



RURAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS & SENTIMENTS SURVEY

**Bi-monthly Survey
Round 2 (November 2024)**

Rural Economic Conditions and Sentiments Survey¹

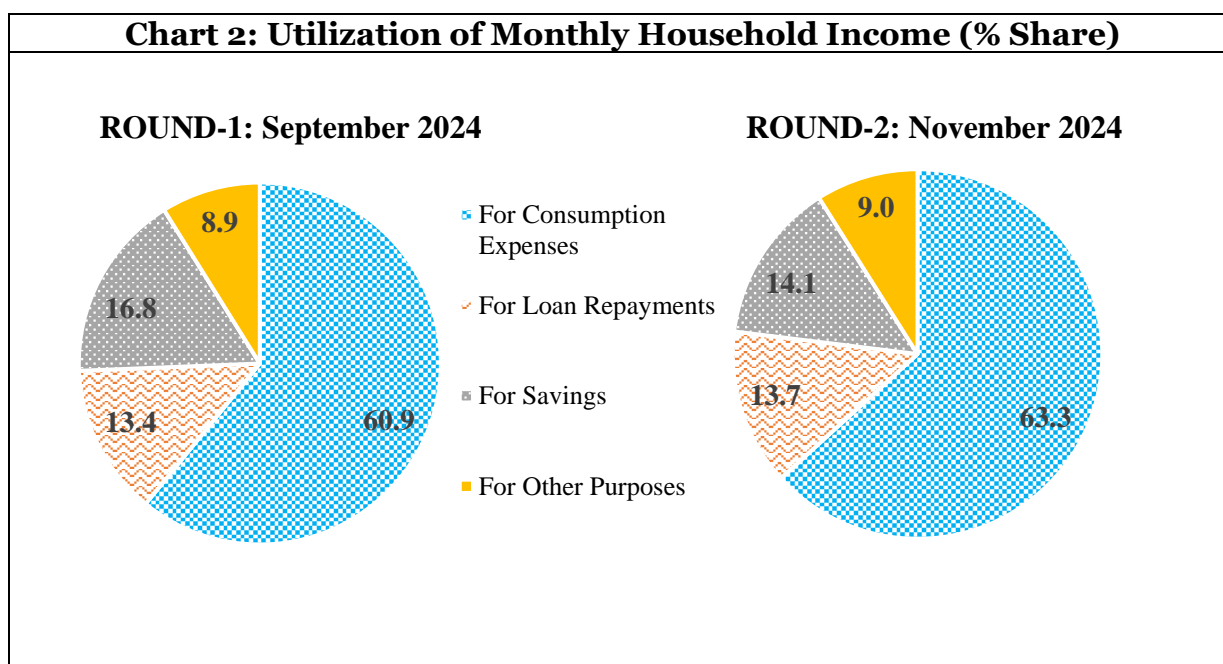
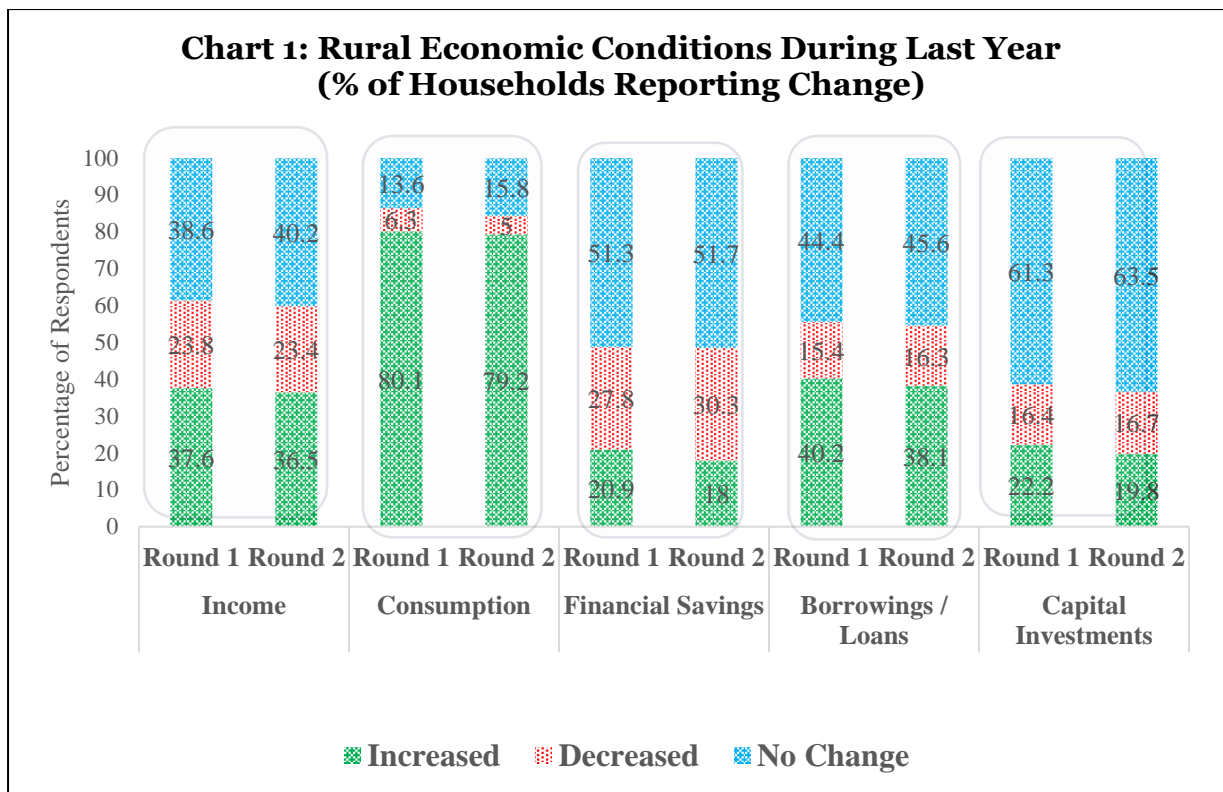
(November 2024)

The November 2024 round of the Rural Economic Conditions and Sentiments Survey (RECSS) was conducted during the last week of October 2024 and the first week of November 2024. As in the previous round, it captures quantitative and qualitative data, both backward looking (economic conditions) and forward looking (household sentiments), on a limited set of key macro-financial parameters relating to the rural economy (please refer to Annex 1 for the survey methodology and sample coverage, and Annex 2 for the Survey Questionnaire).

Rural Economic Conditions

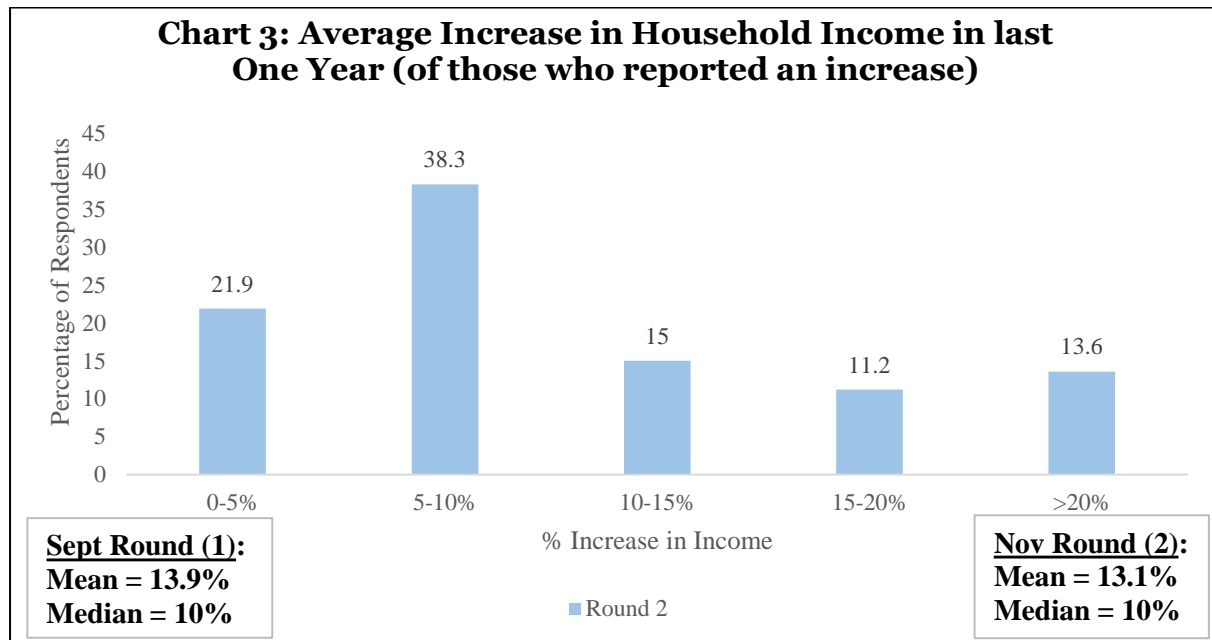
Majority of the rural households (79.2%) reported an increase in their consumption expenditure during the last one year (*i.e.*, preceding the time when the survey was conducted). The Diwali festival time additional demand effect appears to have been muted this year, because a marginally higher percentage of households (80.1%) had reported an increase in their consumption expenditure in the September round of the survey (Chart 1). However, the percentage of households reporting a decline in consumption expenditure fell from a low of 6.3% in the September round to 5% in the November round, and as a result the net response (*i.e.*, the percentage of households who reported an increase minus those who reported a decline) increased from 73.7% to 74.2%, indicating improvement (Table 1 and 2). A higher percentage of monthly income (63.3 %) was also spent on consumption expenditure as per the November round survey results, as against 60.9% in the September round (Chart 2).

