



GaonConnection  
INSIGHTS  
[www.ruraldata.in](http://www.ruraldata.in)

T H E R U R A L  
**REPORT**

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON RURAL INDIA

SURVEY DESIGN AND  
DATA ANALYSIS BY



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For his voluntary advice to Gaon Connection Insights, we thank **Alok Ranjan**,  
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*\*Gaon Connection and Gaon Connection Insights are part of The Slow Movement.*



## **Giving Rural India A Voice**

Here is the irony: Two out of every three Indians live in rural India, but rural India is media-dark and India's policymakers and citizens in general have no credible way of knowing what rural India wants, and what it doesn't. In the world's biggest democracy, there is no way of knowing the will of two-thirds of its citizens on a regular basis. What do they want, and what do they not want? Do they want changes in the policies that have created for them?

Powered by our community journalists across more than 300 districts in 28 states, Gaon Connection has created India's biggest national rural insights platform. We shall be bringing you regular insights through surveys, and related video, audio and text content throughout the year. It would be a never-before attempt to give a voice to India's voiceless. Surveys will be conducted face-face, on an app, and shall combine the power of our extensive ground presence, analytical capabilities and digital reach to amplify the voice of rural India like it has never been done before.

The project is innovative because nothing like this exists. There is no platform to impactfully showcase the will, the desires, the hopes, and aspirations of rural India. The project is also unique because it brings together technology and ground presence, statistics and field reportage, to create a heady mix – a conveyor belt of opinion that shall change the narrative and give back prominence to real issues that concern most of India, like climate change and health and agriculture.

We are trying to live up to our responsibility of nurturing and amplifying the opinions and voice of rural citizens through multiple means and platforms. The series of insights reports titled “The Rural Report” are our biggest step yet in this direction.



Our team at Gaon Connection Insights has worked incredibly hard for this report, under difficult circumstances. At a time when coronavirus cases were swiftly rising, they had to undertake a massive, nationwide survey on a mobile app even as Internet speeds faltered in most states across India. Still, more than 300 of our Community Resource Persons did this duty excellently, even while taking precautions, wearing masks and observing social distancing. The Central Insights Team based in Lucknow headed by Saumya Tandon worked day and night coordinating with the surveyors, collating mountains of data.

I would like to thank the Lokniti-CSDS team headed by Prof. Sanjay Kumar at the New Delhi-based Centre for the Study of Developing Societies for their partnership in this project, for helping devise the questionnaire and analyzing the data. Their team worked very diligently with ours, carving out of numbers the largest of findings that we have ever worked with.

I would like to thank Nidhi Jamwal, Head of the English Desk and Environment Editor at Gaon Connection, for writing and editing the report along with her team, in a Lucknow-New Delhi-Mumbai three-way grid that burnt the midnight oil to bring you a credible and hugely comprehensive set of numbers and accompanying context and testimonies.

Creative colleagues rarely get due credit – and I would like to thank my colleague Kartikey Upadhyay, who heads our design team, for beautifully designing this report.

I hope that this first set of insights, and many others that shall follow at our data website [www.ruraldata.in](http://www.ruraldata.in) shall make a contribution towards nudging attention and the narrative to rural India, our *karmsthali*, theatre of work, whose voice we continue to raise in many ways, through many platforms, in an effort that the lives of hundreds of millions of Indians who live there shall get the attention they deserve, and shall undergo positive change.

**Neelesh Misra**

Founder

Gaon Connection

Gaon Connection Insights



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## **Unfolding rural hardships during the lockdown through a national survey: Why should one believe these findings?**

While reading the report and looking at the numbers (data), you may raise a question as to why should one believe these findings? As a reader you have every right to ask this question, which is also relevant. My team and I have been asked questions of this kind several times whenever we have conducted surveys in the past.

Let me assure you these numbers have been presented in this report only after we have confidence in the data and the basic findings of this report.

What gives me confidence in these numbers isn't based on whether the findings confirm with my thinking on these issues addressed in the report. The numbers speak for themselves and their reliability should not be judged based on one's likes and dislikes. One needs to judge the survey data by looking at the methodology of the entire exercise of the study, which has been included in this report as annexure.



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Remember in the game of cricket, a good stroke is not judged only by the runs a batsman manages to score by a particular shot, but the stroke is also judged by the technique by which it is played. Similarly, the quality of data should be judged by the methodology of the survey.

I would like to help the readers with some details of the survey to apply basic reliability check. Here are some disclosures to help judge the reliability of the survey findings.

Going by the spread of the survey, sample size and its representativeness, to the best of my knowledge, this is the most extensive survey conducted on the issue of rural livelihoods during the lockdown. This nation-wide survey was conducted in 179 districts spread across 20 states and three union territories for which 25,300 people were interviewed.

The survey was designed and data was analysed by the researchers working with Lokniti-CSDS team, while the fieldwork (data collection) was conducted by Gaon Connection's members in each of the chosen districts as face-to-face interviews at/outside the residence of the interviewee. All the government instructions of physical distancing and wearing of mask were followed during the lockdown the entire exercise.

It is important to note that these 25,300 respondents were not chosen conveniently for the interviews. They were selected randomly for the interviews. The people with whom interviews were successfully completed included about 80 per cent men and 20 per cent women. Caste/class-wise, the interviewees included 17 per cent Dalits, 13 per cent Adivasis, 40 per cent OBC and 30 per cent from upper castes.

Respondents included all the main religious groups in the country – Hindus 79 per cent, Muslims 14 per cent, Christian 2 per cent, Sikh 3 per cent, and other religions 2 per cent (for more details see Methodology note at the end of this report).

Gaon Connection in collaboration with the Lokniti programme of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) decided to collaborate and conduct this study as we wanted to measure the extent of hardships people faced due to lockdown, especially in rural India about which very little was discussed or documented during the lockdown. We wanted the voices of rural people to be heard by the people living in small towns, cities, and especially those who are engaged with policy making.

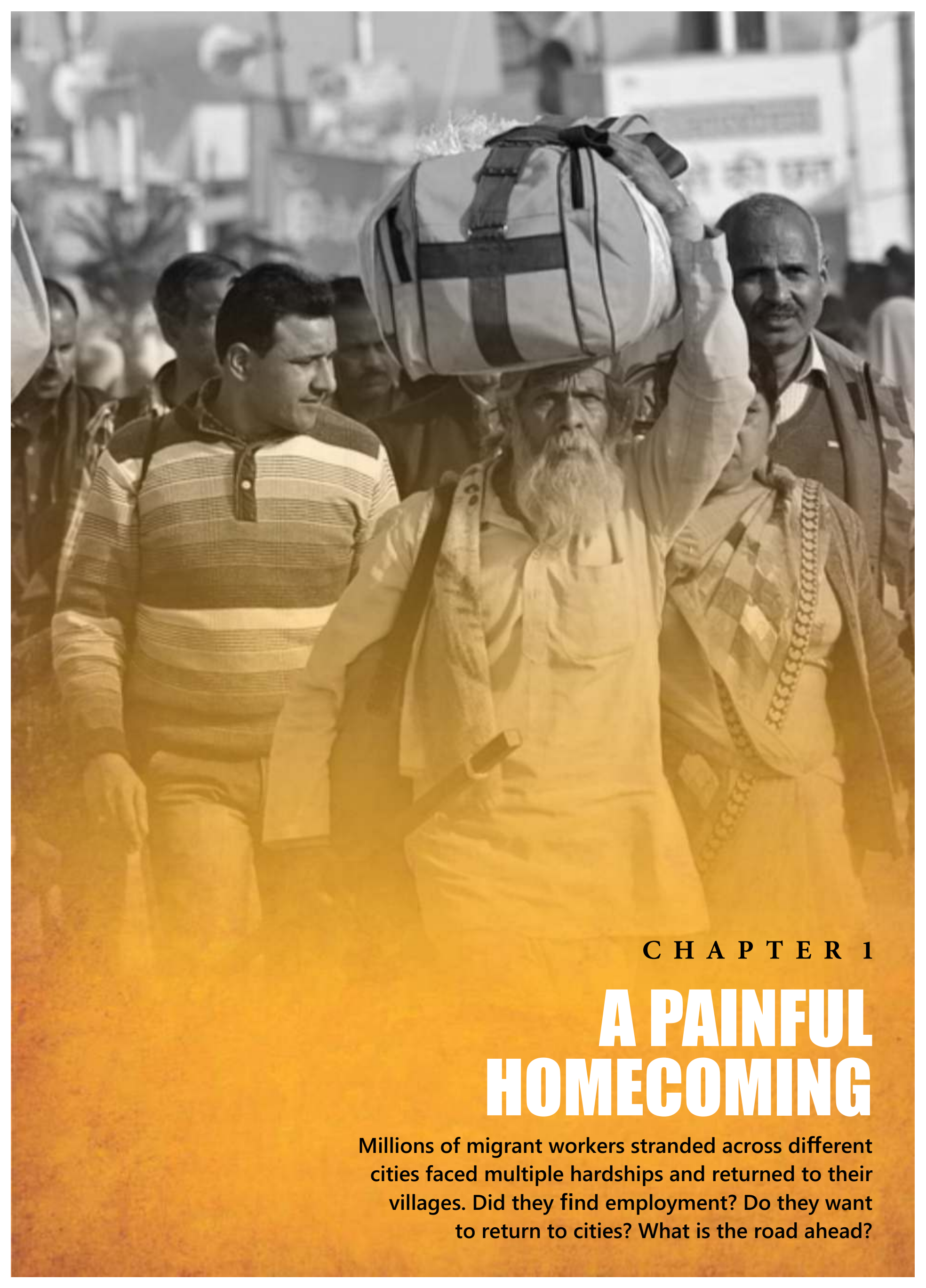
Policy makers use various channels for gathering information which feeds the policy making process. We sincerely hope these findings would add to various other inputs policy makers may have received during the last couple of months.

The analysis presented in the report is done objectively, without any bias or any pre-conceived notions. Surveys do produce data which sometimes supports our thinking, but at times it does produce findings which surprises us. The best way to read the findings of the survey is to read them with an open mind and without any bias or preconceived notions.

**Sanjay Kumar**

Professor,  
Centre for the Study of Developing Societies





C H A P T E R 1

# A PAINFUL HOMECOMING

Millions of migrant workers stranded across different cities faced multiple hardships and returned to their villages. Did they find employment? Do they want to return to cities? What is the road ahead?



# A Painful Homecoming

## Returning Migrant

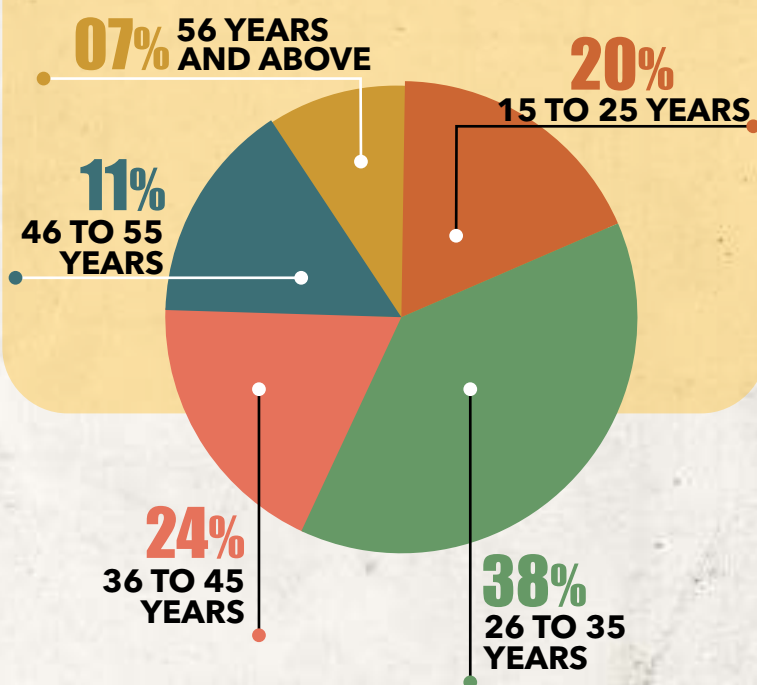
Our detailed questionnaire had several questions related to migrant workers in the country. We also had a specific additional questionnaire for families where any migrant worker had returned from the cities in the lockdown. One of our aims was to understand why people migrate from rural India to urban, who are these people, what employment they get in the cities, how much they earn, and the problems they faced during the lockdown.

## Key Survey Findings



- For three-fifths respondents, the reason for villagers migrating to cities is lack of job opportunities in villages
- 58% migrant workers below 35 years
- 67% migrant workers earn up to Rs 10,000 a month in cities
- Those who earned less than Rs 5,000 a month in the city were far more likely to have often gone hungry in the lockdown
- 23% migrant workers returned home walking during the lockdown followed by bus (18%) and train (12%)
- 12% beaten by the police while returning home during the lockdown
- 33% want to go back to cities for work
- 52% migrant workers said the Modi government cares for both cities and villages

### Age group of migrant workers





We found a large chunk of this migrant labour -force is young. 20 per cent is within the age group of 15 to 25 years. And 58 per cent, that is more than half the migrant workers, are below 35 years.

Literacy remains a big concern as 19 per cent migrant workers, as per our survey, are non-literate, whereas 16 per cent have studied only till/below primary school.

74 per cent migrants migrate to cities in search of work. Only 7 per cent to study.

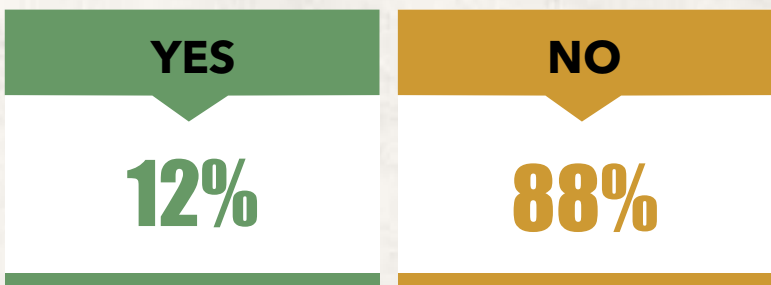
77 per cent receive salary at the end of the month, whereas 20 per cent get paid on a daily or weekly basis.

When the lockdown was announced, 48 per cent received their full salary/wages, 28 per cent did not receive any wages.

During the lockdown, majority of the migrant workers returned from the national capital Delhi followed by Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

23 per cent, that is about one in every fourth migrant worker who returned to the village, came home walking on foot. 18 per cent returned by bus and 12 per cent by train. About 3 per cent cycled from cities to their villages.

Were you beaten by the police while coming here?



**Vicky Kumar Arya**  
resident of Pande Kulah, Almora, Uttarakand, who used to work at a restaurant in Manali.



I used to work in a restaurant at Manali, Himachal Pradesh. Due to the lockdown, we faced many problems. The money got over and the owner also refused to help. Owner said do whatever you wish to do. I had to ask for money from my friends and others to reach home.

**Rakesh**  
resident of Bihar who used to work at a metal drilling steel factory in Telangana



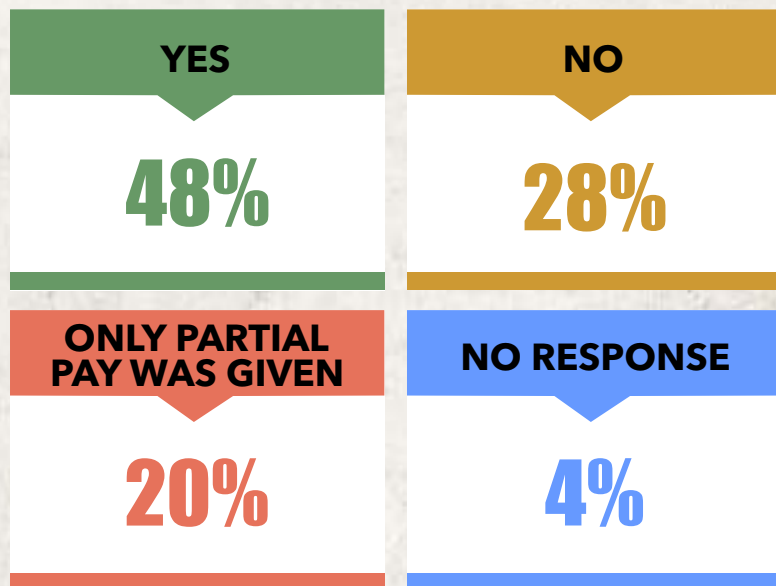
Lockdown happened and the company did not give my payment. It gave only half the money – about Rs 5,000 and with held the rest.

Due to the lockdown, my husband is stuck in Pune. Somehow, I'm managing myself here by sewing or by any other means. It is becoming increasingly difficult for me to manage alone.



**Mamta Devi**  
Lealiganj village, Palamu, Jharkhand

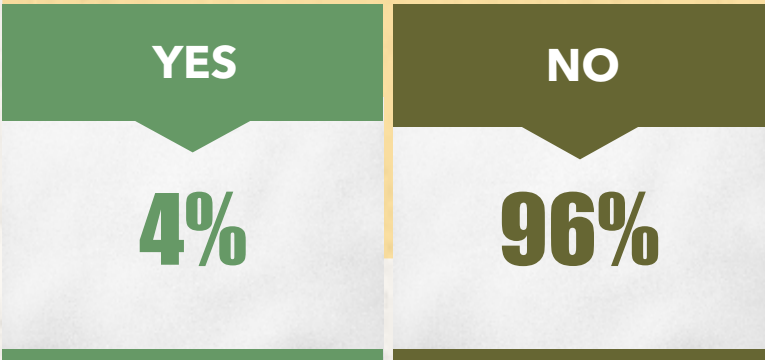
After the announcement of the lockdown, did your owner/boss give you the entire salary or wages for your work?







Did someone in your household come back from the city during the lockdown?



While returning home, 12 per cent were beaten by the police. Another 14 per cent was ill-treated by the people, and 67 per cent received no help from the people on their journey back home.

While stranded in cities due to the lockdown, these migrant workers faced difficulty in accessing daily food. Almost 16 per cent had to 'many times' skip on full meal a day due to lack of money or resources, and 13 per cent 'many times' did not have anything to eat full day. Another 15 per cent 'many times' had to stay without medicines or medical treatment during the lockdown due to lack of money or resources.

36 per cent never received any dry ration or food grains from the government agencies when stranded in cities during the lockdown. Only 8 per cent received daily cooked meal from the government/administration.

45 per cent migrant workers never got any money from the government/administration during the lockdown in the cities. But, 42.5 per cent were helped by the local administration to return home (ticket booking, bus service, etc).

What is the main reason behind people from villages migrating to cities in search of work/labour?





Upon returning to their villages, 64 per cent were quarantined. Of them 51 per cent were quarantined at home and 29 per cent at a place outside the village.

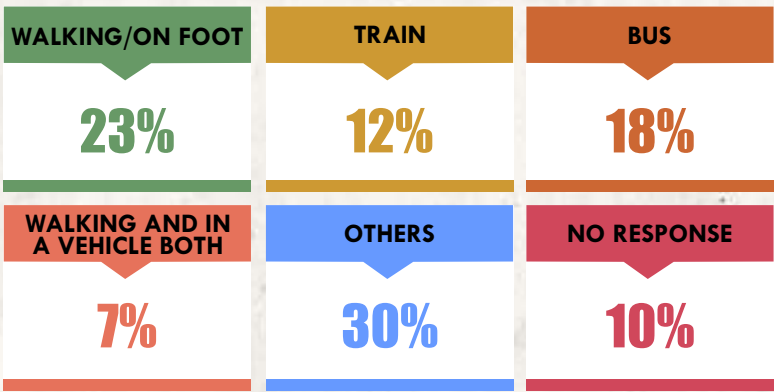
Majority of the migrant workers – 33 per cent – want to go back to the cities after the lockdown ends, or the pandemic subsides.

We also asked migrant workers their perceptions towards the central and the state governments. 48 per cent said the Modi government cared both for the rich and the poor. 52 per cent said the Modi government cared both for the cities and the villages.

25 per cent said the Modi government's attitude towards migrant workers was 'very bad' or 'bad'. 68 per cent said it was 'very good' or 'good'.

24 per cent said their state government's attitude towards migrant workers was 'very bad' or 'bad'. 69 per cent said it was 'very good' or 'good'.

## How did you return from the city to the village?



They are everywhere, but invisible.

Or so were till the country was put under a nationwide lockdown in March to control the spread of novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).



**Rahul Dutta**  
West Bengal who used to work as a labourer in Assam

In this lockdown, I lost my job. I cycled back home. There's nothing to do. I am jobless for the last 3-4 months. Somehow, I am managing by taking loans from here and there.



**Lakhan Lal**  
resident of Dhikpur, Chhatarpur Madhya Pradesh

I have not received any facility from our gram panchayat Dhikpura after returning. I have neither received ration nor anything else. I used to work in Himachal Pradesh. No check up was done when I returned to the village.



**Shyamal Pramanik**  
a resident of Bardhaman, West Bengal

I used to work in a place near Mumbai. I was stuck there for a long time due to the lockdown... Our company dropped us off at a place in a vehicle. After that, we [15-16 workers] walked for a long distance. Then I bought a cycle and finally returned home.



**Manki Yadav**  
a resident of Bihar who used to work at a steel factory and returned home during the lockdown

When I came back home, nobody used to talk to me. "Stay away! Stay away!" - was what they used to tell me.

Suddenly these invisibles – millions of labour migrants – became visible as they started to undertaken long journeys, over hundreds of kilometres, to return from cities to their villages, their homes.

## Were you ill-treated by people while coming here?



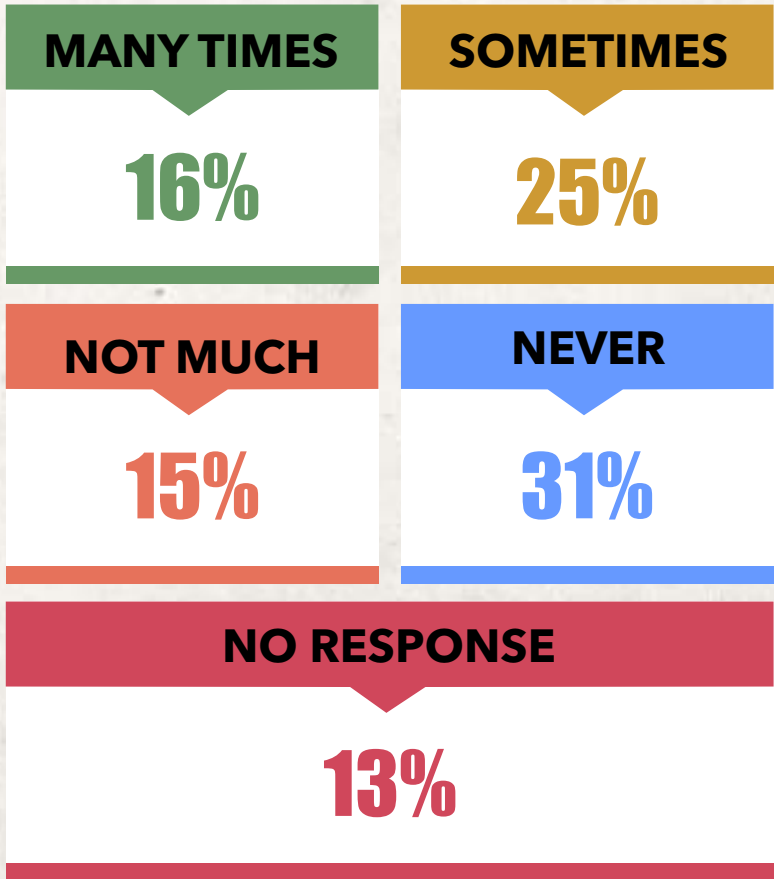




Social media and news reports were filled with visuals/stories of exhausted workers and their families, including women and young children, walking on the highways across the country, with their meagre belongings resting on their heads. Some paid hefty sums of money to be transported home in over crowded trucks. Many took the government's Shramik Special trains.

In this ghar wapsi, India finally discovered Bharat.

Did you or your family member skip entire meal in a day due to lack of money or resources while stranded in the city?



Did the local administration help you in returning home – facilitate travel by giving money, booking ticket, bus service or some other vehicle?



But who is a migrant worker?

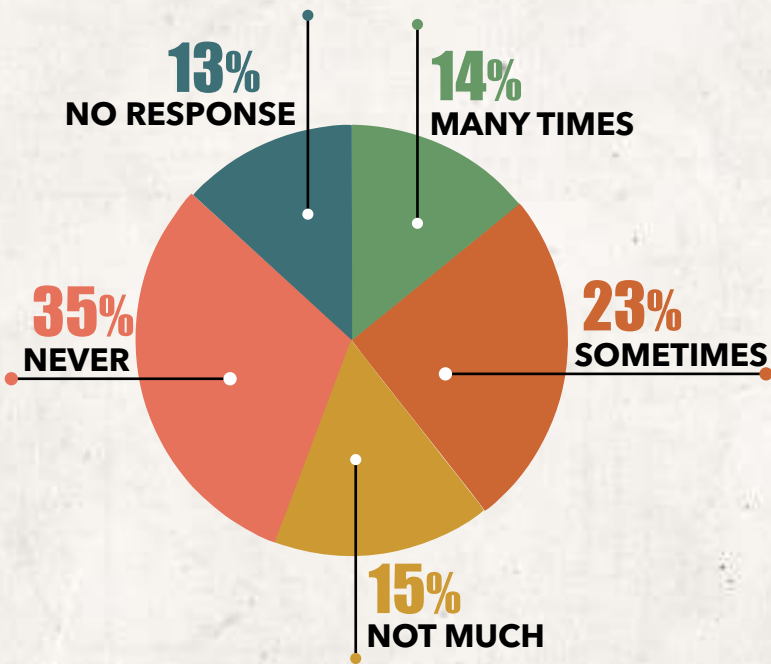
There are different definitions. A “migrant worker” is defined in the International Labour Organization (ILO) instruments as a person who migrates from one country to another



(or who has migrated from one country to another) with a view to being employed other than on his own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment. "Labour migrants" are defined as those who move for the purpose of employment.

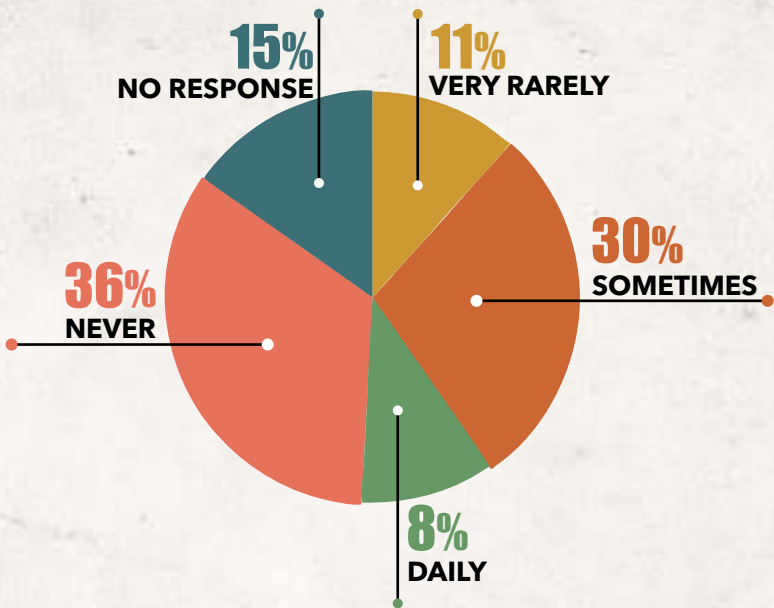
But, there is a huge population that moves internally within the country, migrating intra-state or inter-state, mostly in search of earning a living. And, this rural-urban migration has witnessed an increasing trend in the country.

### Did you or your family member not eat anything at all the entire day due to lack of money or resources while stranded in the city?



An April 2011 research study published in International Journal of Current Research notes "the proportions of inter-district and inter-state migrants have increased. In interstate migration the percentage of rural-urban stream was found higher than other streams."

### How often did you get ration/foodgrains from the government/administration while stranded in the city?



During 1981-91 and 1991-2001, the states Uttar Pradesh and Bihar continued to occupy 1st and 2nd place respectively among out-migrating states, while Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh occupied 1st and 2nd respectively among in-migrating states.

In India, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, covers workers who migrate from one state to another for employment. This, more than four decades old Act, defines "inter-State migrant workman" as "any person who is recruited by or through a contractor in one State under an agreement or other arrangement for employment in an establishment in another State, whether with or without the knowledge of the principal employer in relation to such establishment".

This law is applicable to all the establishments employing five or more migrant workers from other states. In addition, the law is also applicable to contractors who have employed





**When you returned to the village, were you quarantined?**

**NO  
36%**

**YES  
64%**

five or more inter-state workers. These establishments must be registered with the local authority while employing migrant workers.

The main aim is to have a formal record of migrant workers across the country and ensure accountability from the establishments and contractors who hire them.

**Were you screened for fever while coming here?**

**NO  
38%**

**YES  
62%**

However, as it got reflected during the lockdown, this law has not been strictly implemented, as there is no credible official record of migrant workers in the country. Various government agencies have put forth different estimates.

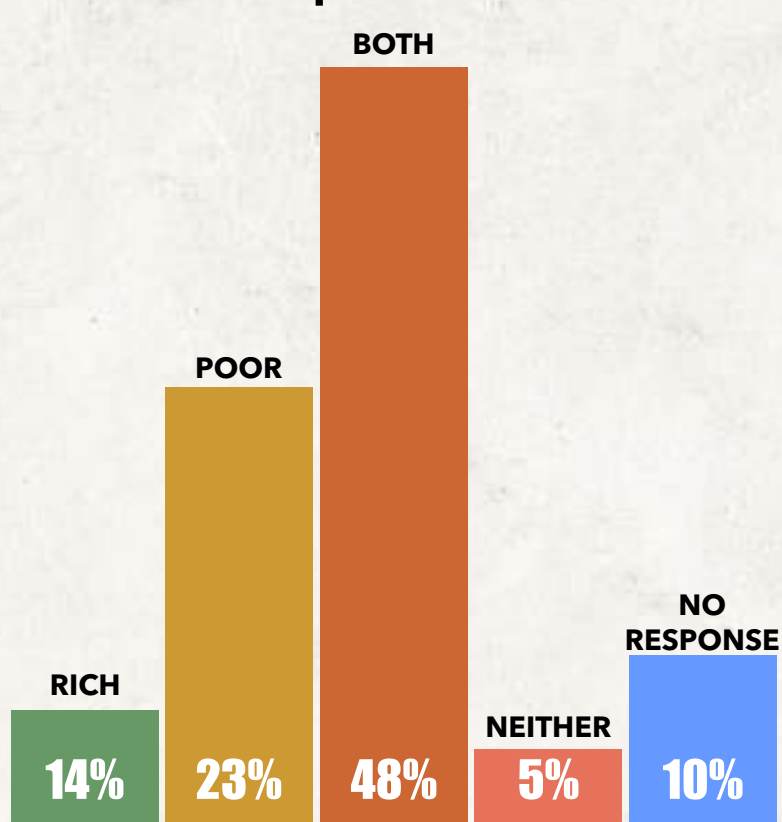
For instance, during the lockdown, the Chief Labour Commissioner put the figure at 2.6 million migrants stranded across the country. However, the Solicitor General informed the Supreme Court of India that 9.7 million migrant workers had been transported back home.

Meanwhile, conservative estimates by research scholars put the number of migrant works affected by the lockdown between 20 million and 22 million.

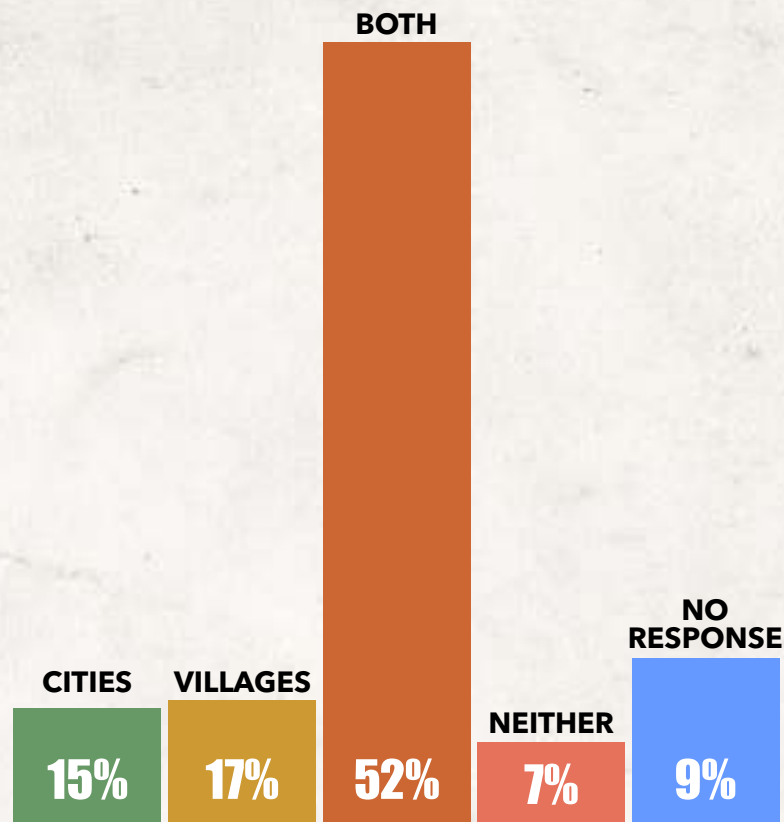
Overall, The Economic Survey 2017 pegs the total number of internal migrants or labour that travel to cities from rural India at 60 million.



