

## **Chapter - III**

### **Methodology and Research Design**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the methodology and research design to carry out the present research work. Likewise, this chapter contains a description of the sample population, size of sample, methodology of data collection, sampling design and outlines of the sample villages according to the sample blocks, tools and techniques used for data analysis.

#### **3.2 Method of Data Collection**

The study is based on both the sources of information - Primary Data and the Secondary Data.

Secondary data on pattern of consumption expenditure has been collected from the publication of various books, various round reports of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) on consumer expenditure surveys, Statistical Handbook of Assam and BTC, reports and publications of the autonomous Research Institutes such as National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Central and State Governments Official Publications, Central and State Statistical Organisations, Economic Survey of India, Economic Survey of Assam, various research journals, Economic reviews, newspapers, issues of RBI bulletin, Census Reports and different websites.

For the primary data collection sampling method has been used. The primary data are collected through scheduled questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions regarding distance of the household from the blocks and markets or urban centres, head of the households' and members, age, occupations, education levels,

housing facilities, pattern of consumption of food and non food, sources income, details of savings, liabilities and insurance etc.

### 3.3 Study Area and Sampling Design

In the present research, household of Bodo of Baksa district, Assam, constitutes the population of the study. For this purpose, out of eight community development blocks, six community development blocks are selected taking two blocks from each sub-division randomly. The selected blocks are Jalah, Tamulpur, Baska , Goewsar, Barma and Gobordhana. Therefore, the field of study is the six blocks of Baksa district, Assam. For the selection of the sample village from each block, all the villages under each blocks are enlisted separately and from each list a sample of 4 villages has been randomly selected. The sample households are selected by stratified random sampling technique from sample villages.