¹ The survey was commissioned by the Department of Economic Analysis and Research (DEAR), NABARD. Its findings do not reflect the views of NABARD.



The percentage of rural households that reported an increase in income during the last year moderated from 37.6 % to 36.5% (Chart 1). For those households who reported an increase in income, the average order of increase (mean) in income is estimated lower at 13.1% in the November round of the survey from 13.9% in the September round, but the median increase remained unchanged at 10% (Chart 3). Rural economic

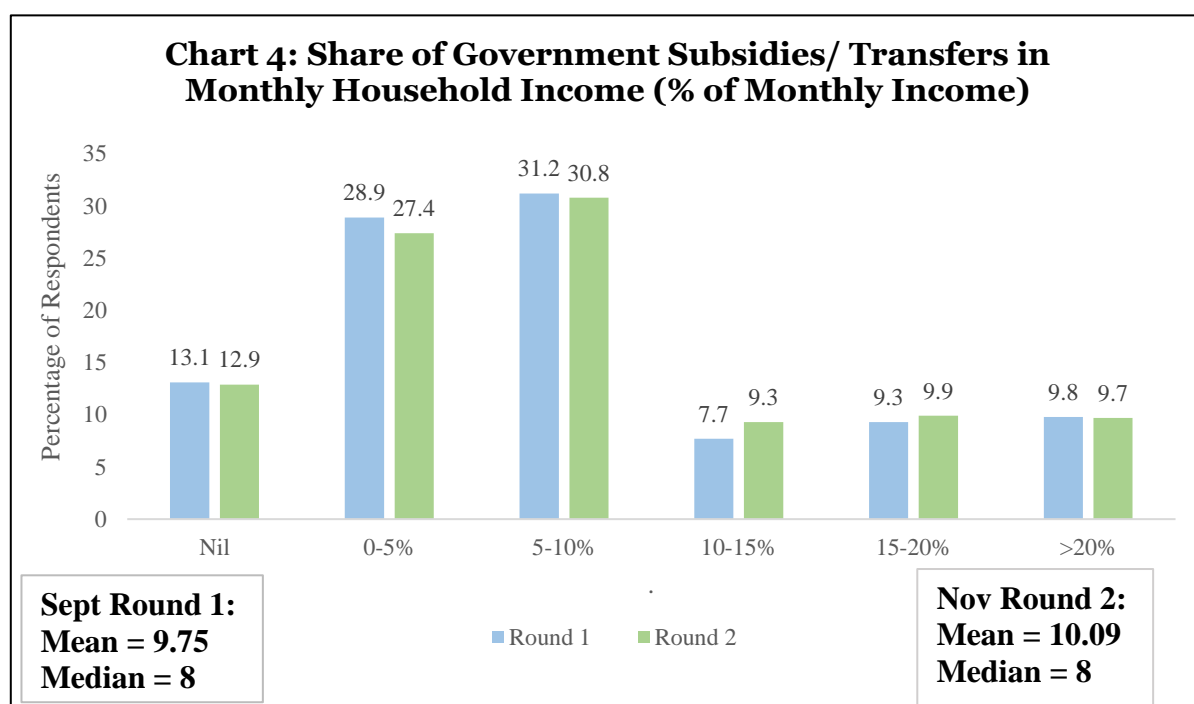
conditions as per the survey data on household income, thus, points to some moderation.



As in the September round, the imbalance reflected in higher percentage of households reporting an increase in consumption expenditure relative to those reporting an increase in income continued in the November round, which may be partly explained by the majority of the households reporting either no change (51.7%) or a decline (30.3%) in financial savings. The percentage of households who reported an increase in financial savings edged down from 20.9% in the September round of the survey to 18% in the November round (Chart 1). The percentage of average household income allocated to financial savings also declined from 16.8% in the September round of the survey to 14.1% in the November round (Chart 2).

Moreover, while 38.1% of the households reported an increase in borrowings during the year, only 19.8% indicated making higher capital investment, suggesting that borrowed resources might also have been used for incurring consumption expenditure. Thus, the consumption-led rural economic activity that is supported by a combination of factors - increase in income, moderation in financial savings, and recourse to borrowings - appears to have softened modestly in November compared with the conditions prevailing during the September round of the survey (Chart 1; Table 2).

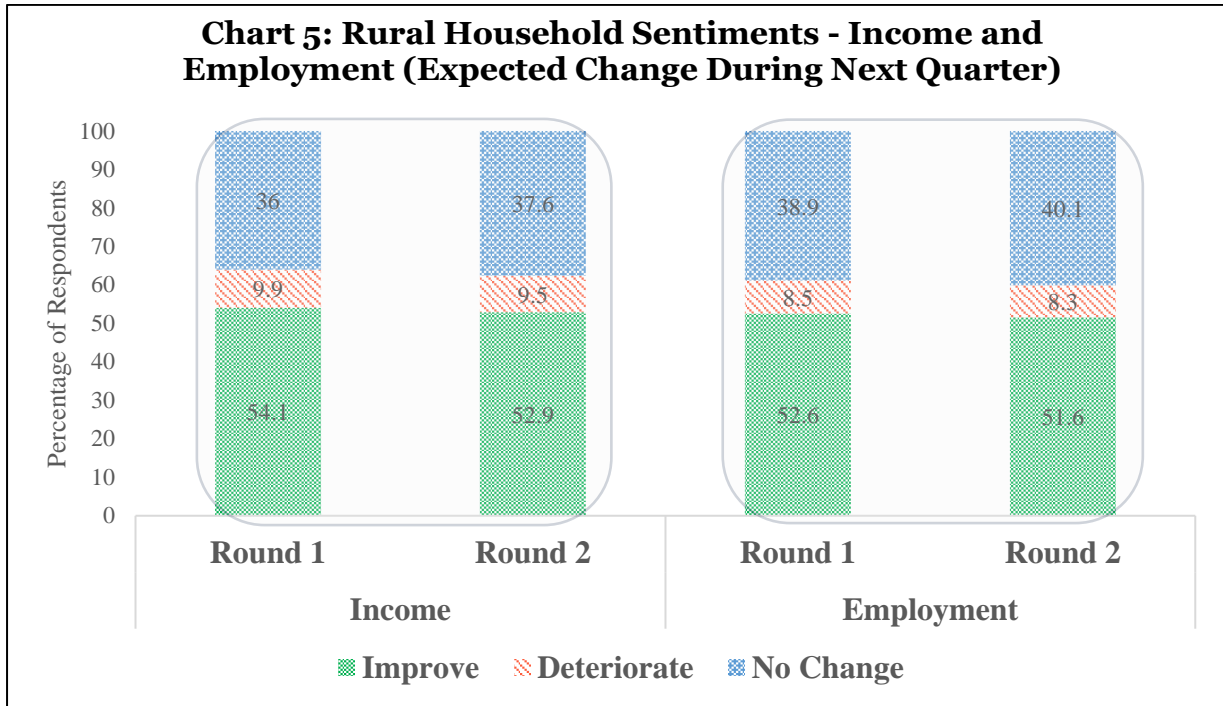
Transfers from the government (in both kind and cash)², which supplement the income and expenditure of rural households, are estimated at equivalent to 10.09% of average monthly income (mean value) as per the November round of the survey, which is modestly higher than 9.75% estimated based on the September round survey results. The median value of such transfers as percentage of monthly income, however, remains unchanged at 8%. While 12.9% of the households reported not receiving any transfers, close to 3 out of every 10 households (28.9%) reported receiving transfers equivalent to more than 10% of their average monthly income.



