



Resilient Communities

RCRC Centre for Monitoring Rural India

RCRC Household Survey Round 2
(RCHS-II)
July 2020

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Methodology and Coverage

- Data collection period - 17th to 30th July 2020
- Sampling:
 - 5 Villages per Block;
 - 2 Blocks per district;
 - 100 respondents per Block,
 - every 5th household, all hamlets
- Survey Instrument - Survey CTO
- Coverage of all socio-economic groups
- Through 46 RCRC Coalition Members (CSOs) in different states
- 11 states, 80 districts, 169 blocks (May 2020 round 9 states)
- Total Sample Size: 17032 respondent households (May 2020 round 11,380)

30% of the districts covered in the survey are Aspirational Districts
(country has **115** Aspirational districts, **24** of them are covered here)

Limitations

- Various methods (phone call, paper, physical)
- Social distancing
- Consent taken from respondents for health sections



CSOs involved in RCRC research Round-2

Legend

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CSOs

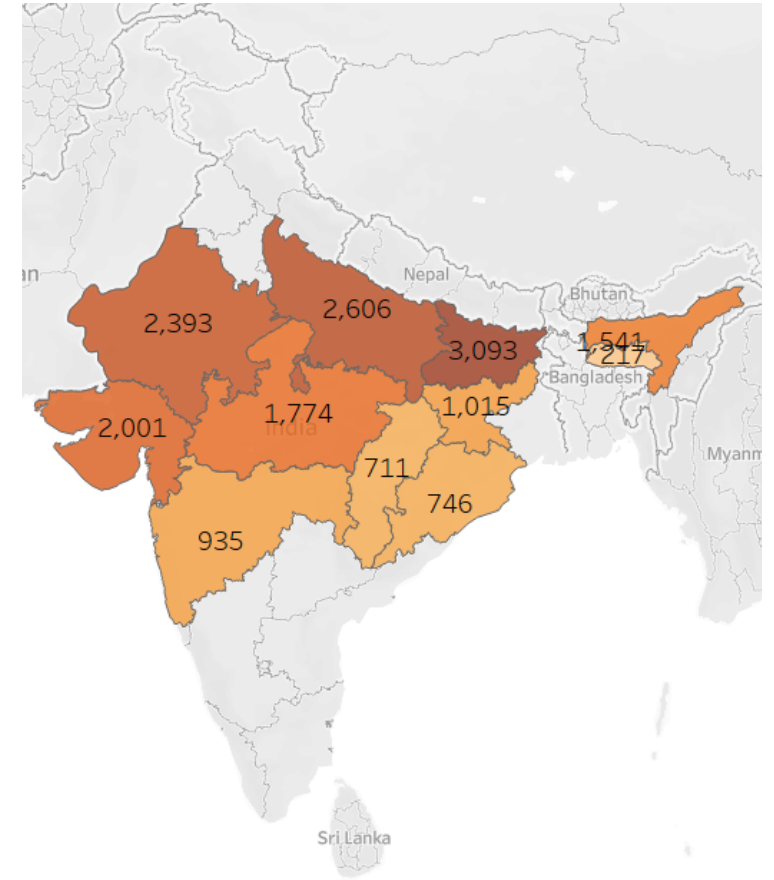
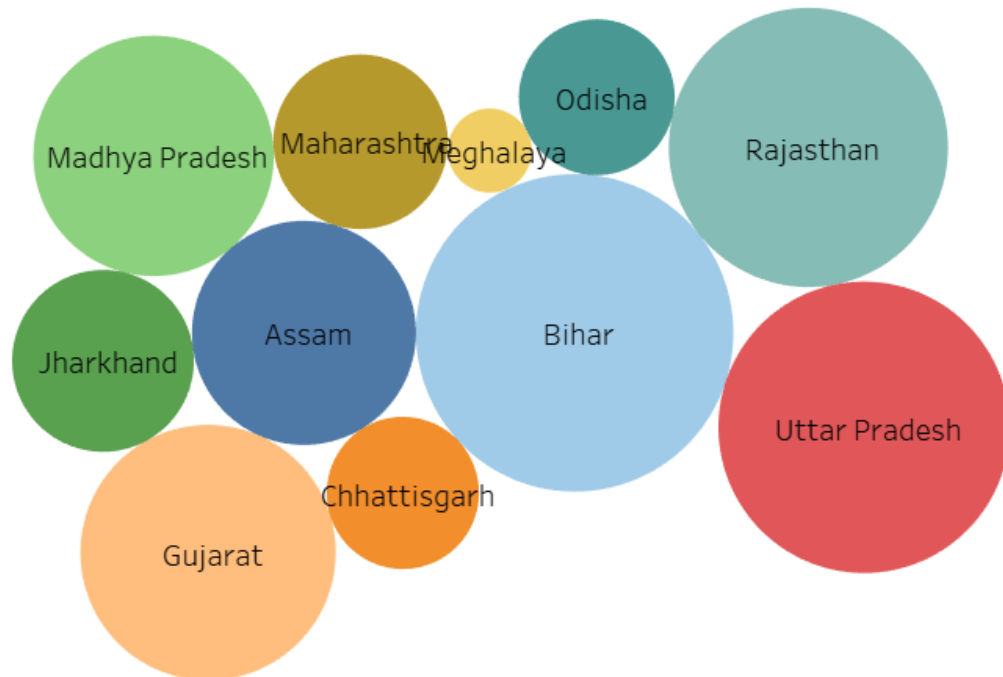
- UP: AKF, ABSSS, Arunodaya, HFF, Jagriti Seva Sansthan, SST, TCL, YKVM
- BR: AKF, AKRSP (I), HFF, Kaushalya Foundation, Nav Jagriti, NIRANTAR, SSEVS, 4S
- MP: AKRSP (I), Arunodaya, CARD, DSC, FES, PRADAN, SPS, Udyogini, Vaagdhara, WOTR
- GJ: AKRSP (I), Cohesion, DSC, FES, 4S, SWATI, Utthan, Vaagdhara
- OD: CYSD, FES, Gram Vikas, Harsha Trust
- MH: DSC, FES, GSMT, Pragati Abhiyan, WOTR
- AS: Diya Foundation, Grameen Sahara, KABIL, PIRD, Sanjog, SeSTA
- RJ: FES, Ibtada, Manjari, PRAYAS, Sevamandir, Udyogini, Unnati, Vaagdhara
- JH: HFF, Udyogini
- ML: Mosonie
- CG: PRADAN, Samarthan, Udyogini





RCRC Research round 2: Respondents

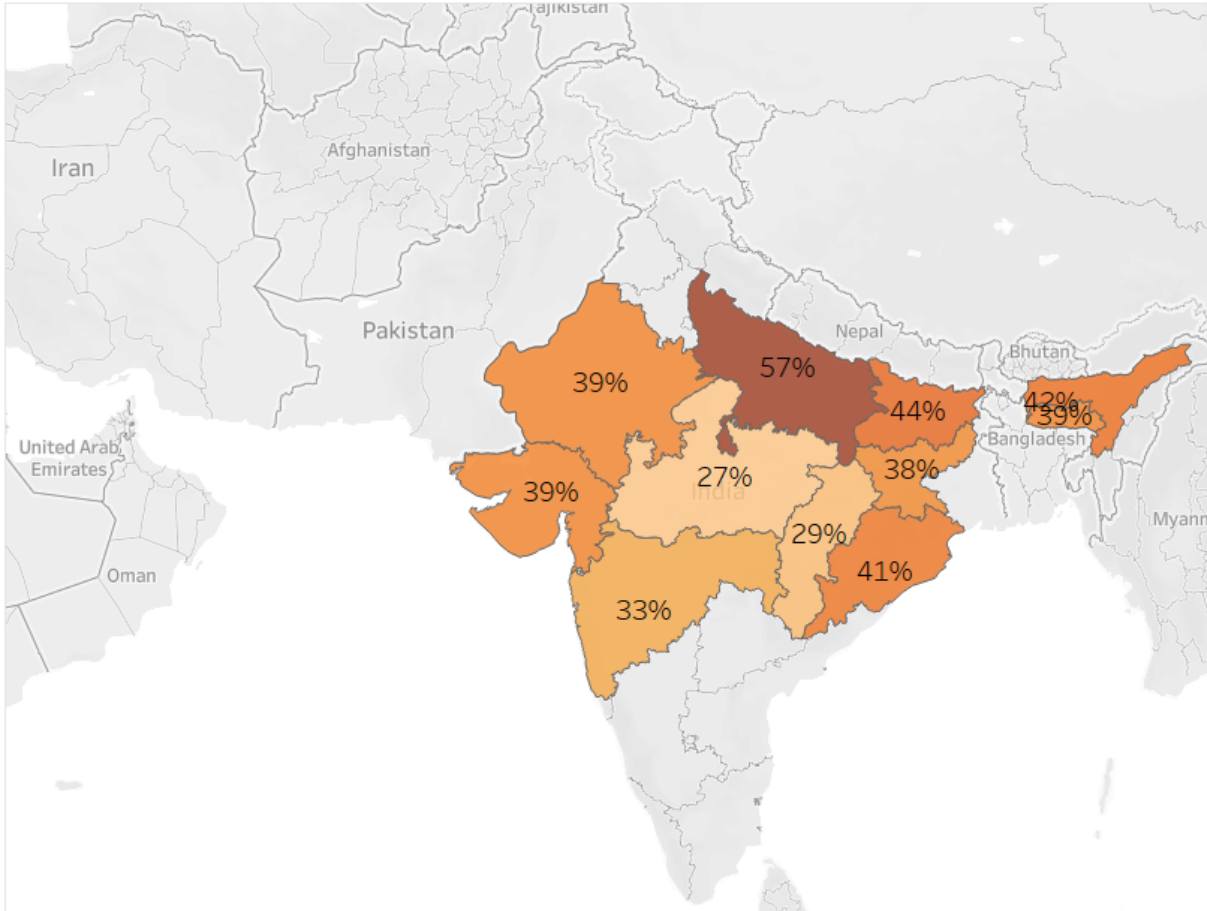
- 33% increase in respondents in Round 2 from 11,380 to 17,032
- 45% of the households covered in Round 1 repeated in the survey.
- Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and Meghalaya were added; Andhra Pradesh not included in Round 2.



Respondents: Gender Representation

41 percent women

Female Respondents in %

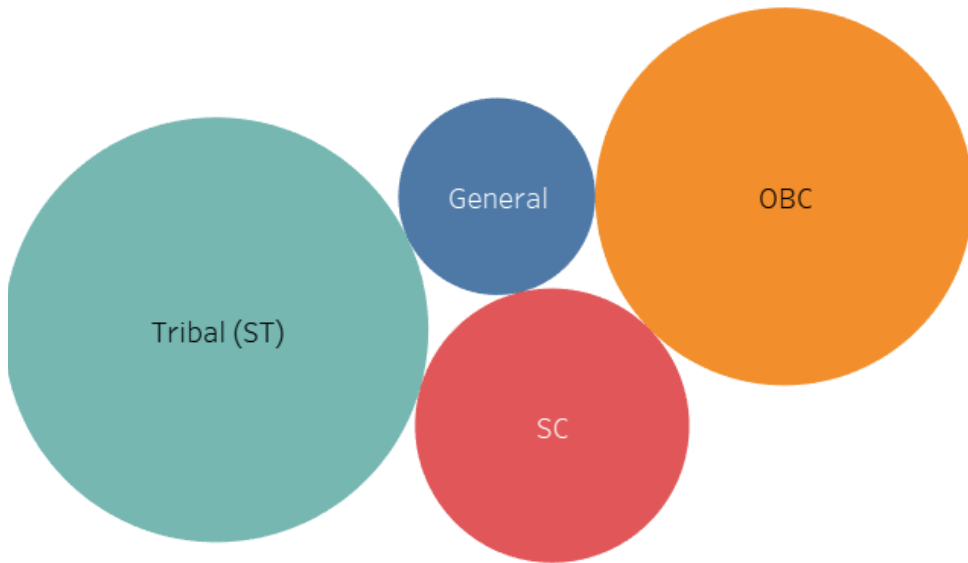


- 6,958 (41%) of the respondents were women
- Highest representation in Uttar Pradesh with 57% (n=2,606)

Respondents: Social Category

41 percent from tribal community

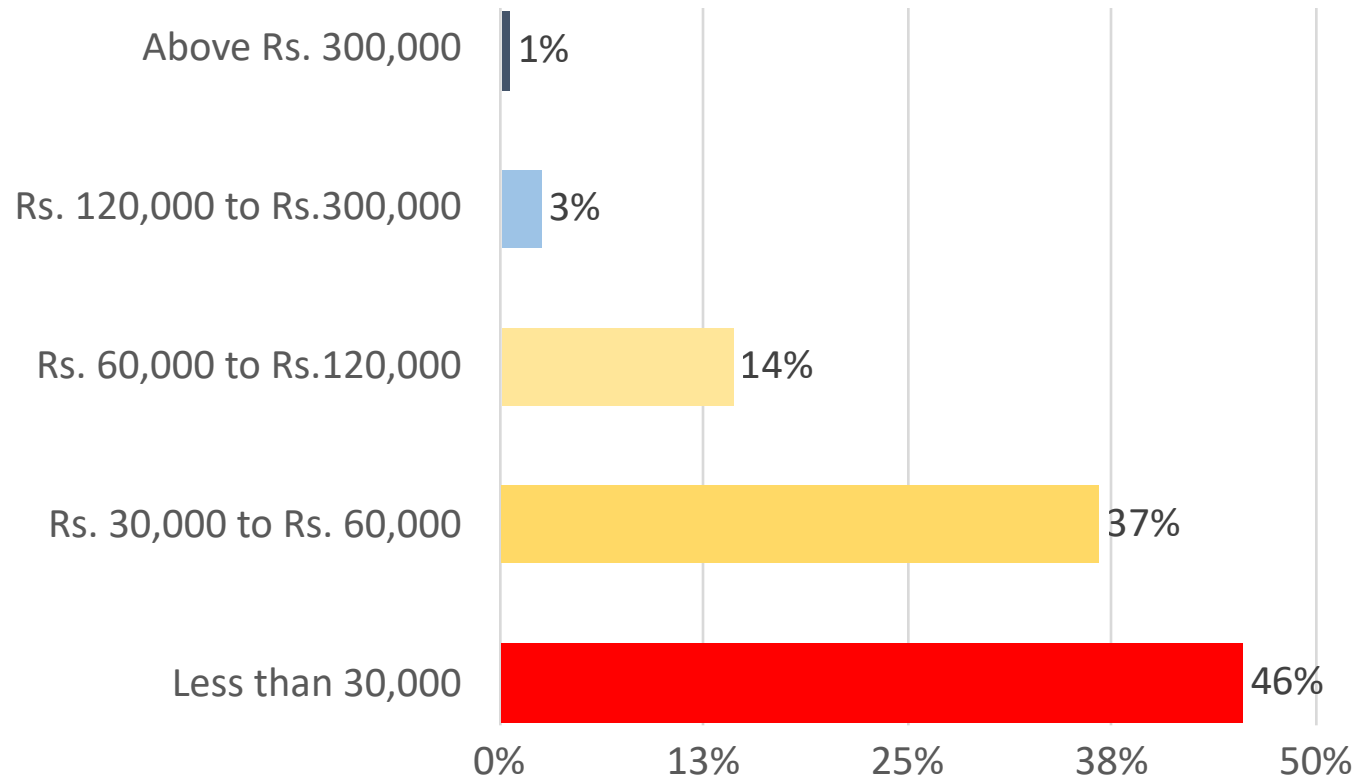
Social Category of Respondent hhs



Category	Respondents	%
General	1,511	9
OBC	5,559	33
SC	2,931	17
Tribal (ST)	7,031	41

Respondents: Income Category

82 percent had incomes less than Rs. 5000 per month



Less than 30,000	7,760
Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 60,000	6,267
Rs. 60,000 to Rs.120,000	2,441
Rs. 120,000 to Rs.300,000	444
Above Rs. 300,000	120