**Layout of study area and sampling procedure**

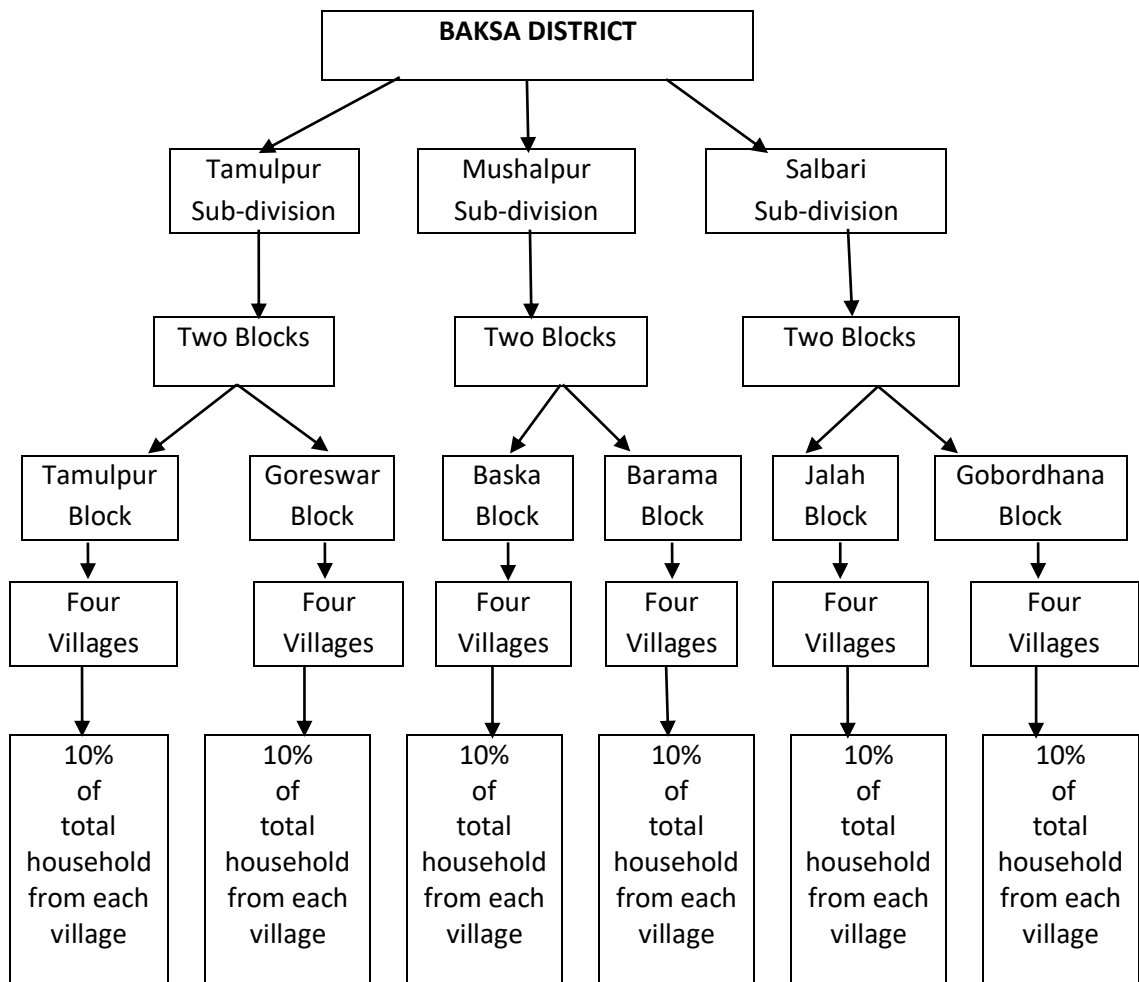


Table 3.1 presents the block-wise description of the sample villages along with the total number of households of the village and population of 10% sample households and average household size of sample households

Table 3.1 *Block-wise description of the sample villages*

Name of Block	Name of Sample Villages	No. of households (Bodo) in the Sample Villages	Population of 10% sample Household	Average household size of 10% sample Households
Jalah	Koklabari	400	199	4.97
	Salbari	160	83	5.18
	Daodhara	240	117	4.87
	Bhebla	200	105	5.25
Gobordhana	Oxigurigaon	290	125	4.31
	Nimua	260	124	4.76
	Dhekiajani	210	110	5.23
	Bennibari	240	129	5.37
Tamulpur	Daranga Mela	50	20	4.0
	Tetliguri	380	175	4.6
	Bareigaon	170	83	4.88
	Madarbari	400	197	4.9
Goreswar	Gopcher	140	50	3.57
	Barfulchaki	190	96	5.05
	Balahati	400	221	5.52
	Balabari	270	110	4.07
Barama	Barimakha	170	81	4.76
	Alokjhar	360	193	5.36
	Kaklabari	170	97	5.7
	Barama	300	129	4.3
Baska	Bhutan Khuti	60	31	5.16
	Odalguri	250	134	5.6
	Dihira-1	190	95	5
	Belguri Pathar	500	259	5.18

*Source: Compiled from primary data*

### 3.3.1 Outline of sample villages of Jalah Block:

#### i) Koklabari

Located at a distance about 7 kms from Jalah Block is under Salbari Sub-division. The village is inhabited by Boro and Assamese and Boro forms the majority. It is under the Jalah revenue circle and is surrounded by the other villages like Kamardwisa a Bodo dominated village in the North, Hazuwa a mixed village in the south, Laokata in the east and Barghagra in the west. The village is well connected by 127A national high way and Molocharan Brahma link road, a pucca road goes through the heart of the village. The village has two LP school, one Senior

Basic school, two M.E school, one Veterinary centre and one Post Office. The village is served by one daily markets called Keshab Nwgr located at the heart of the village. For banking services and higher educational institutions the villagers have to travel around 2 to 3 kilometres. The village has 400 Bodo households, out of which a sample of 40 (10%) households have been selected and it contributed 199 (6.72%) persons to total sample population. The average household size of the sample household is 4.97. The major economic activity of the village is agriculture. Most of the farmers of this village cultivate paddy for their household consumption and a few cultivate *Rabi* crops like mustard oil seeds and mostly vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, potato, ladies finger, peas, chilli, beans etc. along with paddy by using modern technologies.