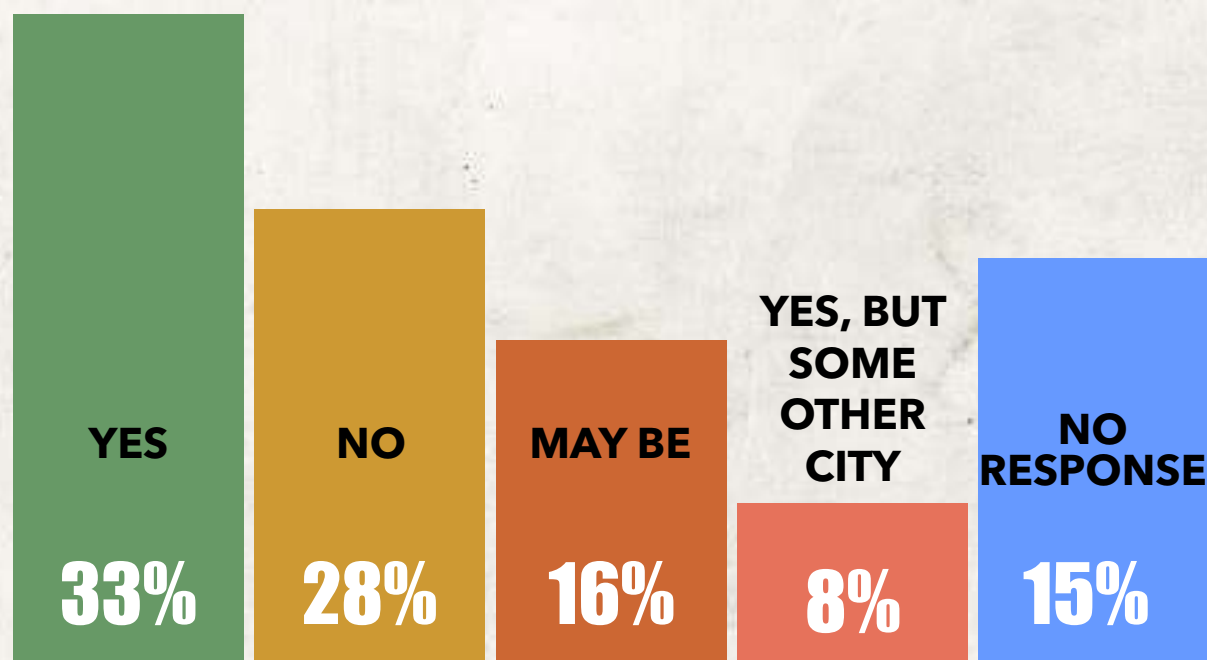
Who does the Modi government care more about – the rich or the poor?

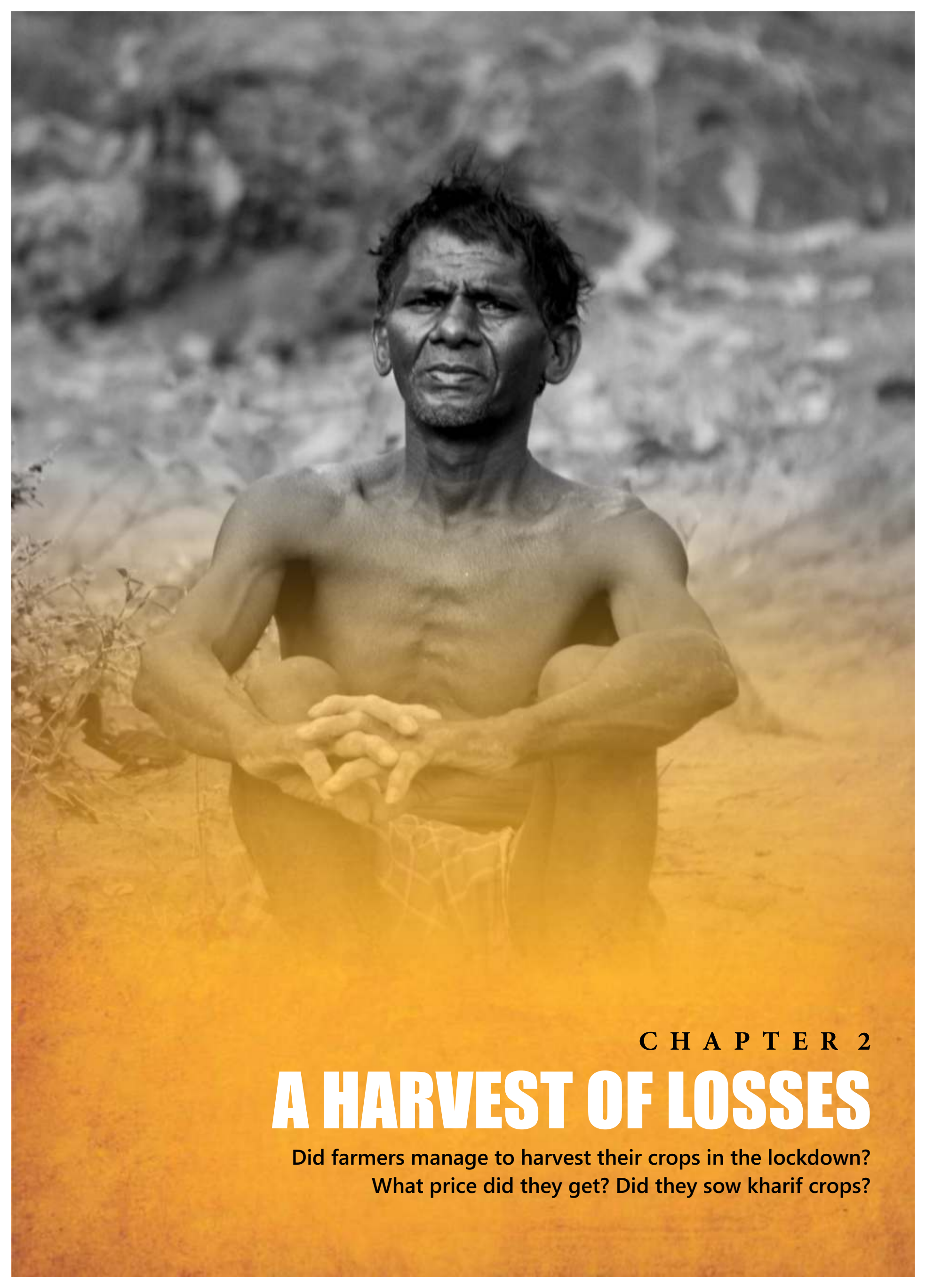


Who does the Modi government care more about – cities or villages?



Would you like to go back to the city once the lockdown or the pandemic ends?





C H A P T E R 2

# A HARVEST OF LOSSES

Did farmers manage to harvest their crops in the lockdown?  
What price did they get? Did they sow kharif crops?



# A Harvest Of Losses

## Key Survey Findings



- *Three in five farmers are small farmers tilling less than 5 acres of land.*
- *While more than half the farmers were able to harvest their crops on time, only a little over one fourth were able to sell their harvest on time.*
- *Nearly two-fifths farmers who sold their crop sold it to a private trader during lockdown.*
- *Nearly half the farmers who sold their crop to a private trader were paid less than the government rate.*

To manage COVID-19, the Indian government had demarcated the country into various zones depending on the extent of spread of the coronavirus – red, orange and green. Only one third of the farmers in red zone districts were able to harvest their crop on time compared to half in orange and green zone districts. Similarly, crop selling and sowing activity in red districts was the worst affected.

Nearly two-fifths farmers who sold their crop during the lockdown sold it to a private trader and nearly half the farmers who sold their crop to these private traders were paid less than the government rate.

One of the main reasons why so many farmers chose to sell their crop to the private trader instead of the government centre despite

Were you able to harvest your crop on time during the lockdown?

YES

52%

NO

41%

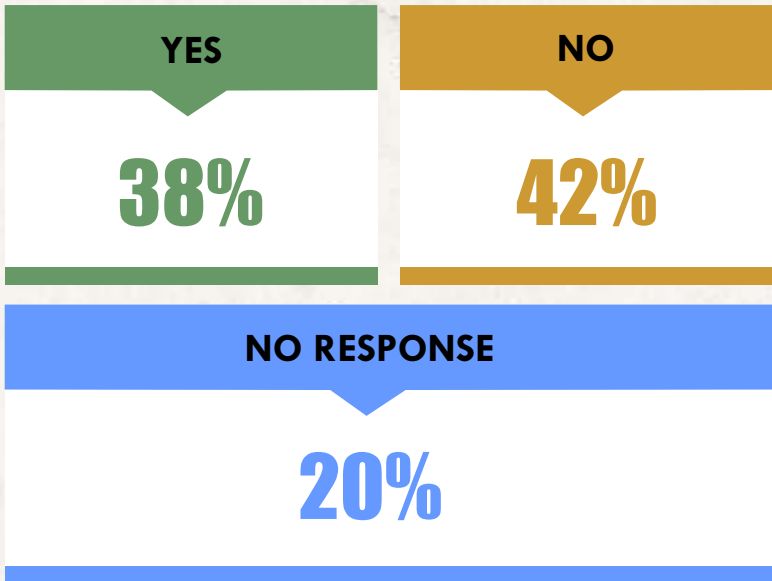
NO RESPONSE

6%



getting lower rates is the difficulty faced by them in taking their crop to the government centre. The survey found most farmers (58 per cent) reporting very high or high difficulty in taking their crops to the buyer and this was particularly true for those farmers who sold it either at the government purchasing centre (69 per cent) or at the government market yard (63 per cent).

## Were you able to sow on time during the lockdown?



Farmers and farm labourers in J&K-Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Odisha reported highest percentages of their farming having come to a complete standstill during the lockdown. This was highest in J&K-Ladakh where 87 per cent farmers reported farming coming to a complete standstill.

In J&K-Ladakh, only 10 per cent farmers reported harvesting crops on time. In Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar this figure stood at 28 per cent, 29 per cent, 34 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively.

India, it is said, is a krishi pradhan (primarily agrarian) country with majority of its population dependent on agriculture or agriculture related activities.

**Salma**  
Borakhandi village,  
Bundi district,  
Rajasthan

**Lakhan Patel**  
Narana village,  
Madhya Pradesh

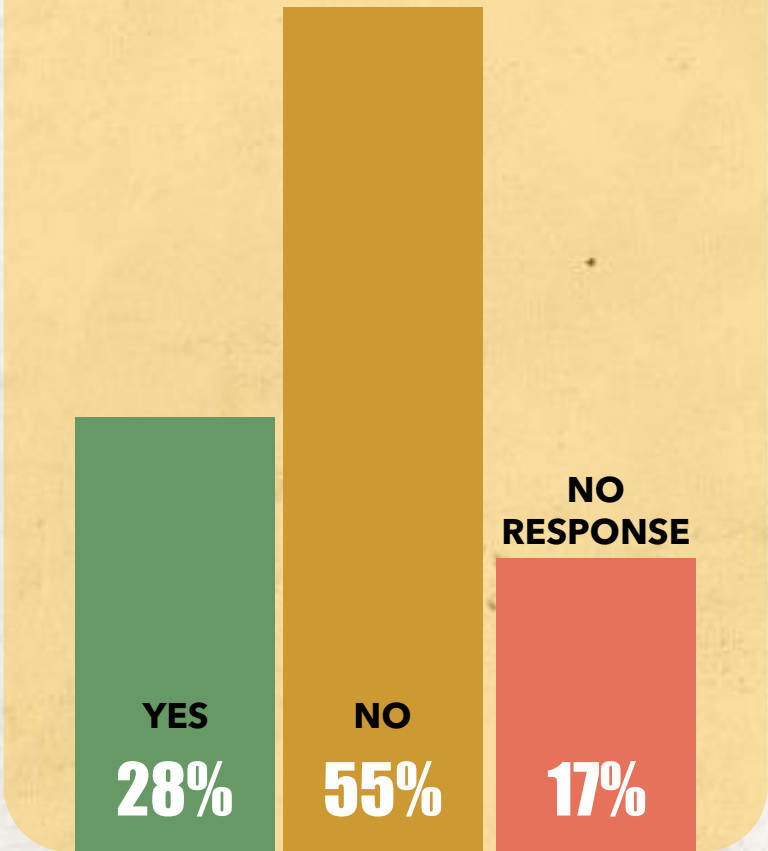
The crops in our farms such as cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon remained in the fields and were rotten

It's been three months; we didn't get the payment of sugarcane crop. We should get it at the earliest. We are facing difficulty in sowing paddy. We will have to borrow money from relatives, bank or tradesman. Without borrowing, we cannot sow.

We took our wheat produce to the wheat purchase centre and had to stay there for 8-10 day with the trolleys. When our turn came, the portal was closed and we had to bring our produce back. We are selling the wheat for 1,600 Rupees which the government promised to buy at 2,100 rupees.

**Satyapal Singh**  
Ghusgawah village  
Uttar Pradesh

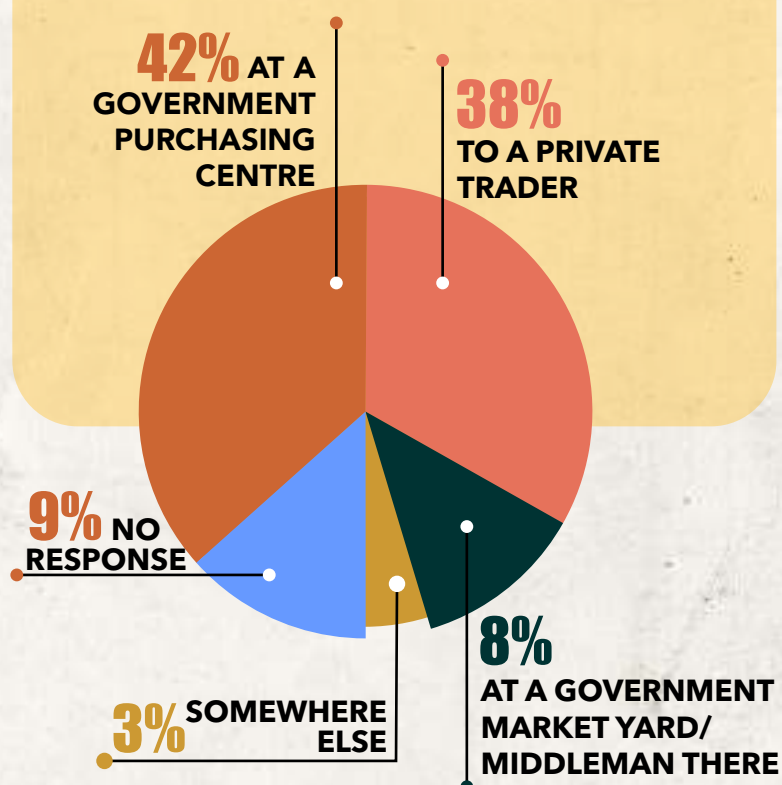
## Were you able to sell your crop on time during the lockdown?







## Where did you sell your crop produce?



There are more than 146 million farmers in the country, as recorded in the latest Agriculture Census 2015-16 of the Union Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare published in 2019. This number has increased from 138.35 million in 2010-11.

The highest number of farmers (operational holders) are in Uttar Pradesh (23.82 million) followed by Bihar (16.41 million), Maharashtra (15.29 million), Madhya Pradesh (10.00 million),

Karnataka (8.68 million), Andhra Pradesh (8.52 million), Tamil Nadu (7.94 million), Rajasthan (7.66 million), Kerala (7.58 million), etc.

Whereas the number of farmers, mentioned in the 2015-16 census as total number of 'operational holdings' in the country, has increased, the total operated area (cultivated and uncultivated) in the country has decreased from 159.59 million hectare (ha) in 2010-11 to 157.82 million ha in 2015-16.

Of the total operational area of 157.82 million ha, the highest is contributed by Rajasthan (20.87 million ha), followed by Maharashtra (20.51 million ha.), Uttar Pradesh (17.45 million ha), Madhya Pradesh (15.67 million ha), Karnataka (11.81 million ha), etc. Between 2010-11 and 2015-16, the average size of operational land holding has declined from 1.15 ha to 1.08 ha.

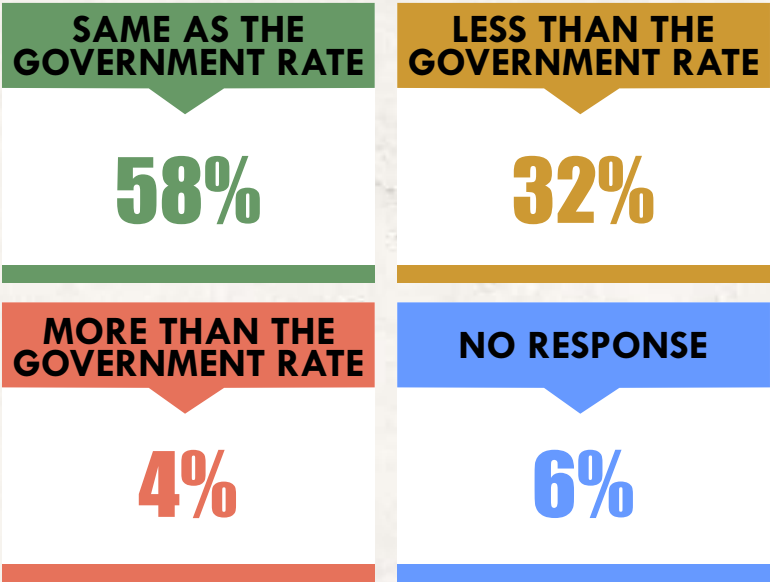
Meanwhile, the percentage share of female farmers has increased from 12.79 per cent in 2010-11 to 13.96 percent in 2015-16 with the corresponding figures of 10.36 per cent and 11.72 per cent in the operated area. This shows that more and more females are participating in the management and operation of agricultural lands in the country.

And all these millions of farmers, including agricultural labourers, were affected by the nationwide COVID-19 lockdown that came



into force on March 25 and was extended a couple of times.

## Was the rate you got for your crop same as the government rate or less than it?



March month is the time when rabi crops are almost ready for harvest in the fields. As the lockdown was announced, farmers failed to harvest their crops on time. Those who managed to find some agricultural labourers to harvest the crops, could not take their produce to the mandis (agriculture markets). Majority of these mandis were shut, and district and state borders sealed.

Many farmers have no storage facilities, hence rains and hailstorms destroyed the crops, too.

Take the case of jeera farmers of Rajasthan, who are the world's second largest cumin seed producers. After facing locust attacks and unseasonal rains, they were unable to take their produce to Unjha mandi in Gujarat due to the lockdown. Each farmer claimed to have suffered losses worth lakhs.

Abhishek Kumar  
Nawada, Bihar



We had sown many vegetables – pumpkin, brinjal, etc. When we went to Nawada, the cops started beating us up saying "bhago yahan se; bikega nahi [Run away from here; nothing will be sold]. In that process my bicycle also got damaged while running. All the vegetables rotted. We faced a huge loss.

Bhanu Singh  
Uttar Pradesh



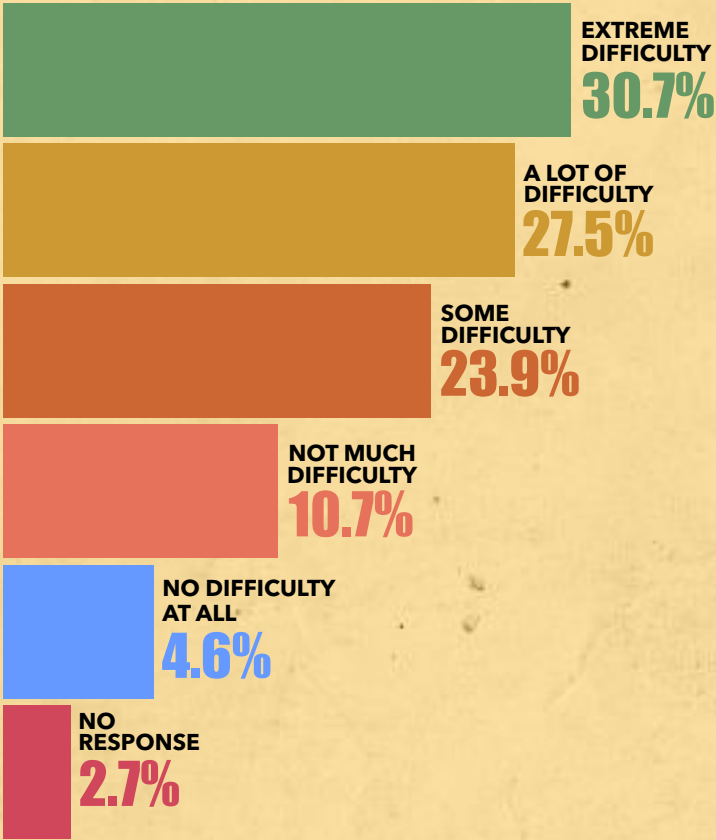
Three months of lockdown have broken our back. What to tell ? We are extremely worried

We are not getting any labour for farming activities. We are forced to do it on our own.



Purnam Paladhiya  
Dewla Mallah village,  
Haldwani, Uttarakhand

## How much difficulty did you face in taking your crop to the buyer?







Similarly, farmers in Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh had invested lakhs in growing melons. Because of the lockdown, they could not take the produce to the market for sale, thereby suffering heavy losses.

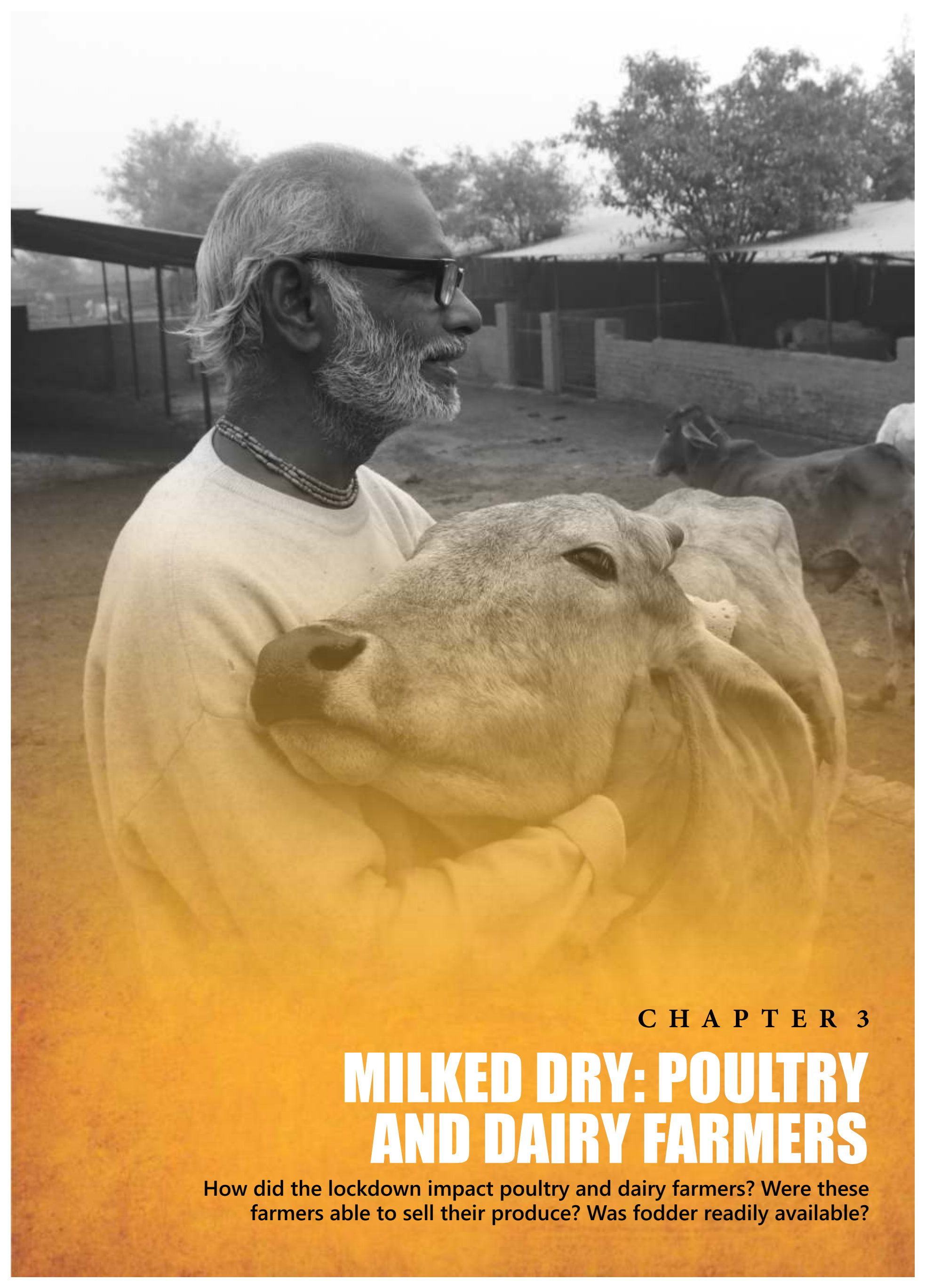
The same story has repeated with farmers across the country growing all kinds of crops.

During the lockdown, Gaon Connection reporters travelled to various parts of the country to report on the difficulties faced by the farmers and farm labourers.

Our national survey on the impact of COVID19 on rural India has recorded the farmers' woes. Of the total 25,371 respondents in our national survey, 27 per cent were farmers and another 20 per cent agricultural labourers. Thus, almost 47 per cent of the total respondents were directly dependent on farming for their livelihood.

Of these respondents, more than 72 per cent owned land and only 7 per cent farmed on rented land. And within the latter group, 49 per cent followed shared cropping and 43 per cent did lease farming.





## CHAPTER 3

# MILKED DRY: POULTRY AND DAIRY FARMERS

How did the lockdown impact poultry and dairy farmers? Were these farmers able to sell their produce? Was fodder readily available?



# MILKED DRY: Poultry And Dairy Farmers

## Key Survey Findings



Majority of the poultry and dairy farmers – 56 per cent – reported difficulty in taking their produce to the buyer during to the lockdown.

Almost 53 per cent said they did not find any buyers for their produce. Among those who managed to sell, 60 per cent complained they did not get a fair price for their produce.

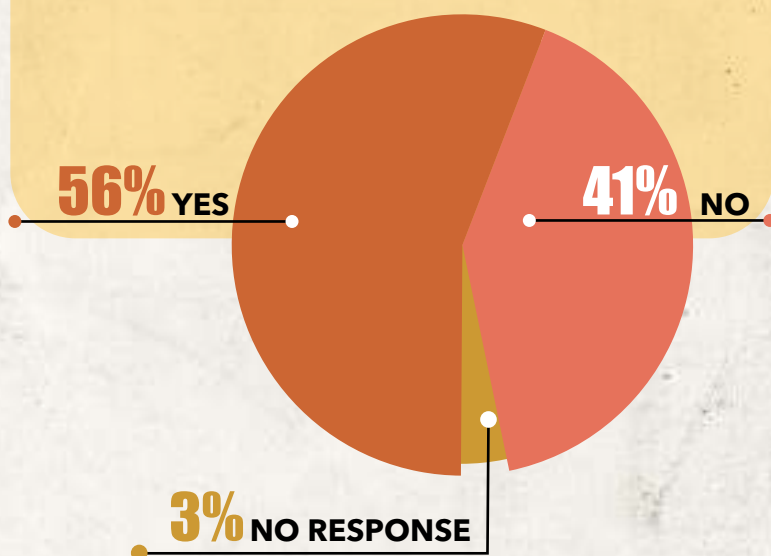
Almost 29 per cent faced difficulties in finding fodder for their cattle.

50 per cent were unable to get their animals/livestock treated during the lockdown.

India is the world's largest producer and consumer of dairy. In 2016, the country's dairy industry was worth Rs 5,000 billion.

Unlike other developed countries where almost 90 per cent of the surplus milk passes through the organized sector, in India, the co-operatives and private dairies have access to only 20 per cent of the milk produced. Approximately, 34 per cent is sold in the unorganised market while 46 per cent is consumed locally.

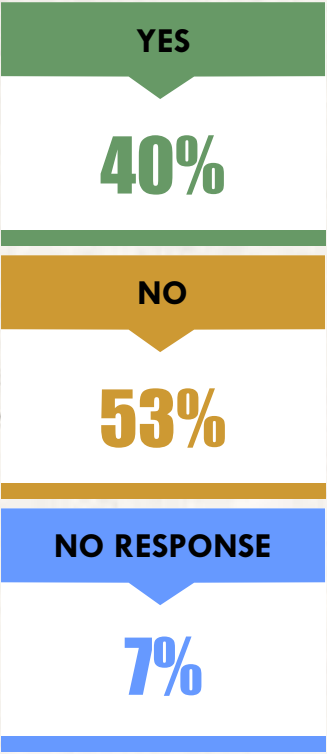
Did you face any difficulty in taking your produce to the buyer during to the lockdown?





As per the 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2019' of the Union Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, the total milk production in the country is 187.75 million tonnes. This has grown from 55.6 million tonnes in 1991-92.

Did you get any buyers for your produce?



The top milk producing states are Uttar Pradesh (16.3 per cent), Rajasthan (12.6 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.5 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (8 per cent), and Gujarat (7.7 per cent). In 2018-19, the milk production registered an annual growth of 6.5 per cent.

In the case of poultry, the total egg production in the country is 103.32 billion numbers, which is an increase of 8.5 per cent compared to the previous year, as mentioned in the 'Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2019'.

The top egg producing states are Andhra Pradesh (19.1 per cent), Tamil Nadu (18.2 per cent), Telangana (13.2 per cent), West Bengal (8.3 per cent) and Haryana (5.9 per cent).

The COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown hit both the dairy farmers and poultry farmers in rural India. They faced difficulties in both finding the buyers, and getting a fair price for their produce.

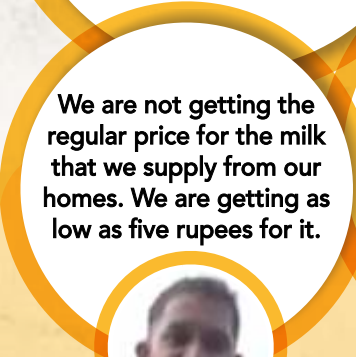
Sohan Singh Patel  
Dewas, Madhya Pradesh



Milk productions happening, but sale is affected. The supply being made to the dairies is getting less price.



We are unable to arrange fodder. All the works are halted. We have incurred heavy losses.



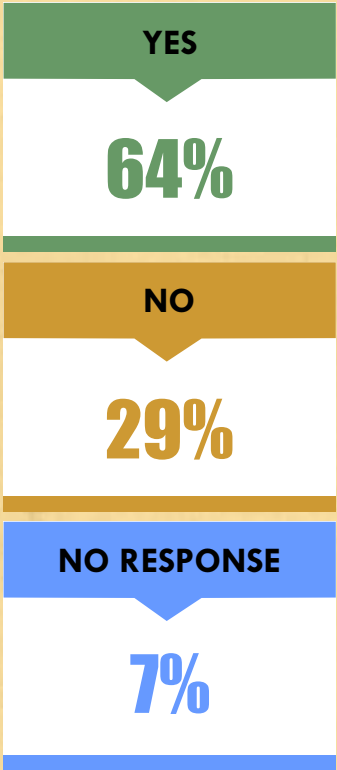
We are not getting the regular price for the milk that we supply from our homes. We are getting as low as five rupees for it.



Lakhan Patel  
Narana village,  
Madhya Pradesh

Madresh  
villager from Uttar Pradesh

Did you get fodder for your livestock/animals?





**Satish Singh**  
a villager in Uttar Pradesh

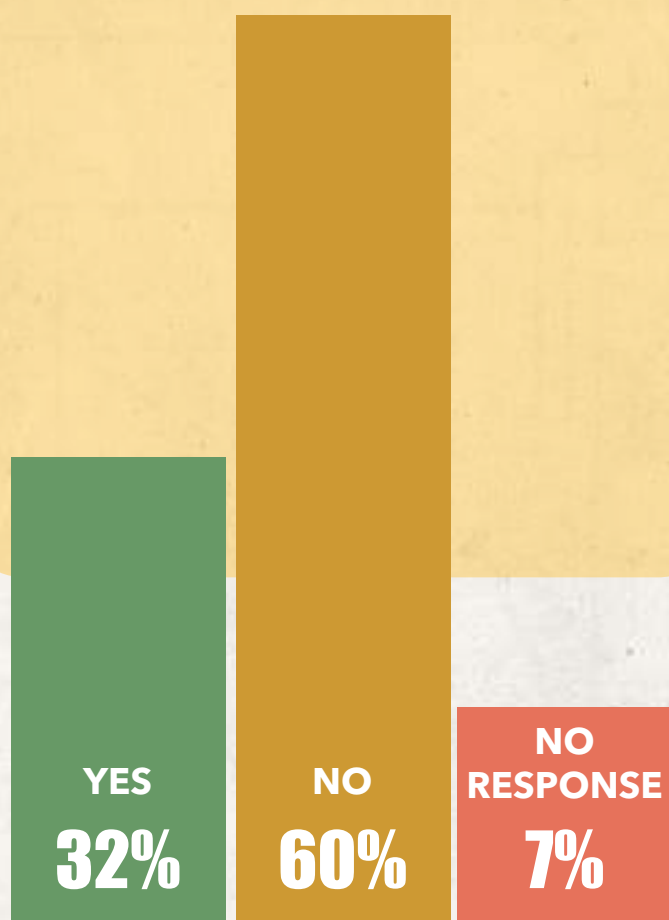
We are facing problems for our cattle. They get diseases and it is important to vaccinate them]. If we call private veterinary doctors, they take 2000 rupees. All have hiked the fee due to the lockdown. No one cares for poor people.

During the lockdown, I found it very difficult to gather fodder for my cattle. Selling milk was fine - we got the payment also. But then my cow fell ill. We could not get it treated in time because of which we lost it. Due to our poor financial status we could not get the cow insured.

