# OBJECTIVE INDICES OF SOCIAL CLASS IN AGRARIAN FAMILIES IN MATLAB

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## Introduction

As socio-economic data are important differentials of health and demographic research, the Cholera Research Laboratory collected data on socio-economic characteristics of the 235 vaccine trial area villages of Matlab Thana in the 1974 census. The majority of the people of rural Bangladesh are farmers who usually are very hesitant and touchy in giving information on immovable properties, income and assets. To avoid the excuses and pitfalls in obtaining income data on many residents we attempted to correlate wealth with socio-economic status defined by unobtrusive and easily measured objective criteria.

In this paper a preliminary attempt is made to focus on the objective determinants of social class of 722 primary and 462 secondary owner-cultivator families, irrespective of their non-farming pursuits. Relevance between total and per capita area of dwelling house in square feet, possession of articles such as radios, watches, hurricanes and quilts on the one hand versus family income (money earned in annual agricultural yield) and capital wealth (ownership of cows and boats) on the other were studied.

## Materials and Methods

The 1974 Matlab census was done by Field Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors of the Cholera Research Laboratory under the supervision of Field Supervisors. Field Assistants and Sanitary Inspectors formed one-man or two-men teams depending on suitability of villages and ability of individual workers. Each team was assisted by a local female worker who ordinarily helped finding and identifying houses, families and individuals. In each family the eldest male member, preferably the head of the family was interviewed. The interview was conducted from house to house. Data on individuals such as age, sex, dwelling number, mother's number, marital status, relation to the head of the family, date of birth and date of death, date of moved-in and date of moved-out etc. were carefully obtained and recorded in a standard form (Appendix A). Data on size of dwelling houses to the nearest square foot, capital wealth and ownership of articles namely radios, watches, hurricanes and quilts etc. were collected on every family and recorded in a second form (Appendix B). Annual land income data were collected from a systematic sample of only five percent of families who were revisited after the completion of the regular census in a village. Income data related to yield of agricultural pursuits only. There were no alternative provisions for non-farming fami-

lies selected for interview. Agricultural yield was recorded in terms of local weight to the approximate maund. Approximate prices current in Matlab during the time of census were assigned to agricultural items and capital goods (Appendix C). The sum of the prices of agricultural commodities and capital goods totalled agricultural income and value of capital goods respectively.

In all 722 primary and 462 secondary owner-cultivator families were interviewed. All individuals 8 years and older were interviewed for occupations which were listed as primary or secondary according to whether they were of primary or secondary economic importance to them. Families were ordinarily defined as persons who lived and ate together having common kitchens. Family members who worked outside the village but visited their families at least once in a month and also those who lived with their families most of the time of the year were included. Capital wealth was estimated from the ownership of the number of cows including calves and the number of boats.

Objective measurement of socio-economic status included categories defined by ownership of radios, watches or clocks, hurricanes and quilts and the total area of dwellings. A dwelling house was defined as any structure owned by a family and used for sleeping by family members regularly. Individual family parlors used as regular dwellings were included but parlors with multiple family ownership not regularly used for sleeping were excluded. Total area of dwelling was measured by the length and breadth of floor within the fencing walls.

## Results

Table 1 distributes primary farming families by total area of dwelling house and annual income. There is a non-random distribution of data with a positive association between the size of the dwelling house and family income.

Table 2 distributes secondary farming families by total area of dwelling house and annual income. This table shows contrast to that of the primary farming families (table 1). Far more families in this occupational classification live in houses of less than 300 square feet of house (71.6% against 50.3%). However, a positive association between the size of the house and family income was noted.

Table 3 shows primary farming families by total area of dwelling house and capital wealth. As in the case of total area of dwelling house and family income (table 1), a positive association was noted between the size of family dwelling and capital wealth.

Table 4 shows secondary farming families by total area of dwelling house and capital wealth. In contrast to primary farming families (table 3), a majority of families in this classification reside in the

most crowded category of less than 300 square feet of house (71.6% against 50.3%). However, a positive association between area of dwelling house and capital wealth was noted though the association was not as close as noted in primary farming families.