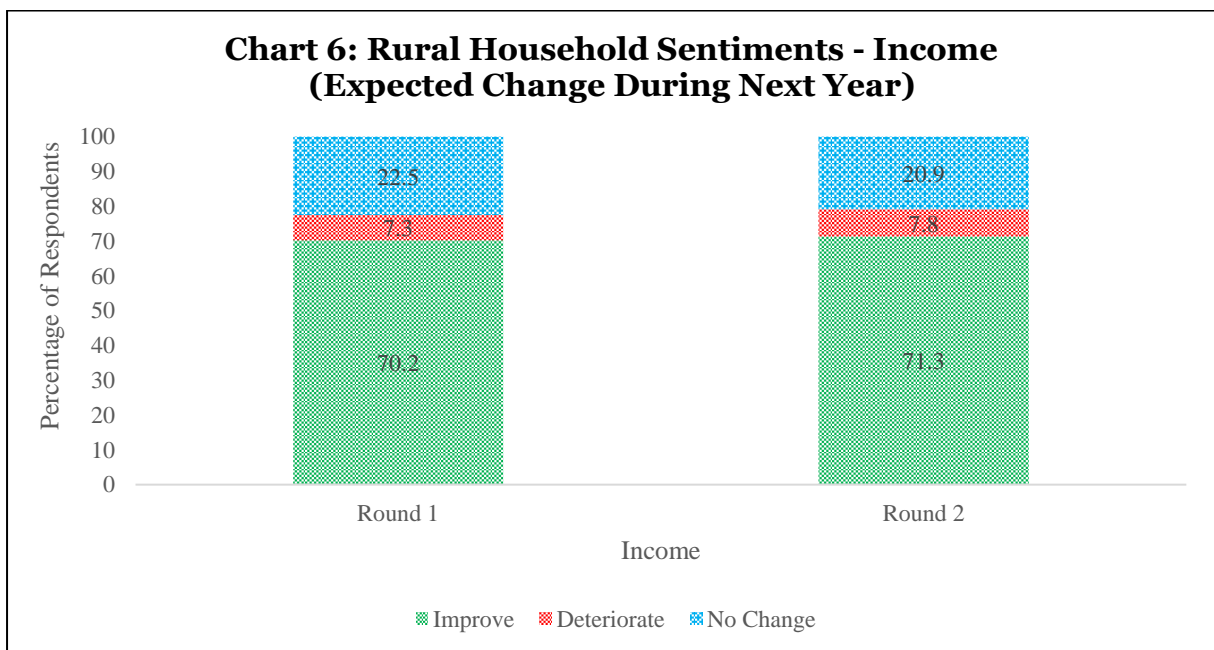
Rural Household Sentiments

To aid in the assessment of the near-term outlook for the rural economy, the survey collects information on household sentiments in terms of their expected change in income and employment conditions. The survey respondents reflected optimism, with more than half of them expecting improvements in the income and employment conditions over the next one quarter, with only less than 10% of the households reporting deterioration (Chart 5; Table 3). In terms of net responses, however, the one quarter ahead sentiments look relatively less upbeat when compared with the results of the September round of the survey (Table 1 and 3).

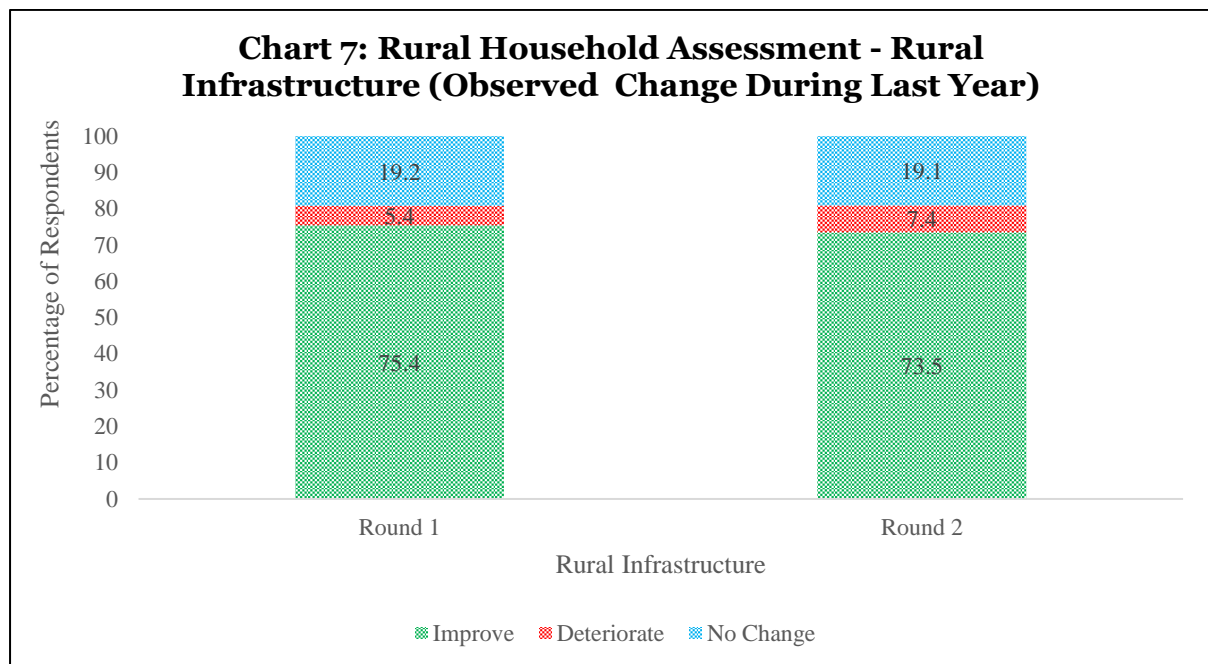
² Such as free or subsidized provision of rice and wheat, cash transfers to farmers, old age pension (excluding regular pension after serving in any organization), subsidized cooking gas, interest rate subventions, etc.



Household sentiments relating to the expected change in income conditions over the next one year, however, reveal greater optimism, with 71.3% of the respondents reporting their income to improve during that period, and this proportion rose modestly from 70.2% reported in the September round of the survey (Chart 6; Table 1). This is almost two times of the proportion of households (36.5%) that reported experiencing an increase in income during the last one year.



