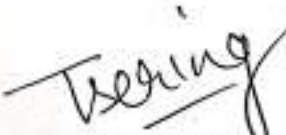


**UTILIZATION CERTIFICATE WITH  
UP-TO-DATE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE  
(February 2023 to March 2024)**


1. Sanction letter no.: RA/23/1258-68, dated: 02/06/2023
2. Title of the Project: *Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment: A Household Level Study*
3. Name of PI: Dr Tsering Yangzom
4. Name of Department: P.G. Department of Economics, University of Jammu
5. Total Project Cost: Rs 1,50,000
6. Statement of Expenditure:

S.No.	Sanction Heads	Funds Allocated (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Balance (Rs.)
1.	Hiring of Services/ Honorary	15,000/-	-	15,000/-
2.	Purchase of Minor Equipment	73,000/-	-	73,000/-
3.	Consumables	5000/-	-	5000/-
4.	Contingency	5000/-	-	5000/-
5.	Field Work	52,000/-	47,849/-	4,151/-
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,50,000</b>	<b>47,849/-</b>	<b>1,02,151/-</b>

Certified that out of Rs 1,50,000/- (1 Lakh and Fifty Thousand) grant-in-aid, sanctioned vide order no RA/23/1258-68, dated:02/06/2023 in favour of Dr Tsering Yangzom (PI), a sum of Rs 47,849/- has been utilized for the purpose of research for which it was sanctioned and that the balance of Rs 1,02,151/- remaining unutilized.

  
Signature of PI  
Date: 01/5/2024

  
Finance Officer  
University of Jammu  
Date:

  
Deputy Registrar (Grants)  
University of Jammu  
Date: 01/5/24

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU RESEARCH FUND (UoJRF)

Form-V

PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

(Submit in duplicate)

1. **Title of the project:** Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment in Leh District: A Household Level Study
2. **Name & Designation of Principal Investigator:** Dr Tsering Yangzom, Assistant Professor
3. **Name & Designation of Co-Principal Investigator/s:** N.A.
4. **Duration of the Project:** One Year
5. **Sanctioned Grant:** Rs 1,50,000
6. **Date of Initiation of the Project:** 2/6/2023
7. **Date of Closure of the Project:** 2/6/2024 (the date extended to 15/3/2024)
8. **Whether the Utilization Certificate and statement of expenditure has been submitted?** Yes
9. **Approved Objectives:**
  - i. To examine the level of monthly per capita expenditure of the sample households
  - ii. To assess the status of employment and unemployment of the sample households
  - iii. To ascertain the association between the level of monthly per capita expenditure and employment - unemployment status of the sample households
  - iv. To suggest policy recommendations for the alleviation of poverty and unemployment
10. **Title of the research paper published from out of the current project work (If any, attach reprint)** N.A.



11. Title of the research paper accepted for publication from current research work.

N.A.

12. Report of the completed research project highlighting the deliverables (Attach document -Min. 3000 words)

**Introduction:** The problems of poverty and unemployment are seemed to be deeply rooted in the society and both seemingly strongly connected. At the same time, it has been highly concentrated in the certain pockets of the erstwhile state Jammu and Kashmir. No doubt, the twin problems equally concerning as far as the remote and isolated place like Leh district. However, the problem of unemployment is more concerning because it is considered to be the one of the causes of poverty. Moreover, with the help of available literatures, it is understood that there is a strong direct relationship between these two. But sometimes they seemed to have a trade-off relationship as quoted by many authors like Mehra (Mehra, 1983, Lakdawala, 1978 and Agenor, 2014). Therefore, it is very important to explore the relationship shared between the two and what are the factors which effect their relationship. The Monthly per capita expenditure will be measured with two methods and they are: *Uniform Recall Period (URP)* measure where all expenditure data used to estimate monthly per-capita expenditure are based on the 30-day reference period (last 30-days). The unemployment has to be measured under following categories: The *Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach* is based on the status of the activity on which a person spent the majority of the 365 days preceding the date of the survey. A person is considered to be 'working or employed' if he/she was engaged for relatively longer time during the past year in any one or more work related (economic) activities. A person is considered to be 'seeking or available' for work or 'unemployed' if the person was not working but was either seeking or available

for work for relatively longer period of time during the past year. This approach is the best indicator for open unemployment.

The literatures reviewed pertaining to the MPCE, employment and unemployment, is done under this section. The problem of unemployment is a prominent among SCs communities as compared to STs and as far as the gender is concerned, the SC males and females are equally a victim (Thorat & Senapati, 2014). The age does make a lot of difference in the unemployment situation because the younger population is at higher risk of unemployment than the older generation as stated by Yerick (2009). The same notion is supported by Axelrad, et al. (2018), and they further emphasised that these younger generation is more vulnerable to the spell of unemployment especially due to financial instability or a change in a business cycle. The same is also put up by Oreibi (1977) which further states that these financial instabilities firstly it will impact the unemployment situation and then it will cause poverty to increase. Lal (1972) argued that the level of monthly per capita expenditure is strongly influenced by the employment and unemployment situation. However, the relationship or association between the poverty and unemployment is not that simple. Visaria (2002) mentions that MPCE has an inverse relationship with unemployment. This means that the twin problem is directly related. Whereas, Lakdawala (1978) and Mehra (1983) argued that the two are negatively related especially if rural sector is taken into consideration. They emphasised that there is a trade-off between poverty and unemployment in rural areas. Therefore, it is understood from the existing literatures that there the poverty and unemployment are not directly linked, as rightly quoted by Saunders (2002) and Agenor (2014) that there may be number of reasons for the existence of trade-off between the two but not always the case.