## **ii) Salbari**

Located at a distance about 19 kms from Jalah Block and 0.5 km from the sub-division is a mixed village Assamese and Bodo community. The village has 160 households of Bodo community and out of this 16 (10%) sample households with the average household size of 5.18 have selected from the village and it contributed 83 (2.80%) to total sample population of the study. The village is surrounded by a typical village Rupohi in the North, Kanthalbari in the south, Pakriguri in the east and Manas in the west. The village has one provincialised Degree College, one Junior College, one girl's high school and one higher secondary school within the range of 0.5 km, one model hospital. The village is served by one weekly and daily market called Salbari bazar within the walking distance 0.5 km. The main economic activities of the village are agriculture. The farmers of this village use modern technologies like tractors instead of bullock powers in the field of agriculture. A few households adopt multiple cropping patterns cultivating two to three crops in a year on the same plot of land.

## **iii) Daodhara**

It is an interior village situated about 14 kms from Jalah Block and about 18 kms from Salbari and Mushalpur sub-division. The village is a mixed village of Bodo, Adivasi (Santali) and a few households from Nepali community. The village has 240 Bodo households of which 24 (10%) households with the average household size of 4.87 have been selected and this shared 117 (3.95%) persons to total sample

population in the study. The village is surrounded by rich jungle Manas Maojigendri a tourist place in the north and by other villages like Thebarmur in the south, Naoputa in the east, Gurumara in the west. The village has one LP school and one ME school and one weekly bazaar called Daodhara Bazar. The economy of most of the household is agriculture and some of the poor household go into the forest for collecting dry woods for their own needs as well as for the purpose of sales.

#### **iv) Bhebla**

It is a village situated around 0.5km from Jalah Development Block and 13 km from Mushalpur the district head quarter of Baksa. It is a typical village dominated by Bodo community with 200 households of which 20 (10%) households contributing 105 (3.54%) persons with an average household size of 5.25 have been selected randomly. There is one L.P School in the village in the heart of the village and it is also served by one college, one girl's high school, one higher secondary school and numerous private educational institutions within the distance of 1 km from the village. The economy of the village is agriculture and handloom stands to be one of the ingredients of the every household.

### **3.3.2 Outline of sample villages of Gobordhana Block:**

#### **i) Oxigurigaon**

It is an interior village located at a distance of 15km from Gobordhana Block and 23km from Salbari Sub-division. The village has 290 Bodo households, from these 29 (10%) households, with an average household size of 4.79, sharing 139 (4.69%) persons to total sample population have been randomly selected. The village is surrounded by other villages like Kahitoma in the north, Mainamatha in the east, Kaijamati in the south and Chamthaibari in the west. The village has one LP and one M.E, and one High school. The economy of the village is traditional and it lacks health care facilities in the village.

#### **ii) Nimua**

It is a village located 13km away from the Gobordhana Block. The village has 260 Bodo households, of these 26 (10%) households, resulting 127 (4.28%) persons to total sample population with an average household size of 4.76 have been

randomly selected. The majority of the inhabitant of the village is Bodo, a few are Assamese and religious minority. Its surrounding villages are Jengrengpara in the north, Kusrabari in the east, Otagaon in the west and Dalogaon in the west. The economy of the village is basically agriculture and allied activities. The village has one health centre, two LP school, M.E school and High school.

### **iii) Dekiajani**

It is a remote village located at a distance of 17km from Gobordhana Block and 13km from sub-division. The village has 210 Bodo households, from these 21 (10%) households, sharing 110 (3.71%) persons to total sample population have been randomly selected. The average household size is 5.23. The surrounding villages are Bukuamari in the north, Koimari in the east, Borgopa in the south and Chanpaira in the west. The economy of the village is quite traditional. The households earns considerable amount of income by selling betel nut and betel leaf. The village lacks healthcare facilities and schooling facilities.