Table 5 classifies primary farming families by per capita area of dwelling house and annual income. In this tabulation there is a highly significant non-random distribution of the data with a reverse association noted between crowding and family income.

Table 6 classifies secondary farming families by per capita area of dwelling house and annual income. In contrast to primary farming families (table 5), a majority of families in this classification reside in the most crowded category of less than 50 square feet of house per person (74.9% against 55.8%). A similar association between crowding and annual income was found as in primary farming families.

Table 7 presents primary farming families by per capita area of dwelling house and capital wealth. As in the case of per capita dwelling house and family income (table 5), a reverse association between crowding and capital wealth was found.

Table 8 presents secondary farming families by per capita area of dwelling house and capital wealth. In contrast to primary farming families (table 7), a majority of the families in this classification reside in the most crowded category of less than 50 square feet of house per person (74.9% against 55.8%). Although the association between crowding and capital wealth was found slightly more firm in this tabulation than the previous ones no positive association could be established.

Table 9 denotes primary farming families by possession of objective categories and annual income. Data relating to ownership of combination of items did not show distinct association between ownership of objective categories and annual income although ownership of particular item independent of the other might show such association.

Table 10 denotes secondary farming families by possession of objective categories and annual income. Similar to the primary farming families (table 9) the pattern of association between income and ownership of objective categories in combination was not distinct.

Figure 1 shows a distribution of agricultural income of 722 primary and 462 secondary owner-cultivator families. The upper and lower quartiles and medians are noted for both. As expected primary farming families reported more agricultural income than families who farm as secondary pursuits. Families reporting Zero income are artificially listed at Taka 100 per year.

Figure 2 shows a correlation plot of total square feet of dwelling houses and income of primary owner-cultivator families. The correlation

co-efficient is 0.5. This association was expected in view of the tabulation given earlier.

Figure 3 gives a similar plot of per capita area of dwelling houses and income of primary owner-cultivator families. A correlation diagram fails to demonstrate any statistically significant association.

## Discussion

It was observed that the greater the size of dwelling house the higher the family income and capital wealth. This trend was found more definite in the case of primary owner-cultivator families than the secondary ones. In the case of the secondary owner - cultivator families this was found true more in respect of total area of dwelling house versus annual income than total area of dwelling house versus capital wealth. This might be due to the fact that secondary farming families had other than agricultural occupations which affected family wealth distribution. As a result families who cultivate as secondary occupations would naturally have less capital wealth. For proper identification of socioeconomic status of secondary agricultural families, their income and capital wealth of non-farming pursuits could be taken into count. Contrary to the size of dwelling versus family income and capital wealth, the per capita square feet of house did not show a higher trend with higher family income and capital wealth. This was true for both primary and secondary farmers. This might mean that wealthy families did not feel the need to provide dwelling space for minor children. From continuous observations in the study area over a decade it could be safely stated that family dwelling sizes in general did not undergo any significant change in the recent past. As a result the findings which have relation to the size of the dwelling may be accepted conclusively. Using family dwelling size as an index of income and wealth we classified primary owner cultivator families into three classes such as lower (dwelling size less than 300 square feet - 50.3% families), middle (dwelling size 300 to <600 square feet - 42.2% families) and upper (dwelling size 600 to 900 square feet and above - 7.5% families).

Greater ownership of combination of objective categories did not explain higher income and capital wealth of primary and secondary farming families. Similarly ownership of one objective category independent of the other would not account for higher family income and wealth unless other socioeconomic factors were included. The potential problem with the objective categories classification is that ownership of the more expensive items relate to modernity in addition to absolute income.