**Research Design: Coverage:** The sample constitutes of 414 rural and 86 urban households. These 500 households encompassed from 15 villages and Skurbuchan Block has been



excluded, that is one village from each block and 4 urban areas from Leh Block. The tehsils have also representation. The district has 15 Blocks namely Leh, Chushot, Thiksay, Kharoo, Nimoo, Saspol, Skurbuchan, Khaltsi, Durbuk, Rong, Rupsho, Nyoma, Diskit, Panamik and Turtuk.

### Sampling Design

Sector	Blocks	Ward/ Village Selected	No. of Households (Sample Size)
Urban	Leh	Housing Coloney, Nimooling and Tashi Gyastal	85
Rural	Leh	Choglamsar Gaon, Phyang, Phey, and Ganglias	86
Rural	Chushot	Chushot	20
Rural	Thiksey	Shey	22
Rural	Karoo	Igoo	22
Rural	Nimoo	Nimoo	22
Rural	Saspol	Saspol	14
Rural	Singaylajok	Fotoksar and Wanla	20
Rural	Khaltse	Timisgam and Tia	33
Rural	Durbuk	Tangtse and Durbuk	30
Rural	Nyoma	Nyoma	21
Rural	Rong	Chumathang and Kungyam	33
Rural	Rupsho	Kharnak	8
Rural	Diskit	Diskit and Hundar	40
Rural	Panamik	Sumoor	24
Rural	Turtuk	Bogdang	20
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15 Blocks</b>	<b>27 Wards/ Villages</b>	<b>500 Households (Urban + Rural)</b>

### Findings and Discussions

A. The study's *I<sup>st</sup> objective* is to examine the level of monthly per capita expenditure of the sample households.

*Mean MPCE (Leh):* The Table 1 shows the URP and MRP MPCE Overall in the study area, Leh and its descriptive statistics. It shows that the means of MPCE are  $3.7892e3$  and  $2.3177e4$  as per URP and MRP respectively. It can be interpreted that the study area has higher mean MPCE under the URP than the MRP. Thus, this indicates that Leh people spend relatively more in the month of November than they normally do so on average in a year.

*Minimum and Maximum (MPCE):* To add another context to the findings, let's explore the minimum and maximum MPCE under both the methods. The Overall, the study has the range from 133.33 to Rs 25000.00 as per the URP and the range is Rs 464.29 to  $3.36e5$  under the MRP.

*Rural V/s Urban MPCE:* Whereas, in rural Leh, the range is Rs 133.33 (Minimum) and Rs 25000.00 (Maximum) as per the URP and Rs 1200.00 (Minimum) and Rs 17500.00 (Maximum) as per the MRP. However, the mean value is higher for the rural Leh than Overall Leh i.e.,  $3.394e3$  under the URP. But it is lower as per MRP. This indicates that rural people of Leh spend relatively more last month than whole year. But, the urban Leh spend more monthly basis than the yearly basis on average. The MPDC ranges from Rs 1200.00 to Rs 17500.00 as per the URP, whereas, it ranges between Rs 2625.00 and  $Rs\ 1.25e5$  as per the MRP. So, while comparing between rural and urban households, the urban people are spending more than the rural people in consumptions. The means MPCE for rural areas are Rs  $3.3934e3$  and Rs  $2.2097e4$  according to URP and MRP respectively. Whereas, the values are  $Rs5.7382e3$  and  $Rs\ 2.8504e4$  for urban areas.

Therefore, these inferences indicate that the urban people spend higher than the rural people on consumption expenditure.



*Genders and MPCE:* In order to look into the gendered influence on the monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE), the tables 4 and 5 show the descriptive statistics pertaining to that. The tables show that there are 396 sampled households which are headed by males and 104 by females. The male headed households have higher mean MPCE than the female headed households under the both methods. The maximum and minimum values are wider for the male headed households than the female headed households as per the URP method. The values are Rs 133.33 and Rs 25000.00 for male headed households and Rs 225.00 to Rs 25000.00 for female headed households.

*Sectors and MPCE:* With regard to see sector wise influence on the different gendered headed households, let's look into the descriptive statistics first. The tables 6 and 7 cater to the rural sector and it has been observed that, the male headed households have higher mean MPCE than the female headed households. The values are Rs 3.5655e3 for male headed households and Rs 2.7738e3 for female headed households for the URP. the corresponding values are 2.2693E4 and Rs 1.9949e4 for the MRP. The values demonstrate that the male headed households have higher spending than the female headed households in rural areas. And top of that the male headed households spend higher not only monthly but also annually. The range is also wider among male headed households than female headed households. The values are between Rs 133.33 to Rs 25000.00 under the URP and between Rs 464.29 to Rs 3.36e5 under the MRP among the male headed households, and between Rs 466.67 to Rs 1.58e5 (MRP) for female headed households. This implies that the female headed families have lower spending on consumption than their male counterpart in rural areas. The same situations have been showed among urban households that is the male headed households have higher spending on consumption. Tables 8 and 9 show the results. The range between

minimum and maximum values are wider for male headed families than female headed households.

*Tehsils and MPCE:* The estimates have been shown in Table no. 10 to 16. The tehsil wise monthly per capita expenditure and it has been observed that the Disket Tehsil has the widest range of MPCE that is Rs 175.00 to Rs 25000.00 as per the URP. It is followed by Leh Tehsil and the values are RS 250.00 (Minimum) and Rs 25000.00 (Maximum). These tell that the MPCE inequality is the highest in Disket tehsil, which is followed by Leh tehsil. The main reason for such situation is that, these two places are very different from the rest of the tehsils. They are economically advanced tehsils among the rest. Therefore, the livelihood diversification led to the wide range of MPCE values.