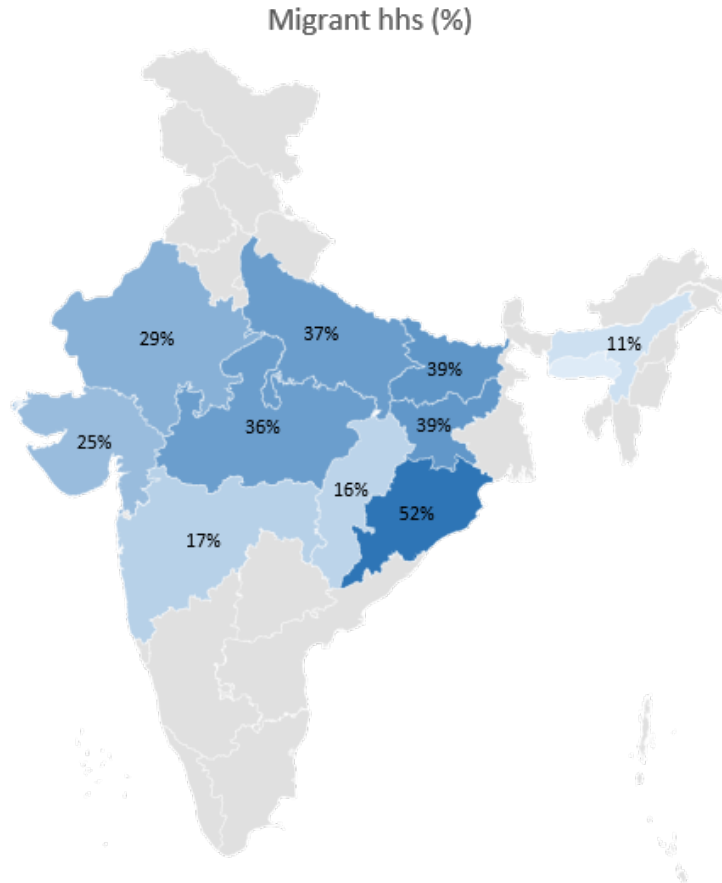
- 82% of the respondents have a maximum income of Rs. 5,000 per month
- 97% of the respondents have a maximum monthly income of Rs.10,000



Migration

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Migrant workers (number and % of respondents)

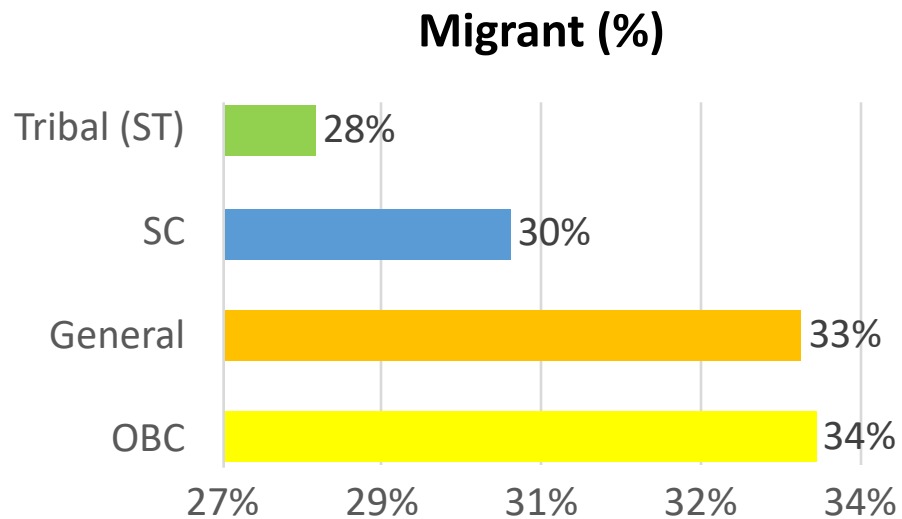


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- Almost one third (31%) among all respondent have migrants (5,257 out of N=17,032)
- Odisha has the highest ratio of migrant hhs with 52% (n=746) followed by
 - Bihar 40% (n=3,093),
 - Jharkhand 39% (n=1,015),
 - Uttar Pradesh 37% (n=2,606), and
 - Madhya Pradesh 36% (n=1,774).
- Assam (11%, n=1,541) and Maharashtra (17%, n=935) have least number of migrants hhs.

Migrant workers: Social Category

Social Category	Migrant hhs
General	508
OBC	1,865
SC	884
Tribal (ST)	1,970
Overall	5,227

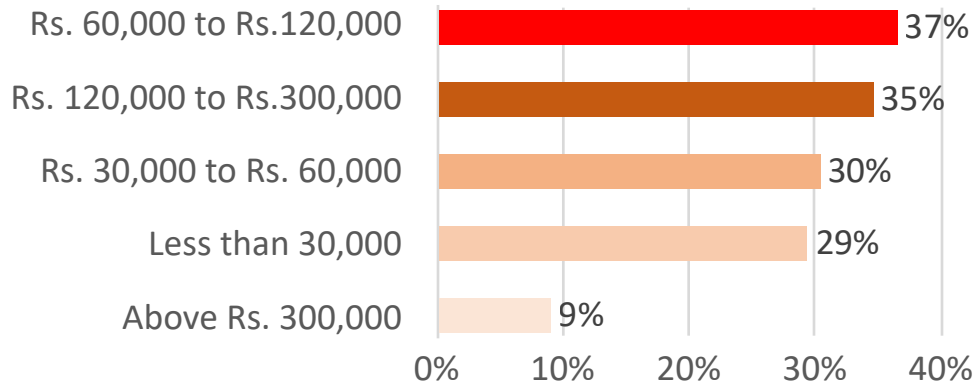


- 38% among the 5,257 hhs are tribal migrants, 35% are OBCs, 17% are SCs, and 10% are from General category (n=5,257)
- Among the General (n=1,511) 34% are migrants and in OBC category (n=5,559) hhs 33% are migrants
- 30% of the Dalit (n=2,931) hhs have migrants
- 28% of the Tribal (n=7,031) hhs have migrants
- In Bihar, 64% of the migrants are from OBC category (n=1,221), and in UP it is 52% (n=955)
- In Assam, 45% (n=172) are from the SC category, it is 28% in UP (n=955), 21% in Rajasthan (n=697), and 20% in Bihar (n=1,221) and Jharkhand (n=397)
- In Gujarat, 89% (n=495), Madhya Pradesh, 83% (n=645), Odisha 78% (n= 389), Chhattisgarh, 63% (n=112), Maharashtra, 60% (n=159), Jharkhand 53% (n=397), are from the Tribal category.

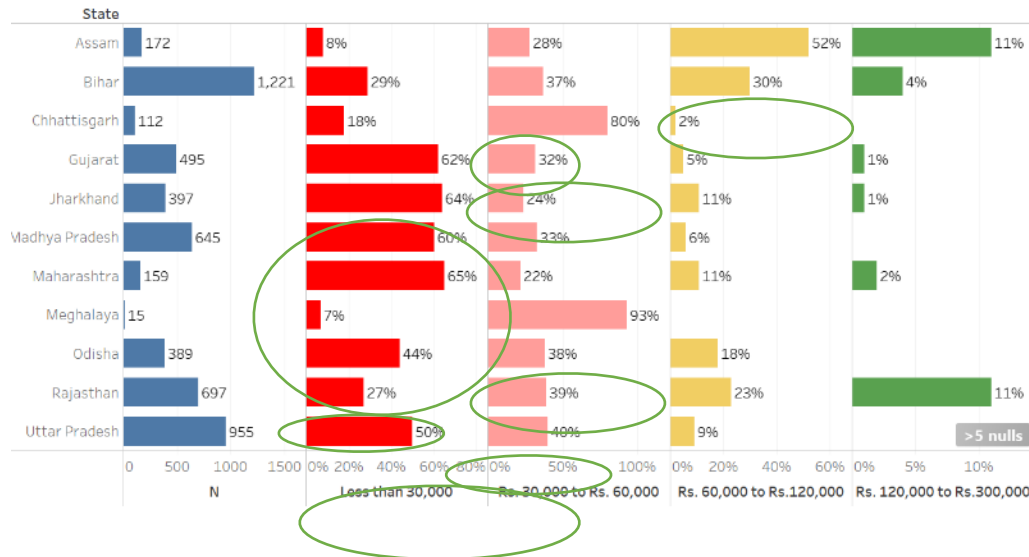
Income of Migrants:

97 percent earn less than Rs. 10,000 per month

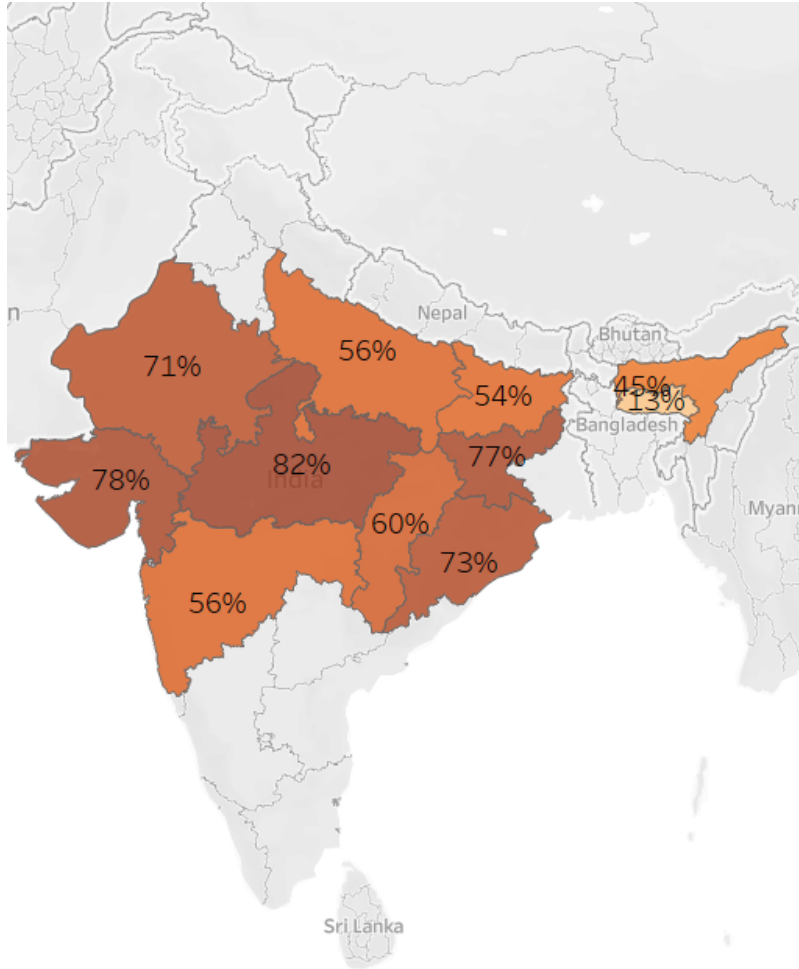
Migrant (%)



- 44% of the migrants have an income of less than Rs. 2,500 per month.
- 36% earn between Rs.2,501 to Rs.5,000 per month.
- 17% earn between Rs. 5,001 to Rs. 10,000 per month.
- Therefore, **97%** of the migrants earn a maximum of Rs. 10,000 per month. Rest 3% earn more than that.
- Less than 1% earn more than Rs. 25,000 per month (n=5,257)
- In the income category (Rs.60K to Rs. 1.2 lakh per annum): 37% are migrants(n=2,441)
- In the income category (Rs. 1.2 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh per annum): 35% are migrants(n=444)
- In the income category (Rs. 30K to Rs. 60K per annum): 30% are migrants(n=6,267)
- In the income category (less than Rs. 30K): 29% are migrants(n=7,760)



Duration of migration: 65 percent stay for less than six months

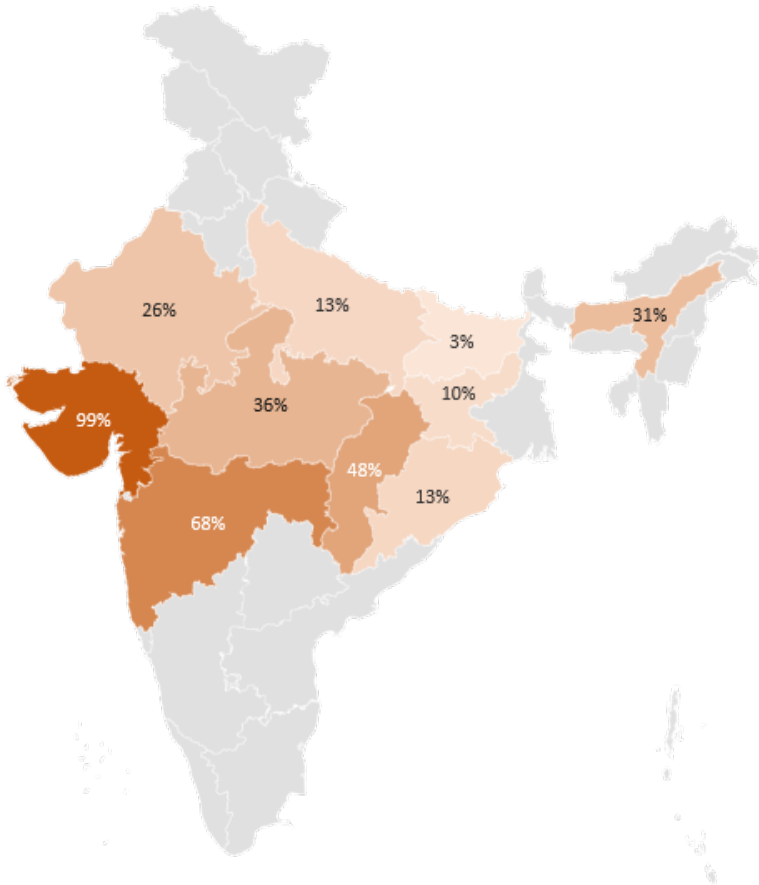


- 65% of the migrant hhs stay in destination state for less than six months (n=5,257): termed “Seasonal Migrants”
- Such “Seasonal” migrants are highest in MP, 82%, (n=645), Gujarat, 78% (n=495), Jharkhand, 77% (n=397), Odisha, 73% (n=389), Rajasthan, 71%, (n=697)
- The other category is “Circular Migrants”, who migrate for more than 6 months.
- In General category, 47% are seasonal migrants (n=504)
- Among OBC migrants, 62% are seasonal migrants (n=1,863)
- Among Dalits, 54% are seasonal migrants (n=889)
- Among tribals, 77% are seasonal migrants (n=2,001)

Intra-state migration

Gujarat highest (99%)
Maharashtra (68%)

Bihar lowest (3%)
Jharkhand (10%)

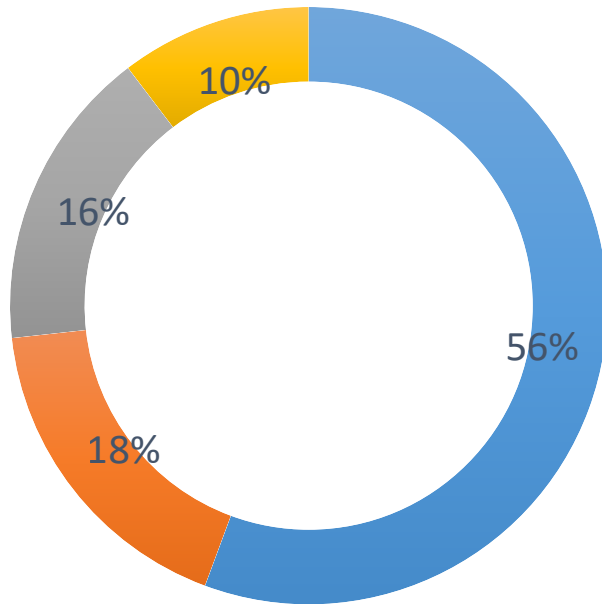


- Gujarat 99% (n=495), Maharashtra 68% (n=159), Chhattisgarh 48% (n=112) and Madhya Pradesh 36% (n=645) have the highest number of respondents migrating inside the state
- Bihar 3% (n=1,221), Jharkhand 10% (n=397), Uttar Pradesh 13% (n=955) and Odisha 13% (n=389) have least intra-state migration among the respondents
- 44% of the Tribal migrants are intra-state migrants (GJ, CG, MP, and MH) (n=2,001)
- Only 11% of OBCs are intra-state migrants (n=1,863)