TABLE 1

PRIMARY FARMING FAMILIES BY TOTAL AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND ANNUAL INCOME (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Total Area of Dwelling House in Square Feet | Annual Income In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0 - 2,500 | | 2,500 - 5,000 | | 5,000 - 7,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-300 | 163 | 72.8 | 126 | 54.1 | 74 | 27.9 | 363 | 50.3 |
| 300-600 | 60 | 26.8 | 101 | 43.3 | 144 | 54.3 | 315 | 42.2 |
| 600-900 & above | 1 | 0.4 | 6 | 2.6 | 47 | 17.7 | 54 | 7.5 |
| Total | 224 | 31.0 | 233 | 32.3 | 265 | 36.7 | 722 | - |

$$\chi^2 = 131,04$$

TABLE 2

SECONDARY FARMING FAMILIES BY TOTAL AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND ANNUAL INCOME (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Total Area of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Annual Income in Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-2,500 | | 2,500 - 5,000 | | 5,000 - 7,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No of Families | Percent |
| 0-300 | 288 | 80.0 | 34 | 51.5 | 9 | 25.0 | 331 | 71.6 |
| 300-600 | 70 | 19.4 | 25 | 37.9 | 17 | 47.2 | 112 | 24.2 |
| 600-900 & abowe | 2 | 0.6 | 7 | 10.6 | 10 | 27.8 | 19 | 4.1 |
| Total | 360 | 77.9 | 66 | 14.3 | 36 | 7.8 | 462 | - |

$$\chi^2 = 101.40$$

TABLE 3

PRIMARY FARMING FAMILIES BY TOTAL AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND CAPITAL WEALTH (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Total Area of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Capital Wealth In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1,500 | | 1,500-3,000 | | 3,000-4,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-300 | 197 | 69.6 | 70 | 49.0 | 96 | 32.4 | 363 | 50.3 |
| 300-600 | 83 | 29.3 | 67 | 46.9 | 155 | 52.4 | 305 | 42.2 |
| 600-900 & above | 3 | 1.1 | 6 | 4.2 | 45 | 15.2 | 54 | 7.5 |
| Total | 283 | 39.2 | 143 | 19.8 | 296 | 41.0 | 722 | - |

$$\chi^2 = 100.17$$

TABLE 4

SECONDARY FARMING FAMILIES BY TOTAL AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND CAPITAL WEALTH (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Total Area of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Capital Wealth In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1,500 | | 1,500-3,000 | | 3,000-4,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-300 | 272 | 77.9 | 31 | 58.5 | 28 | 46.7 | 331 | 71.6 |
| 300-600 | 72 | 20.6 | 21 | 39.6 | 19 | 31.7 | 112 | 24.2 |
| 600-900 & above | 5 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.9 | 13 | 21.7 | 19 | 4.1 |
| Total | 349 | 75.5 | 53 | 11.4 | 60 | 13.0 | 462 | - |

$\chi^2 = 68.47$

TABLE 5

PRIMARY FARMING FAMILIES BY PER CAPITA AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND ANNUAL INCOME (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Per Capita Area of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Annual Income In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-2,500 | | 2,500-5,000 | | 5,000-7,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-50 | 133 | 59.4 | 134 | 57.5 | 136 | 51.3 | 403 | 55.8 |
| 50-100 | 74 | 33.0 | 88 | 37.8 | 116 | 43.8 | 278 | 38.5 |
| 100-150 & above | 17 | 7.6 | 11 | 4.7 | 13 | 4.9 | 41 | 5.7 |
| Total | 224 | 31.0 | 233 | 32.3 | 265 | 36.9 | 722 | - |

$\chi^2 = 7.37$

TABLE 6

SECONDARY FARMING FAMILIES BY PER CAPITA AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND ANNUAL INCOME (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Per Capita Area Of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Annual Income In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-2,500 | | 2,500-5,000 | | 5,000-7,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-50 | 276 | 76.7 | 46 | 69.7 | 24 | 66.7 | 346 | 74.9 |
| 50-100 | 77 | 21.3 | 18 | 27.3 | 12 | 33.3 | 107 | 23.1 |
| 100-150 & above | 7 | 1.9 | 2 | 3.0 | - | - | 9 | 1.9 |
| Total | 360 | 77.9 | 66 | 14.3 | 36 | 7.8 | 462 | - |