However, the tehsils like Nyoma, Durbuk and Kharu, have a narrower range. The Nyoma tehsil has Rs 571.43 as the minimum and Rs 7500.00 as the maximum range. Whereas, the Durbuk has Rs 1857.14 (minimum value) and Rs 17000.00 (maximum value), and the Kharu tehsil has minimum range of Rs 133.33 and the maximum range as Rs 14000.00. therefore, it has been interpreted that the MPCE disparity is minimum in these three tehsils. The standard of living of the residents are not different from one another within each tehsil. The main reason could be the uniformity in the occupational distribution within tehsil. The agriculture is the main sector and rural livelihood diversification is very poor or negligible.

As far as the man MPCE is concerned the Leh tehsil has the highest mean value that is Rs 1.05e6 and Nyoma has the lowest mean value i.e., Rs 2.2964e3. This s a mere reflection of the people's their consumption expenditure pattern. The Leh tehsil has urban areas and this could be the reason of the high mean value. Whereas, the Nyoma tehsil has no urban area and there is only on source of living i.e., agriculture.

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However, to know the spending pattern in depth, the mixed recall period method has been incorporated in the study. Unlike the URP method, the MRP based MPCE has different findings. The tehsils like Disket, Khaltsi and Leh have wider range of minimum and maximum values. For instance, Disket has Rs 466.67 (minimum) and Rs 3.36e5 (maximum), Khaltsi has Rs 1000.00 (minimum) and Rs 2.30e5 (maximum), whereas, Leh has Rs 1625.00 as minimum value and Rs 1.58e5 as maximum value. Here again, the main reason for this wide range of MPCE values is due to high rural livelihood diversification and especially like non-farm activities. Then, next the study has tehsils like kharu and Nyoma where, the range between minimum and maximum values are very narrow and the reason could be low rural livelihood diversification in these tehsils. Accordingly, there are low MPCE disparity in these two tehsils. Whereas, the Disket, Khaltsi and Leh have profound MPCE disparities.

*Blocks and MPCE:* Table No 17 to 31 show the estimates under the both methods block wise. from the tables, it is concluded that among the Blocks, Durbuk Block has the highest mean MPCE that is Rs. 4.9970e3 and the lowest in Turtuk Block with mean of Rs 1.0387e3. the result was according to URP. However, the MRP estimates say a different story, where Chushot Block has the highest and Rong Block has the Lowest with means MPCE of Rs 3.7751e4 and Rs 7.4442e3 respectively.

As far as the range in MPCE is concerned, it has found that, the minimum and maximum ranges are the widest in the Block of Disket and the narrowest in the Block of Turtuk irrespective of methods. Under the URP, the widest range is Rs 175.00 (Minimum) and Rs 25000.00 (Maximum) and the narrowest range is Rs 300.00 (Minimum) and Rs 2500.00 (Maximum). Whereas, under the MRP method, the widest range is between Rs 466.67 (Minimum) and Rs 3.336e5 (Maximum) and the narrowest range of Rs 464.29 (Minimum) and Rs 9166.67 (Maximum). Thus, on the basis of these

findings, it has been interpreted that Disket block has the highest inequality in terms of Mean MPCE and Turtuk has the lowest disparity. The reason could be that Disket is a block with highest rural livelihood diversification and in Turtuk where this is absent.

B. The 2<sup>nd</sup> objective of the study is to assess the status of employment and unemployment of the sample households.

*Employment and Unemployment Status (Leh):* The study uses Usual status principal method to measure the incidence and variation of employment and unemployment among the sampled households. The table 32 shows that, out of the 500 sampled households, the majority of the heads of the sampled households that is 61.2 percent are engaged in Labour force and only 38.8 percent are outside of the labour force. This means that 61.2 percent of the sample households heads are either employed or did not work but looking for work. In order to see the share of employed and unemployed, it is that 99.7 percent are employed and only 0.3 percent are unemployed.

However, among the employed heads of the sampled households, the majority of them are engaged in Self-Employment i.e., they work as own account worker in household enterprises and the share is 41.2 percent. Then, second largest share goes to Regular salaried workers and the share is 30.7 percent. then 15.4 of the total shares at third place with Casual labour in public work which is followed by Casual labour in other work that is 7.8 percent. then 3.9 percent of the total share for Employer in household enterprise. Then 0.7 percent of the heads are engaged in household enterprises as helper and they account for unpaid labour force. Lastly, with the share of only 0.3 percent with the heads who are did not work but seeking employment. In order to look into the matter from gender lens, it has been found that out of the total labour force, 82.4 percent of the heads are males and 17.6 percent are females.



Among the total male heads in labour force, it is seen that majority of the male heads are engaged into employment as Own account workers that is 40.9 percent, followed by 31.7 percent of them engaged in to employment as Regular salaried employee. A total of 21.9 percent of them are into employment as casual workers, whereas, 4.4 percent of them are working as Employer in household enterprises and 0.8 percent of them as unpaid helper in household enterprises.

Out of the total female heads in to labour force, majority of them, that is 42.6 percent of them are working as Own account workers in household enterprises, followed by Regular salaried employee, that 25.9 percent of them engaged in it. Whereas, into the casual work, almost 27 percent of them engaged in it. However, as an employer in the household enterprise, only 1.9 percent of them are involved.

