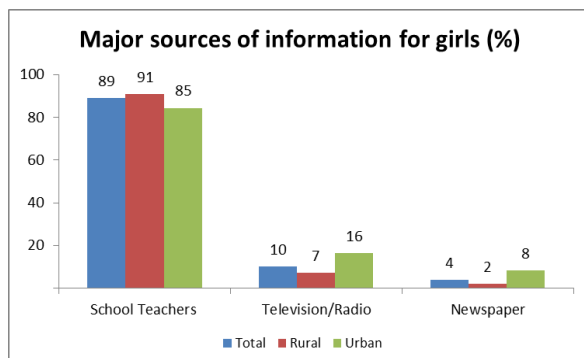
Table 8.3 below depicts the district-wise rural & urban classification of percentage of girls and their parents who reported to be aware of Kanyashree.

Table 8.3 Percentage distribution of girls aged 13-18 years and their parents who reported to be aware of Kanyashree - District wise rural-urban classification						
District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Girls	Parents	Girls	Parents	Girls	Parents
Bankura	86.3	71.8	93.7	90.1	87.0	73.5
Bardhaman	92.9	88.4	84.5	75.1	89.3	82.8
Birbhum	89.6	79.1	89.5	85.9	89.6	79.7
Dakshin Dinajpur	91.1	81.5	97.3	93.8	91.9	83.0
Darjiling	63.5	83.8	74.4	79.7	67.7	82.3
Haora	91.9	87.1	86.6	75.6	88.5	79.8
Hugli	91.1	79.8	87.7	82.7	89.9	80.8
Jalpaiguri	92.0	70.7	96.5	88.0	93.2	75.5
Koch Bihar	94.0	87.1	92.2	89.8	93.8	87.4
Kolkata	-	-	75.3	80.5	75.3	80.5
Maldah	84.8	66.8	87.4	74.9	85.2	67.9
Murshidabad	91.1	79.3	92.6	87.7	91.4	80.8
N24 Parganas	93.4	88.3	89.8	86.3	91.4	87.2
Nadia	97.1	88.9	97.1	91.8	97.1	89.7
Paschim Medinipur	90.2	77.1	86.3	77.5	89.8	77.1
Purba Medinipur	97.4	97.4	91.5	90.7	96.6	96.6
Puruliya	80.2	60.7	86.0	72.5	80.9	62.2
S24 Parganas	84.7	76.2	84.8	77.4	84.7	76.5
Uttar Dinajpur	85.9	72.6	93.7	86.1	86.5	73.7
STATE	90.0	79.4	87.5	80.9	89.2	79.9

8.1.1 Sources of information

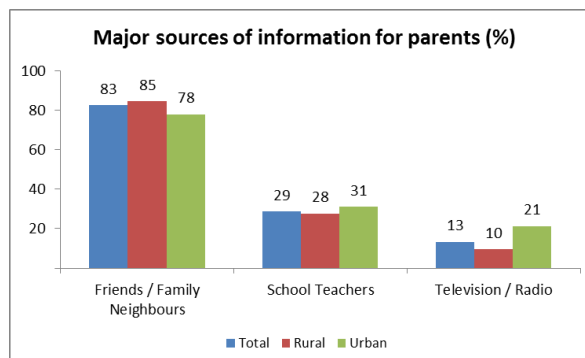
We tried to implore the sources of information among those who reported to have heard about the scheme. While school teachers have been reported as the major source of information for girls,

Fig 8.4



Base – Unmarried girls in the age-group of 12-19 years who have heard of Kanyashree

Fig 8.5



Base – Parents / Guardians of un-married girls aged 12-19 years who have heard of Kanyashree

parents cited friends / family neighbours as their main source, from where they had heard about Kanyashree. A number of parents also reported of school teachers from where they had received information about the scheme, but the proportion has been found to be quite less as compared to girls. A rural-urban comparison on the sources of information does not show much of a difference, except for television / radio, wherein a slightly greater proportion of both girls as well as their parents in the urban areas reported of this source as compared to the rural areas.¹⁵

8.2 Correct knowledge about the scheme

It is important to understand the knowledge levels of the girls on the types of scholarships offered under Kanyashree, namely OTG and Annual Scholarship. Girls who reported to be aware of any grant were further asked of the eligibility criteria of that particular type of grant. Those who reported the following were considered to have correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria of OTG and Annual Scholarship.

Eligibility criteria for One Time Grant

- Girls should have completed 18 years but less than 19 years
- Currently studying in a school/Madrassa/Government training centre/sports institute recognized by the Government
- Should be unmarried
- Family income is less than or equal to Rs.1.2 lakh per annum
- Parents are deceased
- Inmate in a J.J Home
- Physically handicapped

Eligibility criteria for Annual Scholarship

- Girls should be in the age-group of 13-18 years
- Enrolled in Class VIII-XII in a school/Madrassa/Government training centre/sports institute recognized by the Government
- Should be unmarried
- Family income is less than or equal to Rs.1.2 lakh per annum
- Parents are deceased
- Inmate in a J.J Home
- Physically handicapped

¹⁵ The percentages in Figures 8.4 & 8.5 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

As can be noticed from the table below, close to three-fourth of the girls reported to have correct knowledge about OTG as well as Annual Scholarship, the proportion being similar in rural as well as urban areas.

Regarding the correct knowledge about the documents required for the scholarships, it can be noticed from the table below that the knowledge level is marginally higher among girls. The proportion of girls having correct knowledge on the documents required for the scholarships have been calculated basis those girls who had correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria of the particular type of grant.

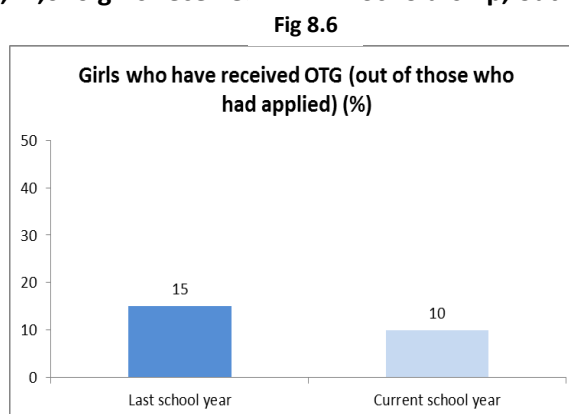
Table 8.4

Indicators	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
ONE TIME GRANT			
Girls having correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria ¹⁶	76.7	76.0	78.3
Girls having correct knowledge about the documents required for OTG ¹⁷	98.0	97.9	98.5
ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP			
Girls having correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria	74.7	74.3	75.7
Girls having correct knowledge about the documents required for Annual Scholarship	98.6	98.8	98.2

8.3 Receipt of the grant/scholarship

According to the KP portal of Government of West Bengal, **89,540 cases of OTG were sanctioned out of complete applications of 1,00,191**, while **14,14,046 girls received Annual Scholarship, out of 15,99,566 complete applications received till 31st**

of July, 2014. We tried to collect information on the receipt of the scholarships in the present survey too. Around 15 percent of the girls (out of those who had applied) reported to receive OTG in the last school year, i.e. 2013-14 and 10 percent reported to receive the grant in the current school year till 31st July, 2014 (*We had kept a cut-off date of 31st July, 2014 in terms of applying / receiving the scholarship in the current school year since the fieldwork for the survey was*



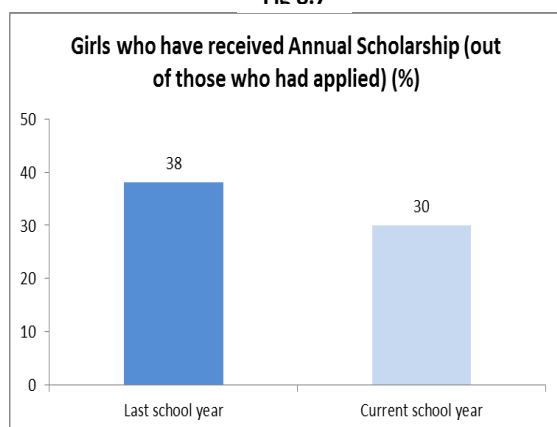
initiated in the first week of August). The proportion of girls who had received Annual Scholarship has been found to be greater as compared to OTG, with around 38 percent of the girls (who had

¹⁶ Correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria has been calculated out of those girls who are aware about the particular type of grant

¹⁷ Correct knowledge on the documents required has been calculated out of those girls who have correct knowledge about the eligibility criteria

applied) reporting to have received Annual Scholarship in 2013-14 and slightly less than one-third of the girls receiving the same in 2014 till 31st July.

Fig 8.7



It should be noted here that the *percentages have been calculated out of those girls who had applied for the corresponding scholarships in the 2013-14 and 2014-15 till 31st July*. It is worth mentioning here, that sanctioning money from the Government did not necessarily mean receipt of money by the beneficiaries. Also, many girls were not aware of whether the money was transferred to their bank account or not as they did not regularly check their bank account, particularly in the rural areas.

Base – Girls who had applied for Annual Scholarship, either in 2013-14 or in 2014-15, till 31st of July

Out of the beneficiaries of the OTG, the proportion of Muslim recipients in the current year (2014-15) has been marginally higher as compared to that of Hindu recipient. The girls from the SC community received more benefits in the previous year (2013-14) (21%) as compared to the ST girls (15%).

Table 8.5 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) who have ever received OTG according to selected background characteristics		
Background characteristics	Receipt of OTG	
	Last year (2013-14)	Current year (2014-15)
Religion		
Hindu	17.3	9.2
Muslim	16.9	11.1
Caste		
SC	20.6	6.6
ST	14.5	12.6
OBC	16.2	10.3
Others	15.4	11.6
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	13.8	16.2
Second (Q2)	21.4	5.5
Middle (Q3)	17.6	14.0
Fourth (Q4)	14.2	9.2
Highest (Q5)	16.8	6.2
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	16.9	10.7
Lowest (Q1)	13.3	11.3
Second (Q2)	16.6	8.8

Middle (Q3)	18.5	9.0
Fourth (Q4)	19.2	15.4
Highest (Q5)	17.3	5.4
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	17.1	9.9
Lowest (Q1)	12.6	9.9
Second (Q2)	17.7	9.8
Middle (Q3)	14.9	5.5
Fourth (Q4)	23.2	11.5
Highest (Q5)	18.1	12.9
BPL Card Holders		
Yes	16.4	11.5
No	17.5	8.7
All (State figure)	15.3	9.9

The district figures for the receipt of annual scholarship highlight that girls from the Hindu (40% in the last year (2013-14) and 34% in the current year (2014-15) and SC communities are the major beneficiaries of this scholarship (42% in the last year (2013-14) and 33% in the current year (2014-15). Interestingly across wealth quintiles, the maximum proportion of beneficiaries was recorded from the highest wealth quintile (Q5-41% in the last year (2013-14) and 32% in the current year (2014-15).

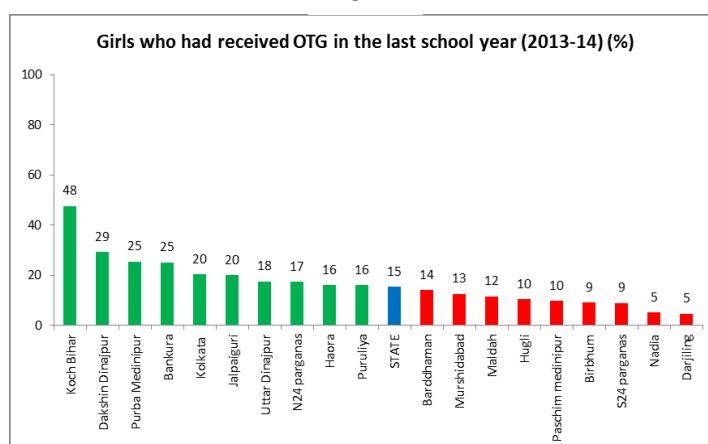
Finally it can be seen that not much variations were observed across the households having BPL cards or not.

Table 8.6 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) who have received Annual Scholarship in the last year (2013-14) according to selected background characteristics		
Background characteristics	Receipt of Annual Scholarship	
Religion	Last year (2013-14)	Current year (2014-15)
Hindu	40.2	34.0
Muslim	36.1	22.6
Caste		
SC	41.5	33.4
ST	34.3	25.4
OBC	39.9	25.6
Others	38.1	31.1
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	34.1	29.2
Second (Q2)	38.0	31.0
Middle (Q3)	39.9	30.8
Fourth (Q4)	40.6	29.4
Highest (Q5)	40.9	31.6
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	39.3	30.4

Lowest (Q1)	39.7	30.5
Second (Q2)	39.7	30.2
Middle (Q3)	38.2	28.5
Fourth (Q4)	40.0	33.5
Highest (Q5)	36.7	29.6
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	39.0	30.4
Lowest (Q1)	39.7	30.4
Second (Q2)	39.2	28.6
Middle (Q3)	39.2	31.8
Fourth (Q4)	38.0	29.7
Highest (Q5)	38.5	31.7
BPL Card Holders		
Yes	38.2	29.5
No	39.5	30.7
All (State figure)	38.4	29.5

Fig 8.8

District-wise comparison shows the districts of Koch Bihar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Purba Medinipur and Bankura have fared well in terms of girls who had received OTG in 2013-14. Districts like Darjiling, Nadia, South 24 Parganas and Birbhum have reported significantly low proportion of girls receiving OTG in 2013-14.



Base – Girls who had applied for OTG in 2013-14

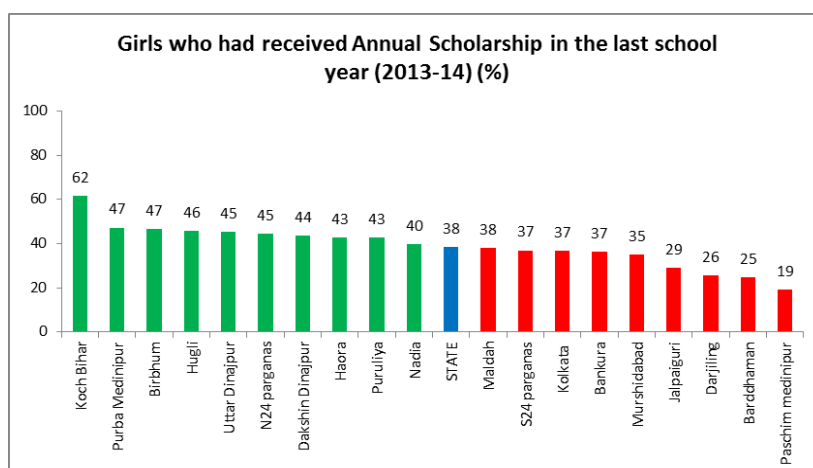
While not much of a difference can be noticed among Hindus and Muslims, a slightly greater proportion of Scheduled Caste (SC) girls reported to receive OTG in the last school year as compared to Scheduled Tribe (ST) girls.

Table 8.7 Percentage distribution of girls who reported that they had received OTG (either in 2013-14 or 2014-15 till 31st July) - District wise rural-urban classification

District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Bankura	26.8	0.0	13.3	7.9	25.1	1.7
Bardhaman	17.4	4.8	0.0	15.6	13.9	6.6
Birbhum	8.7	8.4	11.6	15.1	9.1	9.8
Dakshin Dinajpur	30.8	6.2	23.0	8.1	29.3	6.9
Darjiling	2.6	24.0	9.9	0.0	4.5	14.0
Haora	14.6	0.0	14.6	0.0	16.0	2.5
Hugli	7.5	1.6	17.6	29.3	10.3	9.4
Jalpaiguri	17.8	23.6	27.8	7.3	19.9	20.5
Koch Bihar	48.4	10.3	35.8	10.9	47.6	10.3
Kolkata	-	-	20.3	0.0	20.3	0.0
Maldah	10.6	1.0	24.0	28.5	11.5	3.2
Murshidabad	13.0	22.8	6.1	12.0	12.5	21.7
N24 Parganas	19.7	13.6	13.4	0.0	17.3	8.9
Nadia	4.4	1.3	9.0	19.1	5.0	3.5
Paschim Medinipur	8.0	21.8	28.1	65.0	9.6	25.3
Purba Medinipur	26.8	36.6	17.5	12.6	25.4	31.1
Puruliya	16.1	0.0	14.3	12.7	16.0	1.3
S24 Parganas	8.1	5.6	16.1	15.5	8.9	6.3
Uttar Dinajpur	18.1	0.9	6.3	49.9	17.5	1.5
STATE	15.3	9.7	15.3	10.5	15.3	9.9

Fig 8.9

Similarly for Annual Scholarship, Koch Bihar (62%) has recorded the highest number of girls who reported to receive Annual Scholarship in the last school year (2013-14), the proportion being significantly higher than the state average of 38 percent.



Base – Girls who had applied for Annual Scholarship in 2013-14

On the contrary, the district of Paschim Medinipur has reported of only 19 percent girls, who received Annual Scholarship in 2013-14, the proportion being significantly lower.

A slightly lesser proportion of Muslim girls have reported to receive the scholarship in 2013-14 as compared to the Hindus.

Not much of a difference could be noticed among the SC and ST girls in terms of receiving the annual scholarship. It is worth pointing out here that certain districts like Paschim Medinipur, Maldah, Murshidabad and Bardhaman are behind the state average (in terms of receipt of the grant/ scholarship) in 2013-14 for both types of scholarships – OTG as well as Annual Scholarship.

Table 8.8 Percentage distribution of girls who reported that they had received Annual Scholarship (either in 2013-14 or 2014-15 till 31st July) - District wise rural-urban classification						
District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Bankura	36.5	24.0	36.4	24.1	36.5	24.0
Bardhaman	26.7	28.5	20.4	17.5	24.8	25.4
Birbhum	47.4	31.9	38.5	31.8	46.5	31.9
Dakshin Dinajpur	41.3	38.8	61.3	11.9	43.5	37.1
Darjiling	31.6	25.5	11.8	14.0	25.5	19.6
Haora	57.1	18.1	57.1	18.1	42.9	15.7
Hugli	43.0	34.7	51.8	42.1	45.9	37.0
Jalpaiguri	31.7	26.7	19.8	23.2	29.0	25.9
Koch Bihar	62.1	53.5	58.4	42.0	61.8	52.6
Kolkata	-	-	36.7	21.5	36.7	21.5
Maldah	42.0	38.5	13.8	17.5	37.9	34.8
Murshidabad	33.8	25.2	41.2	31.2	35.2	26.1
N24 Parganas	44.4	36.5	44.7	21.8	44.6	30.7
Nadia	34.9	16.5	47.4	39.5	39.6	24.6
Paschim Medinipur	17.9	32.1	35.7	41.0	19.2	32.6
Purba Medinipur	48.1	35.4	39.9	37.2	47.3	35.6
Puruliya	42.4	26.3	44.3	29.1	42.7	26.7
S24 Parganas	32.5	51.8	9.3	31.2	37.0	47.9
Uttar Dinajpur	45.7	15.5	38.0	17.7	45.2	15.6
STATE	38.4	31.0	38.5	24.9	38.4	29.5

8.4 Application for Grant / scholarship in the current year (2014-15)

It would be interesting at this juncture to make a note of the proportion of girls who have applied for the scholarship in the current academic year. Accordingly it has been noted that Hindu applicants for OTG are more as compared to their Muslim counterparts. Further, considerably high proportion (71%) of the OBC girls have reported applying for the grant. The incidence of applications for OTG was more in cases of the girls belonging to households from the lower wealth quintiles (Q1-67% and Q2-71%).

Taking into consideration the applications for annual scholarship, a total of 59 percent of the Muslim girls and 57 percent of Hindu girls have applied for the scholarship in the current year (2014-15). Among the social groups maximum applications have been filed by the ST girls (68%).

Across wealth quintiles it has been noted that the proportion of applicants have been more in case of lower wealth quintiles (67%) and the percentage drops consistently along the higher quintiles.

However minimal variations have been observed with regards to the disaggregated data basis the monthly income and the expenditure of the households.

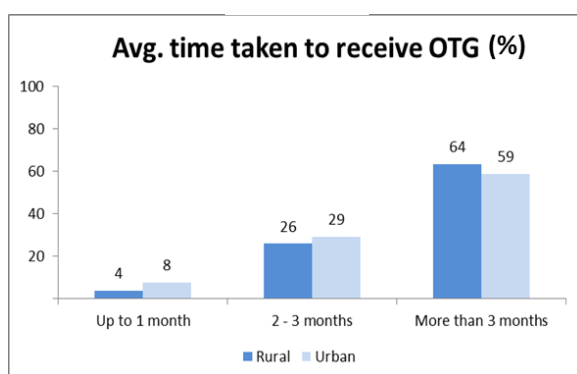
Table 8.9 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) who have applied for the scholarship in the current academic year (2014-15) according to select background characteristics		
Background characteristics	OTG	Annual Scholarship
Religion		
Hindu	67.3	57.3
Muslim	62.0	59.4
Caste		
SC	65.8	58.2
ST	68.2	67.9
OBC	70.7	54.8
Others	63.5	57.8
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	66.8	67.1
Second (Q2)	70.8	61.8
Middle (Q3)	66.6	59.3
Fourth (Q4)	63.5	53.7
Highest (Q5)	58.0	49.0
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	58.1	58.1
Lowest (Q1)	66.8	58.1
Second (Q2)	61.3	56.7
Middle (Q3)	66.0	58.9
Fourth (Q4)	61.0	58.1
Highest (Q5)	70.7	57.9
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	58.4	58.4
Lowest (Q1)	67.2	58.3
Second (Q2)	65.4	56.6
Middle (Q3)	62.1	58.1
Fourth (Q4)	61.7	58.2
Highest (Q5)	69.4	58.6
All (State figure)	63.9	58.0

8.5 Time taken to receive the grant / scholarship

Average time taken to receive the scholarships (both OTG and Annual Scholarship) has been more than 3 months from the time of application, as reported by 63 percent of the respondents, who had applied for OTG and slightly more than three-fourth of the girls who had applied for Annual Scholarship in the previous school year (2013-14) (*Since Annual Scholarship may involve receiving the scholarship in two successive years, in the present survey, we have calculated average time taken to receive Annual Scholarship based on last school year, i.e. 2013-14*).¹⁸

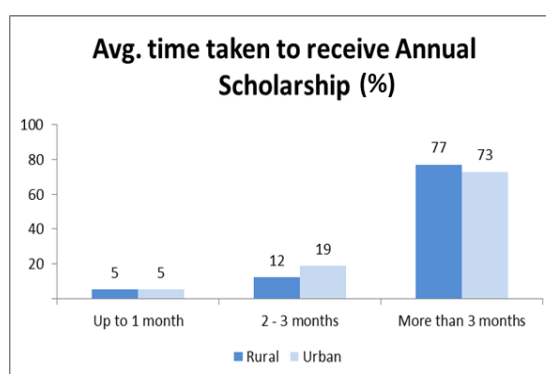
Around 5 percent of the girls reported to receive the scholarship within a month of applying, the figures being more or less same in rural as well as urban areas.

Fig 8.10



Base – Girls who had received OTG, either in 2013-14 or in 2014-15, till 31st of July

Fig 8.11



Base – Girls who had received Annual Scholarship in 2013-14

In majority of the instances, more than half of the recipients recorded receiving their One Time Grant after a period of three months. However certain exceptions could be noted - nearly 30 percent of the girls belonging to the ST community reported receiving their grants within a period of 2-3 months. Barring these few exceptional cases the responses were consistent across the various categories, as can be seen from Table 8.10.