$\chi^2 = 5.81$

TABLE 7

PRIMARY FARMING FAMILIES BY PER CAPITA AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND CAPITAL WEALTH (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| Per Capita Area of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Capital Wealth In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1,500 | | 1,500-3,000 | | 3,000-4,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-50 | 153 | 54.1 | 82 | 57.3 | 168 | 56.8 | 403 | 55.8 |
| 50-100 | 113 | 39.9 | 53 | 37.1 | 112 | 37.8 | 278 | 38.5 |
| 100-150 & above | 17 | 6.0 | 8 | 5.6 | 16 | 5.4 | 41 | 5.7 |
| Total | 283 | 39.2 | 143 | 19.8 | 296 | 41.0 | 722 | - |

$$\chi^2 = 2.39$$

TABLE 8

SECONDARY FARMING FAMILIES BY PER CAPITA AREA OF DWELLING HOUSE AND CAPITAL WEALTH (MATLAB CENSUS, 1974)

| Per Capita Area Of Dwelling House In Square Feet | Capital Wealth In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-1,500 | | 1,500-3,000 | | 3,000-4,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent | No. of Families | Percent |
| 0-50 | 261 | 74.8 | 41 | 77.4 | 44 | 73.3 | 346 | 74.9 |
| 50-100 | 80 | 22.9 | 11 | 20.8 | 16 | 26.7 | 107 | 23.1 |
| 100-150 & above | 8 | 2.3 | 1 | 1.9 | - | - | 9 | 1.9 |
| Total | 349 | 75.5 | 53 | 11.4 | 60 | 13.0 | 462 | - |

$$\chi^2 = 24.39$$

TABLE 9

PRIMARY FARMING FAMILIES BY OBJECTIVE CATEGORIES AND ANNUAL INCOME (MATLAB CENSUS DATA, 1974)

| ective egories Combination | Annual Income in Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-2,500 | | 2,500-5,000 | | 5,000-7,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families Owning | Percent | No. of Families Owning | Percent | No. of Families Owning | Percent | No. of Families Owning | Percent |
| ricanes y or ning | 188 | 83.9 | 177 | 76.0 | 162 | 61.1 | 527 | 73.0 |
| ricanes quilts | 26 | 11.6 | 41 | 17.6 | 53 | 20.0 | 120 | 16.6 |
| ricanes, lts & ches | 9 | 4.0 | 10 | 4.3 | 34 | 12.8 | 53 | 7.3 |
| ricanes, lts, watches adios | 1 | 0.4 | 5 | 2.1 | 16 | 6.0 | 22 | 3.0 |
| tal | 224 | 31.0 | 233 | 32.3 | 265 | 36.70 | 722 | - |

$\chi^2 = 44.99$

TABLE 10

SECONDARY FARMING FAMILIES BY OBJECTIVE CATEGORIES AND ANNUAL INCOME (MATLAB GENSUS, 1974)

| ective egories Combination | Annual Income In Taka | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0-2,500 | | 2,500-5,000 | | 5,000-7,500 & above | | Total | |
| | No. of Families Owning | Percent | No. of Families Owning | Percent | No. of Families Owning | Percent | No. of Families Owning | Percen |
| rricanes ly or thing | 315 | 87.5 | 49 | 74.2 | 16 | 44.4 | 380 | 82.3 |
| rricanes d quilts | 33 | 9.1 | 7 | 10.6 | 10 | 27.8 | 50 | 10.8 |
| rricanes, ilts & tches | 9 | 2.5 | 5 | 7.6 | 7 | 19.4 | 21 | 4.5 |
| rricanes, ilts, tches & dios | 3 | 0.8 | 5 | 7.6 | 3 | 8.3 | 11 | 2.4 |
| tal | 360 | 77.9 | 66 | 14.3 | 36 | 7.8 | 462 | - |