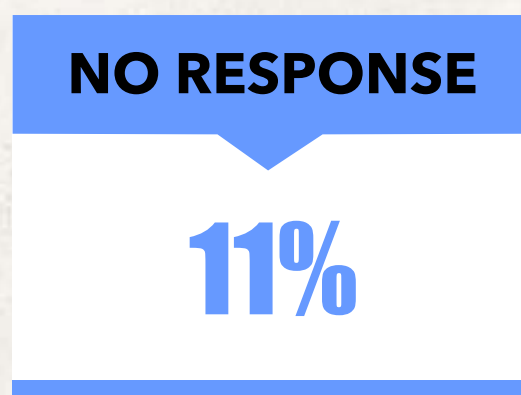
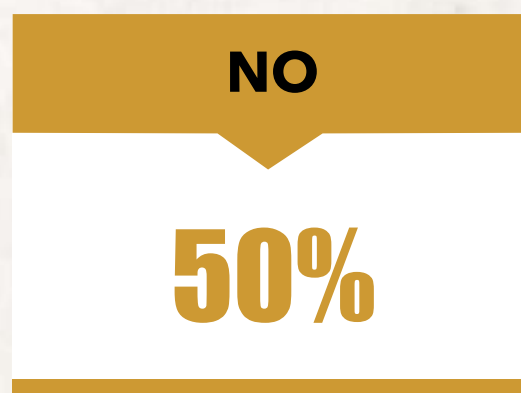
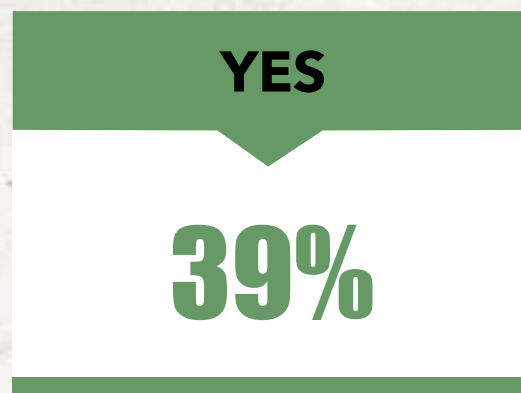


**Naveen Kumar**  
Bishanpur village,  
Araria, Bihar

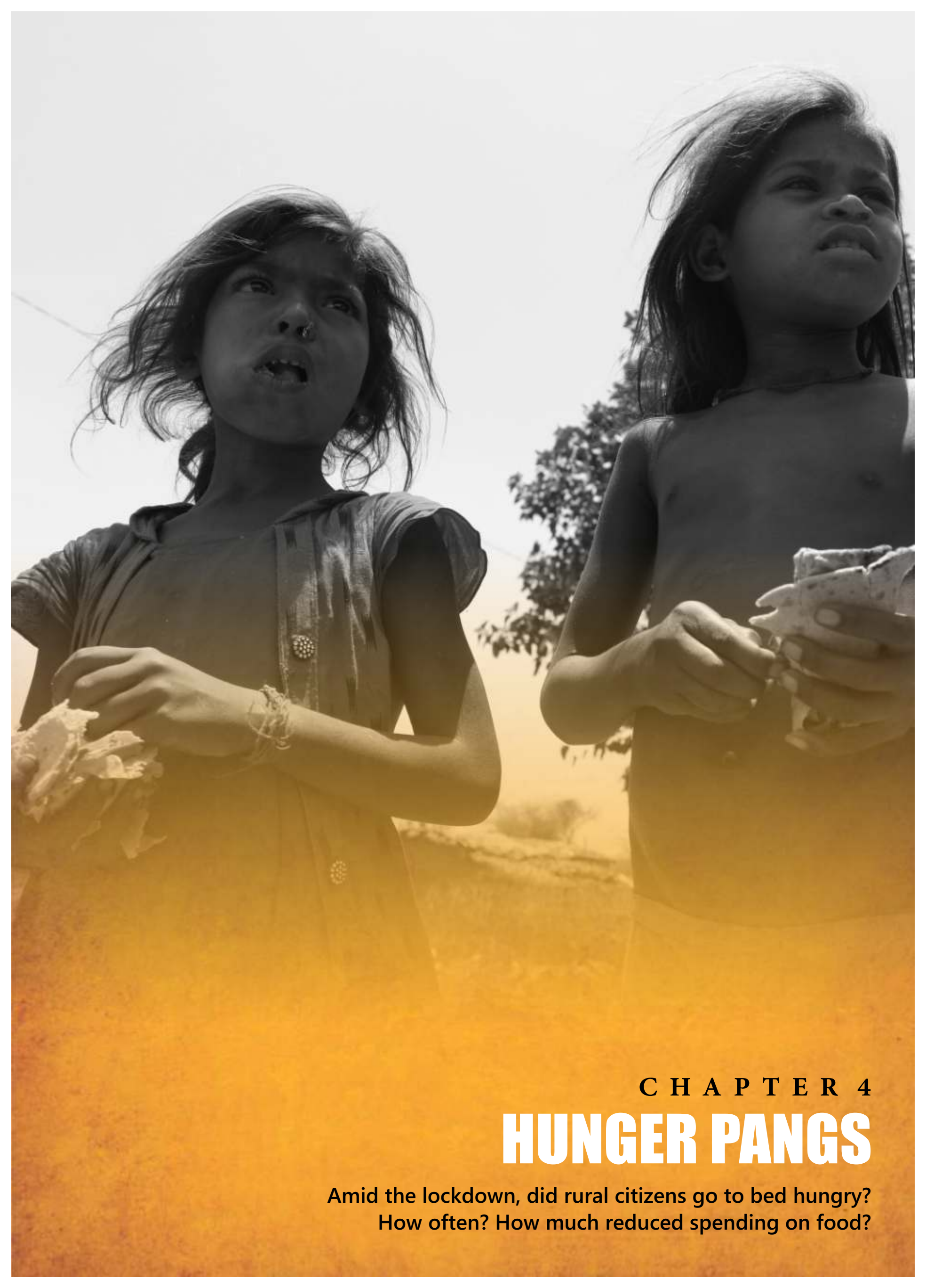
**Did you get the right price for your produce?**



**Were you able to get your animals/livestock treated?**







## CHAPTER 4

# HUNGER PANGS

Amid the lockdown, did rural citizens go to bed hungry?  
How often? How much reduced spending on food?

# Hunger Pangs

## Key Survey Findings

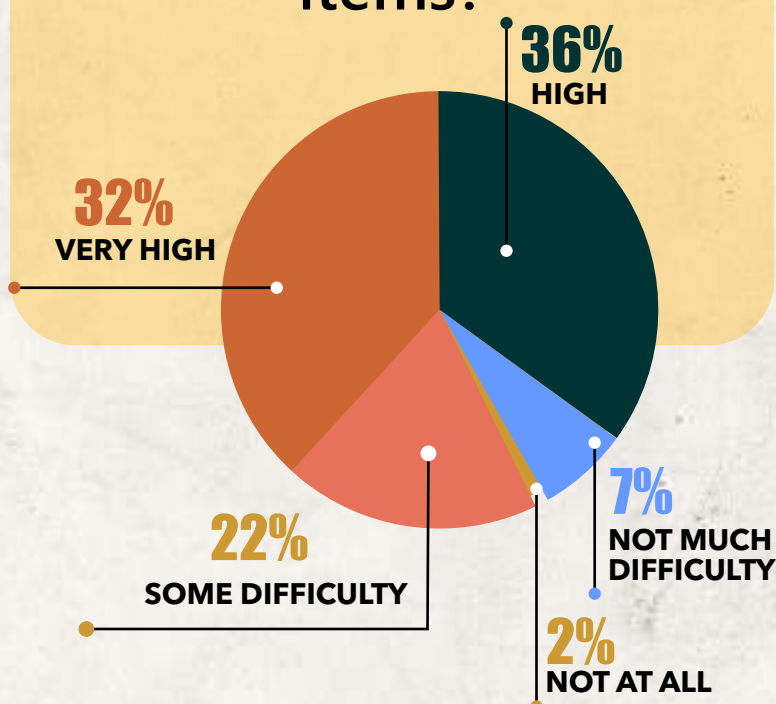


- Around nine in every ten households faced some level of difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown.
- Overall around 35 per cent of the households went without eating the whole day either many times or sometimes, and 38 per cent skipped an entire meal in a day several times or sometimes.
- 49 per cent households spent less on atta-dal-chawal and 63 per cent reduced spending on biscuits-snacks-sweets during the lockdown.
- The incidence of having often gone without food for the whole day was highest in Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha.
- Muslim, Christian and Hindu Dalit households reported experiencing greatest hunger in the lockdown.

Overall, around nine in every ten households faced some level of difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown.

Lack of access to food during the lockdown was particularly dire in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Haryana. In contrast, Kerala, Gujarat and Rajasthan reported the least food related problems.

How much difficulty did you face in accessing/getting food items?

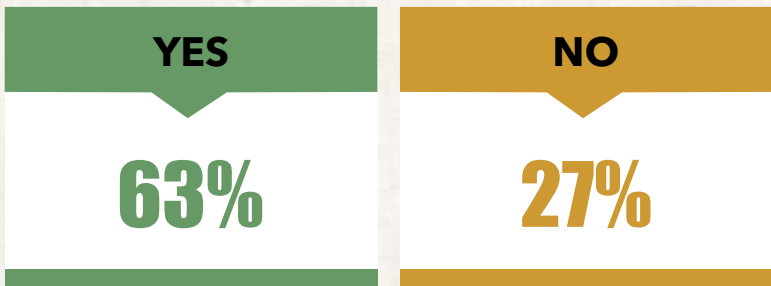




Households in red zone districts (demarcated for COVID-19 reasons) were more likely to report extreme food related problems (44 per cent) compared to those in orange zone (33 per cent) and green zone districts (26 per cent).

Overall around 35 per cent households went without eating the whole day either many times or sometimes, 38 per cent skipped an entire meal in a day several times or sometimes, and 46 per cent cut 1two or two items from their meal often or sometimes. High difficulty in accessing food seems to have resulted in a fairly high incidence of hunger among rural households and this seems to have happened despite government ration reaching many of these households.

## Did your household get wheat or rice from the government as ration?



Of all the states the incidence of having often gone without food for the whole day during the lockdown was found to be greatest among households located in Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Christian and Muslim households reportedly faced a particularly harsh time in accessing food during the lockdown. Among Hindu households, Dalit households faced high difficulty.

In order to further measure economic hardship faced by rural households during the lockdown, our survey also tried to find

**Bhagwati Panika**  
Karigi village, Anuppur district, Madhya Pradesh

Because of corona, we poor people are dying of hunger.

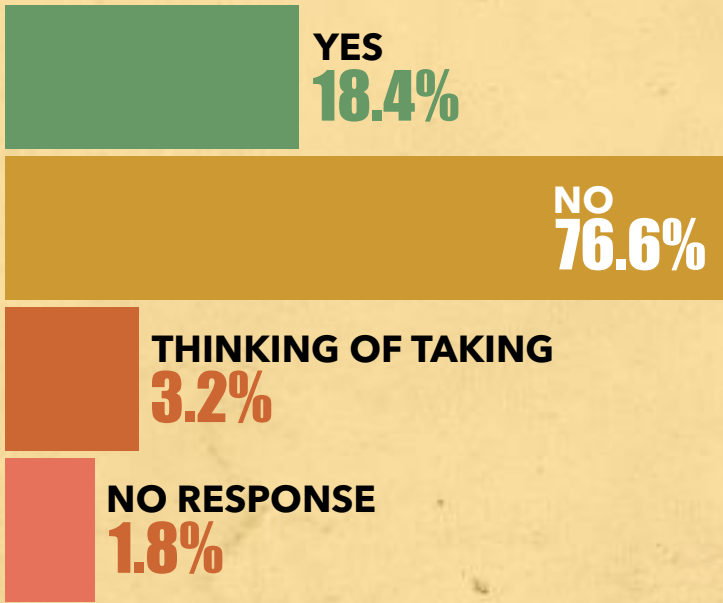
**Mahesh Manjhi**  
Nawada, Bihar

We did not get any food support from the government. We are surviving on whatever little we have with us.

**Satish Kumar**  
a villager from Uttarakhand

The entire journey from Delhi to our village we covered without food or water.

## Did it ever happen that you had to take grains, oil from your neighbour or from someone you knew?

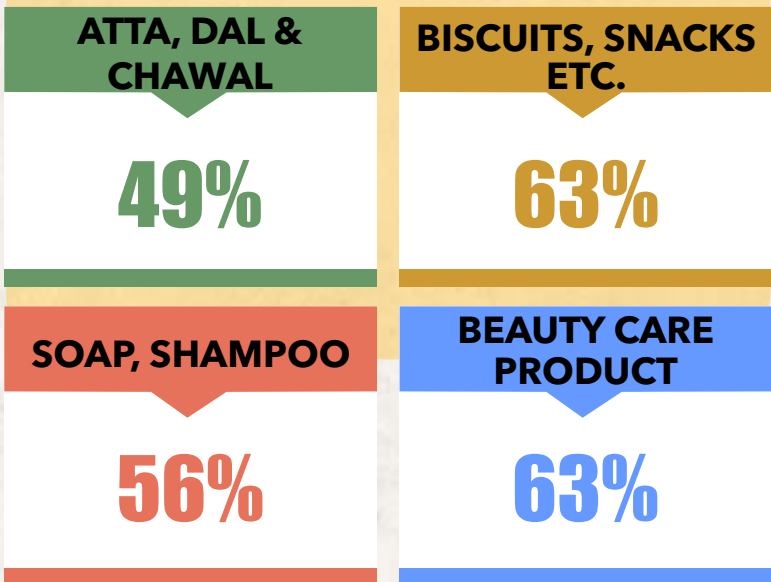


out whether households had spent more money or less money on specific food items namely, atta-dal-chawal and biscuits-snacks-sweets during the lockdown.





Did you spend less on food and other items during the lockdown?



A majority of households reported having spent less money on each of these food items during the lockdown compared to the pre-lockdown days. Forty nine per cent spent less on atta-dal-chawal and 63 per cent reduced spending on biscuits-snacks-sweets. While lower class households were more likely than others to report spending cuts on many of these items, a sizeable proportion (around half) of the rich and middle class households too reported spending less on these items.

India's hunger statistics are among the poorest in the world. India ranked 102 out of 117 countries in the [Global Hunger Index 2019](#) with a score of 30.3 thus falling in 'serious' category. The absolute levels of hunger in the country are even more troubling. As per a March 2020 report of UNICEF, more than 190 million Indians are undernourished.

Under-nutrition, closely linked to poverty and inequity, is a serious problem. As per the 'Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18' of the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, published in 2019, only 6 per cent of all children aged 6 to 23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet. In 10 out of 30 states, less than 5 per cent of children aged 6 to 23 months received a minimum acceptable diet.

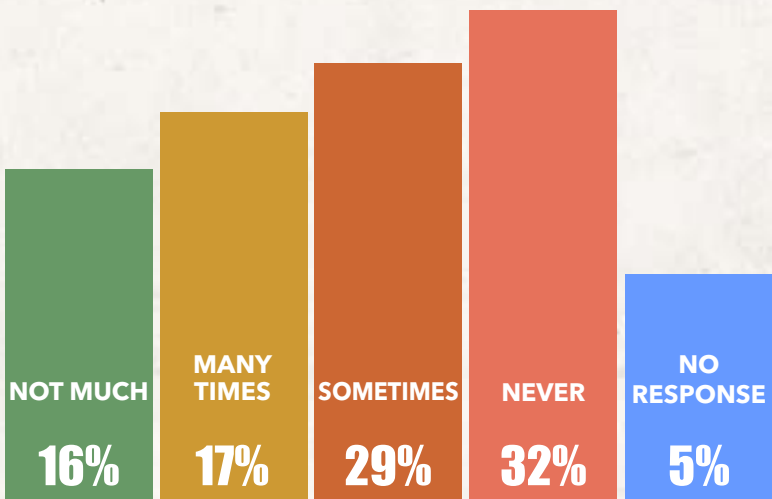
In the case of pre-school children, 35 per cent under-five children were found to be stunted, 17 per cent were wasted, and 33 per cent were underweight. Further, in 5-9 years age group, 22 per cent of school-age children were stunted and 10 per cent of school-age children were underweight.

Stunting in early life can have long-term effects on health, physical and cognitive development, learning and earning potential, thereby placing an immense human and



economic toll at the individual, household, community and national level. A global review on child stunting and economic outcomes revealed a 1 cm increase in height was associated with a 4 per cent increase in wages for men and a 6 per cent increase in wages for women.

## How often did you or any member of your household cut 1 or 2 food items from your meal due to lack of money or resources in the lockdown?



Amid this scenario of under-nutrition and hunger in the country, the lockdown enforced to contain the spread of coronavirus disease seems to have made the matters worse. Gaon Connection team travelled to various states to document what rural people were eating during the lockdown. And it returned with some disturbing stories.

In Khairpura village of Lalitpur district in Uttar Pradesh, Sahariya schedule tribe children ate dry rotis to beat the hunger in the lockdown. Over 800 kilometres away in Gaya, Bihar, kids of Musahar community, the lowest in Dalit

**Nusrat Jahan**  
Nawada, Bihar

We had to stay hungry for two days. We didn't get any help from anywhere. My kids had to sleep hungry.

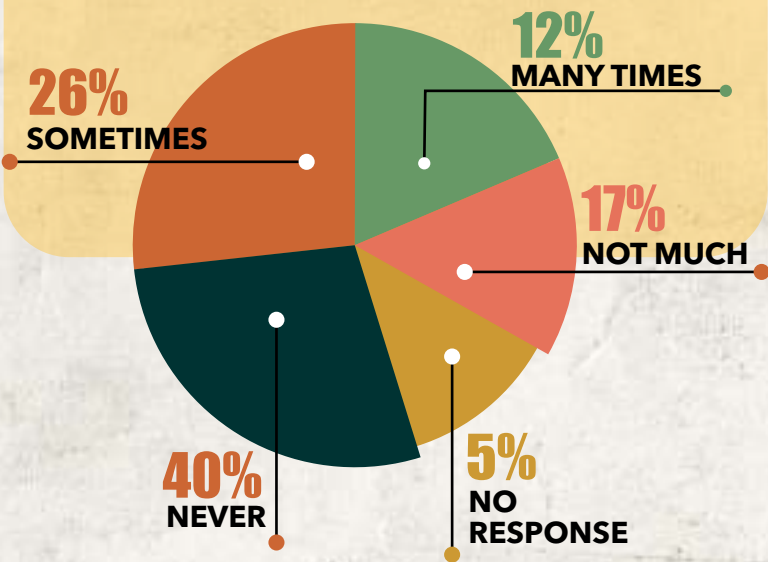
**Anita Barik**  
Madhiyapali village, Bolangir, Odisha

Whatever the government is giving us in the name of 5 kilos of rice as ration is insufficient for my house and family. I have a big family. How can I take care of family with just 5 kilos of rice?

**Mohammad Riaz**  
Hazratbal, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir

During the lockdown, we faced a lot of difficulty with respect to food. Food was a very big problem. No rice, no nothing, we went hungry.

## How often did you or any member of your household skip one entire meal in a day due to lack of money or resources in the lockdown?





**Mamta Devi**  
Lealiganj village,  
Palamu, Jharkhand

The government is doing its bit. It is giving us rice. But we need more and there's no rice at home.



**Sunanna Devi**  
Pathrahi village,  
Palamu Jharkhand

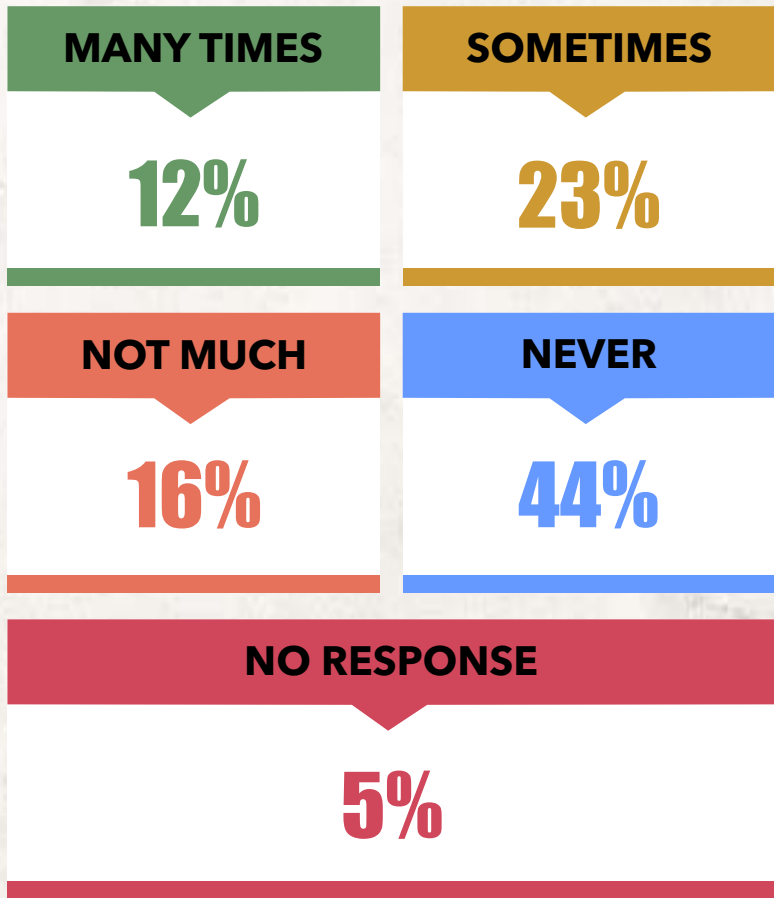
Somehow, we are saving our kids and living just on rice



**Anshu Kumari**  
Pathrahi village,  
Palamu Jharkhand

We are almost on the edge of going hungry. I have two kids. I must take care of them.

# How often did you or any member of your household not eat anything at all the entire day due to lack of money or resources in the lockdown?



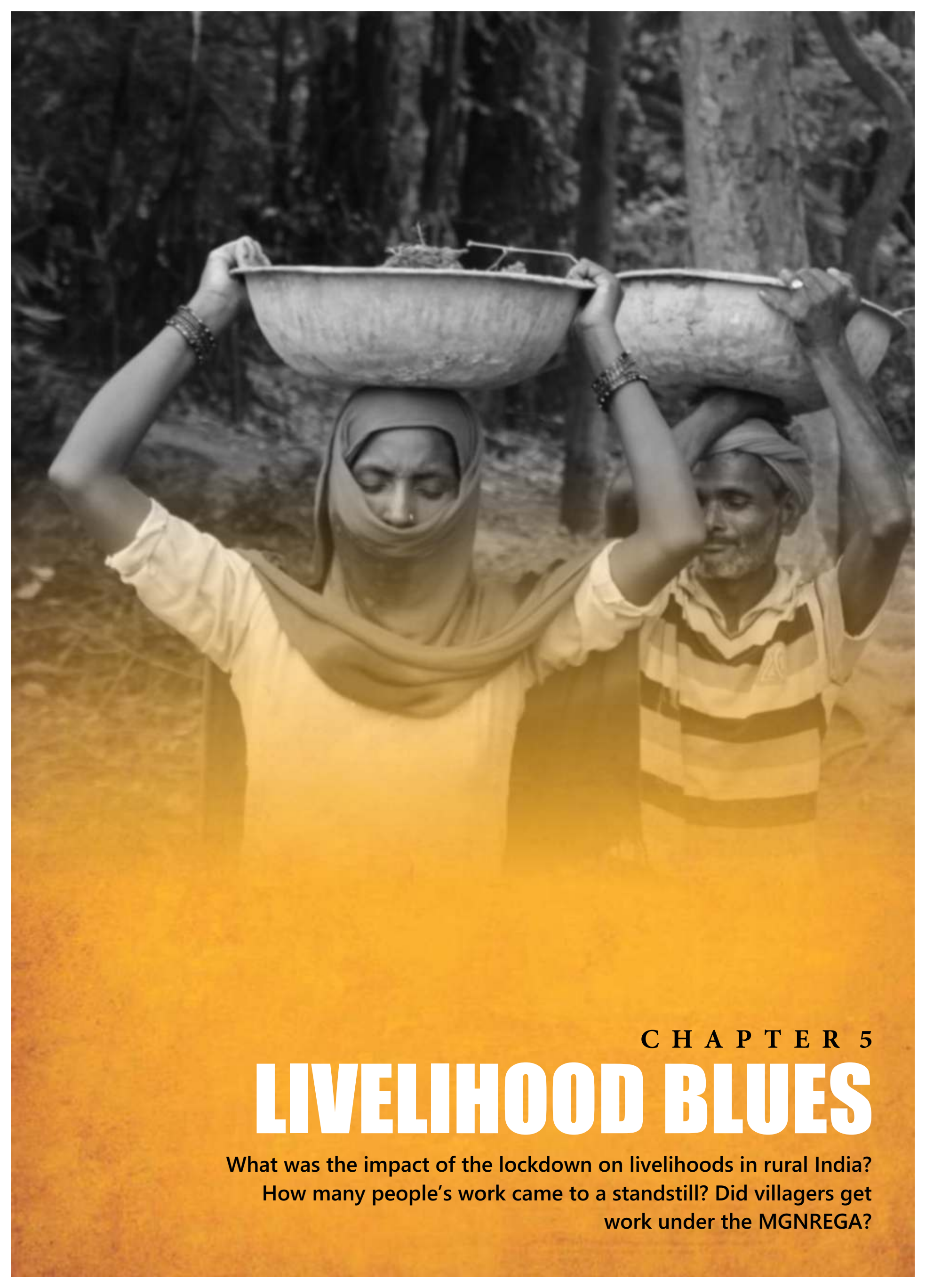
caste, were surviving on bhaat-achar (rice-pickle) and maad-bhaat (starch rice) as school are shut due to COVID-19.

In cities like Delhi, migrant workers stood in kilometre long queues to collect dry ration and hot-cooked meals during the lockdown. Not all managed to get it though.

As part of our national survey, we interviewed people in rural India to understand the challenges they faced in accessing food grains, including the public distribution system (PDS).

About one-third (32 per cent) of the respondents said they faced 'extremely high difficulty' in accessing/getting food items during the lockdown and another one-third (36 per cent) said they faced 'high difficulty' in doing so. A little over one-fifth (22 per cent) claimed to have had 'some difficulty' in accessing food.





## CHAPTER 5

# LIVELIHOOD BLUES

What was the impact of the lockdown on livelihoods in rural India?  
How many people's work came to a standstill? Did villagers get  
work under the MGNREGA?



# Livelihood Blues

## Key Survey Findings



- Over three-fourth respondents saw their work come to a standstill during the lockdown, particularly in Haryana, J&K-Ladakh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal
- Seven out of ten surveyed households reported a drop in total monthly household income compared to pre-lockdown months
- Poor and lower class households reported the greatest drop in household income and greatest rise in hardship during the lockdown

*Those engaged in farm labour and skilled and unskilled work reported the greatest decrease in household income*

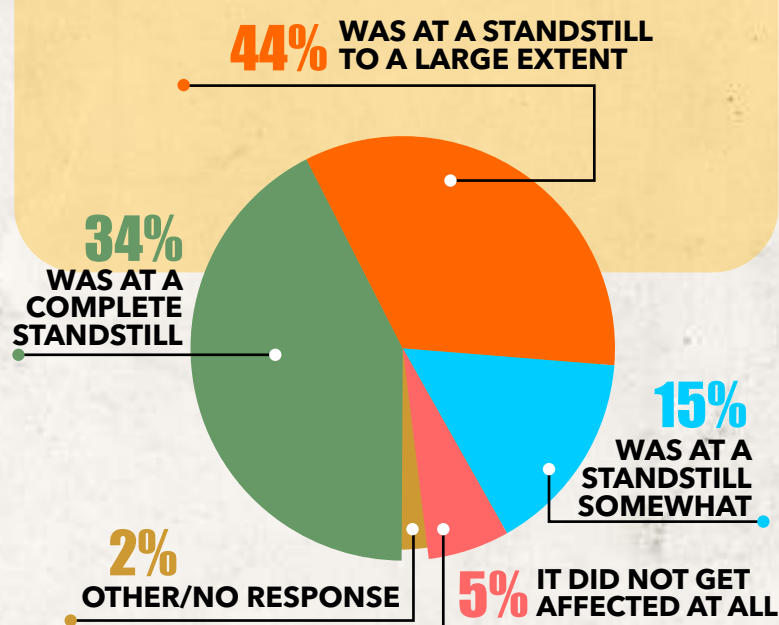
*Only one in five households availed work under MGNREGA in the lockdown*

*Poorest households least likely to have benefitted from MGNREGA*

- Congress-ruled states saw people availing MGNREGA works far more than states ruled by other parties

The lockdown's impact on people's work and jobs in rural India seems quite severe. Forty four per cent of the interviewees, who were all main earners of their respective households, said that their work was at a complete standstill during the lockdown and about 34 per cent said that it was at a standstill to a

How badly was your work affected due to the lockdown?





# Did your work come to a complete standstill in the lockdown?

STATES	Complete standstill (%)
HARYANA	75
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	71
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	59
GUJARAT	57
MAHARASHTRA	54
WEST BENGAL	54
BIHAR	47
ASSAM	47
UTTAR PRADESH	44
UTTARAKHAND	44
CHHATTISGARH	42
ODISHA	39
JHARKHAND	39
MADHYA PRADESH	38
TRIPURA	36
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32
PUNJAB	28
KERALA	18
RAJASTHAN	16

large extent. This means that over three-fourths of all respondents saw their work being affected in a major way due to the lockdown.



**Kailash Pathak**  
Fawda village, Dewas, Madhya Pradesh



**Bhagwati Panika**  
Karigi village, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh



**Rajman Saket**  
Jamodi village, Sohawal, Madhya Pradesh

Neither there is any help from the government nor any other source of income to manage home expenses.

The last time I got the salary was in the month of Maagh (January).

The authorities say don't come out of your homes. If we poor don't step out then what do we do? We will die in this situation.

If we add the 15 per cent who said their work was somewhat at a standstill during the lockdown to the overall figure of affected, then their proportion goes above 90 per cent. Thus, overall nine in ten respondents claimed their work suffered in some way or the other during the lockdown.

The worst affected states in terms of people's work severely affected were Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Over half the main earners interviewed in the rural areas of these states reported their work got very severely affected' during the lockdown.

Over two-third (71 per cent) respondents (main earners of their respective households) who took part in the survey reported a drop in the monthly household income during the lockdown months compared to pre-lockdown.



Did your total monthly household income drop in during the lockdown?

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DECREASED DURING THE LOCKDOWN COMPARED TO PRE-LOCKDOWN

71%

HOUSEHOLD INCOME DURING LOCKDOWN REMAINED SAME AS BEFORE OR EVEN INCREASED

29%

The survey also found poor and lower class households to most likely have experienced an income decline during the lockdown. The middle class and rich households do not seem to have been as badly affected, although even among them a majority reported a drop in income.

Farm labourers reported highest economic hardship, be it pre or during the lockdown.

Households located in Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir experienced the greatest difficulty in making ends meet during the lockdown, 86 per cent and 87 per cent, respectively. Kerala reported the lowest hardship of all states – both during lockdown and before lockdown.

Households belonging to the Hindu Dalit communities were far more likely to have found it highly difficult to make ends meet during the lockdown (80 per cent), found our survey.

### Did your household income decline in the lockdown as compared to pre-lockdown?

HOUSEHOLDS WHERE MAIN EARNERS WERE...	Drop in income (%)
OVERALL	71
FARM LABOURERS	83
ENGAGED IN SKILLED WORK	77
ENGAGED IN UNSKILLED WORK	77
ENGAGED IN SERVICE JOBS	73
SHOPKEEPERS OR TRADERS	70
FARMERS	67
DAIRY OR POULTRY PERSONS	67
ENGAGED IN OTHER JOBS (PRIVATE JOB, GOVT JOB, DOCTOR, TEACHER ETC.)	62



Although the MGNREGA was supposed to support the rural families in distress, our survey found only 20 per cent families got work under MGNREGA during the lockdown.

MGNREGA work seems to have been done the most by households whose main earners were dairy or poultry farmers and unskilled workers. Farm labourer households too saw higher than average likelihood of doing MGNREGA work in the lockdown. However, the poorest.

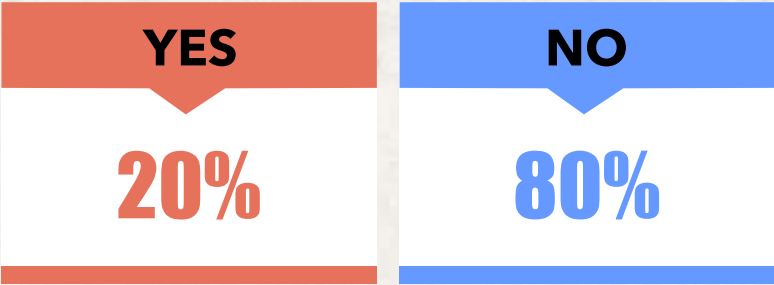
households were less likely to have done MGNREGA work as compared to the average rural household.

Households in Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan reported having availed of MGNREGA work the most.

The employment situation seems to be quite dire in rural India. Thirty seven percent respondents said unemployment in their village was 'very serious' and 40 per cent described it as being 'quite serious'. Overall, three-fourth interviewees reported the unemployment situation in their area as being serious.

Respondents in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh far more likely to report 'very serious' situation of unemployment in their villages.

During the lockdown did you or a member of your household get any work under MGNREGA?



**Vicky Kumar Arya**  
Pande Kulah, Almora, Uttarakhand

When I came here, I completed the quarantine of 14 days. After that, I searched for jobs. I went to Almora and many other places but no one provided a job. I am at home now.

**Umesh Sharma**  
Maura, Uttar Pradesh

The impact has been so heavy that it will take 5-10 years to recover from the lockdown. Our efforts of providing quality education to our children and improving the economic situation through jobs have all finished.

**The lockdown has snatched all livelihoods.**

**Pushpendra Nirwal**  
Shamli, Uttar Pradesh

**Virendra Kumar Visht**  
a villager from Uttarakhand

I faced a lot of difficulties, the salary stopped and I lost my job. I survived very difficult situations for 2-3 months. I request the government to provide us livelihood here itself so that we can work for securing our children's future.

**Tejpal Singh**  
Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh

The government said you will not be troubled in any way, they will provide employment through MGNREGA, they will send some food too. But all this is not happening. Even through MGNREGA, people aren't able to get employment - they got it at most for two or four days in a month, and even if they did, they are not able to receive their wages properly.

**Manki Yadav**  
Lakhpur Biga village, Nawada, Bihar

Factory is still running. Yes, we are being called but we are not leaving home.



## Did you or your family member get work under MGNREGA in the lockdown?

STATES	Household member got MNREGA work during lockdown
CHHATTISGARH	70
UTTARAKHAND	65
RAJASTHAN	59
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	29
TRIPURA	27
HARYANA	25
WEST BENGAL	24
ASSAM	20
MADHYA PRADESH	19
KERALA	17
UTTAR PRADESH	14
ODISHA	14
BIHAR	13
JHARKHAND	9
MAHARASHTRA	8
PUNJAB	7
HIMACHAL PRADESH	7
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	4
GUJARAT	2

The survey found unemployment to be the greatest concern of the most poorly educated voters (non-literates and those educated below primary), 86 per cent of whom described the joblessness situation in the villages as being very grim or quite grim.



The mandate of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 is to provide at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. Apart from these 100 days a year, in case of the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity areas in the country, an additional 50 days of wage employment can be provided on recommendation of the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

The implementation of a nationwide lockdown since March 25 hit a severe blow to the work of all sections of the society as most economic activities came to a standstill. With no work and no wages, poor families suffered the maximum brunt.

MGNREGA is meant to support rural families in such distressing times. The Union government also made announcements around using MGNREGA to provide work and income support to the needy families during the lockdown. And these works were excluded from the lockdown, but had to strictly follow physical distancing norms.

As per the latest data (July 28, 2020) for the financial year 2020-21, between April 1 and July 28 this year, 153.9 crore persondays of work has been generated under MGNREGA with Rajasthan generating the most persondays (20.5 crore), followed by Andhra Pradesh (18.5 crore) and Uttar Pradesh (18 crore).

As part of the Gaon Connection survey, we tried to find out the impact of lockdown on people's livelihood and to what extent rural households availed of MGNREGA-related works to tide over the crisis.

# Which states gave maximum work under MGNREGA in the lockdown?

Household member got MGNREGA work during lockdown (%)	
BJP-RULED STATES	16
BJP ALLY-RULED STATES	13
CONGRESS-RULED STATES	51
CONGRESS ALLY-RULED STATES	8
REGIONAL PARTY-RULED STATES	20
UNION TERRITORIES	2





## CHAPTER 6

# GOVERNMENT SCHEMES: How Much Trickled Down?

Did households in rural India receive ration from the government during the lockdown? Did schemes like PM-Kisan Samman, Jan Dhan, etc help the villagers?