### **iv) Bennibari**

Located at a distance of 5kms from Gobordhana Block and 30km from Sub-division. The village is connected with NH-137. The village has 240 Bodo households, of which 24 (10%) households, that shared 129 (4.48%) persons to total sample population with average household size of 5.37 have been randomly selected. Its surrounding villages are Dhupguri in the north, Khatalparaa in the east, Howly in the south and Thuribari road in the west. The village has one LP, M.E., and High school as well as a college with arts, science and commerce streams just at a distance of 1.6km. For the purpose of marketing the villagers go to either Barpeta road or Howly as good transportation and communication facilities are available so they can easily reach these markets. Besides, paddy a few households cultivate *Rabi* crops like mustard oil seeds and mostly vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, potato, ladies finger, peas, chilli, beans etc.

## **3.3.3 Outline of sample villages of Tamulpur Block:**

### **i) Darranga Mela**

It is a mixed village of Bodo, Assamese and Nepali located around 42kms away from Rangia and 20kms from Tamulpur Block and sub-division. The village is connected by NH-127D. The village has 50 Boro households of which 5 (10%) households contributing 19 (0.64%) persons to the study, with an average household size of 3.8 have been randomly selected. Basically the economy of the village is business and next to it is service and a few households are engaged in agriculture. Since the village is situated near the border of the Bhutan (Sandrup Jhunker) the economic activity of the village is diverse. Besides these there are LP, M.E, High and Higher Secondary Schools within the small distance of the village.

### **ii) Tetliguri**

It is an interior Bodo dominated village located at a distance of 6kms from Tamulpur Block in the south and Sub-division. The village has 380 households of which 38 (10%) households to total households contributing 175 (5.90%) persons to total population total sample populations have been selected. This represented an average household size of 4.6 for the village. The economy of majority of the village depends on agriculture, rearing of pig and poultry and a few depends on service. The short term migration to city in search of remunerative work continues to be one of the important features of the young population of the village. The village has one LP and M.E Schools. It lacks proper schooling facilities and medical facilities and marketing facilities. The condition of road connection of the village to NH-127D is quite deplorable.

### **iii) Bareigaon**

Located at a distance of 0.5km from the Tamulpur Block and sub-division and is almost attached to the NH-127D. It is a mixed village of Bodo, Assamese and Nepali communities. There are 170 Bodo households in the village of which 17 (10%) households resulting 83 (2.8%) to total sample population have been randomly selected. The average household size of sample households is 4.88. Being located at the centre near to the sub-division the village is served by a number of schools, colleges, hospitals and market centres. Economic activities of the people are found very diverse.

### **iv) Madarbari**

It is an interior Bodo dominated village located in the west at a distance of 8 kms from Tamulpur Block and Sub-division. The village has 400 households of which 40 (10%) households resulting 197 (6.64%) persons to total sample population, representing an average household size of 4.9 have been randomly selected to the this study. Being an interior village the economy of majority of the people depends on agriculture, rearing of pig and poultry and a few depends on service. The village has three LP and one M.E Schools. All the roads of the village that connects with NH-127D are very much deplorable. The people living in the village face the problems of healthcare and marketing facilities.

### **3.3.4 Outline of sample villages of Goreswar Block:**

#### **i) Gopchar**

It is a mixed village located at a very close distance of the Goreswar town and around 0.7km from the Goreswar Block. It is a mixed village with 140 Bodo households, a sample of 14 (10%) households with average household size of 3.57, contributing 50 (1.68%) persons to total population have been randomly selected. Basically the economy of the village is service and next to it is business and a few households are engaged in agriculture. Being very close to the commercial place the village is well connected by pucca roads and a few villagers enjoy the scope of making business. Besides these there are LP, M.E, High and Higher Secondary Schools as well as one degree college within the small distance of the village.