¹⁸ The percentages in Figures 8.10 & 8.11 does not add up to 100% due to 'can't say' option, which has not been presented

Table 8.10 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) in terms of the average time taken to receive OTG according to selected background characteristics			
Background characteristics	Time taken to receive OTG		
Religion	< 1 Month	2-3 Months	> 3 Months
Hindu	3.6	31.4	58.3
Muslim	7.3	18.5	65.9
Caste			
SC	2.6	24.8	61.1
ST	0.5	31.3	60.7
OBC	12.3	30.1	54.8
Others	4.9	24.8	63.4
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest (Q1)	6.1	20.3	68.5
Second (Q2)	6.0	14.1	70.3
Middle (Q3)	4.7	38.2	44.6
Fourth (Q4)	1.0	26.0	68.7
Highest (Q5)	9.0	29.0	60.7
Monthly Income			
Up to Rs.10000	4.8	26.0	60.9
Lowest (Q1)	11.8	24.2	60.9
Second (Q2)	2.9	24.5	15.3
Middle (Q3)	6.9	15.3	69.4
Fourth (Q4)	1.0	26.4	64.0
Highest (Q5)	4.1	38.2	45.7
HH Total Monthly Expenditure			
Up to Rs.10000	5.1	26.2	61.1
Lowest (Q1)	14.0	18.0	64.4
Second (Q2)	2.3	29.0	62.6
Middle (Q3)	2.1	24.3	68.5
Fourth (Q4)	4.0	27.0	52.2
Highest (Q5)	5.3	33.7	58.1
BPL Card Holders			
Yes	6.8	17.3	74.7
No	4.2	30.5	54.3
All (State figure)	5.1	26.2	63.0

Likewise in case of the annual scholarship, 3 months was the most reported period across the various categories. Nonetheless, nearly one fifth (21%) of the Muslim girls stated receiving their grants within 2-3 months. Not much variation could be noticed across wealth quintiles and households living below the poverty mark (Table 8.11).¹⁹

¹⁹ The percentages in Tables 8.10, 8.11 & 8.12 does not add up to 100% due to 'can't say' option, which has not been presented

Table 8.11 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) in terms of the average time taken to receive Annual Scholarship according to selected background characteristics			
Background characteristics	Time taken to receive OTG		
Religion	< 1 Month	2-3 Months	> 3 Months
Hindu	3.8	13.9	80.5
Muslim	6.7	20.7	65.6
Caste			
SC	3.6	14.1	80.5
ST	0.0	11.5	84.5
OBC	3.1	17.9	74.0
Others	6.4	16.5	73.6
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest (Q1)	2.7	16.9	75.4
Second (Q2)	3.1	19.3	76.9
Middle (Q3)	6.7	18.6	71.1
Fourth (Q4)	6.2	6.5	82.4
Highest (Q5)	2.9	20.4	74.0
Monthly Income			
Up to Rs.10000	4.3	15.8	76.3
Lowest (Q1)	1.7	19.4	73.9
Second (Q2)	5.9	11.9	80.4
Middle (Q3)	6.4	16.5	74.8
Fourth (Q4)	4.3	17.2	73.0
Highest (Q5)	5.7	13.4	79.9
HH Total Monthly Expenditure			
Up to Rs.10000	4.6	16.0	76.0
Lowest (Q1)	2.3	17.3	76.9
Second (Q2)	5.8	12.8	79.8
Middle (Q3)	6.8	14.3	73.6
Fourth (Q4)	4.8	18.8	74.9
Highest (Q5)	4.9	16.5	74.3
BPL Card Holders			
Yes	4.4	17.3	74.4
No	4.8	14.6	77.7
All (State figure)	5.0	14.0	76.0

Not much variation can be noticed while we look into the district figures regarding time taken to receive OTG. Majority of the households across all the districts reported that they took more than 3 months to receive OTG from the time of application. Regarding receipt of Annual Scholarship, around 17 percent girls in Kolkata reported to receive the money within a month of application, higher than the state average of 5 percent. (Refer Table 8.12 & 8.13 below).

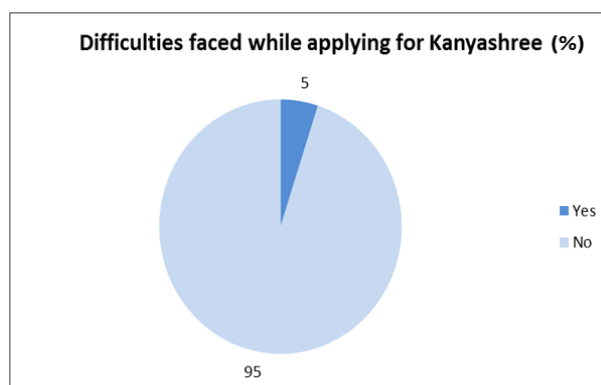
Table 8.12 Average time taken to receive OTG as reported by girls (either in 2013-14 or 2014-15 till 31st July) - District wise rural-urban classification									
District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	< 1 month	2-3 months	>3 months	< 1 month	2-3 months	>3 months	< 1 month	2-3 months	>3 months
Bankura	8.0	21.0	72.0	0.0	28.0	72.0	7.0	21.0	72.0
Bardhaman	0.0	19.0	48.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	43.2
Birbhum	9.0	44.0	47.0	22.0	22.0	56.0	9.8	42.5	47.7
Dakshin Dinajpur	0.0	26.0	74.0	0.0	8.0	84.0	0.0	22.4	76.1
Darjiling	1.1	22.0	56.0	0.0	66.0	0.0	1.1	31.3	44.4
Haora	0.0	76.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	42.7	48.7
Hugli	27.0	42.0	9.0	0.0	45.0	55.0	10.9	43.8	36.7
Jalpaiguri	9.0	16.0	74.0	11.0	36.0	35.0	9.8	20.5	66.2
Koch Bihar	0.0	8.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	7.9	92.1
Kolkata	-	-	-	9.8	34.4	55.8	9.8	34.4	55.8
Maldah	0.0	48.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	0.0	36.9	54.7
Murshidabad	10.0	15.0	63.0	0.0	51.0	50.0	9.3	15.6	63.1
N24 Parganas	0.0	17.0	77.0	0.0	38.0	62.0	0.0	22.0	73.0
Nadia	0.0	39.0	59.0	0.0	12.0	88.0	0.0	29.6	69.2
Paschim Medinipur	8.0	59.0	33.0	10.0	47.0	35.0	8.8	56.3	33.1
Purba Medinipur	0.0	42.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	37.8	48.6
Puruliya	11.0	38.0	51.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	10.1	34.5	51.3
S24 Parganas	0.0	16.0	69.0	64.0	0.0	36.0	11.0	13.2	63.2
Uttar Dinajpur	0.0	59.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	56.8	43.2
STATE	4.0	26.0	64.0	8.0	29.0	59.0	5.1	26.2	63.0

Table 8.13 Average time taken to receive Annual Scholarship as reported by girls (2013-14) - District wise rural-urban classification									
District	Rural			Urban			Total		
	< 1 month	2-3 months	>3 months	< 1 month	2-3 months	>3 months	< 1 month	2-3 months	>3 months
Bankura	11.0	7.0	81.0	0.0	18.0	82.0	10.1	7.8	80.6
Bardhaman	7.0	14.0	73.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	11.5	77.2
Birbhum	7.1	7.9	82.1	0.0	33.7	66.3	6.3	10.7	80.4
Dakshin Dinajpur	2.0	10.0	88.0	0.0	58.0	35.0	1.8	12.2	84.9
Darjiling	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	25.0	62.0	5.5	10.9	83.6
Haora	11.0	15.0	74.0	4.0	22.0	71.0	8.0	17.8	72.8
Hugli	2.0	17.0	71.0	0.0	9.0	91.0	1.3	14.9	76.2
Jalpaiguri	4.0	11.0	85.0	0.0	27.0	73.0	3.0	13.3	82.7
Koch Bihar	5.0	16.0	79.0	0.0	10.0	82.0	4.9	15.7	78.9
Kolkata	-	-	-	16.9	22.5	55.2	16.9	22.5	55.2
Maldah	0.0	27.0	62.0	0.0	47.6	52.4	0.0	30.3	56.4
Murshidabad	6.0	32.0	58.0	0.0	5.0	72.0	5.7	28.7	59.6
N24 Parganas	9.0	27.0	58.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	20.5	68.0
Nadia	0.0	8.0	91.0	4.0	15.0	81.0	1.7	11.5	86.5
Paschim Medinipur	2.0	11.0	77.0	0.0	37.0	63.0	1.8	12.1	76.2
Purba Medinipur	2.0	2.0	94.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	1.7	2.2	93.4
Puruliya	1.0	25.0	70.0	4.0	34.0	63.0	1.4	26.3	69.1
S24 Parganas	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.0	0.0	41.0	12.2	0.0	87.8
Uttar Dinajpur	0.0	19.0	80.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0	18.6	80.5
STATE	5.0	12.0	77.0	5.0	19.0	73.0	5.0	14.0	76.0

8.6 Difficulties faced while applying for Kanyashree

The proportion of girls who reported to face any difficulty while applying for or while receiving grants under Kanyashree has been found to be very less (5%). No significant difference has been noticed in terms of difficulties faced by Hindu or Muslim girls. A slightly greater proportion of ST girls (6%) reported to face difficulties, as compared to the SC counterparts. Also, a marginally higher proportion of girls belonging to the lower quintiles reported to face difficulties than those belonging to the higher wealth quintiles.

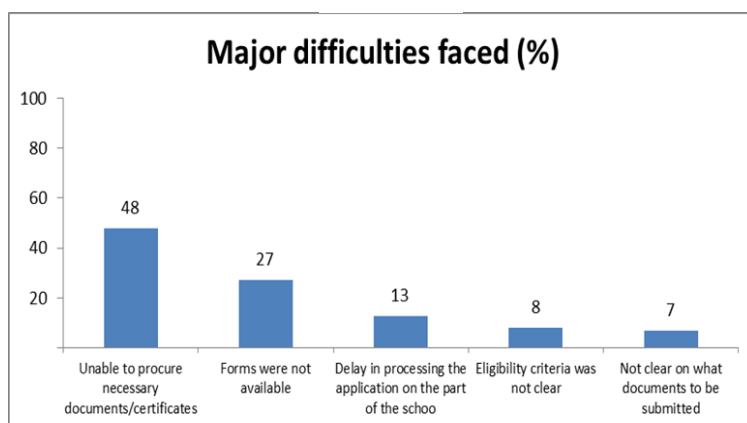
Fig 8.12



Base – Those who have ever applied for the scheme

District-wise comparisons (girls reporting to face difficulties) do not show any marked differences. However, the districts of Nadia and Koch Bihar stands out of the others, as less than 2 percent of the girls here reported to face any difficulty while applying for or while receiving grants under Kanyashree.

Fig 8.13



Base – Those who reported to face any difficulty

Most of the respondents (those who faced any difficulty), both in rural as well as urban areas, reported that they were unable to procure necessary documents / certificates required to avail the scholarship (48%). This proportion was found to be greater among Muslim girls as against the Hindus. Also, a significantly higher proportion of SC girls (44%) reported of this difficulty

than the ST girls (28%).²⁰

A little more than a quarter of the girls reported that forms were not available in the schools, with a significantly higher proportion of girls from the highest quintile reporting the same (31%) as against those belonging to the lowest quintile (18%). Close to 13 percent of the respondents cited delays in processing the application on the part of the school. A little less than 10 percent of the respondents were unclear of the eligibility criteria and the documents required to be submitted for the scheme.

8.6.1 Difficulty in organizing the documents/certificates for the scheme

As noted in the previous section, similarly so, the proportion of girls who reported to face any difficulty in organizing the documents/certificates for the scheme was substantially low (3%). No major variation was noted among the Hindus (4%) and the Muslims (3%), as also among the SC's (3%) and the STs (4%). Comparatively a higher percentage was recorded in the households belonging to the lower quintile as against the higher quintile (2%).

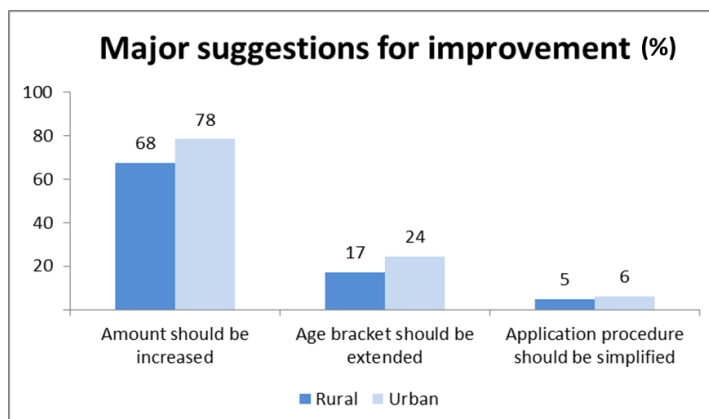
²⁰ The percentages in Figure 8.13 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

8.7 Beneficiary of the scheme and suggestions for improvement

Almost all (around 99%) the girls (those who had ever applied for any of the scholarships) reported the scheme to be beneficial. This was noticed across all the districts and across all religion, castes and quintiles.

Fig 8.14

One of the major suggestions for improvement²¹ of the scheme as recorded from all the girls (those who reported the scheme to be beneficial as well as those who did not) was that the amount of scholarship should be increased, particularly for the Annual Scholarship. Around 78 percent of the girls in the urban areas felt that the amount should be increased as against 68 percent in the rural areas. Girls across all religion and caste were of the same opinion.



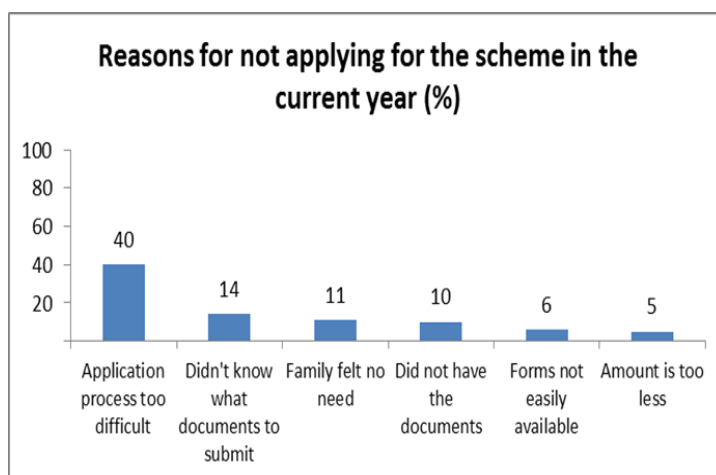
Base – Girls who have ever applied for the scheme

Around 24 percent of girls in the urban areas and 17 percent in the rural areas said that the age bracket for the scheme should be extended, the response being particularly higher among girls belonging to the higher quintiles. A handful of girls (around 5 percent) were also of the opinion that the application procedure needs to be simplified so that more number of girls gets benefitted out of this scheme.

8.8 Reasons for not applying for the scheme

Fig 8.15

We also tried to understand the possible reasons for not applying for the scheme, in spite of fulfilling the requisite eligibility criteria for Kanyashree. Majority of the girls cited that they found the application process too complex and difficult (40%) and also were not clearly aware of what documents were needed to be submitted for the scheme (14%). A greater proportion of ST girls reported these reasons as compared to SC girls.²²



Base – All un-married girls in the age-group of 13-18 years who have never applied for Kanyashree

²¹ The percentages in Figure 8.14 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

²² The percentages in Figure 8.15 does not add up to 100% due to multiple responses

Around 6 percent of the girls also cited that forms were not easily available in the school, while a handful proportion opined that that the amount was too less to help them sustain their studies, and as such, did not feel the need to apply for the scheme.

8.9 Estimated eligible beneficiaries in the current year (2014-15)

As has been mentioned at the very beginning of this report, one of the key objectives of the baseline survey is to provide state and district level estimates of the number of beneficiaries to be covered under the Kanyashree Prakalpa.

The proportion and number of eligible girls for both types of grants – OTG as well as Annual Scholarship have been calculated on the basis of the following:

Calculating eligible beneficiaries for One Time Grant

- Unmarried girls of 18 years (completed)
- Pursuing any kind of education
- Monthly family income less than Rs.10000
- Criteria of family income relaxed for girls living in a JJ Home or whose parents are deceased

Calculating eligible beneficiaries for Annual Scholarship

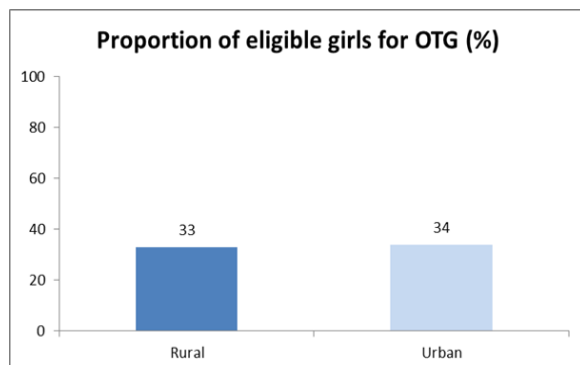
- Unmarried girls in the age group of 13-17 years (completed)
- Enrolled in grades VIII-XII
- Monthly family income less than Rs.10000
- Criteria of family income relaxed for girls living in a JJ Home or whose parents are deceased

The number of **eligible candidates for OTG in the current year (2014-15)** has been found to be **2,96,746** - 69 percent of which live in rural areas (2,03,806) and the rest 31 percent (92,940) in urban areas.

Similarly, the **number of eligible girls for Annual Scholarship in the current year (2014-15)** has been found to be **22,19,057**– 74 percent of which live in rural areas (16,47,403), while the rest 26 percent live in urban areas (5,71,654).

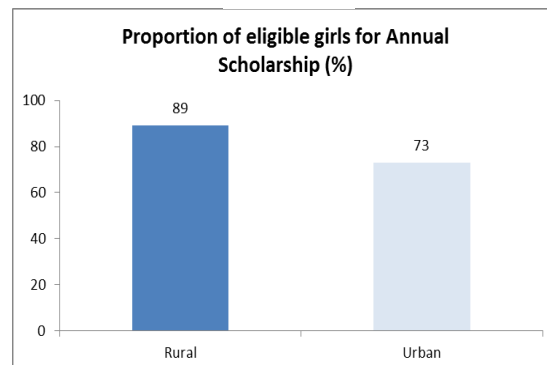
The figures below represent the proportion of eligible girls for One Time Grant and Annual Scholarship **in the current year (2014-15)**. This proportion has been calculated out of the total number of unmarried girls in the age-group of 13-18 years in the surveyed households (for Annual Scholarship) and girls aged 18-19 years for OTG.

Fig 8.16



Base – All un-married girls aged 18-19 years

Fig 8.17



Base – All un-married girls aged 13-17 years

With regards to the One Time Grant, no significant difference could be noticed among Hindu and Muslim girls, who are eligible to receive OTG in 2014-15. A slightly greater percentage of OBC girls have been estimated as the eligible beneficiaries for the present year.

In case of annual scholarship however, a larger proportion of girls belonging to the scheduled tribes (92%) have been estimated as the beneficiaries for the present year. Across wealth quintile a large proportion of girls belonging to the lower quintiles have been estimated as eligible for receiving the amount due under annual scholarship.

Table 8.14 Percentage distribution of girls (aged 13-18 years) eligible for OTG/Annual Scholarship in the current year (2014-15) according to selected background characteristics		
Background characteristics	Eligible girls for OTG/ Annual Scholarship	
Religion	OTG	Annual Scholarship
Hindu	32.6	84.7
Muslim	30.3	85.3
Caste		
SC	29.7	89.2
ST	28.6	91.9
OBC	38.8	84.0
Others	32.0	82.1
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest (Q1)	18.3	94.4
Second (Q2)	33.4	96.4
Middle (Q3)	36.4	90.8
Fourth (Q4)	43.7	86.3
Highest (Q5)	24.1	54.5
Monthly Income		
Up to Rs.10000	38.3	97.6
HH Total Monthly Expenditure		
Up to Rs.10000	34.9	91.5
All (State figure)	33.3	84.8

Table 8.15 presents the district wise estimated number of girls eligible for One Time Grant and Annual Scholarship separately. Table 8.16 on the other hand depicts the district-wise rural and urban percentages of eligible girls, both for One Time Grant and for Annual Scholarship in the current year (2014-15). Proportion of estimated eligible girls for OTG has been particularly high for the district of Darjiling (54%) and Dakshin Dinajpur (50%). Similarly for Annual Scholarship, proportion of estimated eligible girls is again found to be high in Dakshin Dinajpur (95%), followed by the district of Birbhum (93%).

Table 8.15 Estimated number of eligible girls for Kanyashree in 2014-15 - District wise rural-urban classification						
District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	OTG	AS	OTG	AS	OTG	AS
Bankura	4224	58487	531	4684	4755	63171
Bardhaman	14888	112893	8988	57894	23876	170787
Birbhum	10153	85844	1291	8721	11444	94565
Dakshin Dinajpur	6616	51278	1261	5299	7877	56577
Darjiling	5220	24645	2063	11361	7283	36006
Haora	4636	40346	11346	62991	15982	103337
Hugli	7629	97149	6228	37854	13857	135003
Jalpaiguri	15420	87045	3506	23375	18926	110420
Koch Bihar	8944	69303	725	4727	9669	74030
Kolkata			13234	87361	13234	87361
Maldah	10668	99640	2405	12259	13073	111899
Murshidabad	13985	173917	5950	35797	19935	209714
N24 Parganas	18611	106338	22640	97766	41251	204104
Nadia	14971	101969	4251	37960	19222	139929
Paschim Medinipur	20818	127132	1904	11046	22722	138178
Purba Medinipur	6680	114750	1211	10581	7891	125331
Puruliya	9067	70070	1398	8134	10465	78204
S24 Parganas	16139	149287	3338	47246	19477	196533
Uttar Dinajpur	15137	77310	670	6598	15807	83908
STATE	203806	1647403	92940	571654	296746	2219057

Table 8.16 Percentage distribution of eligible girls for Kanyashree in 2014-15 - District wise rural-urban classification						
District	Rural		Urban		Total	
	OTG	AS	OTG	AS	OTG	AS
Bankura	13.9	89.0	22.7	68.7	14.5	87.1
Bardhaman	39.9	89.1	26.8	69.7	33.7	81.4
Birbhum	43.2	95.0	24.1	75.4	39.6	92.8
Dakshin Dinajpur	47.7	98.0	68.5	73.4	50.2	95.0
Darjiling	71.0	88.4	33.3	62.1	53.8	78.0
Haora	20.2	85.1	39.1	72.1	30.8	76.7
Hugli	26.5	91.9	52.1	77.0	34.0	87.2
Jalpaiguri	44.4	91.8	35.1	73.8	42.4	87.3
Koch Bihar	38.3	87.6	48.9	64.0	39.0	85.6
Kolkata			25.4	69.1	25.4	69.1
Maldah	34.9	82.9	26.7	78.5	33.1	82.4
Murshidabad	35.1	87.7	35.2	90.2	35.1	88.1
N24 Parganas	48.9	87.2	44.4	71.9	46.3	79.1
Nadia	34.5	79.1	25.9	87.5	32.1	81.2
Paschim Medinipur	29.3	88.4	43.5	90.1	30.1	88.5
Purba Medinipur	12.5	93.4	39.9	62.8	14.0	89.7
Puruliya	40.4	91.9	38.6	74.5	40.2	89.7
S24 Parganas	32.4	93.4	29.7	82.5	31.9	90.5
Uttar Dinajpur	32.6	92.2	19.4	73.6	31.6	90.4
STATE	33.0	89.2	34.1	72.9	33.3	84.8

8.10 Disability status

Disability is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives. Overcoming the difficulties faced by people with disabilities requires interventions to remove environmental and social barriers.