Age and Gender of migrants

56% Adult
Male

18% Adult
Female

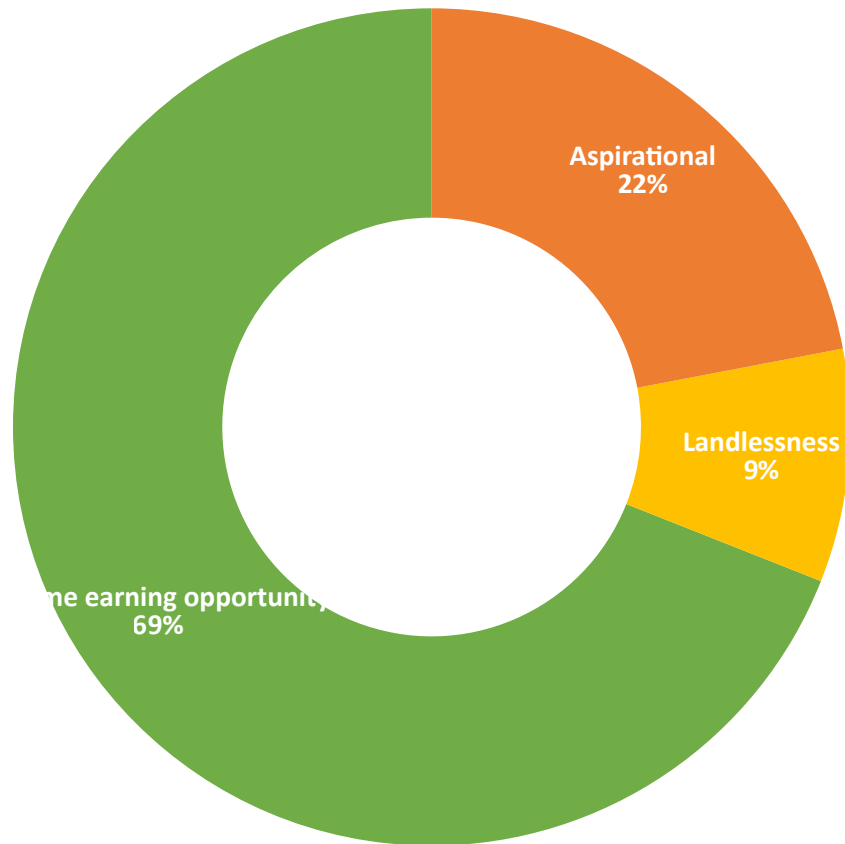


● Adult male migrants ● Adult Female migrants
● Children Female migrants ● Children male migrants

- There are 10,440 migrants from the 5,257 migrant hhs (on an average 2 migrants per hh)
- All states report at least one adult male migrant per hh. In Gujarat and Maharashtra there is 1 women migrant from hh. In Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh more number of girls migrate compared to other states in this research.
- 56 % are adult male and 18 % are adult females – the rest 26 % are children (16% girls)

Reason for migration

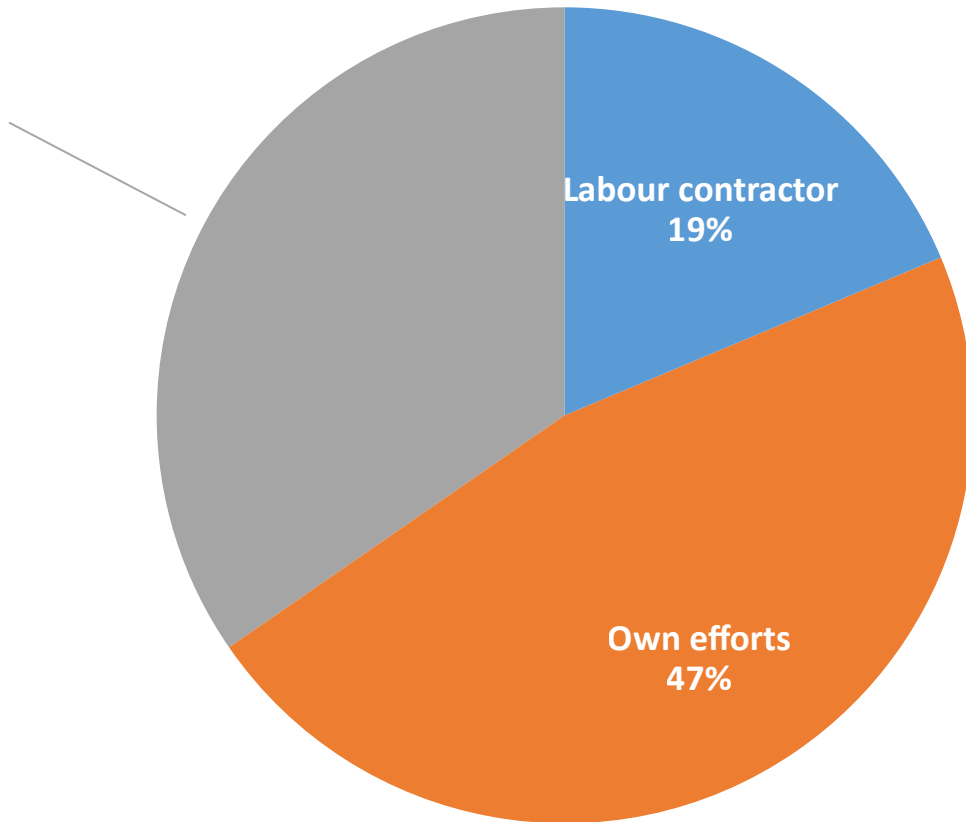
78% caused by distress



- Only 22 % migration is aspirational migration, 78 % migration is still caused by distress conditions such as landlessness or little or no income opportunities in the village.
- Aspirational migration is 30% among the General Category respondents (n=508).
- 16% of the Dalit migrants are landless and hence they migrate (n=889), 9% of the OBC respondents are landless (n=1,863)
- 76% of the tribal migrate as they do not have any income earning opportunity in the village (n=2,001).
- In Jharkhand 35% (n=397) migrants is aspirational, 33% in Bihar (n=1,221),
- Landlessness is the largest cause in Maharashtra (19%, n=159), Assam 14% (n=172), Chhattisgarh 14% (n=112), Bihar 13% (n=1,221), and Odisha 13% (n=389).
- Less or no income earning opportunity is the largest cause in MP, 83% (n=645), Rajasthan 75% (n=697), UP 75% (n=955)

Contact point for migration

One fifth dependent on Labour Contractors



- 19% are dependent on labour contractor for migration, however, the long standing relationship with history of migration may foster a relationship as friend or acquaintance. Also, those who have been migrating since many years understand the tricks to be employed.
- 41% in Maharashtra (n=159) 40% of Assam (n=172) respondents quote labor contractor as the contact point.

Destination cities

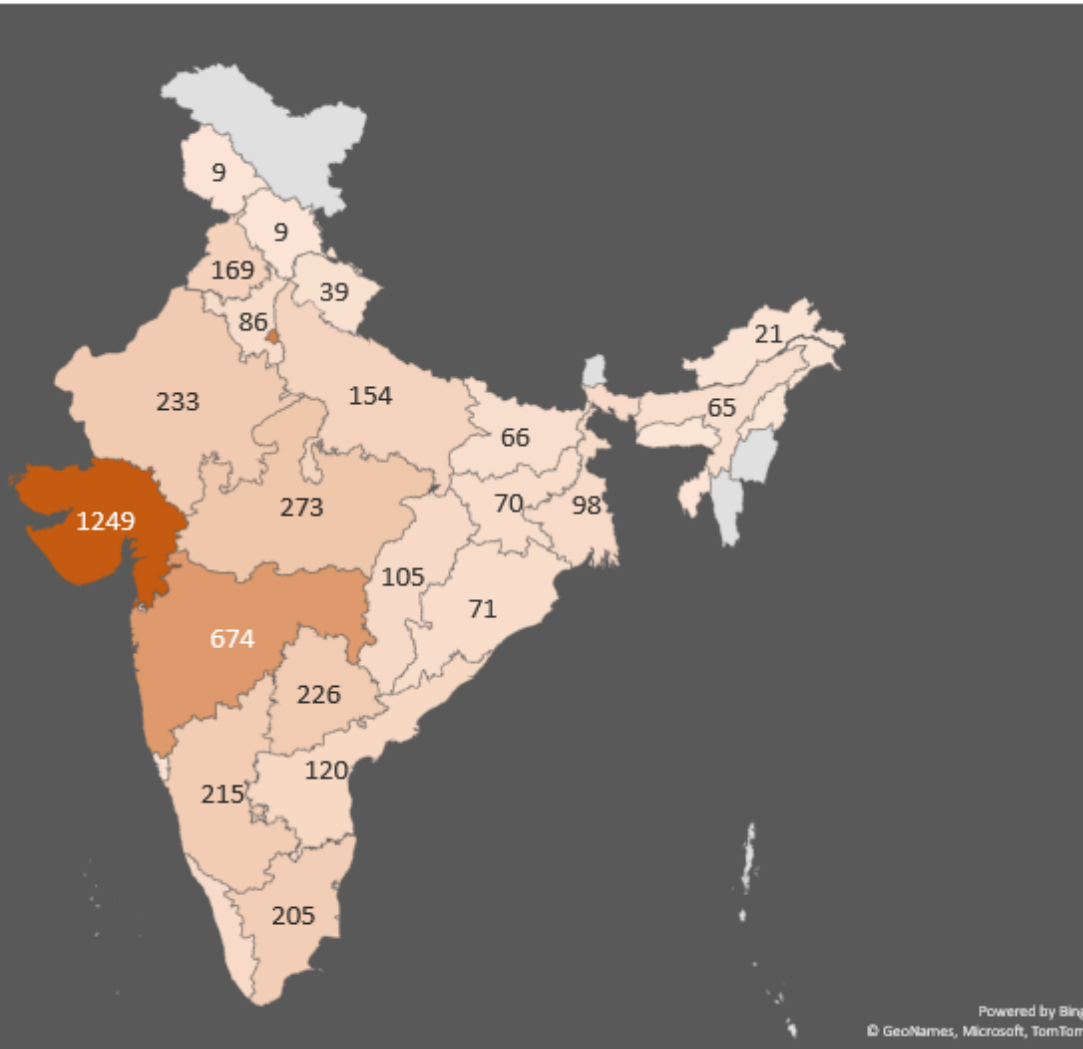
Delhi, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Mumbai are top 4

Top Destination for migration



City	Migrants
Delhi	904
Surat	506
Ahmedabad	452
Mumbai	449
Bengaluru	205
Hyderabad	204
Chennai	162
Indore	153
Ludhiana	136
Rajkot	130
Jaipur	116
Kolkata	89

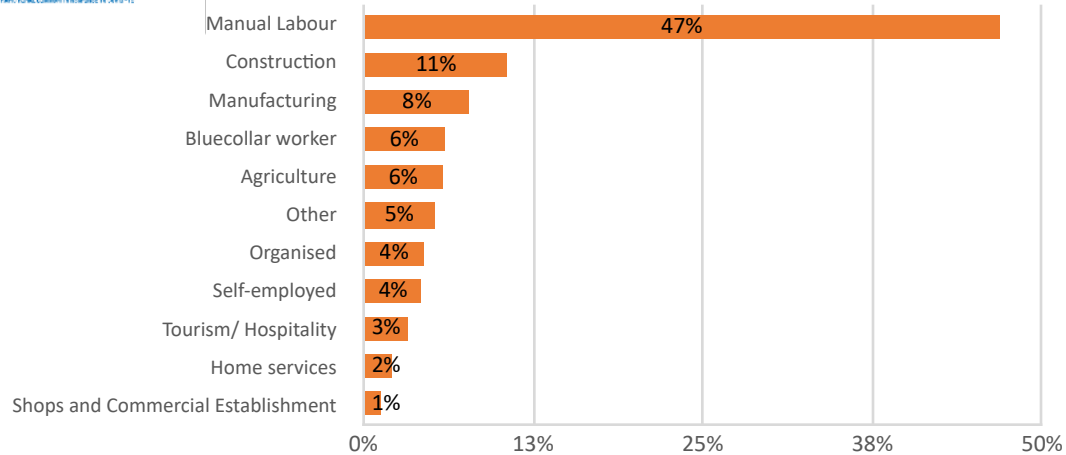
Destination state for migration



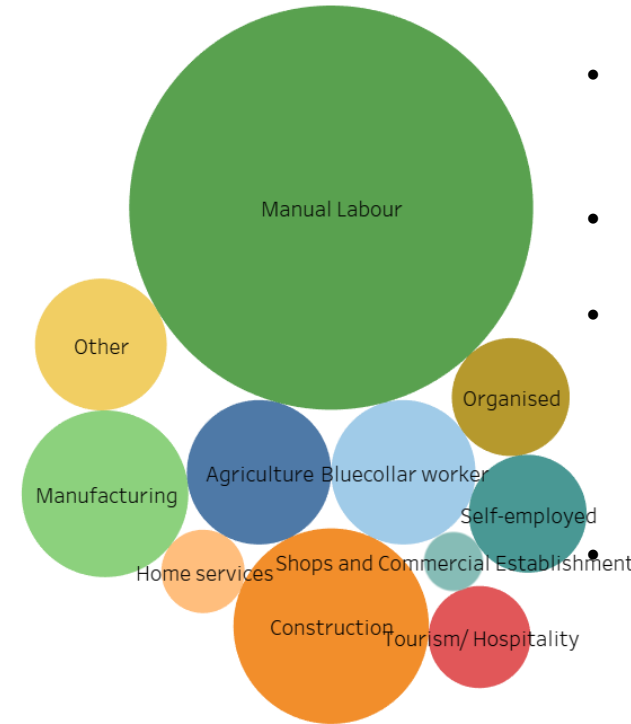
State	Migrant hhs
Gujarat	1249
Delhi	905
Maharashtra	674
Madhya Pradesh	273
Rajasthan	233
Telangana	226
Karnataka	215
Tamil Nadu	205
Punjab	169
Uttar Pradesh	154
Andhra Pradesh	120
Chhattisgarh	105
West Bengal	98
Kerala	88
Haryana	86

Occupation of migrants (broad categories)

Almost half of the migrant workers are manual or casual labourers



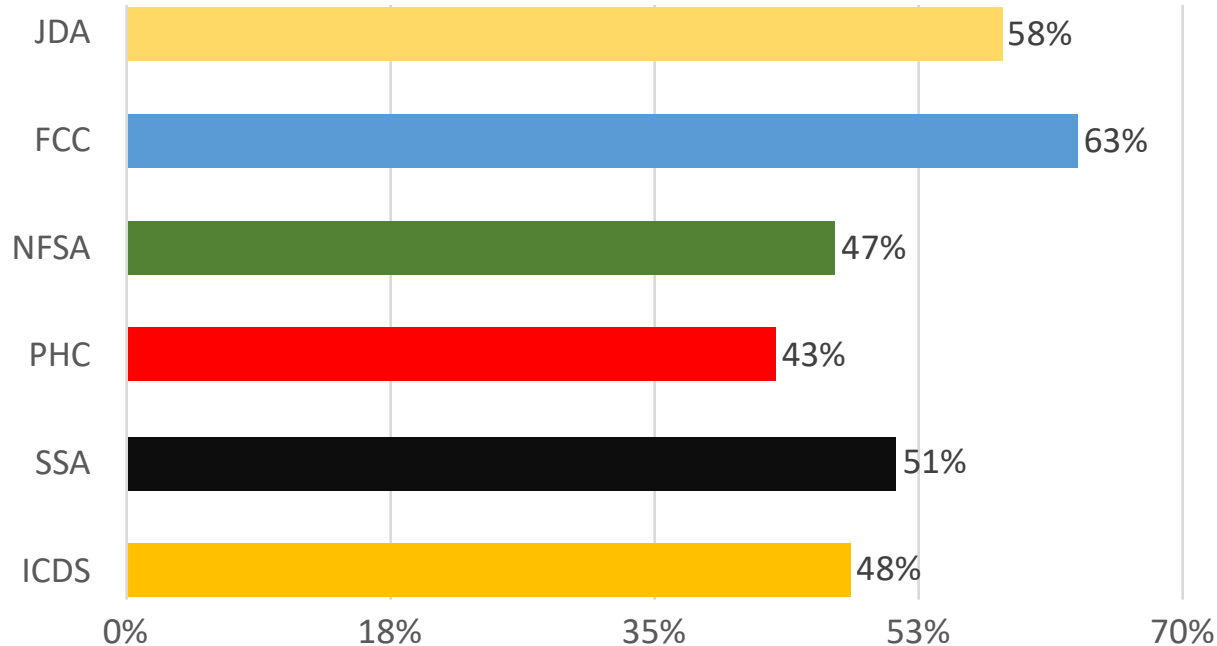
Occupation of migrants



- 47% of the migrants seek employment daily and do errands and unskilled work (manual labourer)
- 11% of the construction workers are skilled/ semiskilled yet are not employed regularly
- 68% of the workers are mostly engaged as daily wage labourers
- 73% of migrants of CG (n=112), 60% of migrants of UP (n=955), 56% of MP (n=645), 56% id Jharkhand (n=397) and 51% of Bihar (n=1,221) are engaged as manual wage labourers
- Only 11% of Gujarat migrants (n=495) are engaged as manual labourers. While 36% are engaged in agriculture and allied activities and 26% in construction.