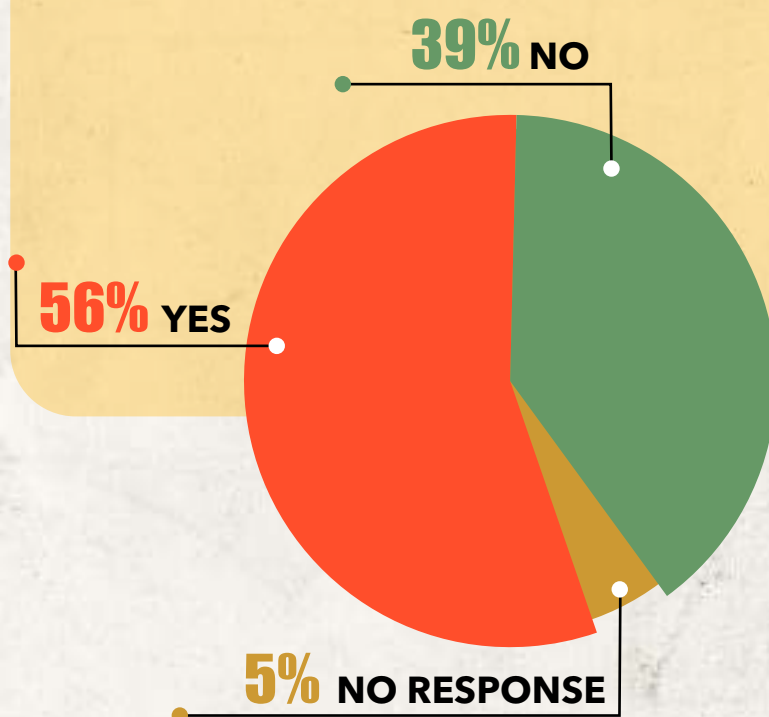
# Government Schemes: How Much Trickled Down?

## Key Survey Findings



- **63 per cent** of the total interviewed households received ration (rice/wheat) from the government during the lockdown
- **71 per cent**, or over two out of three, ration card-owning households reported receiving ration
- A significant proportion of poor households (**17 per cent**) were found to not have ration cards. Only a little over one-fourth of such households reported receiving ration from the government
- **70 per cent** of economically weak households with no ration card faced very high or high difficulty in accessing food
- Ration card owning households in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, J&K-Ladakh, Rajasthan, Kerala and Jharkhand were most likely to have received ration from the government

Does your household get ration through PDS?





- *Almost half the respondents said kids did not receive dry ration/mid-day meal from anganwadis and schools in the lockdown*
- *Half the beneficiary farmers did not receive due instalment under the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme during the lockdown*

Of all the respondents interviewed as part of the survey, 83 per cent households reportedly had ration cards and 17 per cent did not have a ration card. Overall, 63 per cent households reported receiving wheat or rice from the government during the lockdown.

Within the ration card holding households, seven in 10 households received foodgrains from the government. In case of the households with no ration card, only 27 per cent received support from the government in form of ration during the lockdown.

The survey also looked at poor households separately. Almost 82 per cent poor households, or eight in 10 poor households, had a ration card and 18 per cent did not have. In the former group, 73 per cent reported

### Did your household received ration from the government in the lockdown?

Poor Household received wheat or rice from government during the lockdown (%)	
Poor households with a ration card (82%)	73
Poor households without a ration card (18%)	28



**Phul Kumari**  
Bhishanpura village, Araria, Bihar



**Salma**  
Borakhandi village, Bundi, Rajasthan



**Rangalal**  
a villager in Rajasthan



**Satish Kumar**  
a migrant worker from Uttarakhand

I don't get ration. I don't have ration card. I have received 500 rupees in my account, so I am happy."

The LPG cylinder was provided for free so we did not face any problem. We also got the ration. Earlier, we were getting ration for Rs 2 a kg but, in the lockdown, it has been provided for free.

No, I didn't get any money. But people are saying the government has provided 500 rupees in the accounts. In our self-help group, some people have got it but some didn't.

The government was distributing free ration in Delhi. We tried to get it but due to long queues, we couldn't get it.

### Did you receive ration from the government during the lockdown?

Household received wheat or rice from government during the lockdown (%)	
Overall (all respondent households)	63
Ration card-holding households (83%)	71
Non-ration card-holding households (17%)	27





Did your household receive money from the government during the lockdown under any government scheme?

YES  
64%

NO  
36%

Did your family received ration from the government in the lockdown?

STATES	Ration card owning households that received wheat or rice from government during lockdown (%)
MAHARASHTRA	87
CHHATTISGARH	86
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	82
RAJASTHAN	77
KERALA	76
JHARKHAND	76
BIHAR	75
UTTAR PRADESH	74
UTTARAKHAND	71
GUJARAT	70
WEST BENGAL	65
TRIPURA	62
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	62
ODISHA	59
ASSAM	55
HARYANA	54
MADHYA PRADESH	53
HIMACHAL PRADESH	49
PUNJAB	26

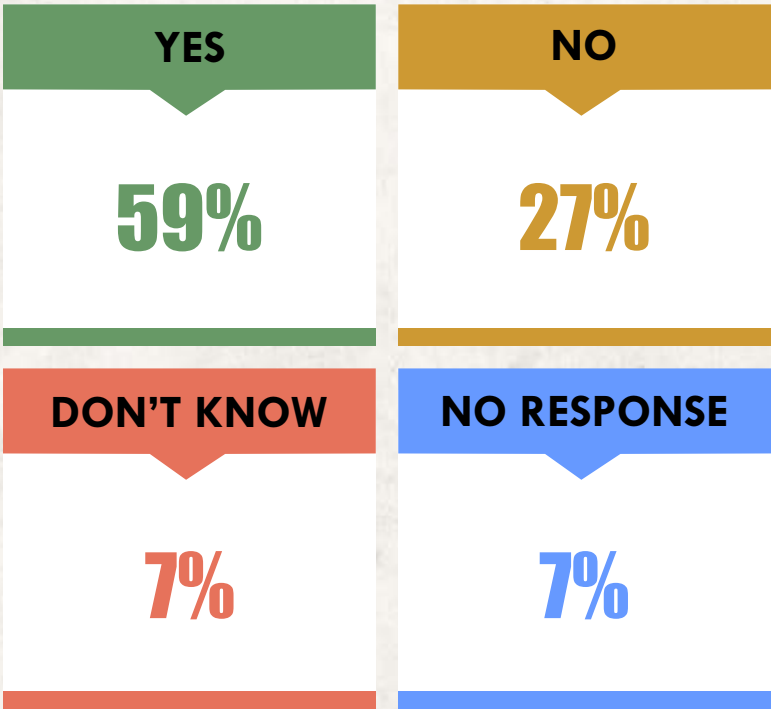


reported not receiving the due instalment of Rs 2,000 every four months from the government.

Nearly two-third rural households surveyed reported receiving money from the government under some scheme or the other in their bank accounts. Households in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand seem to have benefitted the most from such financial support, whereas Jammu& Kashmir-Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat benefitted the least.

In case of dry ration/hot meals for anganwadi kids and mid-day meal for government school children, 40 per cent respondents said kids did not receive dry ration/mid-day meal during the lockdown.

# As a beneficiary farmer, did you receive Rs 2,000 instalment under the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme?





**Bhagwati Panika**  
Karigi village, Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh

We don't have a ration card. We don't get ration, kerosene, wheat grain, rice, nothing. If we go to the society (government ration shop) they say you don't have a ration card, bring a caste certificate, bring this, bring that. The government is troubling the poor people.



**Ramdayal Saket**  
Jamodi village, Sohawal, Madhya Pradesh

We used to get enough wheat and rice from the ration shop regularly every month.



**Lakhan Patel**  
Narana village, Madhya Pradesh

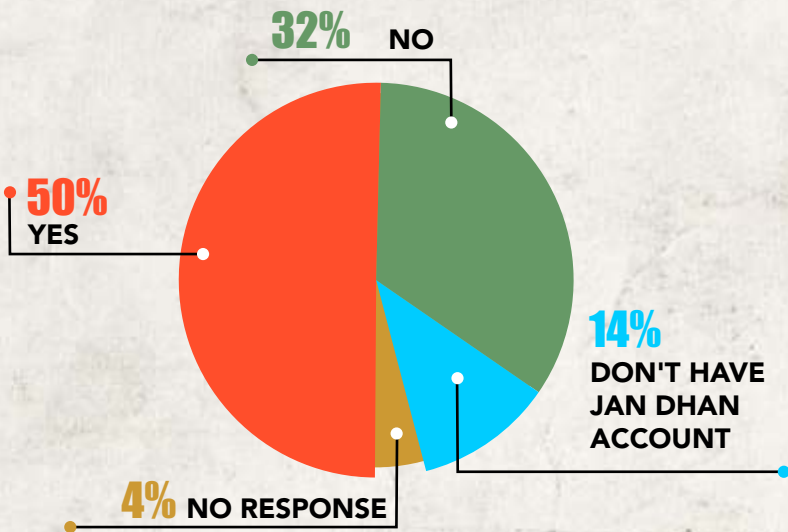
Poor people didn't get wheat. They got rice in place of wheat. Now poor haven't got wheat for the last three months.



**Rakesh Kumar Manhade**  
Gramgurra village, Baloda Bazar, Madhya Pradesh

The government used to just disburse rice every month and there was no other facility. I don't have a Jan Dhan account due to which I couldn't get any help.

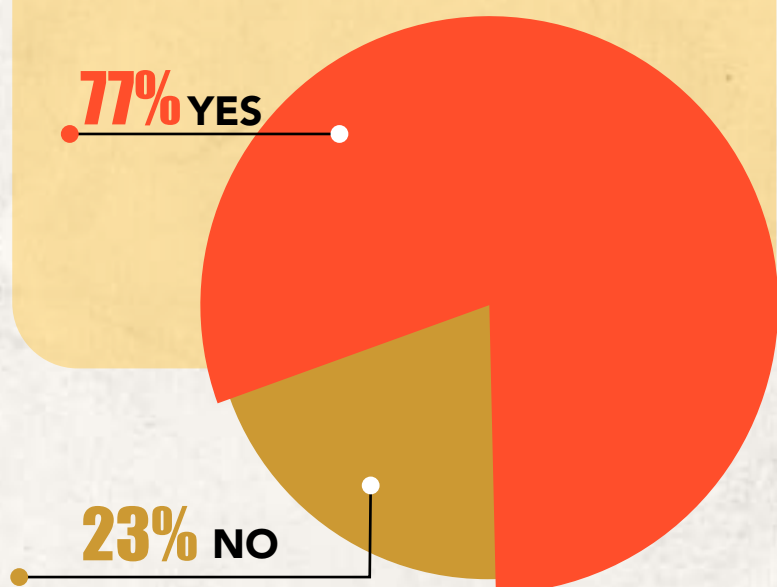
# Has any woman in your household benefitted from Rs 500 per Jan Dhan account announced by the Modi government during the lockdown?







Do you or your household have LPG gas?



The Government of India has a series of programmes and projects to benefit various sections of the society. The Public Distribution System, commonly known as PDS, is one such important programme. Till 1992, PDS was a general food grains entitlement scheme for all consumers without any specific target. However, in June 1997, the central government launched the Targeted Public Distribution System with focus on the poor families to provide them subsidised food grains through fair price shops (ration shops).

Apart from this, in 2013, the Indian government enacted the National Food Security Act that gives legal entitlement to 67 per cent of the population (75 per cent in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas) to receive highly subsidised foodgrains. Under this Act, foodgrain is allocated @ 5 kg per person per month for priority households category and @ 35 kg per family per month for AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) families at a highly subsidised prices of Rs. 1/-, Rs. 2/- and Rs. 3/- per kg for nutri-cereals, wheat and rice, respectively. Coverage under the Act is based on the population figures of Census, 2011.

After the enactment of the lockdown, the Union government announced Rs 20-lakh crore economic relief package to cushion the population from the impacts of the lockdown.

The package included various measures such as front-loading of PM Kisan funds - Rs 17,380

Do you or your household have a toilet inside the house?



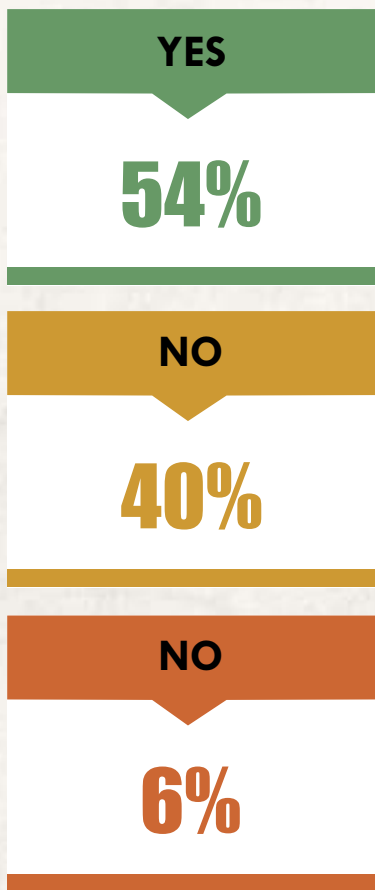


crore; free food grain supply to migrants for two months - Rs 3,500 crore; concessional credit to 2.5 crore farmers through Kisan Credit Cards - Rs 2 lakh crore; MGNREGA additional Rs 40,000 crore; etc.

The Central government under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana also announced free distribution through the PDS of 5 kilograms of extra rice or wheat, and 1 kg of extra pulses to poor beneficiary households for three months (now extended further till November 2020).

As part of the Gaon Connection survey, we asked the respondents if they had received some of these benefits during the lockdown.

Did the children in your village get dry nutritious food or mid day meals from the anganwadi or school during the lockdown?



**Sudhir Bajpai**  
Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh

I support government initiatives to help people during the lockdown. I also support the government ration distribution system. If the government hadn't helped, the rural areas would have suffered from a famine.

**Satyapal Singh**  
Ghusgawah village, Uttar Pradesh

The money the government is providing is not enough to get relief. [Even a small help is okay for a dying person].

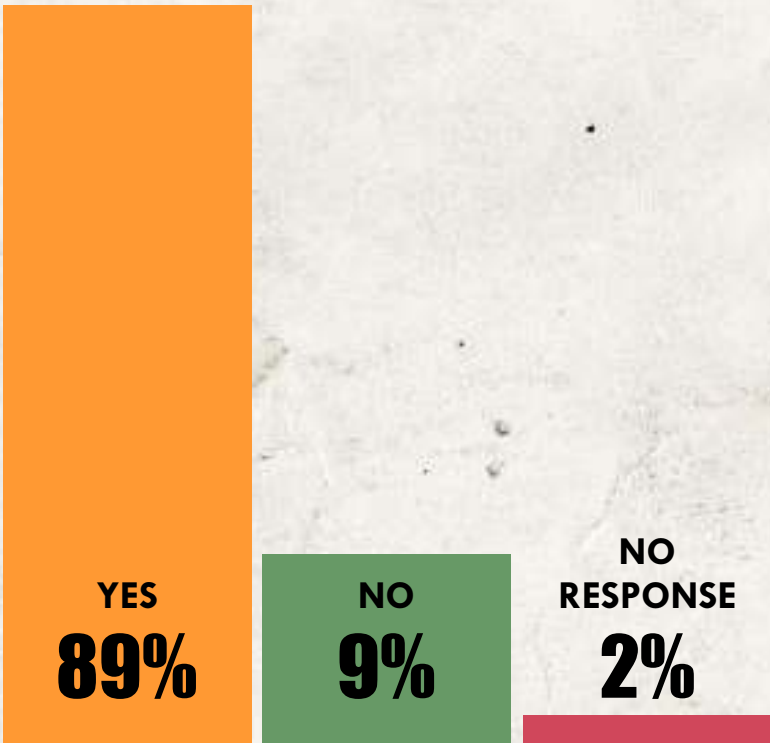
**Rudra Kumar**  
Patariya Goyal village, Sehore, Madhya Pradesh

I am not getting any money under the Kissan Sammaan Yojana.

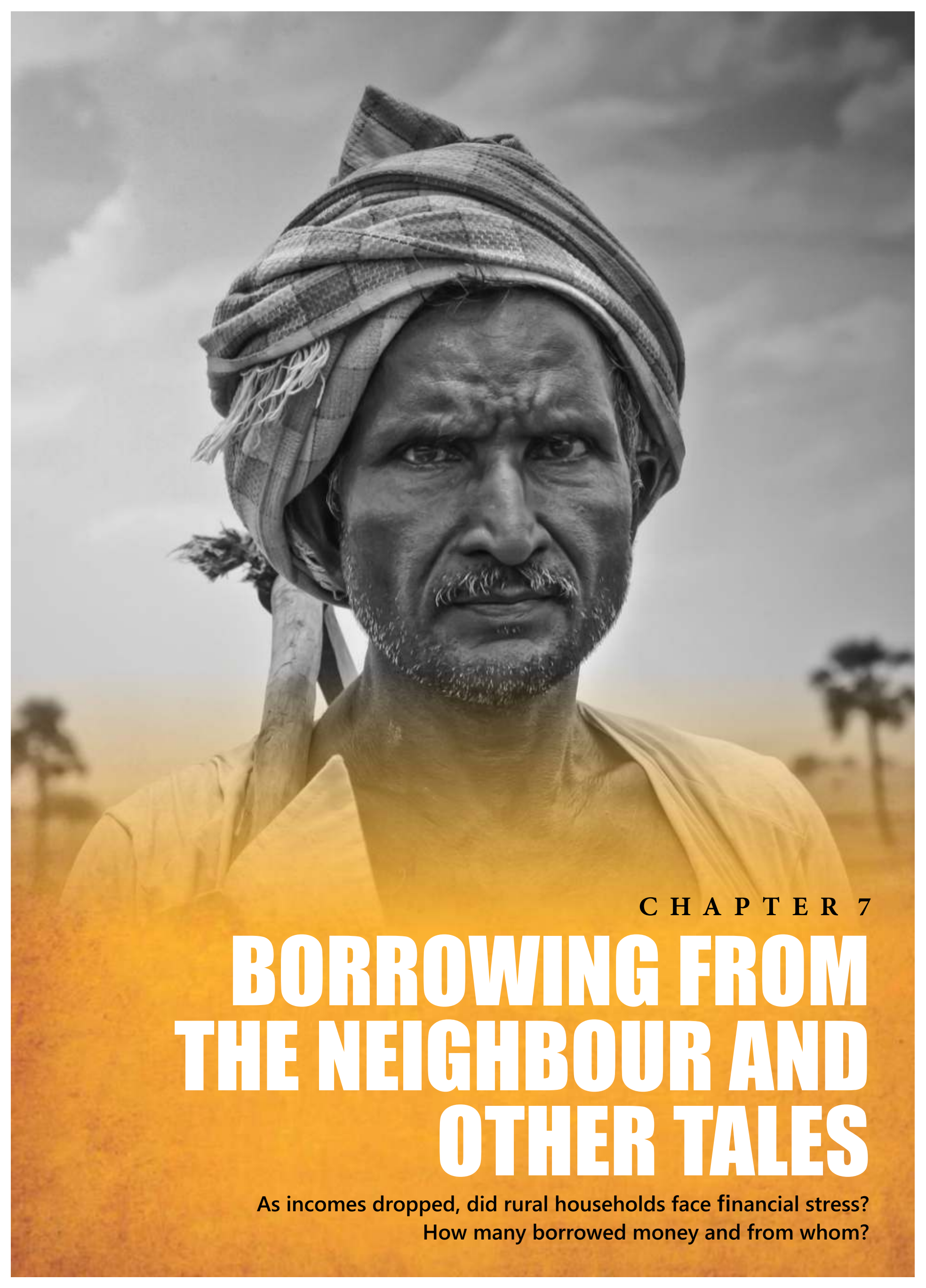
**Ramesh Thakur**  
Madhulata village, Araria, Bihar

Neither did I get the ration nor the ration card. We didn't get anything from the state government. From the central government we received five hundred rupees for three months through the Jandhan Yojana. We also got the [LPG] gas connection subsidy. We are not happy with the state government. We are very happy with the central government.

Do you have an Aadhaar card?







CHAPTER 7

# **BORROWING FROM THE NEIGHBOUR AND OTHER TALES**

As incomes dropped, did rural households face financial stress?  
How many borrowed money and from whom?





# Borrowing From The Neighbour And Other Tales

## Key Survey Findings



- Over two-thirds faced high to very high monetary difficulty during the lockdown.
- Poorer households reported very high or high monetary difficulty during the lockdown. Many among rich did so too.
- Nearly one-fourth surveyed households borrowed money during the lockdown.
- Highest percentage of households that borrowed money during the lockdown were from Haryana, Punjab and Assam.
- Seven in 10 households borrowed money to meet the household expenses.
- More than half the people who borrowed money took it from friend or neighbour.

Thirty-one per cent, or nearly one-third, reported facing very high monetary difficulty, 37 per cent high difficulty and 21 per cent some monetary difficulty in the lockdown. Thus, overall nearly nine of every ten households seem to have faced some sort of financial difficulty during the lockdown.

During the lockdown did you or a member of your household borrow money/take money on loan because you were running out of money?

NO

77%

YES

23%



Poorer households and those that reported a fall in their income levels during the lockdown were more likely to report having faced monetary difficulties during the lockdown. However, even a majority of the richest households, as well as those that did not report a fall in income, reported facing extremely high or high monetary difficulty during the lockdown.

## Did you or your household member borrow money during the lockdown?

STATES	Borrowed money/took a loan (%)
Haryana	65
Punjab	49
Assam	31
Uttar Pradesh	29
Bihar	28
Odisha	25
Jharkhand	25
Madhya Pradesh	24
UTS Of Jammu & Kashmir And Ladakh	21
Rajasthan	18
Kerala	18
Uttarakhand	16
Chhattisgarh	13
West Bengal	13
Tripura	13
Himachal Pradesh	9
Maharashtra	8
Gujarat	7
Arunachal Pradesh	5

About 23 per cent, or around one in every four, borrowed money in the lockdown to meet the family needs. Highest percentage of households borrowing money reported in



**Paramveer**  
a villager from  
Uttar Pradesh



**Agnes Massi**  
Gram Gurra village,  
Baloda Bazar,  
Chhattisgarh



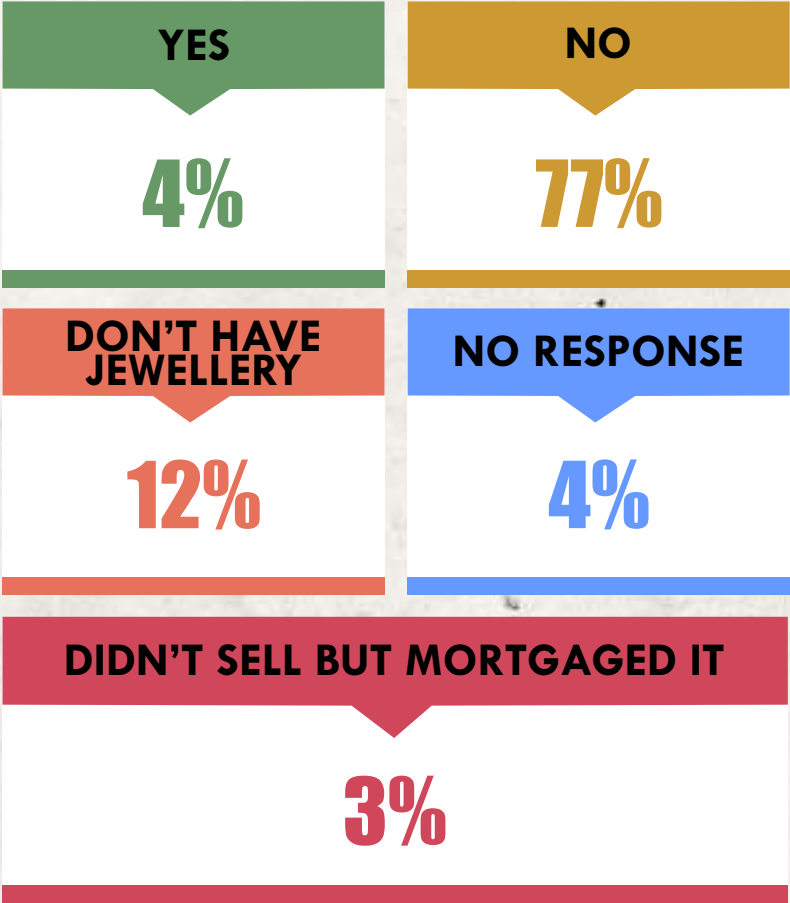
**Abhishek Kumar**  
Nawada, Bihar

We sold our wheat; we borrowed here and there from our neighbours. Whatever we got, we survived with that. Once the lockdown is over, we will repay that.

When we fell sick, we had to borrow money for the treatment.

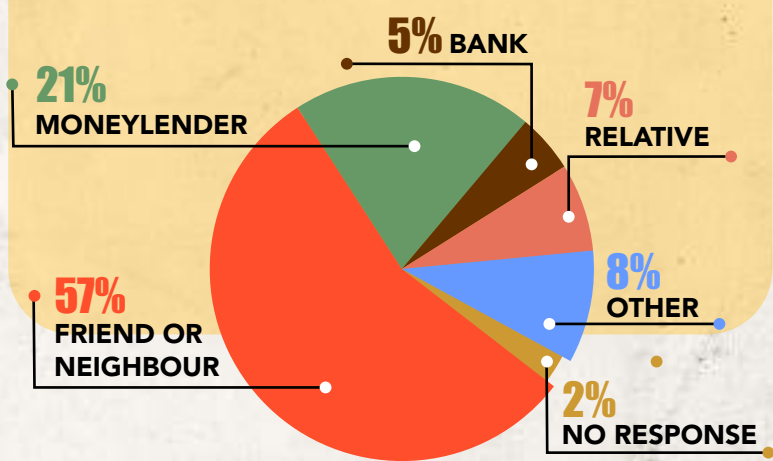
We are unable to repay the loans we have taken from the bank as our work has come to a standstill. So the loans could be waived off.

## During the lockdown did you have to sell jewellery/ornaments?





### Who did you borrow money or take the loan from?



Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh. As far as the selling or mortgaging of jewellery and prized possessions is concerned, households in West Bengal were twice as likely to report having done it as the rest of the country.

Over two-third households that borrowed money reported having borrowed it for the purpose of meeting household expenses, and one-tenth cited medical treatment as being the reason for borrowing money. Eight per cent did so for farming purposes.

Nearly three-fifth of those who borrowed money borrowed it from a friend or a neighbour with only one-fifth borrowers going to a money lender.

### Did you face monetary difficulty in the lockdown?

FACED VERY HIGH MONETARY DIFFICULTY DURING THE LOCKDOWN	31%
FACED HIGH MONETARY DIFFICULTY DURING THE LOCKDOWN	37%
FACED SOME MONETARY DIFFICULTY DURING THE LOCKDOWN	21%
FACED LITTLE MONETARY DIFFICULTY DURING THE LOCKDOWN	8%
FACED NO MONETARY DIFFICULTY DURING THE LOCKDOWN	3%



A 2018 study by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development showed that 52.5 per cent of all the agricultural households were indebted with an average debt of over one lakh rupees. 1 Meanwhile, the All-India Debt and Investment Survey done by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in the 70th round have documented an increase in debt in rural households from 26.5 per cent in 2002 to 31.4 per cent in 2013.

Predictably, the debt scenario seems to have gone worse during the lockdown as most economic activities came to a standstill and people had no earning. This forced the rural families to borrow money to make both the ends meet.

As part of the Gaon Connection survey, we interviewed people in villages to understand monetary difficulties faced by them in the lockdown, and if they were forced to borrow money and from whom.

**Nanhe Prasad Yadav**  
a villager from Uttar Pradesh

We used to earn about three to four thousand rupees per month. Since the moment this lockdown happened it (income) became zero. Now we are borrowing money to survive.

**Anjali Devi**  
Farasimal village, Deoghar, Jharkhand

In this lockdown, we have only taken more loans to feed and look after ourselves. We have a bike. We are also paying interest on the bike which we took on loan.

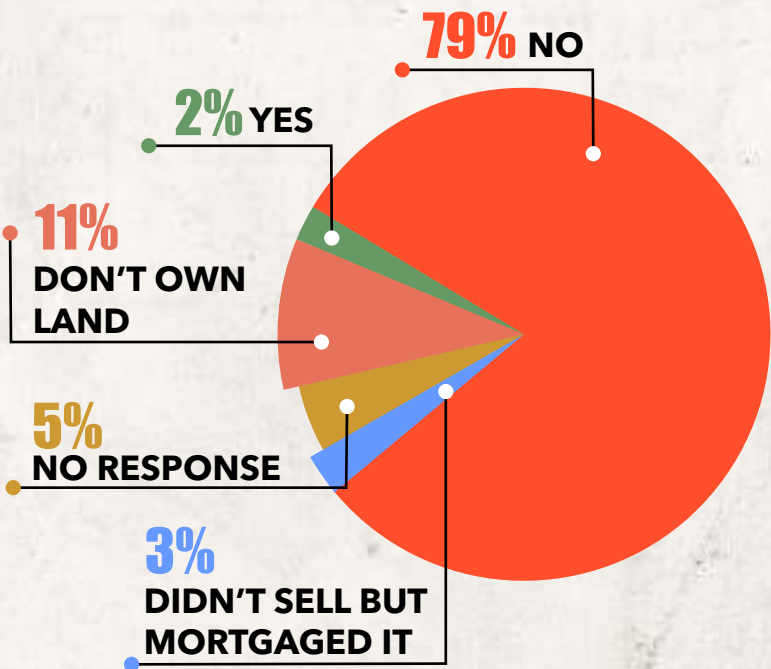
**Hindh**  
Nagla Gangi village, Ferozabad, Uttar Pradesh

I have taken a loan of 50,000 rupees.

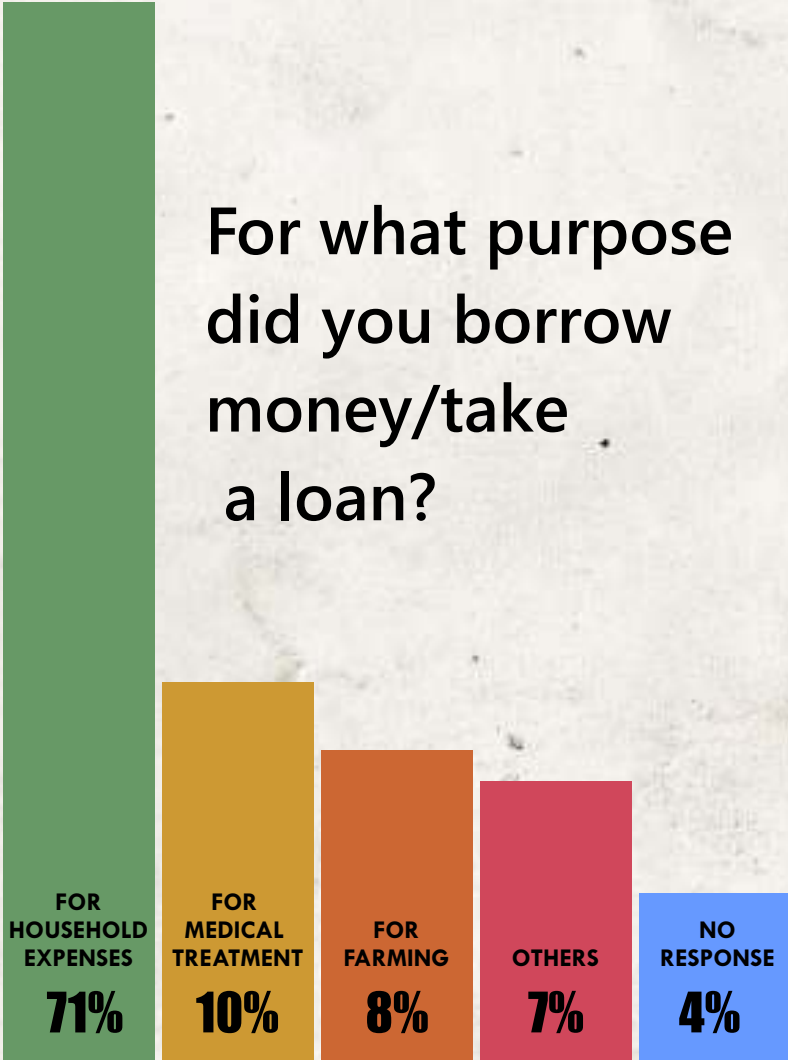
**Rahul Dutta**  
a villager from West Bengal

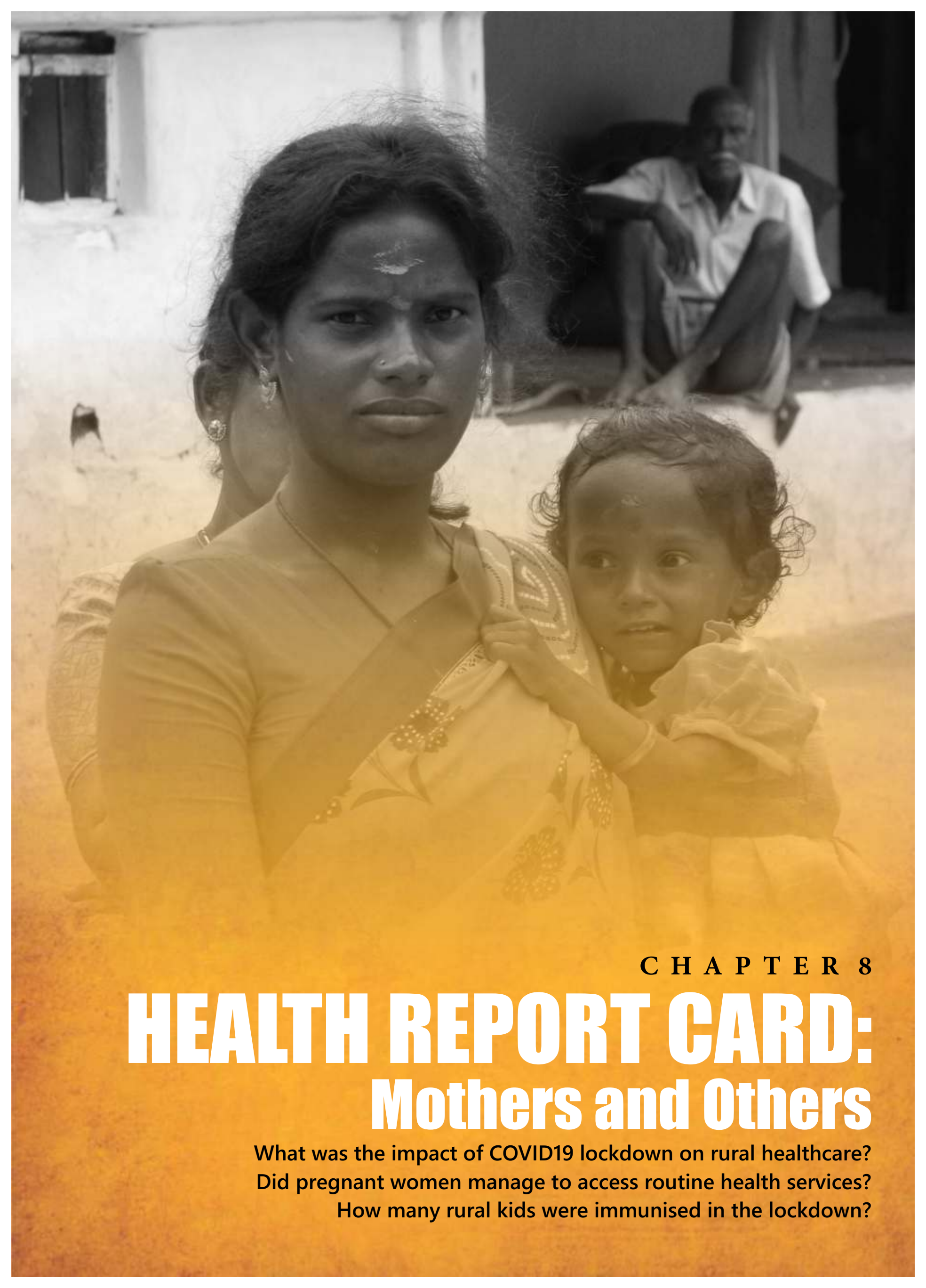
Somehow, I am managing it by taking loans from here and there. It is a difficult phase for my family.