An effort was made to detail out the information pertaining to the disability status of the eligible girl child (aged 12-19 years) in the target households. Three key areas have been outlined in the present section namely; the status of physical disability of the girl belonging to the specified age group, the possession of disability certificate issued by any medical professionals and the extent of disability of the eligible child.

Disability is a part of the human condition. It is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitation, and participation restrictions. Impairment is a problem in body function or structure; an activity limitation is a difficulty encountered by an individual in executing task or action; while participation restriction is a problem experienced by an individual in involvement in life situations-

Source:

<http://www.who.int/topics/disabilities/en/>

8.10.1 Whether physically handicapped

In households with an adolescent girl child within the eligible age bracket of 12-19 years, the parents/guardians were enquired about the physical disability of the child. Only a meager 1 percent of the parents reported their child being physically handicapped. No variations were observed across rural and urban locales (1%), while slight variations was noted across religious groups with none of the girls from other religious group affected by any form of physical disability as against 1 percent of Hindu and Muslim.

Upon comparison across social groups and wealth quintile, no variations were observed with consistently 1 percent of the parents/ guardians reporting of child with physical disability.

8.10.2 Disability certificate

The Disability Certificate is not just a document for a person with disability but a proof of his/her disability and an important tool for availing the benefits / facilities / rights that they are entitled to, from the Central as well as State Government under various appropriate enabling legislations. In

Issuance of disability certificate...

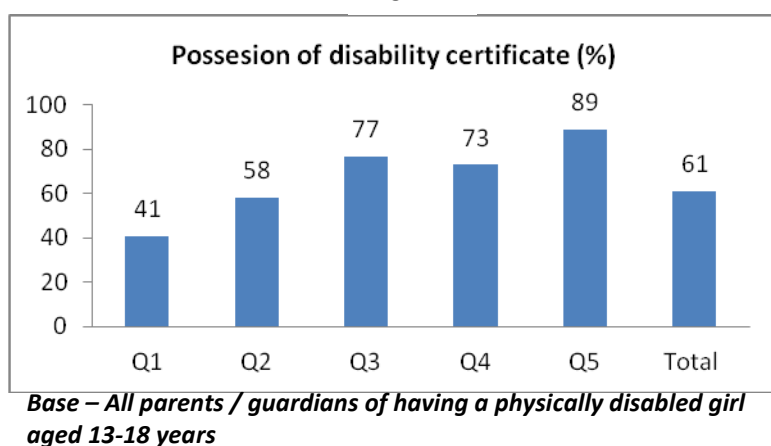
The persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Rules, 1996 provide the broad guidelines for issue of the disability certificates. The Rules lay down that a Medical Board, duly constituted by the Central and State Government shall issue a Disability Certificate. Based on amendment, the Chief Medical Officer at the district level is authorized to issue the certificate.

Source: <http://socialjustice.nic.in/policiesacts3.php>

this regard the parents/guardians of the eligible girl were enquired 'whether they possessed the disability certificate of the girl'. Around three-fifth of the parents (61%) reported possessing the disability certificate of which 49 percent could show the same at the time of survey as against 12 percent of the parents who failed to show the certificate. A rural-urban comparison shows that while 58 percent of parents from rural background reported possessing the disability certificate, this proportion was significantly higher among urban parents (75%) - this could be attributed to the increased awareness among the urban parents about the notified procedures for issuance of disability certificate and its importance in availing the entitled benefits.

Comparisons across religious groups depicted that a greater proportion of Hindu parents/guardian reporting to have the requisite disability certificate (72%) of their girl as against Muslim parents/guardian (43%). It is worth mentioning here that while an impressive proportion of parents from SC and OBC (83%) reported possessing the certificate, the corresponding proportion was significantly low for ST (14%).

Fig 8.18



Also notable, is that possession of disability certificate increases with increase in wealth status. As depicted from the adjoining figure, a higher proportion of parents from upper most wealth quintile, Q5 (89%) possessed the certificate compared to their counterparts from lowest wealth quintile, Q1 (41%).

With regards to issuance of disability certificate, it is imperative to highlight that 58 percent of parents cited that the certificate was issued by the District CMO, followed by any other doctor (33%). The proportion was relatively higher among rural (64%) households compared to urban counterparts (39%).

Comparisons across religious group and wealth quintile depicted barely any variations in the responses of the parents. However a significantly higher proportion of parents from OBC (94%) cited District CMO as the issuing officer compared to those belonging to other social groups.

8.10.3 Extent of disability

Table 8.17

Area	Less than 40%	More than 40%
Rural	7	93
Urban	24	76
Total	11	89

The disability certificate is issued by the medical board of doctors authorized by CMO upon conducting assessment to ascertain the extent of

disability of the person. As seen from the table, a considerable proportion of girls (89%) were reported with more than 40% of disability. Considerable variations could be noted across rural (93%)

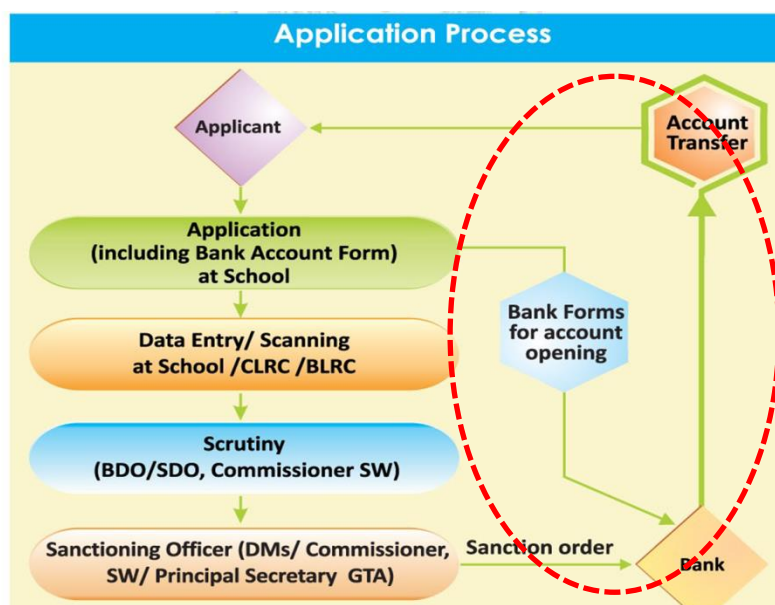
and urban locale (76%). On the other hand, consistent proportion of Hindus (88%) and Muslims (90%) reported on similar lines.

With regards to comparisons across social groups and wealth quintile, it is worth mentioning that the parents/guardians of the girls belonging to ST communities and also from the lowest and the highest wealth quintile reported more than 40 percent disability of their girl as against their respective counterparts.

8.11 Support from the Bank

Another important aspect under the scheme is proper transfer of money to the beneficiary account. If we look into the application process, as has been depicted in the adjoining figure, the scholarship amount is directly transferred into the account of the beneficiary. Role of the banks, in this context, is extremely crucial, in terms of helping the students to open their accounts as well as transferring the money on time, after it has been released from the Government exchequer and the bank receives the sanction order from the concerned Sanctioning Officer.

Fig 8.19



8.11.1 Bank Account of Beneficiaries

An impressive 96 percentage of households recorded having a separate bank account for availing the facilities provided under the Kanyashree Prakalpa, the figure being consistent across rural and urban locales (96% each). No major variation has been noted across social groups or wealth quintiles.

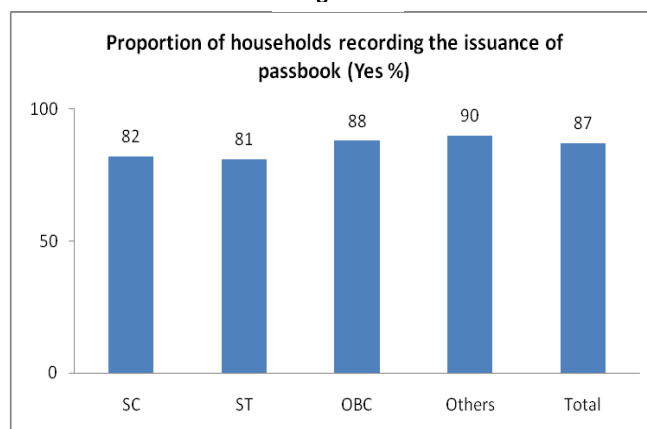
8.11.2 Issuance of Passbook

It has been clearly mentioned in the provisions of the scheme that every girl child (within the age bracket of 13-18 years) who successfully opens an account with the concerned bank is to be provided with a passbook, to ensure the account holder can keep a tab on the monthly money transactions.

The percentage of respondents who reported possessing an account passbook was considerably high (87%). The percentage was higher in the urban locations (91%) as against their rural counterparts (85%).

Fig 8.20

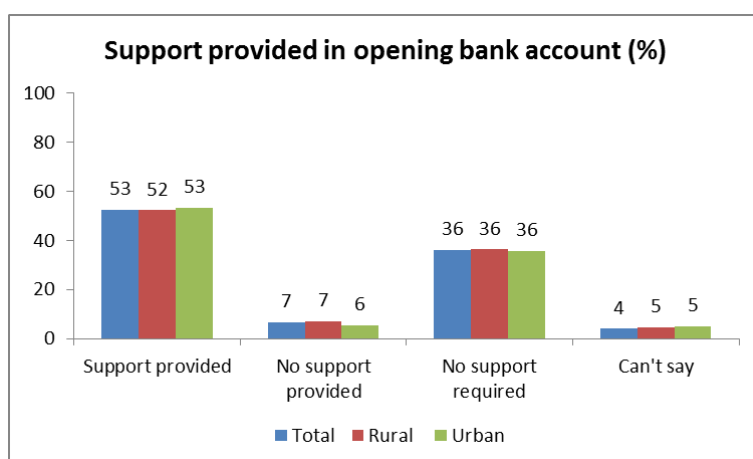
Further the disaggregated data suggests that the highest percentage for issuance of passbook was noted by the OBC's (88%). Also the percentage was noted to be inversely proportionate to the wealth status of the households, with the highest quintile recording 89 percent and the lowest quintile recording 81 percent.



Base – All households having any un-married girl aged 13-18 years

8.11.3 Support Provided in Opening Bank Account

Fig 8.21



Base – All households having any un-married girl aged 13-18 years

This survey tried to gauge the efficiency of the banks as a stake holder in the entire process of scheme implementation. More than 50 percent of the households across rural and urban areas reported that the bank provided the required support in opening the bank account for Kanyashree.

Only a mere 7 percent recorded that the required support was not provided by the bank authorities; with the minimum variation across the rural and the urban areas. Amongst the religious groups maximum Muslims complained about non assistance (8%). The response was more or less consistent across the social groups and the wealth quintiles.

More than one-third of the households recorded that they did not need any support while opening the bank account – the result being consistent across rural and urban areas.

8.12 Facility survey at schools

Apart from the girl children in the prospective age-group of 12-19 years and their parents/guardians, the survey also tried to gather pertinent information about the scheme from schools / recognized government institutions. Information was primarily collected from the head of such institutions – in his/her absence, any responsible official provided the necessary information. A total of 275 institutions were surveyed across the 19 districts in the state – 181 from the rural areas and 94 from urban areas.

One of the important challenges reported by the institutions was unavailability of sufficient forms to cater to the prospective KP beneficiaries. A total of 97 institutions reported not receiving sufficient forms for Kanyashree. We had collected this information separately for OTG and Annual Scholarship, as depicted in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18 Number of institutions reporting not to receive sufficient forms for Kanyashree			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Number of institutions not receiving sufficient forms for OTG	32	21	11
Number of institutions not receiving sufficient forms for Annual Scholarship	65	34	31
Total	97	55	42

A good proportion of the institutions (84.3%) surveyed reported to have an internet connection (232 out of 275 institutions surveyed). While almost all the urban institutions (91 out of 94) reported to have an internet connection, the corresponding proportion was slightly lower for the institutions in the rural areas (171 out of 181 rural institutions).

Those institutions which reported to have any internet connection were further probed on whether they had any access to Kanyashree database or not. Around 57 percent of the institutions having internet in the rural areas reported to have access to Kanyashree database – the corresponding percentage being significantly higher for institutions in urban areas (97%). Table 8.19 below depicts the number of institutions having internet connections and also having access to Kanyashree database.

Table 8.19 Number of institutions having internet connections and having access to Kanyashree database			
	Total	Rural	Urban
Number of institutions having internet connection	262	171	91
Number of institutions having access to Kanyashree database	186	98	88

ANNEXURE I – HOUSEHOLD LISTING SCHEDULE**BASELINE SURVEY FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN WEST BENGAL, 2014****LISTING SCHEDULE****লিস্টিং সিডিউল**

COVER SHEET FOR LISTING লিস্টিং এর জন্য কভার শিট			
A1	District (Name and Census Code) জেলা (নাম এবং সেনসাস কোড)	Name _____ নাম Code _____ কোড	
A2	Name and Census Code of Block/Ward ব্লক/ ওয়ার্ডের নাম এবং সেনসাস কোড	Name _____ নাম Code _____ কোড	
A3	Location of PSU পিএসইউ এর অবস্থান	RURAL গ্রাম URBAN শহর	01 02
A4	Stratum number স্ট্রাটাম নম্বর		
A5	Substratum number সাবস্ট্রাটাম নম্বর		
A6	Name and code number of village/town গ্রাম/ শহরের নাম এবং কোড নম্বর	VILLAGE/ TOWN NAME _____ গ্রাম/ শহরের নাম VILLAGE/TOWN CODE _____	

	If urban PSU, please note ward number and CEB number (As per census 2011) যদি শহরের পিএসইউ হয়, তাহলে ওয়ার্ড নম্বর এবং সিইবি নম্বর (2011 এর সেনসাস অনুযায়ী) নোট করুন	গ্রাম/ শহরের কোড WARD NUMBER ওয়ার্ড নম্বর CEB NUMBER সিইবি নম্বর									
A7	PSU Number পিএসইউ নম্বর										
A8	Population of PSU (as per Census 2011) পিএসইউ এর জনসংখ্যা (2011 এর সেনসাস অনুযায়ী)										
A9	Approximate present population of PSU পিএসইউ এর বর্তমান আনুমানিক জনসংখ্যা										
A10	Approximate number of Households in the PSU পিএসইউ এর বর্তমান আনুমানিক পরিবারের সংখ্যা										
A11	Type of Village/CEB গ্রাম/সিইবি এর ধরণ	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>RURAL STRATUM-NOT SEGMENTED রুরাল স্ট্রাটাম-সেগমেন্টেড না</td> <td>01</td> <td>Skip to A14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RURAL STRATUM –SEGMENTED রুরাল স্ট্রাটাম-সেগমেন্টেড</td> <td>02</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>URBAN শহর</td> <td>03</td> <td>Skip to A14</td> </tr> </table>	RURAL STRATUM-NOT SEGMENTED রুরাল স্ট্রাটাম-সেগমেন্টেড না	01	Skip to A14	RURAL STRATUM –SEGMENTED রুরাল স্ট্রাটাম-সেগমেন্টেড	02		URBAN শহর	03	Skip to A14
RURAL STRATUM-NOT SEGMENTED রুরাল স্ট্রাটাম-সেগমেন্টেড না	01	Skip to A14									
RURAL STRATUM –SEGMENTED রুরাল স্ট্রাটাম-সেগমেন্টেড	02										
URBAN শহর	03	Skip to A14									
A12	Number of segments formed in the village গ্রামে তৈরি হওয়া সেগমেন্টের সংখ্যা										
A13	Serial number of selected segment নির্বাচিত সেগমেন্টের সিরিয়াল নম্বর	SEGMENT 1 সেগমেন্ট 1 SEGMENT 2 সেগমেন্ট 2									

A14	Number of Government / Government affiliated schools / colleges /Institutions (Any level) in the PSU পিএসইউ এর মধ্যে সরকারি/ সরকারি সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত স্কুল/ কলেজ/ ইন্সটিটিউশনের সংখ্যা (যেকোন লেবেল)	Number of Primary Schools প্রাথমিক স্কুলের সংখ্যা	
		Number of Middle Schools উচ্চ প্রাথমিক স্কুলের সংখ্যা	
		Number of Secondary Schools মাধ্যমিক স্কুলের সংখ্যা	
		Number of Senior Secondary Schools উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক স্কুলের সংখ্যা	
		Number of Colleges কলেজের সংখ্যা	
		Any other institution অন্য কোন ইন্সটিটিউশন	
A15	Summary of the Coverage in Listing লিস্টিং এর মধ্যের কভারেজের সামারি	Total number of households (HHs) with only one girl child (unmarried) in the age group of 12-19 years (I) একটি মেয়ে (অবিবাহিত) বয়স 12-19 বছরসহ (I) মোট পরিবারের (এইচএইচএস) সংখ্যা	
		Total number of households (HHs) with two or more girl children (unmarried) in the age group of 12-19 years (II) দুই বা বেশি মেয়ে (অবিবাহিত) বয়স 12-19 বছরসহ (II) মোট পরিবারের (এইচএইচএস) সংখ্যা	
		Total number of Category A Household (I + II) ক্যাটাগরি A এর মোট পরিবার (I + II)	
		Total number of other households (not reporting any girl child in the age-group of 12-19 years) / Total number of Category B Household অন্য পরিবারের মোট নম্বর (12-19 বছর বয়সের কোন মেয়ে আছে নেই) / ক্যাটাগরি B এর মোট পরিবার	

		Total number of households with one or more ever-married women aged 15-49 years in the household কখন বিবাহ হয়েছে এমন একজন বা বেশি সংখ্যক মহিলা বয়স 15-49 বছর এমন পরিবারের মোট নম্বর	
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A16	Supervisor সুপারভাইজার	Name: _____ Code _____	
A17	Lister লিস্টার	Name: _____ Code _____	
A18	Mapper ম্যাপার	Name: _____ Code _____	

SEGMENTATION FORM

সেগমেন্টেশন ফর্ম

S. No.	Name of the Segment সেগমেন্টের নাম	Number of Households in the Segment সেগমেন্টে থাকা পরিবারের সংখ্যা
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

I (Interval) = TOTAL NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN PSU / 2 = _____ (ইন্টারভেল=পিএসইউতে থাকা মোট সেগমেন্ট এর

সংখ্যা)/2= _____

R (Random start) = _____

আর (র্যান্ডাম স্টার্ট) = _____

R + I = _____

আর+আই= _____

SEGMENT NUMBER (AND NAME) OF SELECTED SEGMENTS:

নির্বাচিত সেগমেন্ট এর নম্বর এবং নাম :-

(R): _____

(R +I): _____

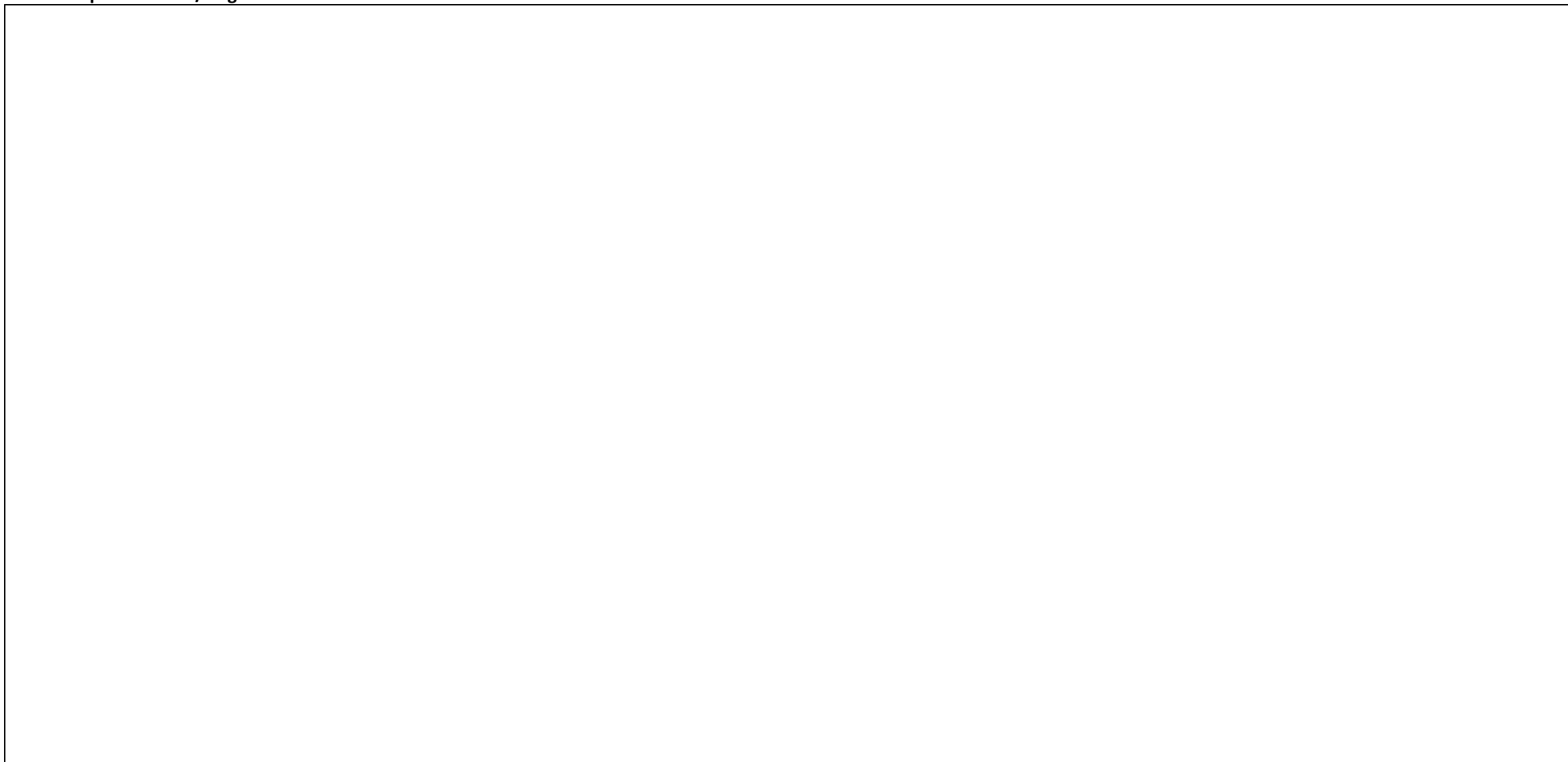
(Draw the Location Map and give commentary below)

HOUSE-LISTING SCHEDULE										
DISTRICT NAME জেলাৰ নাম _____	BLOCK / WARD NAME ব্লক/ ওয়ার্ডের নাম _____	TYPE OF PSU (RURAL/URBAN) পিএসইউ এর ধরন(গ্রাম/ শহর)		RURAL PSU রূরাল পিএসইউ		URBAN PSU আর্বান পিএসইউ		ONLY FOR RURAL PSU SERIAL NUMBER OF SELECTED SEGMENT সেগমেন্টের নির্বাচিত সিরিয়াল নম্বর শুধুমাত্র রূরাল পিএসইউ এর জন্য 		
				VILLAGENAME গ্রামের নাম _____		WARD NAME ওয়ার্ডের নাম _____				
CODE	CODE	RURAL=1	URBAN = 2	CODE	CEB NUMBER					

Serial No. সিরিয়াল নম্বর	Structure No. স্ট্রাকচার নম্বর	Type of Structure (REFER CODES*) স্ট্রাকচারের ধরন	HH No. (IF CODE 1 IN COL 3 RECORD HOUSEHOLD NO. ELSE SKIP TO NEXT STRUCTURE) হাউসহোল্ড নম্বর(যদি কলাম 3 এ 1 কোড করা হয় তাহলে হাউসহোল্ড নম্বর কোড করুন নাহলে পরের স্ট্রাকচারে যান)	Address / Nearest Landmark ঠিকানা/ কাছের ল্যান্ডমার্ক	Name of Head of the Household পরিবারেরকর্তা বা কত্রীর নাম	Household Size (Only for usual residents) পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা (শুধু মাত্র সাধারণ আবাসিকদের জন্য)	Number of ever-married women in the age-group of 15-49 years in the household পরিবারের বিবাহিত (কখনো) মহিলার সংখ্যা (১৫-৪৯ বছর)	Is there any un-married girl child (12-19 years) in your HH? বাড়িতে কি কোন অবিবাহিত মেয়ে আছে (12-19 বছর) ? (Yes =Y, No=N) If No, skip to Col 13	IF YES, record number of un-married girl children aged 12-19 years যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, অবিবাহিত মেয়েদের সংখ্যা রেকর্ড করুন বয়স 12-19 বছর	How many parents (father/mother/guardian) are there in the household having unmarried girl-child in the age-group of 12-19 years? পরিবারে যাদের 12-19 বছরের অবিবাহিত বাচ্চা মেয়ে আছে এমন কতজন অভিভাবক আছেন? (পিতা ও মাতাকে ধরে এক জন হিসাবে)	Second stage stratum – Selection of Household			
											Sampling serial number (Investigator to first tick as per the responses in Column no 9 and then put running serial numbers against each)		Sample household number	
											“Y” in col. 9	“N” in col. 9		
											N1 = ..(this will be the last serial number at the end of this column)	N2 =...(this will be the last serial number at the end of this column)	Category A N1 = 20	Category B N2 = 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

CODES:- *Residential/partly residential -1, Non-residential -2, Vacant -3, Locked -4, Refused -5, Other -6. আবাসিক/আংশিক আবাসিক-1, অনাবাসিক -2, খালি -3, ভালা দেওয়া -4, প্রত্যাখ্যান-5, অন্যান্য -6.