Migrants' Access to entitlements in host states

Non access of schemes and entitlements for migrants at the destination state

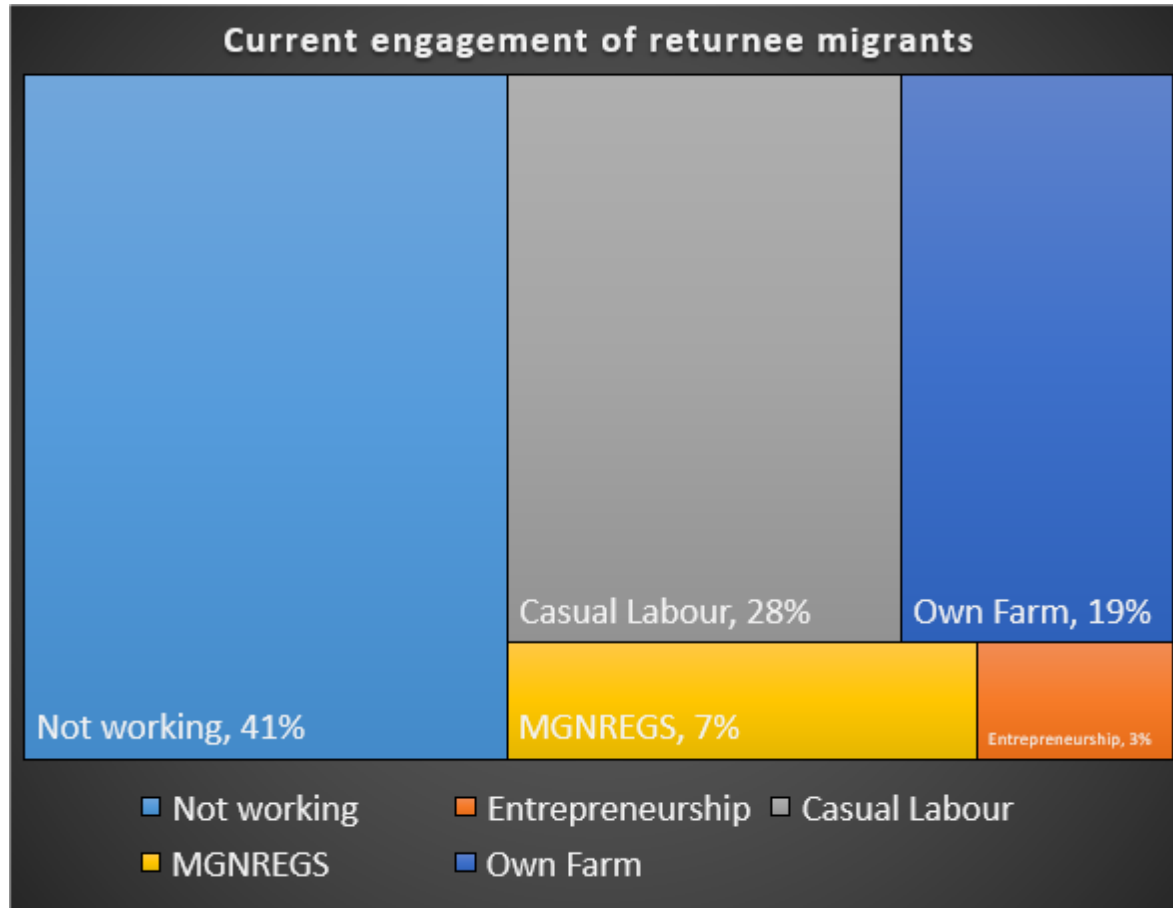


- About half of the migrants generally do not have access to schemes and entitlements.
- Interestingly, those who are seasonal migrants (less than 6 months) have better access to schemes entitlements compared to the circular migrants. This may be attributed to the better financial status of the circular migrants.



What are the returnee migrants doing currently?

40 percent are sitting idle
1 percent have returned to
destinations/ cities

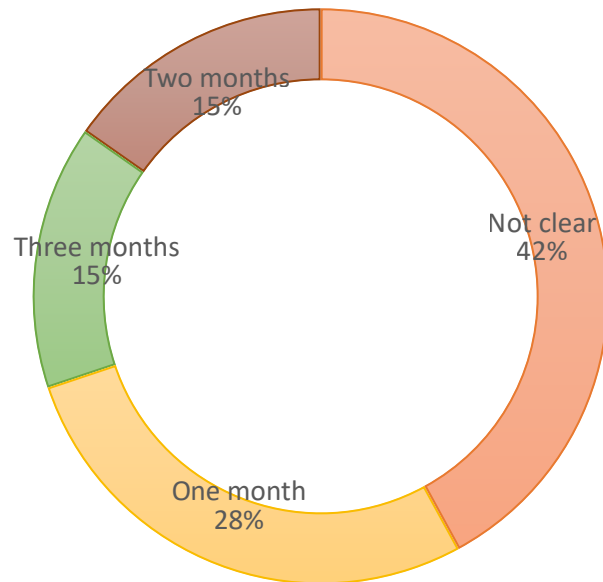


- 41% of the returnee migrants currently are not working 28% are working as casual labourers, 19% are working on their own farm, whereas 7% are engaged in MGNREGS. 3% have started their own business or shops. (n=4,367).
- 61% of the returnees in UP (n=744) and 56% in Bihar (n=960) are not working.
- 50% of the returnees in Gujarat (n=434) and 44% in Maharashtra (n=142), and 34% in MP (n=573) are working as casual labourers.
- 13% from Odisha (n=303), 12% from Rajasthan (n=643), 12% from Maharashtra (n=142) are working in MGNREGS.
Only 2% of Returnee migrants from Bihar are working in MGNREGS (n=960)
- 48% from Chhattisgarh (n=97), 39% from Odisha (n=303), 35% from Jharkhand (n=366) are working on their own farms. Only 7% of the returnees (lowest in terms of %) are working on their own fields in UP (n=744)

When do they want to go back to destination?

69 percent wish to return

Wait before return of the migrants



Not clear One month Three months Two months

- 69% of the migrants wish to return
- 88% of the migrants from UP (n=744) and Rajasthan (n=643), 82% from (n=434), and 79% from Assam (n=104) and Maharashtra (n=142) wish to return.
- 73% migrants from Chhattisgarh (n=97) and 51% from Odisha (n=303) do not wish to return.
- 58% of the migrants may return by November, while 42% are unsure when they can return.
- The highest level of uncertainty is in Chhattisgarh at (89%, n=97), Assam (84%, n=82), Odisha (67%, n=147).
- In Rajasthan (74%, n=565) and MP (71%, n=318) are clear about their wish to return



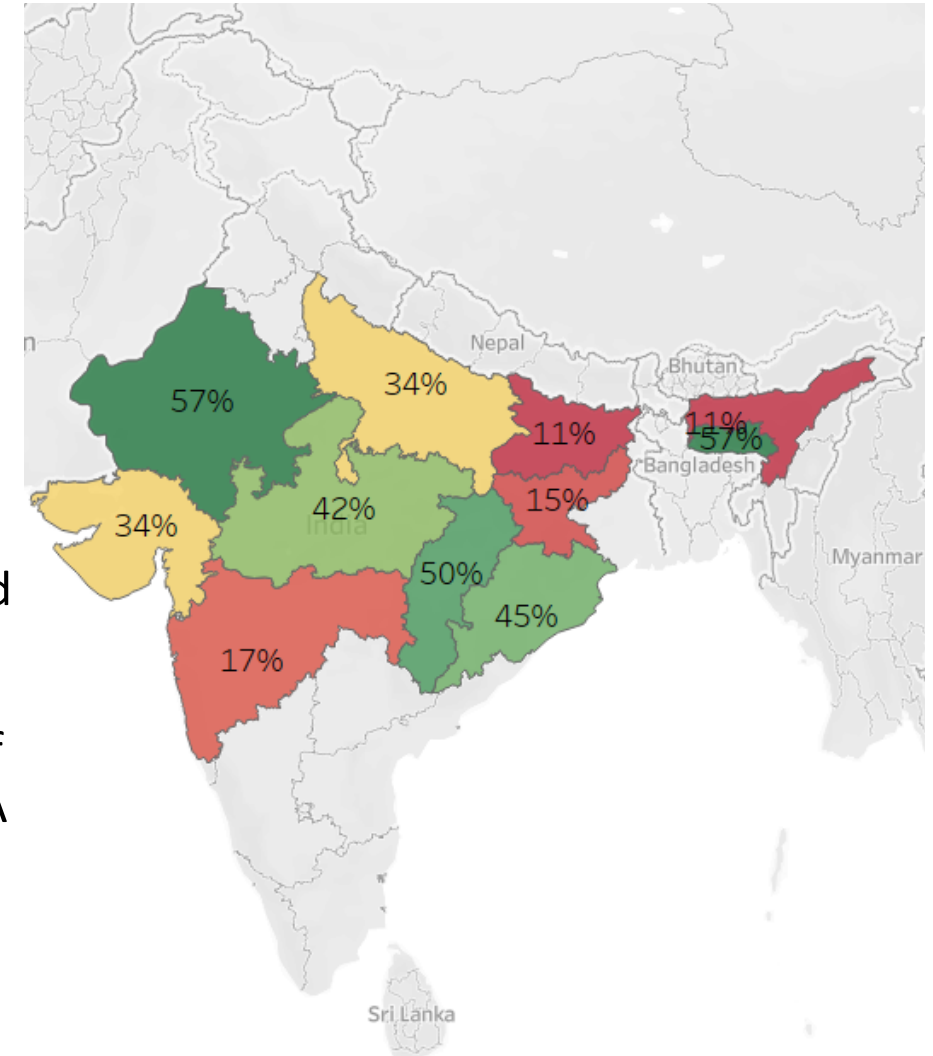
MGNREGS, Schemes and entitlements, and Food Security

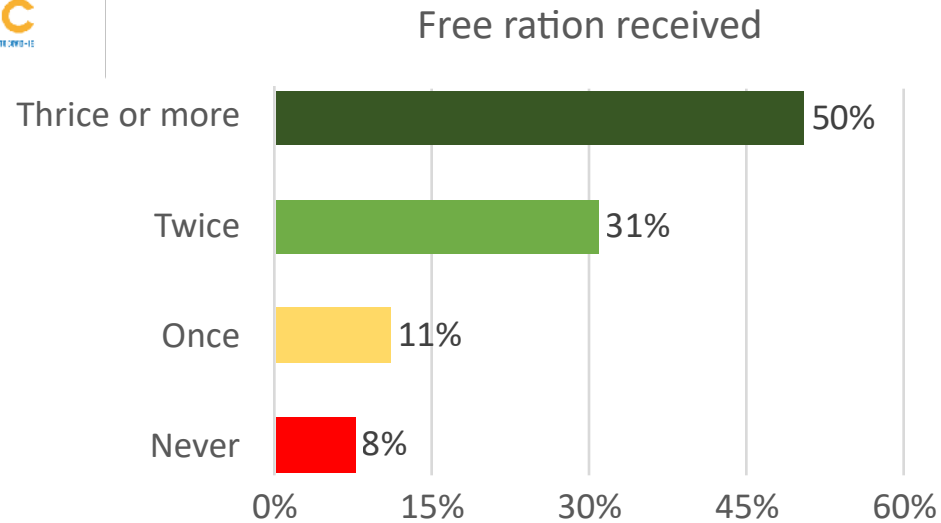
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MGNREGA:

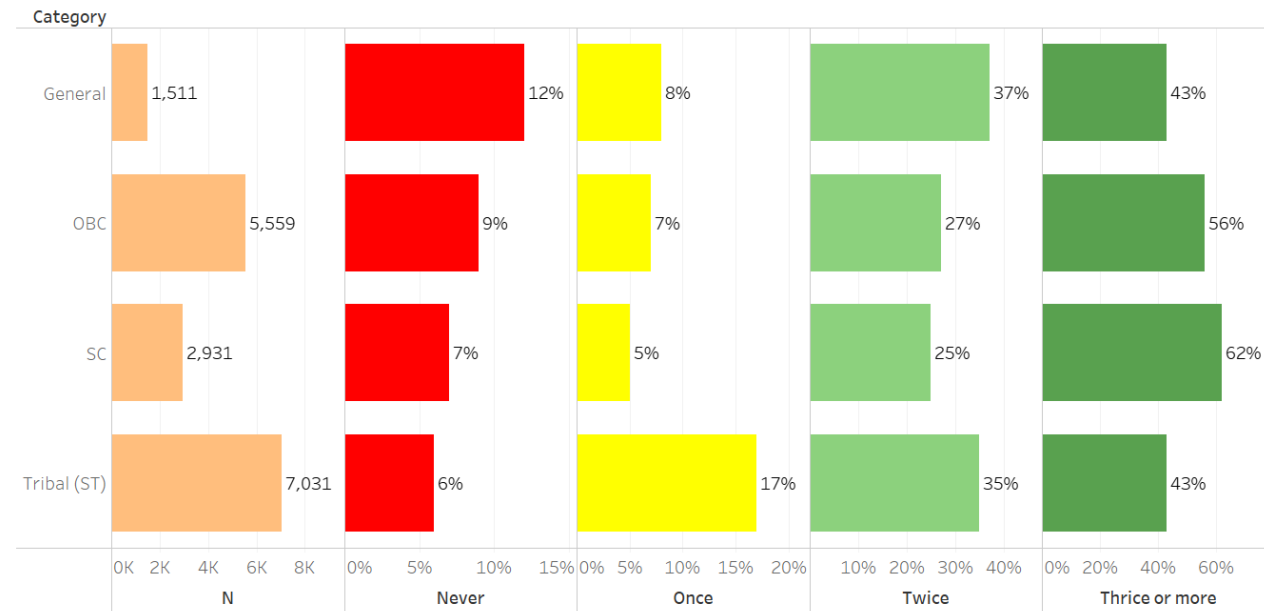
Significant Revival *yet Tardy Payments*

- In all, there has been a significant revival of work under MGNREGA in most states surveyed
- 5,300 households (31%) of the respondent hhs are involved in MGNREGA. States reporting the lowest engagement: **Assam (11%), Bihar (11%), and Jharkhand (15%)**
- Only 7% of the return migrants are engaged in MGNREGA
- Average number of days of work in previous two months was 20, with a variation of 6-28 days across states
- 40% of the hhs did not receive full payments for the days worked
- 84% of the assets created were “Public”
- 71% of the households reported that they would need 15 days of more work per month for the next three months from MGNREGA



