

Please note that continuity in page numbers may not be observed in volume-I of ***Instructions to Field Staff*** document as the Health survey is still ongoing as a part of 80th round of NSS Survey, whereas the CMS-Telecom survey has already been completed and its report is available at <https://mospi.gov.in/>. The instructions related to the CMS-Telecom survey included here as reference.



क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों के लिए अनुदेश Instructions to Field Staff

खण्ड / Volume – I

अभिकल्प, संकल्पनाएँ, परिभाषाएँ एवं प्रक्रियाएँ
Design, Concepts, Definitions and Procedures



समाजार्थिक सर्वेक्षण SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

2025

रा. प्र. स. 80वां दौर
NSS 80th Round

भारत सरकार
Government of India

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय

National Statistics Office

दिसंबर, 2024

December, 2024



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Chapter One

Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions

1.0. INTRODUCTION

- 1.0.1.** The National Sample Survey (NSS) was set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. Till date NSS has conducted 79 rounds of surveys covering a number of subjects of contemporary interests apart from undertaking several ad hoc surveys outside the ambit of NSS rounds and pilot surveys as well as methodological studies.
- 1.0.2.** The first survey on Household Social Consumption: Health was conducted during October 1973 to June 1974 in the 28th round of NSS. Thereafter, six more surveys on the subject were undertaken in different NSS rounds, the last being in the 75th round (July 2017 – June 2018). The present survey on health will be conducted during the calendar year 2025. Along with this, another modular survey for collection of information on telecom related indicators will also be taken up in the first quarter of 2025.

1.1. OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

- 1.1.1.** ‘Household Social Consumption: Health’ (Schedule 25.0): The survey on health aims to generate basic quantitative information on the health sector. A vital component is the information relevant to the determination of the prevalence rate of morbidity among various age-sex groups in different regions of the country. Further, measurement of the extent of use of health services provided by the government is an indispensable part of the exercise. Special attention is given to hospitalization, or medical care received as in-patient of medical institutions. The ailments for which such medical care is sought, the extent of use of government hospitals, and the expenditure incurred on treatment received from public and private sectors, are all to be investigated by the survey. Break-up of expenditure by various heads is to be estimated for expenses on medical care received both as in-patient and otherwise.
- 1.1.2.** The data collected in the survey will also enable assessment of the population who are affected by some widespread communicable diseases. Like the previous round, data will be collected on alternative schools of medicine as well, which enables them to derive the role of these types of medicines in respect of prevalence of use, cost of treatment and type of ailments covered. Besides, the survey will ascertain the extent of use of private and public hospitals for childbirth, the cost incurred, and the extent of receipt of pre-natal

and post-natal care by women who undergo childbirth. Moreover, the status of immunization of children aged 0-5 years will be estimated as on date of survey. Finally, information on certain aspects of the condition of the 60-plus population will be obtained which have a bearing on their state of health, economic independence, and degree of isolation. Primarily, indicators on morbidity (proportion of ailing persons during the last 15 days), hospitalization rates, the utilization of both public and private health care institutions, proportion of institutional childbirth etc. will be attempted to be derived from this survey data with special emphasis on ‘out of pocket expense’ as well as on access to government financed health insurance programmes.

- 1.1.3. Comprehensive Modular Survey on Telecom (Schedule CMS-T):** The objective of the Comprehensive Modular Survey (CMS) on telecom is to collect and provide information on telecom-related indicators and ICT skills to address the requirements of DoT, MeitY etc. This survey is designed to fill existing data gaps that cannot be met by other sources, such as administrative records, other surveys etc. The collected data will also be used for reporting of global indices by line ministries/ departments.

1.2. OUTLINE OF THE SURVEY

1.2.1. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY:

The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union *except* the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain extremely difficult to access throughout the year.

1.2.2. SURVEY PERIOD

The survey on health will be conducted during the calendar year 2025 while CMS: Telecom will be conducted in the first quarter (*i.e.*, January 2025 – March 2025) of the calendar year 2025.

1.2.3. SUB ROUNDS

The survey period, *i.e.*, January to December 2025 will be divided into four sub-rounds, each of three months duration as mentioned below:

Sub-round	Period
Sub-round 1	January – March 2025
Sub-round 2	April – June 2025
Sub-round 3	July – September 2025
Sub-round 4	October – December 2025

In each of these four sub-rounds, equal number of sample First Stage Units (FSUs) will be allotted for survey with a view to ensure uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt will be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is

allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, sub-round restrictions will not be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

1.2.4. SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY:

Computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) software has been developed for collection of information. The CAPI software is based on the following schedules of enquiry

Schedule 0.0	: List of households
Schedule 25.0	: Household Social Consumption: Health
Schedule CMS-T	: Comprehensive Modular Survey-Telecom

1.3. PARTICIPATING STATES

All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli will participate in the survey. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs in the survey(s):

State/UT	Extent of matching
Manipur, Telangana	Double
Maharashtra (U)	One and half
Remaining States/ UTs	Equal

1.4. CONTENT OF VOLUME I

This volume of instruction contains three chapters. Chapter One gives an overview of the survey operation and discusses the concepts and definitions of important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes the sample design and procedure of selection of households. Chapters Two contains instructions for collection of information relating to Schedules 0.0 while detailed guidelines for collection of information in Schedule 25.0 and Schedule CMS-T are discussed in Chapter Three. A list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) has been provided at the end of both Chapter Two and Three.

1.5. SAMPLING DESIGN

1.5.01. OUTLINE OF SAMPLING DESIGN:

A multi-stage stratified sampling design will be used where villages/urban blocks or Sub-Units (SUs) of these are regarded as the First Stage Units (FSU) and the households as the Ultimate Stage Units (USU). Both the FSUs and USUs will be selected with Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR).

1.5.02. SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST STAGE UNIT:

The sampling frame for urban sector is the list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks as per latest Urban Frame Survey and for rural sector, it is the list of villages as per Census 2011 updated by removing those villages which are urbanized and included in latest UFS (till the time of sample selection). Sometimes, with a view to ensuring uniformity in the size of FSUs and operational convenience, large villages/UFS blocks are notionally divided into smaller units of more or less equal size, known as sub-units depending on a pre-defined criteria based on population in the village or number of households in the UFS block. The sector-specific criteria for sub-unit formation are as below:

1.5.02.1. Rural Sector

- (i) The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population of 1000 or more and except some States/UTs) is decided based on projected present population of the village. The criteria for the formation of the SUs are given below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
...	...

- (ii) For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Ladakh, parts of Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Haridwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Jammu and Kashmir (seven districts Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban) and Idukki district of Kerala; SU is formed in a village if population as per Census 2011 is more than or equals to 500. The criteria for the number of SUs to be formed are as below:

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2

Projected Population of the village	Number of SUs to be formed
1200 to 1799	3
...	...

1.5.02.2. Urban Sector:

Sub-units are formed in the UFS blocks with number of households 250 or more. The number of SUs to be formed within the UFS blocks is decided by the following criteria:

Number of Households in UFS Block	Number of SUs to be formed
less than 250	1
250 to 499	2
500 to 749	3
...	...

Thus, the list of villages / UFS blocks / SUs (for those villages or UFS blocks where sub-units are formed) together constitute the sampling frame for selection of the First Stage Units.

1.5.03. STRATIFICATION OF FSUs

The primary geographical unit, called basic stratum within a state/UT for rural and urban sectors is a district.

1.5.03.1. Rural Sector:

(i) A **Special Stratum** comprising of all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 is formed at all-India level.

(ii) From the remaining villages, two more strata are formed in each basic stratum. i.e., in each district:

(a) Stratum 1: Comprising of the villages within 5 Kms from the district headquarter or from a city/town with more than 5 lakh population. This stratum is not formed if there are very few such villages (less than 50) in the stratum.

(b) Stratum 2: Rest of the villages.

1.5.03.2. Urban Sector:

Two or more strata will be formed in urban areas of each basic stratum with the following criteria:

- (i) Each million plus city as per census 2011 will be considered as a separate stratum.
- (ii) Rest of the urban areas of the district will constitute another stratum.

1.5.04. SUB-STRATIFICATION OF FSUS

In the **rural sector**, three groups of villages are formed within each stratum, except special rural stratum at all-India level, based on the following criteria:

Group	Population of the village (as per Census 2011)
1	all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 250
2	all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population more than or equal to 250 but less than 500
3	remaining villages

Further, the sample size for a particular rural stratum is distributed among these 3 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1 , r_2 and r_3 be the allocations to Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively. The villages within each group will be first arranged in ascending order of number of populations. For all the three groups within each stratum, ' $r_1/8 > 1$ ', ' $r_2/8 > 1$ ' and ' $r_3/8 > 1$ ', will imply formation of 2 or more sub-strata in each group. Sub-strata will be demarcated in Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population. If the number of FSUs in a particular group is very small or sufficient number of samples is not allocated, no sub-stratum will be formed.

In the **urban sector**, let ' u ' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/8 > 1$ ', implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum will be first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of UFS blocks (all SUs of a block considered together) having more or less equal number of households. If the number of blocks in a particular stratum is very small, no sub-stratum will be formed in the stratum.

1.5.05. SAMPLE SIZE

17,636 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level for the health survey. The total number of FSUs have been equally distributed among four sub-rounds, each having a sample of 4409 FSUs. CMS: Telecom module will be canvassed only in the first sub-round of the survey along with the survey on health. The state-wise annual allocation of sample FSUs to be surveyed for the health survey is provided in Table 1.

1.5.06. ALLOCATION OF TOTAL SAMPLE TO STATES AND UTs

The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to the projected population figures as on 1st October 2024 as available from the report, 'Population

Projections for India and States 2011-2036' of the Technical Group on Population Projections, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT. A minimum of 16 FSUs (8 each for the rural and urban sector) will be allocated to each State/ UT.

1.5.07. ALLOCATION OF STATE / UT LEVEL SAMPLE TO RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

The State/ UT level samples will be allocated between two sectors in proportion to the projected population figures as on 1st October 2024 as available from the report mentioned earlier.

1.5.08. ALLOCATION TO STRATA

Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. The stratum level allocation will be adjusted to multiples of 4 with a minimum sample size of 8. For special stratum formed in rural areas, 24 FSUs will be allocated.

1.5.09. ALLOCATION TO SUB-STRATA

Allocation of FSUs for each sub-stratum will be 8 in both rural and urban sectors.

1.5.10. SELECTION OF FSUS WITHIN STRATUM/SUB-STRATUM

The required number of FSUs from each of the stratum / sub-stratum is selected by SRSWOR, independently for each of the sub-rounds.

1.5.11. FORMATION OF SUB-DIVISION

It has been experienced that in some of the selected FSUs, the actual present population is significantly higher than the projected population/Census population that causes operational inconvenience for listing of all the households. In such a situation, the selected FSU is notionally sub-divided into several smaller units, called Sub-division. The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions to be formed in the selected rural (except areas mentioned in Point ii Section 1.3.06.1) /urban FSU is given below.

Approx. present population of the selected SU	Number of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 1500	1
1500 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
...	...

The criteria for determining the number of Sub-divisions in rural areas mentioned in Point (ii) of Para 1.3.06.1 are as below:

Approx. present population of the selected SU	Number of Sub-divisions to be formed
less than 750	1
750 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
...	...

Only one Sub-division is selected randomly after forming the required number of Sub-divisions. Further, listing and selection of households are done in the selected Sub-division unit only.

1.5.12. FORMATION OF SECOND STAGE STRATA (SSS)

The criteria for determining the Second Stage Strata (SSS) for 'Health Survey' and 'Telecom Survey' will be different. The composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed for different SSS for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 will be as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be surveyed
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Schedule 25.0

SSS 1	households having at least one child of age less than 1 year	2
SSS 2	from the remaining, households with at least one member (including deceased former member) hospitalised during last 365 days	4
SSS 3	other households	2

There will be no SSS formation for CMS: Telecom schedule. Eight households are to be surveyed for CMS: Telecom in a selected FSU.

1.5.13. SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

The sample households from each SSS are selected by the SRSWOR scheme. If a household is selected for more than one schedule and there is sufficient number of households in the sampling frame of that SSS, only one schedule will be canvassed in the selected household. For the other schedules the already selected household will be replaced by the *next non-selected household* within that SSS. However, if the number of households in the frame of an SSS is inadequate, one or more sample households may be common for different schedules. *In such cases more than one schedule will be canvassed in the same household.*

1.6. CONCEPT AND DEFINATION

Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

1.6.01. POPULATION COVERAGE

The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, will be listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants will be listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from the appropriate authorities.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the residential staff of these institutions may be listed. People staying in old age homes will be covered in the survey.

1.6.02. HOUSE:

Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

1.6.03. HOUSEHOLD:

A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months during the survey period). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines.

- (i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.
- (ii) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.
- (iii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.
- (iv) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.
- (v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/ she will not be considered as a member of his/ her parent's household. However, he/ she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

1.6.04. HOUSEHOLD SIZE:

The number of members of a household is its size.

1.6.05. HOUSEHOLD'S USUAL MONTHLY CONSUMER EXPENDITURE (RS.):

This information is collected to classify the households into different UMPCE (Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is the sum of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account (i.e., all expenditures excluding those for entrepreneurial purposes) during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Consumer Expenditure Survey of NSS. Unusual expenditures, such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization, etc., are to be excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. Further, all types of transfer payments made such as gifts given to beggar, income tax paid, if any, will not be covered under consumer expenditure. However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included.

Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure will be derived through the following items:

- (i) usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services excluding items like clothing, footwear (A)
- (ii) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood, chips, cow dung, etc. (B)
- (iii) imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C)
- (iv) expenditure on purchase of items like clothing, footwear, etc. during last 365 days (D)
- (v) expenditure on purchase of household durables like bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile, computer, kitchen equipment, etc. during last 365 days (E)

In (i) to (v) entry will be made in whole number in rupees.

From the entries in (i) to (v), UMPCE will be derived in whole number of rupees rounded to the nearest rupee as: $[A + B + C + (D+E)/12]$

- (a) **Usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services excluding items like clothing, footwear (A):** Regular monthly expenditure incurred by the household for purchase (including online purchase) of goods and services for household purposes will be included here whereas expenses on items like clothing, footwear and purchase of durable goods will

be excluded from the coverage of this item. Further, cash remittances should not be reported under this item.

- (b) **Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock like, rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood, chips, cow dung, etc. (B):** There are some households, especially in rural areas, who use (i.e., consume) items of household consumer goods like rice, cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung etc., from home grown stock on a regular basis. For households who use items of household consumer goods from home grown stock on regular basis, the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at ex farm/ ex-factory price will be recorded here.
- (c) **Imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts, etc. (C):** There are some households who regularly consume goods and services that are received in exchange of goods and services provided by them. For wage salaried employees, such services received could be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. For agricultural labourers, such goods and services received could be food-grains, vegetables, meals etc., as payment for wages in kind. In some cases, it may also happen that household regularly consumes goods and services received as gifts or obtained through free collection. For households who regularly consume goods and services received as (1) wages in kind, (2) in exchange of goods provided by them, (3) as gifts or (4) obtained through free collection, etc., the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at local retail prices will be recorded here. Mid-day meals received by household members also will be considered for making entries against this item.

Points to remember:

- For households who regularly consume goods and services received as wages in kind, in exchange of goods provided by them, as gifts or obtained through free collection etc.; the imputed value of such usual consumption in a month at local retail prices is to be recorded.
 - Goods and services received as gifts or obtained through free collection or allotted by Government (e.g., fund allotted for students in Government sponsored school) which are regular in nature are only to be considered for reporting.
 - If goods and services received at subsidised rates, local retail price is to be imputed.
 - Rent of leased out land received in kind, and consumed by the household, is to be considered and imputed value of good received is to be recorded.
- (d) **Expenditure on purchase of items like clothing, footwear, etc. during last 365 days (D):** Expenditure on purchase of items like clothing footwear, etc., which generally are not purchased on a regular basis during the last 365 days will be recorded in here.
- (e) **Expenditure on purchase of household durables like bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile, computer, kitchen equipment, etc. during last 365 days**

(E): Expenditure incurred by the household during the last 365 days for purchase (including online purchase) of household durable goods like, bedstead, furniture, vehicles, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, mobile phones, computers, kitchen equipment, etc., will be recorded here. Expenditure for construction of household durable goods will be considered for reporting in this item.

Points to remember:

- If a household purchases a car or any other durable goods on hire purchase basis, the actual amount paid, which may include down payment and/or payment of instalments, during the reference period is to be recorded irrespective of whether such durable goods was purchased during the reference period.
- If a car or any other durable goods is purchased during last 365 days by taking loan from bank and instalments are being paid to the bank as repayment of loan, the full purchase amount of such durable goods is to be considered and reported instead of the amount of instalments paid during the last 365 days.
- Cost of repair/ servicing of vehicle will be considered for reporting in this item.
- Major repair/construction of durable goods which intends to increase the life of the durable goods will be considered for reporting in this item.
- Minor repair of the durable goods or minor repair made for the purpose of beautification of house/flat which will be considered for reporting in this item.

Special procedure for expense on tuition fees, hostel room charges and hostel mess charges: If these expenses are incurred with a monthly periodicity, they will naturally come under 'A'. But if they are incurred semester-wise, or quarterly or annually, the average expenditure per month is to be calculated and included in 'A'. Note, however, that in case of hostel students, these expenditures should be accounted in the student's household and not in the 'parent' household. This is because rent and tuition fees regularly paid by a household (parent household) for a member of another household (usually a hostel student) are covered by the Use Approach. For simplicity, the above procedure will be followed for tuition fees paid for non-hostel students as well. That is, if tuition fees are not paid monthly and therefore not reported in 'A', the monthly average over a year will be included in 'A'.

Points to remember:

- Amount spent for purchase of flats/houses will not be considered for calculating UMPCE excluded as it is treated as an investment/capital expenditure.
- Expenditure incurred for regular medical treatment or diagnosis (e.g., dialysis for kidney impairment, chemotherapy/radiology for cancer) will be considered for calculating UMPCE. However, any expenditure on hospitalisation, which is not of regular nature, will be excluded.

- Expenditure incurred for payment of insurance premium, will be excluded as it is essentially a transfer payment, and all types of transfer payments are outside the purview of consumer expenditure.

1.6.06. HOUSEHOLD TYPE:

The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, is decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities is to be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests are not to be taken into account.

In **rural areas** a household will belong to any one of the following seven household types –

<i>self-employed in agriculture -1</i>	<i>casual labour in agriculture – 5</i>
<i>self-employed in non-agriculture – 2</i>	<i>casual labour in non-agriculture -6</i>
<i>regular wage/salary earning in agriculture- 3</i>	<i>others-9</i>
<i>regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture- 4</i>	

For **urban areas**, the household types are

<i>self-employed-1</i>	<i>casual labour-3</i>
<i>regular wage/salary earning-2</i>	<i>others-9</i>

1.6.06.1. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN RURAL AREAS:

The broad household types in rural areas to be used in this round are *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* and *others*.

Firstly, the households, which do not have any income from economic activities, shall be classified under “*others*”.

Out of the remaining households, the household's income from economic activities will be considered. A household will be first categorized as ‘*self-employed*’, *regular wage/salary earning*’ or ‘*casual labour*’ depending on the single major source of its income during the last 365 days from self-employment, regular wage/ salaried employment or casual labour employment, respectively.

For a household, which has a major income from self-employment (i.e., income from self-employment is more than the earning of each of regular wage/salary and casual labour), the broad household type will be *self-employed*.

For a household, which has major income from regular wage/salary, the broad household type will be *regular wage/salary earning*.

For a household, which has a major income from casual labour, the broad household type will be *casual labour*.

Within each of the broad categories of *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning* and *casual labour* households, two specific household types, viz., 'in agriculture' and 'in non-agriculture' will be distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (sections A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A) during last 365 days. However, **working in fisheries is excluded** from the purview of agricultural activities.

The specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from self-employment are "*self-employed in agriculture*" and "*self-employed in non-agriculture*".

Similarly, the specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from *regular wage/salary earning* are "*regular wage/salary earning in agriculture*" and "*regular wage/salary earning in non-agriculture*".

Also, the specific household types for the households whose major source of income during last 365 days is from employment as casual labour are "*casual labour in agriculture*" and "*casual labour in non-agriculture*".

1.6.06.2. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING HOUSEHOLD TYPE IN URBAN AREAS:

The different household types correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where seven sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type self-employed, regular wage/salary earning, casual labour or others corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will be classified under others.

1.6.07. MANUAL WORK:

A job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. are

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considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. A few examples of manual workers are cooks, waiters, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hairdressers, barbers, beauticians, watchmen, gate keepers, agricultural labourers, plantation labourers and related workers.

The household type along with the nature of work as manual or non-manual will identify 'agricultural labour' households and 'other labour' households in rural areas. 'Agricultural labour' households and 'other labour' households together constitute 'rural labour' households.

1.6.08. WORKER (OR EMPLOYED):

Persons who, during the reference period, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as *self-employed*, *regular wage/salaried employee* and *casual wage labourer*. These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.6.09. BROAD STATUSES IN EMPLOYMENT:

Three broad statuses in employment are *self-employed*, *regular salaried/wage employee* and *casual wage labour*. Definitions of these statuses in employment are given below:

1.6.09.1. SELF EMPLOYED:

Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise.

The self-employed persons are further categorized into the following three groups:

- (i) *own-account workers*: They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

(ii) *employers*: The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers.

(iii) *helpers in household enterprise*: The helpers are a category of self-employed persons who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.6.09.2. There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like ‘home workers’, ‘home based workers’ and ‘out workers’ are generally used synonymously for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers will be categorized as ‘self-employed’. The ‘home workers’ have *some degree of autonomy* and *economic independence* in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised, as is the case for the *employees*. Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that *employees* are not required to provide such inputs for production.

1.6.09.3. It may further be elaborated that the ‘putting out’ system prevalent in the production process in which a part of production which is ‘put out’ is performed in different household enterprises (and not at the employers’ establishment). For example, *bidi* rollers obtaining orders from a bidi manufacturer will be considered as home workers irrespective of whether or not they were supplied with raw material (leaves, *masala*, etc.), equipment (scissors) and other means of production. The fee or remuneration received consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In some cases, the payment may be based on a piece rate. Similarly, a woman engaged in tailoring or embroidery work on order from a wholesaler, or making *pappad* on order from some unit/ contractor/ trader at her home will be treated as ‘home worker’. On the other hand, if she does the work in the employers’ premises, she will be treated as *an employee*. Again, if she is not undertaking these activities on orders from outside, but markets the products by herself/ other household members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.6.09.4. REGULAR WAGE / SALARIED EMPLOYEE:

Persons working in other’s farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular wage/ salaried employees. *This category not only*

includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

1.6.09.5. CASUAL WAGE LABOUR:

A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, one category of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage in '*public works*' activities.