*Sectors and Employment Status (UPS):*The results have been shown in Table 33 and 34.

A sector wise comparison can be observed from the tables, it has been observed that most of the rural heads are rentiers, pensioners, remittances recipients etc that is around 26.3 percent of them and that shows that biggest share of them are outside labour force, whereas, among the urban heads, majority of them that is 27.1 percent of them are Regular salaried employee, followed by Rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc that is around 25.9 percent and then at third place own account workers with a share of 24.7 percent. A huge chunk of them that is 8.2 percent are Employer. Therefore, it has been interpreted that urban heads are relatively more into self-employment than the rural heads, whereas, rural heads are relatively more into casual work than urban heads.

*Genders and Employment Status (UPS):*The gender wise comparison shows that there is no distinction between the different gender heads. This means that the pattern remains same across the genders. Meaning thereby, the biggest share of the heads is in the Rentier, Pensioners and Remittance Recipients, then followed by Own Account

Workers and then Regular Salaried workers irrespective of the genders of the heads. Even Tehsil wise, it has been observed the same pattern of employment distribution majorly.

*Tehsils and Employment Status (UPS):* The results have shown in table no 37 to 43, tehsil like Nyoma where the highest share is from Casual works and tehsils like Durbuk, Disket and Khaltse, they are known from self-employment activities and more rural livelihood diversification. Therefore, these three tehsils have the highest share from Own Account Worker in the household enterprises. This pattern is true for almost every block except Nyoma, Rong, etc.

*Blocks and Employment Status:* The study generally found that there are three main categories as per employment status is concerned and they are Self employment, Regular Salaried Employee and Casual Workers. However, there is another category which does not fall in the labour force category but rather not in labour force category that is Pensioners, Rentiers, Remittance Recipients, etc. Thus, these are four major categories where majority of the heads are engaged in. The study shows that among the blocks, the blocks which have highest share in the Self employment category, are Saspol, Khaltse, Durbuk, Rong and Turtuk. Whereas, the blocks like Rupsho and Nyoma have the highest share in Casual Worker category, and Chushot is the only block which has the highest share in Regular Salaried Category.

However, in the category of not in labour force, the Blocks like Leh, Thiksey, Nimoo, Saspol, Skurbuchan, Durbuk and Panamik have the highest share in the category of Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittance Recipients, etc. The main reason could be the age of the heads. The majority of the heads under this category, are mostly above 60 years.

C. The 3rd objective of the study is to ascertain association between Monthly Per Capita Expenditure and Employment-Unemployment Status of the sampled households. To see

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the association the study has used correlation and cross tabulation method. The results have been presented in the tables 59, 60 and 61. The results show that there is no statistically significant association between the nature of employment of the head and the Monthly per Capita Expenditure of the household. This inference has been drawn on overall sampled households. The best explanation to this could be that the head's income contributes negligible to the total household income and thus has little to no impacts on the household monthly per consumption expenditures. Out of the total 500 sampled households, 306 of them have heads who are still in labour force and they do contribute to the household income but very meagre. Even in the sample, a huge chunk of the heads that is 24.5 percent are above 60 years of age and these heads work as Own Account Worker in their household enterprises. Therefore, the association between the nature of employment with the MPCE as per both the URP and MRP methods, the result is not compelling statistically.

However, if the study excludes the heads with age 60 years and above, then there is compelling evidence of the association between the two. The nature of employment of the heads has a statistically significant impact on the monthly per capita expenditure irrespective of the methods. The study tried to test the goodness of fit of the model through Chi square test model. The result is significant in case of the URP method, which means the goodness of fit model is statistically significant where the monthly per capita expenditure in terms of the URP method is well explained by the nature of employment the head of the household. The test has r value less than 0.05. In order to support the result, the study runs nominal test by using Eta value and it is .312, which means more than 31.2 percent of the dependent variable (MPCE as per URP) is explained by the occupation of the heads in the sampled households. But this fact does not hold true for the Mixed recall period based Monthly Per Capita Expenditure.

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D. The 4<sup>th</sup> *Objective* of the study is to suggest some policy implications. The twin problem has been the focus of the policy framework. Despite great efforts from local, national and international agents in dealing the problems, the poverty in the form of increasing inequality (MPCE) and never-ending unemployment rate seems to be persistent. Thus, the one of the policy recommendations to the policy makers, is to change the perspective to view the problem of poverty and unemployment, but rather to assess various aspects to the problem and focus on the problem from sustainable way.

On the basis of one of the findings of the study, that is the Monthly per capita Expenditure disparity is more prominent in the blocks like Disket, Leh and Khaltse and a common factor which is shared by these blocks, is the level of development. These blocks have higher level of development than the rest of the blocks, whereas, blocks like Nyoma and Rong have low level of MPCE inequality and these blocks are far flung blocks. Therefore, a policy suggestion comes out of this finding it that, more opportunity should be provided for self employment in the region and the govt must emphasis of encouraging the people from these far flung block for livelihood diversification. Because, this is only reason how other blocks are performing better than them in terms of mean MPCE. Not only the government bodies but also semi govt bodies should come up with providing awareness, sensitizing, environment etc for such the rural livelihood diversification.

The other finding from the study is that there is a huge chunk of the heads of the sampled households, engaged in casual works. Thus, the policy suggestion is to ask the government to make the society aware of the situation that the people should come up with ideas to deal with the problem of lack of regular salaried government jobs. In this context, the policy makers should sensitize people about the schemes being provided to the general public to promote the ideas of creating start-ups and building entrepreneurial ship among the people who has idea. The society should be aware of the problem of low regular job opportunities as the



government cannot provide employment to all those who seek the employment because, the supply and demand in the job market especially from government agencies is not matched. So, just relying on the government for the job is not fair. Therefore, the policy makers should provide a greater number of workshops, financial aids (for unemployed), schemes, etc. This way the society would change their ways of looking at the problem of lack of employment opportunities differently.