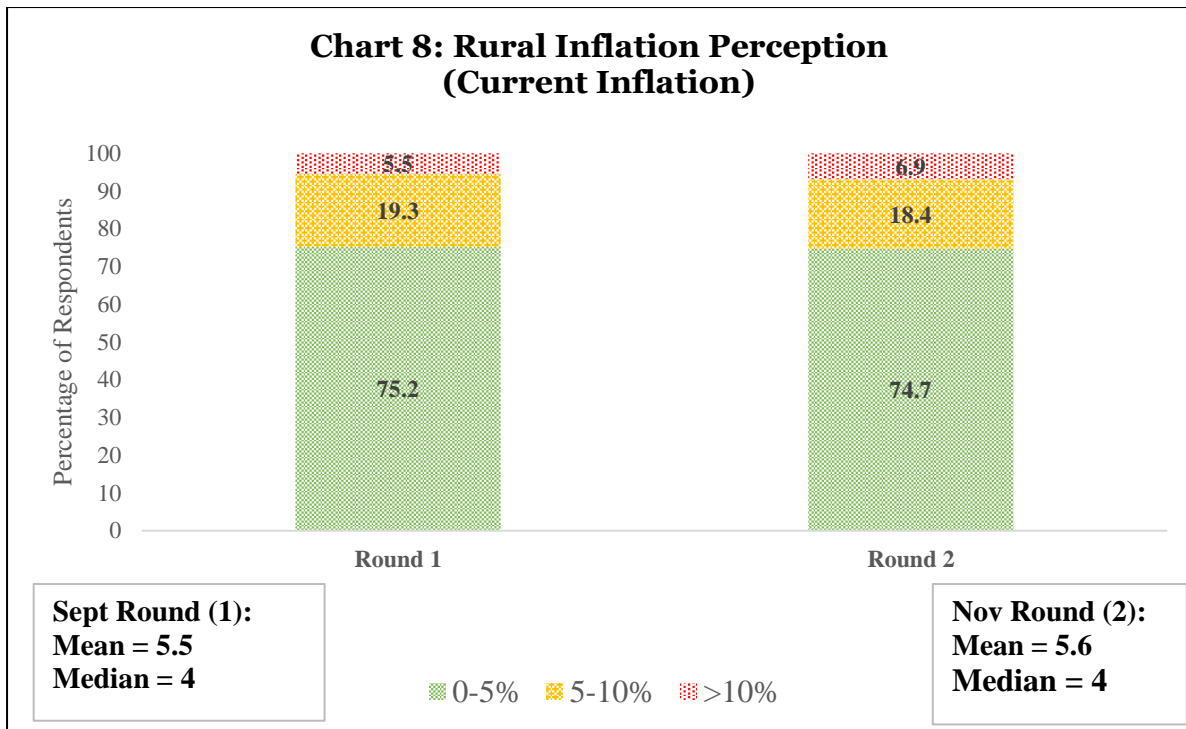
Majority of the households reported experiencing improvement in rural infrastructure conditions during the last year (Chart 7; Table 2).



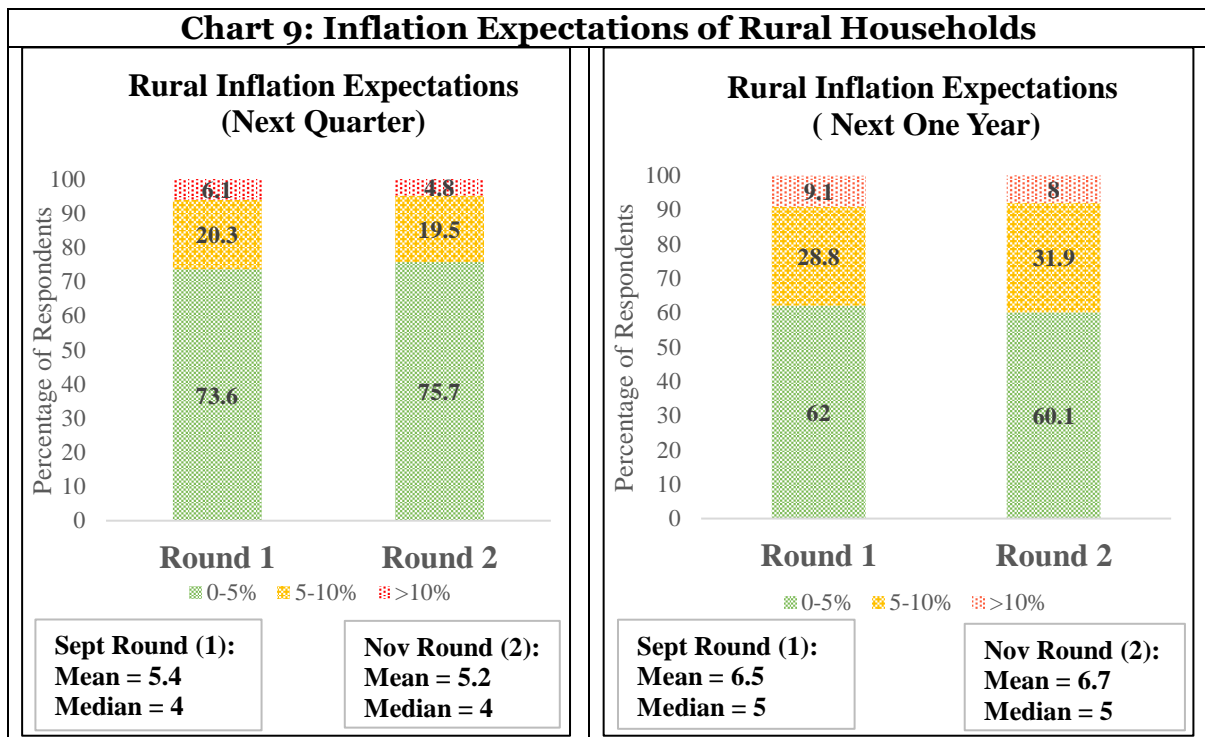
Rural Inflation Perception and Inflation Expectations

When the survey was conducted in the last few days of October and first few days of November, actual data on CPI rural inflation was available for the month of September 2024, which was at 5.87 per cent.

The median “current inflation perception” as per the survey is estimated to have remained unchanged at 4.0% (with a mean of 5.6%, which represents an increase of 10 basis points from the mean value of 5.5% reported in the September round of the survey). About one-fourth of the households were of the view that current inflation was higher than 5 % (Chart 8; Table 4).

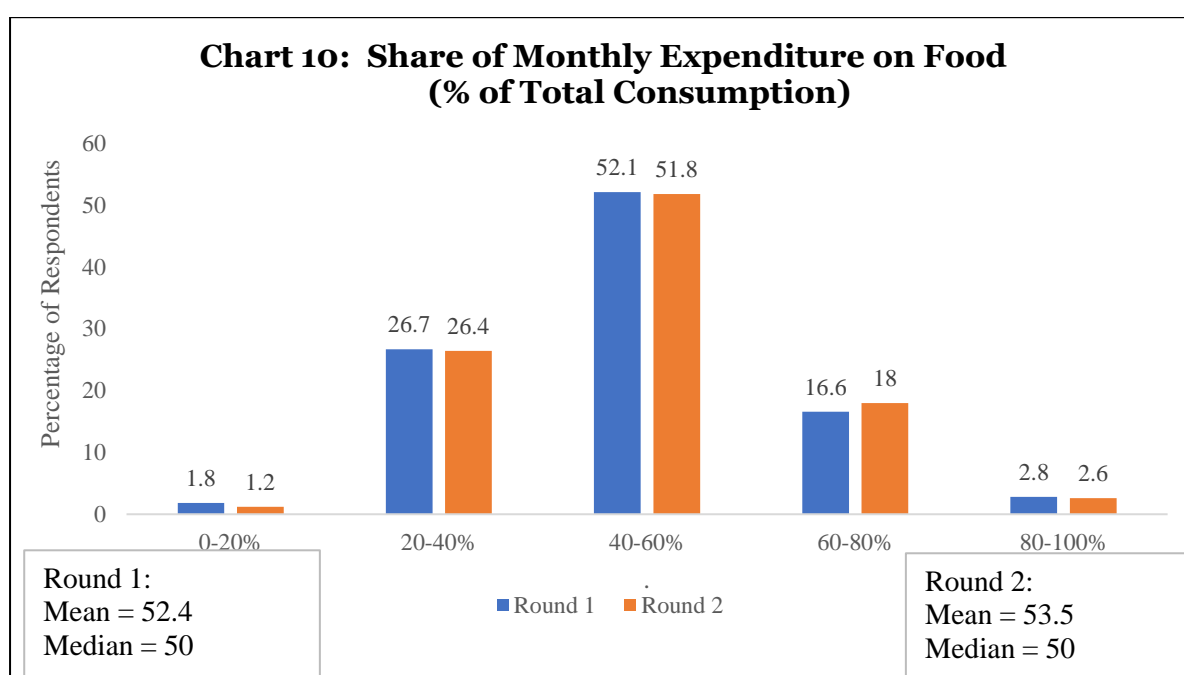


Inflation expectations of the rural households for the next quarter and over the next one year remained stable in terms of the median values of all responses at 4% and 5%, respectively. The average (mean) level of inflation expectations over the next one year, however, is reported to have increased from 6.5% in the September round of the survey to 6.7% in the November round.



Share of Food in Monthly Consumption Expenditure

The average percentage of monthly household consumption expenditure spent on food works out to 53.5 % as per the November round survey results, which is marginally higher than what was reported in the September round of the survey (Chart 11; Table 5B)³. As per the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey of the National Statistical Office (NSO), the share of food in rural consumption basket was at 52.9% in 2011-12 and 46.38% in 2022-23.