During the lockdown did you sell any land?



For what purpose did you borrow money/take a loan?





## CHAPTER 8

# HEALTH REPORT CARD: Mothers and Others

What was the impact of COVID19 lockdown on rural healthcare?  
Did pregnant women manage to access routine health services?  
How many rural kids were immunised in the lockdown?



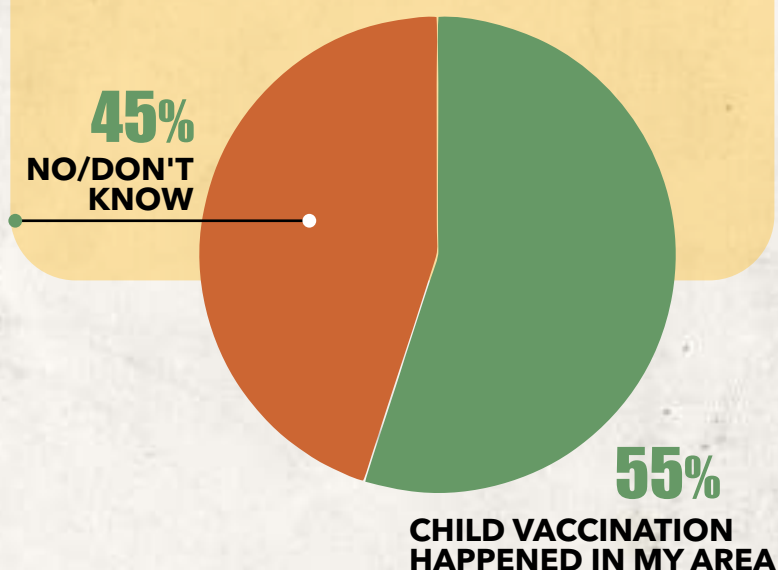
# Health Report Card: Mothers And Others

## Key Survey Findings



- Only a little over half of all households with children claimed with certainty that child vaccination happened in their area during lockdown.
- Gujarat (13 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (39 per cent) reported lowest percentage of households with child vaccination in the lockdown.
- Only a little over half the households with anganwadi or school-going children reported kids receiving dry ration or nutritious meals from the anganwadi or the government school.
- Rural children in Uttarakhand, J&K-Ladakh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan seem to have got meals the most from their anganwadi or their school during

Did vaccination of kids  
in your household  
happen during the  
lockdown?





- *the lockdown; Gangetic states and Gujarat fared very poor.*
- *Nearly two-fifths of the households reported having gone without necessary medicine or medical treatment often or sometimes during the lockdown.*
- *Over one-third claimed migrants had returned to their village during lockdown. Meanwhile, one in eight respondents claimed they or a household member had got tested for the novel coronavirus.*

Did vaccination of children happen in your area during the lockdown?

STATES	CHILD VACCINATION HAPPENED IN MY AREA (%)
PUNJAB	96
UTTARAKHAND	83
RAJASTHAN	80
CHHATTISGARH	78
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	77
KERALA	69
MAHARASHTRA	60
UTTAR PRADESH	53
BIHAR	53
JHARKHAND	49
ASSAM	48
ODISHA	44
MADHYA PRADESH	39
GUJARAT	13

Agnes Massi  
Gram Gurra village,  
Baloda Bazar,  
Chhattisgarh



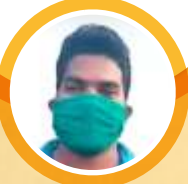
When our kids were sick, we used to take them to the hospital. The treatment wasn't provided in a proper manner. The doctors used to give medicines from a distance itself.

Bhajan Lal  
a villager in  
Uttar Pradesh



The difficulty is so much that our kids are in trouble. The boy's walk is deteriorating - "Tagaada hogaya". We may have to borrow. There's no money - there's no money in the village also. This is how difficult it is."

Due to lack of money, we couldn't get proper treatment done when we fell sick.



James Massi  
a villager from  
Madhya Pradesh

Did kids in your household receive dry ration or mid-day meal from anganwadi or government school during the lockdown?

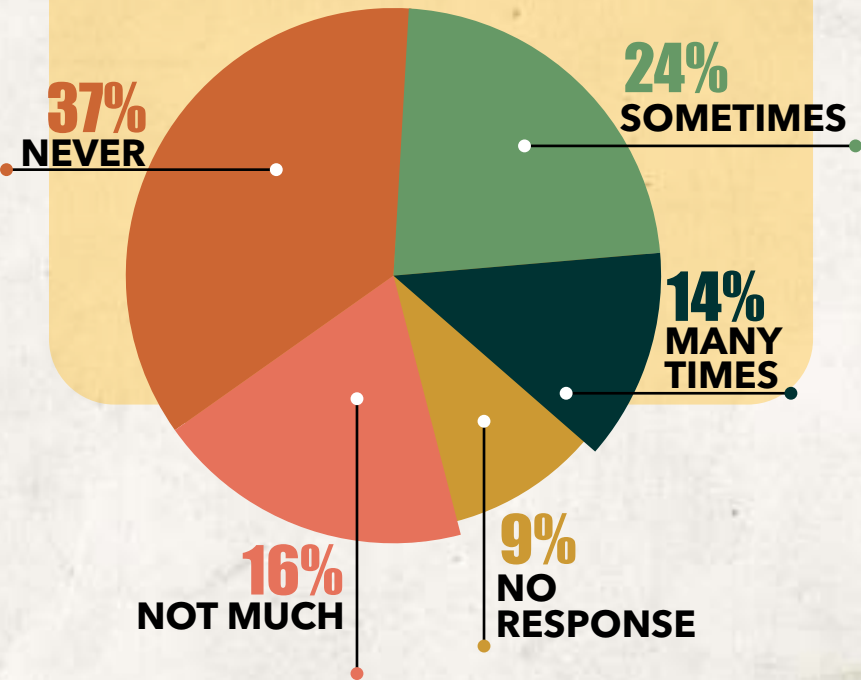


About 55 per cent rural households with kids interviewed in the survey reported vaccination of children took place in the lockdown. A state-wise analysis of these households indicates that Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were the worst performers





During the lockdown, any household member went without necessary medicine/treatment?



with 13 per cent and 39 per cent households reporting vaccination of children happened in their villages. On the other hand, Punjab, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan did extremely well on this count with over four-fifths of households with school going children claiming child vaccination took place in the lockdown.

## Did you or your family member had to go without required medical treatment during the lockdown?

STATES	WENT WITHOUT NECESSARY MEDICINE/TREATMENT MANY TIMES OR SOMETIMES DURING LOCKDOWN (% HOUSEHOLDS)
ASSAM	87
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	66
HARYANA	66
WEST BENGAL	63
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	63
TRIPURA	58
JHARKHAND	55
MADHYA PRADESH	41
ODISHA	37
MAHARASHTRA	37
KERALA	36
BIHAR	32
UTTAR PRADESH	30
CHHATTISGARH	26
GUJARAT	26
PUNJAB	19
RAJASTHAN	15
UTTARAKHAND	10
HIMACHAL PRADESH	3

Respondents were also asked whether children in their village had received dry ration or mid-day meals from the anganwadi or the school during the lockdown. About 54 per cent households with kids registered with anganwadi or government school said kids received these meals in the lockdown. However, 46 per cent households with kids did not receive any dry ration for children, which can be a major concern for the health of these kids as malnutrition is a major concern in the country.

As far as ration or meals for kids is concerned, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan seem to have performed exceptionally well with over four-fifth households reported receiving food during the lockdown.




The survey also tried to ascertain the level of difficulty encountered by households with respect to obtaining medicines or seeking medical help during the lockdown. Respondents were asked how often they or a member of their household went without necessary medicine or medical treatment during the lockdown due to lack of money or resources.

## Did children in your household receive dry ration/mid-day meals in the lockdown?

STATES	YES, GOT MEALS (% HOUSEHOLDS)
UTTARAKHAND	90
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	89
CHHATTISGARH	86
RAJASTHAN	84
JHARKHAND	68
MAHARASHTRA	67
PUNJAB	62
ASSAM	58
ODISHA	57
MADHYA PRADESH	42
KERALA	40
UTTAR PRADESH	38
BIHAR	32
GUJARAT	25

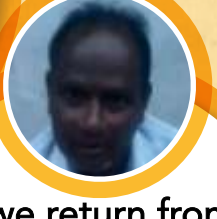
Around two-fifths (38 per cent) responded by saying that they had encountered this problem either many times during the ockdown or sometimes.

Around 22 per cent, or one in every five households, said that they had felt the need to visit a doctor or a hospital during the lockdown, and at least two-third of them did not delay their visit and one- fourth did.



**Umesh Sharma**  
Maura village,  
Uttar Pradesh

The lockdown is just an excuse otherwise all the people fall sick. The disease [COVID-19] is not that serious. Only rich feel it's serious, not poor. Fever, cold, and cough are normal. The corona has spread now. It came from outside countries. We have no problem with it. But it has been portrayed as a scary thing.



**Lakhan Lal**  
village,  
Chhatarpur,  
Madhya Pradesh

If we return from outside, we ourselves have to visit the doctor in Maharajpur for a checkup

As coronavirus disease (COVID-19) spread, all education institutes including anganwadis were shut across the country in mid-March. Since auxiliary nurse midwife (ANMs, a village-level female health worker) were involved in COVID duties, immunisation also suffered. Several children could not get supplementary nutrition under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) of the Indian government which provides food, preschool education, primary healthcare, immunization, health check-up and referral services to children under 6 years of age and their mothers.

Also, soon after the lockdown was imposed on March 25, health activists expressed concern about the potential disruption of health checkups in rural India.

To understand the impact of the lockdown on health services, Gaon Connection asked the respondents if health services were disrupted in their villages.





CHAPTER 9

# THE LONG MARCH FOR WATER

Regular handwash is required to protect against the coronavirus. But, did rural households have sufficient water to meet the additional water need? Did women in rural India had to walk extra to fetch water?

# The Long March For Water

## Key Survey Findings

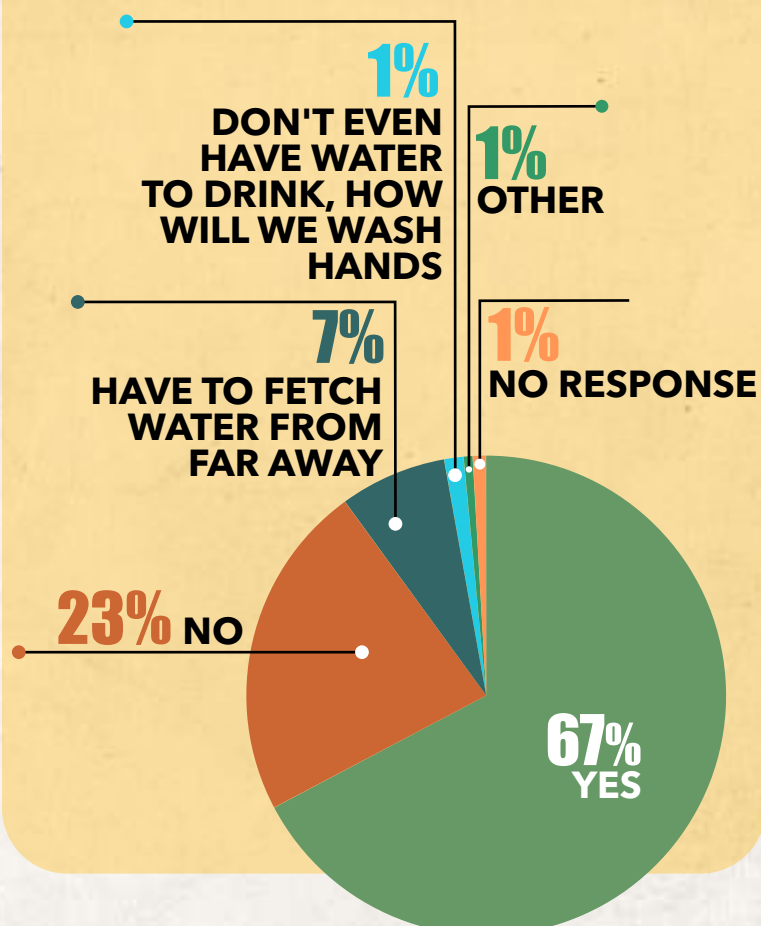


- 67 per cent households informed having adequate water in their house for regular hand washing, which is one of the requirements to fight the pandemic.
- Himachal Pradesh reported highest percentage (93 per cent) of households with adequate water availability whereas Odisha reported the lowest (35 per cent).
- 38 per cent households, or about four in ten, reported women had to put in extra effort to arrange for additional water for the family due to COVID-19.
- In Chhattisgarh, 79 per cent households said women had to put in extra effort, whereas Haryana reported the least (10 per cent) such households.

In the Gaon Connection Survey, we tried to find out whether households in the rural areas had adequate water in the house for washing hands. Overall two-thirds of the households reported having adequate water for this purpose. Households in Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, and Gujarat were most likely to say so followed by Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Bihar. On the other hand, water availability seemed most scarce in Odisha, Jharkhand, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh.

Meanwhile in response to the question on the effort needed to arrange for additional water during lockdown, 38 per cent of the households said women or others in their

Do you have enough water for repeated handwash and hygiene during COVID-19?






household had to work extra hard for water. Respondents in Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Tripura were most likely to say so.


### Does your household have adequate water for repeated handwash in the lockdown?

STATES	Adequate water in house for washing hands repeatedly (%)
HIMACHAL PRADESH	93
RAJASTHAN	89
HARYANA	87
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	84
GUJARAT	83
UTTAR PRADESH	77
UTTARAKHAND	77
BIHAR	72
PUNJAB	66
MAHARASHTRA	65
MADHYA PRADESH	60
ASSAM	57
KERALA	57
CHHATTISGARH	53
WEST BENGAL	50
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	44
TRIPURA	39
JHARKHAND	37
ODISHA	35


At present, nearly 820 million people in 12 major river basin of India are facing high to extreme water stress situation. This means their per capita water availability is close to, or lower than, 1000 cubic metre – the official



Lakhan Lal  
Dhikpur village,  
Chhatarpur,  
Madhya Pradesh



Vicky Kumar  
Arya, Almorah,  
Uttarakhand



Padmini Mudili  
Puri, Odisha.

There is no arrangement for water in the village of Dhikpura. We have to travel two kilometers to fetch water.

In our village, there is a problem of water supply. In this time of trouble [pandemic], we are unable to go outside to fetch water.

There is a problem of water. The water is supplied hardly once in two days. We have to arrange for water for our cows and goats too.

### Did women or others in your household had to work extra hard to get additional water during the lockdown days?

YES	NO	HAVE TO FETCH WATER FROM FAR AWAY
20%	60%	11%
HAVE TO MAKE MANY TRIPS TO GET WATER	HAVE A WATER PROBLEM	OTHER
4%	3%	1%
NO RESPONSE		
1%		

threshold for water scarcity. This is noted in a recent publication of NITI Aayog titled 'Composite Water Management Index'.

The report goes on to say about 82 per cent of rural households in the country do not have individual piped water supply, and 163 million live without access to clean water

# Do women in your household have to make an extra effort to fetch water during the lockdown?

STATES	Women and others working extra hard to arrange for additional water (%)
CHHATTISGARH	79
UTTARAKHAND	67
WEST BENGAL	64
TRIPURA	60
MADHYA PRADESH	55
JHARKHAND	55
RAJASTHAN	46
ASSAM	41
GUJARAT	37
MAHARASHTRA	36
ODISHA	29
BIHAR	29
UTTAR PRADESH	27
KERALA	24
UTS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR AND LADAKH	23
HIMACHAL PRADESH	20
PUNJAB	18
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15
HARYANA	10

close to their homes. Almost 70 per cent of India's surface water is contaminated. Average per capita water availability, which is already low enough for India to be categorised as water stressed, is expected to reduce further to 1341 cubic metre by 2025 and 1140 cubic metre by 2050.

It is estimated that Rs 2,000,000 crore investments is required to bridge the expected water supply gap by 2030.

The COVID-19 pandemic has put additional burden on water resources as both the World Health Organization and the government is repeatedly advising people to regularly wash their hands to stop the spread of the virus.

**Anita Barik**  
Madhiyapali village, Bolangir, Odisha

There's only one water connection in our village, which too is far from our house. It becomes very difficult for us to fetch water from far away."

**Rupa Devi**  
Palojori village, Deoghar, Jharkhand

There's no proper water facility for us here. We do not have hand pumps or taps here. The other villages have already received these facilities.

**Hilonee Devi**  
Thengadih village, Deoghar, Jharkhand

For drinking water, we must travel over one kilometre on foot.

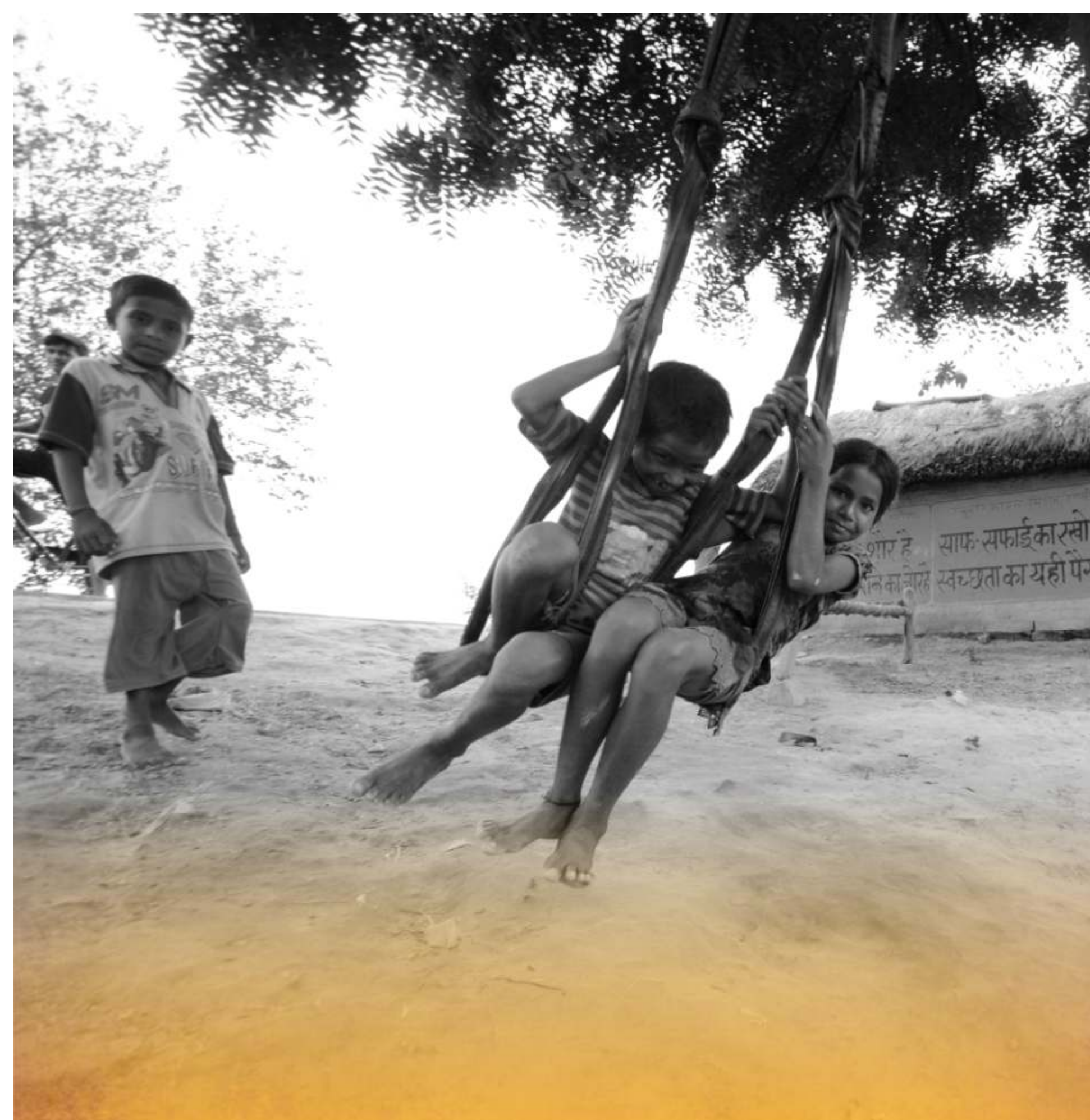
**Pieshe**  
Maura village, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh

We face a lot of trouble due to water shortage. We bring water from another village nearby. Whether we live or die, we have to bring water from there only.

**Hilonee Devi**  
Thengadih village, Deoghar, Jharkhand

We have a hand-pump nearby. We also get it from the water supply outlet





CHAPTER 10

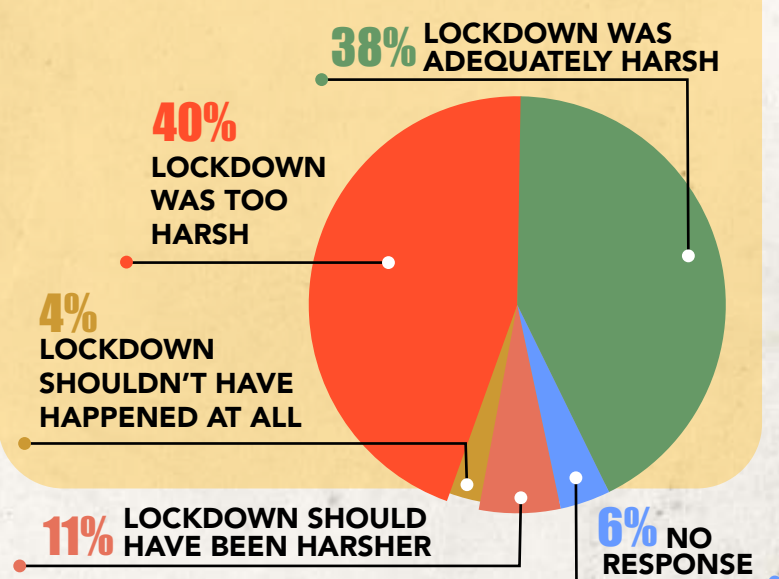
# THE VERDICT ON POLITICIANS

A large majority faced multiple hardships during the lockdown.  
But is the rural India satisfied with the central and the state governments?





## Was the lockdown imposed by the Modi government too harsh?



# The Verdict On Politicians

## Key Survey Findings



- Two fifths respondents said the lockdown was too harsh and another two-fifths thought it was adequately harsh.
- Perception that the lockdown was too harsh was strongest in Haryana, J&K-Ladakh, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.
- Despite all the lockdown hardships 60 per cent respondents opined that the Modi government cares about both the rich and the poor
- 73 per cent respondents said the Modi government's attitude towards migrants workers during the lockdown was 'good'/'very good'. 76 per cent said 'good'/'very good' for their state governments.
- Respondents in BJP-ruled states were less likely than respondents in Congress-ruled states to think that the Modi government's and their state government's attitude towards migrants has been good.

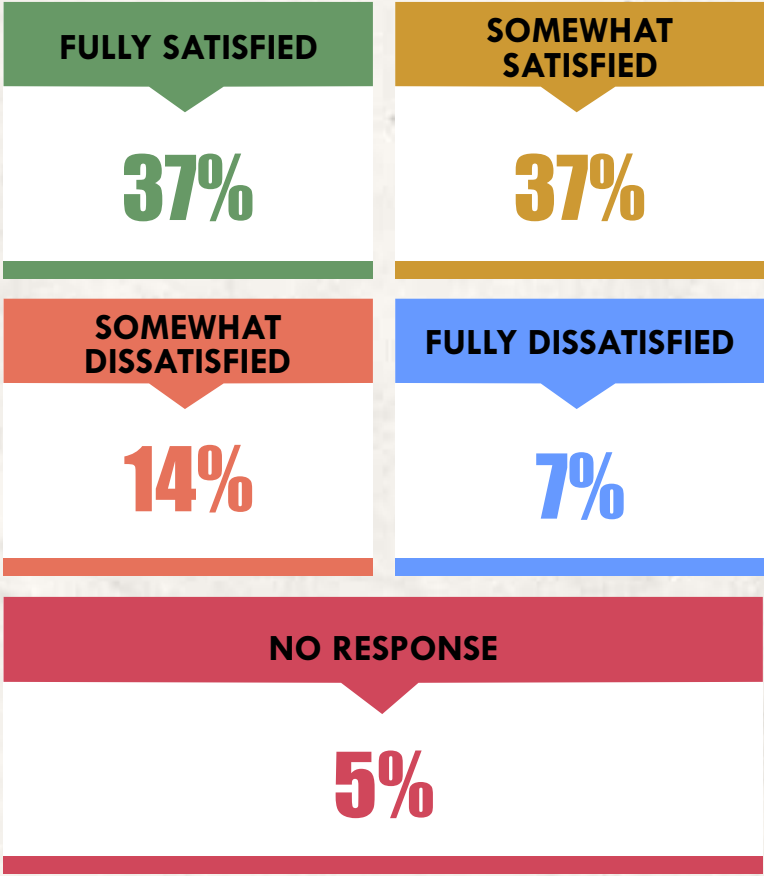


Almost 40 per cent of the respondents said that the lockdown had been too harsh where as 38 per cent saw it as being adequately harsh. Eleven percent or one in every ten wanted it to be harsher and four percent said that it shouldn't have happened at all.

In other words, a plurality perceived the lockdown to be too severe. And this perception was found to be strongest in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.

Predictably, households located in the red and orange zone were far more likely to view the lockdown as having been too harsh (49 per cent and 42 per cent, respectively) as

# How satisfied are you with the steps taken by the Modi government to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic?





**Sonu Thakur**  
Araria, Bihar

I am not happy with the work of the state government, but I am quite happy with the working of the Central government.



**Anjali Devi**  
Farasimal village, Deoghar, Jharkhand

We are facing very difficult time. The government is not helping the poor.



**Vipul Kumar**  
Nawada, Bihar

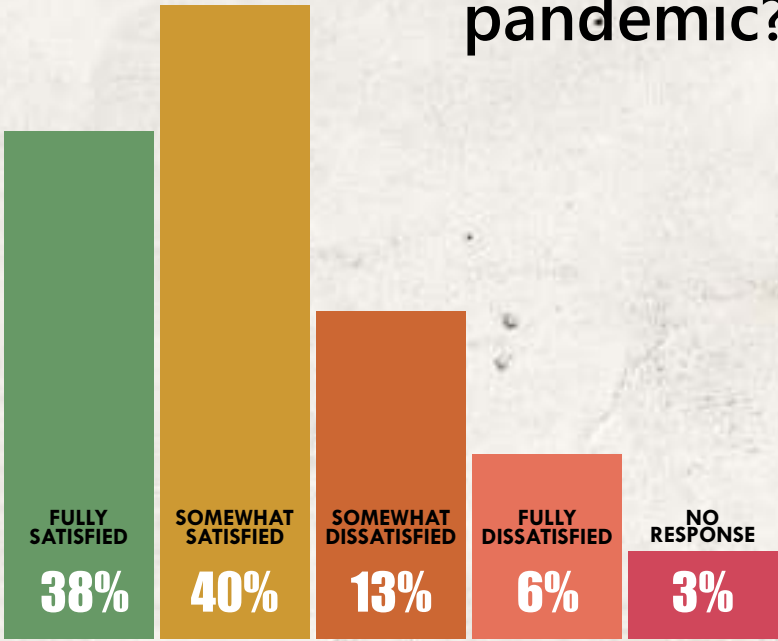
The government should support us. We are pleading with folded hands.



**Mamta Devi**  
Lealiganj, Palamu, Jharkhand

I request the government to at least lend some support to the labourers by providing them with the means of transport. So that migrant workers can come back to their homes.

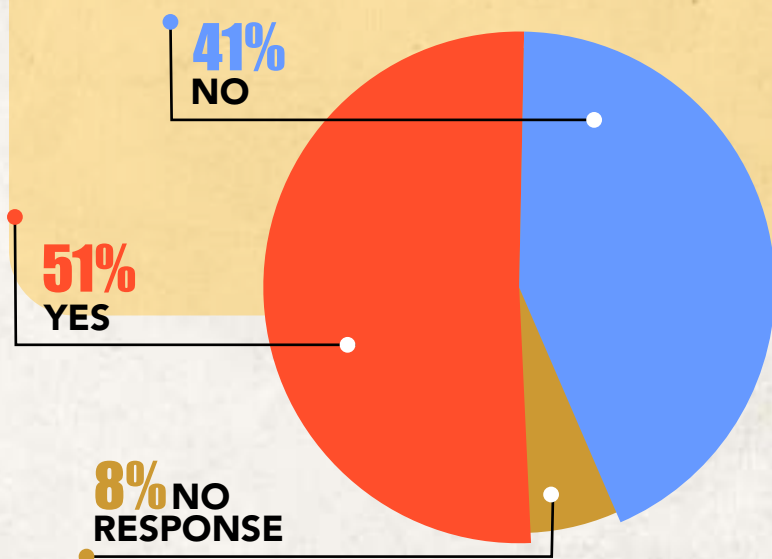
# How satisfied are you with the steps taken by your state government to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic?







Suppose Coronavirus spreads again after a few months, would you want the government to go in for another lockdown?



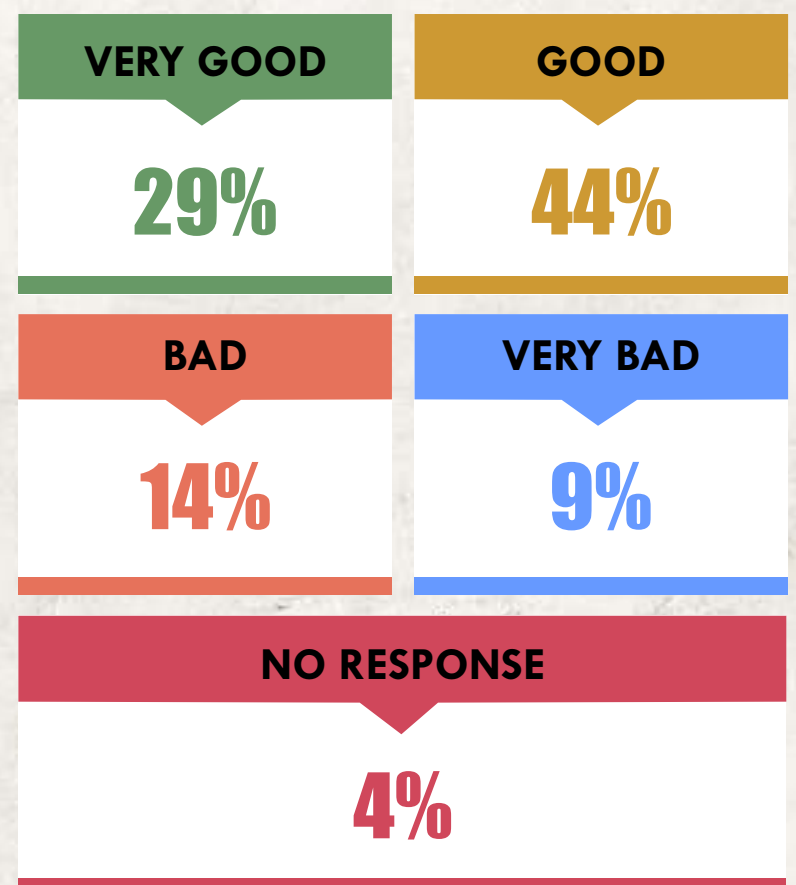
compared to those located in the green districts where only one third (36 per cent) thought so.

The perception that the lockdown was too harsh was found to be far greater (52 per cent) among those respondents who reported that their work had come to a 'complete standstill' than those whose work was less badly affected by the lockdown.

The lockdown doesn't seem to have adversely impacted people's perception about the Modi government at the Centre, or the governments in the states on the whole.

Only 23 per cent or around one of every four were of the opinion that the lockdown had

In your opinion, how was the Modi government's attitude towards the migrant workers during the lockdown?





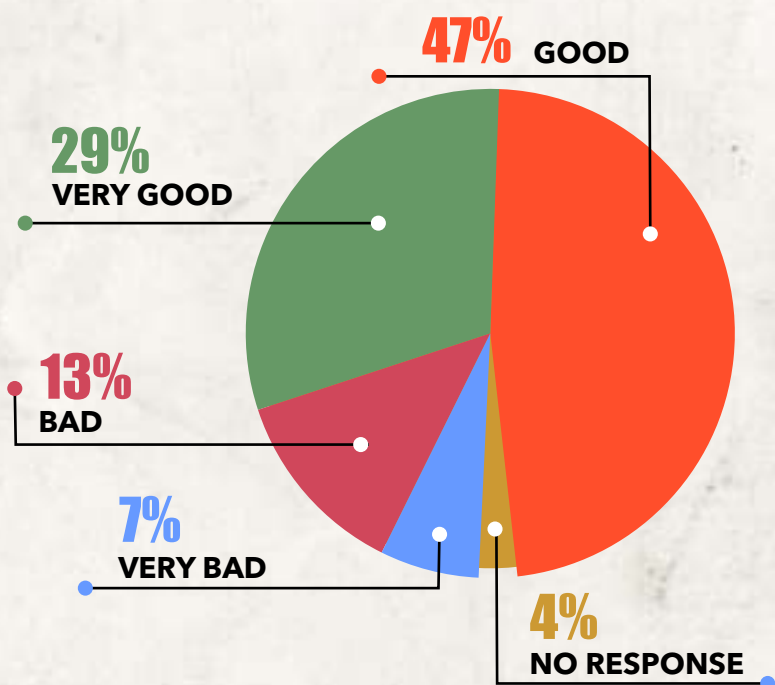
been bad (9 per cent very bad and 14 per cent bad).