#### **ii) Barfulchaki**

It is also a mixed village located at a distance of 3kms from the Goreswar block and the Goreswar city. It is a mixed village with 190 Bodo households, a sample of 19 (10%) households with average household size of 5.05, contributing 96 (3.23%) persons to total population have been randomly selected. The economy of majority of the village depends on agriculture, rearing of pig and poultry and a few depends on service. The short term migration to city in search of remunerative work continues to be one of the important features of the young population of the village. The village has one LP and M.E Schools. It lacks proper schooling facilities and medical facilities.

#### **iii) Balahati**



Located at a distance of 5kms from Goreswar Block and around 32kms from the sub-division. The village has 400 Bodo households with 40 (10%) households resulting 221 (7.45%) persons to total sample households have been randomly selected. The sample household represented an average household size of 5.52. The economy of the village basically depends on agriculture, and rearing of pig and poultry, goatary besides these the handloom is very much common to the yard of every household. The village has one LP and M.E and High School. It lacks medical facilities in the village.

#### **iv) Balabari**

It is an interior village located at a distance of 9km from Goreswar Block and under Tamulpur sub-division. It is a mixed village with 270 Bodo households, a sample of 27 (10%) households with average household size of 4.07, contributing 110 (3.71%) persons to total population have been randomly selected. The roads of the villages are kutcha and so connectivity of the village is in bad shape. The economy of the villages is agriculture and rearing of pig and poultry. Handloom is one of the most important economic activities exercised by the women in this village. The village lacks High School, medical facilities and proper marketing facilities.

### **3.3.5 Outline of sample villages of Barama Block:**

#### **i) Barimakha**

Located at a distance of around 10 km from Barama Block under Mushalpur sub-division. It is a mixed village with 170 Bodo households, a sample of 17 (10%) households with average household size of 4.76, contributing 81 (2.73%) persons to total population have been randomly selected. The economy of the village is quite traditional. The village is surrounded by other villages like Lokpala in the north, Anandapur in the east, Dangpar in the south and Dangarmakha in the west. There is one LP, M.E., and High school the village. The village lacks health care facilities.

#### **ii) Alagjhar**

It is a mixed village situated at the distance of 2km from Barama Block and 12km from Mushalpur sub-division or the district head quarter. The village has 360

Bodo households, out of this a sample of 36 (10%) households with an average household size of 5.36, sharing 193 (6.51%) persons to total sample population have been randomly selected. The economy of the village depends on agriculture, business and the services. Most of the households earn major part of their income from service, a few households earn a significant portion of income from rent and a few others from agricultures and allied activities. The village is equipped with satisfactory numbers of both government and private schools and colleges within the walking distance.

### **iii) Koklabari (Barama Koklabai)**

Situated at a distance of 6km from Barama Block and 8km from Mushalpur sub-division. It is a typical Bodo village with 170 households, a sample of 17 (10%) households with average household size of 5.7, contributing 97 (3.27%) persons to total population have been randomly selected. The village is surrounded by other villages like Jaripara in the east, Dolbari in the north, Kodomtola in the south and Batachera in the west. The village is connected by a pucca road, there is one central residential school (Akalaybha), and other government LP, M.E and High schools. The economy of the village is traditional and the village lacks good health care facilities.

### **iv) Barama**

Located at a distance of around 0.5 km from Barama Block and 11km from Mushalpur sud-division. It is a mixed village with 300 Bodo households, a sample of 30 (10%) households with average household size of 4.3, contributing 129 (4.35%) persons to total population have been randomly selected. The majority of the households are Bodo. The NH-137 goes through the heart of the village besides there are government L.P. Schools, M.E. School, Higher Secondary Schools, Government Colleges as well as there are many private schools and junior colleges of repute within the walking distance from the village. Many households of the village earn income by making small business in the town or by the side of the road or in the market and also by proving their houses for rent or by opening boarding facilities in their own home. Of course, the existing schooling facilities have drawn the minds of the many guardians from others area towards the Barama.