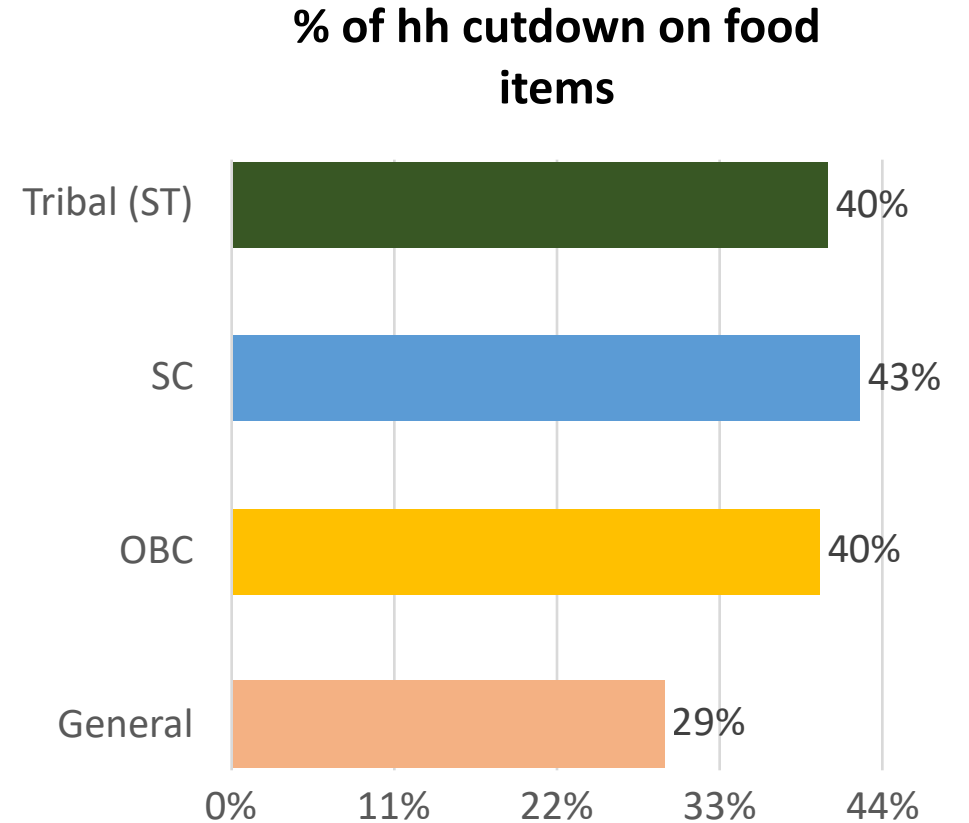
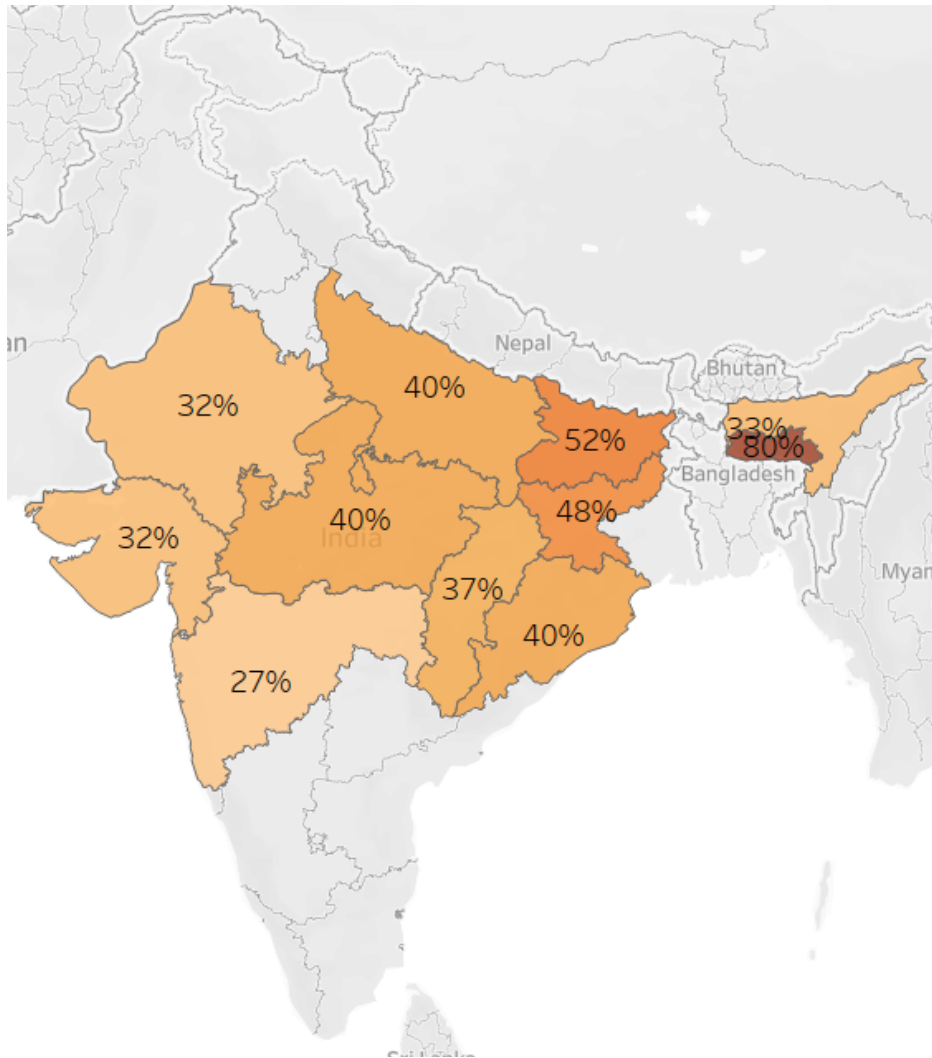


Access to free ration (Social Category)



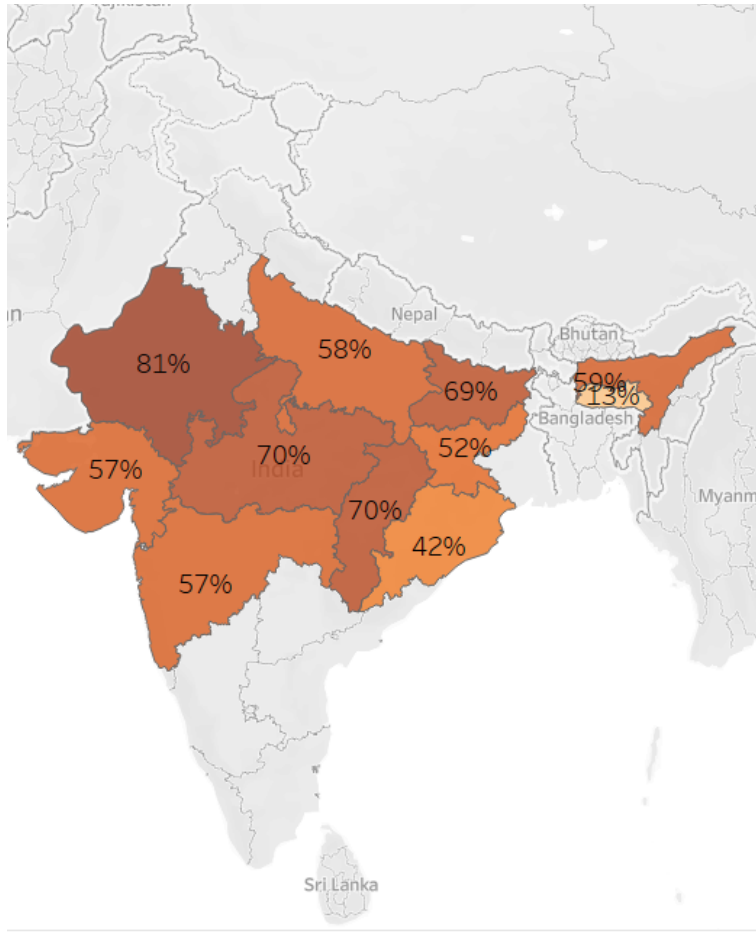
- 19% households in Meghalaya (n=217), 15% in Jharkhand (n=1,015), 11% in Maharashtra (n=935) and 13% in Bihar (n=3,093) have never received free rations since March 2020.
- 77% hhs in Gujarat (n=2,001) and UP (n=2,606) have received free ration thrice or more since March 2020. In Maharashtra it is 60%, Bihar (51%), and Rajasthan (49%, n=2,393)
- Majority of the households (85%, N=17,032) have knowledge about their entitlement to free rations
- The weakness in accessing free rations is a combined failure of government and civil society action in these states

People cutting down on food



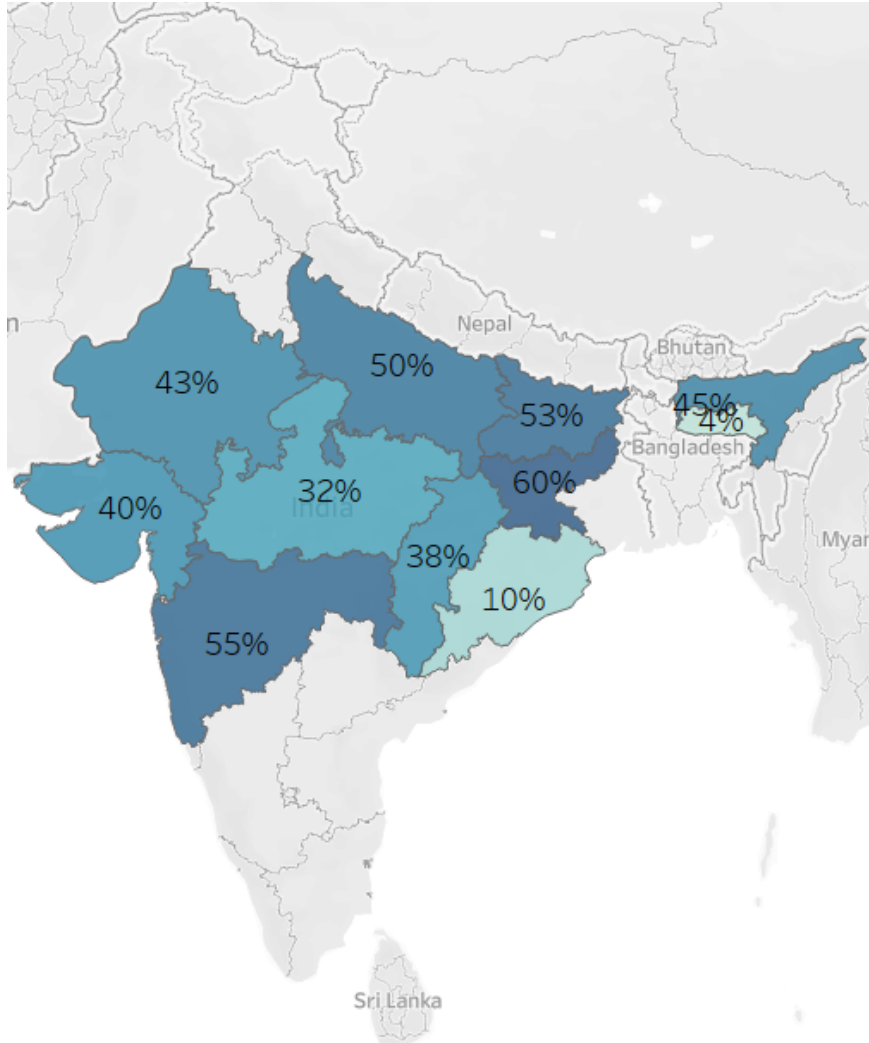
- **40% reduced their food intake** - the proportion is higher in Bihar (52%, n=3,093) and Jharkhand (48%, n=1,015)
- **Dalits have** cut down food consumption by 43% (n=2,931).

Women having Jan Dhan Yojana Account



- 10,751 hhs (63%) have Jan Dhan Accounts with women
- Highest in Rajasthan (81%, n=2,393)
- Lowest in Odisha (42%, n=746)
- Among Social Categories
Dalits (67%, n=2,931), OBC (64%, n=5,559), and General (61%, n=1,511) and Tribals (61%, n=7,031) have Jan Dhan accounts with women

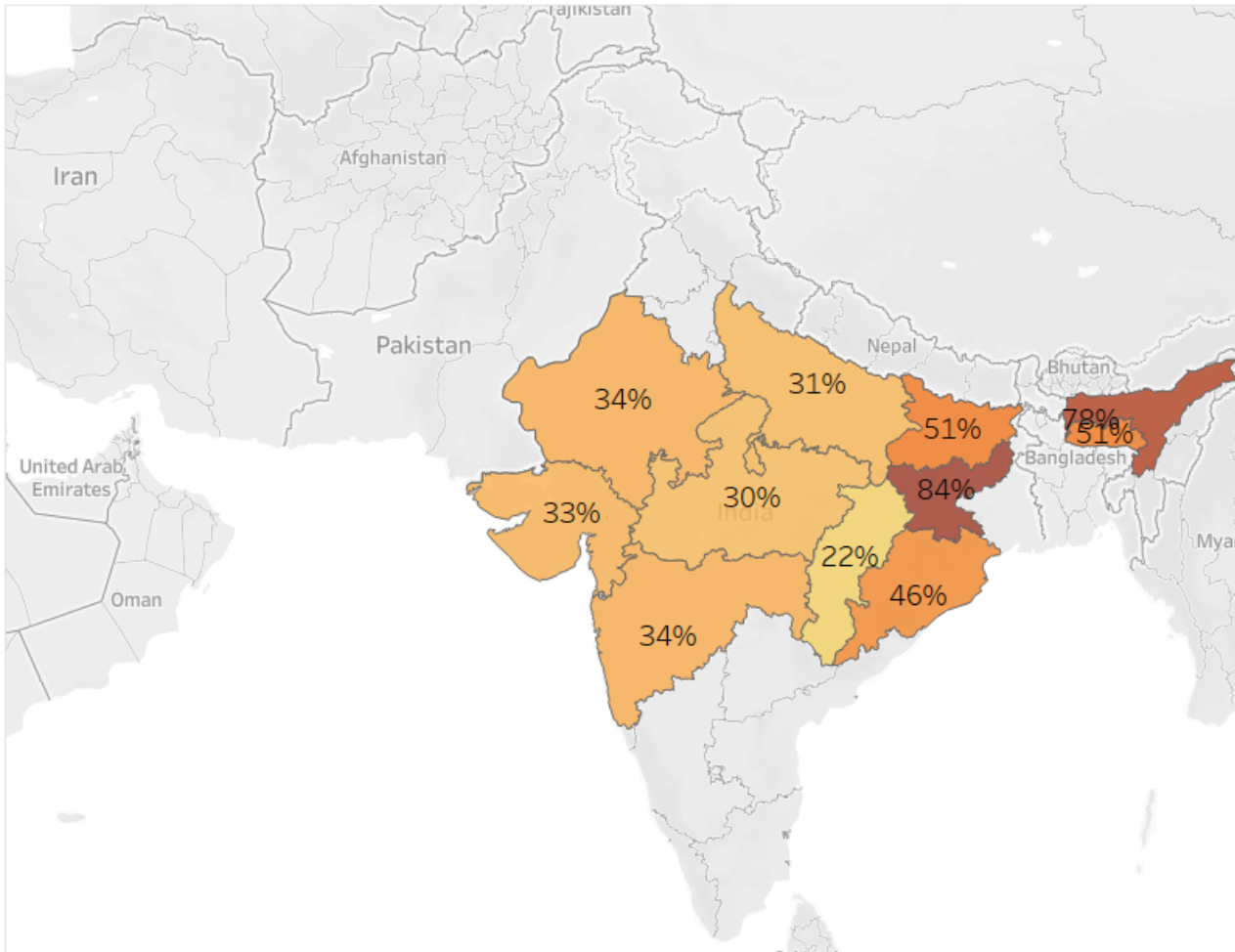
Women Jan Dhan Yojana Account holders receiving Rs. 500 in the last 3 Months



- 55% didn't receive full entitlement of Rs. 500 three times (n=10,751)
- In Maharashtra (n=935), the disbursement is 45% did not receive the DBT three times, while 90% did not receive in Odisha (n=746).
- For tribals the DBT, three times or more is 38%(n=7031) , for General (35%, n=1,511), Dalit (50%, n=2,931), OBC (53%, n=5,559)
- 6% of the hhs never received the DBT (N=17,032).
- In Odisha (11%, n=735), UP (9%,n=2,606) and MP (9%, 1,774) never received the DBT.
- 8% of the tribal (n=7,031) never received the DBT, whereas it is 6% for all other categories.