1.6.10. HOSPITALISATION

Admission as in-patient to a medical institution (as defined below) for treatment of some ailment or injury, or for childbirth, will be called hospitalization. The birth of a baby in a hospital will not be taken as a case of hospitalization of the baby. If, however, a baby who has never left the hospital after birth contracts an illness for which it has to stay in hospital, is it to be regarded as a case of hospitalization. Surgeries undergone in temporary camps set up for treatment of ailments (say, eye ailments) will be treated as cases of hospitalization for the purpose of the survey.

Note: It is possible that admission to any medical institution as in-patient and discharge from there take place on the same day.

1.6.11. MEDICAL INSTITUTION / LEVEL OF CARE:

This refers to any medical institution having provision for admission of sick persons as in-patients for treatment as well as provides treatment to a person as out-patient. It covers all HSC (only for childbirth), PHC, CHC, public dispensaries with facilities for in-patient treatment, any public/government hospital (district hospital/ state general hospitals/ medical college hospitals etc), and private hospital which are run by NGO/Trust (religious or otherwise) of any kind as well as private nursing home, day care centre, private medical college and hospital, super-speciality hospital, etc. The definitions as well as explanation of different terms associated with different types of medical institutions and level of cares are given below:

1.6.11.1. ASHA (ACCREDITED SOCIAL HEALTH ACTIVIST):

ASHAs are local women trained to act as health educators and promoters in their communities. There is one ASHA for every 1000 population. Their tasks include motivating women to give birth in hospitals, bringing children to immunization clinics, encouraging family planning (e.g., usage of condoms, IUDs, surgical sterilization), treating basic illness and injury with first aid, keeping demographic records, and improving village sanitation. They have a drug kit – which has tablets like paracetamol, anti-malarial, oral contraceptives, co-trimoxazole (an antibiotic), ORS packets etc.

1.6.11.2. AWW (ANGANWADI WORKER):

These are the staff of the Anganwadi centre in the village. There is one Anganwadi centre for every 1000 population. These centres provide supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. They are provided with a drug kit and may give tablets for about 1 to 3 children in a day.

1.6.11.3. HSC (HEALTH SUB-CENTRE):

This is the most peripheral facility in the primary health care system. There is one sub-centre for every 3000 population in hilly/tribal/difficult areas and 5000 population in plains. Each Sub-Centre is staffed by one or two **Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM¹)** (female health worker) and may have a male health worker. No doctor is posted in such Sub centre. The main task of these ANM (as perceived) is to provide immunization to children and antenatal care. Some sub-centres also conduct normal delivery, but they have no beds and the sub-centre is not considered as an institution with in-patients. They perform some outpatient care largely in the form of treatment for basic illnesses. Any treatment taken from ANM during her visit to the village can be considered as treatment taken at sub-centre.

1.6.11.4. DISPENSARY:

“Dispensary” is the consulting place/ chamber, which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids or an office in a hospital, school or other institution from which medical supplies, preparations, and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries.

1.6.11.5. PHC (PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE):

It is staffed by a Medical Officer (MBBS or AYUSH) and Para medical staff. They provide curative OPD services and ante natal checkups and deliveries. They usually have 4-6 beds to conduct delivery. They may or may not have facilities for in-patient treatment. There is one PHC for every 30000 population in the plains and for every 20,000 populations in hilly/tribal/difficult areas. The terms ‘additional PHC’, ‘mini-PHC’ and ‘new PHC’ are considered synonymous to ‘PHC’. PHCs in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are the equivalent of CHCs in other States that their area of coverage is a block and may even have 30 beds. Admissions/in-patients are always there in this facility type. Their equivalent of a PHC in these States is called an additional PHC.

1.6.11.6. CHC (COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE):

CHC is usually located at block/division or *taluk* level and serves as a referral centre for PHCs. It is to be staffed by medical specialists and medical officers and AYUSH doctors – but in practice

¹ An ANM is a nurse, usually with 18 months training, who is expected to provide a range of services as required in a health sub-centre. In some States the post is called village health nurse, or junior public health nurse.

there are usually only medical officers. It always has provision for in-patients and 10 to 30 beds. It usually has an OT, X-Ray, Labour room and laboratory facilities.

1.6.11.7. GOVERNMENT / PUBLIC HOSPITAL:

All other government hospitals, including district hospitals in the district headquarters town (which acts as referral site for all the CHCs and PHCs and sub-centres), government medical college hospitals, ESI hospitals, other government hospitals like maternity hospitals, cancer hospitals, TB or leprosy hospitals, railway hospitals, etc. run by the government will come under the category 'govt. /public hospital' for the purposes of this survey.

1.6.11.8. CHARITABLE / NGO / TRUST RUN HOSPITAL:

Some hospitals which are run by presumable NGO/ religious or other trust with a basic motive to offer health facility at a lower cost. Some examples are Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences (SSSIHMS) '*Prasanthi gram hospital*' through Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust. The CMC hospitals of Vellore and Chandigarh, which are voluntary non-profit organisation, medical services offered by Ramakrishna Mission with 15 major hospitals, 125 dispensaries and 60 mobile dispensaries etc.

1.6.11.9. PRIVATE HOSPITAL, PRIVATE CLINIC:

Any other hospital/ nursing home/ day care centre with facilities for in-patient treatment will be called a private hospital. A private clinic has facilities for consultation with private doctor(s) but no in-patient facility.

1.6.11.10. INFORMAL HEALTH PROVIDER (IP):

Informal Health Provider is a heterogeneous group of providers of informal health facilities with different type of training, regulatory frameworks, and services provided as follows:

The set of definitional criteria include:

(a) **Training:** IPs include those who have not received formally recognized training with a defined curriculum from an institution (i.e. government, NGO, or academic institution). IPs, however, typically have some level of informal training through apprenticeships, seminars, workshops etc. and are typically not mandated by any formal institution.

(b) **Payment:** IPs collect payment from patients served, not from institutions. One notable exception to this criterion involves NGO or other sponsored voucher programs, where informal providers exchange services or goods for payment from a sponsoring body in the form of reimbursement vouchers. Payment is usually, but not always, un-documented and tendered in cash. IPs are mainly entrepreneurs.

(c) **Registration and regulation:** IPs are not typically registered with any government regulatory body and operate outside of the purview of regulation, registration, or oversight by the government or other institutions.

(d) **Professional affiliation:** IP professional associations, if they exist, are primarily focused on networking and business activities and conduct minimal self-regulation. Thus, in general, IP may be defined as a variety of health service providers who are untrained and work outside regulatory frameworks.

1.6.12. NATURE OF TREATMENT

1.6.12.1. ALLOPATHY:

In this survey the term ‘allopathy’ is used to refer to the broad category of medical practice that is sometimes called Western medicine, biomedicine, evidence-based medicine, or modern medicine. According to MedTerms Dictionary, allopathic medicine is defined as ‘the system of medical practice which treats disease by the use of remedies which produce effects different from those produced by the disease under treatment’. The term ‘allopathy’ was coined in 1842 by C.F.S. Hahnemann to designate the usual practice of medicine (allopathy) as opposed to homeopathy.

1.6.12.2. AYUSH:

This term pertains to the recognized systems of medicines, which are used for curative and/or preventive purposes in India such as Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa, Yoga & Naturopathy, and Homoeopathy. These systems of medicines are regulated in the country by the Ministry of AYUSH.

1.6.12.3. AYURVEDA:

‘Ayurveda’ literally means “Science of Life”. Ayurveda is evolved from the various Vedic hymns rooted in the fundamental philosophies about life, disease and health. Ayurveda treatment is based more on the prevention process. Ayurvedic treatment focuses more on bringing a balance in the health of an individual rather than treating the disease. By promoting the overall health, Ayurveda indirectly prevents the disease and cures the sickness. An Ayurvedic health system is a holistic approach which involves a variety of measures that can be taken by an individual prior to the onset of any disease. This can be achieved by using ayurvedic medicines, suitable diet, activity and regimen for restoring the balance. Moreover, this process helps in strengthening the mechanism of the human body to prevent the recurrence of the disease.

1.6.12.4. YOGA:

Yoga is a discipline that dates back to thousands of years and is regarded as one of the best practices known to calm the inner self. It refers to traditional physical and mental disciplines originating in India. It is about the union of a person's own consciousness and the universal

consciousness. It is a healing system of theory and practice. It is a combination of breathing exercises, physical postures, and meditation that has been practiced for more than 5,000 years as part of healthy lifestyle and has become part of our spiritual heritage. The practice aims to attain self-realization, by improving the inherent power of an individual in a balanced way. The main objectives of Yoga are health, happiness, harmony, spiritual quest, personality development etc. The components of Yoga are Yama, Niyama, Pratyahara, Dharana, Asana, Pranayama, Dhyana and Samadhi. These components bring about physical discipline, help in the regulation of breath, restraining the sense organs, and promote contemplation and meditation. These techniques play an important role in the prevention of diseases such as psychosomatic disorders and promote overall health.

1.6.12.5. NATUROPATHY:

Naturopathy is the most ancient health care mechanism that amalgamates modern scientific knowledge with traditional and natural forms of medicine. Relying on the healing power of nature, Naturopathy stimulates the human body's ability to heal itself. Naturopathic philosophy favours a holistic approach without the use of surgery and drugs and emphasizes the use of natural elements (air, water, heat, sunshine) and physical means (massage, water treatment etc.) to treat illness. It refers to methods of treating diseases using natural therapeutics viz. Water therapy (Hydrotherapy), Colour therapy (chromotherapy), Fasting therapy, Mud therapy, Magnet therapy and food therapy to assist the natural healing process. It is the science of disease diagnosis, treatment, and cure using natural therapies including dietetics, botanical medicine, fasting, exercise, lifestyle counselling, detoxification, and chelation, clinical nutrition, hydrotherapy, naturopathic manipulation, spiritual healing, environmental assessment, health promotion, and disease prevention.

1.6.12.6. UNANI:

Unani is a comprehensive medical system that deals with the treatment of various states of health and ailments. Desi medicines prescribed by Hakims are called Unani medicines. It focuses on promotive, curative, preventive, and rehabilitative healthcare. The diagnosis and treatment of this system of medicine are based on various holistic concepts and scientific principles of health and healing. In the Unani system of medicine, the temperament of an individual plays an important role. In the diagnosis and treatment of the Unani system, temperament acts as the base. The classification and evaluation of various temperaments are based on the amalgamation of four humors in the blood in different quantities that are: phlegm, blood, black bile, and yellow bile. Humors are the fluids in the human body that produce energy, and trigger growth, nutrition, and repair. The humors also perform the function of maintaining moisture in different organs of the human body. Any imbalance in the equilibrium of humor causes disease, which can be treated with medication and consuming a balanced diet. In this system, a lot of importance is given to the diet and state of digestion of an individual for both health and disease.

1.6.12.7. SIDDHA:

Siddha is one of the ancient systems of medicine in India which has a close association with Dravidian culture. Siddha Medicine is a traditional medicine having its roots in Tamil Nadu, India. Siddha Medicine focuses on making the human body perfect and varies hugely from the other conservative forms of medicine. The fundamental and applied principles and doctrines of the Siddha System have a close resemblance to Ayurveda, with a specialty in iatro-chemistry. Siddha system emphasizes on the patient's age, sex, race, habits, mental framework, habitat, diet, appetite, physical condition, physiological constitution of the diseases for its treatment, environment which is individualistic in nature. Diagnosis of the diseases is done through examination of pulse, urine, eyes, study of voice, colour of body, tongue and status of the digestion of individual patients. This system is very effective for women during pre-natal and post-natal care and also for menstrual issues. The Siddha System is also effective in treating the chronic cases of liver, anemia, rheumatic issues, bleeding piles, prostate enlargement, peptic ulcer, and skin disorders specifically Psoriasis. The Siddha Medicines containing mercury, lead, silver, sulfur, and arsenic are found to be very effective in curing a number of infectious disorders as well as venereal disorders. This system has unique treasure for conversion of metals and minerals as drugs without any side effects.

1.6.12.8. SOWA-RIGPA/AMCHI:

Sowa-Rigpa/Amchi is a system of medicine that is one of the oldest medical traditions across the world. The term Sowa-Rigpa means Knowledge of Healing and derives its meaning from the Bhoti Language. This system was reinforced in the Trans-Himalayan region and is popular in the Himalayan societies such as Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh (Spiti and Lahoul), Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal (Darjeeling), Arunachal Pradesh, and Sikkim. Sowa-Rigpa has been recognized and promoted by the Government of India as a traditional medical system. Sowa-Rigpa is perceived to be similar to Ayurvedic Philosophy. Many medicines of the Indian-origin such as Ashwagandha, Guggulu, Triphala, Ashok, Haridra, etc. are used in the Sowa-Rigpa system for treatment purposes. The system of Sowa-Rigpa emphasizes the importance of the cosmological elements in the formation of the human body, the nature of disorders and remedial measures.

1.6.12.9. HOMEOPATHY:

Homeopathy is a system of medicine that uses highly diluted doses from the plant, mineral and animal kingdoms to stimulate natural defences in the body. Oral Homoeopathy medicine is available in many forms, including the traditional homoeopathic pellets (balls), liquid dilution, tablets (lactose-based) and mother tincture.

1.6.13. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Communicable diseases are diseases that as a result of the causative organism which are spreading from one person to another or from animals/insects/birds etc. to people. These diseases affect people of all ages but more children due to their exposure to environmental conditions that

support the spread. Communicable diseases are preventable based on interventions placed on various levels of transmission of the disease. India is also facing new and emerging diseases which are challenging public health as never before. Unfortunately, many of these diseases affect the poor and marginalized sections of society and contribute not only to ill health and poverty at micro-level but also have serious socio-economic implications at the macro-level. Health workers have an important role to play in the control of these diseases by applying effective and efficient management, prevention and control measures. Health workers need to be equipped with capacity to target communicable diseases for eradication.

1.6.13.1. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CHARACTERISTICS OF IMPORTANCE:

The characteristics are

- (a) very common,
- (b) may cause death and disability,
- (c) may cause epidemics,
- (d) most are preventable by fairly simple interventions and
- (e) mainly affect infants and children.

1.6.13.2. CLASSIFICATION OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE:

There are various ways of classifying communicable diseases; the classification below is the one that is considered to be best for ease of understanding.

- Vector borne diseases – Malaria, Dengue, Chikungunya
- Diseases caused by Faecal – Bacillary dysentery, Amoebiasis, Cholera, Enteric Fevers, Viral Hepatitis.
- Helminthic diseases – Hookworm
- Airborne diseases – Tuberculosis and Leprosy.
- Zoonotic diseases (diseases of contact with animals or animal products) – Anthrax, Rabies, Japanese Encephalitis.

1.6.13.3. COMMON COMMUNICABLE DISEASE FOUND IN INDIA:

Common communicable diseases found in India are as follows: Malaria; Viral Hepatitis/Jaundice; Acute Diarrhoeal Diseases/Dysentery; Dengue fever; Chikungunya; Measles; Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.

1.6.13.4. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE OUTBREAK:

A disease outbreak is the occurrence of disease in excess of normal expectancy. The number of cases varies according to the disease-causing agent, and the size and type of previous and existing exposure to the agent. Disease outbreaks are usually caused by an infection, transmitted through person-to-person contact, animal-to-person contact, or from the environment or other

media. Water, sanitation, food and air quality are vital elements in the transmission of communicable diseases and in the spread of diseases prone to cause epidemics. A single case of a communicable disease long absent from a population or caused by an agent (e.g. bacterium or virus) not previously recognized in that community or area, or the emergence of a previously unknown disease, may also constitute an outbreak and should be reported and investigated.

1.6.13.4.1. OUTBREAKS, EPIDEMICS AND PANDEMICS:

An outbreak is the sudden occurrence of a disease in a community, which has never experienced the disease before or when cases of that disease occur in numbers greater than expected in a defined area.

An epidemic is the occurrence of a group of illnesses of similar nature and derived from a common source, in excess of what would be normally expected in a community or region. A classic example of an epidemic would be Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The epidemic killed about 774 people out of 8,098 that were infected. It started as an outbreak in Asia and then spread to more countries and took the form of an epidemic.

A pandemic on the other hand refers to a worldwide epidemic, which could have started off as an outbreak, escalated to the level of an epidemic and eventually spread to a number of countries across continents.

Endemic Diseases can remain active in a given area for years. A disease is described as endemic when it is habitually present within a given geographic area. For example, Dengue, which is spread by mosquitoes, is endemic in more than 100 countries. But it is not considered a pandemic yet. The point to consider here is that the dengue cases are not from a common source. Mosquitoes do not fly beyond a few hundred meters, so the cases in each country are from a different source. Rotavirus-induced infant diarrhoea is another example of an endemic disease, which is rampant in developing countries.

Table 1: Allocation of Sample FSUs in NSS 80 th round						
	Central Sample			State Sample		
State Name	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Andhra Pradesh	372	240	612	372	240	612
Arunachal Pradesh	180	160	340	180	160	340
Assam	348	284	632	348	284	632
Bihar	768	348	1116	768	348	1116
Chhattisgarh	272	308	580	272	308	580
Delhi	56	204	260	56	204	260
Goa	16	16	32	16	16	32
Gujarat	420	344	764	420	344	764
Haryana	200	192	392	200	192	392
Himachal Pradesh	100	80	180	100	80	180
Jharkhand	340	236	576	340	236	576
Karnataka	428	356	784	428	356	784
Kerala	184	248	432	184	248	432
Madhya Pradesh	544	516	1060	544	516	1060
Maharashtra	740	668	1408	1110	1002	2112
Manipur	176	148	324	352	296	648
Meghalaya	116	80	196	116	80	196
Mizoram	88	108	196	88	108	196
Nagaland	108	104	212	108	104	212
Odisha	424	244	668	424	244	668
Punjab	204	204	408	204	204	408
Rajasthan	508	452	960	508	452	960
Sikkim	80	52	132	80	52	132
Tamil Nadu	400	432	832	400	432	832
Telangana	264	300	564	528	600	1128
Tripura	168	80	248	168	80	248
Uttarakhand	108	112	220	108	112	220
Uttar Pradesh	1200	700	1900	1200	700	1900
West Bengal	588	428	1016	588	428	1016
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	20	48	28	20	48
Chandigarh		24	24		24	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	24	24	48	24	24	48
Jammu and Kashmir	164	180	344	164	180	344
Ladakh	16	16	32	16	16	32
Lakshadweep	8	16	24	8	16	24
Puducherry	16	32	48	16	32	48
Uninhabited*	24	-	-	-	-	-
All India	9680	7956	17636	10478	8738	19216

*A special rural stratum at all-India level has been formed comprising all uninhabited villages.

Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

2.0.0 Introduction:

Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing of all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU). In this schedule some information on household size and other household particulars like whether or not the household have child aged 1 year or less; at least one member (including deceased former member) has been hospitalized or not as in-patient during last 365 days etc. are collected. The auxiliary information will be used for grouping the households into different second-stage-strata (SSS) for Health Survey. The sampling frames for selection of households will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households will be recorded in this schedule. Whenever Sub-Units (SUs) are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation of SUs and identification of the selected SU are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various items have been given in Chapter One.

2.0.1 Structure of the schedule:

Schedule 0.0 contains the following blocks:

Block 0:	descriptive identification of sample FSU
Block 1:	identification of sample FSU
Block 2:	particulars of field operations
Block 3:	sketch map for sub-units (SU) formation
Block 3.1:	sketch map of sub-division formation
Block 4.1:	list of hamlets (only for rural samples with SU formation)
Block 4.2:	list of sub-units (SU) and identification of selected SU
Block 4.2A:	identification of selected sub-unit and formation of sub-division
Block 4.3:	list of sub-divisions of selected SU with population equal to or more than 1500 (750 for special cases) and selection and identification of selected sub-division
Block 5:	list of households and record and selection of households for Schedule on Health
Block 5A:	selection of households for Schedule CMS
Block 6:	particulars of sampling of households
Block 7:	remarks by field enumerators (FE) / junior statistical officer (JSO)
Block 8:	remarks by field supervisor (FS) / senior statistical officer (SSO)

2.0.2 Unit of survey:

The first stage unit (FSU) is the village/UFS block/SU depending on the sampling frame. The Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/Survey Enumerator (SE), on arrival at a sample FSU, will ascertain the exact boundaries of the village/UFS block which contains the SU. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps/ ward maps/ town maps in the urban areas.

2.0.3 Formation of sub-units in rural areas:

Sub-unit formation will be resorted to in the villages with census 2011 population equal to or more than 1000. A village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-units (SUs). The number of SUs to be formed (i.e., the value of D) will be mentioned in the sample list. The criterion for deciding the number of SUs to be formed in a village has been discussed in detail in Chapter One.

The procedure for listing of hamlets and forming sub-units is outlined below.

2.0.3.1 Procedure: In a large village, there usually exists a few localities or pockets where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. These are called 'hamlets'. If there are no such recognised hamlets in the village, the census sub-divisions of the village (e.g., enumeration blocks or groups of census house numbers or geographically distinct blocks of houses) may be treated as 'hamlets'. Large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve more or less equal population content for the purpose of SU formation. The procedure for formation of SU is best described, perhaps, by listing sequentially the steps involved:

- (i) Identify the hamlets as described above.
- (ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.
- (iii) Draw a notional map in Block 3 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-*abadi* area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the SUs to be formed in the village.
- (iv) List the hamlets in Block 4.1 in the order of their numbering. Indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.
- (v) Group the hamlets into D number of SUs. The criteria to be adopted for SU formation are *equality of population content and geographical contiguity* (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). In case there is a conflict between the two aspects, *geographical contiguity is to be given priority*. However, the difference between

the population of the smallest and the largest SU (in terms of population content) formed may be kept at minimum to the extent possible. Indicate the grouping in the map.

- (vi) Number the SUs serially in column (1) of Block 4.2. The SU containing hamlet number 1 will be numbered as 1, the SU with next higher hamlet number not included in SU 1 will be numbered as 2 and so on. Indicate the numbers also in the notional map. It is quite possible that an SU may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive serial numbers.