$$\chi^2 = 59.79$$

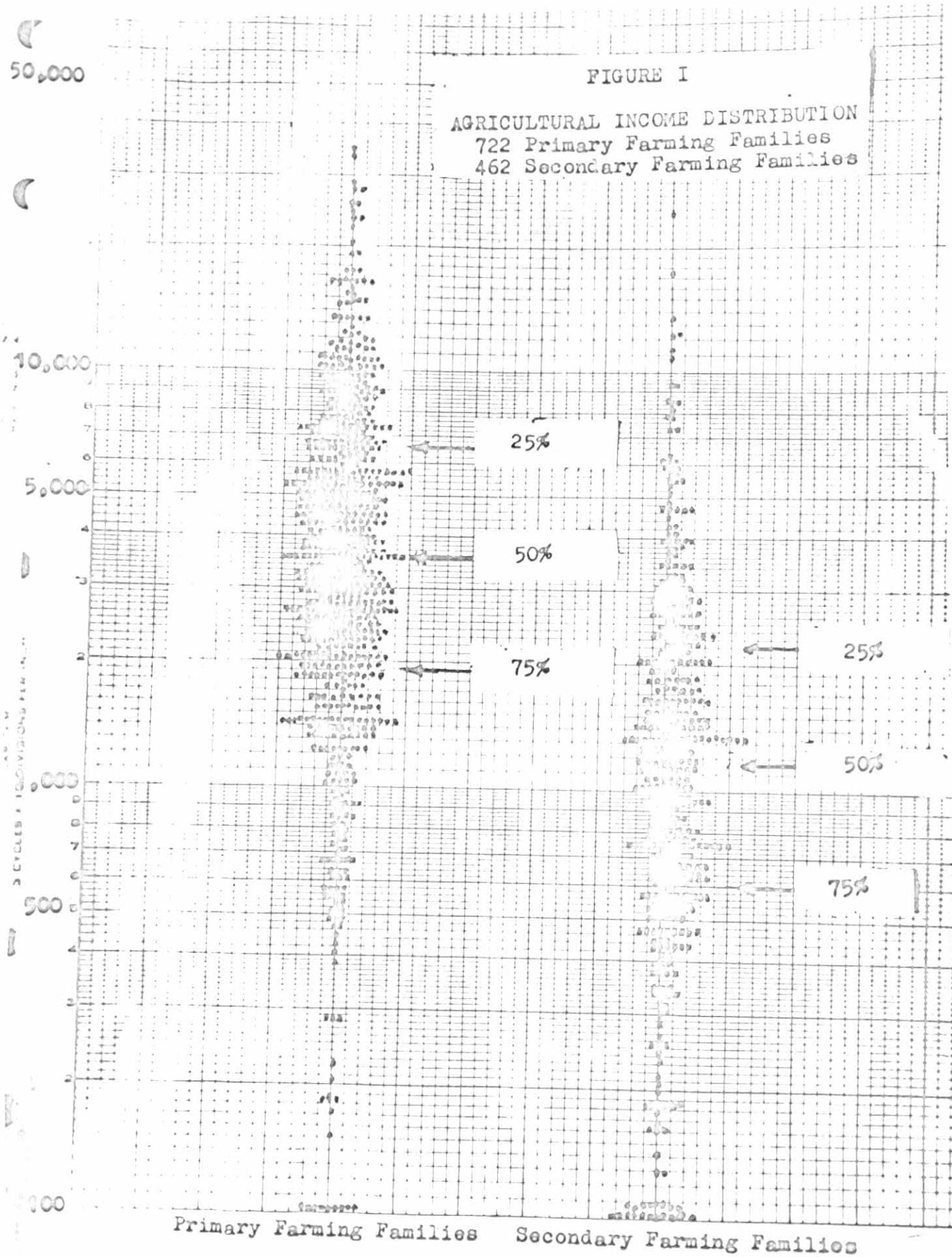


FIGURE I
AGRICULTURAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION
722 Primary Farming Families
462 Secondary Farming Families
50,000
10,000
5,000
500
100
25%
50%
75%
25%
50%
75%
Primary Farming Families
Secondary Farming Families