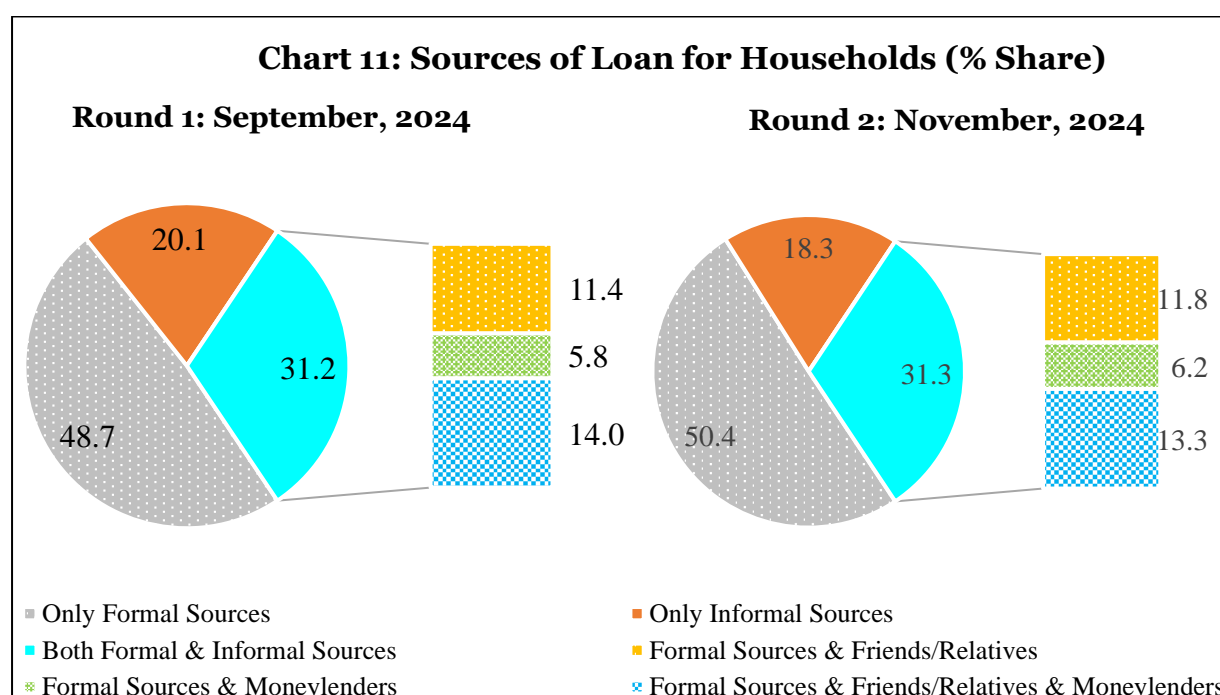
On an average, 24%, 17% and 6% of monthly expenditure was reported as being spent on ‘education and health’, ‘fuel’ (cooking plus transportation) and ‘others’, respectively, with total non-food share in the consumption basket aggregating to 46.5% (Table 5B).

Rural Credit Conditions

As per the November round of the survey it is estimated that 44.5% households took recourse to any loan in the last one year, which represents a modest decline from the September round of the survey when 48.5% of the households had reported to have borrowed. Among the households who borrowed, 50.4% of households indicated

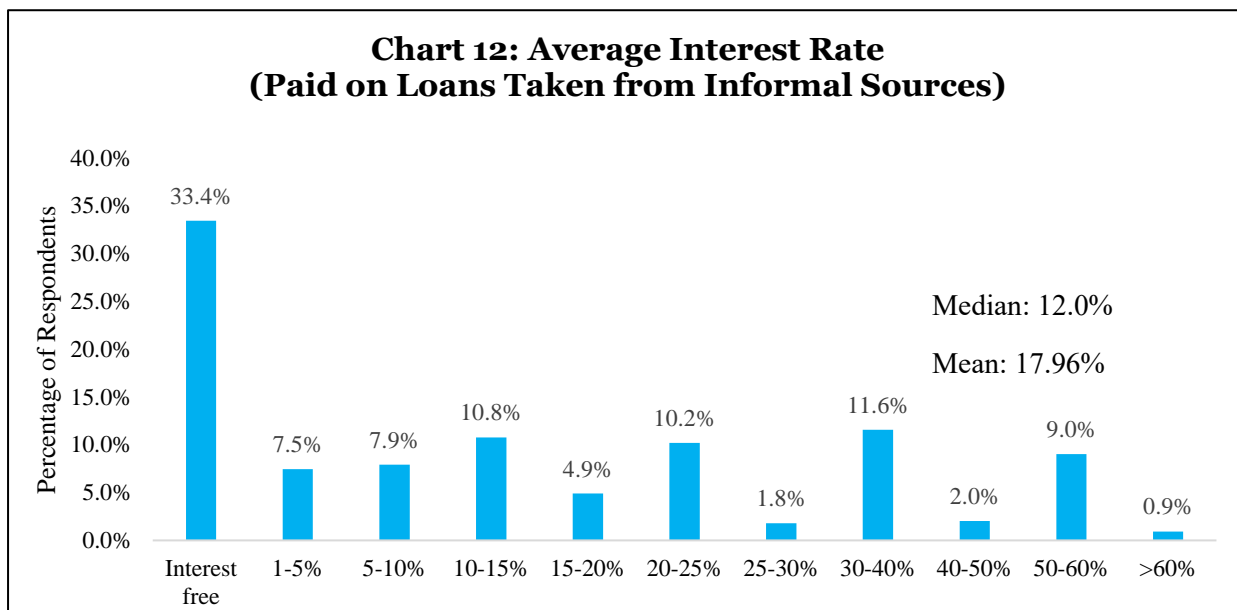
³ In a bi-monthly survey, fluctuations in food prices may influence the share of food in total consumption expenditure, given the essential nature of certain food items. Therefore, going ahead, it may be useful to take the average over six rounds to assess changes in rural household consumption pattern over time.

borrowing from only formal sources (such as banks, NBFCs, RRBs, Rural Cooperatives, and MFIs). About 18% of all households reported borrowing from only informal sources, of which, 11.9% was from friends/ relatives/ business partners, 5.3% from money lenders, and 1.1% from both friends/ relatives/ business partners as well as moneylenders. Remaining 31.2% of the households took loans from both formal and informal sources, of which 11.8% sourced their borrowings from both formal sources as well as friends/relatives/business partners, 6.2% relied on moneylenders in addition to formal sources, and 13.3% borrowed from all three sources. (Chart 11; Table 5B).



For those who borrowed from informal sources, the median interest rate (annualised) paid on loans was reported to be 12% (Mean: 17.96%), with a wide distribution around the median, indicating that the cost of borrowed funds differs depending on the source of informal borrowing (Chart 12; Table 5A).

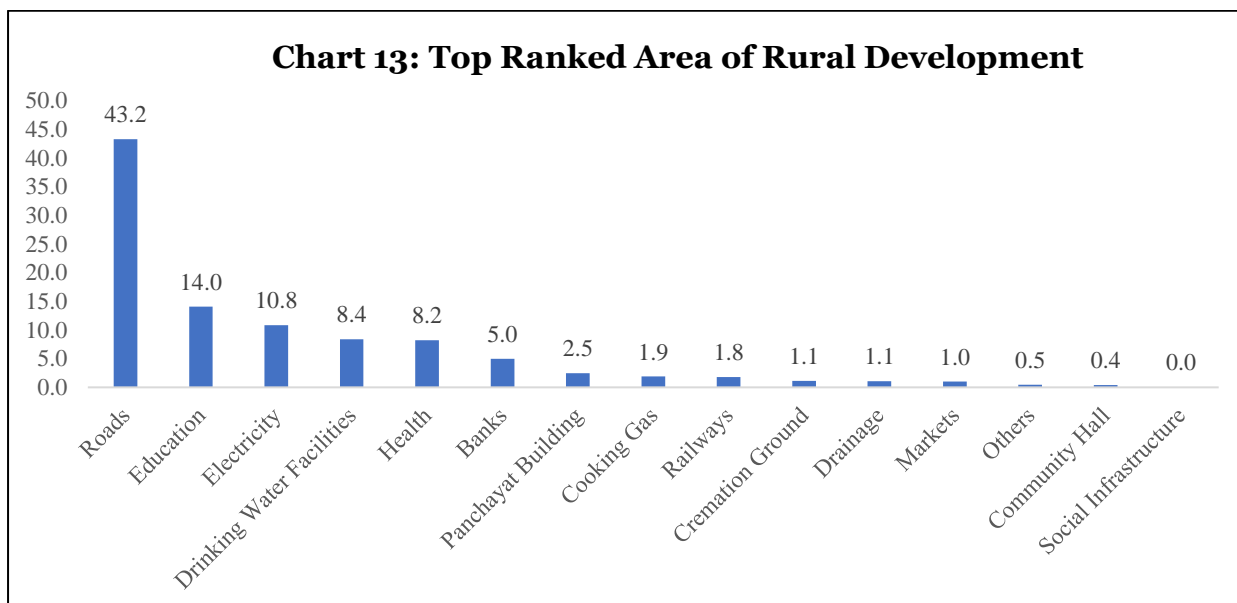
**Chart 12: Average Interest Rate
(Paid on Loans Taken from Informal Sources)**