2.0.4 Formation of SUs in urban areas:

If an UFS block has 250 or more households, it will be necessary to form SUs. Procedure for formation of SU is the same as that for the formation of SUs in the case of villages. Here the SUs are to be formed artificially by dividing the block into a certain number (say, D) of groups *by more or less equalizing the population giving priority to geographical compactness* within each SU as per the criterion specified in section 2.0.3.1. The number of SUs to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will be provided in the sample list. SUs will be numbered serially in column (1) of Block 4.2.

2.0.5 Formation of Sub-divisions of SU:

After formation of SUs in the sample village/block, the selected sample SU will be identified as per the sample list. If the approximate present population of selected SU is found to be equal to or more than 1500 (750 for some special cases in rural areas), Sub-divisions will be formed in the selected SU to control the workload of listing. The selected SU will be divided into a number of Sub-divisions (D_1) depending on the approximate population of the SU. The procedure will be similar to the formation of SU within the block as described in para 2.0.3 and 2.0.4. *Each of the Sub-divisions will have more or less equal population and will be geographically compact.*

2.0.6 Starting point for listing

Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the JSO/FI will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2011 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the *northwest corner of the FSU* and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of formation of second stage strata.

2.0.7 The procedures to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the Schedule 0.0 are described in the following paragraphs. Before filling in blocks, it is necessary to put tick-marks in the appropriate boxes at left hand and right-hand top corners of the first page of the schedule.

2.0. Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample FSU

2.0.8 General: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample FSU. State/UT, district, sub-district/ tehsil/ town name (to be tick-marked appropriately), village name, investigator unit no., block no., sample SU no. are to be auto populated in CAPI from the sample list for Central Sample. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items (e.g., item 4 i.e. village name is not applicable for urban sample and items 5 and 6 i.e. investigator unit and block are not applicable for rural sample). Most of the information in this block will be copied from the sample list for State Sample.

2.1 Block 1: Identification of sample FSU

2.1.0 General: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample FSU in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth-place digit and so on. *Items 1, 4 to 13 and 15 shall be copied from the sample list for State Sample.* Items 1, 4 to 13 and 15 will be auto populated in CAPI from sample list for central sample.

2.1.1 Item 11: FOD sub-region:

The four-digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample FSU belongs will be recorded against item 11. *A ‘-’ will be put against this item for the state samples and for the Central Samples in respect of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura for which field work is carried out by the respective States.*

2.1.2 Item 12: frame code:

The different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' available in the sample list. Entry against item 12 shall be auto populated from the sample list for Central Sample. The frame codes to be used are:

Rural: Census 2011 – 16

Urban: ‘UFS 2007–12’ – 15, ‘UFS 2012-17’ - 17, ‘UFS 2017-22’ - 18, ‘UFS 2022-27’ - 19

2.1.3 Item 13: population of village/ number of households of UFS block:

Census 2011 population of the village (in which the sample SU is located) or the number of households of the UFS block (in which the sample SU is located) as given in the sample list will be copied here.

2.1.4 Item 14: approximate present population:

The JSO/SE will first ascertain the approximate present population of the entire village/UFS block containing the sample SU taking into consideration the normal growth of population along with any abnormal influx of population into or exodus of population from the village/UFS block. This may be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be 2011 Census population. In the case of large difference with census population, it may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the village after the census or the village has been split or partly merged with other village/ urban area. If so, the approximate increase or decrease of population due to such events or any new settlements that have come up in the rural/urban area after the census is to be ascertained. **In the case of large difference between frame population and approximate present population, adequate remarks for such differences should be recorded in Block 7 or 8.**

2.1.5 Item 15: total number of SUs to be formed (D):

The total number of sub-units to be formed in the village/UFS block will be given in the sample list and it will be auto populated from the sample list it will be used in Block 4.2 as the value of 'D'.

2.1.6 Item 16: Survey code:

The survey codes are:

selected FSU surveyed:	
inhabited	1
uninhabited	2
zero case	3
originally selected FSU not surveyed but substitute FSU surveyed:	
inhabited	4
uninhabited	5
zero case	6
selected FSU casualty	7

Some examples of zero cases are: FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like CRPF, BSF etc.), rural areas declared as urban areas and now forming part of UFS frame used for urban sampling, FSUs wholly submerged under water in a dam or FSUs with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project work etc. with no chance of habitation in future. As against this, the FSU where the entire population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamities like fire, cyclone etc., but is likely to return in the future, will be considered as uninhabited FSU and will be given code 2 or 5 as the case might be. If the substitute FSU cannot be surveyed, survey code will be 7. ***If a substitute FSU is surveyed (i.e. survey codes 4 – 6), the name of the village, its frame population must be mentioned in Block 7/8.***

2.1.7 Item 17: Reason for substitution of original sample (for codes 4 – 7 in item 16):

In all the cases where the *originally* selected sample FSU is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted and subsequently surveyed or not surveyed (i.e. for codes 4 to 7 against item 16), the reason for it is becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 17.

The codes are:

Original sample FSU:

not identifiable/ traceable.....	1
not accessible.....	2
restricted area (not permitted to survey)	3
others (specify).....	9

A ‘–’ may be put against this item if the entry against item 16 is 1 or 2 or 3. *Cases of FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 17. As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.*

2.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations:

2.2.0. General: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. In the serial number 1(a) and 1(b), names of the Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Survey Enumerator (SE)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/ Survey Supervisor (SS), codes (permanent employee code in case of regular employees and temporary codes, if available, for other staff) and signatures will be recorded. All other items are self-explanatory.

For recording the entry in column (3) and (4) corresponding to serial number 2 (i) and (ii), following procedure may be adopted. For entering date of commencement of survey/ inspection the date when commencement of identification of FSU was started will be recorded. But while entering date of completion of survey/inspection, the date when completion of listing and selection of households was done will be recorded. However, the minor part relating to columns (7) to (10) of Block 6 may be ignored.

2.3 Block 3: Sketch map for sub-units (SU) formation

2.3.0 General: For villages/UFS blocks requiring SU formation, the space provided in the block shall be used to draw a free hand sketch-map of the village/UFS block showing the boundaries of

the hamlets and SUs formed so that they may be identifiable in the field afterwards with the help of this map. It need not be drawn to scale. For villages, the serial numbers of the hamlets as given in column (1) of Block 4.1 will be written down on the map against each hamlet. The SU number given in column (1) of Block 4.2 to which the hamlet belongs will also be shown against each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. For urban areas also, the SUs will be numbered in the map. The area for the selected SU shall be shaded in the map. In CAPI module sketch map of sub-unit will be uploaded in this block.

2.4 Block 3.1: Sketch map of Sub-division formation

2.4.0 General: For SU requiring formation of Sub-divisions, a freehand sketch map of the SU showing the boundaries of the Sub-divisions will be shown in the map. The number of Sub-divisions will be marked against each Sub-division corresponding to the number in column (1) of block 4.3. The area of selected Sub-division will be shaded in the map. In CAPI module sketch map of sub-division will be uploaded in this block.

2.5 Block 4.1: List of hamlets (only for rural samples with SU formation)

2.5.0 General: This block is to be filled in only for the villages requiring formation of SU (i.e. for $D > 1$). All the hamlets located in the village will be listed in the specified order.

2.5.1 Columns (1) to (3): A running serial number for the hamlets will be given in column (1). Name of the hamlets will be written in column (2). Present population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be given in column (3) in whole numbers. Entries in column (3) should add up to 100.

2.6 Block 4.2: List of sub-units (SU) and identification of selected SU

2.6.0 General: This block is meant for recording the details of formation of SUs and their selection (i.e. with $D > 1$). Reference may be made to paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4 for the procedures of formation and numbering of SUs. *Selected SU will be identified in this block.*

2.6.1 Column (1): serial no. of SU: The SUs formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D' which is mentioned in the sample list and copied in item 15 of block 1 and also against 'D' below the block heading of 4.2. In CAPI module number of rows to be generated in this block as per entry in item 15 of block 1.

2.6.2 Column (2): serial no. of hamlet(s) in the SU (rural only): This column is to be filled up only for rural FSUs. The serial numbers of the hamlets recorded in column (1) of Block 4.1 constituting each SU are to be recorded in column (2) separated by commas.

2.6.3 Column (3): percentage (%) of population in the SU: Approximate present population of the SU in terms of percentage to total village/UFS block population will be recorded in column (3) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

2.6.4 Column (4): selected SU: '1' will be recorded against the selected SU (as given in item 7 of Block 0) in this column. *The row corresponding to the selected SU number corresponding to entry '1' in column (4) needs to be highlighted.*

2.6.5 Block 4.2 A: Information on selected sub-unit and formation of sub-division

2.6.5.1 In this block selected sub-unit number will be recorded along with approximate present population of selected sub-unit. Based on approximate present population of selected sub-unit number of sub-divisions needs to be formed will be determined on this block.

2.6.5.2. Item (1): sample sub-unit number: Sub-unit which is identified in block 4.2 column 4 as selected sub-unit will be auto populated here in the CAPI.

2.6.5.2. Item (2): approximate present population of the SU: Approximate present population of the selected Sub-unit will be recorded here.

2.1.7 Item 17: number of Sub-divisions of SU to be formed (D₁): The total number of Sub-divisions to be formed will be determined according to the criterion given in Chapter One and recorded here as the value of D₁. This will be recorded in the heading of block 4.3 also.

2.7 Block 4.3: List of Sub-divisions of selected SU with population equal to or more than 1500 (750 for special cases) and identification of selected Sub-division

2.7.0 General: This block is meant for recording the details of formation of Sub-divisions and their selection within the selected SU. Reference may be made to paragraph 2.0.5 for the procedures of formation of Sub-divisions. The criterion of formation of Sub-division is described in Chapter One. D₁ number of Sub-divisions will be formed.

Note that if entire Village/UFS Block has been selected (Sub-Unit has not been formed) as FSU, then also if the approximate present population of village/UFS block is 1500 or more (750 for special rural area) Sub-division will be formed.

2.7.1 Column (1): serial no. of Sub-divisions: The Sub-divisions formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1). The numbering of the Sub-divisions will be same as in case SUs in villages/UFS blocks. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D₁' which is to be recorded against 'D₁' below the block heading of 4.3.

2.7.2 Column (2): percentage (%) of population in the Sub-divisions: Approximate present population of the Sub-divisions in terms of percentage to selected FSU (Village or UFS block or selected SU wherever it is formed) population will be recorded in column (2) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

2.7.3 Column (3): selected Sub-division: One sub-division will be selected randomly in CAPI module and highlighted here. Listing of households and selection of households for detail canvassing will be done in selected sub-division only. '1' will be recorded against the selected Sub-division in this column. *The row corresponding to the selected Sub-divisions having number corresponding to entry '1' in column (3) needs to be highlighted.*

2.8 Block 5: list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules Household Surveys

2.8.0.1 In this block, various information is to be recorded for selected SU/Sub-divisions of SU.

2.8.0.2 Listing of all the houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame for Schedule Health Survey 2025 and CMS 2025 and formation of second stage strata for Schedule Health Survey 2025 is to be carried out in this block.

2.8.0.3 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. A house-to-house enquiry will be made to list all the houses and households. *Households, which are found to be locked at the time of listing (including such households which are absent in the present place for a period of less than six months during last one year) are also to be listed and included in the frame of households before sample selection.* After obtaining from the neighbours as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempt should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the JSO/SE) and if required, by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the JSO/SE shall find out how many households (including locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the JSO/SE will proceed to list the next house. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/ households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2011 Population Census may be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted; otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner and moving southwards.

Various columns of Block 5 are described below:

2.8.1 Column (0): serial number of row: The serial numbers of rows are printed in column (0) of Block 5, for each page of the block. This is to facilitate transfer some entries from block 5 to block 5A.

2.8.2 Column (1): house number: All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number. The 2011 Population Census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used if available. The houses without such numbers will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Wherever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any bracket. After listing all the households associated with a house, the next house shall be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, vacant structure, etc. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a ‘—’ may be put in this column.

2.8.3 Column (2): household serial number: The household(s) normally residing in the house or in a fixed location (e.g. under a tree/ bridge/ open space etc.) listed in column (1) will be numbered in column (2). All households (including those found temporarily absent) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. In case of persons staying in, say, hostels and forming single member households, each of them will be listed in separate lines giving a household serial number. Continuous serial number starting from 1 will be given in column (2) for the households in the FSU. This column will be left blank for the lines meant for vacant houses, non-residential buildings, etc.

For identification of residential houses, a question is placed in the questionnaire (Column 2.1), in which if the household respond that the house is not used only for non-residential purpose, (for each value '2' corresponding to Column 2.1), distinct household serial number will be given.

2.8.4 Column (3): name of head of the household: For a household having serial number in column (2), the name of head of the household shall be recorded here.

2.8.5 Column (4): household size: The size of each household will be recorded in this column. Two small box spaces are provided against this column at the end of each page to record the current page total for this column and the cumulative total for the pages.

2.8.6 Column (5): whether household have any child member aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2). If any member of household has age less than 1 years, then code 1 will be given else code 2 will be recorded here. For locked household, investigator will try to collect this information telephonically or from neighbour and if information is not available with neighbour, then code 2 will be given. All the households with code 1 will form second stage stratum 1 for Health Survey.

2.8.7 Column (6): For code 2 in col. (5), household with any member (including deceased former member) hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2) If code 2 is given in col. 5, check whether any member (including deceased former member) of the household hospitalized in last 365 days, if yes then code 1, else code 2 will be given. For locked household, investigator will try to collect this information telephonically or from neighbour and if information is not available with neighbour, then code 2 will be given. All the households with code 1 will form the second stage stratum 2 for health survey and all household with code 2 will be in second stage stratum 3 for health survey.

Note: In case of dialysis, coronary angiogram etc. if all process related to admission as in-patient has been done and in-patient ID has been created then it will be treated as hospitalization even if patient is discharged after 4-5 hours. Duration of stay in hospital is not the criteria for determining hospitalization; if in-patient ID is created then it will be treated as a case of hospitalization.

2.8.8. Column (9): SSS no. for Schedule Health Survey: The SSS formation for Schedule Health Survey will be based on the entry in column (5) and column (6) of Block 5 for both rural and urban samples. The following table needs to be followed while allotting SSS no. to a particular household

Criteria	SSS no. in col. (7)
Entry in col. (5) is '1'	1
Entry in col. (6) is '1'	2

Criteria	SSS no. in col. (7)
Entry in col. (6) is '2'	3

2.8.9 Column (10-12): sampling serial no (Health Survey): For Schedule Health Survey, three Second Stage Strata (SSS) will be formed. Columns (10), (11) and (12) will provide the sampling frame of households for SSS 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Column 10, 11 and 12 will be automatically generated in CAPI as per entry in Column 9 of block 5 for central sample. Each household will be tick-marked (✓) in one and only one of these columns for State sample.

The households with code 1, 2 and 3 in column (9) will be tick-marked in column (10), column (11) and column (12) respectively. Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting with 1 in each column independently. Columns (10), (11) and (12) will provide the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 respectively. The highest serial number in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for the schedule. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column heading.

In the CAPI module, sampling serial number will be assigned in each and every residential household as per SSS number of the household entered in column 9 of Block 5.

2.8.10 Column (13-15): sample household number (Health Survey) for SSS1/SSS2/SSS3: The number of households to be selected from each SSS of Health Survey is given under sample design in Chapter One. Two households will be selected from SSS 1, four households will be selected from SSS 2 and two households will be selected from SSS 3 for Health Survey from each selected FSU. However, it may be necessary to modify this number if there is a shortfall in the number of households in any SSS. The final number of sample households, will be the value of 'h' for respective SSS. These values will be recorded against 'h' in the space provided in the column headings.

Sample households are to be selected by SRSWOR from each SSS. **For central sample, required number of households needs to be surveyed in each second stage strata (SSS) of Health Survey will be selected automatically in CAPI.** For selecting the sample households for State Sample of any particular SSS by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed: Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame of SSS 1 [i.e. the highest entry in column (10) of Block 5] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If $H = h$, all the households will be selected and no random number needs to be drawn. If $H > h$, first draw a random number, say R_1 , between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2 , also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh unit. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e., R_1, R_2, \dots, R_h] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R_1, R_2, \dots, R_h in column (10) will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2, ..., h in column (13). Similarly, households will be selected for SSS 2 by using sampling serial numbers of column (11) and sample household numbers will be given in columns (14)

respectively. Households from SSS 3 will be selected using similar sampling design from column (12) and sample household numbers will be given in column (15).

Encircle the sampling serial numbers in columns (10) / (11) / (12) for the selected households.

2.9 Block 5A: selection of households for Schedule CMS: Telecom module

2.9.0. In this block, some information will be copied from Block 5. Formation of SSS and record of selection of households will be done for Schedule CMS 2025. For the columns of Block 5A entries may be copied only for those households which have running serial numbers in column (2) of Block 5.

Various columns of Block 5A are described below:

2.9.1. Columns (0) and (2): Entries for these columns will be auto populated from the columns (0) and (2) of Block 5 for every page. Copying may be started from first household serial number in the relevant page of Block 5 and continuing without omission or duplication in the corresponding page of Block 5A. Care must be taken to copy the entries correctly.

2.9.2. Column (16): SSS number for Schedule CMS: Telecom – There will be no SSS formation for Schedule CMS: Telecom module.

The highest serial number in the column (2) will be the value of ‘H’ for the schedule. This value will be recorded against ‘H’ in the space provided in the column heading.

2.9.3. Columns (17): Schedule CMS – sampling serial number: For Schedule CMS, there will be no Second Stage Strata (SSS). The number of households to be selected is given under sample design in Chapter One. However, it may be necessary to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS. The final number of sample households, after compensation, will be the value of ‘h’. These values will be recorded against ‘h’ in the space provided in the column heading.

Sample households are to be selected by SRSWOR. For central sample, required number of households needs to be surveyed will be selected automatically in CAPI. For selecting the sample households for State Sample of any particular SSS by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed: Suppose ‘H’ denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (16) of Block 5A] and ‘h’ the number of households to be selected. If $H = h$, all the households will be selected and no random number needs to be drawn. If $H > h$, first draw a random number, say R_1 , between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2 , also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh unit. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R’s [i.e., R_1, R_2, \dots, R_h] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R_1, R_2, \dots, R_h in column (16) will be the selected households and be given sample

household numbers as 1, 2, ..., h in column (17). Encircle the sampling serial numbers in columns (16) for the selected households.

If the sample household is found to have been already selected for Schedule Health Survey, it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice. However, if the number of households is inadequate and *replacement* is not possible, same households may be selected for both the schedules. In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household.

2.10 Shortfall and compensation for Schedules Health Survey and CMS:

Three SSS have been formed for Health Survey. Allocation of sample households for each SSS has been discussed in Chapter One. However, there may be a situation where number of households in the frame of an SSS is less than the required allocation leading to a shortfall.

The procedure of compensation is to be implemented by following the steps described below:

Step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

Step 2: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order given as follows and compensate.

SSS having shortfall		priority order of SSS for compensation
Schedule: 25.0		
Description	SSS Number	
households having at least one child of age less than 1 year	1	2, 3
households with at least one member (including deceased former member) hospitalized (including institutional childbirth) during last 365 days	2	1, 3
remaining households	3	2, 1

Find the SSS where additional households are available as per the above priority order of SSS and compensate. The step may be repeated for all SSS having shortfall after Step 1.

The resulting number of households (h) for each SSS will be entered at the top of relevant column(s) of Block 5, 5A and also in column (5) against the relevant SSS number of Block 6 of Schedule 0.0.

Example 1: Compensation of shortfall for Schedule Health Survey

SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	h
1	2	1	1*(1)	C (SSS 2)	1
2	4	8	4	1	5
3	2	12	2		2
<i>total</i>	8	21	7	1	8
Shortfall			1	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

Example 2: Compensation of shortfall for Schedule Health Survey

SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	h
1	2	12	2		2
2	4	32	4	1	5
3	2	1	1*(1)	C (SSS 1)	1
<i>total</i>	8	45	7	1	8
Shortfall			1	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

2.11 Block 6: particulars of sampling of households

2.11.0 Particulars of sampling of households will be recorded in this block for selected FSU for different schedules.

All the requisite information pertaining to this block will be auto populated in CAPI for central sample.

2.11.1 Column (2): population: Population as obtained by summing up the page totals of household sizes in column (4) of Block 5 over all the listed households may be auto populated in this column against Schedule Health Survey for both rural and urban samples.

2.11.2 Columns (4) – (10): number of households: Total number of households listed in the each SSS for schedule Health Survey and CMS will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (4). Number of selected households will be copied in column (5) for Schedules Health Survey and CMS from the relevant columns of Blocks of 5 and 5A.

Columns (6), (7) and (9) of Block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in Block 1 of both Schedules Health Survey and CMS. The entries in columns (6), (7) & (9) will be the number of filled-in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 for respective schedule and SSS. Total number households surveyed will be entered in column (8). It may be seen that -

$$\text{column (8)} = \text{column (6)} + \text{column (7)} \text{ and (ii) } \text{column (9)} = \text{column (5)} - \text{column (8)}.$$

Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of entries in SSS 1 – 3 for Schedule Health Survey.

2.11.3 Column (10): number of households replaced: Total number of households replaced for Schedule CMS (being already selected for Schedule Health Survey) will be reported against the rows for Schedule CMS. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (19), (20) and (21) of Block 5A. Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of entries of all SSS of Schedule CMS.

2.12 Block 7: remarks by investigators (JSO/FI):

The Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Field Investigator (FI) may give remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.13 Block 8: comments by supervisory officer(s):

The supervising officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule may give comments here.

2.14 Substitution of sample households:

If a sample household of a particular schedule cannot be surveyed due to some reason or the other, it will be substituted by the next non-selected household, i.e. the one which has not already been selected for any other schedule, having higher sampling serial number of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having last sampling serial number of an SSS will be the one having smallest sampling serial number within the same SSS. If the substituted household becomes a casualty, it will be substituted by another in the same manner. This process will continue till required number of sample households is available in a sample FSU (or SSS wherever applicable).

It is to be noted that in the case of a substitution of a household, the word "SUBSTITUTED" should be written at the top of the front page of schedule.

2.15 Substitution of sample FSU:

(a) If a sample FSU cannot be surveyed due to say, it being not uniquely identifiable or traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted. All such cases will be referred to:

The Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Household Survey Division,
NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Mahalanobis Bhawan, 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road,
Kolkata- 700108
e-mail address: tc.sdrd-mospi@gov.in
fax: 033-25776439

If the substituted FSU has same problem as the original, correspondences may be made immediately so that another substitute can be provided to prevent stratum/sub-stratum from being void. In case no substitute FSU could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 16, Block 1], a blank Schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 7 and 8 filled in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

All efforts must be made to ensure that at least one FSU is always surveyed from each stratum/sub-stratum so as to prevent occurrences of void strata.