Sketch Map of the PSU / Segment Formation in the PSU



ANNEXURE II – MAIN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Households, Parents and Girls (12-19 years) and Ever married Women (15-49 years)

Schedule number

Household ID Number

INTRODUCTION & CONSENT

My name is (NAME) _____, and I am working with Nielsen (India) Pvt. Ltd, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a study for UNICEF, an UN organization to assess the educational and marital status of adolescent girls across all districts of West Bengal. We would like to speak to you and a few of your family members in this regard. Your personal details as well as the information given by you will be kept confidential. The interview will take around 1 hour to complete. May we proceed?Thank you.

আমার নাম -----, এবং আমি নিয়লসেন (ইন্ডিয়া) প্রাইভেট লিমিটেডে একজন ইন্টারভিউয়ার হিসাবে কাজ করি, যা হল একটি অগ্রণী সমীক্ষা সংস্থা। বর্তমানে আমরা UNICEF নামের একটি UN সংস্থার জন্য সমীক্ষা করছি, যা পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সব জেলার কিশোরী মেয়েদের শিক্ষাগত এবং বৈবাহিক স্থিতি মূল্যায়ন করতে সাহায্য করবে। এই ব্যাপারে আমরা আপনার সাথে এবং আপনার পরিবারের কিছু সদস্যদের সাথে কথা বলতে চাই। আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বিবরণ এবং আপনার দেওয়া তথ্যগুলো গোপন রাখা হবে। ইন্টারভিউটা সম্পূর্ণ হতে প্রায় 1 ঘন্টার মত সময় লাগবে। আমরা কি এগোতে পারি?ধন্যবাদ

Respondent signature or thumb impression to be taken on log sheet

উত্তরদাতার সই বা বুড়ো আঙুলের ছাপ/ টিপ সই লগ শীটে নিতে হবে।

IDENTIFICATION SECTION পরিচিতি বিভাগ

S No	Details	Code	
1.	District Name and Census code জেলার নাম ও সেনসাস কোড	District Name: _____ জেলার নাম District Census Code: জেলার সেনসাস কোড: 	
2.	Name and Census Code of Block/Ward ব্লক/ ওয়ার্ডের নাম ও সেনসাস কোড	Name নাম _____ Code কোড	

3.	Type of Area এলাকার ধরণ	Rural গ্রাম 01 Urban শহর 02	
4.	Name and census code of village/town: গ্রাম/ শহরের নাম ও সেনসাস কোড <i>If urban PSU, please note ward number and CEB number (As per census 2011)</i> যদি এটি শহরের পি এস ইউ হয়, তাহলে ওয়ার্ড নম্বর ও সি ই বি নম্বর লিখুন (2011 সালের সেনসাস অনুযায়ী)	Village/Town Name গ্রাম/ শহরের নাম Village/Town Code গ্রাম/ শহরের কোড Ward Number ওয়ার্ড নম্বর CEB Number সি ই বি নম্বর 	
5.	Segment No. সেগমেন্ট নম্বর (Not applicable for urban) (শহরের জন্য প্রযোজ্য নয়) (If the village is non-segmented, code NA) (গ্রামটা যদি নন-সেগমেন্টেড হয়, তাহলে প্রযোজ্য নয় কোড করুন)	Segment No. সেগমেন্ট নম্বর NA	 88
6.	Structure Serial No. From listing schedule লিস্টিং শিডিউল থেকে স্ট্রাকচার সিরিয়াল নম্বর Household Serial No. from listing schedule লিস্টিং শিডিউল থেকে পরিবার সিরিয়াল নম্বর	Structure Sr. No. স্ট্রাকচার সিরিয়াল নম্বর Household Sr. No. পরিবার সিরিয়াল নম্বর	
7.	Category of Household	Category A – A household with at least one unmarried girl between	01

	হাউসহোল্ডের ক্যাটেগরি/ পরিবারের ধরণ	12-19 years ক্যাটেগরি A- একটা পরিবার যাতে কমপক্ষে 12-19 বছর বয়সী একজন অবিবাহিত মেয়ে আছে	
		Category B – All other households ক্যাটেগরি B- অন্য সব পরিবার	02
8.	Category of Respondent উত্তরদাতার ক্যাটেগরি	Any adult member (preferably a female) of the household, aged 18 years and above 18 বছর বা তার বেশী বয়সী যে কোন প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্য (মহিলা সদস্যকে প্রাধান্য দেওয়া হবে)	Section A
		Parents/Guardian of the Eligible girl কিশোরী মেয়ের বাবা মা/অভিভাবক	Section B
		Eligible Girls (12 -19 years) কিশোরী মেয়ে (12-19 বছর)	Section C
		Ever-married Women (15-49 years) বিবাহিত মহিলা (কখনো)	Section D
9.	Total number of interviews conducted in the selected household with parents and eligible girls (Only for Category A) বাবা মা এবং যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ে সহ, নির্বাচিত পরিবারে করা ইন্টারভিউয়ের মোট সংখ্যা (শুধুমাত্র ক্যাটেগরি A-র জন্য)	Parents / Guardian of the Eligible girl কিশোরী মেয়ের বাবা মা/ অভিভাবক 	
		Eligible Girls (12 -19 years) কিশোরী মেয়ে (12-19 বছর) 	
		Ever married Women (15-49 years) নির্দেশপক্ষে একবার বিবাহিত মহিলা (15-49 বছর) 	

Household Identification পরিবার পরিচিতি

10.	Name of Head of the household পরিবারের কর্তার/কর্ত্রীর নাম	First Name প্রথম নাম		
		Middle Name মাঝের নাম		

		Surname পদবী		
11.	Mobile Number of the Head of the Household পরিবারের কর্তার/কর্ত্রীর মোবাইল নম্বর			
12.	House Number বাড়ির নম্বর			
	Street Name/ Hamlet / Tola / Mohalla Name রাস্তার নাম/ হ্যামলেট/ টোলা/ মহল্লার নাম			
13.	Nearest Landmark সবচেয়ে নিকটবর্তী পরিচিত স্থান			

Interview Details সাক্ষাতকারের বিবরণ				
14.	Date of Interview ইন্টারভিউয়ের তারিখ	1 st Visit	/ / DD MM YY	
		2 nd Visit	/ / DD MM YY	
		3 rd visit	/ / DD MM YY	
15.	Interview Start Time ইন্টারভিউ শুরুর সময়	1 st Visit	Hrs Mins	
		2 nd Visit	Hrs Mins	
		3 rd Visit	Hrs Mins	
16.	Interview End Time ইন্টারভিউ শেষ করার সময়	1 st Visit	Hrs Mins	
		2 nd Visit	Hrs Mins	
		3 rd Visit	Hrs Mins	
17.	Interviewer's Name ইন্টারভিউয়ারের নাম	Interviewer's code ইন্টারভিউয়ারের কোড		

18.	Interview Completion (Result Code) ইন্টারভিউ সম্পূর্ণ হওয়া (রেজাল্ট কোড)		Section A	Section B	Section C	Section D	
		Completed সম্পূর্ণ হয়েছে	01	01	01	01	
		Partly Completed কিছুটা সম্পূর্ণ হয়েছে	02	02	02	02	
		Refused রাজী হননি	03	03	03	03	
		Other (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	77	77	77	

Quality Check গুণমান পরীক্ষা			
	Name	Date	Signature
19.	Supervisor সুপারভাইজার	□□/□□/□□□□ DD MM YYYY	
20.	Back Checked by: ব্যাকচেক করেছেন:	□□/□□/□□□□ DD MM YYYY	
21.	Scrutinized by: স্ক্রুটিনি করেছেন:	□□/□□/□□□□ DD MM YYYY	

Section A: Household Section পরিবার বিভাগ

Household Roster – Table 1

Use separate sheet if required প্রয়োজন হলে আলাদা শীট ব্যবহার করুন

INSTRUCTION: To be furnished by an adult member (preferably a female) of the household (i.e. above 18 years of age) whoever is available at the time of the survey.

পরিবারের একজন প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক সদস্যকে (বিশেষতঃ মহিলা) জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে (মানে 18 বছরের বেশী বয়সী) যিনি সমীক্ষার সময় সেখানে উপস্থিত থাকবেন।

(Q101-105 to be captured vertically first and then Q106 onwards, questions should be captured horizontally)

(১০১ থেকে ১০৬ পর্যন্ত উপর নিচ জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে এবং ১০৬ থেকে সব প্রশ্ন গুলি নাম ধরে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে।)

Household Roster – Table 1

	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	
						যদি বয়স 10 বছরের বেশি হয়, তাহলে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে	যদি বয়স 5 বছরের কম হয়, তাহলে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে	(Q111 – 117 -শুধুমাত্র 5-18 বছর বয়সী বাচ্চাদেরকেই জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে)										
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS OF THE HH সেই ব্যক্তিদের নামগুলো বলুন যারা পরিবারে সাধারণতঃ থাকেন (গত 6 মাস ধরে একটানা রয়েছেন এবং আগামী 6 মাস ধরেও থাকবেন এবং একই রান্নাঘর থেকে খাওয়াদাওয়া করেন) এছাড়া পরিবারের কোন সদ্য-বিবাহিত বা/এবং সদ্যজাত সদস্যকেও এর মধ্যে ধরবেন <i>Start with the head of the household</i> পরিবারের কর্তাকে দিয়ে শুরু করুন	পরিবারের কর্তার/ কত্রীর সাথে (নাম) এর কী সম্পর্ক? (নাম) কি পুরুষ না মহিলা? M = 01, F = 02		(নাম) –এর কি এখন পর্যন্ত কোন অক্ষমতা আছে? হ্যাঁ – 01 না - 02	1st এপ্রিল, 2014 অনুযায়ী বয়স, যদি বয়স 1 বছরের কম হয় তাহলে 00 লিখুন, যদি বয়স ৯৯ বছর বা তার বেশি হয় তাহলে ৯৯ লিখুন	বৈবাহিক স্থিতি	বিয়ের সময়ে সম্পূর্ণ বয়স (106-এ 01, 02, 03, 04 এবং 05 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করুন)	(নাম)-এর জন্ম কি কখনো নথিভুক্ত করা হয়েছে? (হ্যাঁ – 01, না – 02, জানিনা - 99)	(02 কোড হলে 111-এ চলে যান?)	(নাম) –এর জন্ম কি জন্মের 21 দিনের মধ্যে নথিভুক্ত করা হয়েছে?	(নাম) –এর কি একটা জন্ম সার্টিফিকেট আছে? (হ্যাঁ দেখিয়েছেন-01), হ্যাঁ কিন্তু দেখাননি-02), না-03)	গত সপ্তাহে--- (নাম) কি কারোর জন্য কোন ধরনের কাজ করেছে যে এই পরিবারের সদস্য নয়? হ্যাঁ – 01, না – 02	সপ্তাহে --- (নাম) এই কাজটা সেই ব্যক্তির জন্য কত ঘন্টা করেছে যে এই পরিবারের সদস্য নন? <i>111-এ 01 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে</i>	গত বছরের মধ্যে কোন সময়ে কি (নাম) কারোর জন্য কোন ধরনের কাজ করেছে যে এই পরিবারের সদস্য নয়? <i>হ্যাঁ – 01 না – 02</i>	গত সপ্তাহে (নাম) –কি ঘরের প্রতিদিনের কাজে সাহায্য করেছে যেমন কেনাকাটা, স্থানীয় কার্ঠ সংগ্রহ করা, জল তোলা বা শিশুদের দেখাশোনা করা? হ্যাঁ – 01 না – 02	গত (সপ্তাহে (নাম) প্রায় কত ঘন্টা এই কাজগুলো করার জন্য দিয়েছে?	গত সপ্তাহে (নাম) কি পরিবারের অন্য কোন কাজ করেছে যেমন ক্ষেতে কাজ করা, বা কোন ব্যবসা করা বা রাষ্ট্রায়ত্ত্বাধীন বিক্রী করা?	গত (সপ্তাহে (নাম) প্রায় কত ঘন্টা এই কাজগুলো করেছে? <i>(116-এ 01 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে)</i>
01																		
02																		
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07																	
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10																	

[illegible]

01	Head কর্তা	01	Currently Married বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	00	Nursery/Pre-nursery (BELOW GRADE 1) নার্সারি/ প্রি নার্সারি	01	Government School/ Government aided School/ affiliated school সরকারী স্কুল/ সরকারী সাহায্যপ্রাপ্ত স্কুল/ সরকার স্বীকৃত স্কুল
02	Wife or Husband of Head কর্তার স্ত্রী বা স্বামী						
03	Son ছেলে	02	Married, But Gauna Not Performed বিবাহিত কিন্তু গৌনা হয়নি	01-12	On the basis of GRADE ATTENDINGকোন গ্রেডে যাচ্ছে তার ভিত্তিতে (e.g: If attending 5 th Grade, code '05') (যেমন :যদি পঞ্চম শ্রেণীতে পড়ে, তাহলে 05 কোড করুন)	02	Vocational Training Centre/ Technical Training Institute affiliated/ accredited/ recognised by the government ভোকেশনাল ট্রেনিং সেন্টার/ টেকনিকাল ট্রেনিং ইন্সটিটিউট যা সরকারী অনুমোদনপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বীকৃত
04	Daughter মেয়ে						
05	Son-In-Law/ Daughter-in-law জামাই/ বউমা	03	Widow/ Widower বিধবা/ বিপ্লবীক	13	Technical /ITI/equivalent etc টেকনিকাল/ আই টি আই ইত্যাদির সমতুল্য	03	Institution of Higher Education i.e. College/University উচ্চ শিক্ষার ইন্সটিটিউশন মানে কলেজ/ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়
06	Grandchild নাতি নাতনী			14	Non – technical diploma/ equivalent নন-টেকনিকাল ডিপ্লোমা/ সমতুল্য		
07	Parent বাবা-মা	04	Divorced বিবাহবিচ্ছিন্ন	15	Enrolled for/ Pursuing Graduation (BA, BSc, B Com, LLB, B.Tech) গ্রাজুয়েশনের জন্য ভর্তি হয়েছে/ করছে(বি এ, বি এস সি, বি কম, এল এল বি, বি টেক)	04	Open School, affiliated / accredited/recognised by the Government ওপেন স্কুলে, যা সরকারী অনুমোদনপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বীকৃত
08	Parent-In-Law শশুর শশুড়ী					05	Madrasa affiliated/ accredited/ recognised by the government মাদ্রাসায় যা সরকারী অনুমোদনপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বীকৃত
09	Brother or Sister ভাই বা বোন	05	Separated আলাদা থাকেন	16	Post Graduation/ equivalent or higher. পোস্ট গ্রাজুয়েশন/ সমতুল্য বা তার বেশী	06	Sports Institute affiliated/ accredited/ recognised by the government ক্রীড়া প্রতিষ্ঠান যা সরকারী অনুমোদনপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বীকৃত
10	Brother-in-Law/ Sister-in-Law/ Other Relative দেওর/ জা/ ননদ/ অন্য আত্মীয়					07	Non-government/ private school not affiliated/ accredited/ recognised by the Government একটা বেসরকারী স্কুলে যা সরকারী অনুমোদনপ্রাপ্ত/ স্বীকৃত নয়
11	Niece/Nephew ভগ্নী/ ভাগ্নে/ভাইপো/ ভাইজি	06	Never Married অবিবাহিত				

12	Adopted/ Foster /Step Child পালিত/ সং ছেলে-মেয়ে	07	Live-In Relationship একসাথে থাকার সম্পর্ক	08	Open University ওপেন ইউনিভার্সিটি
13	Domestic Servant/ Employee/ Other Not Related Members কাজের লোক/ কর্মচারী/ অন্য কেউ যে সম্পর্কিত সদস্য নন			09	Others অন্যান্য
99	DK জানি না	08	Not stated বলে ননি	10	DK জানেন না

TABLE -3: TO BE FILLED IF THERE IS AN UNMARRIED GIRL AGED 12-19 YEARS IN THE HH

যদি পরিবারে ১২-১৯ বছর বয়সী অবিবাহিত মেয়ে থাকে তাহলে পূরণ করতে হবে।

Eligibility Matrix for parents and girl child who are usual resident of this household (Investigator to fill this from Household Roster – Table 1)

যোগ্য পিতা মাতা ও বালিকা তরাই হবে, যারা এই পরিবারের সাধারণ সদস্য। (পরিবার সূচী ১ থেকে এটা পূরণ করবেন।)

Instruction: Identify all parents or guardian (having an eligible unmarried girl child in the age-group of 12-19 years) in the household.

পরিবারে সব যোগ্য বাবা-মা বা অভিভাবককে চিহ্নিত করুন (যাদের 12-19 বছর বয়সী অবিবাহিত কিশোরী মেয়ে আছে)

Details for the eldest girl child within the age bracket of 12-19 years who is unmarried shall be recorded under Child 1, the second oldest child shall be recorded under Child 2 and the youngest child shall be recorded under Child 3. In case there are only two eligible girls then the youngest child shall be recorded under Child 2.

12-19 বছর বয়সী অবিবাহিত সবচেয়ে বড় কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 1-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে, দ্বিতীয় সবচেয়ে বড় কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 2-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে এবং সবচেয়ে ছোট কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 3-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে। যদি শুধুমাত্র দুজন যোগ্য মেয়ে থাকে, তাহলে সবচেয়ে ছোট কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ বাচ্চা 2-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে।

Refer to table 1; Q103, 105, 106 and 107, in order to discern the line numbers of the eligible girl child and their parent/guardian.

টেবিল ১ এর প্রশ্ন ১০৩, ১০৫, ১০৬ ও ১০৭ অনুসারে যোগ্য পিতা মাতার ও বালিকার লাইন নম্বরের নির্ধারণ করুন।

S.No.	Line Number of the Parent / Guardian of the eligible girl child** যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ের বাবা -মা/ অভিভাবকের লাইন নম্বর	TO BE ASKED: Relationship with Eligible Girl Child যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ের সাথে সম্পর্ক (Mother -01, মা Father – 02, বাবা Guardian – 03 অভিভাবক)	Line Number of Eligible Girl Child 1 যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ে 1 এর লাইন নম্বর	Line Number of Eligible Girl Child 2 যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ে 2 এর লাইন নম্বর	Line Number of Eligible Girl Child 3 যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ে 3 এর লাইন নম্বর
1					
2					
3					

**** Details of parents, who also happen to be the guardian of another eligible girl child in the household will be captured in separate rows. However, investigator need not interview the parents twice in such cases.**

বাবা-মায়ের বিবরণ, যিনি পরিবারের অন্য কোন যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়েরও অভিভাবক, তার বিবরণ আলাদা রো-তে লিখতে হবে। যদিও, ইনভেস্টিগেটরের এই ধরনের পরিস্থিতিতে বাবা-মাকে দু'বার ইন্টারভিউ করার প্রয়োজন নেই।

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS পরিবারের বিবরণ				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
127.	What is the religion of the Head of the Household? পরিবারের কর্তা/ কত্রীর ধর্ম কি?	Hindu হিন্দু	01.	
		Muslim মুসলমান	02.	
		Christian খ্রীষ্টান	03.	
		Sikh শিখ	04.	
		Buddhist বৌদ্ধ	05.	
		Jain জৈন	06.	
		No religion কোন ধর্ম নেই	07.	
		জানি না / বলতে পারছি না DK/CS	99.	
		Other (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.	
128.	What is the caste / Tribe of the Head of the Household? পরিবারের কর্তা/ কত্রী কোন জাতি/ উপজাতিভুক্ত?	Scheduled Caste তপশীলি জাতি	01.	
		Scheduled Tribe তপশীলি উপজাতি	02.	
		OBC অন্যান্য অনগ্রসর শ্রেণী	03.	
		Others অন্যান্য	77.	
		DK/CS জানি না / বলতে পারছি না	99.	
129.	Who is the chief earning member of the household? পরিবারের প্রধান উপার্জনকারী কে?	Father / Father in law বাবা / স্বশ্রু	01.	
		Mother/ Mother in law মা/ শাশুড়ী	02.	
		Spouse স্বামী/ স্ত্রী	03.	
		Brother / Brother in law ভাই/ দেওর	04.	

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS পরিবারের বিবরণ				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
		Sister / Sister in law বোন/ জা/ ননদ	05.	
		Son/Son-in-law ছেলে/ জামাই	06.	
		Daughter/Daughter-in-law মেয়ে/ বউমা	07.	
		Grandparent / in law দাদু-দিদা	08.	
		Uncle / Aunt / Other relatives কাকা/ জ্যেষ্ঠা/ কাকীমা/ জ্যেষ্ঠীমা/ অন্যান্য আত্মীয়	09.	
		Self নিজে	10.	
130.	What is the level of education of the chief earning member of the household? পরিবারের প্রধান উপার্জনকারী কতদূর পর্যন্ত পড়াশোনা করেছেন?	Illiterate নিরক্ষর	01.	
		Literate but no formal education সাক্ষর কিন্তু কোন প্রথাগত শিক্ষা নেই	02.	
		Upto Primary Level প্রাইমারি লেভেল পর্যন্ত	03.	
		Upto Middle School Level মিডল স্কুল লেভেল পর্যন্ত	04.	
		Completed Secondary(madhyamik Level - Class X) সেকেন্ডারি (মাধ্যমিক লেভেল-দশম শ্রেণী) সম্পূর্ণ করেছেন	05.	
		Completed Higher Secondary (uchha madhyamik) Level হায়ার সেকেন্ডারি (উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক) লেভেল সম্পূর্ণ করেছেন	06.	
		Diploma Holder ডিপ্লোমা হোল্ডার	07.	
		Graduate/ Post Graduate - General	08.	