Status of PMKSY

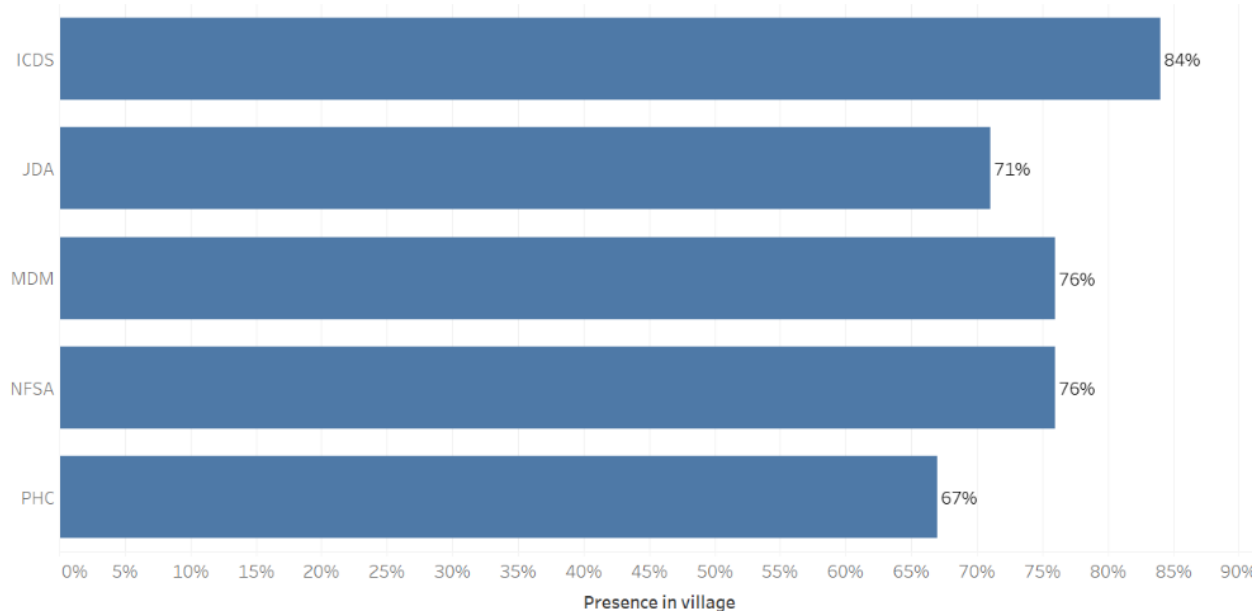
PMKSY benefit not received in last 2 months



- 42% of the hhs are eligible for PMKSY (N=17,032).
- 58% of the PMKSY eligible hhs are aware about the entitlements (n=7,084).
- 64% hhs have uploaded the Khasra online (n=7,084).
- 59% hhs have received the entitlement of Rs.2,000 in last 2 months (n=7,084).

Status of schemes working in the villages

Presence of schemes/programs in the village



- 16% still cannot access nutritional supplement from ICDS (both children and pregnant and lactating women). ICDS where still not reached; UP (28%, n=2,606), Jharkhand (26%, n=1,015), Bihar (21%, n=3093), and Odisha (21%, n=735).
- 29% do not have Jan Dhan Account (JDA) yet. 47% of the respondents in Odisha said they do not have access of JDA, 38% in Jharkhand, 34% in Maharashtra (n=935), and 32% in Bihar.
- 24% of the respondents said that Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme is not functional their villages. In Assam 34% villages are devoid of MDM (n=1,541), 34% in Jharkhand, and 33% in Bihar
- 24% said that presence of NFSA is not there in their villages. In Jharkhand 39% respondents said so, In Bihar it is 36% and in UP it is 34%.
- ~1/3rd of villages do not have access to a Primary Health Centre. In Bihar, 47% respondents said they do not have access to a PHC in village, it is 40% in Assam, 39% in MP (n=1,774), 35% in UP



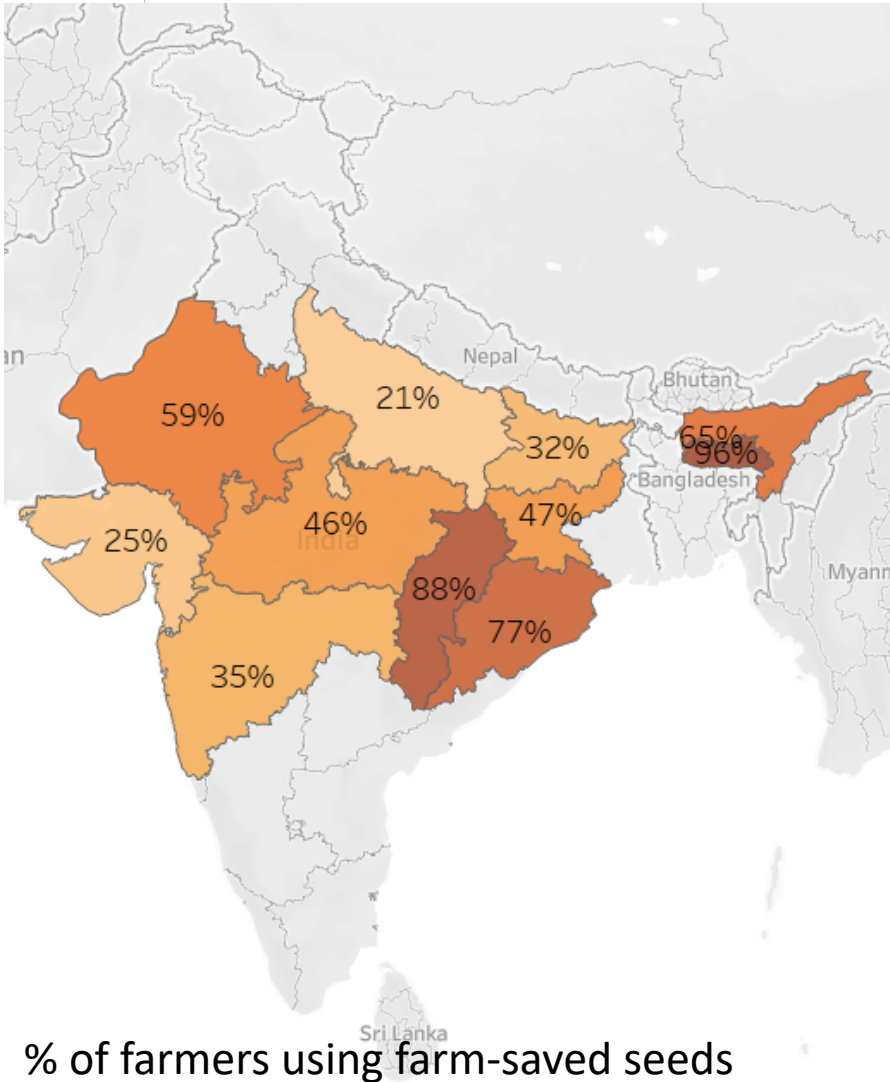
Agriculture (Kharif) preparation

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Sale of Rabi harvest

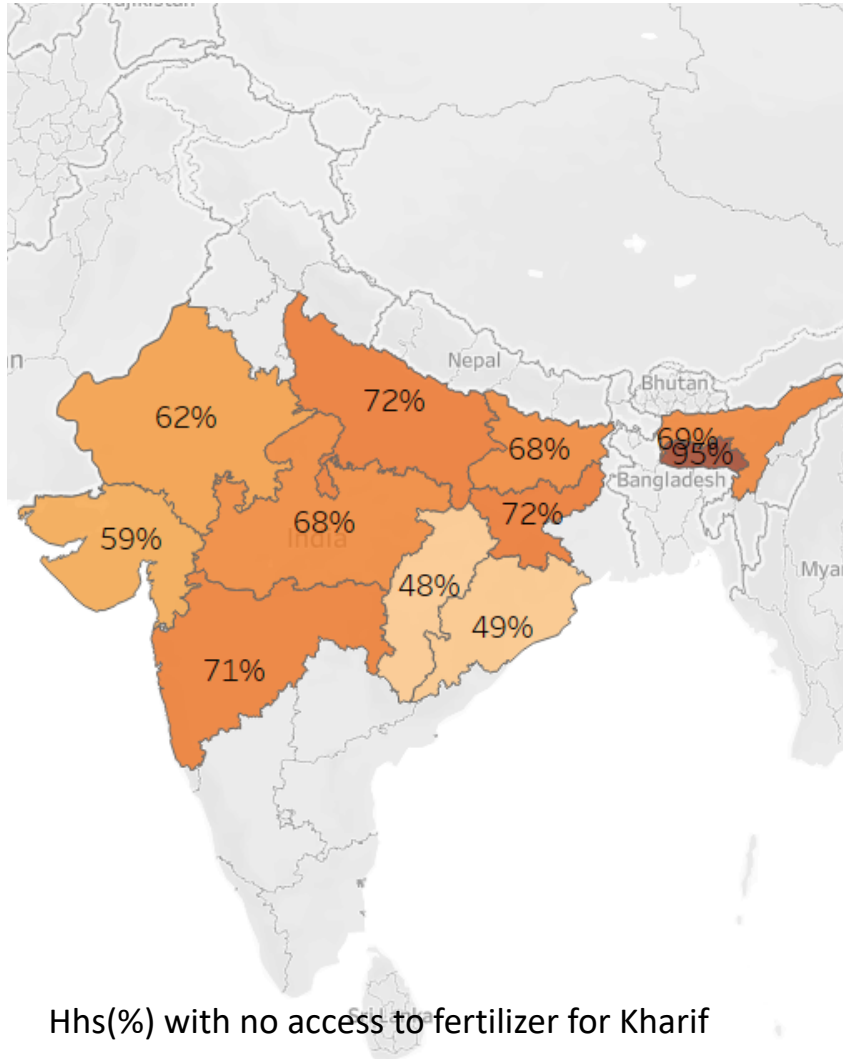
- 11% of the respondents affirmed about Rabi produce procurement by the Government. In Gujarat it is 24% (n=2,001) and 18% in MP (n=1,774). It is 5% in Bihar (n=3,093) and 5% in Jharkhand (n=1,015), while 4% in Chhattisgarh (n=711).
- 4% have sold their entire amount to Government Procurement centres, 10% have sold half of their produce, 5% have sold a quarter of their produce, while 70% have not opted for selling at Government procurement centres (n=11,312)
- 67% of the farmers are unaware about the Minimum Support Price. 17% (2490 hhs) know about it.
- 43% (1080) of the hhs knowing about MSP, do not actually get it (n=2,490).

Farmers used Farm-saved seed or bought it from Open Market (Kharif)



- 44% Households using Farm-Saved seeds for Kharif Sowing (n=15,060)
- 61% hhs using seeds from the open market.
- 13% are using seeds from an FPO/FPC
- The highest users of farm saved seeds are in Chhattisgarh (88%, n=711); while UP is has the least (21%, n=2,606).
- Maharashtra (87%, n=935) and Gujarat (81%, n=2,101) are the most dependent on open markets.
- The highest reach of FPOs and FPCs are in Bihar (24%, n=3,093), Chhattisgarh (23%, n=711), MP(18%, n=1,774),and UP (17%, n=2,606)).
- Assam (2%, n=1,541), Maharashtra (3%, n=935), and Jharkhand (4%, n=1,015) have the least reach to FPOs or FPCs for seed procurement

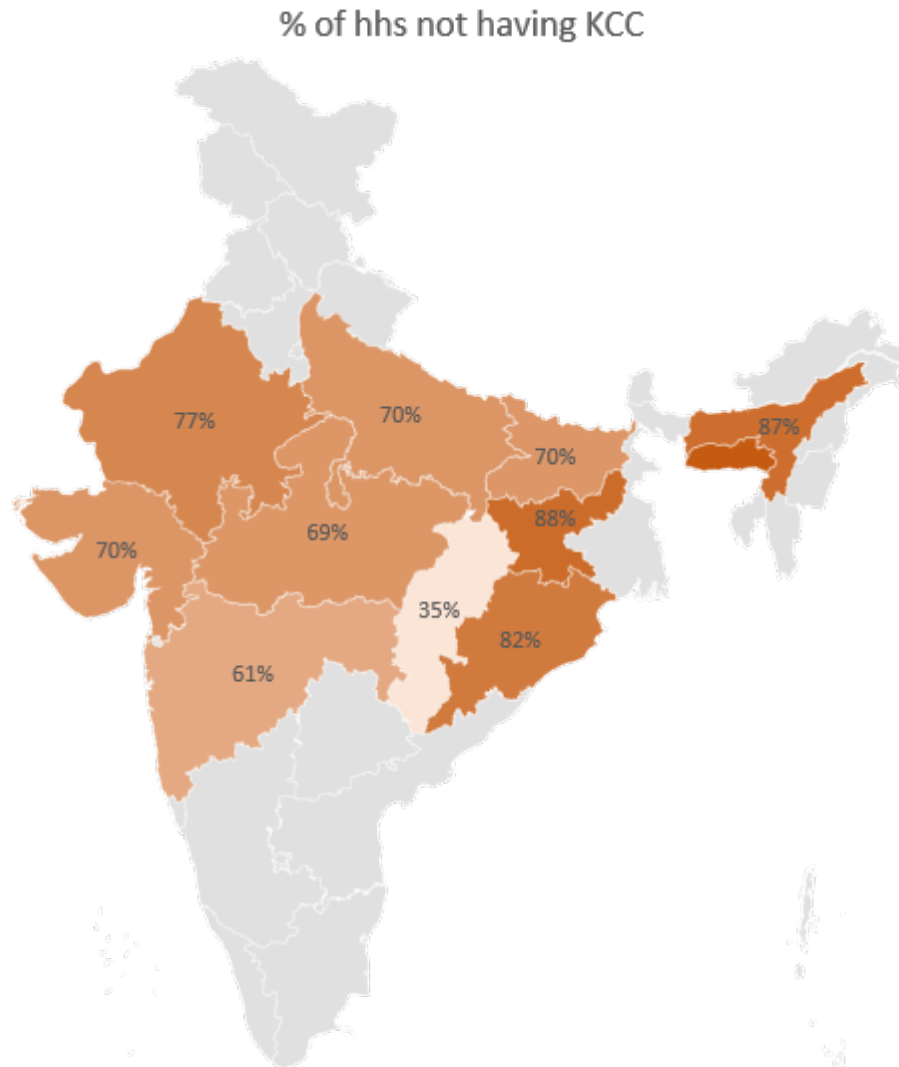
Fertilizer for Kharif



Hhs(%) with no access to fertilizer for Kharif

- 66% of the hhs do not have access to fertilizer for Kharif of 2020 (N=17,032)
- 75% of the Dalits do not have the access (n=2,931)
- 72% in Uttar Pradesh (n=2,606) and Jharkhand (n=1,015) have the least access to Fertilizers
- 60% of the hhs not having access have plans to borrow or take loan to buy fertilizers, 27% have reduced area under cultivation, 11% plan to sell livestock, 5% plan to pawn their assets (n=8,412).