### **3.3.6 Outline of sample villages of Baska Block:**

#### **i) Bhutan Khuti**

It is an interior village situated at a distance of around 13 kms from Baska Block and Mushalpur the head quarter of the district. The Nepali, Bodo, Assamese and a few Rabha households are the inhabitant of the village. The village has 60 Bodo households of which 6 (10%) households which shared 31 (1.05%) persons to total sample population have been selected randomly. The average household size of the sample household is 5.16. The village is surrounded by other villages like Dhansripur in the east, Daragoan in the north, Madhupur in the west and Dihira in the south. Besides these it is served by LP, M.E and high school and timely water supply from PHE. For the purpose of marketing the villagers go to Nikachi and Mushalpur. The villagers cultivate paddy for their household consumption and a few cultivate *Rabi* crops like mustard oil seeds and mostly vegetables such as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, potato, ladies finger, peas, chilli, beans etc. along with paddy by using modern technologies. The varieties of vegetables of the village are supplied to different local markets of the area.

#### **ii) Odalbari (Odalguri)**

It is situated at 7 km from Mushalpur sub-division and Baska block. The Bodo and Assamese are the inhabitants of the village. The village has 250 Bodo households, therefore 25 (10%) households have been randomly selected from the village and it presented 134 (4.52%) persons to total sample population. The average household size of the village is 5.6. The village is surrounded by other villages like Mushalpur in the north, Singra in the east, Atiabari in the west and Bhalogdonga in the south. The village is served by one central school Navadaya Vidalaya, High school, M.E school, L.P school and other private schools. For availing health care facilities the villager go to Mushalpur. Besides agriculture the poultry, pig rearing, weaving and small unorganised forms of business stands as a major contributor to the economy of the many households.

#### **iii) Dihira No -1**

It is an interior village located around 7 km from Baska Block and Mushalpur Sub-division. The village has 190 Bodo households of this 19 (10%) households representing a total population of 95 (3.20%) persons to total sample

population have been randomly selected and this showed an average household size of 5. The village has one LP school and ICDS centre. The village lacks proper schooling facilities and health care facilities. The economy of the village is basically agriculture, poultry and pig rearing. In case of agriculture, besides their household consumption needs a few household cultivate *Rabi* crops like mustard oil seeds and vegetables such as tomato, potato, ladies finger, peas, chilli, beans cabbage, cauliflower for the purpose of sale.

#### **iv) Belguripathar**

It is a village situated near the Head Quarter of the Baksa district. The village is well connected with pucca roads and with sufficient number of government and private schools and colleges as well as healthcare facilities. The village has 500 Bodo households of which 50 (10%) households representing population size of 259 (8.74%) to total sample population and with an average household size of 5.18 have been randomly selected. Besides agriculture, poultry and pig rearing the economy of the village includes businesses of various kinds as the village is attached to the Mushalpur town.

Thus, a total of 24 villages are randomly selected taking 4 villages from each community development block. This provided a total of 600 sample households taking 10% households from the total households of each of the surveyed village. To work out the sample design the stratified sampling technique are used and samples are selected through purposive random sampling.

### **3.4 Method of data analysis**

The collected data are tabulated and analysed using statistical package for social sciences. The inequalities in the distribution of monthly per capita consumption expenditure on food and non-food among the different socio-economic categories of households has been analysed by using the statistical technique like frequency distribution, percentages, average, Decile group analysis, Lorenz curve, Gini co-efficient etc. T-test has been used to test the differences in consumption expenditures among the sample households and Chi-square test have been used to test the relationship between education and occupation. The regression analysis is used to measure the impact of income, household size, household debt and

locational distance of the household from market or urban centres on household consumption expenditure.

### **3.5 Delimitation of the Study**

The study analysis the consumption expenditure pattern of the Bodos in Baksa district of Assam. The data on income, expenditure pattern, savings, asset holdings and liabilities are collected from the household of Bodo community. The study is delimited to only three sub-divisions of Baksa district of Assam i.e. Mushalpur, Salbari and Tamulpur.

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