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS পরিবারের বিবরণ				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
		স্নাতক/ স্নাতকোত্তর-সাধারণ		
		Graduate/ Post Graduate – Professional স্নাতক/ স্নাতকোত্তর –পেশাদার	09.	
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.	
131.	Are there any other members in the household who contribute to the household income? পরিবারে আর কোন সদস্য কি আছেন যিনি উপার্জন করেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.	
		No না	02.	Skip to 133
132.	Line numbers of all other members contributing to household income. পরিবারের আয়ে অন্যান্য যে সব সদস্য যোগদান করেন তাদের লাইন নম্বর। (Can be multiple) (একাধিক হতে পারে)	Line No: লাইন নম্বর Line No: লাইন নম্বর Line No: লাইন নম্বর Line No: লাইন নম্বর		
133.	What are the major sources of income of the household? পরিবারের আয়ের বিভিন্ন প্রধান উৎসগুলো কী কী? (Record three major income sources only)	Cultivator চাষী	01.	
		Agricultural Wage labourer মজুরীপ্রাপ্ত কৃষি শ্রমিক	02.	
		Non agricultural Wage Labourer কৃষি ছাড়া অন্যান্য মজুরীপ্রাপ্ত শ্রমিক	03.	

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS পরিবারের বিবরণ				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	(তিনটে প্রধান আয়ের উতসগুলো লিখুন)	Self Employed স্ব-নিযুক্ত	04.	
		Regular salaried/ Wage employee নিয়মিত বেতনভোগী/ মজুরিপ্রাপ্ত কর্মচারী	05.	
		Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittance Recipients, etc. ভাড়া পান, পেনশনার, পাঠানো টাকা পান ইত্যাদি	06.	
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77.	
134.	What is the monthly income of the household (combined income of all members in the HH from all sources)? পরিবারের মাসিক আয় কত? (পরিবারের সব সদস্যদের সব সূত্র থেকে হওয়া আয়)		Monthly Income (in Rs.) মাসিক আয়(টাকায়)	
		Cultivator চাষী		
		Agricultural Wage labourer মজুরীপ্রাপ্ত কৃষি শ্রমিক		
		Non agricultural Wage Labourer কৃষি ছাড়া অন্যান্য মজুরীপ্রাপ্ত শ্রমিক		
		Self Employed স্ব-নিযুক্ত		
		Regular salaried/ Wage employee নিয়মিত বেতনভোগী / মজুরিপ্রাপ্ত কর্মচারী		
		Rentiers, Pensioner, Remittance Recipients, etc. ভাড়া পান, পেনশনার, পাঠানো টাকা পান ইত্যাদি		
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____		

HOUSEHOLD DETAILS পরিবারের বিবরণ				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
		Total সর্বসাকুল্যে মোট		
135.	What is the usual expenditure for household purposes in a month? একটা মাসে পরিবারে সাধারণত কত টাকা খরচ হয়?	Amount in Rs. □ □ □ □ □ □ □		
136.	Does any member of the household have a Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card? পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের কি বি পি এল কার্ড আছে?	Yes, Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন	01.	
		Yes, Not Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখাননি	02.	
		No না	03.	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99.	
137.	Does any member of the household have a Ration Card? পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের কি রেশন কার্ড আছে?	Yes, Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন	01.	
		Yes, Not Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখাননি	02.	
		No না	03.	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99.	

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
138.	Type of the dwelling where household is living? পরিবারটি কী ধরনের বাড়িতে থাকে? Record Observation	Katcha কাঁচা	01.	
		Semi-Pucca অর্ধ-পাকা	02.	
		Pucca পাকা	03.	
139.	How many rooms are used for sleeping? শোয়ার / ঘুমানোর জন্য	Number of Rooms □ □ ঘরের সংখ্যা		

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	কতগুলো ঘর ব্যবহার করা হয়?			
140.	Do you have a separate room/place, which is used as kitchen? আপনার কি কোন আলাদা ঘর/ জায়গা আছে যা রান্নাঘর হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা হয়?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.	
		No না	02.	
141.	Main material of the floor মেঝের প্রধান উপাদান Record Observation নিজে দেখে লিখুন	Natural Floor প্রাকৃতিক মেঝে		
		Mud/Clay/Earth মাটি/ কাদা	01.	
		Sand বালি	02.	
		Rudimentary Floor কাঁচা মেঝে		
		Raw Wood Planks কাঁচা কাঠের পাটাতন	03.	
		Palm/Bamboo তাল/ বাঁশ	04.	
		Brick ইট	05.	
		Stone পাথর	06.	
		Finished Floor পাকা/ ফিনিশ করা মেঝে		
		Parquet or Polished Wood পালিশ করা কাঠ	07.	
		Vinyl or Asphalt ভিনাইল বা অ্যাসফাল্ট	08.	
		Ceramic Tiles সেরামিক টাইলস	09.	
		Cement সিমেন্ট	10.	
		Polished Stone/Marble পালিশ করা পাথর/ মার্বেল	11.	
		Granite গ্রানাইট	12.	
		Others (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77.	
142.	Main material of the roof	Natural Roofing		
		Thatch/Palm Leaf/ Reed/Grass থড/ তালপাতা/ কঞ্চি/ ঘাস	01.	

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	ছাদের প্রধান উপাদান Record Observation নিজে দেখে লিখুন	Mud মাটি	02.	
		Sod/Mud And Grass Mixture মাটি এবং ঘাসের মিশ্রণ	03.	
		Plastic/Polythene Sheeting প্লাস্টিক/ পলিথিন শিট	04.	
		Rudimentary Roofing কাঁচা ছাদ		
		Rustic Mat দরমা	05.	
		Palm/Bamboo তাল/ বাঁশ	06.	
		Raw Wood Planks/Timber কাঁচা কাঠের পাটাতন/ কাঠ	07.	
		Unburnt Brick পোড়া নয় এমন ইট	08.	
		Loosely Packed Stone আলগাভাবে প্যাক করা পাথর	09.	
		Finished Roofing পাকা/ ফিনিশ করা ছাদ		
		Metal/GI ধাতু/ জি আই	10.	
		Wood কাঠ	11.	
		Calamine/Cement Fibre ক্যালামাইন/ সিমেন্ট ফাইবার	12.	
		Asbestos Sheets অ্যাসবেস্টস শীট	13.	
		RCC/RBC/Cement/Concrete আর সি সি/ আর বি সি/ সিমেন্ট/ কংক্রীট	14.	
		Roofing Shingles ছাদের পাটাতন	15.	
		Tiles টাইলস	16.	
		Slate স্লেট	17.	
		Burnt Brick পোড়া ইট	18.	
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.	
143.	Main material of the exterior walls	Natural Walls প্রাকৃতিক দেওয়াল		
		Cane/Palm/Trunks/Bamboo	01.	

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা					
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes		Skip/Remarks
	বাইরের দেওয়ালের প্রধান উপাদান Record Observation নিজে দেখে লিখুন	বেত/ তাল/ গাছের গুঁড়ি/ বাঁশ			
		Mud মাটি	02.		
		Grass/Reeds/Thatch ঘাস/ কঞ্চি/ খড়	03.		
		Rudimentary Walls কাঁচা দেওয়াল			
		Bamboo With Mud মাটি সহ বাঁশ	04.		
		Stone With Mud মাটি সহ পাথর	05.		
		Plywood প্লাইউড	06.		
		Cardboard কার্ডবোর্ড	07.		
		Unburnt Brick পোড়া নয় এমন ইট	08.		
		Raw Wood/Reused Wood কাঁচা কাঠ/ ব্যবহার করা কাঠ	09.		
		Finished Walls পাকা/ ফিনিশ করা দেওয়াল			
		Cement/Concrete সিমেন্ট/ কংক্রিট	10.		
		Stone With Lime/Cement চুন সহ পাথর/ সিমেন্ট	11.		
		Burnt Bricks পোড়া ইট	12.		
		Cement Blocks সিমেন্ট ব্লক	13.		
		Wood Planks/Shingles কাঠের পাটাতন	14.		
		GI/Metal/Asbestos Sheets জি আই/ ধাতু/ অ্যাসবেস্টস শীট	15.		
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.		
144.	Does any member of this household own this house or any other house? এই পরিবারের কোন সদস্য কি এই বাড়িটা বা অন্য কোন বাড়ির মালিক?		Yes	No	
		Own this house এই বাড়িটার মালিক	01	02	
		Own any other house অন্য কোন বাড়ির মালিক	01	02	
145.	Does this household own any agricultural	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.		Skip to
		No না	02.		

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা					
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes		Skip/Remarks
	land? এই পরিবারের কি কোন নিজের চাষের জমি আছে?				Q147
146.	How much agricultural land does this household own (to be specified in acres)? এই পরিবারের কতটা পরিমাণ নিজের চাষের জমি আছে (একরে নির্দিষ্ট করে লিখতে হবে) ?	□□□.□□			
		DK/CS	99		
147.	Does your household have the following items? আপনার পরিবারে কি এই জিনিসগুলো আছে? Multiple Response একের বেশী উত্তর Read Out পড়ে শোনান		Yes	No	
		Electricity ইলেকট্রিসিটি/ বিদ্যুত	01	02	
		Mattress Made Of Cotton/Foam তুলো/ ফোমের তৈরী তোষক	01	02	
		Pressure Cooker প্রেসার কুকার	01	02	
		Chair চেয়ার	01	02	
		Cot/Bed খাট/ বিছানা	01	02	
		Table টেবিল	01	02	
		Electric Fan ইলেকট্রিক ফ্যান	01	02	
		Radio/Transistor রেডিও/ ট্রানজিস্টর	01	02	
		Black And White Television সাদা কালো টিভি	01	02	
		Colour Television রঙীন টিভি	01	02	
		Sewing Machine সেলাই মেশিন	01	02	
		Mobile Telephone মোবাইল টেলিফোন	01	02	
Land Line Telephone ল্যান্ডলাইন টেলিফোন	01	02			

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা					
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes		Skip/Re marks
		Internet Connection ইন্টারনেট কানেকশন	01	02	
		Desktop Computer ডেস্কটপ কমপিউটার	01	02	
		Laptop ল্যাপটপ	01	02	
		Refrigerator ফ্রিজ	01	02	
		Air Cooler এয়ার কুলার	01	02	
		Air Conditioner এর কন্ডিশনার	01	02	
		Washing Machine ওয়াশিং মেশিন(কাপড় কাচার মেশিন)	01	02	
		Watch/Clock ঘড়ি	01	02	
		Bicycle সাইকেল	01	02	
		Motorcycle/Scooter মোটরসাইকেল/স্কুটার	01	02	
		Animal Drawn Cart পশুচালিত ঠেলা	01	02	
		Car/Jeep গাড়ি/ জীপ	01	02	
		Water Pump জলের পাম্প	01	02	
		Thresher ঝাড়াই মেশিন	01	02	
		Tractor ট্র্যাক্টর	01	02	
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য(লিখুন)	77	77	
148.	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? আপনার পরিবার রান্নার	Electricity (ইলেকট্রিসিটি/ বিদ্যুত/ বিজলি)	1.		
		LPG/Natural gas এল পি জি/ প্রাকৃতিক গ্যাস	2.		

ASSET OWNERSHIP সম্পত্তির মালিকানা					
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes		
	জন্য প্রধানতঃ কী ধরনের জ্বালানী ব্যবহার করে?	Biogas জৈবগ্যাস	3.		
		Kerosene কেরোসিন	4.		
		Coal/lignite কয়লা/ লিগনাইট	5.		
		Charcoal কাঠকয়লা	6.		
		Wood কাঠ	7.		
		Straw/shrubs/grass খড়/ শুকনো ডালপালা/ ঘাস	8.		
		Agricultural crop waste চাষের ফসলের বর্জ্য	9.		
		Dung cakes ঘুঁটে/ মশাল	10.		
		No food cooked in the household পরিবারে কোন খাবার রান্না করা হয় না	11.		
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.		
149.	Does any member of this household have a bank account or a post office account? এই পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের কি ব্যাঙ্ক অ্যাকাউন্ট বা পোস্ট অফিস অ্যাকাউন্ট আছে?		Yes	No	DK/CS
		Has any bank account ব্যাঙ্ক অ্যাকাউন্ট আছে	01	02	99
		Has any post office account পোস্ট অফিস অ্যাকাউন্ট আছে	01	02	99

WATER AND SANITATION FACILITIES পানীয় জল ও শৌচাগারের সুবিধা				
150.	What is the main source of drinking water for your household? আপনার পরিবারের পানীয় জলের প্রধান উৎস কী?	Improved/ Safe উন্নত/ নিরাপদ		
		Piped water into dwelling yard/plot বাড়ির জমিতে/ প্লটে পাইপের জল	01.	
		Public tap/stand pipe সর্বসাধারণের কল/ স্ট্যান্ড পাইপ	02.	
		Tube well/ Bore well টিউবওয়েল/ বোরওয়েল	03.	
		Hand Pump হ্যান্ড পাম্প	04.	
		Dug Well- Protected কুয়ো-সুরক্ষিত	05.	
		Rainwater বৃষ্টির জল	06.	
		Protected spring সুরক্ষিত ঝর্ণা	07.	
		Unimproved/ Unsafe অনুন্নত/ নিরাপদ নয়		
		Unprotected spring অসুরক্ষিত ঝর্ণা	08.	
		Unprotected dug well অসুরক্ষিত কুয়ো	09.	
		Cart with small tank/drum ছোট ট্যাঙ্ক/ ড্রাম সহ ঠেলা	10.	
		Tanker/ Truck ট্যাঙ্কার/ ট্রাক	11.	
		Surface Water (River/Dam/Lake/ Pond/ Canal) ভূপৃষ্ঠের জল(নদী/ বাঁধ/ হ্রদ/ পুকুর/ খাল)	12.	
		Packaged Drinking Water বাজার থেকে কেনা বোতলের জল	13.	
		Other (Specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.	
151.	Where is the water source located? জলের উৎসটা কোথায়	In own dwelling নিজের বাড়িতে	01.	
		In own yard/plot নিজের জমিতে/ প্লটে	02.	

	অবস্থিত?	Elsewhere অন্য কোথাও	03.	
152.	What kind of toilet does your household usually use? আপনার পরিবার সাধারণতঃ কী ধরনের শৌচাগার ব্যবহার করে? Please Observe নিজে দেখুন	IMPROVED TOILET উন্নত শৌচাগার		
		Flush/pour flush to - piped sewer system জল ঢালা যায় এমন পাইপের নিকাশী ব্যবস্থা	01.	
		Flush/pour flush to -septic tank জল ঢালা যায় এমন সেপটিক ট্যাঙ্ক	02.	
		Flush/pour flush to - pit latrine জল ঢালা যায় এমন গর্ত পায়খানা	03.	
		Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) হাওয়া চলাচলযুক্ত উন্নত গর্ত পায়খানা	04.	
		Pit latrine with slab স্ল্যাব সহ গর্ত পায়খানা	05.	
		Composting toilet কম্পোস্টিং শৌচাগার	06.	
		UNIMPROVED TOILET অনুন্নত শৌচাগার		
		Flush/pour flush to –elsewhere জল ঢালা যায় এমন অন্য কোথাও	07.	
		Flush/pour flush to - unknown place জল ঢালা যায় এমন অজানা জায়গায়	08.	
		Pit latrine without slab/open pit স্ল্যাব ছাড়া গর্ত পায়খানা/ খোলা গর্ত	09.	
		Bucket বালতি	10.	
		Hanging toilet/hanging latrine ঝুলন্ত শৌচাগার/ ঝুলন্ত পায়খানা	11.	
		No toilet facility/uses open space/field শৌচাগারের কোন সুবিধা নেই / খোলা জায়গা/ মাঠ ব্যবহার করা হয়	12.	Skip to 155
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77.	
153.	Do all members of your household use this toilet facility? (Please do not include children aged 3 years and below) আপনার পরিবারের সব সদস্যরা কি এই শৌচাগার ব্যবহার করে? (3 বছর এবং তার কম বয়সী	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.	
		No না	02.	

	বাচ্চাদেরকে এর মধ্যে ধরবেন না)			
154.	Do you share this toilet facility with other households? আপনি কি এই শৌচাগার অন্যান্য পরিবারের সাথে ভাগ করে ব্যবহার করেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.	
		No না	02.	

JJ HOME INMATES জে জে হোমে বসবাসকারীরা					
S.No.	Question	Coding categories	Codes		Skip/Remarks
			Other child 1	Other child 2	
155.	Does any of your unmarried girl child in the age-group of 12-19 years live elsewhere (not in this house)? 12-19 বছর বয়সী আপনার কোন অবিবাহিত কিশোরী মেয়ে কি অন্য কোথাও থাকে (এই বাড়িতে থাকে না)?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	
		No না	02	02	End Section
156.	If yes, do any of these children (as in Q155) live in a JJ Home? হ্যাঁ হলে, এর মধ্যের কোন কিশোরী মেয়ে কি একটা জে জে হোমে থাকে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	
		No না	02	02	End Section
157.	How long each of these children have been staying in a JJ Home? এই প্রত্যেকটা কিশোরী মেয়ে জে জে হোমে কতদিন ধরে আছে?	Less than a year but more than 6 moths এক বছরের কম কিন্তু 6 মাসের বেশী	01	01	
		1-2 year 1-2 বছর	02	02	
		2 or more years 2 বছর বা তার বেশী	03	03	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	

158.	Is /are any of these children attending school / college? এর মধ্যের কোন কিশোরী মেয়ে কি স্কুলে/ কলেজে যাচ্ছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	End Section
		No না	02	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	
159.	Which grade in school / college each of these children study? এই প্রত্যেকটা কিশোরী মেয়ে স্কুল/ কলেজের কোন্ শ্রেণীতে পড়ে? CODE THE NUMBER OF YEARS AS PER GRADE MENTIONED প্রতি শ্রেণী উল্লিখিত বছরের সংখ্যা কোড করুন	Class/ Std. ক্লাস/ স্ট্যান্ডার্ড	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	
160.	Type of Institution ইন্সটিটিউশনের ধরণ (Refer to code as given for Table -2, Q125) (টেবিল-2,Q125-এর জন্য দেওয়া কোড দেখুন)		☐	☐	

SECTION B: PARENTS/ GUARDIAN OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS 12-19 YEARS**বিভাগ B:- ১২-১৯ বছর বয়সী তরুণীদের মা বাবা / অভিভাবক****INTRODUCTION & CONSENT**

My name is (NAME) _____, and I am working with Nielsen (India) Pvt. Ltd, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a study for UNICEF, an UN organization to assess the educational and marital status of adolescent girls across all districts of West Bengal. We would like to speak to you and a few of your family members in this regard. Your personal details as well as the information given by you will be kept confidential. May we proceed?Thank you. May we proceed?Thank you.

আমার নাম ----- এবং আমি নিয়লসেন (ইন্ডিয়া) প্রাইভেট লিমিটেডে কাজ করি, যা হল একটি অগ্রণী সমীক্ষা সংস্থা। বর্তমানে আমরা UNICEF নামের একটি UN সংস্থার জন্য সমীক্ষা করছি, যা পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সব জেলার কিশোরী মেয়েদের শিক্ষাগত এবং বৈবাহিক স্থিতি মূল্যায়ন করতে সাহায্য করবে। আমরা এই ব্যাপারে আপনার সাথে কথা বলতে চাইব। আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বিবরণ এবং আপনার দেওয়া তথ্যগুলো গোপন রাখা হবে।

আমরা কি এগোতে পারি?ধন্যবাদ।

Respondent signature or thumb impression to be taken on log sheet

উত্তরদাতার সই বা বুড়ো আঙুলের ছাপ লগ শীটে নিতে হবে।

Instruction: Please note, this section is to be asked for all eligible parents or guardian (having an unmarried girl child in the age-group of 12-19 years) in the household. In case of multiple eligible parents, use separate sheets for this section.

মনে রাখবেন, এই সেকশনে পরিবারের সব যোগ্য বাবা মা বা অভিভাবককে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে (যাদের 12-19 বছর বয়সী অবিবাহিত কিশোরী মেয়ে আছে)। একাধিক যোগ্য বাবা মায়ের ক্ষেত্রে এই সেকশনের জন্য আলাদা শীট ব্যবহার করুন।

Details for the oldest girl child aged 12-19 years who is unmarried shall be recorded under Child 1, the second oldest child shall be recorded under Child 2 and the youngest child shall be recorded under Child 3. In case there are only two eligible girls then the youngest child shall be recorded under Child 2 only.