Loan for agriculture and Kisan Credit Card



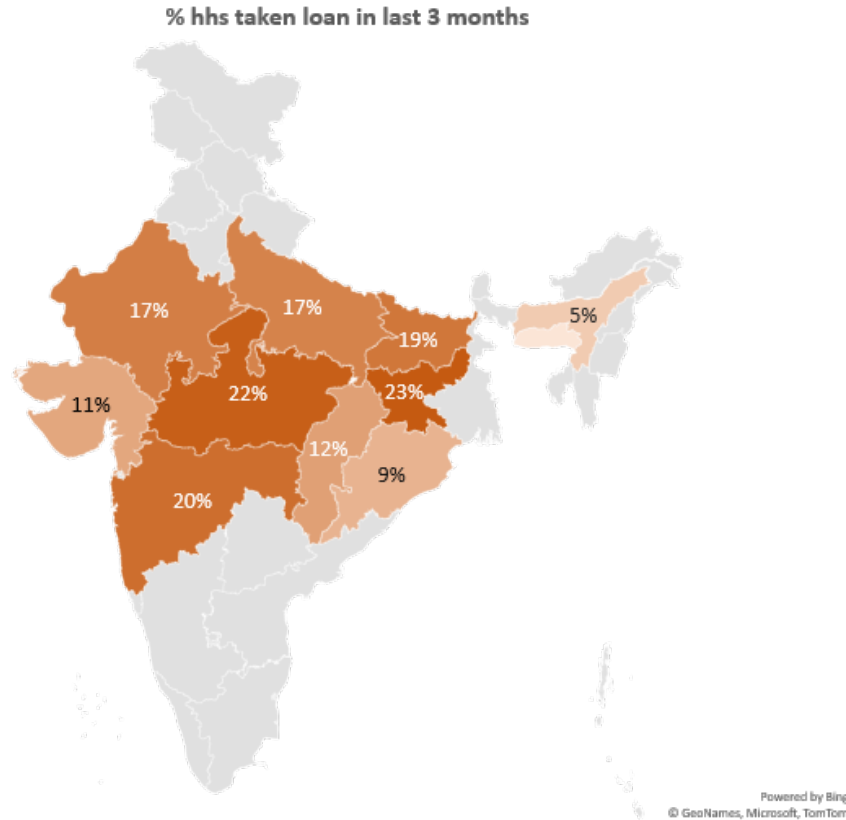
- 43% of the respondents wish to take agricultural loan.
- About half of the respondents want a loan of less than Rs. 25,000 and 41% require loan between Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1 lakh (n=7,269).
- 72% of the hhs do not have KCC. Jharkhand (88%, n=1,015) and Odisha (82%, n=746) have the least access
- 36% of the respondents having KCC have taken loan (n=2,193)
- The average loan taken for Kharif has been Rs.71,579 (n=790)
- Range: Rs. 20,722 in Odisha to Rs. 1,45,500 in Gujarat



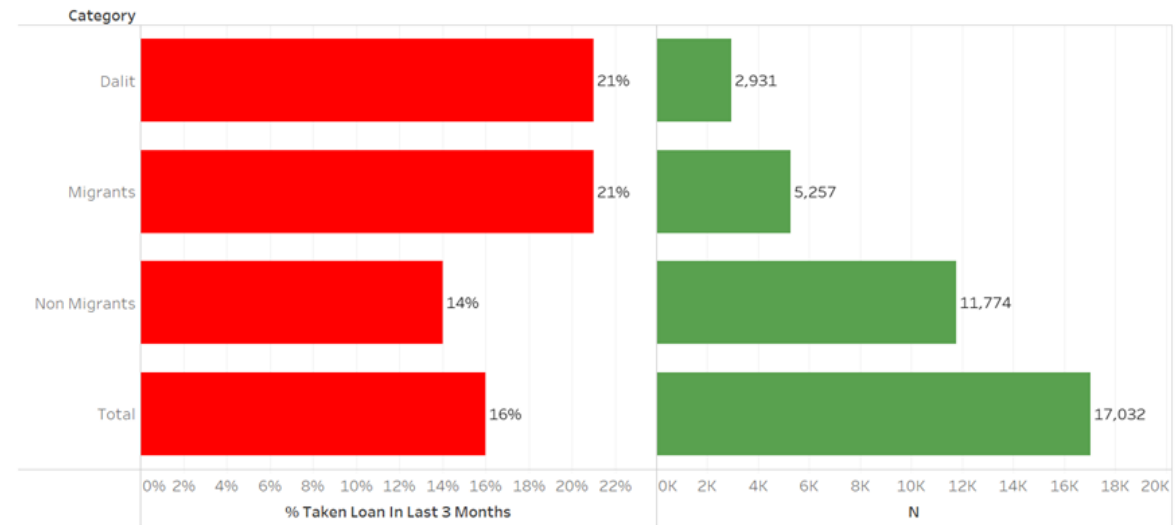
Cash crunch and Loan seeking behaviour

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Households Reporting that they have taken Loans in the Last 3 months

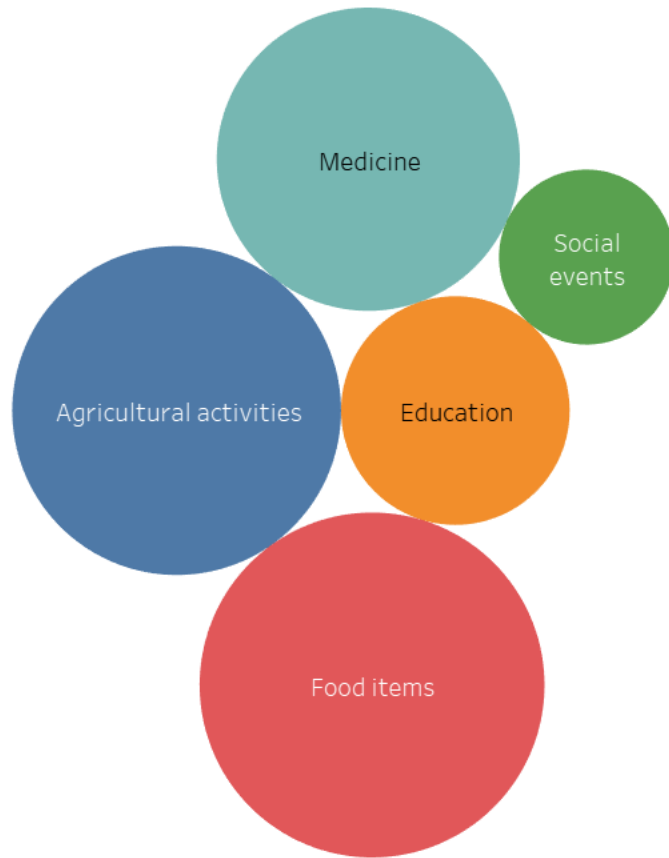


Loan taken in last 3 months



- 16% of the hhs have taken loan in last 3 months
- Range 5% in Assam (n=1,541) to 23% in Jharkhand (n=1,015)
- 21% of the Dalit hhs (n=2,931) have taken loan in last 3 months; 14% among tribal (n=7,031), 15% among General category (n=1,511), 16% among OBCs (n=5,559)
- 21% of the Migrant hhs (n=5,257) have taken loan in last 3 months
- Among non-migrant hhs, 14% have taken loan (n=11,774)

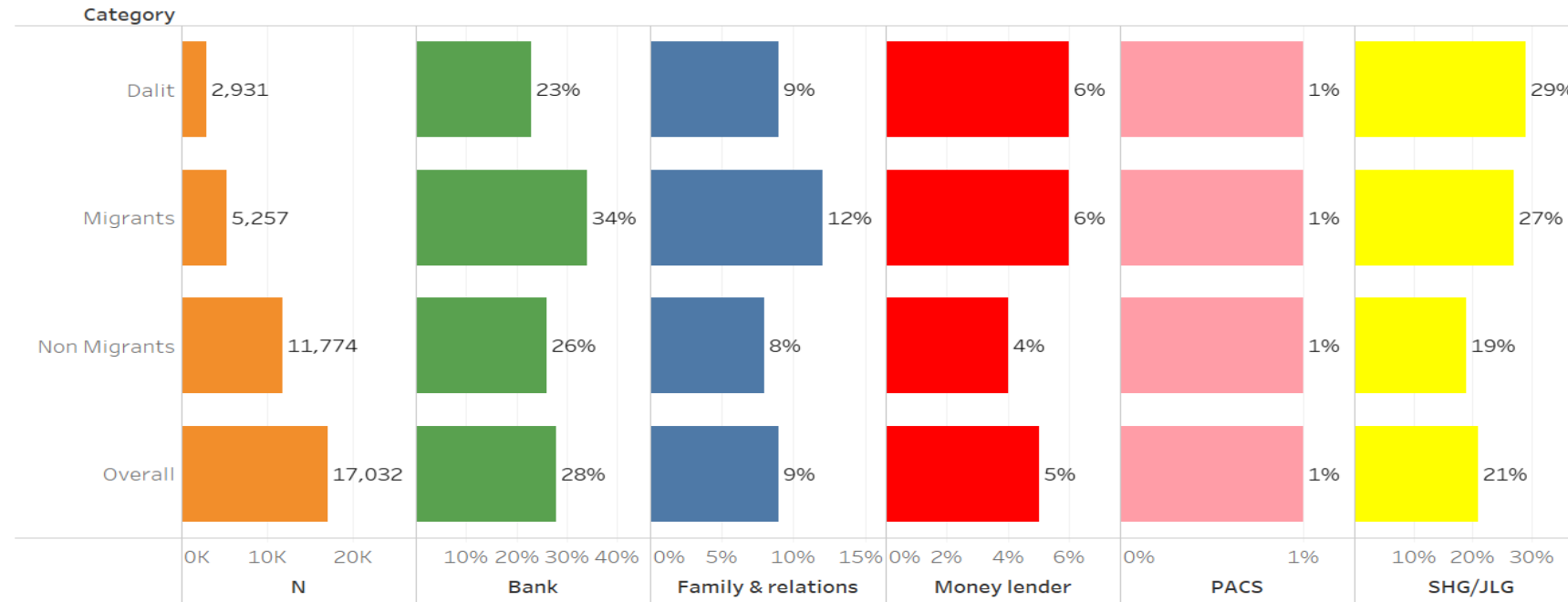
Households falling short of cash



- 66% of the respondents fear falling short for buying food items
- 60% of the respondents fear falling short for undertaking agricultural activities
- 51% of the respondents fear falling short for buying medicines
- 29% for education of wards and 17% for conducting social events (for all above 4 points N=17,032)
- 13% of the respondents have taken loan at an interest rate of 24% or more from money lenders (n=889)

Households seeking loan from banks, SHGs, etc.

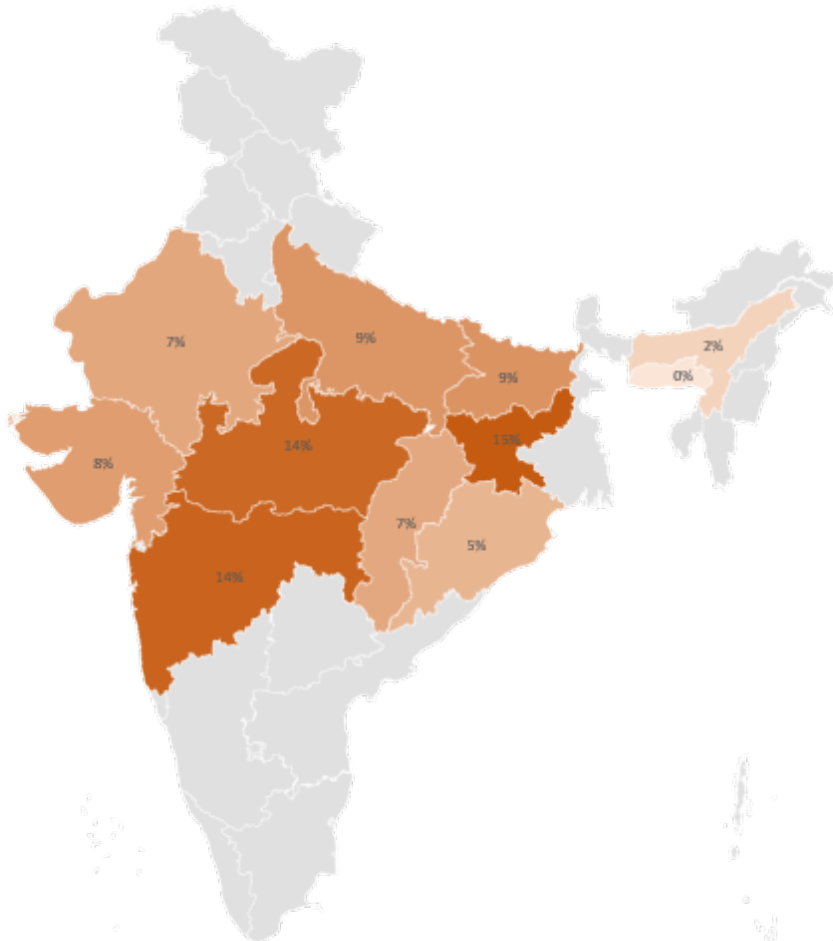
Sources of credit



- 28% of the respondents seek loan from banks (N=17,032)
- Maharashtra (44%, n=935), Rajasthan (41%, n=2,393), Gujarat (38%, n=2,001), Bihar (37%, n=3,093). Compared to Assam (9%, n=1,541), Uttar Pradesh (11%, n=2,606), and Odisha (15%, n=746).
- 23% of the Dalit respondents seek credit from bank; while 29% seek credit from SHGs (highest among social categories (n=2,931))
- 21% of the respondents seek loan from SHGs (N=17,032).

Pawning assets for food, medicine and agriculture operations

Respondent hhs who have pawned assets



- 9% of the respondent households have mortgaged one or more assets for cash liquidity.
 - The highest incidence are in Jharkhand (15%), Maharashtra (15%), and Madhya Pradesh (14%).
- 63% among these have pawned ornaments (n=1,488).
 - Highest is in Rajasthan (82%), Bihar (76%), and Jharkhand (72%)
- 27% among these pawned animals;
 - Highest in Assam (60%) Odisha (58%), Gujarat (44%), and UP (38%). (n=1,488)
- The amount for which respondents pawned assets are:
 - Less than Rs. 5,000 (40%),
 - Rs. 5,001- Rs.10,000 (23%),
 - Rs. 10,001- Rs.20,000 (13%), and
 - above Rs. 20,000 (25%). (n=1,488)
- Buying food items is the most predominant reason behind pawning assets (54%).
 - Highest in UP (68%, n=230), Bihar (81%, n=274), and Jharkhand (85%, n=156).
- The second largest reason are undertaking agricultural operations (50%) and then buying medicines (41%).