(b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a valid sample and blank Schedule 0.0 with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 7 and 8 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern States where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

(c) If a village in which the sample FSU is situated is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification or by census authorities after Census 2011 and if it is covered in the urban frame used for selection of FSUs, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if it is not included in the urban frame, it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. If the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. If

only a part of the village has been merged in the town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme even in this situation. *It is suggested* to write to the Technical Coordination, HSD before treating any sample as a zero case.

(d) *It is important* to note that a listing schedule has to be submitted for every sample FSU irrespective of whether it is surveyed/ substituted (including uninhabited and zero cases) or a casualty.

2.16 Selection of more than one SU from same village/UFS block:

If more than one SU belonging to a particular village/UFS block is selected as sample, each of them will be treated as an independent sample.

2.16.1 If more than one SU is selected from same village/UFS block *in same sub-round*, formation of SUs may be done when listing schedule for the first of the sample FSUs of the village/UFS block is filled-in. That is, *Block 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 may be filled-in for the first instance and when any other SU is selected from the same village/UFS block, information may be copied from Blocks 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of the previously filled-in the listing schedule.*

2.16.2 If, however, the SUs are canvassed in different sub-rounds, they are to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh SU formation, listing and sample selection.

[5] list of households and record of selection of households													
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	SSS						
							sampling serial number			sample household number			
							1	2	3	1	2	3	
							code 1 in col. (5)	code 2 in col. (6)	code 3 in col. (6)	h=2	h=4	h=2	
							H= 10	H= 15	H= 12				
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1		1			2	1		(√1)			4		
2		2			1	-	√1						
3		3			2	2			√1				
4		-											
5		4			2	1		√2					
6		5			1	-	√2						
7		6			2	2			√2				
8		7			2	1		√3					
9		8			2	1		√4					
10		9			2	2			√3				
page total											R ₁	R ₂	R ₃
cumulative page total											04 08	06 09 14 01	12 07

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households					
serial number of rows	household serial number	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	Schedule CMS (Telecom: January – March 2025)	
				sampling serial number	sample household number
				H = 37	h = 8
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(16)	(17)
1	1	2	1	1	
2	2	1	-	((2))	7
3	3	2	2	(3)	3
4	-			-	
5	4	2	1	4	
6	5	1	-	5	
7	6	2	2	6	
8	7	2	1	7	
9	8	2	1	8	
10	9	2	2	9	
					R = 37 12 03 13 34 25 01 18

[5] list of households and record of selection of households												
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	SSS					
							sampling serial number			sample household number		
							1	2	3	1	2	3
							code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)	h=2	h=4	h=2
							H=10	H=15	H=14			
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1		10			1	-	√3					
2		-										
3		11			2	1		√5				
4		12			2	2			√4			
5		13			1	-	(√4)			1		
6		14			1	-	√5					
7		15			2	1		(√6)			1	
8		16			2	1		√7				
9		17			2	2			√5			
10		18			2	2			√6			
page total												
cumulative page total												

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households					
serial number of rows	household serial number	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	Schedule CMS (Telecom: January – March 2025)	
				sampling serial number	sample household number
				H=	h=
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(16)	(17)
1	10	1	-	10	
2	-			-	
3	11	2	1	11	
4	12	2	2	(12)	2
5	13	1	-	13	
6	14	1	-	((14))	4
7	15	2	1	15	
8	16	2	1	16	
9	17	2	2	17	
10	18	2	2	(18)	8

[5] list of households and record of selection of households												
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	SSS					
							sampling serial number			sample household number		
							1	2	3	1	2	3
							code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)	h=2	h=4	h=2
							H=10	H=15	H=14			
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1		19			2	2			(√7)			2
2		20			2	1		√8				
3		21			2	1		(√9)			2	
4		22			1	-	√6					
5		23			2	2			√8			
6		24			1	-	√7					
7		25			2	2			√9			
8		-										
9		26			1	-	(√8)			2		
10		27			2	1		√10				
page total												
cumulative page total												

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households					
serial number of rows	household serial number	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	Schedule CMS (Telecom: January – March 2025)	
				sampling serial number	sample household number
				H=	h=
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(16)	(17)
1	19	2	2	19	
2	20	2	1	20	
3	21	2	1	21	
4	22	1	-	22	
5	23	2	2	23	
6	24	1	-	24	
7	25	2	2	(25)	6
8	-			-	
9	26	1	-	26	
10	27	2	1	27	

[5] list of households and record of selection of households												
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	SSS					
							sampling serial number			sample household number		
							1	2	3	1	2	3
							code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)	h=2	h=4	h=2
							H=10	H=15	H=14			
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1		28			1	-	√9					
2		29			2	1		√11				
3		30			2	1		√12				
4		31			2	2			√10			
5		32			2	2			√11			
6		33			1	-	√10					
7		34			2	1		√13				
8		35			2	2			(√12)			1
9		36			2	1		(√14)			3	
10		37			2	1		√15				
page total												
cumulative page total												

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households					
serial number of rows	household serial number	household with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), household with any member# hospitalized during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	Schedule CMS (Telecom: January – March 2025)	
				sampling serial number	sample household number
				H=	h=
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(16)	(17)
1	28	1	-	28	
2	29	2	1	29	
3	30	2	1	30	
4	31	2	2	31	
5	32	2	2	32	
6	33	1	-	33	
7	34	2	1	(34)	4
8	35	2	2	35	
9	36	2	1	36	
10	37	2	1	(37)	1

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND THEIR REPLIES**Schedule 0.0: List of Households**

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.		Concepts, Definitions		How to treat a census village for this survey, if the village is urbanized after census 2011?	If the urbanised village is not yet included in the urban frame survey (UFS), it should be surveyed as a rural FSU.
2.		Concepts, Definitions		A whole village is to be listed and census 2011 listing order is unavailable. In this situation, if it is difficult to find out the starting house for listing, can the listing be started from northwest corner of the village?	Yes, first we have to try our best to follow census 2011 listing order. If the census order is not available, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from north-west corner and moving southwards.
3.		Concepts, Definitions		When a sample FSU needs to be substituted?	If a sample FSU cannot be surveyed because of not being uniquely identifiable or traceable or not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted.
4.		Concepts, Definitions		What are the criteria of paying guest?	A person will be considered as a paying guest only when he/she stays with the household, takes breakfast and major meals from the household. He/she should also pay a lump sum amount for the expenses.
5.		Concepts, Definitions		If some students living in a hostel and pool their income for expenditure on food and other consumable items, will they constitute a single household?	No, the students will be treated as single member households.
6.		Concepts, Definitions		Will use under advice of friends/ relatives/ acquaintances who are not doctors/practitioners be considered as 'use'?	Yes.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	Concepts, Definitions			Are bio-chemic formulations part of homeopathic medicines?	Yes
8.	Concepts, Definitions			If a person is hospitalized abroad, will he be considered as hospitalized for making entry in column (6) of Block 5?	No. In schedule 0.0, hospitalization is considered only when a person is admitted as an inpatient in a hospital in Indian territory.
9.	Concepts, Definitions			Whether cases, such as a person normally going to hospital for dental care (like root canal etc.), should be considered as hospitalization?	No. If the person is admitted as inpatient in the hospital, only then this will be treated as a case of hospitalization.
10.	5		4	Will the deceased member of a family be counted in the household size?	No.
11.	5		6	Whether childbirth cases will be treated as cases of hospitalization?	Yes. Childbirth will be regarded as hospitalization case of the mother but not for the baby.
12.	5	-	6	If a baby, before leaving the hospital, contracts an illness for which it has to stay in the hospital, will it be treated as a case of hospitalization?	Yes, for this case, it will be treated as hospitalization case of the baby.
13.	5	-	6	A household member was hospitalized before 365 days and discharged within 365 days of listing. Will it be treated as hospitalization?	Yes, it will be treated as hospitalization and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 6.
14.	5	-	6	If a person is admitted in a hospital to donate kidney, whether it will be treated as case of hospitalization?	Yes.
15.	5	-	56	A person is admitted in the hospital for family planning purpose. Will he be treated as hospitalized?	Since family planning operation is not considered as a treatment of any ailment, the person will not be treated as hospitalized.
16.	5	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital during last 365 days but is not a member of the household on the date of listing due to some reason. Whether	Only the member (including deceased former member) of the household as on the date of survey will be considered while determining the case of hospitalization.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				such hospitalization will be considered?	
17.	5	all	1	A household is living under tent. Whether house number is to be assigned to this household structure?	A ‘—’ may be put.
18.	5	-	2	A truck driver stays away from home for more than six months continuously or otherwise during the reference year. Will he be listed as a normal household member?	No, he will not be listed.
19.	5	-	4	A family member is a student and residing in a students’ hostel for the past one year. While recording the household size, whether this member is to be considered?	No. The student will be listed as single member household in the students’ hostel where he is presently residing.
20.	5	-	4	Five single member households are staying with a family which provides them food and accommodation. Whether the five members will be listed as single member households or will they be clubbed with the family as paying guest?	They will be treated as paying guest of the family and will be listed as members of the household with which they are staying as paying guest. However, if the situation is more like a mess or hostel, then each member may be treated as single member household. It may be noted that a person will not be considered as a paying guest unless he/she takes breakfast and major meals from the household.
21.	5	-	4	What entry will be provided in household size in case of locked households?	If possible, information may be collected from neighbors. Otherwise, a ‘-’ may be recorded in this column.
22.	5	-	4	Will a new born baby be considered for determining household size?	Yes. The new born baby will be considered as a member of that household in which the mother is a usual member.

Sl.	block	Item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23.	5	-	5	A child of age less than one year was hospitalized due to some reason during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Will he be considered for Col. 5 or Col. 6?	In this case the child will be considered for Col. 5 and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 5.
24.	5	-	6	One person was admitted in a rural private clinic which has provision for inpatient treatment only in emergency situations. He was discharged after two days. Whether this can be treated as hospitalization?	Yes. This case can be treated as hospitalization even though that private clinic has provision for inpatient treatment in emergency situations only.
25.	5	-	6	Children are taken to hospital for nebulization. They stay in hospital for few hours. Can this be considered as a case of hospitalization?	If the patient is admitted as inpatient in the hospital for nebulization, it will be treated as a case of hospitalization.
26.	5	-	6	One member of a household was found to be hospitalized on the day of listing. Whether this member is to be considered as hospitalized?	No, this will not be considered as a case of hospitalization and code 2 will be entered in Col. 6.
27.	5	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital and discharged within few hours. Whether it will be considered as hospitalization for the listing purpose?	Yes, it will be considered as hospitalization and code 1 will be given in Col. 6.
28.	5	-	6	A person because of his difficulties to get admitted in the hospital has been taking treatment at home with similar facilities in the hospital at his residence. Would it be treated as hospitalization?	No, it will not be treated as hospitalization and code 2 will be recorded in Col. 6.
29.	5	-	6	It is found these days that persons get admitted to hospital for carrying out normal or routine tests. Will this be treated as hospitalization?	No, such cases will not be considered as hospitalization. However, if the person feels sick and gets admitted to the hospital for conducting some tests etc., it will be treated as hospitalization.

Chapter Four

CMS-T: Comprehensive Modular Survey - Telecom

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Statistics Office will conduct Comprehensive Modular Survey-Telecom (CMS-T) from January, 2025 to March, 2025 as a part of NSS 80th round, to collect information required for generating some key indicators related with mobile and internet use, ability and execution of some ICT skills etc. The schedule CMS-T has been designed mainly to cater the requirements of Department of Telecommunications (DoT), Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

2. Summary description of the schedule

2.1 The schedule CMS-T consists of seven blocks. A brief description of these blocks is given below.

Block Number	Description
1	Identification of sample household
2	Particulars of field operations
3	Demographic particulars, household size and general household characteristics
4	Usage of mobile, computer, internet etc. by the household members of age 3 years or more
5	Household access to telephone and internet
6	General Remarks by Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Survey Enumerator (SE)
7	General Comments by Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/ Survey Supervisor (SS)

3.1 Block 1: Identification of sample household

3.1.1 This Block contains identification particulars of the sample households. Information relating to *questions 1 to 8 and 11* will be available from the sample list. Information on *questions 12 and 13* will be available from the Schedule used for listing households (Schedule 0.0). *Questions 9 (round number) and 10 (Schedule name)* need not be filled in as they are already filled. In Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), except for questions 14 and 15, all the questions will be auto-populated.

Block 1, Question 14: Survey code:

3.1.2 Select the survey code from among the following codes:

Situation	Code
household, surveyed: original	1
household, surveyed: substitute	2

household, casualty 3

3.1.3 If the originally selected sample household has been surveyed, code 1 will be selected. However, if the originally selected household could not be surveyed for whatever might be the reason, a substituted household will be surveyed and, in such cases, code 2 will be selected. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be selected. In such cases, only Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8 will be filled in.

If 2 or 3 is reported in Question 14, Question 15 is to be filled in

Block 1, Question 15: Reason for substitution of original household:

3.1.4 This question is applicable if the entry in question 14, block 1 is either 2 or 3. If the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be selected, irrespective of whether or not a substituted household could be surveyed.

3.1.5 The codes for this question are as follows:

Situation	Code
informant busy	1
members away from home	2
informant non-cooperative	3
others	9

If code 9 is given against this question, a remark must be given.

3.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations

3.2.1 In this Block, particulars of field operations will be recorded along with some particulars of the informant of the selected household. This block should be canvassed at the end of the canvassing the schedule.

Block 2, Question 1(a) and Question 1(b): Details of Field Official

3.2.2 Details of field officials for example name, code etc. will be recorded in questions 1(a) and 1(b), of block 2. In column 3, such details of the Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Survey Enumerator (SE) will be recorded and in column 4, such particulars of the Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/ Survey Supervisor (SS) will be recorded. In CAPI, code will be used for login and the name is to be recorded in Block 2. Name should be written in block letters.

Block 2, Question 2: Date(s) of survey / inspection

3.2.3 In question 2(i), column 3, block 2 date of survey is to be reported by the Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Survey Enumerator (SE). In question 2, column 4, block 2 date of inspection, receipt, scrutiny, despatch are to be reported by the Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/ Survey Supervisor (SS). In CAPI the date of survey will appear. However, it can be modified, if required.

Block 2, Question 3: Total time taken to canvass the Schedule by the team of enumerators

3.2.4 Entry in question 3, block 2 will be made in whole number and in minutes. The time required to canvass the schedule should be the actual time taken by the enumerator(s) to canvass the schedule and will not include the time needed by the enumerator(s) to finalise the schedule.

Block 2, Question 4: Number of enumerators (JSO/SE) in the team who canvassed the Schedule

3.2.5 Number of enumerators (JSO/SE) in the team who canvassed the schedule will be recorded in question 4, block 2.

Block 2, Question 5: Whether any remark has been entered by JSO/SE/SSO/SS

3.2.6 In this question, information will be recorded on whether remarks are recorded in Block 6/7 i.e., comments boxes or elsewhere in the schedule. The response will be recorded in terms of yes -1 and no -2.

Block 2, Question 6: Name of the informant

3.2.6 Informant is the person from whom the **bulk** of the information on the schedule is collected. It is always desirable to collect information from the household member. In extreme cases, where this cannot be done, information may be collected from non-household member who is supposed to know the requisite information.

3.2.7 In **Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) mode**, serial number and name of the household member as listed in Col.1 and Col.2 of Block 3 will appear along with an option 'not a household member' against 'Serial No. of the household member ('99') for selecting the informant. The enumerator should select the 'informant' from that list as given below.

Serial no. of the household Member	Name	Select the informant
		O
99	not a household member	O

Block 2, Question 7: Response code of the informant as assessed by JSO/SE

3.2.8 Question 7, block 2 is meant to categorize the informant according to the degree of his/her cooperation as well as his/her capability to provide the required information in the schedule. Information on the type of informant will be collected in terms of the following codes:

Situation	Code
informant co-operative and capable	1
informant co-operative but not capable	2
informant busy	3
informant reluctant	4
others	9

3.3 BLOCK 3: Demographic particulars, household size and general household characteristics

Objective

To record basic demographics on gender, age and ability to use mobile phone, ability to use computer for each of the eligible member(s) of the household listed in Col 1 of Block 3. Additionally, to record household-level characteristics viz. household size, household religion, household social group, household usual monthly consumption expenditure etc. for each sample household.

Implementation Notes

- Block 3 will be filled in for each sampled household.
- All the household members of the selected household will be listed and their related information will be recorded.
- Information in Columns 1 to 4 of question 1 is to be collected for all household members.
- Information in Columns 5 and 6 of question 1 is to be collected for all household members of age 3 years and above (i.e., for entry in Col. 4 \geq 3).

Block 3, Question 1, Col. 1: Serial number of the household member

3.3.1 The serial number of the household member will be recorded in Col. 1 starting with 1 and proceeding continuously. In CAPI, the serial number will be auto-populated.

Block 3, Question 1, Col. 2: Name of the household member

3.3.2 The name of the household member will be recorded in Col. 2 starting with the name of the head of the household followed by spouse of the head and their children and so on. If the household has any non-relative, their name will be listed at the end. While listing the members of the household the following may be considered:

- All the members of the sample household will be listed and a continuous serial number starting with 01 will be automatically generated.
- The head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on.
- After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependents, servants, etc.
- Paying guests, domestic servants, other relations and non-relations who are normally living together for six months or more or are expected to stay for six months or more and taking food from a common kitchen will be considered as members of the selected household.
- Temporary stay-aways (i.e., persons whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) will be included in members of the selected household.
- Temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay in the household less than 6 months) will not be included in members of the selected household.

Block 3, Question 1, Col. 3: Gender

3.3.3 The gender code of each member is to be recorded with code 1 for male and code 2 for female. Hijras, Eunuchs or transgender are to be treated as transgender and in such cases code 3 will be recorded.

Block 3, Question 1, Col. 4: Age [completed number of years of age]

3.3.4 Age, in completed years, of the household member will be ascertained and will be recorded in whole number of years. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered.

Block 3, Question 1, Col. 5: Whether able to use mobile telephone as on date of survey?

3.3.5 This item is applicable for persons with age 3 years or more. The response will be recorded in terms of yes -1 and no -2.

3.3.6 If the household member reports to be able to use mobile telephone (either smartphone or mobile phone (other than smartphone) such as simple button cellular phone) as on date of survey, code 1 is to be recorded. In cases where a household member reports that he/she is not able to use mobile telephone as on date of survey, code 2 is to be reported.

3.3.7 A **smartphone** refers to a mobile handset, with touch screen display, which has smart capabilities, including Internet-based services, and performs many of the functions of a computer, including having an operating system capable of downloading and running applications, also those created by third-party developers.

3.3.8 A **Mobile telephone (other than smartphone)** refers to a portable telephone has a small screen and a keyboard (with one number and several letters per button). It may or may not allow to browse websites or to use social media applications such as Facebook, Youtube etc.

Block 3, Question 1, Col. 6: Whether able to use any of: desktop computer/laptop/tablet/palmtop/notebook etc. as on date of survey?

3.3.9 This item is applicable for persons with age 3 years or more. The response will be recorded in terms of yes -1 and no -2.

3.3.10 If the person reports to be able to use any one of the devices viz. desktop computer, laptop, tablet, palmtop or notebook as on date of survey, code 1 is to be reported otherwise code 2 is to be reported.

3.3.11 **Desktop computer** usually remains fixed in one place; normally the user is placed in front of it, behind the keyboard.

3.3.12 A **laptop (portable computer)** is a computer that is small enough to carry and usually enables the same tasks as a desktop computer; it includes notebooks and netbooks but does not include tablets and similar handheld computers.

3.3.13 A **Tablet (or similar handheld computer)** is a computer that is integrated into a flat touch screen, operated by touching the screen rather than (or as well as) using a physical keyboard.

3.3.14 A **Palmtop PC** is an approximately pocket calculator-sized, battery-powered computer compatible with the IBM Personal Computer in a horizontal clamshell design with integrated keyboard and display. It can be used like a sub-notebook, but is light enough to be comfortably used handheld as well.

3.3.15 **Notebook** computer is a small, portable personal computer (PC) with a screen and alphanumeric keyboard. Notebook typically has a 'clamshell' form factor, typically having the screen mounted on the inside of the upper lid of the clamshell and the keyboard on the inside of the lower lid, although 2-in-1 PCs with a detachable keyboard are often marketed as laptops or as having a "laptop mode."

Block 3, Question 2: Household size

3.3.16 The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay-away and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of question 1, block 3. In CAPI, the household size will be auto populated.

Block 3, Question 3: Household Religion

3.3.17 The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

Religion	Code
Hinduism	1
Islam	2
Christianity	3
Sikhism	4
Jainism	5
Buddhism	6
Zoroastrianism	7
Others	9

3.3.18 If religion of the household is not covered by any of the codes 1 to 7, then code 9 will be recorded to cover all other categories. In case different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the 'religion' of the household.

Block 3, Question 4: Household social group

3.3.19 The social group of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

Household Social Group	Code
scheduled tribe (ST)	1
scheduled caste (SC)	2
other backward class (OBC)	3
others	9

3.3.20 If social group of the household is not covered by any of the codes 1 to 3, then code 9 will be recorded here to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the social group in which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

Block 3, Question 5: What is the usual monthly consumption expenditure of the household (Rupees in whole number)

3.3.21 This information is collected to classify the households into different UMPCE (Usual Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumption expenditure (HCE) is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account (i.e., all expenditures excluding those for entrepreneurial purposes) during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Household Consumption Expenditure Survey of NSS. Further, all types of transfer payments made such as gifts given to beggar, income tax paid, if any, will not be covered under consumer expenditure. However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included. It is to be noted that entry to be made in this item in whole number.

The details regarding determining a household's usual monthly consumer expenditure are given in Chapter 1.

Block 3, Question 6: Whether made any online purchase of goods during last 30 days?