FIGURE II

LOG 10 AGRICULTURAL INCOME
VERSUS
LOG 10 SQUARE FEET OF HOUSE
CORRELATION, r=0.500807

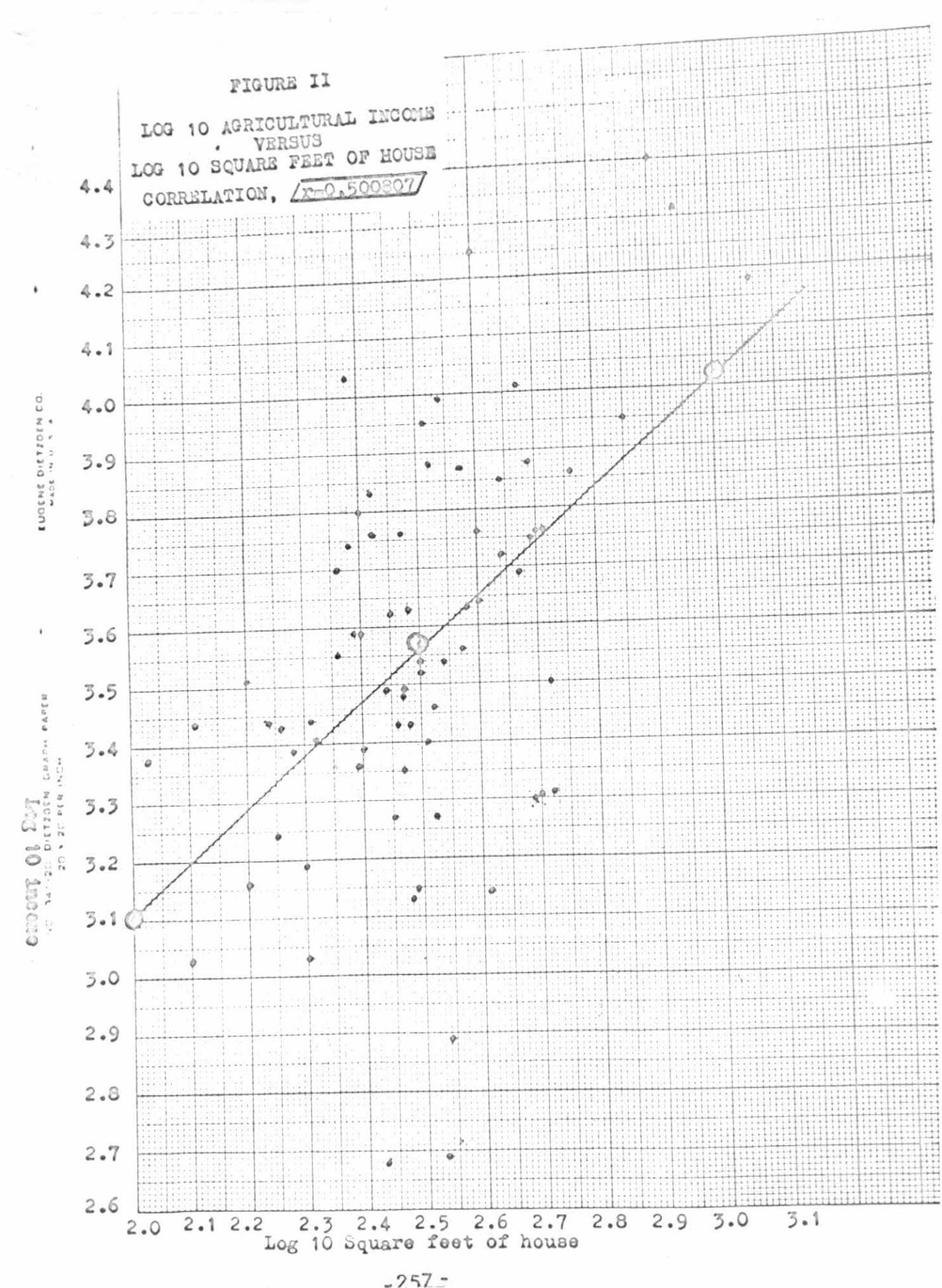
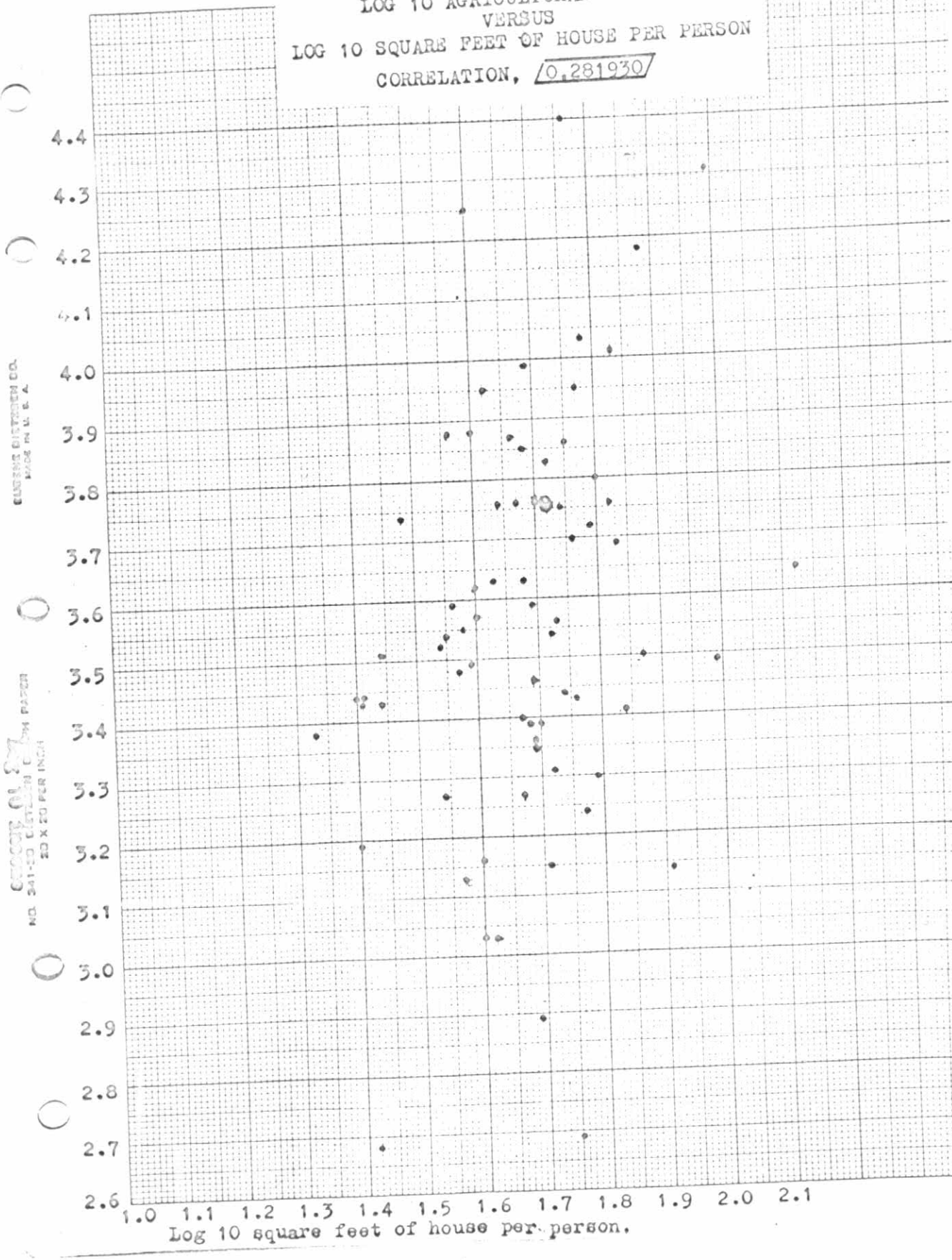