The state governments on the whole were rated equally positively, in fact slightly more than the Centre, with 76 per cent describing their attitude towards migrants as good and only 20 per cent rating it as bad.

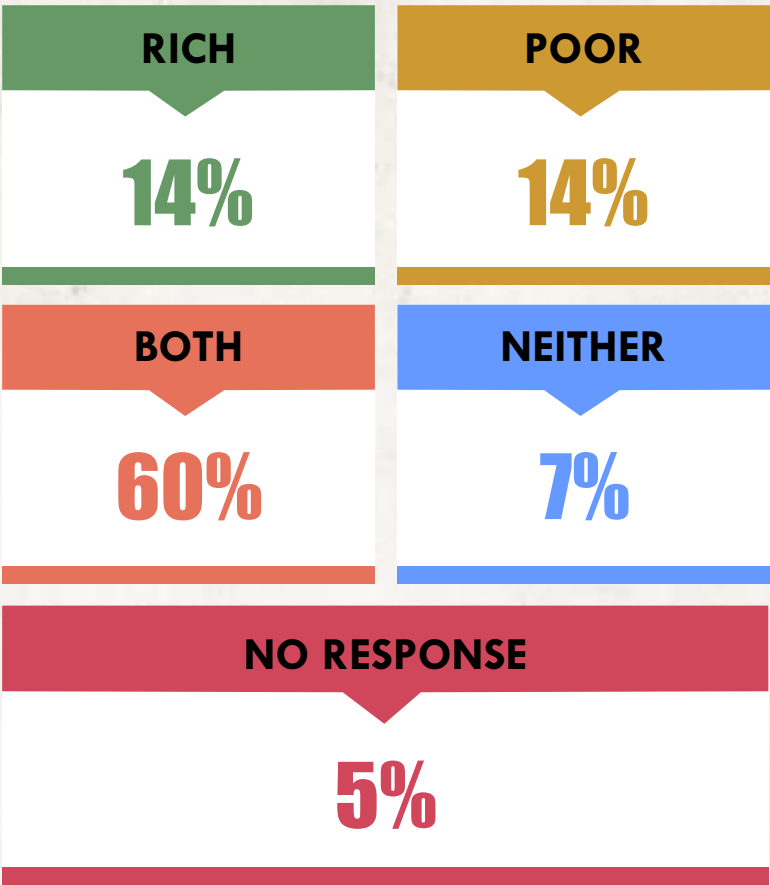
Although migrant interviewees were more likely to rate the Modi government and State governments' attitude towards them as being bad compared to non-migrant respondents, yet a large majority among them (over two-thirds) considered the governments' attitude to be good too.

While majority across the age groups and various educational strata were satisfied with the Modi government's handling of the pandemic, the youngest and the most educated were more likely to be dissatisfied than the elderly and the less educated.

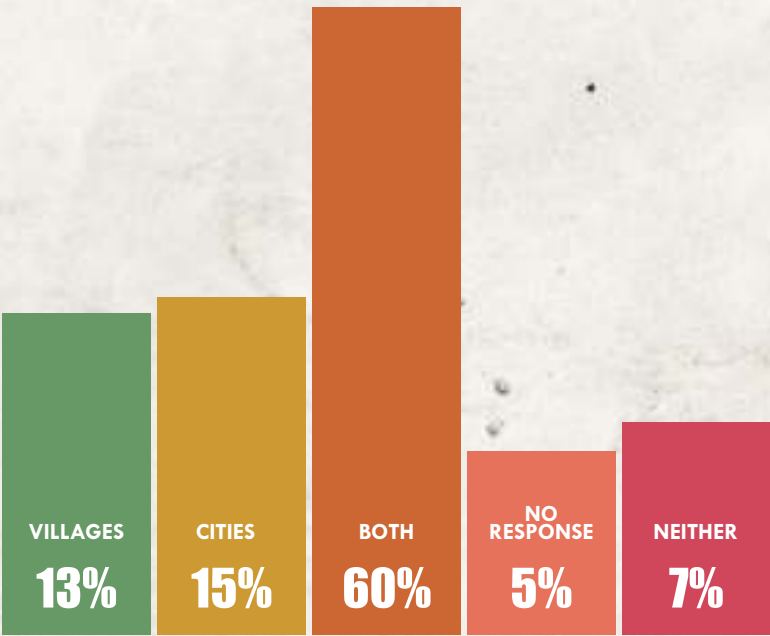
## In your opinion, how was your state government's attitude towards the migrant workers during the lockdown?



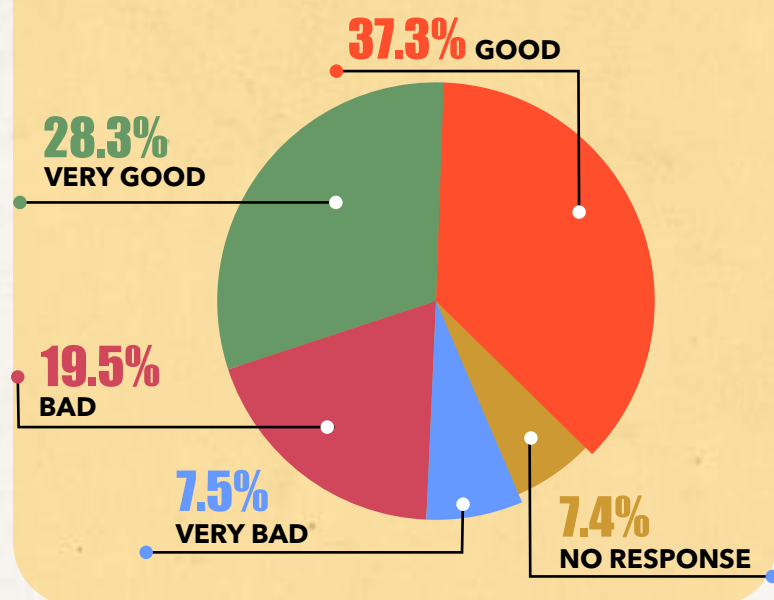
## Who does the Modi government care more about – rich or poor?



## Who does the Modi government care more about – cities or villages?



## In your opinion, how was the Modi government's attitude towards the migrant workers during the lockdown?



This COVID-19 lockdown, possibly the longest in any country, has disrupted the lives and livelihoods of millions. As part of our survey, we asked respondents whether the lockdown announced by the Modi government was too harsh, adequately harsh, less harsh or whether it shouldn't have happened at all.

Respondents in BJP-ruled states were less impressed with the Modi government's and their state government's handling of the COVID-19 epidemic than those in many other states. Also, respondents in BJP-ruled states were less likely than respondents in Congress-ruled states to think that the Modi government's and their state government's attitude towards migrants has been good.

On March 25, India went in for a nationwide lockdown, which was extended a couple of times, to help contain the spread of COVID-19. Whereas the Central government has already announced 'unlocking', and several states have relaxed the lockdown norms, some form of control of activities is still going on. Many states and cities are re-announcing lockdown as COVID-19 cases rise.





CHAPTER 11

# WHAT THEY OWN, AND WHAT LIES AHEAD

Last few months of the lockdown were full of hardships for citizens of rural India. What are their plans for the next six months?





# What They Own, and What Lies Ahead

- *As part of the survey, we also asked residents of rural India what are the various assets owned by them, such as television, mobile phone, refrigerator, tractor, etc.*
- *We found that maximum respondents (85 per cent) owned a mobile phone. And of these, 37 per cent had a smartphone.*
- *79 per cent respondents had a bank/post office account and 77 per cent had an LPG connection.*
- *However, only 10 per cent owned a computer/laptop/i-Pad. Also, only 12 per cent had internet connection at home (excluding the net access on mobile phones).*
- *Over almost 90 per cent respondent in Rural India not planning to buy assets like truck, tractor, motorcycle, etc. in the next five to six months.*

COVID-19 pandemic has badly affected the livelihoods of people, as a large number of activities came to a grinding halt during the lockdown. This is expected to have an impact on spending of people in the coming few months.



As part of our survey, we also interviewed people in rural India on their plans for spending in the next six months. We found even among rich and middle class households, very few plan to buy expensive items (tractor /truck/bike/washing machine) in the next five to six months.

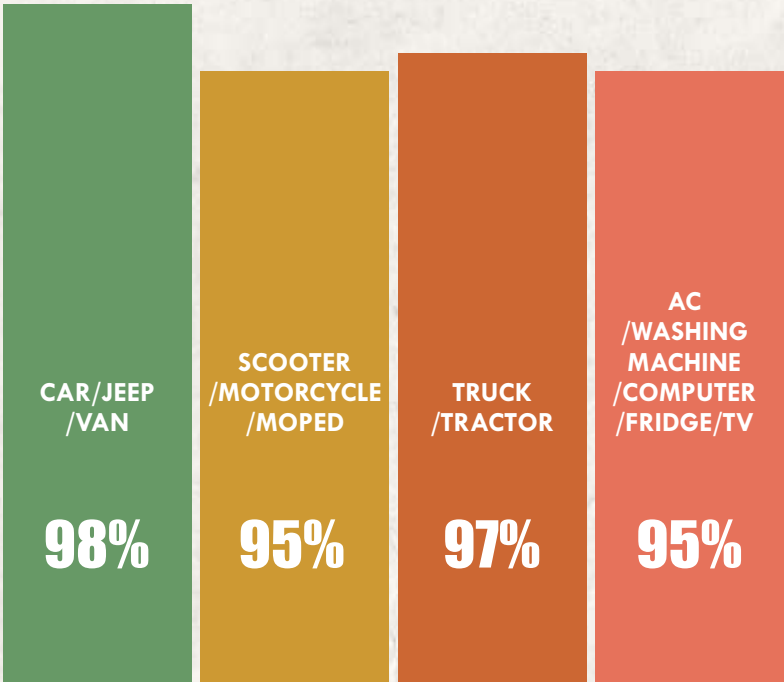
The survey found only nine per cent of rich rural households, who do not own a car, to be thinking of buying a car in the coming months. Similarly only 14 per cent of non-bike owning rich households plan to buy a bike in the next five to six months.



### What assets rural households own?

ASSET	Percentage Households
MOBILE PHONE (FEATURE PHONE OR SMARTPHONE)	85
BANK/POST OFFICE ACCOUNT	79
LPG GAS	77
TOILET INSIDE THE HOUSE	73
ELECTRIC FAN OR COOLER	69
TELEVISION	63
ATM/DEBIT OR CREDIT CARD	50
SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	43
SMARTPHONE	37
REFRIGERATOR	28
PUMPING SET	23
WASHING MACHINE	14
TRACTOR	13
INTERNET CONNECTION AT HOME (EXCLUDING ON PHONE)	12
COMPUTER/LAPTOP OR I-PAD	10
CAR/JEEP/VAN	9
AIR CONDITIONER	7

### Percentage of rural households not planning to buy in the coming 5-6 months



ANNEXURE 1

# **METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY**



## Methodology of the Survey

Two months into the Coronavirus-induced lockdown, Gaon Connection in consultation with the Lokniti programme of the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies conducted a sample survey among rural households located in all zones of India to find out how lives and livelihoods in villages had coped during the lockdown. The survey was conducted in **179** districts spread across **20** States and **3** Union Territories. The States where the survey was conducted are Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Odisha, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The surveyed Union Territories are Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A total of **25,371** respondents were interviewed between **May 30 and July 16, 2020** during the exercise. All respondents interviewed were main earners of their households, and thus primarily Men.

In addition to the interview with the main earner in every household, a supplementary interview was also conducted in those households where a household member had returned from a city or a town during the lockdown. This interview was taken after the completion of the main earner's interview. A total of **963** supplementary interviews of such migrants were completed. The aim of interviewing migrants was to find out their experience and struggle in the city/town at the time of the lockdown and their experience/ordeal in travelling back home during the lockdown.

The sampling method adopted was purposive, as districts chosen for the survey were those that had a presence of the Gaon Connection team in them. Because of this limitation and given the extraordinary situation of the epidemic/lockdown and the movement restrictions that came along with it, the sampled districts (and the villages surveyed within them) in some States are not necessarily spread out evenly. For instance in some states, some of the districts chosen for the survey were geographically contiguous or located close to each other. Moreover, the number of surveyed districts varies from State to State - some big States have relatively fewer districts in the sample and some smaller States have relatively more districts. This also meant that some big States with fewer districts in the sample had a more clustered sample as they saw many more interviews being conducted within a district in order to meet the sample target.

A total of 25,000 interviews were targeted across the country at the outset of the exercise. The sample target for the each of the States and UTs where the survey was to be conducted was first determined on the basis of the proportion of their rural population in the overall rural universe (the total rural population of States and UTs combined) and then adjusted/boosted in some of the smaller States to achieve a good enough sample that would allow for robust State-based claims. The achieved sample in some of the states fell short of the target due to Covid-

related restrictions/limitations. It must be stressed here that while making overall claims for the country as a whole, the data reported in this report has been weighted by the State/UT proportion – i.e., each surveyed State’s and UT’s share in the total sample is the same as the share of their rural population in the total rural population of all the surveyed States and UTs combined. However, while making any specific State-centric claims unweighted data has been relied on as it ensures inferences based on robust/larger samples for the smaller States.

**State and UT-wise sample - Weighted and Unweighted**

	No. of districts covered	Unweighted Sample	Weighted Sample*
<b>States</b>			
Arunachal Pradesh	4	351	39
Assam	1	897	976
Bihar	12	2249	3363
Chhattisgarh	8	908	714
Gujarat	8	1027	1263
Haryana	3	232	601
Himachal Pradesh	5	763	225
Jharkhand	11	1747	912
Kerala	11	1203	636
Madhya Pradesh	11	1731	1914
Maharashtra	9	1112	2242
Manipur	1	34	74
Odisha	7	1367	1273
Punjab	3	854	632
Rajasthan	3	1645	1875
Sikkim	3	134	17
Tripura	7	528	99
Uttar Pradesh	41	4823	5656
Uttarakhand	6	538	256
West Bengal	12	1488	2264
<b>Union Territories</b>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	82	9
Jammu and Kashmir	10	1608	324
Ladakh	2	50	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>25371</b>	<b>25371</b>

\*Based on State/UT’s rural share in total rural population of all surveyed States/UTs



### Profile of sample in terms of key socio-demographics

	% of Unweighted Sample	% of Weighted Sample
Male	79.6	80.8
Female	20.1	18.9
Others	0.3	0.3
Scheduled Caste	17.3	18.4
Scheduled Tribe	12.8	10.5
Other Backward Class	39.7	41.8
General	30.2	29.3
Hindu	79.1	84.9
Muslim	13.6	9.6
Christian	1.8	1.1
Sikh	3.0	2.4
Other	2.5	2.0
15-25 years old	12.6	12.7
26-35 years old	27.3	28.9
36-45 years old	26.4	26.2
46-55 years old	18.4	17.5
56 years and above	15.3	14.7
Non-literate	18.6	17.9
Below primary	14.5	13.7
Class 5 pass	11.1	11.0
Class 8 pass	12.0	12.4
Class 10 pass	15.7	16.4
Class 12 pass	13.1	13.4
Graduate and above	15.0	15.2
Poor	43.0	42.8
Lower Class	24.9	26.2
Middle Class	25.8	25.0
Rich	6.3	6.0

As indicated, the fieldwork for the survey was conducted by Gaon Connection's members in each district. All interviews were conducted face-to-face at/outside with residence of the interviewee. During the interview the interviewers from Gaon Connection made sure that they were wearing a mask and maintained a distance of 1 meter between themselves and the interviewee while asking the questions.

The survey was conducted using a structured and standardized interview schedule that was administered via a specially designed mobile phone application. The interview schedule was designed by researchers at CSDS for the Gaon Connection. The main interview took about 30-35 minutes to complete on average whereas the supplementary interview took about 15-20 minutes.

The survey data was analysed by researchers at Lokniti, CSDS for Gaon Connection.

Throughout the report 2 Classifications and 3 indices have been used to make sense of the data. Their details are given below.

## Classifications

Here's how the 2 classifications have been defined.

### 1. Party ruling States Classification

- BJP ruled States - Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh
- BJP-ally ruled States - Bihar and Sikkim
- Congress-ruled States - Punjab, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh
- Congress-ally ruled States - Maharashtra and Jharkhand
- Other party-ruled States - West Bengal, Odisha and Kerala
- Union Territory - Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

### 2. District Classification

- Districts where the survey took place have been classified as Green-Orange and Red Zone districts based on the Government of India list released on May 1, 2020. Out of the total 179 districts surveyed, 67 are Green districts (those least affected by the Coronavirus and having no active cases at the time of 'Lockdown 3' on May 1), 37 Red districts (the worst affected) and 75 are Orange districts (neither too badly affected and nor unscathed). While their color coding may have changed when the fieldwork was eventually conducted, a classification of sampled districts helps in an analysis of the certain questions. District classification-wise analysis presented in the report is unweighted.

## Indices

Here's how the 3 indices were constructed

### 1. Economic Class Index



The Economic Class Index and the resultant class categorizations have been arrived at on the basis of whether certain select were assets owned by the respondent's household. A scoring system was used to construct the index. If a respondent's household owned a car/jeep/van, an air conditioner, a computer/laptop or an I-pad, a tractor and had a fixed line internet connection, then they were given a score/marking of 4 for each. Households with a washing machine and a pumping set were given a score of 3 for each item. Those with a scooter/mo-bike, a fridge and a toilet inside the house were given 2 points for each. Finally those who had a fan/cooler, a television set and an LPG gas connection were given 1 point for each. Those who did not own any particular item were scored 0. The scores of all 13 asset related questions were summed up. The resulting summated scores for each respondent ranged from 0 to 35. The summated scores were distributed across four categories that indicated economic classes. Respondents/households with summated scores ranging from 0 to 5 were categorized as being 'Poor'. Those with summated scores that ranged from 6 to 9 were categorized as being from the 'Lower Class. Respondents with summated scores ranging from 10 to 20 were labeled as being 'Middle Class'. Finally respondents with scores ranging from 21 to 35 were considered as being 'Rich'.

## **2. Income change Index**

The Income Change index was based on respondent answers to two questions in the survey – one that asked them about their total monthly household income a month before the lockdown and a question soon after that sought to find out their total monthly household income during the lockdown months. A respondent who reported a lower (or no) income in the second question compared to the previous question was categorized as a respondent whose 'Household income decreased during the lockdown'. On the other hand a respondent who reported the same income or greater income in the second question was categorized as someone who's 'Household income stayed same or even increased during the lockdown'. There were around 5,300 respondents that refused to divulge their income details in both the questions. Such respondents were excluded from the index/analysis.

## **3. Index of whether money was received from the government during the lockdown**

The Index of whether money was received from the government during the lockdown has been constructed using three questions - one that sought to know from Kisaan Samman Nidhi scheme beneficiary households if they had continued receiving money in their bank accounts under the scheme during the lockdown, another that sought to know whether any woman member of the household had benefitted from the lockdown scheme of the Central government to deposit Rs 500 in every women Jan Dhan account holder's account for three months, and a third that sought to know generally whether a household member had received any amount from the government in their bank account during the lockdown. Respondents

who answered in the affirmative to any of these three questions were considered as having 'received money in the bank account from the government' and those who answered in the negative to all three questions were considered as having 'received no money from the government'.

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ANNEXURE 2

# DETAILED SURVEY DATA

# CHAPTER 1 - A PAINFUL HOMECOMING

## GENERAL PERCEPTION OF ALL RESPONDENTS ON WHY PEOPLE MIGRATE

For three-fifths respondents, the reason for villagers migrating to cities is lack of job opportunities in villages

	No or less work in villages	Better pay in cities/economic reason	City has job/ better jobs available	Better life and amenities	Other reasons	No response
Overall	62	19	10	6	1	3
Poor	66	17	8	4	1	4
Lower Class	64	18	9	5	1	2
Middle Class	56	20	13	8	1	2
Rich	45	25	17	10	1	2

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: In your opinion usually what is the main reason behind people from villages migrating to cities in search of work/labor?

## EXPERIENCE OF MIGRANTS DURING LOCKDOWN BASED ON INTERVIEWS OF 963 MIGRANTS WHO RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE DURING LOCKDOWN

What did the migrant interviewees do in the city before lockdown?

	%
Work	74
Study	7
In the city for other reasons	19

Note: Figures are percentage and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=963  
Question asked: What did you do in the city - did you work there or study?

Did the migrant interviewees who worked in the city have their own work in the city or they worked for someone else?

	%
Own work	29
Worked for someone else	66
No response	6

Note: Figures are percentage and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=714



Question asked: (If worked in the city) Was it your own work or you worked for someone else?

**When were the migrant interviewees who worked for someone else usually given their pay?**

	%
Employee paid for work at the end of the day	9
Employee paid for work at the end of the week	11
Employee paid for work at the end of the month	77
Other	2
No response	1

Note: Figures are percentage and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=469  
Question asked: (If worked in the city) Then did you get paid for your work at the end of the day, end of the week or end of the month?

**How much did the migrant interviewees who worked in the city earn every month?**

	%
Monthly earning of working migrants in the city	
Up to 5,000	22
5,001 to 10,000	45
Over 10,000	34

Note: Figures are percentage and may not total 100 due to rounding; those who did not reveal income have been excluded from analysis; N=629  
Question asked: (If worked in the city) How much did you earn in a month in the city? (Record in rupees)

**Did the migrant interviewees who worked for someone get their pay after lockdown was announced?**

	Got pay after announce ment of lockdown	Paid partially after announce ment of lockdown	Did not get pay after announce ment of lockdown
<b>Migrant interviewees who worked for an employer</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
Migrant interviewees who were paid end of day or week by employer (n=94)	38	14	40

Migrant interviewees who were paid at month end by employer (n=359)	51	21	25
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Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not give any response. Overall N=469  
 Figures for those who got paid daily or weekly should be read with extreme caution as sample size is very low.  
 Question asked: (If worked for someone else in the city) After the announcement of the Lockdown, did your owner/boss give you the entire salary or wages for your work?

### Reason given by migrant interviewees for returning to village during lockdown

	%
Fear of Coronavirus	36
No money/salary	29
Hunger/fear of dying of hunger	8
Wanted to be with family back home	8
Landlord was asking for money/evicted me or us	2
Work had stopped/lost job	5
Student, had no money	1
No response	12

Note: Figures are percentage and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=963  
 Question asked: Why did you deem it fit to return from the city to the village. Please tell me the major reason.

### Incidence of hunger faced by the migrant interviewees when they were in the city during lockdown

	Many times	Sometimes	Not much	Never	No response
Cut 1 or 2 food items from meal when in the city during lockdown	17	22	20	28	13
Skipped one entire meal in a day when in the city during lockdown	16	25	15	31	12
Did not eat anything at all the entire day when in the city during lockdown	13	23	15	35	13
Stayed without medicine or medical treatment that was needed when in the city during lockdown	15	22	14	36	13

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N=963  
 Questions asked: When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household cut 1 or 2 food items from you meal due to lack of money or resources? When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household skip one entire meal in a day due to lack of money or resources? When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household not eat anything at all the entire day due to lack of money or resources? When you were in the



city during the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household stay without medicine or medical treatment that was needed due to lack of money or resources?

Those who earned less than 5000 a month in the city were far more likely to have often gone hungry

	Cut 1 or 2 food items from you meal 'many times'	Skipped one entire meal in a day 'many times'	Did not eat anything at all the entire day 'many times'	Stayed without medicine or medical treatment that was needed 'many times'
All migrants	17	16	13	15
Working migrants who earned up to Rs 5,000 a month in the city	34	33	25	32
Working migrants who Rs 5,000-10000 a month in the city	20	19	17	16
Working migrants who earned up over Rs 10000 a month in the city	10	8	4	4

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N=963

How regularly did the local administration help the migrant interviewees with food, money when they were in the city during lockdown?

	Daily	Sometimes	Very rarely	Never	No response
Got ration/grains from the government/administration	8	30	11	36	15
Got cooked food from the government/administration	8	28	11	36	16
Got money from the government/administration	6	24	9	45	16

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N=963

Questions asked: When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you get ration/grains from the government/administration there? When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you get cooked food from the government/administration there? When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you get money from the government/administration there?

How regularly did the local people/NGOs help the migrant interviewees with food, money when they were in the city during lockdown?

	Daily	Sometimes	Very rarely	Never	No response
Got ration/grains from local people/NGO	7	27	11	41	14
Got cooked food from local people/NGO	9	27	11	39	14
Got money from local people/NGO	6	24	10	45	15

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N=963  
Questions asked: When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you get ration/grains from the local people or an NGO there? When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you get cooked food from the local people or an NGO there? When you were in the city during the lockdown how often did you get money from the local people or an NGO there?

Whether local administration facilitated the travel of the migrant interviewees back home?

	%
Yes	43
No	58

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: Did the local administration help you in returning home, I mean did they facilitate you travel by giving money, train ticket, bus service or some other vehicle?

How did the migrant interviewees come back to the village?

	%
Walking/on foot	23
Train	12
Bus	18
Truck	8
Bicycle	3
Car/jeep	10
Bike/Motorcycle	3
Other means	7
Walking and in a vehicle both	7



No response	10
-------------	----

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.  
 Question asked: How did you return from the city to the village?

**Internal migrants more likely to have walked it back home, many external migrants returned by train/bus but a sizeable proportion among them also fully walked it or walked and used transport both**

	Intra State Migrant	Inter State Migrant
Entirely walking	22	13
Walking+ transport	2	13
Bicycle	4	1
Scooter/Motorcycle	5	2
Car/jeep	8	15
Truck	4	12
Bus	21	21
Train	5	21
Other mode (rickshaw, tractor etc.)	21	2
No response	9	1

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. Read column percentages. The status/origin of some migrants could not be ascertained and their responses have not been shown in the table

**How long after the lockdown did the migrant interviewees return to their village?**

Returned to the village...	%
Few days after lockdown announcement	22
1-2 weeks later	23
3-4 weeks later	17
Month to month and a half later	13
Two months later	9
No response	15

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.  
 Question asked: When did you return a few days after the lockdown, one or two weeks later, three-four weeks later, a month or month and a half later or two months later?

**External or interstate migrants returned to their villages much later than internal migrants**

	Few days after lockdown was	1-2 weeks	3-4 weeks since	Over a month since	No response
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## Experience of the migrant interviewees on their way back....

	Yes	No
While coming to the village....		
Got beaten by the police	12	88
Was Ill-treated by a police person or a government official?	13	87
Was Ill-treated by people	14	86
Got help from people	33	67
Faced food problems/scarcity	40	60

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.

## Whether migrant interviewees were kept in quarantine on their return to the village during lockdown?

	%
Yes	64
No	36

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N=963

## Where were the migrant interviewees who were quarantined, kept?

	%
At a place outside the village	29
At a place inside the village	15
At home	51
No response	5

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N=613

Question asked: (If yes/was quarantined) Then what type of quarantine was it – were you kept outside the village at some place or inside the village at some place or at your home?

## External migrants were far more likely to have been kept in quarantine than internal migrants

	Kept in quarantine on return to village
Internal Migrant	63



External Migrant	82
------------------	----

Note: Figures are percentages. The status/origin of some migrants could not be ascertained and their responses have not been shown in the table

How many days did the quarantine of the quarantined migrant interviewees last?

	%
A few days	6
One week	14
Two weeks	44
More than two weeks	28
No response	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=613  
 Question asked: (If yes/was quarantined) How many days were you kept in quarantine?

How was the attitude of the villagers towards the migrant interviewees on their return to the village?

	%
Very good	30
Somewhat good	41
Somewhat bad	13
Very bad	6
No response	9

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=963  
 Question asked: What was the attitude of the villagers towards you when you returned to the village from the city during the lockdown - was it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

Attitude of villagers towards returning migrants was positive right at the start of the lockdown then decreased a bit in the middle before becoming positive again

	Villagers' attitude was Very Good/Good	Villagers' attitude was Very Bad/Bad	No response
All migrants	71	19	9



Migrants who returned to the village few days after lockdown announcement	79	18	3
Migrants who returned to the 1-2 weeks later	84	15	1
Migrants who returned to the 3-4 weeks later	76	21	4
Migrants who returned to the month-month and a half later	61	35	4
Migrants who returned to the two months later	73	20	7

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

### Will the migrant interviewees go back to the city after the lockdown or the Covid-19 epidemic ends?

	%
Yes	33
Maybe	16
Yes, but some other city	9
No	28
No response	16

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=963

Question asked: Would you like to go back to the city once the lockdown or the epidemic ends?

### Migrants who had returned from other states were also more likely to want to go back than those who had returned from some part of their own state

	Yes	Maybe	Yes, but some other city	No	No response
Internal Migrant	34	11	8	24	23
External Migrant	41	20	9	26	4

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. The status/origin of some migrants could not be ascertained and their responses have not been shown in the table

### What will the migrant interviewees who do not want to go back to the city plan to do in the village?

	%
Work as laborer	24
Farming	37
MNREGA work	11



Look for a job	12
Thinking of starting own work	8
Will go to some other city in search of work	3
Other	3
No response	3

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=963  
Question asked: If no/won't go back to the city, what will you do in the village then?

# CHAPTER 2 - A HARVEST OF LOSSES

Job profile of main household earners who were interviewed - nearly half were engaged in farming

	%	Sample size
Farmers	27	6783
Farm labourers	20	5037
Dairy or poultry farmers	2	429
Shopkeepers or traders	10	2572
Engaged in service jobs	2	484
Engaged in skilled work	3	801
Engaged in unskilled work	9	2395
Engaged in other jobs ( <i>private job, govt job, doctor, teacher etc.</i> )	25	6387
No response	2	483

Note: Figures in column 2 are percentages and may not add up to 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: What is your occupation?

At least three-fourths of farmers interviewed said they tilled their own land

	%
Farmers who said they farm on their own land	72
Farmers who said they farm on rented land	7
Farmers who said they farm on both own and rented land	10
No response	11

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=6783  
Question asked: (If farmer) Do you do farming on your own land or on rented land?

Half the farmers who farm on rented land said they practiced sharecropping and close to half practiced lease farming

	%
Tenant farmers practicing sharecropping ( <i>Batai ki kheti</i> )	49
Tenant farmers farming on lease ( <i>Theke par kehti</i> )	43
No response	9

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=490  
Question asked: (If farm on rented land) Do you do sharecropping or do you do lease farming?



Three in five farmers were found to be small farmers tilling less than 5 acres of land

	%
Farmers who till less than 5 acres	62
Farmers who till 5-9 acres	25
Farmers who till 10-19 acres	9
Farmers who till 20 acres or more	4

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; farmers who gave no response have been excluded from analysis to arrive at these figures; N=4807  
Question asked: (If farmer) On how much land do you do farming? (Record/convert answer in acres)

Farmers and farm labourers in J&K-Ladakh, Arunachal, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Odisha were most likely to report their farming having come to a complete standstill during the lockdown

	During the lockdown my job ...				
	Was at a complete standstill	Was at a standstill to a large extent	Was somewhat at a standstill	Did not get affected at all	No response
Farmers and farm labour overall	42	37	15	5	1
Farmers and farm labourers in....					
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	87	11	2	<1	-
Arunachal Pradesh	77	3	11	6	3
West Bengal	65	20	9	6	1
Maharashtra	56	43	1		-
Gujarat	55	25	16	4	-
Odisha	53	19	8	11	9
Uttar Pradesh	40	25	23	12	<1
Bihar	35	52	11	1	<1
Jharkhand	35	48	7	6	4
Uttarakhand	34	53	11	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	30	54	16	1	<1
Chhattisgarh	29	34	35	1	<1
Punjab	19	49	29	3	-
Rajasthan	8	57	29	5	-

Note: Figures are percentages and may not add up to 100; States/UTs where farmer and farm laborer samples combined were less than 200 have not been shown in the table. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**While more than half the farmers were able to harvest their crops on time, only a little over one fourth were able to sell their harvest on time**

	Was able to do it	Wasn't able to do it	No response
Harvesting crop on time during lockdown	52	41	6
Sowing crop on time during lockdown	38	42	20
Selling crop on time during lockdown	28	55	17

Note: Figures are percentages  
 Question asked: Qa: (If farmer) Were you able to harvest your crop on time during the lockdown? Qb: (If farmer) Were you able to sow on time during the lockdown? Qc: (If farmer) Were you able to sell your crop on time during the lockdown?

**Farmers in Eastern states of Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal seem to have faced a lot of problem in performing their farming activities**

	Was able to harvest crop on time	Was able to sow crop on time	Was able to sell crop on time
<b>Overall</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>
Uttar Pradesh	65	47	35
Maharashtra	44	39	16
West Bengal	34	23	18
Bihar	35	31	17
Madhya Pradesh	54	27	34
Gujarat	55	35	27
Rajasthan	77	49	45
Odisha	29	20	20
Jharkhand	28	27	18
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	10	6	2

Note: Figures are percentages; States where farmer samples were less than 200 have not been shown in the table. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Only one third of the farmers in Red Zone districts were able to harvest their crop on time compared to half in Orange and Green Zone districts; crop selling and sowing activity in Red districts was also worst affected**

	Was able to harvest crop on time	Was able to sow crop on time	Was able to sell crop on time
Green Zone districts	54	40	26
Orange Zone districts	49	36	31
Red Zone districts	34	24	17

Note: Figures are percentages. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.



Nearly two-fifths farmers who sold their crop sold it to a private trader during lockdown

	%
At a Government purchasing centre	42
At a Government market yard/middleman there	8
To a private trader	38
Somewhere else	3
No response	9

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.  
Question asked: (If farmer able to sell crop during lockdown) Then where did you sell your crop – at the government purchasing centre, government market yard/middleman there, to a private trader or somewhere else?

Nearly half the farmers who sold their crop to a private trader were paid less than the government rate

	Payment received for crop was as per govt rate	Payment received was less than govt rate	Payment received was more than govt rate	No resp
All farmers who sold their crop	58	32	5	6
Farmers who sold crop at govt purchasing centre	81	11	3	5
Farmers who sold crop at a govt market yard/middleman there	44	51	3	1
Farmers who sold crop to a private trader	39	53	6	2
Farmers who sold crop somewhere else	53	28	4	15

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.  
Question asked: (If farmer able to sell crop during lockdown): Then was the rate you got for your crop same as the government rate or less than it?

Most farmers faced high difficulty in taking their crop to the buyer, particularly the ones who sold it at a government purchasing centre; those who sold crop to a private trader faced relatively less difficulty in taking their crop to the buyer

	Extreme difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Some difficulty	Not much difficulty	No difficulty at all	No response
<b>All farmers who sold their crop</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
Farmers who sold crop at...						
At a Government purchasing centre	45	24	18	8	4	1
At a Government market yard/middleman there	34	29	27	9		1
To a private trader	15	31	30	16	7	2
Somewhere else	34	21	42	2		2

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.