3.3.22 If any online purchase of goods has been made by the household during the reference period, then the response of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes:

Response	Code
food items only	1
non-food items only	2
both (1 & 2)	3

no

4

3.3.23 If the household has not made any online purchase of goods during the last 30 days, then code 4 will be recorded.

Points to remember:

- Online purchase of goods will be defined as paying for the goods **on the website or using any app**. It allows consumers to buy goods directly from a seller using website.
- Customers may shop online using a range of different computers and other devices, including desktop computers, laptops, tablet computers, smartphones, etc. Some of the valid methods of payment in order to complete a transaction are through net banking, a credit card, a debit card, or a service such as Google pay, PhonePe, BHIM/UPI or any other mobile app or an e-wallet, etc.
- Paying at the physical billing desk in any shop or cash counter through credit cards, debit card, e-wallet or any other payment services will not considered as online purchase or payment.
- If an item is booked online from the website or using any app, then it will be considered as online purchase even if the payment is made by cash (on delivery) or cheque.
- If any of the members made online purchase, even by using a device not belonging to the household, using a credit card, debit card, net banking or any other services like e-wallet or mobile app, etc. possessed by the them, the transaction will be considered as online purchase made by the household.
- If consumer shops something by ordering it over telephone or through text messages, it will not be considered as online purchase.

Block 3, Question 6.1: Number of times online purchase of goods were made by the households during last 30 days

3.3.24 If a household made any online purchases of goods - either food, non-food, or both - during the reference period (i.e., the last 30 days), record the number of times these purchases were made by the household or its members. The total number of such purchases made by the

household members, during the reference period, should be considered for recording an entry against this question.

3.3.25 If an online order includes multiple items, it will be counted as a single online purchase, even if the items are delivered at different point of time.

Question 6.1 is applicable for households which reports online purchase of goods during the last 30 days [i.e., with code 1, 2 or 3 in question 6]

3.4 BLOCK 4: Usage of mobile, computer, internet etc. by the household members of age 3 years or more

Objective

To record usage and ownership of mobile telephone or smartphone, usage of desktop/ computer/ laptop/ tablet/ palmtop/ notebook for each of the household members of age 3 years and above. Moreover, for members reporting usage of any of mobile telephone or computer alike devices; record the ability to perform certain ICT skills for each of the household members of age 15 years and above, are also to be recorded in this Block.

Implementation Notes

- All the household members of the sample household of age 3 years and above as listed in Block 3 and are able to use mobile or able to use desktop computer/ laptop/ tablet/ palmtop/ notebook etc. will be selected and their related information will be recorded.
- For Qs. No. 11 & 12 and Qs. No. 17 to 21 the related information will be recorded for the household members of the sample household of age 15 years and above.

Block 4, Question 1: Serial number of the household member (as in Col.1 of Block 3):

3.4.1 To be copied or auto-populated from Col.1 of block 3.

Block 4, Question 2: Gender of household member (as in Col. 3 of Block 3):

3.4.2 To be copied or auto-populated from Col. 3 of block 3.

Block 4, Question 2a: Age (years) of household member (as in Col. 4 of Block 3):

3.4.3 To be copied or auto-populated from Col. 4 of block 3.

Block 4, Question 3: Whether possess/can access any mobile telephone during last three month?

3.4.4 Codes to be used:

yes: smart phone/ touch phone/ big screen phone only -1,

yes: mobile telephone excluding smart phone/ touch phone/ big screen phone only -2,

yes: both (1 & 2) – 3,

no – 4

3.4.5 Different types of mobile phones have been elaborated in para 3.3.7 – 3.3.8.

3.4.6 For each eligible household member, determine if they had either possession of or access to any mobile telephone (smartphone or mobile phone (excluding smartphone)) at any point during the last three months. This question is intended to capture both individuals ‘who possess a mobile phone’ and ‘those who regularly or occasionally use a phone possessed/ owned by others’.

3.4.7 ‘Access’ includes the ability to use any mobile phone belonging to self or someone else, such as a family member, friend, neighbor, or other contact. Access may also include situations where the individual does not own the phone but has permission to use it for personal communication, internet browsing, or other purposes.

Block 4, Question 4: Whether used smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone during the last three months, at least once, for making personal calls and/ or accessing the internet?

3.4.8 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.9 If the person reports to have used smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone at least once during the last 3 months, for making personal calls and/ or accessing the internet, code 1 is to be reported. If the person reports not having used smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone even on a single occasion during last 3 months, code 2 is to be reported.

Question 4 is applicable for persons who reports either possession of or access to smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone during the last three months [i.e., with code 1 or 3 in question 3]

Block 4, Question 5: Whether own a smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone as on date of survey?

3.4.10 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.11 If a person reports to have ownership of a smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone as on date of survey, code 1 is to be reported. Otherwise, code 2 is to be reported.

Points for consideration:

- An individual owns a mobile cellular phone if he/she has a mobile cellular phone device with at least one active SIM card for personal use.
- Mobile cellular phones supplied by employers that can be used for personal reasons (to make personal calls, access the Internet, etc.) are included.
- Individuals who have a mobile phone for personal use that is not registered under his/her name are also included.
- Individuals who have only active SIM card(s) and not a mobile phone device are excluded.
- An active SIM card is a SIM card that has been used in the last three months.
- If a mobile phone is shared by multiple members of a household, then the ownership of the device will be determined by majority-use criteria. Joint ownership will not be considered for the purpose of this survey.

Question 5 is applicable for persons who report either possession of or access to smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone during the last three months [i.e., with code 1 or 3 in question 3]

Block 4, Question 6: Whether used mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone), at least once, during last three month for making personal calls and/or accessing the internet?

3.4.12 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.13 If the person reports to have used mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone) at least once during the last 3 months, for making personal calls and/ or accessing the internet, code 1 is to be reported. If the person reports not to have used mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone) even on a single occasion during last 3 months, code 2 is to be reported.

Question 6 is applicable for persons who report either possession of or access to mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone) during the last three months [i.e., with code 2 or 3 in question 3]

Block 4, Question 7: Whether own a mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone) as on date if survey?

3.4.14 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.15 If a person reports to have ownership of a mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone) as on date of survey, code 1 is to be reported. Otherwise, code 2 is to be reported.

3.4.16 For determination of ownership guidelines given under *question 5* may be referred to.

Question 7 is applicable for persons who report either possession of or access to mobile telephone (excluding smartphone/ touch phone/ big screen phone) during the last three months [i.e., with code 2 or 3 in question 3]

Block 4, Question 8: Whether used any computer (including laptop, tablet, palmtop, notebook etc.) at least once during last 3 months from any location?

3.4.17 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.18 If the household member reports use of any computer (including laptop, tablet, palmtop, notebook etc.), at least once during last three months from any location, code 1 is to be reported. If the household member reports that he/she has not used any computer from any location during last three months, code 2 is to be reported.

3.4.19 For definition of computer/laptop/ tablet/ palmtop/ notebook etc. para 3.3.11 to 3.3.15 may be referred to.

Block 4, Question 9: Whether able to use the internet using any device for any purpose?

3.4.20 Codes to be used:

yes: for entertainment purpose (including communication) only-1,

yes: for information purpose only -2

yes: both for entertainment (including communication) and information purpose -3

no – 4

3.4.21 The Internet is a worldwide public computer network. It provides access to a number of communication services, including the World Wide Web, and carries e-mail, news, entertainment and data files, irrespective of the device used (not assumed to be only a computer; it may also be a mobile telephone, tablet, PDA, games machine, digital TV, and so on).

3.4.21.1 Through the Internet, individuals can use video streaming services, such as YouTube, Netflix, and other on-demand content platforms, which allow for viewing entertainment, news, educational materials, and more. The Internet also supports video calling and conferencing via applications like Zoom, Google Meet, and Skype, facilitating real-time communication across distances. In addition, messaging services—such as WhatsApp, Telegram, and similar apps—enable instant communication, while social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, offer spaces for interaction, content sharing, and community engagement. The Internet also supports online gaming, where users can play with others across the globe in real-time. Financial transactions and commercial services such as online banking, UPI (Unified Payments Interface), e-commerce (e.g., Amazon, Flipkart), and ticket booking (for travel, movies, and events) provide convenient, secure ways to handle financial tasks and purchases. Additionally, the Internet enables users to stream live sports events, including cricket matches, and view news, movies, and educational content on demand. Search engines like Google provide gateways to vast resources, allowing users to conduct research for academic, professional, or personal purposes.

3.4.22 If the person reports no ability to use of the internet via any devices (mobile phone/ desktop computer /laptop/palmtop/tablet/notebook etc.), code 4 is to be recorded. If the

person reports ability to use internet for entertainment purpose (i.e., for viewing movies, videos, audios etc. including communication via any social media viz. whatsapp, messenger etc.), code 1 is to be recorded. If the person reports ability to use internet for information purpose only (i.e., for gaining knowledge, studying/job related purpose, making digital payment, ticket booking etc.), code 2 is to be recorded. However, if the person reports ability to use internet for both entertainment (including communication) and information purposes, code 3 is to be recorded.

3.4.23 The ability to use of internet with/via smart phone/ desktop computer /laptop/palmtop/tablet/notebook etc. for any purpose is to be given importance rather than its possession or ownership.

Question 9 is applicable for persons who report either the use of mobile telephone or use of computer, at least once, during last three months [i.e., with code 1 in question 4 or question 6 or question 8]

Block 4, Question 10: Whether used internet at least once during last 3 months from any location for any purpose?

3.4.24 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.25 If a person reports to have used internet at least once during the last 3 months, code 1 is to be reported. If the person reports not to have used internet even on a single occasion during last 3months, code 2 is to be reported.

Question 10 is applicable for persons who report either use of mobile telephone or use of computer, at least once, during last three months and able to use the internet using any device for any purpose [i.e., with code 1 in question 4 or question 6 or question 8 and code 1, 2 or 3 in question 9]

Block 4, Question 10.1: Whether used portable devices and networks to access internet?

3.4.26 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.4.27 Portable or 'on-the-go' devices and networks are specifically designed for convenient use while in motion or away from fixed locations. Examples of portable devices include

mobile phones, tablets, laptops, notebooks, portable gaming consoles, and smartwatches, all of which enable users to stay connected on the move. Whereas, portable network includes mobile data, wifi etc.

Question 10.1 is applicable for persons who reports use of internet at least once during last three months from any location and for any purpose [i.e., with code 1 in question 10]

Block 4, Question 11: Whether able to send or receive emails?

3.4.28 Codes to be used:

yes -1 no -2

3.4.29 For the household members of age 15 years and above reporting code 1 in question 4 or in question 6 or in question 8 (i.e., those who report to be able to use mobile telephone or any of desktop computer, laptop, tablet, palmtop or notebook), and code 1, 2 or 3 in question 9 (i.e., those who able to use internet for one purpose or the other), the ability to send or receive emails will be recorded in this item. It is to be noted that ability is not to be tested. The investigator has to depend upon the judgement of the respondent only. No concept of regular usage is required to be satisfied.

Block 4, Question 12: Whether able to perform online banking transactions via devices like computers, or mobile?

3.4.30 Codes to be used:

yes: through UPI only - 1,

yes: through net banking or other means (except UPI) only - 2,

yes: through both UPI as well as through net banking or other means - 3

no -4

3.4.31 Refer to paragraph 3.4.29 for the eligibility criteria and general guidelines related to this question.

3.4.32 Ability to perform banking transaction through UPI includes:

- Familiarity with Unified Payment Interface (UPI) enable apps (e.g., BHIM, PhonePe, Paytm etc.)
- Ability to link bank accounts to UPI platforms.
- Understanding of how to transfer money using UPI PIN and scanning QR codes
- Awareness of security measures like OTP verification, secure password, and fraud prevention

3.4.33 Ability to perform banking transaction through net banking or other means (excluding UPI) includes:

- Setting up login and transaction password through internet banking website or mobile application
- Login to internet or mobile banking using user id and password or MPIN
- Transfer money using transaction password or TPIN and OTP verification
- Awareness of security measures like OTP verification, secure password, and fraud prevention

Block 4, Question 13: Type of device used (majority of time) to access internet

3.4.34 Codes to be used:

mobile phone -1

tablet -2

portable computer (laptop, notebook, netbook)-3

other portable devices (e.g. portable games consoles, watches, e-book readers etc.) - 4

3.4.35 For the household members of age 3 years and above reporting code 1 in question 10.1 (i.e., used internet at least once during last three months from any location and for any purpose using portable devices and network) the portable device used to access internet is to be reported in this item based on the majority time criteria.

3.4.36 To determine the type of device primarily used to access the internet, identify the device that the individual usually uses. If an individual has recently switched from one device type to another (for e.g., from a mobile phone to a laptop) and intends to continue using the new device, record the code appropriate for the new device (Code 3 in this example). However, if the switch is temporary, record the code corresponding to the original device (Code 1 in this example).

Block 4, Question 14: Type of network used (majority of time) to access internet

3.4.37 Codes to be used:

mobile data -1

wireless networks other than mobile data (e.g. WiFi) -2

other portable networks – 3

3.4.38 For the household members of age 3 years and above reporting code 1 in question 10.1 (i.e., used internet at least once during last three months from any location and for any purpose using portable devices and network) the network used to access internet is to be reported in this item based on the majority time criteria.

3.4.39 The underlying principles outlined in para 3.4.36 should be taken into account when determining the type of network primarily used by individuals to access the internet.

3.4.40 A **mobile data network** is a type of wireless network that enables devices like smartphones, tablets, and laptops to access the internet without relying on Wi-Fi or fixed connections (like broadband or fiber). Instead, mobile data networks use radio signals transmitted by cellular towers and antennas to provide internet access. These networks are operated by mobile carriers and span large areas, making them ideal for providing internet connectivity on the go. One needs an active SIM card with internet facility to access the mobile data network.

3.4.41 A **wireless network** (like Wi-Fi) is a technology that allows devices like smartphones, laptops, tablets etc. to connect to the internet wirelessly through a local area network (LAN). Wi-Fi is commonly used in homes, offices, cafes, and public spaces to provide internet access within a limited range, usually powered by a Wi-Fi router connected to a broadband or fiber internet service.

3.4.42 Suppose a mobile device with an active SIM card uses mobile data to connect to the internet and also creates a Wi-Fi network via a hotspot. Any other device that connects to this hotspot to access the internet is considered to be on a wireless network, while the mobile device itself remains on a mobile data network.

Block 4, Question 15: Frequency of internet access during last three months

3.4.43 Codes to be used:

at least once a day-1

at least once a week but not every day -2

not in every week-3

3.4.44 For the household members of age 3 years and above reporting code 1 in question 10 (i.e., used internet at least once during last three months from any location and for any purpose) the frequency of accessing internet during last three months is to be reported in this item. If a person accessing internet at least once in a day (i.e. accessing internet every day), code 1 is to be recorded. If a person accesses internet at least once in a week but not every

day, code 2 is to be recorded. Code 3 is to be recorded, if the internet use is irregular or occasional, meaning they do not access the internet every week during the reference period.

Block 4, Question 16: Reason for not using internet (major reason)

3.4.45 Codes to be used:

internet service is not available in the area-1

internet service is available but it does not correspond to individual/household needs-2

do not know how to use it-3

don't know what internet is-4

do not need the internet-5

not allowed to use the internet-6

cost of equipment is too high-7

cost of the service is too high-8

lack of local content-9

privacy or security concerns-10

others-99 (specify)

3.4.46 If a person is not using internet, record the major reason for non-use in this item based on the provided codes (Code 1 to Code 10). If the reason does not match any of the listed codes, use Code 99 and specify the exact reasons for not using the internet.

Question 16 is applicable for persons who report non-use of internet during the last three months from any location and for any purpose [i.e., code 2 in question 10]

Block 4, Question 17 to Question 21

3.4.47 Question No. 17 to Question No. 21 has been framed to record individuals' ability to execute 5 different types of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) Skills of the household members of age '15 years and above', who can use any one of mobile phone, desktop, computer, laptop, tablet, palmtop, notebook etc. Each of the household members of age '15 years and above' will be asked if they have the ability to perform any of the 5 ICT operations. For some of these skills, additional information on the **execution skills during the last 3 months** will be collected provided the individual has the ability to perform the skill.

Question No	Questions with examples, wherever required	Codes to be used
17	Whether able to use copy and paste tools to duplicate or move data, information, documents etc. <i>For example, moving files from one folder to another folder in mobile/desktop or sharing files between devices (mobile/desktop) wirelessly or through USB device. Copy-paste of text or forwarding message through messaging apps such as WhatsApp.</i>	yes-1, no-2
17.1	If code 1 in question 17, Whether executed the skill of copy and paste during the last three months	
18	Whether able to send messages (e.g. e-mail, messaging service, SMS) with attached files (e.g. document, pictures and video) <i>For example, uploading of video clip, audio clip or picture in messaging platform such as WhatsApp.</i>	
18.1	If code 1 in question 18, Whether executed the skill of sending messages during the last three months	
19	Whether able to create electronic presentations with presentation software <i>For example, powerpoint presentations, Google slides, Canva etc.</i>	
19.1	If code 1 in question 19, Whether executed the skill of creating electronic presentation during the last three months	
20	Whether able to create electronic documents with word processing software <i>For example, MS word, Google docs etc.</i>	
21	Whether able to complain about cybercrime/ report cyber fraud in the cybercrime reporting portal	

Points to remember

- Ability to complain about cybercrime includes awareness of cybercrime reporting platform (cybercrime.gov.in), knowledge of how to file complains (online form, helpline, social media platforms etc.), understanding type of cybercrime than can be reported (phishing, fraud, identity theft, etc.).

- The ability of performing each the ICT operations is not to be tested. The investigator has to depend upon the judgement of the respondent only. The person is to be considered if he/she has the ability to performed a particular ICT operation and has performed at least once during last three months irrespective of the fact whether he/she was successful in doing the operation every time they attempted for in the past.
- If a person possesses a particular skill, however due to non-requirement or circumstances, he/she has not executed the skill during last 3 months, code 2 is to be recorded against the respective question(s) of execution.

3.5 **BLOCK 5: Household access to telephone and internet**

Objective

To record household-level information on possession of landline and access to internet facility along with type of internet service availed.

Implementation note

- All the information is to be canvassed for all the selected households
- Use of the items exclusively for enterprise purposes is to be excluded. If a household uses any item both for residential and enterprise purposes, then it is to be considered that the household possessed that item.

Block 5, Question 1: Whether household possess fixed-line telephone (landline) for household use as on the date of the survey?

3.5.1 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.5.2 If a household reports to have fixed-line telephone (landline), code 1 is to be reported. Otherwise, code 2 is to be reported.

3.5.3 A **fixed telephone line** is a landline connection that transmits voice, data, and other forms of communication through a fixed infrastructure, typically copper or fiber-optic cables, rather than through a wireless network. These lines are installed at a specific location, such as a home or office, and are connected to the public switched telephone network (PSTN), allowing for reliable, stable voice communication and, in many cases, internet connectivity through DSL or fiber technology.

Block 5, Question 2: Whether the household has access to internet facility within the household premises as on date of survey

3.5.4 Codes to be used:

yes-1

no-2

- Both wired and wireless internet connections are to be considered for this survey.
- If any member of the household is using mobile network internet data, the household will be considered to have access to internet facility within the household premises.

Block 5, Question 3: Whether the household has internet connection through an optical fiber cable

3.5.5 Codes to be used:

yes - 1

no – 2

3.5.6 An internet connection through an optical fiber cable, commonly known as a fiber-optic internet connection, uses thin strands of glass or plastic fibers to transmit data as light signals. This method allows for extremely high-speed data transfer with minimal interference, offering speeds that can reach up to gigabits per second (Gbps). Fiber-optic internet provides a highly reliable, low-latency connection, making it ideal for data-intensive applications like HD video streaming, online gaming, remote work, and cloud-based services.

Block 5, Question 4: Type of internet service availed within the household premises

(i) Fixed / WiFi network:

3.5.7 Codes to be used:

yes-1

no-2

3.5.8 A **fixed network** is also known as wired network. A wired network uses physical cables to connect devices, such as computer, to the internet or another network.

3.5.9 For details on **WiFi network** refer to para 3.4.41.

Points to remember

- Suppose a router is connected to a wired network (such as a broadband or fiber-optic connection), allowing it to emit Wi-Fi signals for wireless access to the network. Any devices connected to the network via these Wi-Fi signals will be considered as operating on a Wi-Fi network.

(ii) Mobile network (via handset or USB modem etc.):

3.5.10 Codes to be used:

yes-1

no-2

3.5.11 For details on **mobile network** refer to para 3.4.40.

3.5.12 USB modem is a small portable USB device, usually the size of a USB flash drive, that connects to a computer or compatible device via a USB port to provide internet access.

Block 5, Question 5: Major reason for not having access to internet facility within the household premises

3.5.13 Codes to be used:

internet service is not available in the area – 01

internet service is available in the area but it does not meet household needs – 02

do not know how to use it – 03

do not know what internet is – 04

do not need the Internet – 05

cultural reasons such as harmful content – 06

cost of equipment is too high – 07

cost of the service is too high – 08

lack of local content – 09

privacy or security concerns – 10

no electricity – 11

have internet access elsewhere – 12

others – 99 (specify)

3.5.14 If a household does not have access to internet facilities within its premises, record the major reason for this lack of access using the provided codes (Code 1 to Code 12). If the reason does not correspond to any of the listed codes, record Code 99 and specify the exact reason for not having internet access within the household premises.

Question 5 is applicable for households which reports lack of access to internet facility within household premises [i.e., code 2 in question 2]

3.6 BLOCK 6: General Remarks by Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) / Survey Enumerator (SE)

3.6.1 Block 6 has been kept for incorporating general remarks by Junior Statistical Officer (JSO) or Survey Enumerator (SE) after canvassing the whole schedule.

3.7 BLOCK 7: General Comments by Senior Statistical Officer (SSO)/ Survey Supervisor (SS)

3.7.1 Block 7 has been kept for incorporating general comments by Senior Statistical Officer (SSO) or Survey Supervisor (SS) after supervision/scrutiny of the whole schedule.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ) SCH. CMS-T

Sl No	Block	Q. No./ Col.	Query	Reply
1	3	1/5	If a child of age 4-5 years can play games and watch youtube using mobile phone of his father, what code is to be reported in this case?	If the child can operate a mobile phone, either independently or with some assistance, code 1 (i.e., "Yes") should be recorded. Otherwise, code 2 (i.e., "No") should be reported.
2	3	6 and 6.1	Whether the date of placement of the online order or the receipt date of the order to be considered for recording a response against this item?	If the date of placing the online order falls within the reference period (i.e., the last 30 days from the date of the survey), entries should be made accordingly against Q. No. 6 and Q. No. 6.1, regardless of the delivery date of the goods.
3	3	6 and 6.1	An online purchase was made but the goods were returned at the time of delivery. Whether this will be considered an online purchase.	No, if both occur within the survey period. However, if the delivery date falls after the day of the survey, it will still be considered as an online purchase, regardless of whether the goods are ultimately received on the scheduled delivery date or returned.
4	3	6 and 6.1	Consider the following situation: (i) An individual placed an online order and received by another individual who is not a household member. (ii) An individual placed an online order and received the goods by paying cash on delivery by another individual who is not a household member. For (i) and (ii) against which household online purchases will be considered.	For the purpose of the survey, the online purchase of goods should be recorded against the household of the member who placed the order, regardless of whether they used their own device or a device belonging to another household member. Factors such as who received the goods or who paid for them are not to be considered.
5	4	5 and 7	Whether a non-functional mobile phone will be considered for ownership of the same.	Ownership of a mobile phone will be considered if it has been used at least once in the last three months with an active SIM card.