FIGURE III

LOG 10 AGRICULTURAL INCOME
VERSUS
LOG 10 SQUARE FEET OF HOUSE PER PERSON
CORRELATION, 0.281930



APPENDIX A

CENSUS FORM SHOWING COLUMNS OF INDIVIDUAL NUMBER, NAME, AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND RELATION TO HEAD

Village : _____ Code : _____ Family No. : _____ Previous Family No. : _____

Bari : _____ Religion : _____

CENSUS — 1974
CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY
MATLAB, COMILLA

| Ind. No. | Mother's No. | Dwelling No. | Name | Age | Sex | Marital Status | Relation to Head | Date of Birth | Date of Death | Date of M-In | Date of M-Out | IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULE | | | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | T | Date | T | Date | T | Date | T | Date | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Any Dwelling with Tin Roof ? Yes ☐ No ☐

Date of Census : _____ Signature : _____ Family Type : _____ Family No. : _____

APPENDIX D

CENSUS FORM SEEKING SOCIO-ECONOMIC COLUMNS

Village : _____ Code : _____ Family No. : _____ Previous Family No. : _____

Bari: _____ Religion : _____ Date Completed : _____

| Ind. No. | Mother's No. | Dwelling No. | Name | Age | Sex | Marital Status | Relation to Head | Date of Birth | Education | Read/Write | | Occupation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Primary | | Secondary | |
| | | | | | | | | | | P | A | I | O | I | O |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Dwelling No. | Roof | Walls | Dimensions (feet) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tin ☐ Other ☐ | Tin ☐ Tin-mixed ☐ Other ☐ | Length | Breadth |
| 2 | Tin ☐ Other ☐ | Tin ☐ Tin-mixed ☐ Other ☐ | Length | Breadth |
| 3 | Tin ☐ Other ☐ | Tin ☐ Tin-mixed ☐ Other ☐ | Length | Breadth |
| 4 | Tin ☐ Other ☐ | Tin ☐ Tin-mixed ☐ Other ☐ | Length | Breadth |

CENSUS — 1974
CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY
MATLAB, COMILLA

| Land Yield | Taka | Maunds | Unk |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | | | |
| Paddy | | | |
| Kaon | | | |
| Wheat | | | |
| Potato | | | |
| Swt.Pot. | | | |
| Jute | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Receive Remittance?..... Yes ___ No ___
Own radio?..... Yes ___ No ___
Own any watch?..... Yes ___ No ___
Own hurricane?..... Yes ___ No ___
Own lep ( quilt )?..... Yes ___ No ___

Number of cows:..... ☐
Number of boats:..... ☐
Kosha ☐ Dhusha ☐ Baro ☐

Sources of water during Winter Season
Oct.-Jan. ( Aswin 16th-Magh 15)

| | River | Canal | Tank | Ditch | T.W. | Other | Unk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Drink | | | | | | | |
| Cook | | | | | | | |
| Bathe | | | | | | | |
| Wash | | | | | | | |

Use fixed latrine?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
Latrine within 15 yds. from a used water source?..... Yes ☐ No ☐
Majority usually use pot for washing after defecation?..... Yes ☐ No ☐

APPENDIX - C

Prices of agricultural commodities and capital goods current in Matlab beginning census work in April, 1974

| Agricultural commodities | Approximate price per maund |
|---|---|
| Paddy | TK. 95.00 |
| Kaon | TK. 75.00 |
| Wheat | TK. 85.00 |
| Potato | TK. 60.00 |
| Sweet Potato | TK. 35.00 |
| Jute | TK. 55.00 |
| Oil seeds | TK.250.00 |
| Chillies | TK.600.00 |
| Sun crops | TK.500.00 |

| Capital goods | Approximate price for each |
|---|---|
| Cows (including calves) | TK.1000.00 |
| Boats: Kosha | TK. 450.00 |
| Dhusha | TK.1000.00 |
| Bara | TK.1800.00 |

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE 9TH MEETING OF THE SCIENTIFIC REVIEW AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY

(a)

and

# REPORTS OF THE COLLABORATIVE STUDIES BETWEEN CENTER FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH AND CHOLERA RESEARCH LABORATORY

For the

YEAR 1974

Dacca, Bangladesh