Writing

**Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP Based Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Leh\_Overall)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	500	133.33	25000.00	1.89E6	3.7892E3	1.53338E2	3428.73244	1.176E7
MRP	500	464.29	3.36E5	1.16E7	2.3177E4	1.19979E3	26828.15918	7.198E8
Valid N (listwise)	500							

**Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP Based Monthly Per Capita Expenditur (Rural Leh)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	414	133.33	25000.00	1.40E6	3.3934E3	1.60419E2	3264.04236	1.065E7
MRP	414	464.29	3.36E5	9.15E6	2.2097E4	1.36520E3	27777.66919	7.716E8
Valid N (listwise)	414							

**Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Urban Leh)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	85	1200.00	17500.00	4.88E5	5.7382E3	3.88076E2	3577.88237	1.280E7
MRP	85	2625.00	1.25E5	2.42E6	2.8504E4	2.29357E3	21145.62987	4.471E8
Valid N (listwise)	85							

**Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Male Heads\_Leh Overall)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	396	133.33	25000.00	1.58E6	3.9882E3	1.70487E2	3392.65122	1.151E7
MRP	396	464.29	3.36E5	9.52E6	2.4030E4	1.39893E3	27838.41202	7.750E8
Valid N (listwise)	396							



**Table 5: Descriptive Statistics URP and MRP Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (Female Heads\_Leh Overall)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	104	225.00	25000.00	3.15E5	3.0316E3	3.40849E2	3475.98944	1.208E7
MRP	104	466.67	1.58E5	2.07E6	1.9927E4	2.19588E3	22393.68521	5.015E8
Valid N (listwise)	104							

**Table 6: Descriptive Statistics for Uniform Recall Period and Mixed Recall Period (Rural Male Heads)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	324	133.33	25000.00	1.16E6	3.5655E3	1.78220E2	3207.96739	1.029E7
MRP	324	464.29	3.36E5	7.35E6	2.2693E4	1.60580E3	28904.32835	8.355E8
Valid N (listwise)	324							

**Table 7: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP (Rural Female Heads)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	90	225.00	25000.00	2.50E5	2.7738E3	3.58929E2	3405.10071	1.159E7
MRP	90	466.67	1.58E5	1.80E6	1.9949E4	2.45525E3	23292.50576	5.425E8
Valid N (listwise)	90							

**Table 8: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Urban Male Heads)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	71	1200.00	17500.00	4.22E5	5.9451E3	4.22874E2	3563.19969	1.270E7
MRP	71	2625.00	1.25E5	2.15E6	3.0223E4	2.57366E3	21686.08398	4.703E8
Valid N (listwise)	71							

**Table 9: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Urban Female Heads)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	14	1400.00	13000.00	6.56E4	4.6893E3	9.61099E2	3596.10192	1.293E7
MRP	14	5000.00	62500.00	2.77E5	1.9786E4	4.30033E3	16090.34703	2.589E8
Valid N (listwise)	14							

**Table 17: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Leb)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	170	1000.00	18000.00	8.28E5	4.8703E3	2.64338E2	3446.54099	1.188E7
MRP	170	2625.00	1.46E5	4.62E6	2.7162E4	1.68156E3	21924.91176	4.807E8
Valid N (listwise)	170							

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Table 10: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP based MPCE (Tehsil\_Leh)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
JRP	232	250.00	25000.00	1.05E6	4.5248E3	2.40156E2	3657.94454	1.338E7
MRP	232	1625.00	1.58E5	6.12E6	2.6385E4	1.51407E3	23061.64022	5.318E8
Valid N (listwise)	232							

Table 11: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP based MPCE (Tehsil\_Khaltsi)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
JRP	53	666.67	10833.33	1.38E5	2.6044E3	2.90053E2	2111.62097	4.459E6
MRP	53	1000.00	2.30E5	1.17E6	2.2013E4	4.56102E3	33204.75627	1.103E9
Valid N (listwise)	53							

Table 12: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP based MPCE (Tehsil\_Nyoma)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
JRP	42	571.43	7500.00	2.2964E3	3.15912E2	2047.34485	4.192E6
MRP	42	4000.00	56250.00	1.2496E4	1.55540E3	10080.14602	1.016E8
Valid N (listwise)	42						

Table 13: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP Based MPCE (Tehsil\_Kharu)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
JRP	22	133.33	14000.00	5.24E4	2.3803E3	6.63496E2	3112.07066	9.685E6
MRP	22	1400.00	37500.00	2.02E5	9.1697E3	2.19159E3	10279.45456	1.057E8
Valid N (listwise)	22							

Table 14: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP based MPCE (Tehsil\_Disket)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
JRP	84	175.00	25000.00	2.84E5	3.1371E3	1.01470E2	2670.61508	1.354E7
MRP	84	1000.00	2.30E5	1.17E6	2.2013E4	4.56102E3	33204.75627	1.103E9
Valid N (listwise)	84							

Table 15: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP based MPCE (Tehsil\_Saspol)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	36	750.00	18333.33	1.43E5	3.9609E3	5.00269E2	3001.61561	9.010E6
MRP	36	3000.00	85714.29	1.17E6	3.2571E4	3.48243E3	20894.57995	4.366E8
Valid N (listwise)	36							