Sl No	Block	Q. No./ Col.	Query	Reply
6	4	8	Whether the possession of desktop computer/ laptop/ tablet/ palmtop/ notebook is to be considered?	The use of desktop computer/ laptop/ tablet/ palmtop/ notebook is to be given importance rather than its possession or ownership.
7	4	9	If a person is using mobile to listen to bhajans. Which code is to be given?	Code 1 (i.e. yes: for entertainment purpose only) is to be reported.
8	4	9	If in a household, a household member uses mobile internet of other household member's device to attend online classes, what code is to be reported?	Code 2 (i.e. yes: for information purpose only) is to be reported.
9	4	9	Informant is using only Whatsapp in mobile. He is getting a lot of forwarded message having information about exercise, YOGA, politics, news, etc. What code is to be reported?	Since, social media is being used for gaining knowledge as well as for entertainment, code 3 (i.e. yes: both for entertainment (including communication) and information purpose) is to be reported in such case.
10	4	12	An individual always make UPI payment using YONO App. Whether it is to be considered as UPI transaction only as	The question pertains to assessing an individual's ability to perform online banking transactions, rather than focusing on the execution of specific types of transactions. If the individual is capable of conducting online banking transactions through other methods, this should also be considered.
11	4	13	If more than one types of devices are used for same amount of time, what code is to be recorded for majority of use?	This is a rare scenario. However, in such cases, the informant should be asked which device is primarily used to perform most tasks. If this cannot be determined, the respondent's decision should be considered final for selecting the appropriate code for the types of devices used.
12	4	14	The wireless network mostly includes mobile data or WiFi. Please cite an example of 'other portable network'.	A direct-to-device satellite network is an example of an "other portable network." This technology provides broadband connectivity directly to user

Sl No	Block	Q. No./ Col.	Query	Reply
				devices, eliminating the need for conventional terrestrial infrastructure.
13	4	16	Please provide an example for the reason 'code 02' i.e. internet connection is available but does not correspond to personal/ household need.	Consider a situation where internet service is available in the area, but the connection is either slow or unstable. Despite the household or household member's willingness to pay extra for better service, they are unable to do so due to the lack of suitable options.
14	4	18.1	A household member has sent SMS with picture attached during last three months. However, he/she has not sent emails with attached document during last three months. What code is to be reported?	Code 1 is to be reported in this column against that person.
15	5	5	If two or more reasons exist for not having access to internet facility within the household premises, what code is to be recorded against major reason?	The respondent's decision is to be considered as final for reporting appropriate code against major reason.

APPENDIX - I**LIST OF NSS REGIONS AND THEIR COMPOSITION**

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (35)	351	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.	Nicobar	(01)
				2.	North & Middle Andaman	(02)
				3.	South Andaman	(03)
2.	Andhra Pradesh (28)	281	Coastal Northern	4.	Srikakulam	(01)
				5.	Vizianagaram	(02)
				6.	Visakhapatnam	(03)
				7.	East Godavari	(04)
				8.	West Godavari	(05)
				9.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	(20)
				10.	Anakapalli	(21)
				11.	Dr. Br Ambedkar Konaseema	(22)
				12.	Eluru	(23)
				13.	Kakinada	(24)
				14.	Parvathipuram Manyam	(25)
3.		282	Coastal Southern	15.	Krishna	(06)
				16.	Guntur	(07)
				17.	Prakasam	(08)
				18.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	(09)
				19.	Palnadu	(14)
				20.	Bapatla	(15)
				21.	Ntr	(26)
				22.	Tirupathi	(16)
				12.	Eluru	(23)
4.		283	Inland Southern	23.	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	(10)
				24.	Kurnool	(11)
				25.	Ananthapuramu	(12)
				26.	Chittoor	(13)
				27.	Annamayya	(17)
				28.	Nandyal	(18)
				29.	Sri Satya Sai	(19)
				22.	Tirupathi	(16)
5.	Arunachal Pradesh (12)	121	Arunachal Pradesh	30.	Tawang	(01)
				31.	West Kameng	(02)
				32.	East Kameng	(03)
				33.	Papum Pare	(04)
				34.	Upper Subansiri	(05)
				35.	West Siang	(06)
				36.	East Siang	(07)
				37.	Upper Siang	(08)
				38.	Changlang	(09)
				39.	Tirap	(10)
				40.	Lower Subansiri	(11)
				41.	Kurung Kumey	(12)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				42.	Dibang Valley	(13)
				43.	Lower Dibang Valley	(14)
				44.	Lohit	(15)
				45.	ANJAW	(16)
				46.	Lepa Rada	(17)
				47.	Namsai	(18)
				48.	Longding	(19)
				49.	Siang	(20)
				50.	Lower Siang	(21)
				51.	Shi Yomi	(22)
6.	Assam	181	Plains Eastern	52.	Lakhimpur	(08)
	(18)			53.	Dhemaji	(09)
				54.	Tinsukia	(10)
				55.	Dibrugarh	(11)
				56.	Sivasagar	(12)
				57.	Jorhat	(13)
				58.	Golaghat	(14)
				59.	Charaideo	(30)
				60.	Majuli	(33)
7.		182	Plains Western	61.	Kokrajhar	(01)
				62.	Dhubri	(02)
				63.	Goalpara	(03)
				64.	Barpeta	(04)
				65.	Bongaigaon	(20)
				66.	Chirang	(21)
				67.	Kamrup	(22)
				68.	Kamrup Metropolitan	(23)
				69.	Nalbari	(24)
				70.	Baksa	(25)
				71.	South Salmara Mankachar	(31)
				72.	Tamulpur	(34)
8.		183	Cachar Plain	73.	Karbi Anglong	(15)
				74.	Dima Hasao	(16)
				75.	Cachar	(17)
				76.	Karimganj	(18)
				77.	Hailakandi	(19)
				78.	West karbi Anglong	(29)
9.		184	Central Brahmaputra Plains	79.	Morigaon	(05)
				80.	Nagaon	(06)
				81.	Sonitpur	(07)
				82.	Darrang	(26)
				83.	Udalguri	(27)
				84.	Hojai	(28)
				85.	Biswanath	(32)
10.	Bihar	101	Northern	86.	Pashchim Champaran	(01)
	(10)			87.	Purba Champaran	(02)
				88.	Sheohar	(03)
				89.	Sitamarhi	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				90.	Madhubani	(05)
				91.	Supaul	(06)
				92.	Araria	(07)
				93.	Kishanganj	(08)
				94.	Purnia	(09)
				95.	Katihar	(10)
				96.	Madhepura	(11)
				97.	Saharsa	(12)
				98.	Darbhanga	(13)
				99.	Muzaffarpur	(14)
				100.	Gopalganj	(15)
				101.	Siwan	(16)
				102.	Saran	(17)
				103.	Vaishali	(18)
				104.	Samastipur	(19)
				105.	Begusarai	(20)
				106.	Khagaria	(21)
11.		102	Central	107.	Bhagalpur	(22)
				108.	Banka	(23)
				109.	Munger	(24)
				110.	Lakhisarai	(25)
				111.	Sheikhpura	(26)
				112.	Nalanda	(27)
				113.	Patna	(28)
				114.	Bhojpur	(29)
				115.	Buxar	(30)
				116.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	(31)
				117.	Rohtas	(32)
				118.	Aurangabad	(33)
				119.	Gaya	(34)
				120.	Nawada	(35)
				121.	Jamui	(36)
				122.	Jehanabad	(37)
				123.	Arwal	(38)
12.	Chandigarh	041	Chandigarh	124.	Chandigarh	(01)
	(04)					
13.	Chhattisgarh	221	Northern	125.	Korea	(01)
	(22)		Chhattisgarh	126.	Surguja	(02)
				127.	Surajpur	(26)
				128.	Balrampur-Ramanujganj	(27)
				129.	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharat	(28)
14.		222	Mahanadi Basin	130.	Jashpur	(03)
				131.	Raigarh	(04)
				132.	Korba	(05)
				133.	Janjgir-Champa	(06)
				134.	Bilaspur	(07)
				135.	Kabeerdham	(08)
				136.	Rajnandgaon	(09)
				137.	Durg	(10)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				138.	Raipur	(11)
				139.	Mahasamund	(12)
				140.	Dhamtari	(13)
				141.	Balodabazar-Bhatapara	(19)
				142.	Gariyaband	(20)
				143.	Bemetara	(23)
				144.	Balod	(24)
				145.	Mungeli	(25)
				146.	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	(29)
				147.	Sakti	(30)
				148.	Gaurella-Pendra-Marwahi	(31)
				149.	Khairagarh-Chhuikhad	(32)
				150.	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagar	(33)
15.		223	Southern	151.	Uttar Bastar Kanker	(14)
			Chhattisgarh	152.	Bastar	(15)
				153.	Narayanpur	(16)
				154.	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	(17)
				155.	Bijapur	(18)
				156.	Kondagaon	(21)
				157.	Sukma	(22)
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (25)	251	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	158.	Diu	(01)
				159.	Daman	(02)
				160.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(03)
17.	Delhi	071	Delhi	161.	North West	(01)
	(07)			162.	North	(02)
				163.	North East	(03)
				164.	East	(04)
				165.	New Delhi	(05)
				166.	Central	(06)
				167.	West	(07)
				168.	South West	(08)
				169.	South	(09)
				170.	Shahdara	(10)
				171.	South East	(11)
18.	Goa	301	Goa	172.	North Goa	(01)
	(30)			173.	South Goa	(02)
19.	Gujarat	241	South Eastern	174.	Panch Mahals	(17)
	(24)			175.	Dohad	(18)
				176.	Vadodara	(19)
				177.	Narmada	(20)
				178.	Bharuch	(21)
				179.	Dang	(22)
				180.	Navsari	(23)
				181.	Valsad	(24)
				182.	Surat	(25)
				183.	Tapi	(26)
				184.	Chhota Udepur	(29)
				185.	Mahisagar	(32)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
20.		242	Plains Northern	186.	Mahesana	(04)
				187.	Sabar Kantha	(05)
				188.	Gandhinagar	(06)
				189.	Ahmadabad	(07)
				190.	Anand	(15)
				191.	Kheda	(16)
				192.	Arvalli	(27)
21.		243	Dry areas	193.	Banas Kantha	(02)
				194.	Patan	(03)
22.		244	Kachchh	195.	Kachchh	(01)
23.		245	Saurashtra	196.	Surendranagar	(08)
				197.	Rajkot	(09)
				198.	Jamnagar	(10)
				199.	Porbandar	(11)
				200.	Junagadh	(12)
				201.	Amreli	(13)
				202.	Bhavnagar	(14)
				203.	Botad	(28)
				204.	Devbhumi Dwarka	(30)
				205.	Gir Somnath	(31)
				206.	Morbi	(33)
24.	Haryana	061	Eastern	207.	Panchkula	(01)
	(06)			208.	Ambala	(02)
				209.	Yamunanagar	(03)
				210.	Kurukshetra	(04)
				211.	Kaithal	(05)
				212.	Karnal	(06)
				213.	Panipat	(07)
				214.	Sonipat	(08)
				215.	Rohtak	(14)
				216.	Jhajjar	(15)
				217.	Gurugram	(18)
				218.	Nuh (Mewat)	(19)
				219.	Faridabad	(20)
				220.	Palwal	(21)
25.		062	Western	221.	Jind	(09)
				222.	Fatehabad	(10)
				223.	Sirsa	(11)
				224.	Hisar	(12)
				225.	Bhiwani	(13)
				226.	Mahendragarh	(16)
				227.	Rewari	(17)
				228.	Charkhi Dadri	(22)
26.	Himachal	021	Central	229.	Kangra	(02)
	Pradesh			230.	Kullu	(04)
	(02)			231.	Mandi	(05)
				232.	Hamirpur	(06)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				233.	Una	(07)
27.		022	Trans Himalayan & Southern	234.	Chamba	(01)
				235.	Lahul & Spiti	(03)
				236.	Bilaspur	(08)
				237.	Solan	(09)
				238.	Sirmaur	(10)
				239.	Shimla	(11)
				240.	Kinnaur	(12)
28.	Jammu & Kashmir (01)	011	Mountainous	241.	Kathua	(07)
				242.	Jammu	(21)
				243.	Samba	(22)
29.		012	Outer Hills	244.	Poonch	(05)
				245.	Rajouri	(06)
				246.	Doda	(16)
				247.	Ramban	(17)
				248.	Kishtwar	(18)
				249.	Udhampur	(19)
				250.	Reasi	(20)
30.		013	Jhelam Valley	251.	Kupwara	(01)
				252.	Budgam	(02)
				253.	Baramulla	(08)
				254.	Bandipore	(09)
				255.	Srinagar	(10)
				256.	Ganderbal	(11)
				257.	Pulwama	(12)
				258.	Shopian	(13)
				259.	Anantnag	(14)
				260.	Kulgam	(15)
31.	Jharkhand (20)	201	Ranchi Plateau	261.	Garhwa	(01)
				262.	Lohardaga	(11)
				263.	Purbi Singhbhum	(12)
				264.	Palamu	(13)
				265.	Latehar	(14)
				266.	Ranchi	(19)
				267.	Khunti	(20)
				268.	Gumla	(21)
				269.	Simdega	(22)
				270.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	(23)
				271.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	(24)
32.		202	Hazaribagh Plateau	272.	Chatra	(02)
				273.	Koderma	(03)
				274.	Giridih	(04)
				275.	Deoghar	(05)
				276.	Godda	(06)
				277.	Sahibganj	(07)
				278.	Pakur	(08)
				279.	Dhanbad	(09)
				280.	Bokaro	(10)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				281.	Hazaribagh	(15)
				282.	Ramgarh	(16)
				283.	Dumka	(17)
				284.	Jamtara	(18)
33.	Karnataka	291	Coastal & Ghats	285.	Uttara Kannada	(09)
	(29)			286.	Udupi	(15)
				287.	Dakshina Kannada	(21)
34.		292	Inland Eastern	288.	Shivamogga	(14)
				289.	Chikkamagaluru	(16)
				290.	Hassan	(20)
				291.	Kodagu	(22)
35.		293	Inland Southern	292.	Tumakuru	(17)
				293.	Bengaluru (Urban)	(18)
				294.	Mandya	(19)
				295.	Mysuru	(23)
				296.	Chamarajanagar	(24)
				297.	Kolar	(27)
				298.	Chikkaballapura	(28)
				299.	Bengaluru (Rural)	(29)
				300.	Ramanagara	(30)
36.		294	Inland Northern	301.	Belagavi	(01)
				302.	Bagalkote	(02)
				303.	Bijapur	(03)
				304.	Bidar	(04)
				305.	Raichur	(05)
				306.	Koppal	(06)
				307.	Gadag	(07)
				308.	Dharwad	(08)
				309.	Haveri	(10)
				310.	Ballari	(11)
				311.	Chitradurga	(12)
				312.	Davanagere	(13)
				313.	Kalaburagi	(25)
				314.	Yadgir	(26)
				315.	Vijayanagara	(31)
37.	Kerala	321	Northern	316.	Kasaragod	(01)
	(32)			317.	Kannur	(02)
				318.	Wayanad	(03)
				319.	Kozhikode	(04)
				320.	Malappuram	(05)
				321.	Palakkad	(06)
38.		322	Southern	322.	Thrissur	(07)
				323.	Ernakulam	(08)
				324.	Idukki	(09)
				325.	Kottayam	(10)
				326.	Alappuzha	(11)
				327.	Pathanamthitta	(12)
				328.	Kollam	(13)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				329.	Thiruvananthapuram	(14)
39.	Ladakh	371	Ladakh	330.	Leh	(01)
	(37)			331.	Kargil	(02)
40.	Lakshadweep	311	Lakshadweep	332.	Lakshadweep	(01)
	(31)					
41.	Madhya	231	Vindhya	333.	Tikamgarh	(07)
	Pradesh			334.	Chhatarpur	(08)
	(23)			335.	Panna	(09)
				336.	Satna	(12)
				337.	Rewa	(13)
				338.	Umaria	(14)
				339.	Shahdol	(43)
				340.	Anuppur	(44)
				341.	Sidhi	(45)
				342.	Singrauli	(46)
				343.	Niwari	(51)
				344.	Mauganj	(54)
				345.	Maihar	(55)
42.		232	Central	346.	Sagar	(10)
				347.	Damoh	(11)
				348.	Vidisha	(26)
				349.	Bhopal	(27)
				350.	Sehore	(28)
				351.	Raisen	(29)
43.		233	Malwa	352.	Neemuch	(15)
				353.	Mandsaur	(16)
				354.	Ratlam	(17)
				355.	Ujjain	(18)
				356.	Shajapur	(19)
				357.	Dewas	(20)
				358.	Dhar	(21)
				359.	Indore	(22)
				360.	Rajgarh	(25)
				361.	Jhabua	(47)
				362.	Alirajpur	(48)
				363.	Agar Malwa	(52)
44.		234	South	364.	Katni	(33)
				365.	Jabalpur	(34)
				366.	Narsimhapur	(35)
				367.	Dindori	(36)
				368.	Mandla	(37)
				369.	Chhindwara	(38)
				370.	Seoni	(39)
				371.	Balaghat	(40)
				372.	Pandhurna	(53)
45.		235	South Western	373.	Khargone (West Nimar)	(23)
				374.	Barwani	(24)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				375.	Betul	(30)
				376.	Harda	(31)
				377.	Narmadapuram	(32)
				378.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	(49)
				379.	Burhanpur	(50)
46.		236	Northern	380.	Sheopur	(01)
				381.	Morena	(02)
				382.	Bhind	(03)
				383.	Gwalior	(04)
				384.	Datia	(05)
				385.	Shivpuri	(06)
				386.	Guna	(41)
				387.	Ashoknagar	(42)
47.	Maharashtra	271	Coastal	388.	Thane	(21)
	(27)			389.	Mumbai Suburban	(22)
				390.	Mumbai	(23)
				391.	Raigad	(24)
				392.	Ratnagiri	(32)
				393.	Sindhudurg	(33)
				394.	Palghar	(36)
48.		272	Inland Western	395.	Pune	(25)
				396.	Ahmednagar	(26)
				397.	Solapur	(30)
				398.	Satara	(31)
				399.	Kolhapur	(34)
				400.	Sangli	(35)
49.		273	Inland Northern	401.	Nandurbar	(01)
				402.	Dhule	(02)
				403.	Jalgaon	(03)
				404.	Nashik	(20)
50.		274	Inland Central	405.	Nanded	(15)
				406.	Hingoli	(16)
				407.	Parbhani	(17)
				408.	Jalna	(18)
				409.	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	(19)
				410.	Beed	(27)
				411.	Latur	(28)
				412.	Dharashiv	(29)
51.		275	Inland Eastern	413.	Buldhana	(04)
				414.	Akola	(05)
				415.	Washim	(06)
				416.	Amravati	(07)
				417.	Wardha	(08)
				418.	Nagpur	(09)
				419.	Yavatmal	(14)
52.		276	Eastern	420.	Bhandara	(10)
				421.	Gondia	(11)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				422.	Gadchiroli	(12)
				423.	Chandrapur	(13)
53.	Manipur	141	Plains	424.	Bishnupur	(04)
	(14)			425.	Thoubal	(05)
				426.	Imphal West	(06)
				427.	Imphal East	(07)
				428.	Jiribam	(10)
				429.	Kakching	(13)
54.		142	Hills	430.	Senapati	(01)
				431.	Tamenglong	(02)
				432.	Churachandpur	(03)
				433.	Ukhrul	(08)
				434.	Chandel	(09)
				435.	Kangpokpi	(11)
				436.	Tengnoupal	(12)
55.	Meghalaya	171	Meghalaya	437.	West Garo Hills	(01)
	(17)			438.	East Garo Hills	(02)
				439.	South Garo Hills	(03)
				440.	West Khasi Hills	(04)
				441.	Ribhoi	(05)
				442.	East Khasi Hills	(06)
				443.	North Garo Hills	(08)
				444.	South West Garo Hills	(09)
				445.	South West Khasi Hills	(10)
				446.	West Jaintia Hills	(11)
				447.	East Jaintia Hills	(12)
				448.	Eastern West Khasi Hills	(13)
56.	Mizoram	151	Mizoram	449.	Mamit	(01)
	(15)			450.	Kolasib	(02)
				451.	Aizwal	(03)
				452.	Champhai	(04)
				453.	Serchhip	(05)
				454.	Lunglei	(06)
				455.	Lawngtlai	(07)
				456.	Saiha	(08)
57.	Nagaland	131	Nagaland	457.	Mon	(01)
	(13)			458.	Mokokchung	(02)
				459.	Zunheboto	(03)
				460.	Wokha	(04)
				461.	Dimapur	(05)
				462.	Phek	(06)
				463.	Tuensang	(07)
				464.	Longleng	(08)
				465.	Kiphire	(09)
				466.	Kohima	(10)
				467.	Peren	(11)
				468.	Niuland	(12)
				469.	Chumukedima	(13)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
58.	Odisha	211	Coastal	470.	Baleshwar	(08)
	(21)			471.	Bhadrak	(09)
				472.	Kendrapara	(10)
				473.	Jagatsinghapur	(11)
				474.	Cuttack	(12)
				475.	Jajapur	(13)
				476.	Nayagarh	(16)
				477.	Khordha	(17)
				478.	Puri	(18)
59.		212	Southern	479.	Ganjam	(19)
				480.	Gajapati	(20)
				481.	Kandhamal	(21)
				482.	Boudh	(22)
				483.	Subarnapur	(23)
				484.	Balangir	(24)
				485.	Nuapada	(25)
				486.	Kalahandi	(26)
				487.	Rayagada	(27)
				488.	Nabarangpur	(28)
				489.	Koraput	(29)
				490.	Malkangiri	(30)
60.		213	Northern	491.	Bargarh	(01)
				492.	Jharsuguda	(02)
				493.	Sambalpur	(03)
				494.	Deogarh	(04)
				495.	Sundargarh	(05)
				496.	Kendujhar	(06)
				497.	Mayurbhanj	(07)
				498.	Dhenkanal	(14)
				499.	Anugul	(15)
61.	Puducherry	341	Puducherry	500.	Yanam	(01)
	(34)			501.	Puducherry	(02)
				502.	Mahe	(03)
				503.	Karaikal	(04)
62.	Punjab	031	Northern	504.	Gurdaspur	(01)
	(03)			505.	Kapurthala	(02)
				506.	Jalandhar	(03)
				507.	Hoshiarpur	(04)
				508.	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	(05)
				509.	Amritsar	(15)
				510.	Tarn Taran	(16)
				511.	Rupnagar	(17)
				512.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	(18)
				513.	Pathankot	(21)
63.		032	Southern	514.	Fatehgarh Sahib	(06)
				515.	Ludhiana	(07)
				516.	Moga	(08)
				517.	Ferozepur	(09)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				518.	Sri Muktsar Sahib	(10)
				519.	Faridkot	(11)
				520.	Bathinda	(12)
				521.	Mansa	(13)
				522.	Patiala	(14)
				523.	Sangrur	(19)
				524.	Barnala	(20)
				525.	Fazilka	(22)
64.	Rajasthan	081	Western	526.	Bikaner	(03)
	(08)			527.	Jodhpur	(15)
				528.	Jaisalmer	(16)
				529.	Barmer	(17)
				530.	Jalore	(18)
				531.	Sirohi	(19)
				532.	Pali	(20)
				533.	Jodhpur(Rural)	(43)
				534.	Balotra	(44)
				535.	Sanchoe	(45)
				536.	Phalodi	(48)
65.		082	North- Eastern	537.	Alwar	(06)
				538.	Bharatpur	(07)
				539.	Dholpur	(08)
				540.	Karauli	(09)
				541.	Sawai Madhopur	(10)
				542.	Dausa	(11)
				543.	Jaipur	(12)
				544.	Ajmer	(21)
				545.	Tonk	(22)
				546.	Bhilwara	(24)
				547.	Khairthal Tijara	(36)
				548.	Kotputli-Behror	(37)
				549.	Deeg	(38)
				550.	Gangapur City	(39)
				551.	Jaipur(Rural)	(40)
				552.	Dudu	(41)
				553.	Beawar	(46)
				554.	Kekri	(47)
				555.	Shahpura	(49)
66.		083	Southern	556.	Rajsamand	(25)
				557.	Dungarpur	(26)
				558.	Banswara	(27)
				559.	Udaipur	(32)
				560.	Salumber	(50)
67.		084	South- Eastern	561.	Bundi	(23)
				562.	Chittorgarh	(28)
				563.	Kota	(29)
				564.	Baran	(30)
				565.	Jhalawar	(31)
				566.	Pratapgarh	(33)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
68.		085	Northern	567.	Sri Ganganagar	(01)
				568.	Hanumangarh	(02)
				569.	Churu	(04)
				570.	Jhunjhunu	(05)
				571.	Sikar	(13)
				572.	Nagaur	(14)
				573.	Anupgarh	(34)
				574.	Neem ka thana	(35)
				575.	Didwana-Kuchaman	(42)
69.	Sikkim	111	Sikkim	576.	Mangan District	(01)
	(11)			577.	Soreng District	(02)
				578.	Namchi District	(03)
				579.	Gangtok District	(04)
				580.	Pakyong District	(05)
				581.	Gyalshing District	(06)
70.	Tamil Nadu	331	Coastal Northern	582.	Thiruvallur	(01)
	(33)			583.	Chennai	(02)
				584.	Kancheepuram	(03)
				585.	Vellore	(04)
				586.	Tiruvannamalai	(05)
				587.	Viluppuram	(06)
				588.	Cuddalore	(16)
				589.	Chengalpattu	(33)
				590.	Kallakurichi	(34)
				591.	Ranipet	(35)
				592.	Tirupathur	(36)
71.		332	Coastal	593.	Karur	(12)
				594.	Tiruchirappalli	(13)
				595.	Perambalur	(14)
				596.	Ariyalur	(15)
				597.	Nagapattinam	(17)
				598.	Thiruvarur	(18)
				599.	Thanjavur	(19)
				600.	Pudukkottai	(20)
				601.	Mayiladuthurai	(38)
72.		333	Southern	602.	Dindigul	(11)
				603.	Sivaganga	(21)
				604.	Madurai	(22)
				605.	Theni	(23)
				606.	Virudhunagar	(24)
				607.	Ramanathapuram	(25)
				608.	Thoothukudi	(26)
				609.	Tirunelveli	(27)
				610.	Kanniyakumari	(28)
				611.	Tenkasi	(37)
73.		334	Inland	612.	Salem	(07)
				613.	Namakkal	(08)
				614.	Erode	(09)
				615.	The Nilgiris	(10)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				616.	Dharmapuri	(29)
				617.	Krishnagiri	(30)
				618.	Coimbatore	(31)
				619.	Tiruppur	(32)
74.	Telangana	361	Inland	620.	Adilabad	(01)
	(36)		North Western	621.	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	(02)
				622.	Mancherial	(03)
				623.	Nirmal	(04)
				624.	Nizamabad	(05)
				625.	Kamareddy	(15)
				626.	Sangareddy	(16)
				627.	Medak	(17)
				628.	Siddipet	(18)
				629.	Medchal-Malkajgiri	(21)
				630.	Hyderabad	(22)
				631.	Rangareddy	(23)
				632.	Vikarabad	(24)
				633.	Mahbubnagar	(25)
				634.	Jogulamba Gadwal	(26)
				635.	Wanaparthy	(27)
				636.	Nagarkurnool	(28)
				637.	Narayanpet	(33)
75.		362	Inland North Eastern	638.	Jagtial	(06)
				639.	Peddapalli	(07)
				640.	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	(08)
				641.	Bhadradi Kothagudem	(09)
				642.	Mahabubabad	(10)
				643.	Warangal	(11)
				644.	Hanamkonda	(12)
				645.	Karimnagar	(13)
				646.	Rajanna Sircilla	(14)
				647.	Jangaon	(19)
				648.	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	(20)
				649.	Nalgonda	(29)
				650.	Suryapet	(30)
				651.	Khammam	(31)
				652.	Mulugu	(32)
76.	Tripura	161	Tripura	653.	West Tripura	(01)
	(16)			654.	South Tripura	(02)
				655.	Dhalai	(03)
				656.	North Tripura	(04)
				657.	Unakoti	(05)
				658.	Khowai	(06)
				659.	Sepahijala	(07)
				660.	Gomati	(08)
77.	Uttarakhand	051	Uttarakhand	661.	Uttarkashi	(01)
	(05)			662.	Chamoli	(02)
				663.	Rudraprayag	(03)
				664.	Tehri Garhwal	(04)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				665.	Dehradun	(05)
				666.	Pauri Garhwal	(06)
				667.	Pithoragarh	(07)
				668.	Bageshwar	(08)
				669.	Almora	(09)
				670.	Champawat	(10)
				671.	Nainital	(11)
				672.	Udham Singh Nagar	(12)
				673.	Haridwar	(13)
78.	Uttar Pradesh	091	Northern Upper	674.	Saharanpur	(01)
	(09)		Ganga Plains	675.	Muzaffarnagar	(02)
				676.	Bijnor	(03)
				677.	Moradabad	(04)
				678.	Rampur	(05)
				679.	Shamli	(72)
				680.	Sambhal	(74)
79.		092	Central	681.	Amroha	(06)
				682.	Meerut	(07)
				683.	Baghpat	(08)
				684.	Ghaziabad	(09)
				685.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	(10)
				686.	Sitapur	(23)
				687.	Hardoi	(24)
				688.	Unnao	(25)
				689.	Lucknow	(26)
				690.	Rae Bareli	(27)
				691.	Kanpur Dehat	(32)
				692.	Kanpur Nagar	(33)
				693.	Fatehpur	(41)
				694.	Bara Banki	(45)
				695.	Hapur	(73)
				696.	Amethi	(75)
80.		093	Eastern	697.	Pratapgarh	(42)
				698.	Kaushambi	(43)
				699.	Prayagraj	(44)
				700.	Ayodhya	(46)
				701.	Ambedkar Nagar	(47)
				702.	Sultanpur	(48)
				703.	Bahraich	(49)
				704.	Shrawasti	(50)
				705.	Balrampur	(51)
				706.	Gonda	(52)
				707.	Siddharthnagar	(53)
				708.	Basti	(54)
				709.	Sant Kabir Nagar	(55)
				710.	Maharajganj	(56)
				711.	Gorakhpur	(57)
				712.	Kushinagar	(58)
				713.	Deoria	(59)
				714.	Azamgarh	(60)
				715.	Mau	(61)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				716.	Ballia	(62)
				717.	Jaunpur	(63)
				718.	Ghazipur	(64)
				719.	Chandauli	(65)
				720.	Varanasi	(66)
				721.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	(67)
				722.	Mirzapur	(68)
				723.	Sonbhadra	(69)
				696.	Amethi	(75)
81.		094	Southern	724.	Jalaun	(34)
				725.	Jhansi	(35)
				726.	Lalitpur	(36)
				727.	Hamirpur	(37)
				728.	Mahoba	(38)
				729.	Banda	(39)
				730.	Chitrakoot	(40)
82.		095	Southern Upper	731.	Bulandshahr	(11)
			Ganga Plains	732.	Aligarh	(12)
				733.	Hathras	(13)
				734.	Mathura	(14)
				735.	Agra	(15)
				736.	Firozabad	(16)
				737.	Mainpuri	(17)
				738.	Budaun	(18)
				739.	Bareilly	(19)
				740.	Pilibhit	(20)
				741.	Shahjahanpur	(21)
				742.	Kheri	(22)
				743.	Farrukhabad	(28)
				744.	Kannauj	(29)
				745.	Etawah	(30)
				746.	Auraiya	(31)
				747.	Etah	(70)
				748.	Kasganj	(71)
				680.	Sambhal	(74)
83.	West Bengal	191	Himalayan	749.	Darjeeling	(01)
	(19)			750.	Jalpaiguri	(02)
				751.	Cooch Behar	(03)
				752.	Alipurduar	(20)
				753.	Kalimpong	(21)
84.		192	Eastern Plains	754.	Uttar Dinajpur	(04)
				755.	Dakshin Dinajpur	(05)
				756.	Malda	(06)
				757.	Murshidabad	(07)
				758.	Birbhum	(08)
				759.	Nadia	(10)
85.		193	Southern Plains	760.	North Twenty Four Parganas	(11)
				761.	Kolkata	(16)
				762.	South Twenty Four Parganas	(17)