Question asked: (If farmer able to sell crop during lockdown): How much difficulty did you face in taking your crop to the buyer – extreme difficulty, quite a lot of difficulty, some difficulty, not much difficulty or none at all?



# CHAPTER 3 - MILKED DRY: POULTRY AND DAIRY FARMERS

## Did dairy poultry persons face difficulty in doing their job during lockdown?

Most faced difficulty in taking produce to their buyer and getting fodder for their livestock/animals

	Faced difficulty	No difficulty	No response
Taking their produce to the buyer	56	42	3
Getting any buyers for their produce	40	53	8
Getting the right price for their produce	35	56	8
Getting fodder for their livestock/animals	64	29	8
Getting their animals/livestock treated (responses of only those for whom need arose)	39	50	11

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. N for first four rows=429; N for last row=289  
Question asked: Qa: (If dairy/poultry/animal rearing) Did you have to face any difficulty in taking your produce to the buyer due to the lockdown?

- Qb: (If dairy/poultry/animal rearing) Did you get any buyers for your produce due to the lockdown?  
Qc: (If dairy/poultry/animal rearing) Did you get the right price for your produce due to the lockdown?  
Qd: (If dairy/poultry/animal rearing) Did you get fodder for your livestock/animals due to the lockdown?  
Qe: (If dairy/poultry/animal rearing) Were you able to get your animals/livestock treated due to the lockdown?

## Work of dairy-poultry farmers seems to have been less badly affected as compared to those engaged in other occupations

	Work was at a Complete standstill	Work was at a standstill to a large extent	Work was somewhat at a standstill	Work did not get affected at all	No response
Dairy or poultry farmers (n=429)	30	40	22	6	2
Those engaged in other occupations	44	34	15	5	2

Note: Figures are percentages and may not add up to 100  
Question asked: How badly was your work affected due to the lockdown – did it come to a standstill completely, to a large extent, somewhat or it did not get affected at all?

# CHAPTER 4 - HUNGER PANGS

Respondents in J&K-Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, West Bengal and Haryana reported the greatest extreme difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown

	Difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	32	36	22	7	2
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	56	31	9	3	1
Uttarakhand	47	30	8	12	3
Bihar	43	35	13	8	1
West Bengal	41	34	20	3	<1
Haryana	40	54	3	2	<1
Jharkhand	39	43	13	2	1
Arunachal Pradesh	38	25	17	13	5
Tripura	37	30	21	11	-
Uttar Pradesh	36	28	25	9	2
Assam	35	42	19	4	1
Chhattisgarh	34	30	32	3	1
Odisha	28	25	25	7	6
Maharashtra	28	55	12	4	<1
Punjab	27	25	34	11	3
Madhya Pradesh	26	40	25	9	1
Himachal Pradesh	15	43	16	18	7
Rajasthan	12	45	34	10	<1
Gujarat	10	44	35	10	1
Kerala	9	23	28	24	11

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question; States have been ordered from high to low based on the ‘Very high’ figures; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

Over two-fifths respondents in the Red Zone districts reported having faced very high food related difficulty during the lockdown compared to one-third in Orange districts and one-fourth in Green

	Difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all



<b>Overall</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Green Zone districts	26	36	25	9	2
Orange Zone districts	33	34	20	8	3
Red Zone districts	44	32	17	6	1

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question; District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

### Poorer households were more likely to have encountered high difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown than economically well off ones

	Difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
<b>Overall</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Poor	37	39	16	5	1
Lower Class	30	38	23	8	1
Middle Class	25	32	29	10	3
Rich	25	28	27	14	5

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question

### Muslim, Christian and Hindu Dalit households reported facing the most difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown

	Difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
<b>Overall</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Hindu General	29	35	25	9	2
Hindu OBC	31	38	23	7	1
Hindu Dalit	34	38	19	7	1
Hindu Adivasi	28	41	18	4	4
Hindu	31	38	22	7	2
Muslim	42	30	19	6	2
Christian	43	32	11	8	4
Sikh	25	34	29	9	3
Others	21	26	30	17	2

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question



**Households that received ration from government and NGOs were more likely to have faced difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown indicating that the ration received was perhaps inadequate**

	Difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some what	Not much	Not at all
<b>Overall</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>
Received wheat/rice from government during lockdown	32	37	21	7	2
Did not receive wheat/rice from government	30	36	22	8	2
Received wheat flour/rice/oil from NGO during lockdown	38	36	19	4	1
Did not receive wheat flour/rice/oil from NGO	30	36	23	8	2

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question

**One in every eight rural households surveyed reported frequently having gone without eating food the entire day during lockdown due to lack of money and resources**

During lockdown, household member or I...	Many times	Some times	Not much	Never	No response
Cut 1-2 items from a meal	17	29	16	32	5
Skipped an entire meal	12	26	17	40	5
Went without eating the whole day	12	23	16	44	5

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Questions asked: Qa: During the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household cut 1 or 2 food items from you meal due to lack of money or resources – many times, sometimes, not much or never? Qb: During the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household skip one entire meal in a day due to lack of money or resources – many times, sometimes, not much or never? Qc: During the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household not eat anything at all the entire day due to lack of money or resources – many times, sometimes, not much or never?

**Muslim, Christian and Hindu Dalit households were more likely than others to have experienced hunger frequently during the lockdown**

	Went without eating the whole day 'many times' during lockdown
<b>Overall</b>	<b>12</b>
Hindu General	12
Hindu OBC	11



Arunachal Pradesh	40	53	53	55
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Note: Figures are percentages; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

### Lower class rural households seem to have cut their spending/consumption the most during lockdown

	Spent less on Atta, dal, chawal during lockdown	Spent less on Biscuits, snacks, sweets during lockdown	Spent less on Soap, shampoo during lockdown	Spent less on Beauty care products during lockdown
Overall	49	63	56	63
Poor	49	64	59	63
Lower Class	51	67	56	70
Middle Class	47	59	52	62
Rich	47	52	49	51

Note: Figures are percentages

### Majority plan to spend less on food and personal care items during next few months

	Will spend less on them during next few months	Will spend more on them during next few months	Will spend same as now on them during next few months	No response
Atta, dal, chawal	49	12	37	2
Biscuits, snacks, sweets	63	8	27	3
Soap, shampoo	57	12	29	3
Beauty care products	61	7	26	7

Note: Figures are percentages

Questions asked: Qa: Will you spend less or more on food items such as atta, dal, chawal during the next few months? Qb: Will you spend less or more on food items such as biscuits/snacks/sweets during the next few months? Qc: Will you spend less or more on soap, shampoo or other personal care products during the next few months? Qd: Will you spend less or more on beauty care products during the next few months?

### Four- fifths of those who spent less on basic items plan to spend less on them in the coming months as well

	Will spend less on it in next few months as well
Spent less on Atta, dal, chawal during the lockdown	82
Spent less on Biscuits, snacks, sweets during the lockdown	86
Spent less on Soap, shampoo during the lockdown	87
Spent less on Beauty care products during the lockdown	85

Note: Figures are percentages

**Households in Punjab, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh were most likely to have borrowed money during the lockdown, those in West Bengal sold/mortgaged jewellery and prized possessions.**

	Took grains/oil from neighbors
<b>Overall</b>	<b>18</b>
Uttar Pradesh	20
Maharashtra	20
West Bengal	15
Bihar	17
Madhya Pradesh	23
Gujarat	5
Rajasthan	12
Odisha	21
Kerala	16
Jharkhand	19
Punjab	19
Chhattisgarh	12
Haryana	50
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	10
Uttarakhand	15
Himachal Pradesh	3
Assam	26
Tripura	9
Arunachal Pradesh	10

Note: Figures are percentages; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.



Hindu Dalit	14
Hindu Adivasi	11
Hindu	12
Muslim	20
Christian	15
Sikh	4
Others	3

Note: Figures are percentages

**Households in Haryana, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha were most likely to have experienced extreme hunger during the lockdown**

	Went without eating the whole day ‘many times’ during lockdown
<b>Overall</b>	<b>12</b>
Haryana	41
Arunachal Pradesh	41
Assam	34
West Bengal	18
Gujarat	16
Jharkhand	15
Odisha	14
Bihar	12
Kerala	11
Uttar Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	11
Chhattisgarh	9
Madhya Pradesh	8
Tripura	7
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	2
Uttarakhand	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	<1

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high to low based on occurrence; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

## Half the households spent less on basic food items such as atta, dal and chawal during the lockdown

Spending during lockdown on...	Spent less	Spent more	Spent same as before	No response
Atta, dal, chawal	49	20	30	1
Biscuits, snacks, sweets	63	13	22	3
Soap, shampoo	56	17	25	2
Beauty care products	63	8	20	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
 Questions asked: Qa: Did you spend less or more on food items such as atta, dal, chawal during the lockdown?  
 Qb: Did you spend less or more on food items such as biscuits/snacks/sweets during the lockdown? Qc: Did you spend less or more on soap, shampoo or other personal care products during the lockdown? Qd: Did you spend less or more on beauty care products during the lockdown?

## Rural households in Assam and Haryana were most likely to have spent less on basic items

	Spent less on Atta, dal, chawal during lockdown	Spent less on Biscuits, snacks, sweets during lockdown	Spent less on Soap, shampoo during lockdown	Spent less on Beauty care products during lockdown
<b>Overall</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>63</b>
Uttar Pradesh	50	64	61	66
Maharashtra	54	76	49	71
West Bengal	56	58	55	61
Bihar	32	51	46	54
Madhya Pradesh	48	58	55	53
Gujarat	55	57	52	60
Rajasthan	42	70	52	80
Odisha	56	59	59	63
Kerala	47	55	53	59
Jharkhand	55	61	59	55
Punjab	10	70	39	64
Chhattisgarh	24	57	29	48
Haryana	89	94	95	97
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	58	74	82	24
Uttarakhand	49	50	50	49
Himachal Pradesh	42	57	57	59
Assam	82	84	84	82
Tripura	53	44	39	45



**Borrowing and asset selling during the lockdown was generally greatest among those households that found it highly difficult to make ends meet**

	Took grains/oil from neighbors
<b>Overall</b>	<b>18</b>
Was highly difficult to make ends meet during lockdown	21
Was somewhat difficult to make ends meet	12
Was not much or not at all difficult to make ends meet	12

Note: Figures are percentages

# CHAPTER 5 - LIVELIHOOD BLUES

Job profile of main household earners who were interviewed - nearly half were engaged in farming

	%	Sample size
Farmers	26	6783
Farm labourers	20	5037
Dairy or poultry farmers	2	429
Shopkeepers or traders	10	2572
Engaged in service jobs	2	484
Engaged in skilled work	3	801
Engaged in unskilled work	9	2395
Engaged in other jobs ( <i>private job, govt job, doctor, teacher etc.</i> )	25	6387
No response	2	483

Note: Figures in column 2 are percentages and may not add up to 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: What is your occupation?

Over three-fourths of respondents saw their work coming to a standstill during the lockdown, particularly in Haryana, J&K-Ladakh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal

	Complete standstill	At a standstill to a large extent	Was somewhat at a standstill	It did not get affected at all	No response
Overall	44	34	15	5	2
Haryana	75	22	<1	2	<1
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	71	15	3	3	7
Arunachal Pradesh	59	6	21	8	6
Gujarat	57	25	12	6	1
Maharashtra	54	39	5	1	1
West Bengal	54	23	13	7	3
Bihar	47	40	10	2	1
Assam	47	37	14	2	1
Uttar Pradesh	44	27	19	8	1
Uttarakhand	44	45	9	1	1
Chhattisgarh	42	30	26	2	1
Odisha	39	22	15	14	10
Jharkhand	39	42	9	7	3
Madhya Pradesh	38	43	16	2	1
Tripura	36	26	15	11	12
Himachal Pradesh	32	40	17	9	2
Punjab	28	39	27	5	2
Kerala	18	33	26	9	15
Rajasthan	16	56	24	5	0



Note: Figures are percentages and may not add up to 100; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

Question asked: How badly was your work affected due to the lockdown – did it come to a standstill completely, to a large extent, somewhat or it did not get affected at all?

**Respondents in Red and Orange Zone districts were far more likely to report their work having come to a complete standstill than respondents in Green Zone districts.**

	Complete standstill	At a standstill to a large extent	Was somewhat at a standstill	It did not get affected at all	No response
Overall	44	34	15	5	2
Green Zone districts	38	35	17	7	3
Orange Zone districts	43	33	16	6	2
Red Zone districts	54	29	10	3	4

Note: Figures are percentages and may not add up to 100. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

**The work of those engaged in skilled and unskilled work seem to have been the worst affected**

	Complete standstill	At a standstill to a large extent	Was somewhat at a standstill	It did not get affected at all	No response
Overall	44	34	15	5	2
Farmers	38	35	19	7	1
Farm labourers	48	40	9	2	1
Dairy or poultry farmers	30	40	22	6	2
Shopkeeper or traders	48	35	13	2	1
Service persons	55	23	15	6	1
Skilled workers	60	29	10	1	1
Unskilled labourers	64	24	6	4	2
Other jobs	37	33	19	8	3

Note: Figures are percentages and may not add up to 100

**Seven out of ten surveyed households reported a drop in total monthly household income during the lockdown months compared to pre-lockdown months**

	%
Household income decreased during the lockdown compared to pre-lockdown	71
Household income during lockdown remained same as before or even increased	29

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; 5,296 out of 25,371 respondents refused to divulge information about their total household income. They have been excluded from the above analysis to arrive at these figures.

Questions asked: Qa. What was the total monthly income (all members combined) of your household a month before the lockdown? Qb. What was the total monthly income (all members combined) of your household during the lockdown?

Households in the Red Zone districts reported the greatest income drop of all

	Household income decreased during lockdown compared to pre-lockdown	Household income during lockdown was same as before or even increased
Overall	71	29
Green Zone districts	68	32
Orange Zone districts	72	28
Red Zone districts	77	24

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; 5,296 out of 25,371 respondents refused to divulge information about their total household income. They have been excluded from the above analysis to arrive at these figures. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020. (Source: <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/coronavirus-full-list-of-red-orange-green-districts-in-india-2221473>)

Poor and Lower Class households reported the greatest drop in household income during the lockdown

	Household income decreased during lockdown compared to pre-lockdown	Household income was same as before or even increased
Overall	71	29
Poor	75	25
Lower Class	74	26
Middle Class	64	37
Rich	57	43

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; 5,296 out of 25,371 respondents refused to divulge information about their total household income. They have been excluded from the above analysis to arrive at these figures.

Those engaged in farm labour and skilled and unskilled work reported the greatest decrease in household income during the lockdown

	Household income decreased during lockdown compared to pre-lockdown	Household income was same as before or even increased
Overall	71	29
Households where main earners were...		
Farmers	67	33
Farm labourers	83	17



Dairy or poultry persons	67	33
Shopkeepers or traders	70	30
Engaged in service jobs	73	27
Engaged in skilled work	77	23
Engaged in unskilled work	77	23
Engaged in other jobs ( <i>private job, govt job, doctor, teacher etc.</i> )	62	38

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; 5,296 out of 25,371 respondents refused to divulge information about their total household income. They have been excluded from the above analysis to arrive at these figures.

### The already high difficulty of rural households in making ends meet increased further during the lockdown

	Extremely difficult	Quite difficult	Somewhat difficult	Not much difficult	Not at all difficult	No response
Making ends meet with household income <b>before</b> Lockdown was...	32	28	16	15	9	1
Making ends meet with household income <b>during</b> Lockdown was...	35	38	19	6	2	1

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.  
 Questions asked: Qa. How difficult was it to fulfill your needs from your total household income **before** the lockdown - extremely difficult, quite difficult, somewhat difficult, not much difficult or not at all difficult? Qb. How difficult was it to fulfill your needs from your total household income **during** the lockdown - extremely difficult, quite difficult, somewhat difficult, not much difficult or not at all difficult?

### Households that reported an income decrease found it particularly difficult to make ends meet with their total income during the lockdown

	Making ends meet with household income was 'extremely' or 'quite' difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Household income decreased during lockdown	53	76	+23
Household income stayed same or even increased during lockdown	64	64	No change

**Increase in hardship due to the lockdown was greatest among households located in Red Zone districts**

	Making ends meet with household income was 'extremely' or 'quite' difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Green Zone districts	56	69	+13
Orange Zone districts	57	72	+15
Red Zone districts	59	79	+20

Note: District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

**Rural households in Uttarakhand and J&K and Ladakh not only reported the greatest hardship during lockdown but also recorded the greatest rise in hardship compared to the pre-lockdown months**

	Making ends meet with household income was 'extremely' or 'quite' difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Uttarakhand	22	86	+64
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	36	87	+51
Rajasthan	20	63	+43
Punjab	21	62	+41
Maharashtra	51	83	+32
Tripura	49	66	+17
Chhattisgarh	53	68	+15
Himachal Pradesh	50	60	+10
Madhya Pradesh	67	76	+9
Gujarat	54	62	+8
Uttar Pradesh	60	68	+8
Bihar	76	83	+7
Haryana	88	95	+7
Jharkhand	79	82	+3
Arunachal Pradesh	65	68	+3
Odisha	61	61	0
Kerala	48	47	-1
West Bengal	73	72	-1
Assam	85	82	-3



Note: States have been ordered high to low based on ‘Change’ figures. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Farm labourers were most likely to report high economic hardship, be it pre or during lockdown; skilled and unskilled workers and service workers reported the greatest rise in hardship during lockdown compared to their situation pre-lockdown**

	Making ends meet with household income was ‘extremely’ or ‘quite’ difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Farmers	59	72	+13
Farm labourers	71	85	+14
Dairy or poultry persons	57	67	+10
Shopkeepers or traders	53	69	+16
Service persons	51	69	+18
Skilled workers	49	74	+25
Unskilled labourers	64	82	+18
Other jobs	55	63	+8

**Increase in difficulty in making ends meet was higher for those households where the main earner worked for an employer/someone else**

	Making ends meet with household income was ‘extremely’ or ‘quite’ difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Main household earner is self-employed/does own work	60	72	+12
Main household earner works for an employer/someone else	59	75	+16

**Respondents from Poor and Lower Class households reported the greatest rise in hardship during lockdown; the rich seem to have had it easy**

	Making ends meet with household income was 'extremely' or 'quite' difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Poor	65	81	+16
Lower Class	57	73	+16
Middle Class	54	62	+8
Rich	56	55	-1

**Sikh and Hindu Dalit households reported the greatest increase in economic hardship during the lockdown compared to their pre-lockdown situation**

	Making ends meet with household income was 'extremely' or 'quite' difficult		
	Pre Lockdown (%)	During Lockdown (%)	Change (% points)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>+13</b>
Hindu General	60	71	+11
Hindu OBC	63	72	+9
Hindu Dalit	60	80	+20
Hindu Adivasi	61	71	+10
Hindu	61	73	+12
Muslim	60	76	+16
Christian	72	74	+2
Sikh	26	63	+37
Others	30	40	+10

**Only one in five households benefitted from/availed of MNREGA**

	%
Household that reported getting/availing of work under MNREGA during lockdown	20
Household that reporting not getting/availing of work under MNREGA during lockdown	80

Note: Figures are percentages  
Question asked: During the lockdown did you or a member of your household get any work under MGNREGA?



Households in Red Zone districts were far less likely to have availed of MNREGA work during the lockdown than those in Green and Orange Zone districts

	Household member got MNREGA work during lockdown
Overall	20
Green Zone districts	24
Orange Zone districts	19
Red Zone districts	13

Note: Figures are percentages. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.  
Question asked: During the lockdown did you or a member of your household get any work under MGNREGA?

Households with main earners were engaged in dairy/poultry work, farm labour and unskilled work were most likely to report of someone from their household having taken up MNREGA work than other households

	Household member got MNREGA work during lockdown
Overall	20
Household where main earner is a...	
Farmer	21
Farm laborer	24
Dairy or poultry farmer	33
Shopkeeper or trader	19
Service person	18
Skilled worker	19
Unskilled laborer	23
Engaged in other jobs	14

Note: Figures are percentages

Poorest households least likely to have benefitted from MNREGA during the lockdown

	Household member got MNREGA work during lockdown
Poor households	17
Lower Class households	24
Middle Class households	18
Rich households	24

Note: Figures are percentages

## Well over the half the households in Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan reported of a household member getting MNREGA work during lockdown

	Household member got MNREGA work during lockdown
<b>Overall</b>	<b>20</b>
Chhattisgarh	70
Uttarakhand	65
Rajasthan	59
Arunachal Pradesh	29
Tripura	27
Haryana	25
West Bengal	24
Assam	20
Madhya Pradesh	19
Kerala	17
Uttar Pradesh	14
Odisha	14
Bihar	13
Jharkhand	9
Maharashtra	8
Punjab	7
Himachal Pradesh	7
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	4
Gujarat	2

Note: Figures are percentages; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

## Congress ruled states saw people availing of MNREGA far more than states ruling by other parties but Congress ally ruled States fared poorly

	Household member got MNREGA work during lockdown
BJP-ruled States	16
BJP ally-ruled States	13
Congress-ruled States	51
Congress ally-ruled States	8
Regional party-ruled States	20
Union Territories	2

Note: Figures are percentages



## Respondents in the J&K-Ladakh, Punjab, and Bihar were most likely to view the unemployment situation in their village as being particularly bad

	Unemployment situation in the village is...					
	Very serious	Quite serious	Somewhat serious	Not much serious	Not at all serious	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	66	28	3	1	0	1
Punjab	66	23	6	3	2	0
Bihar	53	38	7	1	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	43	34	15	5	2	1
Maharashtra	39	49	9	1	0	2
Arunachal Pradesh	38	55	3	1	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	38	40	19	2	0	0
Tripura	36	22	16	9	15	2
Assam	35	49	11	5	1	0
Chhattisgarh	33	44	22	2	0	
West Bengal	30	39	18	6	4	3
Jharkhand	29	50	15	3	1	3
Haryana	28	67	3	<1	2	-
Uttarakhand	28	48	19	4	0	
Gujarat	25	26	33	13	1	1
Rajasthan	25	42	28	4	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	19	62	13	3	2	1
Odisha	19	40	16	10	7	9
Kerala	12	42	25	13	3	5

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on 'very serious' figures. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes

were <500; Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

Question asked: How serious is the problem of unemployment in your village – very serious, quite serious, somewhat serious, not much serious or not at all serious?

## Unemployment in the village seems to be the greatest concern of the most poorly educated villagers

	Very serious	Quite serious	Somewhat serious	Not much serious	Not at all serious
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Non-literate or below primary	42	43	12	2	1
Class 5 pass	38	40	16	4	1
Class 8 pass	39	37	16	4	1
Class 10 pass	35	40	16	6	2
Class 12 pass	34	37	19	6	3
Graduate and above	32	39	20	7	2

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

## Unskilled and skilled workers and farm labourers were most likely to view the unemployment situation in their village as being very serious

	Very serious	Quite serious	Somewhat serious	Not much serious	Not at all serious
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Households where main earners were...					
Farmers	36	41	18	3	1
Farm labourers	42	45	9	2	1
Dairy or poultry persons	21	49	22	5	2
Shopkeepers or traders	35	38	19	5	2
Engaged in service jobs	38	43	14	3	0
Engaged in skilled work	44	36	16	3	1
Engaged in unskilled work	51	34	9	2	3
Engaged in other jobs	31	37	20	8	3

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

## Rich and Middle class villagers do not view the unemployment situation with the same gravity as the economically poorer villagers

	Very serious	Quite serious	Somewhat serious	Not much serious	Not at all serious
<b>Overall</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
Poor	41	42	11	3	2
Lower Class	38	40	16	4	1
Middle Class	31	37	23	6	2
Rich	31	35	19	10	4

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.



# CHAPTER 6 - GOVERNMENT SCHEMES: HOW MUCH TRICKLED DOWN?

71% or over two out of three ration card-owning households reported receiving ration from the government during the lockdown; the figure of ration beneficiaries was much lower in Red Zone districts

	Household received wheat or rice from government during the lockdown
Overall	63
Ration card-holding households (83%)	71
Non-ration card-holding households (17%)	27
Ration card-holding households in Green Zone districts	77
Ration card-holding households in Orange Zone districts	70
Ration card-holding households in Red Zone districts	61

Note: Figures are percentages. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

While most ration card-holding poor households received ration during the lockdown, over one-fourth did not. Moreover, a significant proportion of poor households (18%) were found to not have ration cards and only a little over one-fourth of them (28%) reported receiving ration from the government during the lockdown

	Household received wheat or rice from government during the lockdown
Poor households with a ration card (82%)	73
Lower class households with a ration card (86%)	75
Middle class households (81%)	66
Rich households with a ration card (77%)	50
Poor households without a ration card (18%)	28
Lower class households without a ration card (14%)	33
Middle class households without a ration card (19%)	24
Rich households without a ration card (23%)	17

Note: Figures are percentages.

Majority of economically poor non-ration card-holding households faced very high or high difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown

	Faced very high or high difficulty in accessing food during the lockdown
All households without a ration card (17%)	61
Economically poor households without a ration card (18%)	70
Lower class households without a ration card (14%)	60
Middle class households without a ration card (19%)	54
Rich households without a ration card (23%)	36

Note: Figures are percentages

Only one in four non-ration card-holding households that faced high food related difficulty during the lockdown ended up getting ration from the government

Non-ration card owning households that...	Household received wheat or rice from government during lockdown
Faced extreme difficulty in accessing food during lockdown	25
Faced quite a lot of difficulty	24
Faced some difficulty	33
Faced not much difficulty	26
Faced no difficulty in accessing food at all	25

Note: Figures are percentages

**Ration card owning households in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, J&K-Ladakh, Rajasthan, Kerala and Jharkhand were most likely to have received ration from the government**

	Ration card owning households that received wheat or rice from government during lockdown
<b>Overall</b>	<b>71</b>
Maharashtra	87
Chhattisgarh	86
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	82
Rajasthan	77
Kerala	76
Jharkhand	76
Bihar	75
Uttar Pradesh	74
Uttarakhand	71
Gujarat	70
West Bengal	65
Tripura	62
Arunachal Pradesh	62
Odisha	59
Assam	55
Haryana	54
Madhya Pradesh	53
Himachal Pradesh	49
Punjab	26

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high to low based on whether they received ration from government. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not



been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Nearly two-thirds of rural households surveyed reported receiving money from the government under some scheme or the other in their bank accounts; poorest households do not seem to have benefitted as much.**

	Govt credited money in bank account of a household member during lockdown under some scheme or the other
Overall	64
Poor	61
Lower Class	70
Middle Class	65
Rich	55

Note: Figures are percentages  
Questions asked: During the lockdown was any money credited into your or your household members' bank account by the government? (If beneficiary of Kisan Samman Nidhi) Then was the amount of credited to your bank account during the Lockdown? The Modi government has started putting 500 rupees every month in the bank accounts of those women who have a Jan Dhan account. Has any woman in your household benefitted from this?

**Households in Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand seem to have benefitted the most from government doles**

	Govt credited money in bank account of a household member during lockdown
Overall	64
Rajasthan	91
Chhattisgarh	82
Assam	74
Bihar	74
Maharashtra	71
Uttarakhand	71
Haryana	70
Madhya Pradesh	61
Uttar Pradesh	61
Tripura	61
West Bengal	61

Jharkhand	61
Odisha	52
Kerala	44
Himachal Pradesh	42
Punjab	42
Gujarat	36
Arunachal Pradesh	35
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	23

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high to low based on whether they received money from government during lockdown in their bank accounts; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Households in Red Zone districts were less likely to report having received money from the government in their bank accounts; this could be because many may not have visited the bank due to movement restrictions**

	Govt credited money in bank account of a household member during lockdown
Green Zone districts	64
Orange Zone districts	59
Red Zone districts	50

Note: Figures are percentages. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

**Households that faced high monetary difficulty during the lockdown were more likely to have gotten money from the government than those who faced little financial difficulty, but significantly a majority among the latter also received money in their bank accounts.**

	Govt credited money in bank account of a household member during lockdown
Faced extreme monetary difficulty during lockdown	66
Faced quite a lot of monetary difficulty	65
Faced some monetary difficulty	64
Faced little monetary difficulty	59
Faced no monetary difficulty at all	53
No response	33

Note: Figures are percentages



# CHAPTER 7 - BORROWING FROM THE NEIGHBOUR AND OTHER TALES

## Over two-thirds faced high to very high monetary difficulty during the lockdown

	%
Faced very high monetary difficulty during the lockdown	31
Faced high monetary difficulty during the lockdown	37
Faced some monetary difficulty during the lockdown	21
Faced little monetary difficulty during the lockdown	8
Faced no monetary difficulty during the lockdown	3
No response	1

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding.  
Question asked: During the lockdown how much difficulty did you face in monetarily – extreme difficulty, quite a lot of difficulty, some difficulty, not much difficulty or none at all?

## Respondents in Red Zone districts reported having gone through far more extreme monetary difficulty during the lockdown than those in Orange and Green Zone districts

	Monetary difficulty during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	31	37	21	8	3
Green Zone districts	25	36	25	9	4
Orange Zone districts	31	37	19	9	4
Red Zone districts	46	30	14	7	2

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

## While expectedly households that saw a decrease in income during the lockdown reported (70%) having experienced greater monetary difficulty during the lockdown, a sizeable proportion (55%) of even those who didn't see a decrease in incomes reported facing monetary difficulties

	Monetary difficulty during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	31	37	21	8	3
Household income decreased during lockdown	32	38	20	8	2
Household income stayed same or even increased during lockdown	23	32	26	11	6



Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. 5,296 out of 25,371 respondents refused to divulge information about their total household income. They have been excluded from the above analysis.

**While poorer households were far more likely to report very high or high monetary difficulty during the lockdown, many among the rich also did so**

	Monetary difficulty during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	31	37	21	8	3
Poor	36	41	17	4	2
Lower Class	31	38	22	7	2
Middle Class	25	31	27	13	4
Rich	22	27	24	17	9

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

**Households that benefited from government dole during the lockdown were slightly more likely to report very high monetary difficulty indicating that while government money may well have gone to the financially stricken people, the dole was perhaps not enough to ease their difficulty**

	Monetary difficulty during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	31	37	21	8	3
Household member received money from govt during lockdown in bank account	32	37	21	7	2
Household member did not receive money from govt during lockdown in bank account	29	36	21	9	4

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

**Nearly one-fourth surveyed households borrowed money during the lockdown; asset selling doesn't seem to have taken place much**

	Yes	No
Borrowed money/took a loan during the lockdown?	23	77
Sold or mortgaged land during the lockdown?	5	95
Sold or mortgaged jewellery during the lockdown?	7	93
Sold a prized possession during the lockdown?	8	92

Note: Figures are percentages

Question asked: During the lockdown did you or a member of your household borrow money/take money on loan because you were running out of money? During the lockdown did you sell any land? During the lockdown



did you have to sell jewellery/ornaments? During the lockdown did you have to sell any prized possession of yours such as phone, watch, car etc.?

**Households in Haryana, Punjab, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh were most likely to have borrowed money during the lockdown, those in West Bengal sold/mortgaged jewellery and prized possessions.**

	Borrowed money/took a loan	Sold or mortgaged land	Sold or mortgaged jewellery	Sold a prized possession
Overall	23	5	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	29	7	8	8
Maharashtra	8	6	9	9
West Bengal	13	8	22	17
Bihar	28	4	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	24	2	3	6
Gujarat	7	1	2	3
Rajasthan	18	1	2	2
Odisha	25	5	7	16
Kerala	18	6	7	14
Jharkhand	25	5	5	6
Punjab	49	2	1	3
Chhattisgarh	13	1	<1	1
Haryana	65	1	3	6
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	21	<1	1	2
Uttarakhand	16	1	1	4
Himachal Pradesh	9	<1	<1	1
Assam	31	9	7	11
Tripura	13	13	2	20
Arunachal Pradesh	5	<1	<1	-

Note: Figures are percentages; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Borrowing and asset selling during the lockdown was generally greater among those households that found it highly difficult to make ends meet**

	Borrowed money/took a loan	Sold or mortgaged land	Sold or mortgaged jewellery	Sold a prized possession
Overall	23	5	7	8
Was highly difficult to make ends meet during lockdown	27	5	8	7

Was somewhat difficult to make ends meet	14	4	5	9
Was not much or not at all difficult to make ends meet	12	4	3	10

Note: Figures are percentages

### Reason given by the 23% borrowers for borrowing money during the lockdown

Borrowed money/took a loan...	%
For household expenses	71
For medical treatment	10
For farming	8
For other reasons	7
No response	4

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Question asked: (If borrowed money during lockdown) For what purpose did you borrow money/take a loan?

### Who did the 23% borrowers borrow money from during the lockdown?

	%
Friend/neighbor	57
Moneylender	21
Bank	5
Relative	7
Other	8
No response	3

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Question asked: (If borrowed money during lockdown) Who did you borrow money/take the loan from?

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. 5,296 out of 25,371 respondents refused to divulge information about their total household income. They have been excluded from the above analysis.

### While poorer households were far more likely to report very high or high monetary difficulty during the lockdown, many among the rich also did so

	Monetary difficulty during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	31	37	21	8	3
Poor	36	41	17	4	2
Lower Class	31	38	22	7	2
Middle Class	25	31	27	13	4
Rich	22	27	24	17	9

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.



Households that benefited from government dole during the lockdown were slightly more likely to report very high monetary difficulty indicating that while government money may well have gone to the financially stricken people, the dole was perhaps not enough to ease their difficulty

	Monetary difficulty during the lockdown				
	Very high	High	Some	Not much	Not at all
Overall	31	37	21	8	3
Household member received money from govt during lockdown in bank account	32	37	21	7	2
Household member did not receive money from govt during lockdown in bank account	29	36	21	9	4

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

Nearly one-fourth surveyed households borrowed money during the lockdown; asset selling doesn't seem to have taken place much

	Yes	No
Borrowed money/took a loan during the lockdown?	23	77
Sold or mortgaged land during the lockdown?	5	95
Sold or mortgaged jewellery during the lockdown?	7	93
Sold a prized possession during the lockdown?	8	92

Note: Figures are percentages

Question asked: During the lockdown did you or a member of your household borrow money/take money on loan because you were running out of money? During the lockdown did you sell any land? During the lockdown

# CHAPTER 8 - HEALTH REPORT CARD: MOTHERS AND OTHERS

## SECTION I – TESTING, QUARANTINE AND VILLAGE PATROLS

One in eight respondents “claimed” that they or a household member had got tested for the Coronavirus

	%
Households claiming that a member got tested for Coronavirus	12
Households reporting that no member had got tested for Coronavirus	88

Question asked: Have you or a member of your family undergone testing for the Coronavirus disease? By testing I mean, was a sample taken from inside your nose or mouth or was a blood test done?