Table 16: Descriptive Statistics of URP and MRP based MPCE (Tehsil\_Durbuk)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	30	1857.14	17000.00	1.50E5	4.9970E3	5.95247E2	3260.29987	1.063E7
MRP	30	1875.00	72500.00	6.36E5	2.1184E4	3.63508E3	19910.13054	3.964E8
Valid N (listwise)	30							

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Table 18: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block\_Chushot)

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	20	500.00	6500.00	6.24E4	3.1190E3	3.69627E2	1653.02328	2.732E6
MRP	20	2500.00	83750.00	7.55E5	3.7751E4	5.36244E3	23981.56227	5.751E8
Valid N (listwise)	20							

**Table 19: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Thiksey)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	22	250.00	25000.00	1.14E5	5.1911E3	1.32100E3	6196.01616	3.839E7
MRP	22	5833.33	1.58E5	5.64E5	2.5646E4	6.64036E3	31146.03799	9.701E8
Valid N (listwise)	22							

**Table 20: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Kharu)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	22	133.33	14000.00	5.24E4	2.3803E3	6.63496E2	3112.07066	9.685E6
MRP	22	1400.00	37500.00	2.02E5	9.1697E3	2.19159E3	10279.45456	1.057E8
Valid N (listwise)	22							

**Table 21: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Nimoo)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	22	1000.00	18333.33	8.89E4	4.0421E3	7.52267E2	3528.44653	1.245E7
MRP	22	3000.00	66666.67	7.68E5	3.4922E4	4.07405E3	19109.00571	3.652E8
Valid N (listwise)	22							

**Table 22: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Khaltsi)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	33	666.67	10833.33	8.81E4	2.6692E3	4.36733E2	2508.84123	6.294E6
MRP	33	1000.00	2.30E5	6.85E5	2.0768E4	7.00935E3	40265.65585	1.621E9
Valid N (listwise)	33							

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**Table 23: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Nyoma)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	21	666.67	7500.00	7.48E4	3.5622E3	4.84616E2	2220.78777	4.932E6
MRP	21	4125.00	56250.00	3.56E5	1.6951E4	2.47978E3	11363.75721	1.291E8
Valid N (listwise)	21							

**Table 24: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Diskét)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	40	175.00	25000.00	1.85E5	4.6223E3	7.60972E2	4812.80802	2.316E7
MRP	40	466.67	3.36E5	1.25E6	3.1302E4	8.55132E3	54083.32222	2.925E9
Valid N (listwise)	40							

**Table 25: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Saspol)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	14	750.00	8000.00	5.37E4	3.8333E3	5.42268E2	2028.97961	4.117E6
MRP	14	3125.00	85714.29	4.04E5	2.8877E4	6.33304E3	23696.05007	5.615E8
Valid N (listwise)	14							

**Table 26: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block Durbuk)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	30	1857.14	17000.00	1.50E5	4.9970E3	5.95247E2	3260.29987	1.063E7
MRP	30	1875.00	72500.00	6.36E5	2.1184E4	3.63508E3	19910.13054	3.964E8
Valid N (listwise)	30							

**Table 27: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block\_Rong)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	33	500.00	5250.00	3,801.54	1,1503E3	1,59797E2	917,96537	8,427E5
MRP	33	1625.00	39250.00	2,46E5	7,4442E3	1,37670E3	7908,51485	6,254E7
Valid N (listwise)	33							

**Table 28: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block\_Singayalok)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	20	750.00	5125.00	4,99E4	2,4974E3	2,81350E2	1258,23583	1,583E6
MRP	20	3250.00	60000.00	4,81E5	2,4066E4	3,73995E3	16725,56826	2,797E8
Valid N (listwise)	20							

**Table 29: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block\_Rupsho)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	8	1666.67	5000.00	2,89E4	3,6086E3	3,90916E2	1105,67779	1,223E6
MRP	8	6333.33	21500.00	1,08E5	1,3470E4	2,15492E3	6095,02191	3,715E7
Valid N (listwise)	8							



**Table 30: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block\_Panamik)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	24	625.00	5500.00	5.78E4	2.4104E3	2.15095E2	1053.74512	1.110E6
MRP	24	1875.00	53000.00	4.53E5	1.8882E4	2.95681E3	14485.34792	2.098E8
Valid N (listwise)	24							

**Table 31: Descriptive Statistics of Monthly Per Capita Expenditure under URP and MRP (Block\_Turtuk)**

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
URP	20	300.00	2500.00	2.08E4	1.0387E3	1.24740E2	557.85602	3.112E5
MRP	20	464.29	9166.67	4.28E4	2.1424E3	4.56086E2	2039.67714	4.160E6
Valid N (listwise)	20							

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**Table 32: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Leh\_Overall)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	126	25.2	25.2	25.2
Employer (HH Ent)	12	2.4	2.4	27.6
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	2	.4	.4	28.0
Regular Salaried	94	18.8	18.8	46.8
Casual Labour in Public work	47	9.4	9.4	56.2
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	24	4.8	4.8	61.0
Did Not Work but seeking and available for work	1	.2	.2	61.2
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	51	10.2	10.2	71.4
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	132	26.4	26.4	97.8
not able to work due to disability	11	2.2	2.2	100.0
Total	500	100.0	100.0	

**Table 33: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Rural Leh)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	105	25.4	25.4	25.4
Employer (HH Ent)	5	1.2	1.2	26.6
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	2	.5	.5	27.1
Regular Salaried	71	17.1	17.1	44.2
Casual Labour in Public work	44	10.6	10.6	54.8
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	19	4.6	4.6	59.4
Did Not Work but seeking and available for work	1	.2	.2	59.7
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	48	11.6	11.6	71.3
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	109	26.3	26.3	97.6
not able to work due to disability	10	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	414	100.0	100.0	