12-19 বছর বয়সী অবিবাহিত সবচেয়ে বড় কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 1-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে, দ্বিতীয় সবচেয়ে বড় কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 2-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে এবং সবচেয়ে ছোট

কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 3-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে। যদি শুধুমাত্র দুজন যোগ্য মেয়ে থাকে, তাহলে সবচেয়ে ছোট কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ কিশোরী 2-এর নীচে লিখতে হবে।

RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION উত্তর দাতার পরিচিতি				
1.	Name of the respondent (Parent / Guardian) উত্তরদাতার নাম (বাবা মা/ অভিভাবক)	First Name প্রথম নাম		
		Middle Name মাঝের নাম		
		Surname পদবী		
2.	Line Number of the Parent/Guardian from the Household Roster Table 1 হাউসহোল্ড রোস্টার টেবিল 1 থেকে বাবা মা/ অভিভাবকের লাইন নম্বর	Line No. Of the Parent/ Guardian		
3.	Name and Line Numbers of the eligible girl child from Table 1 টেবিল 1 থেকে যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ের নাম এবং লাইন নম্বর	Child 1 কিশোরী 1	_____	
		Child 2 কিশোরী 2	_____	
		Child 3 কিশোরী 3	_____	
4.	Date of Birth of Eligible Girl Child যোগ্য কিশোরী মেয়ের জন্মতারিখ (cross check with Birth Certificate wherever available) (যেখানে পাওয়া যাবে সেখানে জন্ম সার্টিফিকেটের সাথে)	Child 1 কিশোরী 1	/ / DD MM YYYY	
		Child 2 কিশোরী 2	/ / DD MM YYYY	
		Child 3 কিশোরী 3	/ / DD MM YYYY	

	চেক করে নিন)			
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DISABILITY STATUS OF ELIGIBLE GIRL CHILD যোগ্য মেয়েদের প্রতিবন্ধকতার স্থিতি						
S.No.	Question	Coding categories	Codes			Skip/Remarks
			Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
201.	Is (name) having any form of disability as on date? (নাম) –এর কি এখন পর্যন্ত কোন ধরনের অক্ষমতা আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	Skip To 207 207-এ চলে যান
202.	Does (name) have a disability certificate? (নাম)–এর কি একটা প্রতিবন্ধী বা অক্ষমতার সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র আছে?	Yes, Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন	01	01	01	
		Yes, Not Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখাননি	02	02	02	skip to 207 207-এ চলে যান
		No না	03	03	03	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
203.	Who issued the certificate? সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র কে ইস্যু/ প্রদান করেছিলেন?	District CMOH ডিস্ট্রিক্ট সি এম এইচ ও	01	01	01	
		Any other Doctor অন্য কোন ডাক্তার	02	02	02	
		Others, Specify অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77	77	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
204.	What is the extent of physical disability recorded in the certificate? সার্টিফিকেটায়/ শংসাপত্রে কত শতাংশ শারিরীক অক্ষমতার উল্লেখ আছে?	Less than 40% 40%-এর কম	01	01	01	
		40% or more 40% বা তার বেশী	02	02	02	
205.	What is the date of issue of the certificate? সার্টিফিকেটটা কত তারিখে ইস্যু করা হয়েছিল? (To be recorded from the certificate)	Child 1 □□/□□/□□□□ DD MM YYYY				
		Child 2 □□/□□/□□□□ DD MM YYYY				

	(সার্টিফিকেট থেকে দেখে লিখুন)	Child 3 / / DD MM YYYY
206.	What is the certificate number? সার্টিফিকেট নম্বরটা কত? (To be recorded from the certificate) সার্টিফিকেট থেকে দেখে লিখুন)	Child 1 Child 2 Child 3

AWARENESS REGARDING KP কে পি সংক্রান্ত সচেতনতা				
207.	Government of West Bengal has launched a scheme for ensuring girls' education, named 'Kanyashree'. Have you heard of this? মেয়েদের শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার জন্য পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার 'কন্যাশ্রী' নামের একটি প্রকল্প চালু করেছে। আপনি কি কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে শুনেছেন? (Do not mention the details of the scheme) (প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে কোন বিস্তারিত বিবরণ দেবেন না)	Yes হ্যাঁ No না	01 02	Skip to 243
208.	Where did you hear about it? এটা সম্পর্কে আপনি কোথায় শুনেছেন? (Multiple response possible) (একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব)	Newspaper খবরের কাগজ Television টিভি Radio রেডিও Street Plays/ Folk Theatre পথনাটিকা/ লোকনাট্য Panchayat/ Municipality Office পঞ্চায়েত/ মিউনিসিপ্যালিটি অফিস	01 02 03 04 05	

		From ANM/ASHA/ AWW এ এন এম/ আশা/ এ ডরু ডরু থেকে	06	
		School Teachers স্কুল শিক্ষক	07	
		From friends/family members/neighbours বন্ধুবান্ধব/ পরিবারের সদস্য / প্রতিবেশীদের থেকে	08	
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	
209.	Are you aware of the types of grants that are given under the Kanyashree Prakalpa? কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্প থেকে প্রাপ্ত সুবিধাগুলো আপনি জানেন কি? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Yes, One Time Grant হ্যাঁ, এককালীন অনুদান	01	
		Yes, Annual Scholarship হ্যাঁ, বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপ	02	
		No না	03	Skip to 243
210.	Are you aware of the eligibility criteria for the Kanyashree Prakalpa? আপনি কি কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্পের জন্য কী কী যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজন হয় জানেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	Skip to 213
211.	What is the eligibility criterion for the One Time Grant? এককালীন অনুদানের জন্য কী কী যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজন হয়? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe (Check with 209: To be asked only if code 01) (209-এর সাথে চেক করুন: 01 কোড হলে জিজ্ঞাসা	Should have completed 18 years of age 18 বছর বয়স সম্পূর্ণ হবে	01	
		Unmarried till the age of 18 18 বছর বয়স পর্যন্ত অবিবাহিত	02	
		Family Income is less than or equal to Rs.1.2 Lakh per annum পরিবারের আয় প্রতি বছর এক লাখ 20 হাজার	03	

	করতে হবে)	টাকার কম বা তার সমান		
		Presently enrolled in a school / college বর্তমানে একটা স্কুলে/ কলেজে পড়ছে	04	
		Physically handicapped শারিরীকভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী	05	
		Parents are deceased বাবা মা মারা গেছে	06	
		Inmate in a J.J. Home একটা জে জে হোমে থাকে	07	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
212.	What are the eligibility criteria for the Annual Scholarship? বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপের জন্য কী কী যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজন হয়? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe (Check with 209 : To be asked only if coded 02) (209-এর সাথে চেক করুন: 02 কোড হলে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে)	Girl aged 13 – 18 years 13-18 বছর বয়সী মেয়ে	01	
		Enrolled in class VIII-XII in a school/ madrasa/ government training centre/ sports institute recognised by the Government একটা স্কুলে/ মাদ্রাসায় / সরকারী প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রে/ সরকার স্বীকৃত ক্রীড়া প্রতিষ্ঠানে অষ্টম-দ্বাদশ শ্রেণীতে পড়ে	02	
		Unmarried till the age of 18 18 বছর বয়স পর্যন্ত অবিবাহিত	03	
		Family Income is less than or equal to Rs.1.2 Lakh per annum পরিবারের আয় প্রতি বছর এক লাখ 20 হাজার টাকার কম বা তার সমান	04	
		Physically handicapped শারিরীকভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী	05	
		Parents are deceased	06	

		বাবা মা মারা গেছে Inmate in a J.J. Home একটা জে জে হোমে থাকে	07			
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99			
213.	Has (name) ever applied for any of these scholarships? (নাম) কি এর মধ্যের কোন স্কলারশিপের জন্য কখনো আবেদন করেছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	Skip To 242
214.	What type of scholarship did (name) apply for? (নাম) কোন্ ধরনের স্কলারশিপের জন্য আবেদন করেছে? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	One Time Grant এককালীন অনুদান	01	01	01	
		Annual Scholarship বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপ	02	02	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
	Instruction: Ask Questions 215-222 only if coded '01' in Q 214 Q 214-এ '01' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র 215-222 জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে					
215.	What documents do you had to submit for the One-Time Grant? এককালীন অনুদানের জন্য আপনাকে কোন্ কোন্ নথিপত্র জমা করতে হয়েছিল? Probe Read Out Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব			Child 1	Child 2	Child 3
		Birth Certificate issued by Municipal/ Panchayat Authorities	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02
		মিউনিসিপ্যাল/ পঞ্চায়েত কর্তৃপক্ষের ইস্যু করা জন্ম সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	NA	88	88	88
		Declaration of Marital Status by parents attested by appropriate authority	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02
		অবিবাহিত শংসাপত্র যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যয়িত করা	NA	88	88	88
		Certificate of enrolment	Yes	01	01	01

		and attendance by Head of Education or Training শিক্ষা বা প্রশিক্ষণ কর্তার দ্বারা ভর্তি এবং উপস্থিতির সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Income Certificate furnished by employer কর্মদাতার দেওয়া আয়ের সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	Yes	01	01	01	
			No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Self-declaration of income from all source attested by appropriate authorities সব সূত্র থেকে আয়ের স্ব- ঘোষণা যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	Yes	01	01	01	
			No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Certificate of Disability furnished and attested by appropriate authority প্রতিবন্ধী সার্টিফিকেট যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দেওয়া এবং যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	Yes	01	01	01	
			No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Photographs ছবি	Yes	01	01	01	
			No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন) _____		77	77	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না		99	99	99	
216.	Does your family have an income certificate? আপনার পরিবারে কি একটা আয়ের সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র আছে?	Yes, Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন	01				
		Yes, Not Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখাননি	02				
		No না	03				Skip 218

		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99			
217.	Who has attested the certificate/declaration? শংসাপত্র কে প্রত্যয়িত করেছেন?	Panchayat Pradhan পঞ্চায়েত প্রধান	01			
		Elected Representative of the Area (MP./ M.L.A/ Ward Councillor এলাকার নির্বাচিত প্রতিনিধি(এম.পি/ এম. এল. এ/ ওয়ার্ড কাউন্সিলার বা পৌরপিতা)	02			
		Any Group A Officer of the Same Area একই এলাকার কোন গ্রুপ এ অফিসার	03			
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য(লিখুন) _____	77			
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99			
218.	If coded both '01' and '02' for a single child in Q214 then the investigator should code N/A- 88 here 214 এ, একটি কিশোরী মেয়ের জন্য, 01 এবং 02 কোড হলে এই প্রশ্নে N/A কোড করতে হবে Has (name) received any benefits from this scheme in the last school year (2013-14)? (নাম) কি গত স্কুল বর্ষে (2013-14) এই স্কীমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	Skip to Q221
		No না	02	02	02	
		N/A	88	88	88	

219.	Instruction: If coded '01' in 218 investigator to code '88' (N/A) Q218–এ '01' 'হলে, '88' (প্রযোজ্য নয়) কোড করতে হবে Did (name) apply for this scheme in the current year (as on 31th July 2014)? (নাম) কি এই বছরে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কিমের জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করেছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	Skip to Q 222
		N/A	88	88	88	Skip to Q 223
220.	Did (name) received any benefits from this scheme in the current year (31th July, 2014)? (নাম) কি এই বছরে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কিমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	
221.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '01' in question Q218 or 220. Q218 বা 220 –এ '01' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে How much time did it take for (name) to receive the scholarship after applying for it? এটার জন্য আবেদন করার পর থেকে স্কলারশিপ পাওয়া পর্যন্ত (নাম) –এর কতটা সময় লেগেছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Up to 1 month 1 মাস পর্যন্ত	01	01	01	
		2 – 3 months 2-3 মাস	02	02	02	
		More than 3 months 3 মাসের বেশী	03	03	03	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
222.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '02' in question Q219. (Q219–এ '02' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে)		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	

	Does your daughter have any intentions of applying for one time grant in the current year? আপনার মেয়ের কি এককালীন অনুদানের জন্য এই বছর অ্যাপ্লাই করার কোন ইচ্ছা আছে?	No না DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	02 99	02 99	02 99	
Instruction: Ask Questions 223- 230 only if coded '02' in Q 214 Q 214-এ '02' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র 223- 230 জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে						
223.	What documents do you have to submit for the Annual Scholarship? বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপের জন্য আপনাকে কোন্ কোন্ ডকুমেন্ট জমা করতে হয়েছিল? Probe Read Out Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব			Child 1	Child 2	Child 3
		Birth Certificate issue by Municipal/ Panchayat Authorities মিউনিসিপ্যাল/ পঞ্চায়েত কর্তৃপক্ষের ইস্যু করা জন্ম সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02
			NA	88	88	88
		Declaration of Marital Status by parents attested by appropriate authority অবিবাহিত শংসাপত্র যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যয়িত করা	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02
			NA	88	88	88
		Certificate of enrolment and attendance by Head of Education or Training শিক্ষা বা প্রশিক্ষণ কর্তার দ্বারা ভর্তি এবং উপস্থিতির সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02
			NA	88	88	88
		Income Certificate furnished by employer কর্মদাতার দেওয়া আয়ের সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02
			NA	88	88	88
		Self-declaration of income from all source attested by appropriate authorities	Yes	01	01	01
			No	02	02	02

		সব সূত্র থেকে আয়ের স্ব-ঘোষণা যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	NA	88	88	88	
		Certificate of Disability furnished and attested by appropriate authority	Yes	01	01	01	
		প্রতিবন্ধী সার্টিফিকেট যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দেওয়া এবং যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Photographs ছবি	Yes	01	01	01	
			No	02	02	02	
			NA	88	88	88	
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন)		77	77	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না		99	99	99	
224.	Does your family have an income certificate? আপনার পরিবারে কি একটা আয়ের সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র আছে?	Yes, Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন	01			Skip to Q226	
		Yes, Not Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখাননি	02				
		No না	03				
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99				
225.	Who has attested the certificate/declaration? কে সার্টিফিকেট/ ডিক্লারেশন অ্যাটেস্ট / প্রত্যায়িত/ সই করেছেন?	Panchayat Pradhan পঞ্চায়েত প্রধান	01				
		Elected Representative of the Area (MP./ M.L.A/ Ward Councillor এলাকার নির্বাচিত প্রতিনিধি(এম.পি/ এম.এল. এ/ ওয়ার্ড কাউন্সিলার বা পৌরপিতা)	02				

		Any Group A Officer of the Same Area একই এলাকার কোন গ্রুপ এ অফিসার	03			
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77			
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99			
226.	Did (name) received any benefits from this scheme in the last school year (2013-14)? (নাম) কি গত স্কুল বর্ষে (2013-14) এই স্কিমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01		
	No না	02	02	02		
227.	Did (name) apply for this scheme in the current year (as on 31 th July 2014)? (নাম) কি এই বছরে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কিমের জন্য আবেদন করেছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01		
	No না	02	02	02		Skip to Q 230
228.	Has (name) received any benefits from this scheme in the current year (as on 31 th July, 2014)? (নাম) কি এই বছরে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কিমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01		
	No না	02	02	02		
229.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '01' in Q226 and Q228. Q226-এ and 228 - এ '01' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে How much time did it take for (name) to receive the scholarship after applying for it?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
	Up to 1 month 1 মাস পর্যন্ত	01	01	01		
	2 – 3 months 2-3 মাস	02	02	02		
	More than 3 months 3 মাসের বেশী	03	03	03		
	DK/CS	99	99	99		

	এটার জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করার পর থেকে স্কলারশিপ পাওয়া পর্যন্ত (নাম) –এর কতটা সময় লেগেছে?	জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না				
230.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '02' in question Q227. (Q227-এ '02' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে) Does your daughter have any intentions of applying for the annual scholarship in the current year? আপনার মেয়ের কি বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপের জন্য এই বছর অ্যাপ্লাই করার কোন ইচ্ছা আছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	

231.	Does (name) have a bank account for Kanyashree? (নাম) –এর কি কন্যাশ্রীর জন্য একটা ব্যাঙ্ক অ্যাকাউন্ট আছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	Skip To 234
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	
232.	Has the bank issued a pass-book? ব্যাঙ্ক কি একটা পাস-বুক দিয়েছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখিয়েছেন	01	01	01	
		Yes Not Shown হ্যাঁ, দেখাননি	02	02	02	
		No না	03	03	03	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
233.	Did (name) need any support in opening the Bank account from the		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes, support provided	01	01	01	

	concerned authorities? (নাম)-এর কি ব্যাঙ্ক অ্যাকাউন্ট খোলার ব্যাপারে সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষদের থেকে কোন সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন ছিল?	হ্যাঁ, সাহায্য করা হয়েছিল Yes, no support provided হ্যাঁ, কিন্তু সাহায্য করা হয়নি No support required কোন সাপোর্টের প্রয়োজন ছিল না DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না				
		02	02	02		
		03	03	03		
		99	99	99		
234.	Did (name) face any difficulties in organising the documents/ certificates for the scheme? আপনার বা আপনার মেয়ের স্কীমটার জন্য ডকুমেন্ট/ সার্টিফিকেটের ব্যবস্থা করার ব্যাপারে কোন অসুবিধা হয়েছিল?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	
		No না	02	02	02	Skip 236
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
235.	What difficulties did (name) face while applying for the Kanyashree Prakalpa? কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্পের জন্য আবেদন করার সময় আপনার বা আপনার মেয়ের কী কী অসুবিধা হয়েছিল? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Forms were not available ফর্ম পাওয়া যাচ্ছিল না	01	01	01	
		Unable to procure necessary documents/certificates প্রয়োজনীয় ডকুমেন্ট/ সার্টিফিকেট সংগ্রহ করতে পারেনি	02	02	02	
		Eligibility criteria was not clear যোগ্যতা প্রমাণের জন্য কী কী লাগবে তা স্পষ্ট ছিল না	03	03	03	
		Not clear on what documents had to be submitted কোন কোন ডকুমেন্ট	04	04	04	

		জমা করতে হবে, সে ব্যাপারে স্পষ্টভাবে জানত না				
		Unaware of where to submit form কোথায় ফর্ম জমা করতে হবে, তা জানত না	05	05	05	
		Delay in processing the application on the part of the school আবেদনপত্র প্রক্রিয়াকরণ/ প্রসেস করার ব্যাপারে স্কুলের তরফে দেরী হওয়া	06	06	06	
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন)	77	77	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	
POST GRANT CIRCUMSTANCES অনুদান পরবর্তী পরিস্থিতি						
236.	Have any of your daughters discontinued her education after receiving the grant? আপনার কোন মেয়ে কি অনুদান পাওয়ার পরে পড়াশোনা ছেড়ে দিয়েছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01			
		No না	02			Skip to 240
		N/A	88			
237.	What were the reasons for discontinuing her education? তার পড়াশোনা ছেড়ে দেওয়ার কারণগুলো কী কী? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Was married বিয়ে হয়ে গেছে	01			Skip 239
		Was engaged in gainful employment ভাল/ সুবিধায়ুক্ত চাকরী পেয়েছে	02			
		Due to household work ঘরের কাজের জন্য	03			
		Not interested in studies/ Not good at studies পড়াশোনায় আগ্রহী নয়/ পড়াশোনায় ভাল নয়	04			
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন)	05			

		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	06	
238.	Were any of your daughters married after receiving the grant? অনুদান পাওয়ার পর কি আপনার কোন মেয়ের বিয়ে হয়ে গিয়েছিল?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip Q240
		No না	02	
239.	What were the reasons for her getting married? তার বিয়ে হয়ে যাওয়ার কারণগুলো কী কী? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Was above 18 years of age 18 বছরের বেশী বয়স হয়ে গিয়েছিল	01	
		Good marriage proposals available বিয়ের ভাল প্রস্তাব আসছিল	02	
		Wish of parents /family to get married বাবা মায়ের/ পরিবারের বিয়ে দিয়ে দেওয়ার ইচ্ছা	03	
		Custom/tradition রীতি/ প্রথা	04	
		Fear of dowry পণ দেওয়ার ভয়	05	
		Social Security/ Community Pressure সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা/ সম্প্রদায়ের চাপ	06	
		Girl's safety মেয়ের নিরাপত্তা	07	
		Not interested in studies/ Not good at studies/ Discontinued education পড়াশোনায় আগ্রহী নয়/ পড়াশোনায় ভাল নয়/	08	

		পড়াশোনা ছেড়ে দিয়েছিল			
		Wish of the groom's family পাত্রের পরিবারের ইচ্ছা	09		
		Girl wanted to get married মেয়ে বিয়ে করতে চেয়েছিল	10		
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন)	77		
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99		
240.	Do you think this scheme is beneficial? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে এই প্রকল্পটি উপকারী?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01		
		No না	02		
241.	What are the ways in which the scheme can be improved? কী কী উপায়ে স্কীম/ প্রকল্পটাকে উন্নত করা যেতে পারে? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Amount should be increased টাকাটা বাড়ানো উচিত	01		
		Age bracket should be extended বয়সের সীমা বাড়ানো উচিত	02		
		Application procedure should be simplified আবেদনের প্রক্রিয়া সহজ সরল হওয়া উচিত	03		
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন)	77		
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99		
REASONS FOR NOT APPLYING আবেদন না করার কারণ					
242.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '02' in question 213, 222 or 230 213, 222 বা 230 –এ '02' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3
		Not eligible যোগ্য নয়	01	01	01
		Amount is too less	02	02	02

করতে হবে What are the reasons for (name) not ever applying for the scholarship? (নাম)-এর স্কলারশিপের জন্য কখনো অ্যাপ্লাই না করার কারণগুলো কী কী? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	টাকাটা খুবই কম					
	Application process too difficult আবেদনের প্রক্রিয়া খুবই কঠিন	03	03	03		
	Forms not easily available ফর্ম সহজে পাওয়া যায় না	04	04	04		
	Didn't know what documents to submit কী কী ডকুমেন্ট দিতে হবে তা জানা ছিল না	05	05	05		
	Did not have the documents ডকুমেন্টগুলো ছিল না	06	06	06		
	Did not know how to fill the form কিভাবে ফর্মটা পূরণ করতে হবে জানা ছিল না	07	07	07		
	Family felt no need পরিবার প্রয়োজনীয় মনে করেনি	08	08	08		
	Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন) _____	77	77	77		
	DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99		
S No.	Question	Coding Categories	Codes			Skip/remarks
EDUCATION OF THE ELIGIBLE GIRL CHILD (unmarried and aged 12-19 years) যোগ্য মেয়ের শিক্ষা (অবিবাহিত এবং ১২-১৯ বছর)						
243.	Is (name) currently enrolled in/ attending any school / college? (নাম) কি বর্তমানে কোন স্কুল/ কলেজে পড়ছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
		Yes হ্যাঁ	01	01	01	

		No না	02	02	02	Skip To 246
244.	What class/std. is (name) currently enrolled in/ attending? (নাম) বর্তমানে কোন্ ক্লাসে/ শ্রেণীতে পড়ছে?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
	Class/ Std. ক্লাস বা শ্রেণী	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	
	College/University কলেজ/ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়	13	13	13	13	
	Voactional Course বৃত্তি মূলক	14	14	14	14	
245.	What is the ideal level, according to you, (name) should study till? আপনার মতে, (নাম)-এর আদর্শভাবে কতদূর পর্যন্ত পড়া উচিত?		Child 1	Child 2	Child 3	
	Class/ Std. ক্লাস/শ্রেণী					
	Up to Graduation (BA/BSc/LLB/B.Tech) গ্র্যাজুয়েশন পর্যন্ত (বি এ/ বি এস সি/ এল এল বি/ বি টেক)	01	01	01	01	
	Post-Graduation and beyond পোস্ট গ্র্যাজুয়েশন এবং তার বেশী	02	02	02	02	
	DK/CS জানি না / বলতে পারছি না	99	99	99	99	
AWARENESS ON AGE OF MARRIAGE (To be recorded from responses of both parents) বিয়ের বয়সের সচেতনতা (মা ও বাবা উভয়ের থেকেই নথি ভুক্ত করতে হবে)						
246.	Can you tell us that at what age do girls and boys in your community usually get married? একটু বলবেন, আপনার সম্প্রদায়ের ছেলে এবং মেয়েদের বিয়ে সাধারণতঃ কত বয়সে হয়?	Age of girls at the time of marriage বিয়ের সময়ে মেয়েদের বয়স				
		DK/CS জানি না / বলতে পারছি না		99		
		Age of boys at the time of marriage বিয়ের সময়ে ছেলেদের বয়স				

		DK/CS জানি না / বলতে পারছি না	99	
247.	Are you aware if there are any documents/papers are needed as a proof of marriage? আপনি কি জানেন যে, বিয়ের প্রমাণ হিসাবে আপনার কোন ডকুমেন্ট/ কাগজপত্রের প্রয়োজন আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.	
		No না	02.	Skip To 249
248.	Do you have a marriage certificate for any of your children? আপনার কাছে কি আপনার কোন সন্তানের বিয়ের সার্টিফিকেট আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
		N/A	88	
249.	What is the minimum legal age for marriage for girls in our country? আমাদের দেশে মেয়েদের বিয়ের জন্য সবচেয়ে নূনতম আইনী বয়স কত? (If answered correctly “18 years for girls” then only code “Yes”) (সঠিক উত্তর দিলে “মেয়েদের জন্য 18 বছর” তাহলেই শুধুমাত্র “হ্যাঁ” কোড করুন)	Correctly answered সঠিক উত্তর দিয়েছেন	Yes হ্যাঁ	01
			No না	02
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
250.	What is minimum legal age for marriage for boys in our country? আমাদের দেশে ছেলেদের বিয়ের জন্য সবচেয়ে কম আইনী বয়স কত? (If answered correctly “21	Correctly answered সঠিক উত্তর দিয়েছেন	Yes	01
			No	02
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	

	years for boys” then only code “Yes”) (সঠিক উত্তর দিলে “ছেলেদের জন্য 21 বছর” তাহলেই শুধুমাত্র “হ্যাঁ” কোড করুন)			
251.	Do you know if there is a law prohibiting child marriage in our country? আপনি কি জানেন যে, আমাদের দেশে বাল্য বিবাহ নিষিদ্ধকারী একটা আইন আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip To 253
		No না	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
252.	What are the consequences if someone breaks the law for prohibition of child marriage in this country? এই দেশে বাল্য বিবাহ নিষিদ্ধকারী আইন যদি কেউ ভাঙে, তাহলে তার পরিণাম বা ফল কী কী হবে? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Imprisonment হাজতবাস	01	
		Financial Penalty জরিমানা	02	
		Nothing কিছুই না	03	
		Any other (Specify) _____ অন্য কিছু (লিখুন)	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
253.	What according to you are the main reasons for early marriage of girls (before 18 years)? আপনার মতে, মেয়েদের অল্প বয়সে (18 বছরের আগে) বিয়ে দেওয়ার প্রধান কারণগুলো কী কী? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Suitable groom available উপযুক্ত পাত্র পাওয়া যায়	01	
		Wish of parents / family to get married বাবা মায়ের পরিবারের বিয়ে দিয়ে দেওয়ার ইচ্ছা	02	
		Poor economic conditions/poverty খারাপ আর্থিক অবস্থা/ দারিদ্র্য	03	
		Customs/tradition রীতি/ প্রথা	04	
		Fear of dowry পণ দেওয়ার ভয়	05	
		Social Security /	06	