Rural Economic Development

As in the September round of the survey, households expressed greater satisfaction relating to the conditions of rural roads (43.2%), education infrastructure (14.0%), and electricity (10.8%) in the November round also (Chart 13; Table 6).

Chart 13: Top Ranked Area of Rural Development



**Social infrastructure includes religious places, parks, playgrounds, public transportation, common services centres, etc.*

Table 1 presents a summary assessment of the changes in the perceptions and sentiments of the rural households over the two rounds of the survey. Other than financial savings, in terms of net responses, the November round of the survey points to either positive sentiments continuing with some moderation or positive sentiments improving further.

Table 1: Key Highlights Based on Net Responses on Various Economic Parameters					
	Main Variables	Reference Period	Sep-24	Nov-24	Change
Economic Conditions	Income	Last 12 Months	13.8	13.1	↓
	Consumption	Last 12 Months	73.7	74.2	↑
	Financial Savings	Last 12 Months	-6.9	-12.3	↓
	Borrowings	Last 12 Months	24.8	21.8	↓
	Capital Investments	Last 12 Months	5.8	3.0	↓
	Infrastructure Situation	Last 12 Months	70.0	66.0	↓
Household Sentiments	Employment Situation	Next One Quarter	44.1	43.3	↓
	Income Outlook	Next One Quarter	44.1	43.5	↓
	Income Outlook	Next One Year	63.0	63.5	↑
↑	Positive Sentiments with sign of improvement compared to last round		↑	Negative Sentiments with sign of improvement compared to last round	
↓	Positive Sentiments with sign of deterioration compared to last round		↓	Negative Sentiments with sign of deterioration compared to last round	
↔	Positive Sentiments with no change compared to last round		↔	Negative Sentiments with no change compared to last round	

NOTE: In view of the seasonality in some of the economic parameters in rural areas, and possible unevenness in the initial rounds in explaining the questions to the survey participants from 600 villages spread across the country, the survey findings may take some time to stabilise. Experience gained from the initial rounds will be considered while conducting the survey in future, with the aim of generating a time series of information on the select parameters that can help in assessing the changing dynamics in the rural economy.

The Survey questionnaire (Annexure 2) was designed in the Department of Economic Analysis and Research (DEAR), NABARD, keeping in view the requirement of regular flow of information for monitoring developments in the rural economy, and the Academy of Management Studies (AMS) conducted the survey, after finalising the sampling design (Annexure 1) in consultation with DEAR.

Table 2: Economic Conditions - Change in Last One Year (% of all households)				
	Increased	Decreased	No Change	Net Response (Increase - Decrease)
INCOME				
September 2024	37.6	23.8	38.6	13.8
November 2024	36.5	23.4	40.2	13.1
CONSUMPTION				
September 2024	80.1	6.3	13.6	73.7
November 2024	79.2	5.0	15.8	74.2
FINANCIAL SAVINGS				
September 2024	20.9	27.8	51.3	-6.9
November 2024	18.0	30.3	51.7	-12.3
BORROWINGS				
September 2024	40.2	15.4	44.4	24.8
November 2024	38.1	16.3	45.6	21.8
CAPITAL INVESTMENT				
September 2024	22.2	16.4	61.3	5.8
November 2024	19.8	16.7	63.5	3.0
INFRASTRUCTURE SITUATION				
	Improved	Deteriorated	No Change	Net Response (Improved - Deteriorated)
September 2024	75.4	5.4	19.2	70.0
November 2024	73.5	7.4	19.1	66.0

Table 3: Household Sentiments (% of all households)				
	Improve	Deteriorate	No Change	Net Response (Improve - Deteriorate)
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK (Next One Quarter)				
September 2024	52.6	8.5	38.9	44.1
November 2024	51.7	8.3	40.0	43.3
INCOME OUTLOOK (Next One Quarter)				
September 2024	54.1	9.9	36.0	44.1
November 2024	53.0	9.5	37.5	43.5
INCOME OUTLOOK (Next One Year)				
September 2024	70.2	7.3	22.5	63.0
November 2024	71.3	7.8	20.9	63.5

Table 4: Inflation Perception and Expectations												
	Current Perception				One Quarter Ahead Expectations				One Year Ahead Expectations			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
Sept 2024	5.47	0.0002	4.0	0.0003	5.44	0.0002	4.0	0.0003	6.49	0.0002	5.0	0.0003
Nov 2024	5.57	0.0004	4.0	0.0005	5.21	0.0004	4.0	0.0004	6.70	0.0004	5.0	0.0005

SE: Standard Errors

Table 5A: Quantitative Indicators												
	Increase in Income During Last One Year (% per annum) *				Average Interest Rate Paid on Informal Sources of Borrowings (% per annum)				Income Supplemented by Transfers from the Government (% of income)			
	Mean		Median		Mean		Median		Mean		Median	
	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE	Estimate	SE
Sept 2024	13.90	0.0015	10.0	0.0019	17.41	0.0026	12.0	0.0033	9.75	0.0007	8.0	0.0009
Nov. 2024	13.07	0.0012	10.0	0.0015	17.96	0.0029	12.0	0.0036	10.09	0.0007	8.0	0.0008

*For such households that reported an increase in income
SE: Standard Errors

Table 5B: Quantitative Indicators				
Spending Pattern of Monthly Income (% of monthly income)				
	Consumption	Savings	Loan Repayment	Others
September 2024	60.87	16.77	13.49	8.87
November 2024	63.26	14.09	13.70	8.95
Monthly Consumption Pattern (% share of monthly expenditure)				
	Food	Fuel (Cooking plus Transportation)	Education and Health	Others
September 2024	52.36	16.28	24.50	6.86
November 2024	53.55	16.57	24.07	5.81
Sources of Borrowings (% of rural households)				
	Only Formal /Institutional	Only Informal (Relatives/Friends/ Business Partners /Money Lenders)	Both Formal & Informal	
September 2024	48.72	20.09	31.19	
November 2024	50.43	18.34	31.23	

**Table 6: Development Indicators (% of Households)
(Ranking of Satisfaction Level Expressed by Households,
based on their experience of last few years)**

Area	Round-1 (September 2024)			Round-2 (November 2024)		
	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
Banks	6.5	3.3	3.6	5.0	5.1	2.1
Roads	42.8	13.5	9.3	43.2	11.9	9.0
Railways	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.4
Education	11.9	16.7	13.1	14.0	16.0	11.9
Health	6.6	13.4	12.3	8.2	13.8	12.0
Electricity	9.9	15.3	12.4	10.8	17.4	14.7
Cooking Gas	2.5	4.2	5.1	1.9	3.6	5.8
Markets	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	2.6	2.2
Other Social Infrastructure	1.2	2.5	3.7	0.0	1.2	4.0
Panchayat Building	3.0	5.3	6.6	2.5	5.2	6.9
Community Hall	0.5	1.2	2.5	0.4	1.5	2.3
Drinking Water Facilities	9.0	14.9	18.7	8.4	13.5	18.4
Drainage	1.4	3.0	4.1	1.1	4.4	5.6
Cremation Ground	0.8	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.5
Others	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.4	1.3
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Each household was asked to report the top three as per own personal experience.