**Table 34: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Urban Leh)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	21	24.7	24.7	24.7
Employer (HH Ent)	7	8.2	8.2	32.9



	23	27.1	27.1	60.0
Regular Salaried	3	3.5	3.5	63.5
Casual Labour in Public work	5	5.9	5.9	69.4
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	3	3.5	3.5	72.9
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	22	25.9	25.9	98.8
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances not able to work due to disability	1	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	85	100.0	100.0	

**Table 35: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Male Heads (Leh Overall)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	103	26.0	26.0	26.0
Employer (HH Ent)	11	2.8	2.8	28.8
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	2	.5	.5	29.3
Regular Salaried	80	20.2	20.2	49.5
Casual Labour in Public work	37	9.3	9.3	58.8
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	19	4.8	4.8	63.6
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	17	4.3	4.3	67.9
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	122	30.8	30.8	98.7
not able to work due to disability	5	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	396	100.0	100.0	

**Table 36: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Female Heads (Leh Overall)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	23	22.1	22.1	22.1
Employer (HH Ent)	1	1.0	1.0	23.1
Regular Salaried	14	13.5	13.5	36.5
Casual Labour in Public work	10	9.6	9.6	46.2
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	5	4.8	4.8	51.0
Did Not Work but seeking and available for work	1	1.0	1.0	51.9
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	34	32.7	32.7	84.6
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	10	9.6	9.6	94.2
not able to work due to disability	6	5.8	5.8	100.0
Total	104	100.0	100.0	

**Table 37: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil\_Leh)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	51	22.0	22.0	22.0
Employer (HH Ent)	9	3.9	3.9	25.9
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	1	.4	.4	26.3
Regular Salaried	49	21.1	21.1	47.4
Casual Labour in Public work	11	4.7	4.7	52.2
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	15	6.5	6.5	58.6
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	21	9.1	9.1	67.7
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	71	30.6	30.6	98.3
not able to work due to disability	4	1.7	1.7	100.0
Total	232	100.0	100.0	

**Table 38: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil\_Khaltsi)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	20	37.7	37.7	37.7
Regular Salaried	12	22.6	22.6	60.4
Casual Labour in Public work	3	5.7	5.7	66.0
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	2	3.8	3.8	69.8
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	7	13.2	13.2	83.0
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	9	17.0	17.0	100.0
Total	53	100.0	100.0	

**Table 39: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil Nyoma)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	8	19.0	19.0	19.0
Employer (HH Ent)	1	2.4	2.4	21.4
Regular Salaried	3	7.1	7.1	28.6
Casual Labour in Public work	23	54.8	54.8	83.3
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	2	4.8	4.8	88.1



Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	1	2.4	2.4	90.5
not able to work due to disability	4	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

**Table 40: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil\_Kharu)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Regular Salaried	3	13.6	13.6	22.7
Casual Labour in Public work	3	13.6	13.6	36.4
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	1	4.5	4.5	40.9
Did Not Work but seeking and available for work	1	4.5	4.5	45.5
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	9	40.9	40.9	86.4
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	3	13.6	13.6	100.0
Total	22	100.0	100.0	

**Table 41: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil Diskit)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	30	35.7	35.7	35.7
Regular Salaried	17	20.2	20.2	56.0
Casual Labour in Public work	2	2.4	2.4	58.3
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	3	3.6	3.6	61.9
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	4	4.8	4.8	66.7
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	25	29.8	29.8	96.4
not able to work due to disability	3	3.6	3.6	100.0
Total	84	100.0	100.0	

**Table 42: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil\_Saspol)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	8	22.2	22.2	22.2
Employer (HH Ent)	2	5.6	5.6	27.8
Regular Salaried	6	16.7	16.7	44.4
Casual Labour in Public work	1	2.8	2.8	47.2
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	4	11.1	11.1	58.3

Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	15	41.7	41.7	100.0
Total	36	100.0	100.0	

**Table 43: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Tehsil\_Durbuk)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	7	23.3	23.3	23.3
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	1	3.3	3.3	26.7
Regular Salaried	4	13.3	13.3	40.0
Casual Labour in Public work	4	13.3	13.3	53.3
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	3	10.0	10.0	63.3
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	4	13.3	13.3	76.7
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	7	23.3	23.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**Table 44: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Leh)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	28	16.5	16.5	16.5
Employer (HH Ent)	8	4.7	4.7	21.2
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	1	.6	.6	21.8
Regular Salaried	40	23.5	23.5	45.3
Casual Labour in Public work	4	2.4	2.4	47.6
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	11	6.5	6.5	54.1
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	18	10.6	10.6	64.7
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	56	32.9	32.9	97.6
not able to work due to disability	4	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total	170	100.0	100.0	

**Table 45: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Chushot)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	3	15.0	15.0	15.0
Employer (HH Ent)	1	5.0	5.0	20.0
Regular Salaried	8	40.0	40.0	60.0

Casual labour in Other Types of Work	2	10.0	10.0	70.0
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	6	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

**Table 46: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Thiksey)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	6	27.3	27.3	27.3
Regular Salaried	1	4.5	4.5	31.8
Casual Labour in Public work	1	4.5	4.5	36.4
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	2	9.1	9.1	45.5
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	3	13.6	13.6	59.1
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	9	40.9	40.9	100.0
Total	22	100.0	100.0	