Sl. No.	State / U.T. (Code)	NSS Region		Detailed Composition of Region		
		Code	Description	Sl. No.	Name of District	Code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
86.		194	Central Plains	763.	Purba Bardhaman	(09)
				764.	Hooghly	(12)
				765.	Howrah	(15)
				766.	Paschim Bardhaman	(23)
87.		195	Western Plains	767.	Bankura	(13)
				768.	Purulia	(14)
				769.	Paschim Medinipur	(18)
				770.	Purba Medinipur	(19)
				771.	Jhargram	(22)

APPENDIX - II
LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
Sl No	Name (Code)	Sl No	Name	Code	Sl No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Cuddapah (281)	1.	Cuddapah	2810	1.	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	10	Andhra Pradesh (28)
					2.	Chittoor	13	
					3.	Annamayya	17	
					4.	Tirupathi	16	
		2.	Anantapur	2811	5.	Ananthapuramu	12	
					6.	Sri Satya Sai	19	
		3.	Guntur	2812	7.	Guntur	07	
					8.	Palnadu	14	
					9.	Bapatla	15	
		4.	Kurnool	2813	10.	Kurnool	11	
					11.	Nandyal	18	
		5.	Nellore	2814	12.	Prakasam	08	
					13.	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	09	
2.	Vijayawada (282)	10.	Vijayawada	2820	14.	West Godavari	05	Andhra Pradesh (28)
					15.	Krishna	06	
					16.	Eluru	23	
					17.	Ntr	26	
		11.	Kakinada	2821	18.	East Godavari	04	
					19.	Dr. Br Ambedkar Konaseema	22	
					20.	Kakinada	24	
					21.	Yanam	01	Puducherry (34)
		12.	Visakhapatnam	2822	22.	Srikakulam	01	Andhra Pradesh (28)
					23.	Vizianagaram	02	
					24.	Visakhapatnam	03	
					25.	Alluri Sitharama Raju	20	
					26.	Anakapalli	21	
					27.	Parvathipuram Manyam	25	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
3.	Guwahati (181)	13.	Guwahati	1810	28.	Kokrajhar	01	Assam (18)
					29.	Dhubri	02	
					30.	Goalpara	03	
					31.	Barpeta	04	
					32.	Bongaigaon	20	
					33.	Chirang	21	
					34.	Kamrup	22	
					35.	Kamrup Metropolitan	23	
					36.	Nalbari	24	
					37.	Baksa	25	
					38.	South Salma Mankachar	31	
					39.	Tamulpur	34	
		14.	Silchar	1811	40.	Karbi Anglong	15	
					41.	Dima Hasao	16	
					42.	Cachar	17	
					43.	Karimganj	18	
					44.	Hailakandi	19	
					45.	West Karbi angling	29	
4.	Dibrugarh (182)	15.	Dibrugarh	1820	46.	Tinsukia	10	Assam (18)
					47.	Dibrugarh	11	
		16.	Jorhat	1821	48.	Morigaon	05	
					49.	Nagaon	06	
					50.	Sivasagar	12	
					51.	Jorhat	13	
					52.	Golaghat	14	
					53.	Hojai	28	
					54.	Charaideo	30	
					55.	Majuli	33	
		17.	Tezpur	1822	56.	Sonitpur	07	
					57.	Lakhimpur	08	
					58.	Dhemaji	09	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					59.	Darrang	26	
					60.	Udalguri	27	Assam (18)
					61.	Biswanath	32	
5.	Muzaffarpur (101)	18.	Muzaffarpur	1010	62.	Sheohar	03	Bihar (10)
					63.	Sitamarhi	04	
					64.	Muzaffarpur	14	
					65.	Saran	17	
					66.	Vaishali	18	
		19.	Darbhanga	1011	67.	Madhubani	05	
					68.	Darbhanga	13	
					69.	Samastipur	19	
					70.	Begusarai	20	
		20.	Motihari	1012	71.	Pashchim Champaran	01	
					72.	Purba Champaran	02	
					73.	Gopalganj	15	
					74.	Siwan	16	
		21.	Purnia	1013	75.	Supaul	06	
					76.	Araria	07	
					77.	Kishanganj	08	
					78.	Purnia	09	
					79.	Katihar	10	
					80.	Madhepura	11	
					81.	Saharsa	12	
					82.	Khagaria	21	
6.	Patna (102)	22.	Patna	1020	83.	Nalanda	27	Bihar (10)
					84.	Patna	28	
					85.	Bhojpur	29	
					86.	Buxar	30	
					87.	Kaimur (Bhabua)	31	
					88.	Rohtas	32	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		23.	Bhagalpur	1021	89.	Bhagalpur	22	
					90.	Banka	23	Bihar (10)
					91.	Munger	24	
					92.	Lakhisarai	25	
					93.	Sheikhpura	26	
					94.	Jamui	36	
		24.	Gaya	1022	95.	Aurangabad	33	
					96.	Gaya	34	
					97.	Nawada	35	
					98.	Jehanabad	37	
					99.	Arwal	38	
7.	Raipur (221)	25.	Raipur	2210	100.	Raipur	11	Chhattisgarh (22)
					101.	Mahasamund	12	
					102.	Dhamtari	13	
					103.	Uttar Bastar Kanker	14	
					104.	Bastar	15	
					105.	Narayanpur	16	
					106.	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	17	
					107.	Bijapur	18	
					108.	Balodabazar-Bhatapara	19	
					109.	Gariyaband	20	
					110.	Kondagaon	21	
					111.	Sukma	22	
		26.	Ambikapur	2211	112.	Korea	01	
					113.	Surguja	02	
					114.	Jashpur	03	
					115.	Surajpur	26	
					116.	Balrampur-Ramanujganj	27	
					117.	Manendragarh-Chirmiri-Bharat	28	
		27.	Bilaspur	2212	118.	Raigarh	04	
					119.	Korba	05	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					120.	Janjgir-Champa	06	Chhattisgarh (22)
					121.	Bilaspur	07	
					122.	Mungeli	25	
					123.	Sarangarh-Bilaigarh	29	
					124.	Sakti	30	
					125.	Gaurella-Pendra-Marwahi	31	
					126.	Khairagarh-Chhuikhad	32	
		28.	Durg	2213	127.	Kabeerdham	08	
					128.	Rajnandgaon	09	
					129.	Durg	10	
					130.	Bemetara	23	
					131.	Balod	24	
					132.	Mohla-Manpur-Ambagar	33	
8.	Ahmedabad (241)	29.	Ahmedabad	2410	133.	Gandhinagar	06	Gujarat (24)
					134.	Ahmadabad	07	
		30.	Bhavnagar	2411	135.	Amreli	13	
					136.	Bhavnagar	14	
					137.	Botad	28	
					138.	Diu	01	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu (25)
		31.	Jamnagar	2412	139.	Jamnagar	10	Gujarat (24)
					140.	Porbandar	11	
					141.	Devbhumi Dwarka	30	
		32.	Rajkot	2413	142.	Rajkot	09	
					143.	Junagadh	12	
					144.	Gir Somnath	31	
					145.	Morbi	33	
		33.	Surendranagar	2414	146.	Kachchh	01	
					147.	Surendranagar	08	
9.	Vadodara (242)	34.	Vadodara	2420	148.	Panch Mahals	17	Gujarat (24)
					149.	Dohad	18	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					150.	Vadodara	19	
					151.	Narmada	20	
					152.	Bharuch	21	
					153.	Chhota Udepur	29	
					154.	Mahisagar	32	
		35.	Mahesana	2421	155.	Banas Kantha	02	
					156.	Patan	03	
					157.	Mahesana	04	Gujarat (24)
		36.	Nadiad	2422	158.	Sabar Kantha	05	
					159.	Anand	15	
					160.	Kheda	16	
					161.	Arvalli	27	
		37.	Surat	2423	162.	Dang	22	
					163.	Surat	25	
					164.	Tapi	26	
		38.	Valsad	2424	165.	Navsari	23	
					166.	Valsad	24	
					167.	Daman	02	D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu (25)
					168.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	03	
10.	Panaji (301)	39.	Panaji	3010	169.	North Goa	01	Goa (30)
					170.	South Goa	02	
11.	Chandigarh (061)	40.	Chandigarh	0610	171.	Chandigarh	01	Chandigarh (04)
					172.	Panchkula	01	Haryana (06)
		41.	Ambala	0611	173.	Ambala	02	
					174.	Yamunanagar	03	
					175.	Kurukshetra	04	
					176.	Kaithal	05	
		42.	Hisar	0612	177.	Fatehabad	10	
					178.	Sirsa	11	
					179.	Hisar	12	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					180.	Bhiwani	13	Haryana (06)
					181.	Charkhi Dadri	22	
		43.	Karnal	0613	182.	Karnal	06	
					183.	Panipat	07	
					184.	Sonipat	08	
					185.	Jind	09	
		44.	Rohtak	0614	186.	Rohtak	14	
					187.	Jhajjar	15	
					188.	Mahendragarh	16	
					189.	Rewari	17	
		45.	Faridabad	0615	190.	Gurugram	18	
					191.	Nuh (Mewat)	19	
					192.	Faridabad	20	
					193.	Palwal	21	
12.	Shimla (021)	46.	Shimla	0210	194.	Solan	09	Himachal Pradesh (02)
					195.	Sirmaur	10	
					196.	Shimla	11	
					197.	Kinnaur	12	
		47.	Hamirpur	0211	198.	Hamirpur	06	
					199.	Una	07	
					200.	Bilaspur	08	
		48.	Dharamshala	0212	201.	Chamba	01	
					202.	Kangra	02	
		49.	Mandi	0213	203.	Lahul & Spiti	03	
					204.	Kullu	04	
					205.	Mandi	05	
13.	Jammu (011)	50.	Jammu	0110	206.	Poonch	05	Jammu & Kashmir (01)
					207.	Rajouri	06	
					208.	Kathua	07	
					209.	Jammu	21	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					210.	Samba	22	Jammu & Kashmir (01)
		51.	Udhampur	0111	211.	Doda	16	
					212.	Ramban	17	
					213.	Kishtwar	18	
					214.	Udhampur	19	
					215.	Reasi	20	
14.	Srinagar (012)	52.	Srinagar	0120	216.	Budgam	02	Jammu & Kashmir (01)
					217.	Srinagar	10	
					218.	Ganderbal	11	
					219.	Leh	01	Ladakh (37)
					220.	Kargil	02	
		53.	Anantnag	0121	221.	Pulwama	12	Jammu & Kashmir (01)
					222.	Shopian	13	
					223.	Anantnag	14	
					224.	Kulgam	15	
		54.	Baramula	0122	225.	Kupwara	01	
					226.	Baramulla	08	
					227.	Bandipore	09	
15.	Ranchi (201)	55.	Ranchi	2010	228.	Lohardaga	11	Jharkhand (20)
					229.	Ranchi	19	
					230.	Khunti	20	
					231.	Gumla	21	
					232.	Simdega	22	
		56.	Dumka	2011	233.	Deoghar	05	
					234.	Godda	06	
					235.	Sahibganj	07	
					236.	Pakur	08	
					237.	Dumka	17	
		57.	Hazaribagh	2012	238.	Chatra	02	
					239.	Koderma	03	