Annexure 1: Sampling Design of the Survey

Survey Frequency and Periodicity: The survey is designed to be carried out as 6 bi-monthly rounds per year, with the first round starting from August/September 2024. The interviews of each round shall be conducted during the last week of a particular month and the 1st week of the subsequent month. Accordingly, the said surveys shall be carried out in August-September, October-November, December-January, February-March, April-May, and June-July every year. The 1st round of the survey was conducted during 27 August 2024 to 05 September 2024.

Sample Size: For each round of the RECSS, the sample size will be 600 villages covering 6000 households (10 households from every sample village).

Geographical coverage: Due to the very short duration of the survey for each round, it has been decided to select the villages from 28 States and 1 Union Territory (viz. Jammu & Kashmir) of India. These 28 States and 1 UT together account for 99.15% of the total rural population of the country.

Sampling Frame: The list of districts and villages in these 28 States and 1 UT will constitute the sampling frame. The population of the villages were first updated with the population figures available in the Mission Antyodaya (MA) database for 2020. Next, for the remaining villages populations were estimated using the projected population of 2018 published by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (ORGI). However, for the newly formed villages (i.e. those not available either in Census 2011 or in Mission Antyodaya), the population was estimated as the average of the population of newly formed villages available in the Mission Antyodaya database for the state/ UT.

Sample Allocation to States and UT

Drawing insights from the approach adopted by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), it was decided to represent all the NSS-Regions falling in 28 states and 1 UT. An NSS-Region is a group of Districts within each State and Union Territory having similar agro-economic conditions. Altogether, there are 80 NSS-Regions covering 28 States and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.

600 sample villages were allocated to 28 States and 1 UT in proportion to their population, ensuring a minimum sample allocation of 2 districts per NSS region and 2 villages per sample district. While doing this, it was observed that in Jammu & Kashmir and in 10 states (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, and Sikkim), due to their comparatively lower total population, the proportional allocation approach did not meet the minimum sample requirement of 2 villages per sample district. Hence, for these 10 states and 1 UT, 2 villages were purposely allocated to each of the 2 sample districts in every NSS region to ensure minimal sample to estimate their key parameters. Accordingly, a total of 60 villages were allocated to these 10 states and 1 UT. Thereafter, the remaining 540 villages were distributed across 18 bigger states in proportion to their population. The final sample allocation for RECSS is depicted in Table 1.

Table 1: Sample Allocation for the States/UTs

SN	State	Total NSS Regions	Allocated Number of Sample Districts	Allocated Number of Sample Villages
1	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	111
2	Bihar	2	4	63
3	West Bengal	5	10	45
4	Maharashtra	6	12	37
5	Madhya Pradesh	6	12	35
6	Rajasthan	5	10	33
7	Tamil Nadu	4	8	32
8	Karnataka	4	8	23
9	Andhra Pradesh	3	6	22
10	Gujarat	5	10	22
11	Odisha	3	6	21
12	Assam	4	8	18
13	Jharkhand	2	4	17
14	Kerala	2	4	15
15	Telangana	2	4	13
16	Haryana	2	4	12
17	Chhattisgarh	3	6	12
18	Punjab	2	4	9
19	Jammu & Kashmir (UT)	3	6	12
20	Uttarakhand	1	2	4
21	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	8
22	Tripura	1	2	4
23	Meghalaya	1	2	4
24	Manipur	2	4	8
25	Nagaland	1	2	4
26	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	4
27	Goa	1	2	4
28	Mizoram	1	2	4
29	Sikkim	1	2	4
	TOTAL	80	160	600

Sampling Design and Approach Adopted for Sample Selection

Outline of Sampling Design: A stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted for the RECSS survey. The RECSS will cover all NSS-regions across 28 States and 1 UT of J&K. The districts within each NSS region constitute the First-stage Sampling Units (FSUs). The census villages in the selected districts constitute the Second-stage Sampling Units (SSUs). To ensure representation of all socio-economic strata within each sample village, in consultation with knowledgeable local persons, the hamlets within the village were classified (to the extent possible) in three economic categories (i.e., well-off, middle-income, low-income) and were considered as the Third-stage Sampling Units (TSUs). Finally, the households in the selected hamlets were considered as the Ultimate-stage Sampling Units (USUs).

Selection of Districts (FSUs): Sample districts (FSUs) have been selected using Circular Probability Proportional to Size (Circular PPS) sampling method, where size is taken as the estimated current population of the FSUs. Using this method, 2 districts have been sampled from each NSS region. For selection of the FSUs from each NSS region, they were first arranged (sorted) by District Code used in Census 2011. Having arranged the FSUs in this order, the required number of sample FSUs were selected following Circular PPS sampling method. Accordingly, a total of 160 districts were sampled across 80 NSS-regions falling in the sample frame. One NSS region, namely Kuchchh in Gujarat, had just 1 district. Therefore, as a special case, we treated its sub-districts as FSUs and selected 2 sub-districts using the Circular PPS sampling method.

Selection of Villages (SSUs): All the villages within the sample frame of the selected districts were arranged in order of the Village Code allocated to them as per Census 2011. After this, the allocated number of villages to each NSS region were divided proportionately between its two selected districts. Thereafter, the allocated number of villages were sampled from each selected district using Circular PPS approach. Using this approach, a total of 600 villages were sampled from 160 districts sampled in the preceding stage.

Selection of Hamlets (TSUs): When the field survey started, the investigators visited the sampled villages and held consultations with the Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members and other knowledgeable local persons of the community to identify the boundaries of each selected village and prepare a rough map showing the location of various hamlets within the village. A structured format was used to capture the details of all hamlets within the village along with the number of households within each hamlet. Further, the investigators also consulted with the knowledgeable local persons to categorize these hamlets on the basis of the general economic status of the households residing therein. Thus, all hamlets in each selected village will be categorized into 3 strata, namely, low-income, middle-income and the well-off. Finally, from each of the 3 strata, 1 hamlet was selected using Simple Random Sampling approach.

Selection of Households (USUs): After the selection of 3 hamlets, the allocation of 10 households among these 3 were made in proportion to the total households in their respective strata. Thereafter, the allocated number of households were sampled from each hamlet using Systematic Random Sampling method. The first sample household in the hamlet was selected randomly from the centre of the hamlet. A sampling interval (say 'n') was calculated by dividing the total number of households

in the respective hamlet by the number of households sampled. After the first household, the investigators selected every n^{th} household following a right-hand rule for movement between households.

Sampling shall involve a mix of panel (without replacement) and cross-sectional (with replacement) data. Out of the 6000 sample households surveyed in every round, 50% of the households (i.e., 3000 households) shall remain fixed in every round of the survey (forming a panel without replacement) while the remaining 50% of the households shall be replaced with new households in every round of the survey (forming a cross-sectional data with replacement). At the village level, out of the 10 households to be surveyed in every sample village, 5 households shall remain fixed and the remaining 5 households shall be replaced with new households in every round of the survey.

Calculation of Weights Based on Probability Proportional to Size (PPS)

Sampling: When a household is selected from a village, a village from a district, and a district from an NSS region, each can be selected with a probability that is proportional to the size (of the village, district and the NSS region for which the population numbers are available). The sample survey results, therefore, need to be adjusted, based on probability of each sample unit, to accurately reflect the response of the entire population. Probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling is widely used to correct for possible imperfections / biases in survey data.

If a unit is included in the sample with probability p_i , then its base weight, denoted by w_i , is:

$$w_i = 1/p_i$$

For multi-stage sampling designs, the base weights must reflect the probabilities of selection of units at each stage:

$$p_{ij} = p_i * p_{j(i)}$$

This survey involved a multi-stage sampling design, and the related step-by-step process of weight calculation for arriving at the estimates (i.e., findings reported as mean/median) is presented below.