Rich households were most likely to “claim” that a member had got tested for the Coronavirus

	Households claiming that a member got tested for Coronavirus
Overall	12
Poor households	11
Lower Class households	9
Middle Class households	14
Rich households	30

Note: Figures are percentages  
Question asked: Have you or a member of your family undergone testing for the Coronavirus disease? By testing I mean, was a sample taken from inside your nose or mouth or was a blood test done?

Over one-third “claimed” that migrants had returned to their village during lockdown; share of those saying so was greatest in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and J&K-Ladakh

	Percentage of respondents claiming that migrants had returned to their village during lockdown
Overall	34
Chhattisgarh	66
Bihar	60
Uttarakhand	58
West Bengal	55
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	50
Punjab	42
Uttar Pradesh	34
Madhya Pradesh	30
Rajasthan	29



Himachal Pradesh	27
Jharkhand	25
Gujarat	24
Kerala	22
Tripura	15
Arunachal Pradesh	15
Odisha	13
Assam	11
Maharashtra	8
Haryana	3

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high to low based on whether migrants returned to respondents' villages. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

Question asked: Did anyone come back from the city to your village during the lockdown?

**Respondents in villages in Chhattisgarh, J&K-Ladakh and Punjab were most likely to claim that returning migrants were institutionally quarantined. In Madhya Pradesh many claimed that migrants were allowed in immediately on their return**

	Allowed in immediately	Quarantined in a building	Only some were quarantined	Asked to home quarantine themselves	Don't know
<b>Overall</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>
Uttar Pradesh	11	51	10	14	14
West Bengal	1	63	19	6	11
Bihar	3	62	18	10	8
Madhya Pradesh	33	38	15	4	11
Gujarat	3	21	4	47	25
Rajasthan	1	42	13	34	9
Kerala	3	55	14	23	5
Jharkhand	7	59	4	25	6
Punjab	6	81	1	11	1
Chhattisgarh	1	95	1	2	2
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	<1	88	4	6	2
Uttarakhand	1	36	10	52	2
Himachal Pradesh	-	28	1	70	1

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States where <200 respondents claimed that migrants had returned to their village have not been shown in the table; Assam figures are only from one

district. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

Question asked: (If someone came back from city to village during lockdown) Were people who returned from cities allowed to come inside the village immediately on arrival or were they quarantined in a building or house?

**Panchayat head’s handling of the Coronavirus epidemic was rated most positively by the villagers of Assam, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Arunachal; polarized opinion in Haryana**

	Fully satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Fully dissatisfied	No response
Overall	30	41	13	12	3
Assam	57	36	6	1	-
Rajasthan	54	35	9	2	1
Haryana	54	7	4	35	1
Maharashtra	47	37	6	3	7
Arunachal Pradesh	44	48	2	2	3
Chhattisgarh	36	49	7	6	1
Bihar	36	35	14	14	1
Kerala	34	52	5	3	6
Odisha	33	35	16	6	10
Punjab	32	33	16	16	3
Uttarakhand	30	57	9	3	1
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	29	46	7	3	15
Gujarat	26	55	11	1	6
West Bengal	25	37	19	12	6
Uttar Pradesh	25	34	15	23	3
Himachal Pradesh	23	61	3	10	2
Madhya Pradesh	18	46	18	15	3
Tripura	17	36	39	4	4
Jharkhand	16	38	22	15	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on ‘Very satisfied’ figures. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

Question asked: How has the work of your panchayat head (pradhan/mukhiya) been in dealing with the problems emerging from the Coronavirus epidemic and the lockdown. Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or fully dissatisfied with his or her performance?



SECTION II – HEALTH IMPACT ON PREGNANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Only about three-fifths of the households with pregnant women confirmed that the Pre-delivery checking and vaccination for pregnant women happened in their area during lockdown

	Pre-delivery checking and vaccination for pregnant women happened in my area	Didn't happen	Don't know/No response
All households	31	59	10
Households with pregnant women (n=3055)	58	42	1

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: Is there a pregnant woman in your household? During the lockdown did pre-delivery checking and vaccination for pregnant women happen in your area?

Pre-delivery checking and vaccination of pregnant women seems to taken place most in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand; Red zones also fared poorly

	Pre-delivery checking and vaccination of pregnant women happened	Didn't happen	Don't know/No response
All households with pregnant women	58	42	1
Households with pregnant women in Rajasthan	87	11	2
Households with pregnant women in Uttarakhand	84	16	-
Households with pregnant women in Bihar	66	34	1
Households with pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh	64	35	1
Households with pregnant women in Uttar Pradesh	57	43	1
Households with pregnant women in Assam	55	45	-
Households with pregnant women in Jharkhand	52	46	2
Households with pregnant women in Kerala	48	50	2
Households with pregnant women in Odisha	33	67	<1
Households with pregnant women in West Bengal	29	71	<1
Households with pregnant women in Green Zone districts	59	40	1
Households with pregnant women in Orange Zone districts	63	36	1
Households with pregnant women in Red Zone districts	44	56	<1



Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on whether checking and vaccination happened. States with sample sizes of <150 have not been shown in the table; Assam figures are only from one district. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

**Over half of households with pregnant women reported getting extra rice-wheat from the government during the lockdown**

	Pregnant women were getting extra rice-wheat other than the 5 kilos that they get from the government	Not getting	Don't know
All households	31	53	16
Households with pregnant women	55	34	11

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: Are pregnant women in your village getting extra rice-wheat other than the 5 kilos that they get from the government?

**Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Kerala did well when it came to pregnant women getting extra ration from the government during the lockdown; overall, Red Zone districts fared the worst of all color codes districts**

	Yes getting	Not getting	Don't know
All households with pregnant women	55	34	11
Households with pregnant women in Rajasthan	93	7	-
Households with pregnant women in Uttarakhand	87	13	-
Households with pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh	62	36	2
Households with pregnant women in Jharkhand	62	38	-
Households with pregnant women in Kerala	61	25	15
Households with pregnant women in Assam	59	41	1
Households with pregnant women in Odisha	55	17	29
Households with pregnant women in Uttar Pradesh	50	45	5
Households with pregnant women in Bihar	34	64	2
Households with pregnant women in West Bengal	33	12	55
Households with pregnant women in Green Zone districts	60	35	5
Households with pregnant women in Orange Zone districts	55	36	9
Households with pregnant women in Red Zone districts	49	27	24



Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on whether checking and vaccination happened. States with sample sizes of <150 have not been shown in the table; Assam figures are only from one district. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

Only a little over half of all households with children claimed with certainty that child vaccination happened in their area during lockdown

	Child vaccination happened in my area	Child vaccination didn't happen in my area	Don't know
All households	32	46	22
Households with children going to Aanganwadi or govt school (n=8132)	55	31	14

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: Did children get vaccinated in your village during the lockdown?

Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar and UP seem to have not undertaken child vaccination as much as other parts of the country; of all color coded zones, Green Zones were less likely to have seen child vaccination

	Child vaccination happened in my area	Child vaccination didn't happen in my area	Don't know
All Households with children going to Aanganwadi or govt school	55	31	14
Households with children going to Aanganwadi or govt school in...			
Punjab	96	2	1
Uttarakhand	83	14	3
Rajasthan	80	10	11
Chhattisgarh	78	6	16
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	77	21	2
Kerala	69	14	18
Maharashtra	60	35	5
Uttar Pradesh	53	37	10
Bihar	53	35	11
Jharkhand	49	46	4

Assam	48	41	10
Odisha	44	30	25
Madhya Pradesh	39	34	27
Gujarat	13	55	33

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on whether checking and vaccination happened. States with sample sizes of <150 have not been shown in the table; Assam figures are only from one district. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

**Only a little over half the households with Aanganwadi or school-going children reported that their children got nutritious meals or mid day meals from the Aanganwadi or the school during the lockdown**

	Yes got meals	Didn't get meals	Don't know
<b>All households</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>15</b>
Households with children going to Aanganwadi or govt school	54	40	6

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Question asked: Did the children in your village get dry nutritious food or mid day meals from the Aanganwadi or school during the lockdown?

**Rural children in Uttarakhand, J&K-Ladakh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan seem to have got meals from their Aanganwadi or their school during the lockdown the most; however Gangetic states and Gujarat fared very poorly**

	Yes got meals	Didn't get meals	Don't know
<b>All households with children going to Aanganwadi or govt school</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6</b>
Households with children going to Aanganwadi or govt school in...			
Uttarakhand	90	8	2
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	89	11	<1
Chhattisgarh	86	6	8
Rajasthan	84	14	1
Jharkhand	68	30	2
Maharashtra	67	32	1
Punjab	62	37	1
Assam	58	39	3



Odisha	57	25	18
Madhya Pradesh	42	51	7
Kerala	40	40	20
Uttar Pradesh	38	58	4
Bihar	32	63	5
Gujarat	25	51	24

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on whether meals/ration was received. States with sample sizes of <150 have not been shown in the table; Assam figures are only from one district. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

### Nearly two-fifths of the households reported having gone without necessary medicine or medical treatment often or sometimes during the lockdown

During lockdown, household member or I went without necessary medicine/treatment	%
Many times	14
Sometimes	24
Not much	16
Never	37
No response	9

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
 Question asked: During the lockdown how often did you or any member of your household stay without medicine or medical treatment that was needed due to lack of money or resources – many times, sometimes, not much or never?

### Rural households in Assam, Arunachal, Haryana, West Bengal and J&K-Ladakh were most likely to have gone without required medical treatment during the lockdown

	Went without necessary medicine/treatment many times or sometimes during lockdown
Overall	38
Assam	87
Arunachal Pradesh	66
Haryana	66
West Bengal	63

UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	63
Tripura	58
Jharkhand	55
Madhya Pradesh	41
Odisha	37
Maharashtra	37
Kerala	36
Bihar	32
Uttar Pradesh	30
Chhattisgarh	26
Gujarat	26
Punjab	19
Rajasthan	15
Uttarakhand	10
Himachal Pradesh	3

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high incidence to low incidence. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

### Households in Red Zone districts were far more likely to have gone without necessary medicines or medical treatment during lockdown

	Went without necessary medicine/treatment many times or sometimes during lockdown
<b>Overall</b>	<b>38</b>
Green Zone districts	36
Orange Zone districts	36
Red Zone districts	49

Note: Figures are percentages. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

### 22% felt the need to see a doctor during the lockdown. Over two-thirds of them went and visited a doctor but around one fourth of them put off the visit; Households in Red Zone districts more likely to have put off visit to doc.

	Felt the need to visit a doctor and went %	Felt the need to visit a doctor but put off the visit	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>
Green Zone districts	68	22	10
Orange Zone districts	71	21	8
Red Zone districts	60	27	13

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

Question asked: Q. During the lockdown did it ever happen that you or a household member felt the need to visit a doctor or a hospital? Qa. (If yes) Then did you visit a doctor or go to a hospital or you put off/delayed the visit?



## CHAPTER 9 - THE LONG MARCH OF WATER

**Households in Odisha, Jharkhand, Tripura and West Bengal reported low water availability for washing hands repeatedly**

	Adequate water in house for washing hands repeatedly
<b>Overall</b>	<b>67</b>
Himachal Pradesh	93
Rajasthan	89
Haryana	87
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	84
Gujarat	83
Uttar Pradesh	77
Uttarakhand	77
Bihar	72
Punjab	66
Maharashtra	65
Madhya Pradesh	60
Assam	57
Kerala	57
Chhattisgarh	53
West Bengal	50
Arunachal Pradesh	44
Tripura	39
Jharkhand	37
Odisha	35

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high to low based on adequate availability of water; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep. Question asked: The government and doctors are advising repeated hand-washing and maintaining of cleanliness to avoid contracting the Coronavirus disease. Does your house have adequate water for this purpose?

### Whether extra effort was needed to arrange for water – State/UT-wise

	Women and others working extra hard to arrange for additional water
<b>Overall</b>	<b>38</b>
Chhattisgarh	79
Uttarakhand	67
West Bengal	64

Tripura	60
Jharkhand	55
Madhya Pradesh	55
Rajasthan	46
Assam	41
Gujarat	37
Maharashtra	36
Odisha	29
Bihar	29
Uttar Pradesh	27
Kerala	24
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	23
Himachal Pradesh	20
Punjab	18
Arunachal Pradesh	15
Haryana	10

Note: Figures are percentages; States have been ordered high to low based on effort needed to arrange water; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep. Question asked: Do women or others in your household have to work extra hard to get additional water these days?



# CHAPTER 10 - THE VERDICT ON POLITICIANS

Two fifths of the respondents were of the opinion that the lockdown imposed by the Modi government was too harsh and another two-fifths thought it was adequately harsh

	%
Lockdown was too harsh	40
Lockdown was adequately harsh	38
Lockdown should have been harsher	11
Lockdown shouldn't have happened at all	4
No response	6

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: People have different opinions on the lockdown implemented by the Modi government. Some believe it was more harsh than required. Some say that its harshness was adequate. Some believe that it should have been harsher. And some others say that the lockdown shouldn't have happened at all. What do you think?

Perception that the lockdown was too harsh was strongest in Haryana, J&K-Ladakh, Tripura, Assam, Arunachal, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal that were not as badly affected by Coronavirus as other parts in the first two months of the lockdown

	Lockdown was too harsh	Lockdown was adequately harsh	Lockdown should have been harsher	Lockdown Shouldn't have happened at all	No response
Overall	40	38	11	4	6
Haryana	82	14	2	2	1
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	76	4	2	12	6
Tripura	74	13	8	<1	5
Assam	60	33	6	1	-
Arunachal Pradesh	60	6	24	7	3
Chhattisgarh	53	38	5	2	2
West Bengal	50	18	6	7	19
Gujarat	44	33	15		9
Maharashtra	43	27	17	2	10
Rajasthan	41	29	23	7	1
Jharkhand	38	44	8	2	8
Uttar Pradesh	37	50	6	2	4
Bihar	36	48	12	1	2
Odisha	35	24	22	6	14
Kerala	30	44	13	3	11
Uttarakhand	23	46	21	5	4

Madhya Pradesh	19	59	11	3	6
Punjab	15	24	21	30	9
Himachal Pradesh	6	82	10	0	2

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on ‘Lockdown was too harsh’ figures. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

### Red and Orange zone districts were far more likely to consider the Lockdown as having been too harsh compared to Green districts

	Lockdown was too harsh	Lockdown was adequately harsh	Lockdown should have been harsher	Lockdown Shouldn't have happened at all	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
Green Zone districts	36	43	12	3	7
Orange Zone districts	42	35	11	7	5
Red Zone districts	49	32	9	3	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

### Those whose work/jobs were disrupted the most by the lockdown were most likely to view the lockdown as being too harsh

	Lockdown was too harsh	Lockdown was adequately harsh	Lockdown should have been harsher	Lockdown Shouldn't have happened at all	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
My work was at a complete standstill	52	31	8	4	6
Was at a standstill to a large extent	31	44	16	4	5
Was at a standstill somewhat	30	49	12	3	6
It did not get affected at all	32	44	10	3	12

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding



Households that faced a lot of difficulty in making ends meet during the lockdown had a less positive opinion about the lockdown than the rest

	Lockdown was too harsh	Lockdown was adequately harsh	Lockdown should have been harsher	Lockdown Shouldn't have happened at all	No response
Overall	40	38	11	4	6
Faced high difficulty in making ends meet	43	36	11	4	6
Some difficulty	32	47	10	4	7
Not much or no difficulty	35	41	13	3	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Households with a member who returned from the city during the lockdown were more likely to view the lockdown as being harsh than those without any such

	Lockdown was too harsh	Lockdown was adequately harsh	Lockdown should have been harsher	Lockdown Shouldn't have happened at all	No response
Households with a member who returned from city during lockdown	49	33	9	5	3
Households without any such member	40	39	11	4	7

Note: Figures are percentages and may

Rather unexpectedly, a very large majority of the respondents were of the opinion that the Central and State government's attitude towards migrants during the lockdown was 'Good/Very Good'

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	No response
Modi government's attitude towards migrants during the lockdown was...	29	44	14	9	4
State government's attitude towards migrants during the	29	47	13	7	4

lockdown was...					
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Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
 Question asked: Q. In your opinion was the Modi government’s attitude towards migrant workers during the lockdown very good, good, bad or very bad? Q. In your opinion was the Modi government’s attitude towards migrant workers during the lockdown very good, good, bad or very bad?

**Respondents in Red Zone districts were far more likely to be critical of government’s attitude towards migrants, particularly Modi government’s**

	Modi govt attitude towards migrants		State govt attitude towards migrants	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Green Zone districts	78	17	79	17
Orange Zone districts	70	27	75	23
Red Zone districts	58	35	62	31

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

**Interestingly, respondents in BJP-ruled States were less likely than respondents in Congress-ruled states to think that the Modi government’s and their State govt’s attitude towards migrants has been good. Even as most respondents in Cong-ruled States rated the Modi government’s attitude towards migrants as being good, they were even more positive with respect to the state Cong govt’s performance. Congress ally and regional party-ruled States were least likely to praise the Modi government and far more likely to praise their own governments**

	Modi govt’s attitude towards migrants		State govt’s attitude towards migrants	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
BJP-ruled States	71	26	72	25
BJP ally-ruled State	94	5	90	9
Congress-ruled State	81	17	85	13
Congress ally-ruled State	71	25	85	11
Regional party-ruled State	59	31	64	26
Union Territory	52	46	-	-

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

**Barring Punjab, majority across all States/UTs considered Modi government’s attitude towards migrants to be ‘Good’. Rural households in Punjab, Kerala, J&K-Ladakh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were relatively less positive compared to other States**

	Modi govt’s attitude towards migrants	State govt’s attitude towards migrants
--	---------------------------------------	--



	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Uttar Pradesh	70	26	70	26
Maharashtra	70	28	90	8
West Bengal	53	34	57	30
Bihar	94	5	90	9
Madhya Pradesh	61	36	68	30
Gujarat	63	36	65	34
Rajasthan	90	8	94	5
Odisha	72	21	70	20
Kerala	52	42	72	24
Jharkhand	73	18	73	17
Punjab	46	49	52	45
Chhattisgarh	85	13	90	9
Haryana	91	7	91	7
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	52	46	-	-
Uttarakhand	79	18	77	20
Himachal Pradesh	91	3	92	2
Assam	81	18	80	19
Tripura	65	13	61	21
Arunachal Pradesh	92	5	92	4

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

### **Migrant interviewees who had returned to villages during the lockdown did not rate the government's attitude towards them as all that bad either**

Migrant opinion on....	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	No response
Modi government's attitude towards migrants	24	44	17	8	7
State government's attitude towards migrants	21	48	16	8	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; N=963

Question asked: In your opinion was the Modi government's attitude towards migrant workers during the lockdown very good, good, bad or very bad? In your opinion was the State government's attitude towards migrant workers during the lockdown very good, good, bad or very bad?

## People's satisfaction with the way the Central and State governments have handled the Coronavirus epidemic is very high

	Fully Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Fully Dissatisfied	No response
Modi government's handling of Coronavirus epidemic	37	37	14	7	5
State government's handling of Coronavirus epidemic	38	40	13	6	3

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Question asked: Qa. How satisfied are you with the steps taken by the Modi government to deal with the Coronavirus epidemic - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or fully dissatisfied? Qb. How satisfied are you with the steps taken by your State government to deal with the Coronavirus epidemic - very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or fully dissatisfied?

## Respondents in Red Zone districts less satisfied with Central and State government's handling of the Covid-19 epidemic than Orange and Green districts.

	Modi govt's handling of Covid epidemic		State govt's handling of Covid epidemic	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Green Zone districts	76	19	77	18
Orange Zone districts	77	20	79	19
Red Zone districts	66	28	71	26

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.

## Respondents in BJP ruled States were less impressed with Modi govt's and their State government's handling of the Covid epidemic than those in many other states

	Modi govt's handling of Covid epidemic		State govt's handling of Covid epidemic	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
BJP-ruled States	73	24	76	22
BJP ally-ruled State	90	9	90	9
Congress-ruled State	81	18	83	16
Congress ally-ruled State	78	14	82	10
Regional party-ruled State	57	28	65	27
Union Territory	85	14	-	-

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.



**Even as majority across all States and UTs were satisfied with Modi government's performance on the Coronavirus front, Punjab, Kerala and Gujarat were relatively less enthused**

	Modi govt's handling of Covid epidemic		State govt's handling of Covid epidemic	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Uttar Pradesh	71	27	73	24
Maharashtra	82	12	87	7
West Bengal	56	27	62	30
Bihar	90	9	90	9
Madhya Pradesh	71	27	71	27
Gujarat	67	31	76	22
Rajasthan	90	9	94	5
Odisha	57	29	64	24
Kerala	62	33	77	19
Jharkhand	70	21	72	18
Punjab	57	41	57	41
Chhattisgarh	78	20	78	22
Haryana	98	2	98	2
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	84	14	-	-
Uttarakhand	76	22	79	20
Himachal Pradesh	94	4	95	3
Assam	81	19	80	19
Tripura	58	23	37	45
Arunachal Pradesh	94	4	91	5

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Rich were far more critical of the Modi govt's handling of the Coronavirus epidemic than the poor. Sikhs, Christians and Muslims were far more critical of the govt's handling of the epidemic than Hindus; among Hindus, Dalits were most satisfied**

	Modi govt's handling of Covid-19 epidemic	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Poor	75	19
Lower Class	77	18
Middle Class	74	24
Rich	63	32
Hindu Upper	78	19

Hindu OBC	77	19
Hindu SC	83	14
Hindu ST	74	19
Hindu	78	18
Muslim	62	31
Christian	64	32
Sikh	51	46
Other	33	49

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

**While majority across age groups and various educational strata were satisfied with the Modi government’s handling of the epidemic, the youngest and the most educated were more likely to be dissatisfied than the elderly and the less educated. Gender wise there was hardly any difference in opinion.**

	Modi govt’s handling of Covid epidemic	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
15 to 25 years	69	25
26 to 35 years	74	21
36 to 45 years	75	21
46 to 55 years	78	19
56 years and above	77	19
Non-literate or below primary	78	17
Class 5 pass	76	20
Class 8 pass	74	22
Class 10 pass	74	22
Class 12 pass	72	23
Graduate and above	72	23
Male	75	20
Female	73	22

Note: Figures are percentages; the rest of the respondents did not answer the question.

**Despite all the lockdown hardship, most interviewees were of the opinion that the Modi government cares about both the rich and the poor**

	%
--	---



Modi government cares more for Rich	14
Modi government cares more for Poor	14
Modi government cares for Both equally	60
Modi government care about Neither	7
No response	5

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
 Question asked: In your opinion, who does the Modi government care more about – rich or poor?

A majority of even those who faced a lot of hardship during the lockdown also thought that the Modi government cares for both the rich and the poor; in fact they were more likely to think so than those who faced no difficulty at all

	Modi govt cares more for Rich	Modi govt cares more for Poor	Modi govt cares for Both	Modi govt cares for Neither	No response
High difficulty during lockdown to make ends meet	15	15	60	6	4
Some difficulty	11	10	65	8	6
Not much or no difficulty	15	11	50	12	13
No response	8	46	17	4	24

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Poorest were more likely to think that the Modi government cares more for them than the rich and the rich were more likely to think that it cares more for them than the poor

	Modi govt cares more for Rich	Modi govt cares more for Poor	Modi govt cares for Both	Modi govt cares for Neither	No response
Poor	14	16	59	6	6
Lower Class	14	13	64	5	3
Middle Class	14	12	60	9	5
Rich	22	12	44	15	7

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Respondents in the Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan were most likely to think that the Modi government is fair in treating the rich and the poor equally; those in Punjab, Kerala and J&K-Ladakh were more skeptical than other regions

	Modi govt cares	Modi govt cares	Modi govt	Modi govt	No response
--	-----------------	-----------------	-----------	-----------	-------------

	more for rich	more for poor	cares for both	cares for neither	
<b>Overall</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
Assam	1	4	92	2	<1
Himachal Pradesh	2	3	89	1	5
Rajasthan	3	11	83	2	1
Haryana	6	15	77	1	1
Bihar	11	12	73	3	1
Chhattisgarh	21	3	73	3	1
Arunachal Pradesh	6	26	64	<1	4
Madhya Pradesh	21	9	62	6	2
Jharkhand	5	16	61	7	11
Gujarat	24	9	61	3	3
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	5	8	57	29	3
Uttarakhand	12	21	55	7	4
Uttar Pradesh	17	14	55	9	5
Maharashtra	26	17	48	3	6
West Bengal	16	17	43	12	12
Kerala	12	15	41	24	8
Odisha	3	39	36	6	16
Punjab	24	12	31	25	7
Tripura	25	22	17	9	28

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on 'Modi government cares for both' figures. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

### Cities and villages, both are cared for by the Modi government, think most

	%
Modi government cares more for Cities	15
Modi government cares more for Villages	13
Modi government cares for Both equally	60
Modi government care about Neither	7
No response	5

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding Question asked: In your opinion, who does the Modi government care more about – cities or villages?

**The sentiment that the Modi government cares both for cities and villages equally is dominant across States except Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal to some extent**



	Modi govt cares more for cities	Modi govt cares more for villages	Modi govt cares for both	Modi govt cares for neither	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	90	1	5
Assam	1	6	90	2	0
Rajasthan	3	8	86	1	1
Haryana	6	9	84	1	<1
Bihar	10	13	74	2	1
Chhattisgarh	23	4	71	2	1
Madhya Pradesh	18	4	66	10	2
Jharkhand	5	14	65	6	9
Arunachal Pradesh	6	25	64	1	3
Gujarat	31	5	60	2	2
Uttarakhand	13	20	57	8	3
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	14	21	56	6	2
Uttar Pradesh	18	14	54	10	4
Maharashtra	34	14	47	3	2
Kerala	15	12	44	19	9
Odisha	3	40	36	8	13
Punjab	24	10	33	26	7
West Bengal	14	17	33	16	20
Tripura	4	42	19	8	27

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on 'Modi government cares for both' figures. Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

## Women are far less likely to want another lockdown than men

	Yes, lockdown should be imposed again if cases rise	No it shouldn't be imposed again even if cases rise	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>
Men	53	40	7
Women	44	46	9

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

## Women in Gujarat, J&K-Ladakh and Madhya Pradesh were least likely to want another lockdown compared to men

	Women in favour of another lockdown (%)	Men in favour of another lockdown (%)	Difference (women minus men % points )
Uttarakhand	92	80	12
Assam	62	54	8
Maharashtra	71	66	5
Odisha	34	31	3
Punjab	40	39	1
Kerala	43	42	1
Chhattisgarh	62	64	-2
Himachal Pradesh	73	76	-3
West Bengal	25	28	-3
Jharkhand	44	47	-3
Rajasthan	51	58	-7
Bihar	69	77	-8
Haryana	41	52	-11
Uttar Pradesh	36	50	-14
Arunachal Pradesh	27	41	-14
Tripura	33	51	-18
Madhya Pradesh	30	49	-19
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	14	34	-20
Gujarat	22	51	-29

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to very low sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.



# CHAPTER 11 - WHAT THEY OWN AND WHAT LIES AHEAD

What percentage of surveyed households had internet and computers at home?

	%
Households with Internet connection at home (excluding on phone)	12
Households with Computer/laptop/I-pad	10

Smartphone ownership was at 37% among surveyed respondents

	%
Feature phone owners in the sample	48
Smartphone owners in total sample	37
<b>Total mobile phone owners in the sample</b>	<b>85</b>

Note: Figures are percentages  
Questions asked: What type of a mobile phone do you have – a normal/feature phone or a smartphone with touch screen?

Women were twice as likely to not own a phone as men; ownership of smartphones was greater among men than women; parity between men and women only with respect to owning feature phones

	Normal/feature phone	Smartphone	Don't have a phone
Men	48	39	13
Women	49	27	24

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

Young were more likely to own a smartphone and the elderly were more likely to own a feature phone

	Normal/feature phone	Smartphone	Don't have a phone
15 to 25 years	37	52	11
26 to 35 years	43	44	13
36 to 45 years	50	37	13
46 to 55 years	54	29	17
56 years and above	54	19	27

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding

## Only half of 37% smartphone owners had downloaded Aarogya Setu at the time of the survey

How many among the Smartphone owners who had downloaded Aarogya Setu at the time of survey?	50%
---	-----

Note: Figures are percentages

Questions asked: What type of a mobile phone do you have – a normal/feature phone or a smartphone with touch screen? (If have a smartphone) Have you downloaded the Aarogya Setu App on your phone?

## Aarogya Setu was most likely to have been downloaded by Smartphone owners in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Rajasthan

	How many among smartphone owners who had downloaded Aarogya Setu at the time of survey?
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50</b>
Himachal Pradesh	83
Uttarakhand	74
Haryana	71
Rajasthan	70
Arunachal Pradesh	68
Bihar	63
Gujarat	62
Uttar Pradesh	61
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	55
Maharashtra	54
Madhya Pradesh	53
Jharkhand	43
Chhattisgarh	37
Tripura	34
Odisha	28
Assam	28
Punjab	22
Kerala	20
West Bengal	17

Note: Figures are percentages; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to very low sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

## Worryingly Smartphone users in the worst affected Red zone districts were least likely to have downloaded the Aarogya Setu App

	How many among smartphone owners who had downloaded Aarogya Setu at the time of survey?
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50</b>
Green Zone districts	50
Orange Zone districts	52
Red Zone districts	36

Note: Figures are percentages. District classification follows Government of India classification of May 1, 2020.



## Elderly smartphone owners least likely to have downloaded the Aarogya Setu app

	How many among smartphone owners who had downloaded Aarogya Setu at the time of survey?
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50</b>
15-25	49
26-35	51
36-45	52
46-55	46
56+	47

Note: Figures are percentages

## Higher was the educational qualification of smartphone-owning respondents, the more likely they were to have downloaded Aarogya Setu on their smartphones

	How many among smartphone owners who had downloaded Aarogya Setu at the time of survey?
<b>Overall</b>	<b>50</b>
Non-literate or below primary	34
Class 5 pass	40
Class 8 pass	45
Class 10 pass	49
Class 12 pass	58
Graduate and above	59

Note: Figures are percentages

## What percentage of surveyed households owned the following assets?

	%
Mobile phone (feature phone or smartphone)	85
Bank/post office account	79
LPG gas	77
Toilet inside the house	73
Electric fan/cooler	69
Television	63
ATM/debit/credit card	50
Scooter/motorcycle	43
Smartphone	37
Refrigerator	28
Pumping set	23
Washing machine	14
Tractor	13
Internet connection at home (excluding on phone)	12
Computer/laptop/I-pad	10
Car/jeep/van	9
Air conditioner	7

Note: Figures are percentages

Questions asked: Do you or your household own the following?

Even among Rich and Middle Class households, very few plan to buy expensive items in the coming months

	In the next five-six months, I'm planning to buy a...			
	Truck or tractor	Car/jeep/van	Scooter/bike	AC/fridge/Washing machine
Overall	3	2	5	5
Middle Class	4	3	8	7
Rich	11	10	15	18

Note: Figures are percentages  
Questions asked: Qa: In the coming five-six months are you planning to buy a truck or a tractor for yourself or your household? Qb: In the coming five-six months are you planning to buy a car/jeep/van for yourself or your household? Qc: In the coming five-six months are you planning to buy a scooter/motorcycle/moped for yourself or your household? Qd: In the coming five-six months are you planning to buy any of these for yourself or your household - AC/washing machine/computer/fridge/TV?

Chances of rich households that don't yet own personal vehicles to buy them in the next 5-6 months is even lower than the average rich household

	%
Rich households without a car planning to buy a car in coming 5-6 months	9
Rich households without a scooter/bike planning to buy a scooter/bike in coming 5-6 months	14

Note: Figures are percentages

Most believe that it is now safe for migrants to return to cities, even in households where migrants returned during the lockdown

	Very safe	Quite safe	Somewhat safe	Not much safe	Not at all safe	No response
Overall	22	29	19	16	10	5
Households with migrants who returned during the lockdown	25	28	17	15	7	7

Note: Figures are percentages  
Question asked: Now that the lockdown is about to end, how safe do you consider people from villages travelling back to cities for work – very safe, quite safe, somewhat safe, not much safe or not at all safe?



**Those who reported facing high difficulty in making ends meet during the lockdown are most likely to believe that it is now safe for migrants to return to the cities**

	Very safe	Quite safe	Somewhat safe	Not much safe	Not at all safe	No response
Was highly difficult to make ends meet during the lockdown	26	30	15	15	9	4
Was somewhat difficult	10	26	32	19	10	2
Was not much or not at all difficult	13	25	24	21	12	5
No response	11	11	7	3	3	64

Note: Figures are percentages

**Perception that it is safe for migrants to return to cities now was strongest among respondents in many of the Eastern States**

	Very safe	Quite safe	Somewhat safe	Not much safe	Not at all safe	No response
<b>Overall</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>
Bihar	43	24	15	11	6	1
Haryana	38	46	6	7	3	<1

Odisha	32	32	18	9	1	8
West Bengal	27	21	22	15	7	7
Maharashtra	26	36	7	13	11	7
Assam	22	54	19	4	1	-
Chhattisgarh	22	14	18	27	17	1
Jharkhand	20	33	11	12	16	8
Uttar Pradesh	19	23	19	19	15	6
Arunachal Pradesh	17	40	1	24	17	2
Himachal Pradesh	16	30	12	29	12	2
Madhya Pradesh	13	36	28	14	7	2
Tripura	13	55	19	7	3	2
Punjab	12	29	16	25	15	2
Uttarakhand	8	23	20	24	24	1
Gujarat	8	20	27	27	7	10
Rajasthan	6	37	30	20	8	<1
Kerala	5	33	29	16	6	10
UTs of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh	3	36	17	27	17	1

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding; States have been ordered high to low based on the 'Very safe' figures; Figures of Haryana and Arunachal Pradesh should be read with caution as sample sizes were <500; Assam figures are only from one district. Figures of Sikkim, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have not been reported due to <200 sample sizes. Survey was not conducted in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep.

**Appetite for another future lockdown if Coronavirus cases rise again seems to be quite high in rural India**

	%
Yes, lockdown should be imposed again if cases rise	51
No it shouldn't be imposed again even if cases rise	41
No response	8

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding  
Question asked: Suppose the virus Coronavirus spreads again after a few months then would you want the government to go in for another lockdown?

**Appetite for another future lockdown is relatively less among those who viewed the lockdown as being too harsh. Among such people opinion is divided on whether it should be re-imposed again**

	Yes, lockdown should be imposed again if cases	No it shouldn't be imposed again even if cases rise	No response
--	--	---	----------------

	rise		
<b>Overall</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>8</b>
Lockdown was too harsh/more harsh than needed	48	45	7
Lockdown was adequately harsh	57	38	5
Lockdown should have been harsher	72	24	4
Lockdown shouldn't have happened at all	25	64	10

Note: Figures are percentages and may not total 100 due to rounding



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