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SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					240.	Hazaribagh	15	Jharkhand (20)
					241.	Ramgarh	16	
		58.	Jamshedpur	2013	242.	Purbi Singhbhum	12	
					243.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	23	
					244.	Saraikela-Kharsawan	24	
		59.	Daltonganj	2014	245.	Garhwa	01	
					246.	Palamu	13	
					247.	Latehar	14	
		60.	Dhanbad	2015	248.	Giridih	04	
					249.	Dhanbad	09	
					250.	Bokaro	10	
					251.	Jamtara	18	
16.	Bangalore (291)	61.	Bangalore	2910	252.	Tumakuru	17	Karnataka (29)
					253.	Bengaluru (Urban)	18	
					254.	Kolar	27	
					255.	Chikkaballapura	28	
					256.	Bengaluru (Rural)	29	
					257.	Ramanagara	30	
		62.	Mangalore	2911	258.	Udupi	15	
					259.	Hassan	20	
					260.	Dakshina Kannada	21	
					261.	Kodagu	22	
		63.	Mysore	2912	262.	Mandya	19	
					263.	Mysuru	23	
					264.	Chamarajanagar	24	
		64.	Shimoga	2913	265.	Shivamogga	14	
					266.	Chikkamagaluru	16	
17.	Hubli (292)	65.	Hubli	2920	267.	Gadag	07	Karnataka (29)
					268.	Dharwad	08	
					269.	Uttara Kannada	09	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					270.	Haveri	10	Karnataka (29)
					271.	Davanagere	13	
		66.	Belgaum	2921	272.	Belagavi	01	
					273.	Bagalkote	02	
					274.	Bijapur	03	
		67.	Bellary	2922	275.	Raichur	05	
					276.	Koppal	06	
					277.	Ballari	11	
					278.	Chitradurga	12	
					279.	Vijayanagara	31	
		68.	Gulbarga	2923	280.	Bidar	04	
					281.	Kalaburagi	25	
					282.	Yadgir	26	
18.	Kozhikode (321)	69.	Kozhikode	3210	283.	Wayanad	03	Kerala (32)
					284.	Kozhikode	04	
					285.	Malappuram	05	
					286.	Mahe	03	Puducherry (34)
		70.	Kannur	3211	287.	Kasaragod	01	Kerala (32)
					288.	Kannur	02	
		71.	Palakkad	3212	289.	Palakkad	06	
		72.	Thrissur	3213	290.	Thrissur	07	
19.	Thiruvananthapuram (322)	73.	Thiruvananthapuram	3220	291.	Thiruvananthapuram	14	Kerala (32)
		74.	Kochi	3221	292.	Ernakulam	08	
					293.	Lakshadweep	01	Lakshadweep (31)
		75.	Kollam	3222	294.	Alappuzha	11	Kerala (32)
					295.	Pathanamthitta	12	
					296.	Kollam	13	
		76.	Kottayam	3223	297.	Idukki	09	
					298.	Kottayam	10	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20.	Bhopal (231)	77.	Bhopal	2310	299.	Vidisha	26	Madhya Pradesh (23)
					300.	Bhopal	27	
					301.	Sehore	28	
					302.	Raisen	29	
					303.	Narmadapuram	32	
		78.	Chhindwara	2311	304.	Betul	30	
					305.	Harda	31	
					306.	Chhindwara	38	Madhya Pradesh (23)
					307.	Balaghat	40	
					308.	Pandhurna	53	
		79.	Indore	2312	309.	Dhar	21	
					310.	Indore	22	
		80.	Khandwa	2313	311.	Khargone (West Nimar)	23	
					312.	Barwani	24	
					313.	Khandwa (East Nimar)	49	
					314.	Burhanpur	50	
21.	Gwalior (232)	81.	Gwalior	2320	315.	Sheopur	01	Madhya Pradesh (23)
					316.	Morena	02	
					317.	Bhind	03	
					318.	Gwalior	04	
					319.	Datia	05	
		82.	Ratlam	2321	320.	Neemuch	15	
					321.	Mandsaur	16	
					322.	Ratlam	17	
					323.	Jhabua	47	
					324.	Alirajpur	48	
		83.	Shivpuri	2322	325.	Shivpuri	06	
					326.	Tikamgarh	07	
					327.	Chhatarpur	08	
					328.	Guna	41	
					329.	Ashoknagar	42	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					330.	Niwari	51	Madhya Pradesh (23)
		84.	Ujjain	2323	331.	Ujjain	18	
					332.	Shajapur	19	
					333.	Dewas	20	
					334.	Rajgarh	25	
					335.	Agar Malwa	52	
22.	Jabalpur (233)	85.	Jabalpur	2330	336.	Katni	33	Madhya Pradesh (23)
					337.	Jabalpur	34	
					338.	Dindori	36	
					339.	Mandla	37	
		86.	Rewa	2331	340.	Panna	09	
					341.	Satna	12	
					342.	Rewa	13	
					343.	Umaria	14	
					344.	Shahdol	43	
					345.	Anuppur	44	
					346.	Sidhi	45	
					347.	Singrauli	46	
					348.	Mauganj	54	
					349.	Maihar	55	
		87.	Sagar	2332	350.	Sagar	10	
					351.	Damoh	11	
					352.	Narsimhapur	35	
					353.	Seoni	39	
23.	Aurangabad (271)	88.	Aurangabad	2710	354.	Jalna	18	Maharashtra (27)
					355.	Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar	19	
					356.	Beed	27	
		89.	Jalgaon	2711	357.	Nandurbar	01	
					358.	Dhule	02	
					359.	Jalgaon	03	

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SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		90.	Nanded	2712	360.	Nanded	15	Maharashtra (27)
					361.	Hingoli	16	
					362.	Parbhani	17	
					363.	Latur	28	
		91.	Nashik	2713	364.	Nashik	20	
24.	Mumbai (272)	92.	Mumbai	2720	365.	Mumbai Suburban	22	Maharashtra (27)
					366.	Mumbai	23	
		93.	Thane	2721	367.	Thane	21	
					368.	Raigad	24	
					369.	Palghar	36	
25.	Nagpur (273)	94.	Nagpur	2730	370.	Wardha	08	Maharashtra (27)
					371.	Nagpur	09	
					372.	Bhandara	10	
					373.	Gondia	11	
					374.	Gadchiroli	12	
					375.	Chandrapur	13	
		95.	Akola	2731	376.	Buldhana	04	
					377.	Akola	05	
					378.	Washim	06	
		96.	Amravati	2732	379.	Amravati	07	
					380.	Yavatmal	14	
26.	Pune (274)	97.	Pune	2740	381.	Pune	25	Maharashtra (27)
					382.	Ahmednagar	26	
					383.	Satara	31	
					384.	Ratnagiri	32	
		98.	Kolhapur	2741	385.	Sindhudurg	33	
					386.	Kolhapur	34	
					387.	Sangli	35	
		99.	Solapur	2742	388.	Dharashiv	29	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					389.	Solapur	30	Maharashtra (27)
27.	Shillong (171)	100.	Shillong	1710	390.	West Khasi Hills	04	Meghalaya (17)
					391.	Ribhoi	05	
					392.	East Khasi Hills	06	
					393.	South West Khasi Hills	10	
					394.	West Jaintia Hills	11	
					395.	East Jaintia Hills	12	
					396.	Eastern West Khasi Hills	13	
		101.	Tura	1711	397.	West Garo Hills	01	Meghalaya (17)
					398.	East Garo Hills	02	
					399.	South Garo Hills	03	
					400.	North Garo Hills	08	
					401.	South West Garo Hills	09	
28.	Aizawl (151)	102.	Mizoram	1510	402.	Mamit	01	Mizoram (15)
					403.	Kolasib	02	
					404.	Aizwal	03	
					405.	Champhai	04	
					406.	Serchhip	05	
					407.	Lunglei	06	
					408.	Lawnglai	07	
					409.	saiha	08	
29.	Agartala (161)	103.	Agartala	1712	410.	West Tripura	01	Tripura (16)
					411.	South Tripura	02	
					412.	Dhalai	03	
					413.	North Tripura	04	
					414.	Unakoti	05	
					415.	Khowai	06	
					416.	Sephijala	07	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					417.	Gomati	08	Tripura (16)
30.	Kohima (131)	104.	Kohima	1310	418.	Mon	01	Nagaland (13)
					419.	Mokokchung	02	
					420.	Zunheboto	03	
					421.	Wokha	04	
					422.	Dimapur	05	
					423.	Phek	06	
					424.	Tuensang	07	
					425.	Longleng	08	
					426.	Kiphire	09	
					427.	Kohima	10	
					428.	Peren	11	
					429.	Niuland	12	
					430.	Chumukedima	13	
31.	Bhubaneswar (211)	105.	Bhubaneswar	2110	431.	Nayagarh	16	Odisha (21)
					432.	Khordha	17	
					433.	Puri	18	
		106.	Baripada	2111	434.	Kendujhar	06	
					435.	Mayurbhanj	07	
					436.	Baleshwar	08	
		107.	Berhampur	2112	437.	Ganjam	19	
					438.	Gajapati	20	
					439.	Kandhamal	21	
					440.	Baudh	22	
		108.	Cuttack	2113	441.	Bhadrak	09	
					442.	Kendrapara	10	
					443.	Jagatsinghapur	11	
					444.	Cuttack	12	
					445.	Jajapur	13	
					446.	Dhenkanal	14	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					447.	Anugul	15	Odisha (21)
32.	Sambalpur (212)	109.	Sambalpur	2120	448.	Bargarh	01	Odisha (21)
					449.	Jharsuguda	02	
					450.	Sambalpur	03	
					451.	Deogarh	04	
					452.	Sundargarh	05	
					453.	Subarnapur	23	
					454.	Balangir	24	
		110.	Bhawanipatna	2121	455.	Nuapada	25	
					456.	Kalahandi	26	
					457.	Rayagada	27	
					458.	Nabarangapur	28	
					459.	Koraput	29	
					460.	Malkangiri	30	
33.	Jalandhar (031)	111.	Jalandhar	0310	461.	Kapurthala	02	Punjab (03)
					462.	Jalandhar	03	
					463.	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	05	
					464.	Pathankot	21	
		112.	Amritsar	0311	465.	Gurdaspur	01	
					466.	Amritsar	15	
		113.	Hoshiarpur	0312	467.	Hoshiarpur	04	
					468.	Tarn Taran	16	
34.	Mohali (032)	114.	Mohali	0320	469.	Fatehgarh Sahib	06	Punjab (03)
					470.	Patiala	14	
					471.	Rupnagar	17	
					472.	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	18	
		115.	Ludhiana	0321	473.	Ludhiana	07	
					474.	Sangrur	19	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					475.	Barnala	20	Punjab (03)
		116.	Bhatinda	0322	476.	Sri Muktsar Sahib	10	
					477.	Bathinda	12	
					478.	Mansa	13	
		117.	Faridkot	0323	479.	Moga	08	
					480.	Ferozepur	09	
					481.	Faridkot	11	
					482.	Fazilka	22	
35.	Ajmer (081)	118.	Ajmer	0810	483.	Nagaur	14	Rajasthan (08)
					484.	Ajmer	21	
					485.	Bhilwara	24	
					486.	Didwana-Kuchaman	42	
					487.	Beawar	46	
					488.	Kekri	47	
					489.	Shahpura	49	
		119.	Jodhpur	0811	490.	Jodhpur	15	
					491.	Jaisalmer	16	
					492.	Barmer	17	
					493.	Jalore	18	
					494.	Pali	20	
					495.	Jodhpur(Rural)	43	
					496.	Balotra	44	
					497.	Santhore	45	
					498.	Phalodi	48	
		120.	Udaipur	0812	499.	Sirohi	19	
					500.	Rajsamand	25	
					501.	Dungarpur	26	
					502.	Banswara	27	
					503.	Chittorgarh	28	
					504.	Udaipur	32	
					505.	Pratapgarh	33	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					506.	Salumber	50	Rajasthan (08)
36.	Jaipur (082)	121.	Jaipur	0820	507.	Churu	04	Rajasthan (08)
					508.	Jhunjhunu	05	
					509.	Dausa	11	
					510.	Jaipur	12	
					511.	Sikar	13	
					512.	Tonk	22	
					513.	Neem ka thana	35	
					514.	Jaipur(Rural)	40	
					515.	Dudu	41	
		122.	Alwar	0821	516.	Alwar	06	
					517.	Bharatpur	07	
					518.	Dholpur	08	
					519.	Khairthal Tijara	36	
					520.	Kotputli-Behror	37	
					521.	Deeg	38	
		123.	Sri Ganganagar	0822	522.	Sri Ganganagar	01	
					523.	Hanumangarh	02	
					524.	Bikaner	03	
					525.	Anupgarh	34	
		124.	Kota	0823	526.	Karauli	09	
					527.	Sawai Madhopur	10	
					528.	Bundi	23	
					529.	Kota	29	
					530.	Baran	30	
					531.	Jhalawar	31	
					532.	Gangapur City	39	
37.	Gangtok (111)	125.	Gangtok	1110	533.	Mangan	01	Sikkim (11)
					534.	Gyalshing	06	
					535.	Soreng	02	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					536.	Namchi	03	Sikkim (11)
					537.	Gangtok	04	
					538.	Pakyong	05	
38.	Coimbatore (331)	126.	Coimbatore	3310	539.	Erode	09	Tamil Nadu (33)
					540.	The Nilgiris	10	
					541.	Coimbatore	31	
					542.	Tiruppur	32	
		127.	Dharmapuri	3311	543.	Dharmapuri	29	
					544.	Krishnagiri	30	
		128.	Salem	3312	545.	Salem	07	
					546.	Namakkal	08	
		129.	Tiruchirappalli	3313	547.	Karur	12	
					548.	Tiruchirappalli	13	
					549.	Perambalur	14	
					550.	Ariyalur	15	
					551.	Pudukkottai	20	
39.	Chennai (332)	130.	Chennai	3320	552.	Thiruvallur	01	Tamil Nadu (33)
					553.	Chennai	02	
					554.	Kancheepuram	03	
					555.	Chengalpattu	33	
		131.	Cuddalore	3321	556.	Viluppuram	06	
					557.	Cuddalore	16	
					558.	Kallakurichi	34	
		132.	Vellore	3322	559.	Vellore	04	
					560.	Tiruvannamalai	05	
					561.	Ranipet	35	
					562.	Tirupathur	36	Tamil Nadu (33)
		133.	Puducherry	3323	563.	Puducherry	02	Puducherry (34)
					564.	Karaikal	04	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
40.	Madurai (333)	134.	Madurai	3330	565.	Dindigul	11	Tamil Nadu (33)
					566.	Madurai	22	
					567.	Theni	23	
		135.	Thanjavur	3331	568.	Nagapattinam	17	
					569.	Thiruvarur	18	
					570.	Thanjavur	19	
					571.	Mayiladuthurai	38	
		136.	Tirunelveli	3332	572.	Thoothukudi	26	
					573.	Tirunelveli	27	
					574.	Kanniyakumari	28	
					575.	Tenkasi	33	
		137.	Virudhunagar	3333	576.	Sivaganga	21	
					577.	Virudhunagar	24	
					578.	Ramanathapuram	25	
41.	Hyderabad (361)	138.	Hyderabad	3610	579.	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	20	Telangana (36)
					580.	Medchal-Malkajgiri	21	
					581.	Hyderabad	22	
					582.	Rangareddy	23	
					583.	Vikarabad	24	
					584.	Mahbubnagar	25	
					585.	Jogulamba Gadwal	26	
					586.	Wanaparthi	27	
					587.	Nagarkurnool	28	
					588.	Nalgonda	29	
					589.	Suryapet	30	
					590.	Narayanpet	33	
		139.	Karimnagar	3611	591.	Jagtial	06	
					592.	Peddapalli	07	
					593.	Karimnagar	13	
					594.	Rajanna Sircilla	14	
					595.	Sangareddy	16	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					596.	Medak	17	Telangana (36)
					597.	Siddipet	18	
		140.	Nizamabad	3612	598.	Adilabad	01	
					599.	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	02	
					600.	Mancheria	03	
					601.	Nirmal	04	
					602.	Nizamabad	05	
					603.	Kamareddy	15	
		141.	Warangal	3613	604.	Jayashankar Bhupalpally	08	
					605.	Bhadradi Kothagudem	09	
					606.	Mahabubabad	10	
					607.	Warangal	11	
					608.	Hanamkonda	12	
					609.	Jangaon	19	
					610.	Khammam	31	
					611.	Mulugu	32	
42.	Dehradun (051)	142.	Dehradun	0510	612.	Uttarkashi	01	Uttarakhand (05)
					613.	Chamoli	02	
					614.	Rudraprayag	03	
					615.	Tehri Garhwal	04	
					616.	Dehradun	05	
					617.	Pauri Garhwal	06	
					618.	Haridwar	13	
		143.	Almora	0511	619.	Pithoragarh	07	
					620.	Bageshwar	08	
					621.	Almora	09	
					622.	Champawat	10	
					623.	Nainital	11	
					624.	Udham Singh Nagar	12	
43.	Agra (091)	144.	Agra	0910	625.	Mathura	14	Uttar Pradesh (09)
					626.	Agra	15	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					627.	Firozabad	16	Uttar Pradesh (09)
					628.	Mainpuri	17	
					629.	Farrukhabad	28	
					630.	Kannauj	29	
					631.	Etawah	30	
					632.	Auraiya	31	
		145.	Aligarh	0911	633.	Bulandshahr	11	
					634.	Aligarh	12	
					635.	Hathras	13	
					636.	Etah	70	
					637.	Kasganj	71	
		146.	Meerut	0912	638.	Meerut	07	
					639.	Baghpat	08	
					640.	Ghaziabad	09	
					641.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	10	
					642.	Hapur	73	
44.	Allahabad (092)	147.	Allahabad	0920	643.	Pratapgarh	42	Uttar Pradesh (09)
					644.	Kaushambi	43	
					645.	Prayagraj	44	
		148.	Azamgarh	0921	646.	Azamgarh	60	
					647.	Mau	61	
					648.	Ballia	62	
					649.	Jaunpur	63	
		149.	Faizabad	0922	650.	Ayodhya	46	
					651.	Ambedkar Nagar	47	
					652.	Sultanpur	48	
					653.	Siddharthnagar	53	
					654.	Basti	54	
					655.	Amethi	75	
		150.	Gorakhpur	0923	656.	Sant Kabir Nagar	55	
					657.	Mahrajganj	56	

Regional office		Sub-regional Office			Name of district & Code			State/ U.T. Name & Code
SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					658.	Gorakhpur	57	Uttar Pradesh (09)
					659.	Kushinagar	58	
					660.	Deoria	59	
		151.	Varanasi	0924	661.	Ghazipur	64	
					662.	Chandauli	65	
					663.	Varanasi	66	
					664.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	67	
					665.	Mirzapur	68	
					666.	Sonbhadra	69	
45.	Bareilly (093)	152.	Bareilly	0930	667.	Budaun	18	Uttar Pradesh (09)
					668.	Bareilly	19	
					669.	Pilibhit	20	
					670.	Shahjahanpur	21	
		153.	Moradabad	0931	671.	Bijnor	03	
					672.	Moradabad	04	
					673.	Rampur	05	
					674.	Amroha	06	
					675.	Sambhal	74	
		154.	Saharanpur	0932	676.	Saharanpur	01	
					677.	Muzaffarnagar	02	
					678.	Shamli	72	
		155.	Sitapur	0933	679.	Kheri	22	
					680.	Sitapur	23	
					681.	Hardoi	24	
46.	Lucknow (094)	156.	Lucknow	0940	682.	Unnao	25	Uttar Pradesh (09)
					683.	Lucknow	26	
					684.	Bara Banki	45	
		157.	Fatehpur	0941	685.	Rae Bareli	27	
					686.	Banda	39	
					687.	Chitrakoot	40	

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SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					688.	Fatehpur	41	Uttar Pradesh (09)
		158.	Gonda	0942	689.	Bahraich	49	
					690.	Shrawasti	50	
					691.	Balrampur	51	
					692.	Gonda	52	
		159.	Jhansi	0943	693.	Jalaun	34	
					694.	Jhansi	35	
					695.	Lalitpur	36	
					696.	Hamirpur	37	
					697.	Mahoba	38	
		160.	Kanpur	0944	698.	Kanpur Dehat	32	
					699.	Kanpur Nagar	33	
47.	Bardhaman (191)	161.	Bardhaman	1910	700.	Purba Bardhaman	09	West Bengal (19)
					701.	Paschim Bardhaman	23	
		162.	Bankura	1911	702.	Bankura	13	
					703.	Purulia	14	
		163.	Chinsura	1912	704.	Nadia	10	
					705.	Hooghly	12	
		164.	Medinipur	1913	706.	Paschim Medinipur	18	
					707.	Purba Medinipur	19	
					708.	Jhargram	22	
48.	Kolkata (192)	165.	Kolkata	1920	709.	North Twenty Four Parganas	11	West Bengal (19)
					710.	Kolkata	16	
					711.	South Twenty Four Parganas	17	
		166.	Howrah	1921	712.	Howrah	15	
49.	Maldah (193)	167.	Maldah	1930	713.	Uttar Dinajpur	04	West Bengal (19)
					714.	Dakshin Dinajpur	05	
					715.	Malda	06	
		168.	Barhampur	1931	716.	Murshidabad	07	

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					717.	Birbhum	08	West Bengal (19)
		169.	Siliguri	1932	718.	Darjeeling	01	
					719.	Jalpaiguri	02	
					720.	Cooch Behar	03	
					721.	Alipurduar	20	
					722.	Kalimpong	21	
50.	Port Blair (351)	170.	Port Blair	3510	723.	Nicobar	01	A & N Islands (35)
					724.	North & Middle Andaman	02	
					725.	South Andaman	03	
51.	Delhi (071)	171.	Delhi	0710	726.	North West	01	Delhi (07)
					727.	North	02	
					728.	North East	03	
					729.	East	04	
					730.	New Delhi	05	
					731.	Central	06	
					732.	West	07	
					733.	South West	08	
					734.	South	09	
					735.	Shahdara	10	
					736.	South East	11	
52.	Itanagar (121)	172.	Itanagar	1210	737.	Tawang	01	Arunachal Pradesh (12)
					738.	West Kameng	02	
					739.	East Kameng	03	
					740.	Papum Pare	04	
					741.	Upper Subansiri	05	
					742.	West Siang	06	
					743.	East Siang	07	
					744.	Upper Siang	08	
					745.	Changlang	09	

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SI No	Name (Code)	SI No	Name	Code	SI No	Name	Code	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
					746.	Tirap	10	Arunachal Pradesh (12)
					747.	Lower Subansiri	11	
					748.	Kurung Kumey	12	
					749.	Dibang Valley	13	
					750.	Lower Dibang Valley	14	
					751.	Lohit	15	
					752.	Anjaw	16	
					753.	Lepa Rada	17	
					754.	Namsai	18	
					755.	Longding	19	
					756.	Siang	20	
					757.	Lower Siang	21	
					758.	Shi Yomi	22	
53.	Imphal (141)	173.	Imphal	1410	759.	Senapati	01	Manipur (14)
					760.	Tamenglong	02	
					761.	Churachandpur	03	
					762.	Bishnupur	04	
					763.	Thoubal	05	
					764.	Imphal West	06	
					765.	Imphal East	07	
					766.	Ukhrul	08	
					767.	Chandel	09	
					768.	Jiribam	10	
					769.	Kangpokpi	11	
					770.	Tengnoupal	12	
					771.	Kakching	13	

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