1. Estimation of Probability of Selection of Districts

In the first step, 2 districts are sampled from each NSS Region. The districts [First Stage Units (FSUs)] are selected using Circular Probability Proportional to Size (Circular PPS) sampling method, where the estimated current population of the FSUs is taken as indicative of size. Thus, a total of 160 districts are sampled across 80 NSS regions in the country. The formula used for calculating the probability of selection of a district is as follows:

$$\text{Probability of the District being selected} = \frac{\text{Estimated Population of the Selected District}}{\text{Estimated population of the respective NSS Region}} \times \text{Number of Districts to be selected from this NSS Region}$$

2. Estimation of Probability of Selection of Villages

In the next stage, a total of 600 villages (Second-stage Sampling Units (SSUs)) are sampled from 160 districts using Circular PPS sampling approach. In this stage also the population of the villages is taken as an indicator for size while applying circular PPS sampling approach. For calculating the probability of selection of villages, the following formula is used:

$$\text{Probability of the Village being selected} = \frac{\text{Estimated Population of the Selected Village}}{\text{Estimated population of the respective Sampled District}} \times \text{Number of Villages to be selected in the Sampled District}$$

3. Estimation of Probability of Selection of a Household

In each SSU village, the investigators are required to list down the details of all hamlets along with the estimated number of households in each, as well as classify them based on the general economic condition of the households residing therein in consultation with local knowledgeable persons. The hamlets in each selected village are categorized into 3 strata based on economic profile of households – low income, middle income, and high-income hamlets. Since income threshold for such a classification could vary across villages, no uniform threshold is used, and investigators used local information to achieve the goal of covering households under three different income brackets. From each of the 3 strata, 1 hamlet is selected using Simple Random Sampling approach. After the selection of 3 hamlets, the 10 households to be sampled from the village are distributed across three strata in proportion to the total households in their respective strata. Finally, the required number of households are sampled from each hamlet using Systematic Random Sampling method. The formula used for calculating the probability of household selection is as follows:

$$\text{Probability of the HH being selected} = \frac{\text{Number of HHs Surveyed from a selected hamlet of a respective strata}}{\text{Estimated Households in all hamlets of a respective strata}}$$

4. Estimation of Joint Probability and Survey Weight

After calculating the probability of selection of units at all stages of sample selection, a joint probability is calculated for each household using the following formula -

$$\text{Joint Probability} = \text{Probability of Selection of a District} \times \text{Probability of Selection of a Village} \times \text{Probability of the Selection of a Household}$$

The survey weight (or the factor) is calculated as an inverse of the joint probability of selection of a sample household. The factor thus calculated has been duly integrated into the cleaned dataset, which are used to generate weighted estimates (of mean/median) for all key indicators in the survey.

$$\text{Survey Weight} = 1 / \text{Joint Probability}$$

By using PPS sampling, how the mean and median numbers for inflation perceptions and inflation expectations change between unweighted and weighted data could be seen from Table A. The assessment presented in this report is based on weighted estimates for all variables (Table 3).

Table A: Inflation Perception and Expectations (Sept 2024)								
	Unweighted				Weighted			
	Mean	SE	Median	SE	Mean	SE	Median	SE
Current Inflation Perception	5.58	0.0468	4	0.0587	5.47	0.0002	4	0.00026
Inflation Expectations in next quarter	5.53	0.0466	4	0.0584	5.44	0.0002	4	0.00027
Inflation Expectations in next year	6.56	0.0516	5	0.0647	6.49	0.0002	5	0.00030

Note: Please refer to Annex 1 for calculation of weighted and unweighted averages.

An example showing how the survey estimates have been adjusted is set out below: Bijnor district of Uttar Pradesh is one of the districts in the NSS region of Northern Upper Ganga Plains from which 2 districts are selected as samples for this survey. The probability of selection of Bijnor district from the NSS region of Northern Upper Ganga Plains (P1) is given by:

$$\text{Probability of Bijnor District being selected (P1)} = \frac{\text{Estimated Population of Bijnor}}{\text{Estimated population of Northern Upper Ganga Plains NSS Region}} \times \text{Number of Districts selected from Northern Upper Ganga Plains NSS Region}$$

$$P1 = (3650839 / 18001239) * 2 = 0.4056208575$$

In the district of Bijnor, Kamala is one of the 5 villages selected as sample for the survey. The probability of selection of Kamala village from Bijnor district (P2) is given by:

$$\text{Probability of Kamala Village being selected (P2)} = \frac{\text{Estimated Population of Kamala Village}}{\text{Estimated population of Bijnor District}} \times \text{Number of sample Villages selected in Bijnor District}$$

$$P2 = (2127 / 3650839) * 5 = 0.0029130290$$

In the village of Kamala, 5 households of middle-income strata are selected as samples for the survey. The probability of selection of any one of these households (P3) is given by:

$$\text{Probability of a HH being selected (P3)} = \frac{\text{Number of HHs Surveyed from middle-income strata of Kamala village}}{\text{Estimated number of HHs in middle-income strata in Kamala village}}$$

$$P3 = 5 / 175 = 0.0285714286$$

Now, the joint probability of selection of this household in Kamala village of Bijnor district in the NSS region of Northern Upper Ganga Plains is given by:

$$\text{Joint Probability} = \text{Probability of Selection of Bijnor District} \times \text{Probability of Selection of Kamala Village} \times \text{Probability of the Selection of a Household}$$

$$\text{Joint Probability} = P1 * P2 * P3 = 0.0000337596$$

Finally, the weight used to adjust the response of each of such household is given by:

$$\text{Survey Weight} = 1 / \text{Joint Probability} = 1 / 0.0000337596 = 29621.2207334274$$

Annexure 2: Questionnaire Used for the Survey

Rural Economic Conditions – Qualitative Information

1. Income (change during last 12 months):
 - Increased
 - Decreased
 - No Change
2. Consumption (change during last 12 months):
 - Increased
 - Decreased
 - No Change
3. Financial Savings (change during last 12 months):
 - Increased
 - Decreased
 - No Change
4. Borrowings, from formal and informal sources (loans taken during last 12 months):
 - Increased
 - Decreased
 - No Change
5. Capital investment made (in agriculture/business/construction of house) during last 12 months:
 - Increased
 - Decreased
 - No Change

Rural Economic Conditions – Quantitative Information

6. Percent of Average monthly income spent on:
 - a. Loan Repayment:
 - b. Savings:
 - c. Consumption:
 - d. Others (please mention):

(Please ensure that the responses to 6 (a) to 6 (d) add up to 100 for each respondent)

7. Percent of monthly income supplemented by subsidies/ transfers from the government in cash/kind?

Enter your answer

8. Percent of monthly consumption spending on:

- a. Food
- b. Fuel (Cooking plus Transportation)
- c. Education and health
- d. Others

(Please ensure that the responses to 8 (a) to 8 (d) add up to 100 for each respondent)

9. Percent of loan, if any, taken from:

- a. Formal Sources - Banks/NBFCs/RRBs/Urban and Rural Cooperatives/SFBs and MFIs
- b. Informal Sources - Relatives/friends/business partner
- c. Informal Sources - Moneylenders/others

(Please ensure that the responses to 9 (a) to 9 (c) add up to 100 for each respondent)

10. Average interest rate paid on loans taken, if any, from informal sources (in per cent per annum):

Enter your answer

(Please ensure that the EMI or monthly/quarterly rate of interest are adjusted as per the annual rate of interest applied to the loan value)

Rural Household Sentiment

11. Employment Outlook (Next One Quarter):

- Expect to Improve
- Expect to Deteriorate
- Expect to Remain Unchanged

12. Income Outlook (Next One Quarter):

- Expect to Improve
- Expect to Deteriorate
- Expect to Remain Unchanged

13. Income Outlook (Next One Year):

- Expect to Improve
- Expect to Deteriorate
- Expect to Remain Unchanged

14. Your assessment of rural infrastructure situation in last One Year (Roads, Warehouses, Electricity Supply, Schools/Colleges, Hospitals/Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply):

- Improving
- Deteriorating
- Remains Unchanged

15. What was the extent of increase in your income (salary/wage/business/farming) from all sources in last One Year (in per cent)?

Enter your answer

16. What is the current rate of inflation (year on year increase in prices) for your monthly consumption basket (in per cent)?

Enter your answer

17. Inflation Expectations in Next One Quarter (in per cent):

Enter your answer

18. Inflation Expectations in Next One Year (in per cent):

Enter your answer

19. What are the three areas where you have noticed major improvements in the last few years (Banks, roads, railways, education, health, electricity, cooking gas, markets, social infrastructure, etc.)?

Enter your answer