		Community Pressure সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা/ সম্প্রদায়ের চাপ		
		Girl's Safety মেয়ের নিরাপত্তা	07	
		Not Interested in Studies / Not Good at studies/ Discontinued Education পড়াশোনায় আগ্রহী নয়/ পড়াশোনায় ভাল নয়/ পড়াশোনা ছেড়ে দেওয়া	08	
		Nothing to do at home বাড়িতে কিছুই করার নেই	09	
		Wish of groom's family পাত্রের পরিবারের ইচ্ছা	10	
		Girl wanted to get married early মেয়েটা অল্প বয়সে বিয়ে করতে চায়	11	
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY MARRIAGE (To be recorded from responses of both parents) বাল্য বিবাহের প্রভাব (মা ও বাবা উভয়ের থেকেই নথি ভুক্ত করতে হবে)				
254.	Do you think there are any disadvantages of girls getting married before the age of 18 years? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, 18 বছর বয়সের আগে মেয়েদের বিয়ে হলে কোন অসুবিধা আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip To 256
		No না	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
255.	What according to you are the disadvantages that girls face when married before the age of 18 years? আপনার মতে, 18 বছর বয়সের আগে মেয়েদের	They are deprived of education তারা পড়াশোনা করার সুযোগ হারায়	01	
		They are vulnerable to domestic violence তাদের পরিবারেই নির্যাতিত হওয়ার প্রবণতা বেশী থাকে	03	

বিয়ে হলে তারা কোন্ কোন্ অসুবিধায় পড়ে? Probe Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	They are forced into early sexual activity তাদেরকে অল্প বয়স থেকে শারিরীক সম্পর্ক করতে বাধ্য করা হয়	04	
	They are socially isolated তারা সমাজ থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে যায়	06	
	They are more susceptible to health risk associated with early sexual initiation and child bearing তাদের অল্প বয়সে শারিরীক সম্পর্ক শুরু হয়ে যাওয়ায় এবং বাচ্চার জন্ম হয়ে যাওয়ায় স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রান্ত ঝুঁকি থাকার বেশী প্রবণতা থাকে	07	
	They lose freedom to move, freedom to make decision. i.e. they might lose freedom, right to education, health etc. তারা চলাফেরা করার, সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়ার স্বাধীনতা হারায়, মানে তারা, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ইত্যাদির অধিকার হারাতে পারে	08	
	They are more vulnerable to poverty তাদের দারিদ্র্য আসার বেশী প্রবণতা থাকে	09	
	They are more susceptible to maternal deaths অল্প বয়সে মা হলে মৃত্যুর সম্ভাবনা বেশী থাকে	10	
	They are more likely to have unhealthy babies; experience infant and child mortality সেসকল মেয়েদের অপুষ্ট শিশু হওয়ার বেশী সম্ভাবনা থাকে, যার ফলে শিশু মৃত্যুর সম্ভাবনা দেখা দেয়	11	
	Young brides have higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS কমবয়সী বিবাহিত মহিলাদের	12	

		যৌনরোগ যেমন এইচ আই ভি/ এডস হওয়ার বেশী ঝুঁকি থাকে		
		Poor psycho-social development মানসিক বিকাশ বা সামাজিক উন্নতিতে অভাব ঘটে	13	
		End to their childhood or adolescence মেয়েদের ছেলেবেলা বা কৈশোরের অবসান ঘটে	14	
		Don't know/Can't say জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
		Other (Specify) _____ অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	
256.	Do you think there are any disadvantages of boys getting married before the age of 21 years? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, 21 বছর বয়সের আগে ছেলেদের বিয়ে হওয়ার কোন অসুবিধা আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	Skip To 258
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
257.	What are the disadvantages faced by boys if they get married before the age of 21 years? আপনার মতে, 21 বছর বয়সের আগে ছেলেদের বিয়ে হলে তারা কোন্ কোন্ অসুবিধায় পড়ে? Probe Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Misses education পড়াশোনা নষ্ট হয়	01	
		Misses personal growth ব্যক্তিগত বিকাশ নষ্ট হয়	02	
		End of childhood or adolescence তাদের ছেলেবেলা বা কৈশোরের অবসান ঘটে	03	
		Poor psycho-social development মানসিক বিকাশ বা সামাজিক উন্নতিতে অভাব ঘটে	04	
		Financial dependence on others অন্যদের উপর আর্থিকভাবে নির্ভর করতে হয়	05	
		Can't make independent decisions for himself and family তার নিজের এবং পরিবারের জন্য স্বাধীনভাবে সিদ্ধান্ত নিতে পারে না	06	

		Dependency on parents increases বাবা মায়ের উপর নির্ভরতা বাড়ে	07	
		Little knowledge about the responsibilities of being a husband একজন স্বামী হওয়ার দায়িত্বগুলো সম্পর্কে সামান্য জ্ঞান	08	
		Psychologically/ mentally might not be ready to start family পরিবার শুরু করার জন্য মানসিকভাবে প্রস্তুত নাও থাকতে পারে	09	
		Have to bear the responsibility of wife and kids early অল্প বয়স থেকে বউ ও বাচ্চার দায়িত্ব বহন করতে হয়	10	
		No or very little knowledge about maternal and child care মা ও শিশুর যত্ন নেওয়া সম্পর্কে কোন জ্ঞান থাকে না বা খুব কম জ্ঞান থাকে	11	
		Burdened by financial responsibilities early অল্প বয়স থেকে আর্থিক দায়িত্বের বোঝা এসে পড়ে	12	
		There are no disadvantages কোন অসুবিধা নেই	13	
		Don't know/Can't say জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
		Any other(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন)	77	
258.	Ideally, according to you, who should take decisions regarding the marriage of a child/individual in the family? আপনার মতে, পরিবারে আদর্শভাবে ছেলেমেয়েদের বিয়ের ব্যাপারে কার সিদ্ধান্ত	Person concerned সেই ব্যক্তির	01	
		Mother মা	02	
		Father বাবা	03	
		Both parents together দু'জনেরই বাবা-মা একসঙ্গে	04	
		Guardian	05	

	নেওয়া উচিত?	অভিভাবক		
		Grandparent/s দাদু/ ঠাকুমা	06	
		Eldest Sibling সবচেয়ে বড় ভাই/ বোন	07	
		Any othe(Specify) অন্য কিছু(লিখুন) _____	77	

SECTION C: ADOLESCENT GIRLS 12-19 YEARS

কিশোরী মেয়ে (যাদের বয়স 12-19 বছরের মধ্যে)

INTRODUCTION & CONSENT

My name is (NAME) _____, and I am working with Nielsen (India) Pvt. Ltd, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a study for UNICEF, an UN organization to assess the educational and marital status of adolescent girls across all districts of West Bengal. We would like to speak to you in this regard. Your personal details as well as the information given by you will be kept confidential.

May we proceed?Thank you.

আমার নাম ----- এবং আমি নিলসন (ইন্ডিয়া) প্রাইভেট লিমিটেডে কাজ করি, যা হল একটি অগ্রণী সমীক্ষা সংস্থা। বর্তমানে আমরা ইউনেস্কোর নামের একটা UN সংস্থার জন্য সমীক্ষা করছি, যা পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সব জেলার কিশোরী মেয়েদের শিক্ষাগত এবং বৈবাহিক স্থিতি মূল্যায়ন করতে সাহায্য করবে। আমরা এই ব্যাপারে আপনার সাথে কথা বলতে চাইব। আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বিবরণ এবং আপনার দেওয়া তথ্যগুলো গোপন রাখা হবে।

আমরা কি এগোতে পারি?ধন্যবাদ।

Respondent signature or thumb impression to be taken on log sheet
উত্তরদাতার সই বা বুড়ো আঙুলের ছাপ লগ শীটে নিতে হবে।

Instruction for filling the section: Please note that this is to be asked to ALL the eligible girls aged 12-19 years and unmarried of the household. If there are more than one girl child in the age group of 12-19 years then record details according to age. Details for oldest girl child are to be recorded in this sheet and subsequent pages shall be added for each girl child in decreasing order of age.

মনে রাখুন যে, এটা পরিবারটার 12-19 বছর বয়সী অবিবাহিত যোগ্য সব কিশোরী মেয়েদেরকে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে। যদি 12-19 বছর বয়সী একাধিক কিশোরী মেয়ে থাকে, তাহলে বয়স অনুযায়ী বিবরণ লিখুন। সবচেয়ে বড় কিশোরী মেয়ের বিবরণ এই শীটে লিখতে হবে এবং পরের পাতাগুলোতে বয়সে বড় থেকে ছোট অনুযায়ী প্রত্যেক কিশোরী মেয়ের জন্য লিখতে হবে।

RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION উত্তর দাতার পরিচিতি			
1.	Name of the respondent উত্তরদাতার নাম	First Name প্রথম নাম Middle Name মাঝের নাম Surname পদবী	
2.	Line Number of Respondent উত্তরদাতার লাইন নম্বর (Check with Household Roster – Table 1) হাউসহোল্ড রোস্টার টেবিল 1 অনুযায়ী	Line Number লাইন নম্বর	
3.	Date of Birth of Respondent (Note: Cross check from Section B and confirm) উত্তরদাতার জন্মতারিখ (নোট: সেকশন বি থেকে ক্রস চেক করুন এবং নিশ্চিত করুন)	/ / DD MM YYYY	

AWARENESS REGARDING KP কে পি সংক্রান্ত সচেতনতা				
S.No.	Question	Coding Categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
301.	Government of West Bengal has launched a scheme for ensuring girls' education, named 'Kanyashree'. Have you heard of this?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01.	
		No না	02.	Skip to 326

	মেয়েদের শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থার জন্য পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার 'কন্যাশ্রী' নামের একটি প্রকল্প চালু করেছে। আপনি কি এই প্রকল্প সম্পর্কে শুনেছেন?			
302.	Where did you hear about it? এটা সম্পর্কে আপনি কোন্ কোন্ জায়গায় শুনেছেন? (Multiple Response Possible) (একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব)	Newspaper খবরের কাগজ	01	
		Television টিভি	02	
		Radio রেডিও	03	
		Street Plays/ Folk Theatre পথনাটিকা/ লোকনাট্য	04	
		Panchayat/ Municipality Office পঞ্চায়েত/ মিউনিসিপ্যালিটি অফিস	05	
		From ANM/ASHA/ AWW এ এন এম/ আশা/ এ ডব্লিউ ডব্লিউ থেকে	06	
		School Teachers স্কুল শিক্ষক	07	
		From friends/family members/neighbours বন্ধুবান্ধব/ পরিবারের সদস্য / প্রতিবেশীদের থেকে	08	
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	
303.	Are you aware of the types of grants that are given under the Kanyashree Prakalpa? কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্প থেকে প্রাপ্ত সুবিধাগুলো আপনি জানেন কি? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Yes, One Time Grant হ্যাঁ, এককালীন অনুদান হ্যাঁ	01	
		Yes, Annual Scholarship হ্যাঁ, বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপ	02	
		No না	03	Skip to 326

304.	Are you aware of the eligibility criteria for the Kanyashree Prakalpa? আপনি কি কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্পের জন্য কী কী যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজন হয় জানেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	Skip to 307
305.	Instruction: Ask if coded 01 in 303 303-এ 01 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে What are the eligibility criteria for the One Time Grant? এককালীন অনুদানের জন্য কী কী যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজন হয়? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Should have completed 18 years 18 বছর বয়স সম্পূর্ণ হবে	01	
		Inmate in a J.J. Home একটা জে জে হোমে থাকে	02	
		Unmarried till the age of 18 18 বছর বয়স পর্যন্ত অবিবাহিত	03	
		Family Income is less than or equal to Rs.1.2 Lakh per annum পরিবারের আয় প্রতি বছর এক লাখ 20 হাজারটাকার কম বা তার সমান	04	
		Physically handicapped শারীরিকভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী	05	
		Parents are deceased বাবা মা মারা গেছে	06	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
306.	Instruction: Ask if coded 02 in 303 303-এ 02 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে What are the eligibility criteria for the Annual Scholarship? বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপের জন্য কী কী যোগ্যতার প্রয়োজন হয়?	Girl aged 13 – 18 years 13-18 বছর বয়সী মেয়ে	01	
		Enrolled in class VIII-XII in a school/ madrasa/ government training centre/ sports institute recognised by the Government একটা স্কুলে/ মাদ্রাসায় / সরকারী প্রশিক্ষণ কেন্দ্রে/ সরকার স্বীকৃত ক্রীড়া প্রতিষ্ঠানে অষ্টম-দ্বাদশ শ্রেণীতে পড়ে	02	
		Inmate in a J.J. Home	03	

	Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	একটা জে জে হোমে থাকে		
		Unmarried till the age of 18 18 বছর বয়স পর্যন্ত অবিবাহিত	04	
		Family Income is less than or equal to Rs.1.2 Lakh per annum পরিবারের আয় প্রতি বছর এক লাখ 20 হাজার টাকার কম বা তার সমান	05	
		Physically handicapped শারিরীকভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী	06	
		Parents are deceased বাবা মা মারা গেছে	07	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
307.	Have you ever applied for any of these scholarships? আপনি কি এর মধ্যের কোন স্কলারশিপের জন্য কখনো অ্যাপ্লাই করেছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip To 325
		No না	02	
308.	What type of scholarship did you apply for? আপনি কোন্ ধরনের স্কলারশিপের জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করেছিলেন? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	One Time Grant এককালীন অনুদান	01	
		Annual Scholarship বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপ	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
Instruction: Ask Q309- 314 if coded '01' in Q308.				
Q308-এ '01' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র Q309- 314 জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে				
309.	What documents do you have to submit for the One Time Grant? এককালীন অনুদানের জন্য আপনাকে কোন্ কোন্ ডকুমেন্ট জমা করতে হয়েছিল?	Birth Certificate issue by Municipal/ Panchayat Authorities মিউনিসিপ্যাল/ পঞ্চায়েত কর্তৃপক্ষের ইস্যু করা জন্ম সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	01	
		Declaration of Marital Status by parents attested by appropriate authority অবিবাহিত শংসাপত্র যা যথাযথ	02	

	Read Out Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা		
		Certificate of enrolment and attendance by Head of Education or Training শিক্ষা বা প্রশিক্ষণ কর্তার দ্বারা ভর্তি এবং উপস্থিতির সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	03	
		Income Certificate furnished by employer কর্মদাতার দেওয়া আয়ের সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	04	
		Self-declaration of income from all source attested by appropriate authorities সব সূত্র থেকে আয়ের স্ব-ঘোষণা যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	05	
		Certificate of Disability furnished and attested by appropriate authority প্রতিবন্ধকতার সার্টিফিকেট যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দেওয়া এবং যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	06	
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	

310.	Instruction: if coded 01 and 02 in Q308 then the investigator should code 'N/A' here. 308 এ, একটি কিশোরী মেয়ের জন্য, 01 এবং 02 কোড হলে এই প্রশ্নে N/A কোড করতে হবে Did you receive any benefit from this scheme in the last school year (2013-14)? আপনি কি গত স্কুল বর্ষে (2013-14) এই স্কিমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip to Q313
		No না	02	
		N/A	88	
311.	Instruction: If coded '01' in 310 investigator to code '88' (N/A) Q310-এ '01' হলে, '88' (প্রযোজ্য নয়) কোড করতে হবে Did you apply for this scheme in the current year (as on July 31, 2014)? আপনি কি এই বছরে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কিমের জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করেছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	Skip to Q314
		N/A	88	Skip to Q315
312.	Have you received any benefits from this scheme in the current year (as on June 31, 2014) আপনি কি এই বছরে (31 শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কিমের থেকে কোন	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	Skip to Q315

	সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?			
313.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '01' in Q310 and Q312 Q310 বা Q312-এ '01' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে How much time did it take for you to receive the scholarship after applying for it? এটার জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করার পর থেকে স্কলারশিপ পাওয়া পর্যন্ত আপনার কতটা সময় লেগেছে?	Up to 1 month 1 মাস পর্যন্ত	01	
		2 – 3 months 2-3 মাস	02	
		More than 3 months 3 মাসের বেশী	03	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
314.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '02' in Q311 Do you have any intentions of applying for the one time grant in the current academic year? আপনার কি এককালীন অনুদানের জন্য এই শিক্ষা বর্ষে আবেদন করার কোন ইচ্ছা আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	
Instruction: Ask Q315- 320 if coded '2' in Q308. Q308-এ '02' কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র Q315- 320 জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে				
315.	What documents do you have to submit for the Annual Scholarship? বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপের জন্য আপনাকে কোন্ কোন্ ডকুমেন্ট জমা করতে হয়েছিল? Read Out	Birth Certificate issue by Municipal/ Panchayat Authorities মিউনিসিপ্যাল/ পঞ্চায়েত কর্তৃপক্ষের ইস্যু করা জন্ম সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	01	
		Declaration of Marital Status by parents attested by appropriate authority অবিবাহিত শংসাপত্র যা	02	

	Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা		
		Certificate of enrolment and attendance by Head of Education or Training শিক্ষা বা প্রশিক্ষণ কর্তার দ্বারা ভর্তি এবং উপস্থিতির সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	03	
		Income Certificate furnished by employer কর্মদাতার দেওয়া আয়ের সার্টিফিকেট/ শংসাপত্র	04	
		Self-declaration of income from all source attested by appropriate authorities সব সূত্র থেকে আয়ের স্ব- ঘোষণা যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	05	
		Certificate of Disability furnished and attested by appropriate authority প্রতিবন্ধকতার সার্টিফিকেট যা যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দেওয়া এবং যথাযথ কর্তৃপক্ষের দ্বারা অ্যাটেস্ট/ প্রত্যায়িত করা	06	
		Others (specify) _____	77	
		অন্যান্য (লিখুন) DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
316.	Did you receive any benefits from this scheme in the last school year (2013-14)?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	

	আপনি কি গত স্কুল বর্ষে (2013-14) এই স্কীমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?	No না	02	
		NA	88	
317.	Did you apply for the scheme in the current academic year (as on July 31, 2014)? আপনি কি এই শিক্ষা বর্ষে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কীমের জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করেছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	Skip to Q320
		NA	88	Skip to Q 321
318.	Have you received any benefits from this scheme in the current academic year (as on July 31, 2014)? আপনি কি এই শিক্ষা বর্ষে (31শে জুলাই 2014 পর্যন্ত) এই স্কীমের থেকে কোন সুবিধা পেয়েছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	
319.	Instruction: Ask only if coded 01 in 316 316-এ 01 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে How much time did it take you to receive the scholarship after applying for it? এটার জন্য অ্যাপ্লাই করার পর থেকে স্কলারশিপ পাওয়া পর্যন্ত আপনার কতটা সময় লেগেছে?	Up to 1 month 1 মাস পর্যন্ত	01	
		2 – 3 months 2-3 মাস	02	
		More than 3 months 3 মাসের বেশী	03	
		DK/CS	99	
320.	Instruction: Ask only if coded '02' in Q317. 317-এ 02 কোড হলেই	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	

	শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে Do you have any intentions of applying for the annual scholarship in the current academic year? আপনার কি বার্ষিক স্কলারশিপের জন্য এই শিক্ষা বর্ষে আবেদন করার কোন ইচ্ছা আছে?	No না	02	
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321.	Did you face any difficulties in organising the documents/certificates for the scheme? আপনার কি স্কীমটার জন্য ডকুমেন্ট/সার্টিফিকেটের ব্যবস্থা করতে কোন অসুবিধা হয়েছিল?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip to Q323
		No না	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
322.	What difficulties did you face while applying for the Kanyashree Prakalpa? কন্যাশ্রী প্রকল্পের জন্য আবেদন করার সময় আপনার কী কী অসুবিধা হয়েছিল? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Forms were not available ফর্ম পাওয়া যাচ্ছিল না	01	
		Unable to procure necessary documents/certificates প্রয়োজনীয় ডকুমেন্ট/সার্টিফিকেট সংগ্রহ করতে পারিনি	02	
		Eligibility criteria was not clear যোগ্যতা প্রমাণের জন্য কী কী লাগবে তা স্পষ্ট ছিল না	03	
		Not clear on what documents had to be submitted কোন কোন ডকুমেন্ট জমা করতে হবে, সে ব্যাপারে স্পষ্টভাবে জানতাম না	04	

		Unaware of where to submit form কোথায় ফর্ম জমা করতে হবে, তা জানতাম না	05	
		Delay in processing the application on the part of the school আবেদনপত্র প্রক্রিয়াকরণ/ প্রসেস করার ব্যাপারে স্কুলের তরফে দেরী হওয়া	06	
		Others(specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT উন্নতির জন্য পরামর্শ				
323.	Do you think this scheme is beneficial? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে এই প্রকল্পটি উপকারী?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	
324.	What are the ways in which the scheme can be improved? কী কী উপায়ে স্কীম/ প্রকল্পটাকে উন্নত করা যেতে পারে? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Amount should be increased টাকাটা বাড়ানো উচিত	01	
		Age bracket should be extended বয়সের সীমা বাড়ানো উচিত	02	
		Application procedure should be simplified আবেদনের প্রক্রিয়া সরল হওয়া উচিত	03	
		Others(specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
REASONS FOR NOT APPLYING আবেদন না করার কারণ				
325.	Instruction: to be asked if coded 02 in Q307, Q314 or Q 320 Q307 , Q314 বা Q320-এ 02 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র	Not eligible যোগ্য নই	01	
		Application process too difficult আবেদনের প্রক্রিয়া খুবই	02	

জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে What are the reasons for not applying for the scholarship this year? আপনার এই বছর স্কলারশিপের জন্য আবেদন না করার কারণগুলো কী কী? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	কঠিন		
	Forms not easily available ফর্ম সহজে পাওয়া যায় না	03	
	Did not know what documents to submit কী কী ডকুমেন্ট দিতে হবে তা জানতাম না	04	
	Did not have the required documents প্রয়োজনীয় ডকুমেন্টগুলো ছিল না	05	
	Did not know how to fill the form কিভাবে ফর্মটা পূরণ করতে হবে তা জানতাম না	06	
	Don't think it will be beneficial এটা উপকারী হবে বলে মনে করি না	07	
	Family felt no need পরিবার প্রয়োজনীয় মনে করেনি	08	
	Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	

S. No.	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
EDUCATIONAL DETAILS OF THE RESPONDENT উত্তর দাতার শিক্ষার বিবরণ				
326.	Are you currently attending / enrolled in a school / college? আপনি কি বর্তমানে কোন স্কুল/ কলেজে পড়ছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	Skip To 332
		No না	02	
327.	Instruction: Ask only if coded 01 in 326 326-এ 01 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করুন In which standard are	Class/ Std.		
		College/University কলেজ/	13	