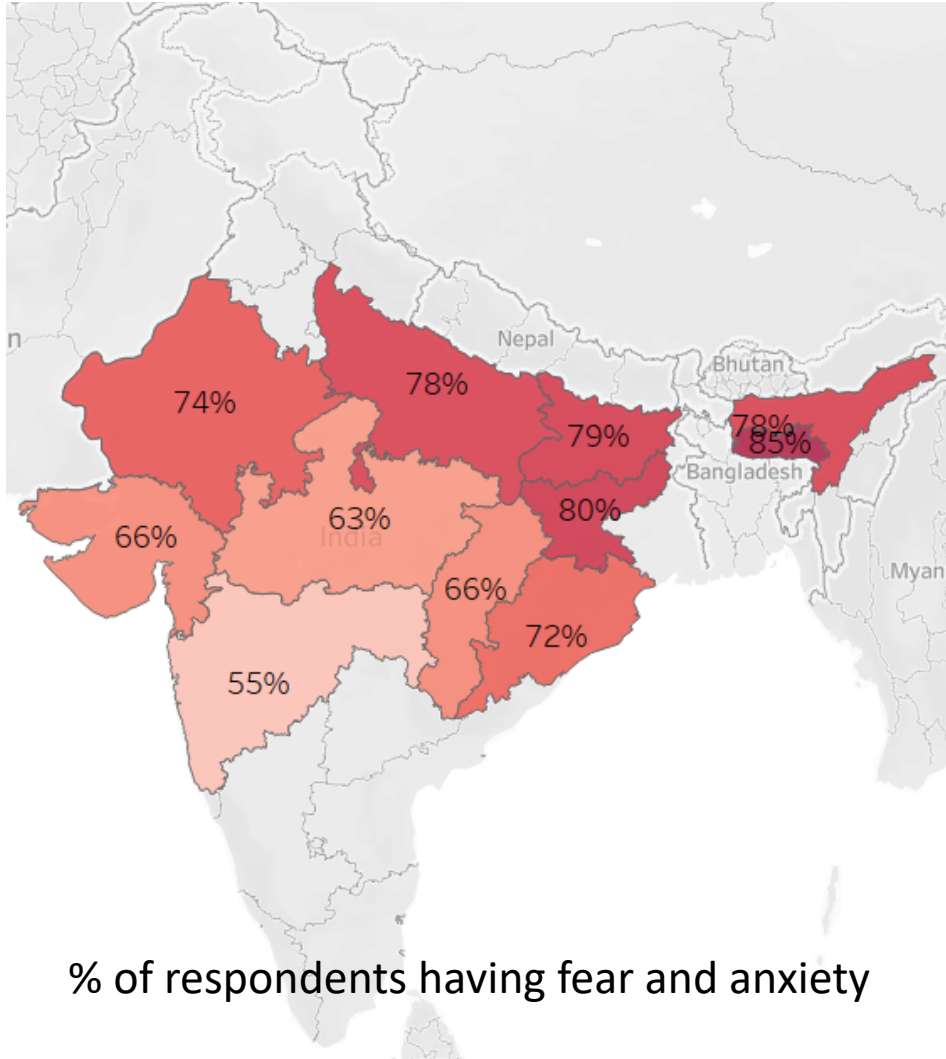


Mental Wellbeing

In current situation - COVID outbreak and aftermath of lockdown

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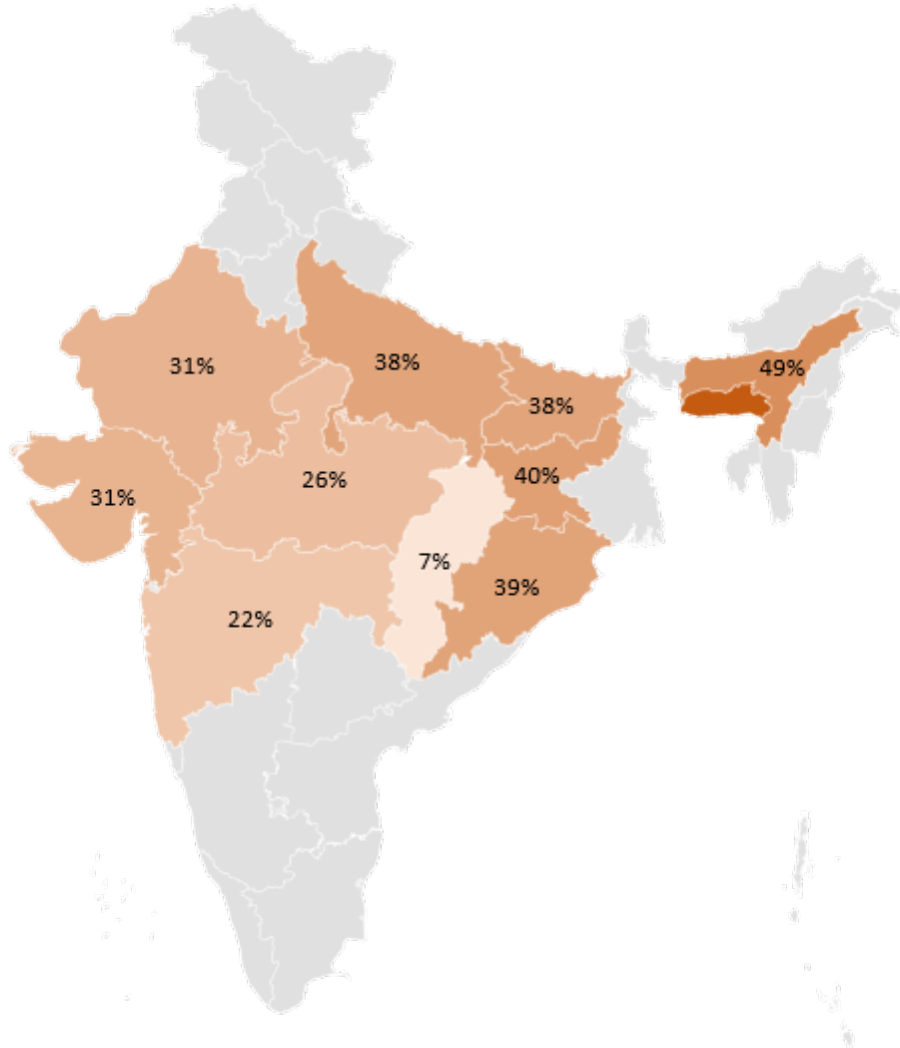
Fear and anxiety experienced due to the current situation (COVID outbreak and aftermath of lockdown)



- 73% of the respondents are experiencing fear and anxiety. It is highest in Meghalaya (85%, n=217), Jharkhand (80%, n=1015), Bihar (79%, n=3,093), UP (78%, n=2,606).
- Among Social categories, Tribal have the least fear and anxiety (69%, n=7031); while 75% of the respondents from General (n=1,511), 74% OBCs (n=5,559), 77% of the Dalit respondents (n=2,931) have fear and anxiety.
- 75% of the female respondents (n=6,977) and 71% of the male respondents (n=10,074) have fear and anxiety.
- 90% of respondents with income of more than Rs. 3 lakh/ annum (n=121) while 71% of the respondents with income less than Rs.30,000 /annum (n=7,760) have fear and anxiety.
- 75% of the migrant respondents (n=5,257) and 72% of the non-migrants (n=11,775) have fear and anxiety.

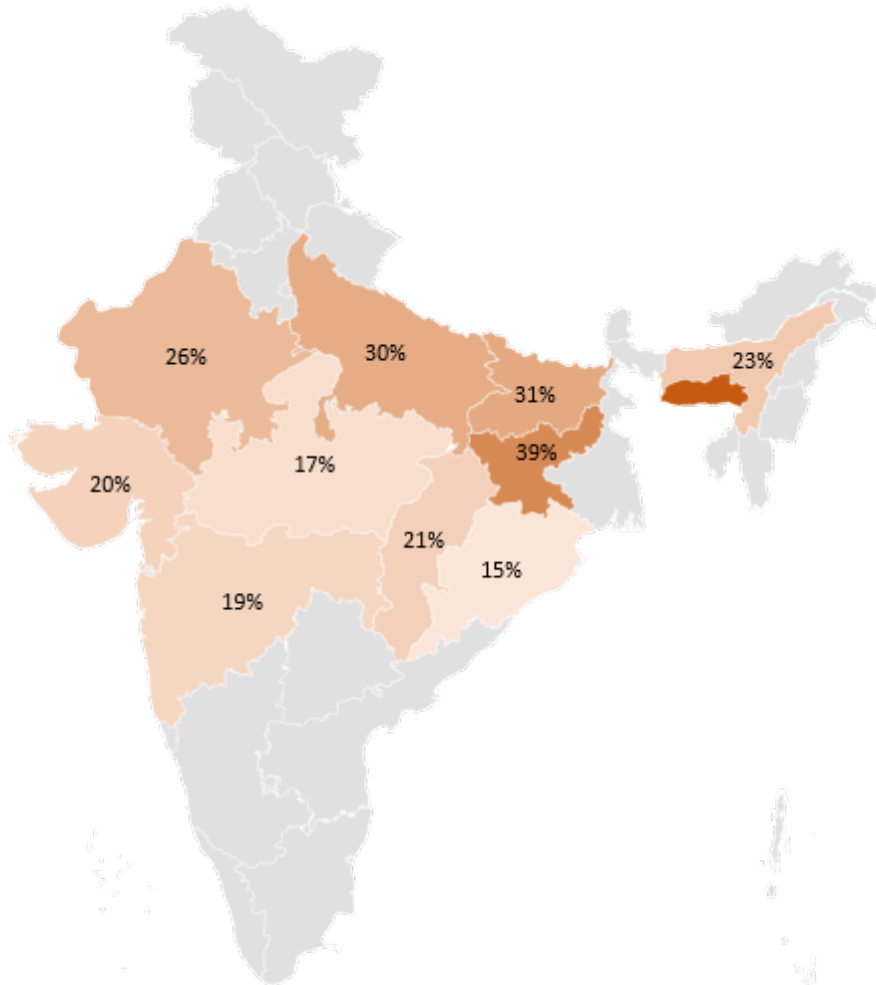
Irritation and angry thoughts

Irritated and angry



- 35% of the respondents are experiencing irritation and anger. It is highest in Meghalaya (74%, n=217), Assam (49%, n=1,541), Jharkhand (40%, n=1,015), Bihar (38%, n=3,093), UP (38%, n=2,606).
- Among Social categories, Tribal have the least irritation and anger (32%, n=7031); while 40% of the respondents from General (n=1,511), 35% OBCs (n=5,559), 38% of the Dalit respondents (n=2,931) have irritation and angry.
- 34% of the female respondents (n=6,977) and 35% of the male respondents (n=10,074) have irritation and anger.
- 18% of respondents with income of more than Rs. 3 lakh/annum (n=121) while 31% of the respondents with income less than Rs.30,000 /annum (n=7,760) have irritation and anger.
- 39% of the migrant respondents (n=5,257) and 33% of the non-migrants (n=11,775) have irritation and anger.

Sleep deprivation



Sleep deprived

- 26% of the respondents are experiencing sleep deprivation. It is highest in Meghalaya (52%, n=217), Jharkhand (39%, n=1,051), Bihar (31%, n=3,093), and UP (30%, n=2,606).
- Among Social categories, Tribal have the least sleep deprivation (22%, n=7031); while 26% of the respondents from General (n=1,511), 28% OBCs (n=5,559), 30% of the Dalit respondents (n=2,931) have sleep deprivation.
- 27% of the female respondents (n=6,977) and 25% of the male respondents (n=10,074) have sleep deprivation.
- 8% of respondents with income of more than Rs. 3 lakh/annum (n=121) while 23% of the respondents with income less than Rs.30,000 /annum (n=7,760) have sleep deprivation.
- 32% of the migrant respondents (n=5,257) and 23% of the non-migrants (n=11,775) have sleep deprivation.



Behavioral Changes among the respondents

- 63% respondents talk often about sustained income and support to the family, 36% respondents waking up late or early than usual, 33% spend more time alone.
- 73% respondents of Odisha (n=746), 71% in Chhattisgarh (n=711), 69% in MP (n=1,774) talk often about sustained income and support to the family. It is same 63% among both male and female respondents.
- 47% of the General Category (n=1,511), 66% of OBCs(n=5,559), 63% Dalits (n=2,931), 64% Tribal (n=7,031) respondents talk about sustained income
- 37% of the migrants spend time alone (n=5257), whereas 31% non-migrants spend time alone (11,775).
- 34% of the women (n=6,958) respondents spend time alone compared to 32% male (n=10,074).
- 38% of the Dalit respondents (n=2,931), 30% of tribal respondents (n=7,031), and 33% of OBCs and General respondents spend time alone.

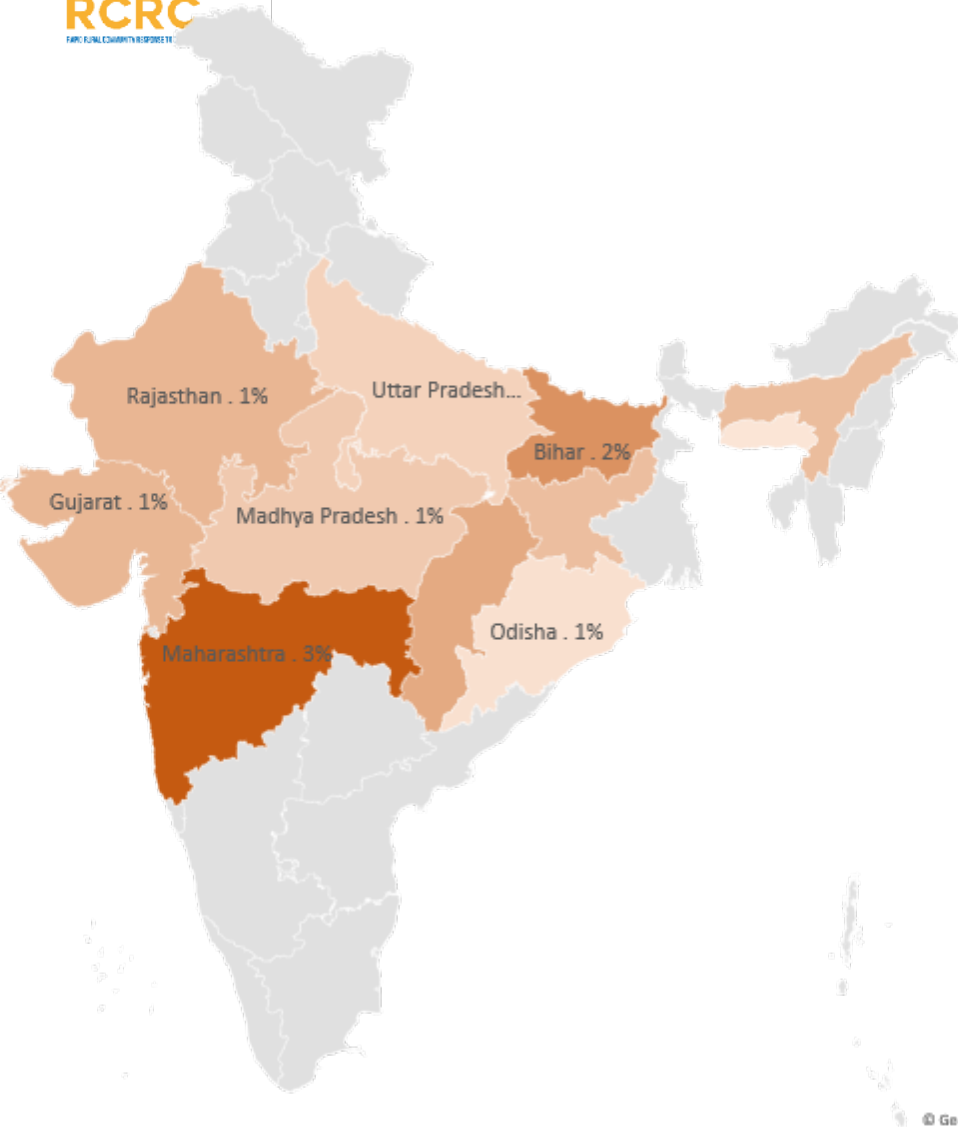


Access to Healthcare during lockdown (non-Covid)

- ❑ 13% reported illness during lockdown.
- ❑ 29% used PHC/CHC, 13% larger govt. health facility, 31% Private doctor, 15% ANM/ASHA, 36% self-treatment, 10% non-authorised medic, 1% could not access health care facility.
- ❑ 16% have health insurance. 68% is PMJAY (n=2,695)
- ❑ 31% of the total deaths, i.e., 65 deaths (n=213) were attributed to lockdown and the measures.
- ❑ The reasons were: lack of money for treatment (90%), movement restriction (51%), facilities were closed (20%), denied admission to the health facility (9%), not accessed due to stigma (17%), and fear of contracting Corona (20%).

Deaths in lockdown

- 212 hhs reported 213 deaths during last 6 months which is about 1%.
- Maharashtra reported deaths in 3% (n=935) of the hhs followed by Bihar (2%, n=3093).
- 31% of the deaths (65 out of 213) are attributed to lockdown and its consequences.
- 65% of the deaths are because of lack of money, 51% due to restrictions on movement, 20% because the health facilities were closed and fear of contracting corona. 17% did not go because of social stigma of marked as a Covid affected family, and 9% were denied admission even though the facility was open (n=213).
- 66% of the deceased were male and 34% of the deceased were female (n=213). Average age if deceased was 57 years.
- 10% of the deaths are due to cancer, and 11% due to old age, 8% due to cardiac arrest and accident (n=213)
- 78% of the deaths were at home, 14% at the hospital, and 8% during transit





Thank You



A coalition of more than 50 CSOs including the most prominent ones such as Pradan and Srijan supported by four donors namely Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives, Arghyam, Omidyar Network India and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation has been formed to enable a rapid rural community response to COVID-19 (RCRC).

It has a reach of over 6 million rural people in more than 110 districts of 12 states.

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