**Table 47: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Kharu)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Regular Salaried	3	13.6	13.6	22.7
Casual Labour in Public work	3	13.6	13.6	36.4
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	1	4.5	4.5	40.9
Did Not Work but seeking and available for work	1	4.5	4.5	45.5
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	9	40.9	40.9	86.4
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	3	13.6	13.6	100.0
Total	22	100.0	100.0	

**Table 48: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Nimoo)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	2	9.1	9.1	9.1
Employer (HH Ent)	2	9.1	9.1	18.2
Regular Salaried	4	18.2	18.2	36.4
Casual Labour in Public work	1	4.5	4.5	40.9



Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	4	18.2	18.2	59.1
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	9	40.9	40.9	100.0
Total	22	100.0	100.0	

**Table 49: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Saspol)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	6	42.9	42.9	42.9
Regular Salaried	2	14.3	14.3	57.1
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	6	42.9	42.9	100.0
Total	14	100.0	100.0	

**Table 50: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Skurbuchan)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Regular Salaried	3	15.0	15.0	20.0
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	1	5.0	5.0	25.0
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	7	35.0	35.0	60.0
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	8	40.0	40.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	

**Table 51: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Khaltsi)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	19	57.6	57.6	57.6
Regular Salaried	9	27.3	27.3	84.8
Casual Labour in Public work	3	9.1	9.1	93.9
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	1	3.0	3.0	97.0
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	1	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	33	100.0	100.0	

**Table 52: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Durbuk)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	7	23.3	23.3	23.3
Helper (HH Ent) (Unpaid HH Worker)	1	3.3	3.3	26.7
Regular Salaried	4	13.3	13.3	40.0
Casual Labour in Public work	4	13.3	13.3	53.3
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	3	10.0	10.0	63.3
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	4	13.3	13.3	76.7
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	7	23.3	23.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

**Table 53: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Nyoma)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	1	4.8	4.8	4.8
Employer (HH Ent)	1	4.8	4.8	9.5
Regular Salaried	3	14.3	14.3	23.8
Casual Labour in Public work	14	66.7	66.7	90.5
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	1	4.8	4.8	95.2
not able to work due to disability	1	4.8	4.8	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

**Table 54: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Rong)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	18	54.5	54.5	54.5
Casual Labour in Public work	10	30.3	30.3	84.8
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	2	6.1	6.1	90.9
not able to work due to disability	3	9.1	9.1	100.0
Total	33	100.0	100.0	

**Table 55: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Rupsho)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	3	37.5	37.5	37.5
Casual Labour in Public work	5	62.5	62.5	100.0
Total	8	100.0	100.0	

**Table 56: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Diskit)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	16	40.0	40.0	40.0
Regular Salaried	11	27.5	27.5	67.5
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	2	5.0	5.0	72.5
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	11	27.5	27.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

**Table 57: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Panamik)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	2	8.3	8.3	8.3
Regular Salaried	1	4.2	4.2	12.5
Casual labour in Other Types of Work	1	4.2	4.2	16.7
Attended Domestic Duties and free collection of goods	4	16.7	16.7	33.3
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	13	54.2	54.2	87.5
not able to work due to disability	3	12.5	12.5	100.0
Total	24	100.0	100.0	

**Table 58: Usual Principal Status Based Occupation of Head (Block Turtuk)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid OwnAccountWorker (HH Ent)	12	60.0	60.0	60.0
Regular Salaried	5	25.0	25.0	85.0
Casual Labour in Public work	2	10.0	10.0	95.0
Rentiers, Pensioners, Remittances	1	5.0	5.0	100.0
Total	20	100.0	100.0	



		MainOccupationHead	URP	MRP
MainOccupationHead	Pearson Correlation	1	-.014	.041
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.826	.535
	N	232	232	232
URP	Pearson Correlation	-.014	1	.291**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.826		.000
	N	232	232	232
MRP	Pearson Correlation	.041	.291**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.535	.000	
	N	232	232	232

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Table 60: Result of the Chi-Square Test (Association between MPCE and Employment)**

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5.434E <sup>a</sup>	465	.007
Likelihood Ratio	345.758	465	1.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.048	1	.826
N of Valid Cases	232		

a. 562 cells (99.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .00.

**Table 61: Non-Parametric Test Correlations (MPCE and Employment)**

		MainOccupationHead	URP	MRP
Spearman's rho	MainOccupationHead Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.019	-.019
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.776	.669
	N	232	232	232
URP	Correlation Coefficient	-.019	1.000	.669
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.776		.000
	N	232	232	232
MRP	Correlation Coefficient	-.031	.669**	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.641	.000	
	N	232	232	232

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

→ 0.019

13. Details of consumable and non-consumable (including equipment) been handed over to the concerned department? I have not purchased.
14. Has the non-consumable material (including equipment) been handed over to the concerned department? N.A.
15. Has the stock register carrying entries of consumable/ non-consumable (including equipment) handed over to the concerned department? No, because I have not maintained any as I didn't purchase any consumable/ non-consumables.
16. Was power point presentation of the current research work made before DRPMC by PI/Co-PI? Yes

Comments of the concerned DRPMC (Convener):

Recommended & Forwarded

Members of the concerned DRPMC:

1. Prof Sangita Gupta, Dean, Social Sciences (Convener)
2. Prof Aroon Sharma (H.O.D)
3. Prof Baljit Singh (HOD, Political Science)
4. Prof Jasbir Singh (Senior Professor)
5. Dr Manoj Bhatt (Associate Professor)

S Gupta

AS  
BS  
JS  
MB