S. No.	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	you currently studying in? আপনি বর্তমানে কোন্ ক্লাসে/ স্ট্যান্ডার্ডে পড়ছেন?	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়		
		Vocational Course	14	
328.	Do you regularly attend school? আপনি কি নিয়মিতভাবে স্কুলে যান?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	
329.	How many days in the last month (when school was open) did you go to school? আপনি গত মাসে কত দিন স্কুলে(যখন স্কুল খোলা ছিল) গিয়েছিলেন?	No. of Days		
330.	Have you ever received any of the incentives / scholarships? আপনি কি কখনো এর মধ্যের কোন সাহায্য /স্কলারশিপ পেয়েছেন? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Read out <u>পরে শোনান</u>	Free books / money for books বিনামূল্যে বই/ বইয়ের জন্য টাকা	01	
		Free uniform/money for uniform বিনামূল্যে স্কুল ড্রেস/ স্কুল ড্রেসের জন্য টাকা	02	
		Mid-day meal মিড-ডে মীল	03	
		Free/subsidised Residential facility বিনামূল্যে / ভর্তুকিমূল্যে থাকার ব্যবস্থা	04	
		Transport /Escort যাতায়াত খরচ	05	
		Special training বিশেষ ট্রেনিং	06	
		Scholarships (other than for books and uniforms) স্কলারশিপ(বই এবং স্কুল ড্রেস ছাড়া)	07	
		None কোনটাই নয়	66	
		Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77	
331.	Have you ever attended any open school / informal school? আপনি কি কখনো কোন	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	

S. No.	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	ওপেন স্কুলে/ ইনফর্ম্যাল স্কুলে গেছেন?			
332.	Instruction: Ask only if coded 02 in 326 326-এ 02 কোড হলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করুন Why did you discontinue your education? আপনি আপনার পড়া কী কী কারণে বন্ধ করে দিয়েছিলেন? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Marriage has been fixed বিয়ের প্রস্তুতি চলছে Got engaged in earning activity রোজগারে যুক্ত হতে হয়েছিল Due to household work ঘরের কাজের জন্য Not interested in studying পড়ায় আগ্রহ ছিল না Family could not afford my education পরিবারের আমার পড়াশোনা চালানোর সামর্থ্য ছিল না Due to safety issue নিরাপত্তার কারণে Experienced abuse in or on the way to school / college স্কুলে / কলেজে অথবা স্কুল/ কলেজ যাওয়ার পথে নিগৃহীত হওয়ার অভিজ্ঞতা হয়েছিল Customs do not allow প্রথা অনুমতি দেয় না Distance / travel issues দূরত্ব/ যাতায়াত সংক্রান্ত সমস্যা Gender discrimination লিঙ্গ বৈষম্য Never Attended কখনো যাইনি Others (specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 77	

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	AWARENESS ON AGE OF MARRIAGE বিয়ের বয়সের সচেতনতা			
333.	Can you tell us that at what age do girls and boys in your community usually get married?	Age of girls at the time of marriage বিয়ের সময়ে মেয়েদের বয়স		

S No	Question	Coding categories		Codes	Skip/Remarks
	একটু বলবেন, আপনার সম্প্রদায়ে ছেলে এবং মেয়েদের বিয়ে সাধারণতঃ কত বয়সে হয়?	DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না		99	
		Age of boys at the time of marriage বিয়ের সময়ে ছেলেদের বয়স 			
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না		99	
334.	What is the legal minimum age for marriage for girls in our country? আমাদের দেশে মেয়েদের বিয়ের জন্য সবচেয়ে ন্যূনতম আইনী বয়স কত? If answered correctly “18 years for girls” then only code “Yes” (সঠিক উত্তর দিলে “মেয়েদের জন্য 18 বছর” তাহলেই শুধুমাত্র “হ্যাঁ” কোড করুন)	Correctly answered সঠিক উত্তর দিয়েছেন	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
			No না	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না		99	
335.	What is legal minimum age for marriage for boys in our country? আমাদের দেশে ছেলেদের বিয়ের জন্য সবচেয়ে কম আইনী বয়স কত? If answered correctly “21 years for boys” then only code “Yes” (সঠিক উত্তর দিলে “ছেলেদের জন্য 21 বছর” তাহলেই শুধুমাত্র “হ্যাঁ” কোড করুন)	Correctly answered সঠিক উত্তর দিয়েছেন	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
			No না	02	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না		99	
336.	Are you aware if there are any documents/papers you need as a proof of your marriage? আপনি কি জানেন যে, বিয়ের প্রমাণ হিসাবে আপনার কোন ডকুমেন্ট/ কাগজপত্রের প্রয়োজন আছে?	Yes হ্যাঁ		01	
		No না		02	
337.	Do you know if there is a	Yes		01	

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	law prohibiting child marriage in our country? আপনি কি জানেন যে, আমাদের দেশে বাল্য বিবাহ নিষিদ্ধকারী একটা আইন আছে?	হ্যাঁ No না DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	 02 99	 Skip To 339
338.	What are the consequences if someone breaks the law for prohibition of child marriages? এই দেশে বাল্য বিবাহ নিষিদ্ধকারী আইন যদি কেউ ভাঙে, তাহলে তার পরিণাম বা ফল কী কী হবে? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	Imprisonment হাজতবাস Financial Penalty জরিমানা Nothing কিছুই না Others(specify) অন্যান্য(লিখুন) DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	01 02 03 77 99	
CONSEQUENCES OF EARLY MARRIAGE বাল্য বিবাহের প্রভাব				
339.	Do you think there are any disadvantages of girls getting married before the age of 18 years? আপনি কি মনে করেন যে, 18 বছর বয়সের আগে মেয়েদের বিয়ে হলে কোন অসুবিধা হয়?	Yes হ্যাঁ No না DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	01 02 99	 Skip To 341
340.	What are the disadvantages that girls face when married before 18 years? আপনার মতে, 18 বছর বয়সের আগে মেয়েদের বিয়ে হলে কোন্ কোন্ অসুবিধায় পড়ে? Probe Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব	They are deprived of education তারা পড়াশোনা করার সুযোগ হারায় They are vulnerable to domestic violence তাদের পরিবারেই নির্যাতিত হওয়ার প্রবণতা বেশী থাকে They are forced into early sexual activity তাদেরকে অল্প বয়স থেকে শারিরীক সম্পর্ক করতে বাধ্য করা হয়	01 02 03	

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
		They are socially isolated তারা সমাজ থেকে বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে যায়	04	
		They are more susceptible to health risk associated with early sexual initiation and child bearing তাদের অল্প বয়সে শারিরীক সম্পর্ক শুরু হয়ে যাওয়ায় এবং বাচ্চার জন্ম হয়ে যাওয়ায় স্বাস্থ্য সংক্রান্ত ঝুঁকি থাকার বেশী প্রবণতা থাকে	05	
		They lose freedom to move, freedom to make decision. i.e. they might lose freedom, right to education, health etc. তারা চলাফেরা করার, সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়ার স্বাধীনতা হারায়, মানে তারা স্বাধীনতা, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ইত্যাদির অধিকার হারাতে পারে	06	
		They are more vulnerable to poverty তাদের দারিদ্র্য আসার বেশী প্রবণতা থাকে	07	
		They are more likely to have unhealthy babies; experience infant and child mortality তাদের অপুষ্ট শিশু হওয়ার বেশী সম্ভাবনা থাকে, যার ফলে শিশু মৃত্যুর সম্ভাবনা দেখা দেয়	08	
		They will not be able to educate their children তারা তাদের বাচ্চাদেরকে শিক্ষিত করে তুলতে পারবে না	09	
		Young brides have higher risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases like HIV/AIDS কমবয়সী বিবাহিত মহিলাদের যৌনরোগ যেমন এইচ আই ভি /এডস হওয়ার বেশী ঝুঁকি থাকে	10	
		Poor psycho-social development মানসিক বিকাশ বা সামাজিক উন্নতিতে অভাব ঘটে	11	
		End to their childhood or adolescence তাদের ছেলেবেলা বা শৈশবের অবসান	12	

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
		ঘটে		
		Don't know/Can't say জানি না /বলতে পারছি না	98	
		Others(specify) অন্যান্য (লিখুন) _____	77	
341.	Within the household who takes the main decision regarding the marriage of the child/children of the family? পরিবারে বাচ্চার/ ছেলেমেয়েদের বিয়ের ব্যাপারে প্রধান সিদ্ধান্ত কে নেয়?	Person concerned সেই ব্যক্তির	01	
		Mother মা	02	
		Father বাবা	03	
		Both parents together দু'জনেরই বাবা-মা একসঙ্গে	04	
		Guardian অভিভাবক	05	
		Grandparent/s দাদু/ঠাকুমা	06	
		Eldest Sibling সবচেয়ে বড় ভাই /বোন	07	
342.	Ideally who should take decisions regarding the marriage of a child/individual in the family? আপনার মতে, পরিবারে আদর্শভাবে ছেলেমেয়েদের বিয়ের ব্যাপারে কার সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া উচিত?	Person concerned সেই ব্যক্তির	01	
		Mother মা	02	
		Father বাবা	03	
		Both parents together দু'জনেরই বাবা-মা একসঙ্গে	04	
		Guardian অভিভাবক	05	
		Grandparent/s দাদু/ঠাকুমা	06	
		Eldest Sibling সবচেয়ে বড় ভাই /বোন	07	

SECTION D: EVER-MARRIED WOMEN IN THE AGE GROUP OF 15-49 YEARS

বিবাহিত মহিলা - কখনো (যাদের বয়স 15-49 বছরের মধ্যে)

INTRODUCTION & CONSENT

My name is (NAME) _____, and I am working with Nielsen (India) Pvt. Ltd, a leading research organization. At present, we are conducting a study for UNICEF, an UN organization to assess the educational and marital status of adolescent girls across all districts of West Bengal. We would like to speak to you in this regard. Your personal details as well as the information given by you will be kept confidential.

May we proceed?Thank you.

আমার নাম ----- এবং আমি নিলসন (ইন্ডিয়া) প্রাইভেট লিমিটেডে কাজ করি, যা হল একটি অগ্রণী সমীক্ষা সংস্থা। বর্তমানে আমরা ইউনিসেফের নামের একটা UN সংস্থার জন্য সমীক্ষা করছি, যা পশ্চিমবঙ্গের সব জেলার কিশোরী মেয়েদের শিক্ষাগত এবং বৈবাহিক স্থিতি মূল্যায়ন করতে সাহায্য করবে। আমরা এই ব্যাপারে আপনার সাথে কথা বলতে চাইব। আপনার ব্যক্তিগত বিবরণ এবং আপনার দেওয়া তথ্যগুলো গোপন রাখা হবে। সমীক্ষাটা সম্পূর্ণ হতে প্রায় 1 ঘন্টার মত সময় লাগবে।

আমরা কি এগোতে পারি?ধন্যবাদ।

Respondent signature or thumb impression to be taken on log sheet

উত্তরদাতার সই বা বুড়ো আঙুলের ছাপ লগ শীটে নিতে হবে।

Instruction for filling the section: Please note that this is to be asked to ALL ever-married women (in the age group of 15-49 years) in the household. Use separate sheets for each ever-married woman.

মনে রাখবেন যে, পরিবারের (15-49 বছর বয়সী) সব বিবাহিত মহিলাদেরকে (কখনো) জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে। প্রত্যেক বিবাহিত মহিলাদের (কখনো) জন্য আলাদা শীট ব্যবহার করুন।

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	MARRIAGE AND PREGNANCY DETAILS বিবাহ এবং গর্ভাবস্থার বিবরণ			
400.	Line Number of the ever-married woman কখনো বিবাহিত মহিলার লাইন নম্বর (To be noted from the Household Roster) (হাউসহোল্ড রোস্টার থেকে লিখতে হবে)			
401.	What is your current marital status?	Currently Married বর্তমানে বিবাহিত	01	

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	আপনার বর্তমান বৈবাহিক স্থিতি কিরকম? (Check with Roster) (রোস্টারের সাথে চেক করুন)	Married, But Gauna Not Performed বিবাহিত কিন্তু গওনা হয়নি	02	
		Widow বিধবা	03	
		Divorced/ Separated বিবাহবিচ্ছিন্ন/ আলাদা থাকেন	04	
402.	What was your age, when you first got married? আপনার প্রথম যখন বিয়ে হয়, তখন আপনার বয়স কত ছিল?	 Age in completed years সম্পূর্ণ বছরে বয়স		
403.	What is the date of your marriage? আপনার বিয়ের তারিখ কী? Probe	/ / DD MM YYYY		
404.	Instruction: Ask only if married before 18 years (check with Q 402). যদি 18 বছরের আগে বিয়ে হয়, তাহলেই শুধুমাত্র জিজ্ঞাসা করুন (Q402 এর সাথে মিলিয়ে নিন). Why did you get married at such a young age? আপনার এত কম বয়সে বিয়ে হওয়ার কারণ কি? Multiple Response Possible একাধিক উত্তর সম্ভব Probe	Parents insisted বাবা মা জোর করেছিল	01	
		Suitable groom available উপযুক্ত পাত্র পাওয়া গিয়েছিল	02	
		Customary to do so এটা করাটা প্রথা	03	
		Parents/family was unable to afford education বাবা মা / পরিবারের পড়াশোনা চালানোর ক্ষমতা ছিল না	04	
		Family Problems পারিবারিক সমস্যা	05	
		Wasn't interested in studying পড়াশোনা করতে আগ্রহী ছিলাম না	06	
		Girl wanted to ge married মেয়ে নিজে বিয়ে করতে চেয়েছিল।	07	
		Others (specify) _____ অন্যান্য (লিখুন)	77	
405.	Who took the final decision regarding your	Self নিজে	01	

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	marriage? আপনার বিয়ের ব্যাপারে চূড়ান্ত সিদ্ধান্ত কে নিয়েছিলেন?	Mother মা	02	
		Father বাবা	03	
		Both Parents together বাবা মা দুজনে একসাথে	04	
		Guardian (applicable if parents are deceased) অভিভাবক (বাবা মা মারা গেলে প্রযোজ্য)	05	
		Grandparents দাদু ঠাকুমা	06	
		Other members of the family পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্য	07	
		DK/CS জানি না/ বলতে পারছি না	99	
If coded 02 in Q401 then Q406-409 should not be asked and accordingly the investigator should end the interview 404 এ যদি '02' কোড হলে Q406-Q409 জিজ্ঞাসা করতে হবে না				
406.	If coded 02 in Q401 then Q406-409 should be skipped and thereby the investigator should end the interview. Have you ever been pregnant? আপনি কি কখনো গর্ভবতী হয়েছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	End the interview
407.	What was your age during your first pregnancy? প্রথম গর্ভাবস্থার সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল?	Age in completed years সম্পূর্ণ বছরে বয়স		
408.	Have you ever given live birth? আপনি কি কখনো জীবিত বাচ্চার জন্ম দিয়েছেন?	Yes হ্যাঁ	01	
		No না	02	End the interview
409.	What was your age during your first live birth?	Age in completed years সম্পূর্ণ বছরে বয়স		

S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
	আপনি যখন প্রথম জীবিত বাচ্চার জন্ম দিয়েছিলেন, তখন আপনার বয়স কত ছিল?			

THANK THE RESPONDENT AND END THE INTERVIEW

ANNEXURE III – FACILITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

COVER SHEET FOR FACILITY SURVEY			
A1	District (Name and Census Code)		
A2	Name and Census Code of Block/Ward	Name Code	
A3	Location of PSU	RURAL URBAN	1 2
A4	Name and code number of village/town If urban PSU, please note ward number and CEB number (As per census 2011)	VILLAGE/ TOWN NAME VILLAGE/TOWN CODE WARD NUMBER CEB NUMBER	
A5	PSU Number		
A6	Name of Institution / Madrasa / Training Centre	Name 	
A7	Address / Nearest Landmark		
A8	Information Provided By	Name Designation / Post 	

PARTICULARS OF INSTITUTION & FACILITY				
S No	Question	Coding categories	Codes	Skip/Remarks
B1	What is the level of your institution?	Middle School (UPS)	01	
		Secondary School (HS)	02	
		Higher secondary School	03	
		Diploma/Certificate course institute	04	
		Graduation / Post Graduation college	05	
		Others (Specify) _____	06	
B2	What is the type of education being carried out in the institution?	General	01	
		Professional/Technical	02	
		Vocational	03	
B3	What is the type of your institution? (based on type of management)	Government	01	
		Local body	02	
		Private aided	03	
		Private unaided	04	
		Not known	05	
B4	Is the institution only for boys or girls or co-educational?	Only for Boys	01	Terminate the interview
		Only for Girls	02	
		Co-educational (Boys and Girls)	03	

B5 Information on Annual Scholarship under Kanyashree Prakalpa								
Class	Total Enrolment (girls)		Number of eligible students (girls)		Number of students applied		Number of students received annual scholarship	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
(i) VIII Standard								
(ii) IX Standard								
(iii) X Standard								
(iv) XI Standard								
(v) XII Standard								
(vi) Others								

B6 Information on One Time Grant (girls 18+ years) under Kanyashree Prakalpa						
	Number of eligible students (girls)		Number of students applied		Number of students receiving 'One Time Grant'	
	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
(i) VIII Standard						
(ii) IX Standard						
(iii) X Standard						
(iv) XI Standard						
(v) Above XII Standard / passed out						
(vi) Others						

B7	Did the institution receive sufficient forms for Annual Scholarships under Kanyashree Prakalpa?	Yes-----1 No-----2 NA-----3
B8	<i>To be asked only if coded 2 in B7</i> What are the reasons for not receiving sufficient forms?	<u>Record Verbatim</u>
B9	Did the institution receive sufficient forms for One Time Grant under Kanyashree Prakalpa?	Yes-----1 No-----2 NA-----3
B10	<i>To be asked only if coded 2 in B9</i> What are the reasons for not receiving sufficient forms?	<u>Record Verbatim</u>
B11	<i>Do not ask if coded 3 in both B7 and B9</i> Did the institution face any problem currently in implementing the KP	<u>Record Verbatim</u>

	Scheme?	
B12	<i>Do not ask if coded 3 in both B7 and B9</i> What is the overall impression of the institution about the desired impact of KP Scheme?	<u>Record Verbatim</u>
B13	How does the institution know about the status of each application?	<u>Record Verbatim</u>
B14	Does the institution have a computer with internet connection?	Yes-----1 No-----2
B15	If yes, does the institution have access to the Kanyashree MIS database?	Yes-----1 No-----2
B16	Which office uploads the applications in the MIS data base?	<u>Record Verbatim</u>
B17	How frequently are these data being sent for uploading in the MIS database?	<u>Record Verbatim</u>

Additional Remarks by Investigator/Supervisor

**ANNEXURE IV – APPROVED LIST OF INDICATORS PRESENTED IN THE REPORT AS PER THE
TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC)**

	INDICATORS	Schedule from where indicator will be compiled
Education		
1	GER/NER at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary	HH Roster
2	% and number of girls currently (school year) enrolled in Classes VIII to XII in a school,	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
3	% and number of girls age 6-19 years currently attending school / college (6-10, 11-14, 14-18 Years)	HH Roster
4	% and number of girls aged 13-18 years - Attendance by type of school (regular, sports/vocational training/open school/madrassa)	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
5	% and number of girls age 13-18 years currently 'out of school' (including not receiving training in vocation/open school, madrasa or sports institute')	HH Roster
6	% and number of girls age 13-18 years dropping out in the current year . (It was decided that for determining drop out international standards should be taken; UNICEF would provide the definition).	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
7	% and number of girls age 13-18 years repeating the class;	HH Roster
8	Reasons for drop out and out of school	• schedule for girls age 13-18 years • Care giver / parents
Marriage		
9	Mean / Median or both age at marriage	HH Roster
	Early Marriage	
10	% of currently married women age 18-24 years married before age 18 years	HH Roster
11	% and number of girls age 13-18 years married • Below 18 years • 18 and above	HH Roster
	Consent by Girl	
12	Knowledge of legal age of marriage Knowledge about the Act / Laws Perceptions about consequences of early marriage Suggestions of prevention of early marriage Ideal person to take decision about marriage Who takes decision on marriage Perceptions about ideal level of education	Both parents

13	% and number of girls by age 18-19 years unmarried, enrolled and attending school % and number of girls age 13-18 years in school (or other recognized inst.) and unmarried	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
14	% and number of girls by single age 15, 16, 17, 18 years unmarried and enrolled – TAC decision is to provide only state level estimates, however, district level estimates will not be provided due to small sample;	
15	% and number of girls who were pregnant or gave birth before 18 years	
16	Median age at first live birth (optional) (TAC felt that age specific median age can be computed).	
17	Median age at first pregnancy (optional)	
18	Reasons of early marriage	- Children age 13-18 years - Parents / caregiver
19	% and number of girls age 6-18 years engaged in paid or unpaid work/domestic chores (by number hours of engagement per day)	HH Roster
20	Birth Registration, if yes, has certificate or not	
Scheme Implementation Related Indicators		
21	% HH and girls aware about the scheme and have correct knowledge about eligibility criteria, documents required % of HH / girls facing concerns related to availability of documents or certification.	schedule on children 13-18 and parents / caregiver
22	Source of Information on the scheme	schedule on children 13-18 and parents / caregiver
23	% and number of girls age 13-18 years applied for this scheme in 2014 and 2013; by category	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
24	% of girls received scholarship last year (2013-14) during last school year;	Schedule for girls age 13-18 years
25	% of beneficiaries having a bank account /supported with opening of bank accounts	Schedule for girls age 13-18 years
26	If received scholarship then, average time taken to receive the benefit from date of applying;	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
27	Reasons of not applying	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
27	% of girls who discontinued or no intention to apply in the current school year the annual scholarship in 2014. If yes, reasons thereof	schedule for girls age 13-18 years
28	Intention to apply for the benefits in the current school year	schedule for girls age 13-18 years

29	• Whether handicapped • If yes, whether have a certificate	HH questionnaire
30	• Whether have an income certificate duly authorized by the competent authority • Authorizer of income certificates	HH questionnaire
	Categorization of HH by	
	• Monthly per capita Expenditure (MPCE); • wealth quintiles • Stated family Income • By BPL cards holder No and % of Households in the income group of less than Rs. 1,20,000/- per year • By Religion (Hindu, Muslims and others) • By Social Groups (SC, ST, Others) • Rural • Urban • District and State estimates	

ANNEXURE V – WEALTH QUINTILE CALCULATION

The wealth quintile is a proxy indicator of the Economic Profile of a Household which is derived by combining variables on Asset Ownership, Dwelling Characteristics, Drinking Water Availability, Presence of Toilets within Household etc. An index is derived for each household using principal component analysis which is a commonly used advanced statistical technique. The indices are arranged in ascending order and are divided into five quintiles – the Lowest 20 % to the Highest 20%, each quintile representing the economic and wealth status of that household group.

The following variables / questions were being used to calculate the wealth quintiles.

Q136 Does any member of the household have a Below Poverty Line (BPL) Card'.

Q138 Type of the dwelling where household is living'.

Q142 Main material of the roof'.

Q144A Own this house'.

Q145 Does this household own any agricultural land'.

Q147A Electricity'.

Q147C Pressure Cooker'.

Q147D Chair'.

Q147EQZ 'Q147E Cot/Bed'.

Q147F Table'.

Q147G Electric Fan'.

Q147H Radio/Transistor'.

Q147I Black And White Television'.

Q147J Colour Television'.

Q147K Sewing Machine'.

Q147L Mobile Telephone'.

Q147M Land Line Telephone'.

Q147N Internet Connection'.

Q147O Desktop Computer'.

Q147P Laptop'.

Q147Q Refrigerator'.

Q147R Air Cooler'.

Q147S Air Conditioner'.

Q147T Washing Machine'.

Q147U Watch/Clock'.

Q147V Bicycle'.

Q147W Motorcycle/Scooter'.

Q147X Animal Drawn Cart'.

Q147Y Car/Jeep'.

Q147Z Water Pump'.

Q147AAQZ 'Q147AA Thresher'.

Q147ABQZ 'Q147AB Tractor'.

Q149A Does any member - Has any bank account'.

Q149BQZ 'Q149B Does any member - Has any post office account'.

Q150 What is the main source of drinking water for your household'.

Q151 Where is the water source located'.

Q152 What kind of toilet does your household usually use'.

ANNEXURE VI – REFERENCES

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