

केवल सरकारी प्रयोग के लिए

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भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

चत्तिसत्तवीं दौर  
FORTYSEVENTH ROUND

( जुलाई - दिसम्बर, 1991 )  
( JULY-DECEMBER, 1991 )

क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों के लिए अनुदेश  
INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF

अङ्क - 1

VOLUME - I

अभिकल्प, संकल्पना, परिभाषाएं एवं क्रिया-विधियां  
DESIGN, CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

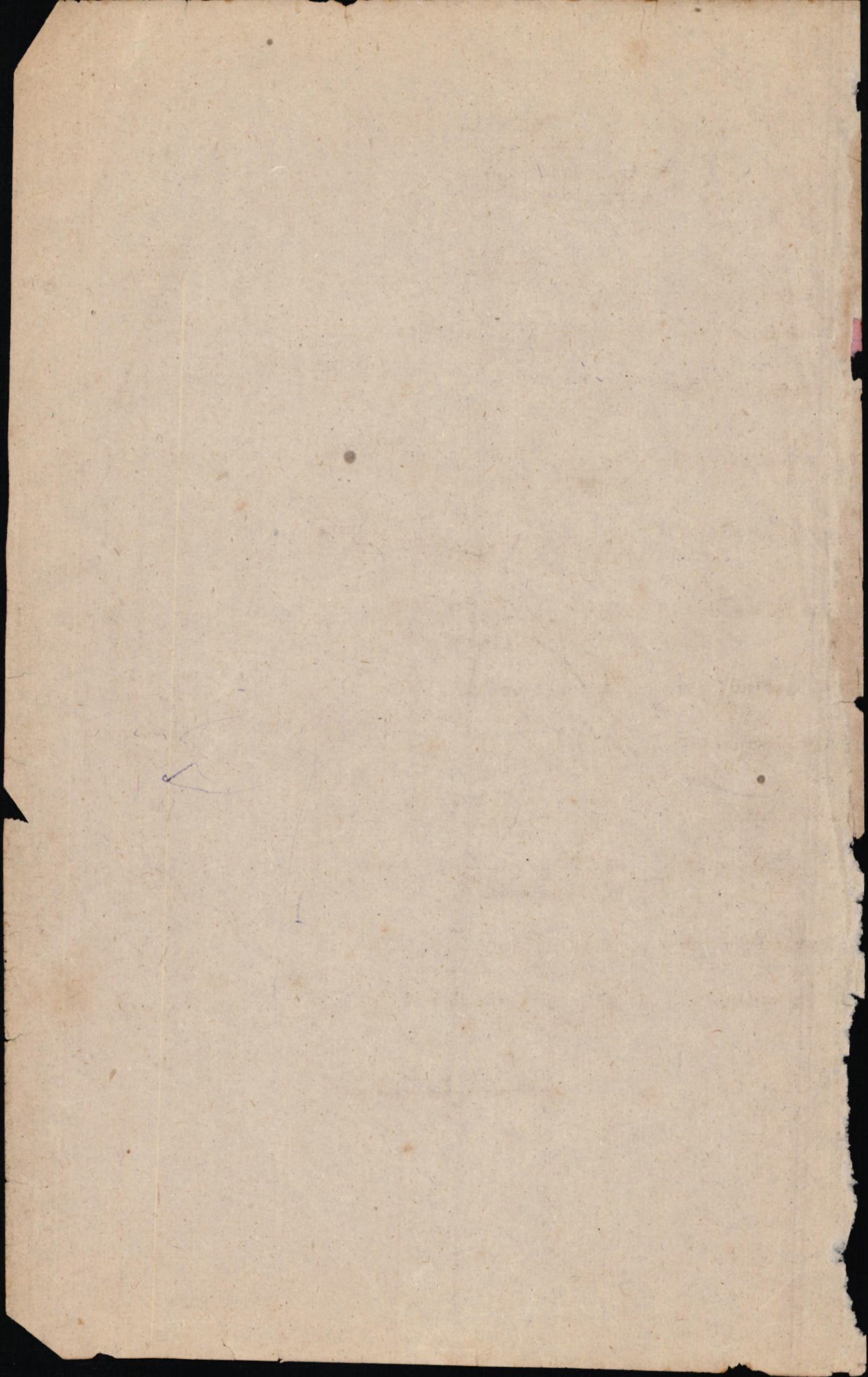
जून, 1991

JUNE, 1991

सांख्यिकी विभाग  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

नई दिल्ली  
NEW DELHI



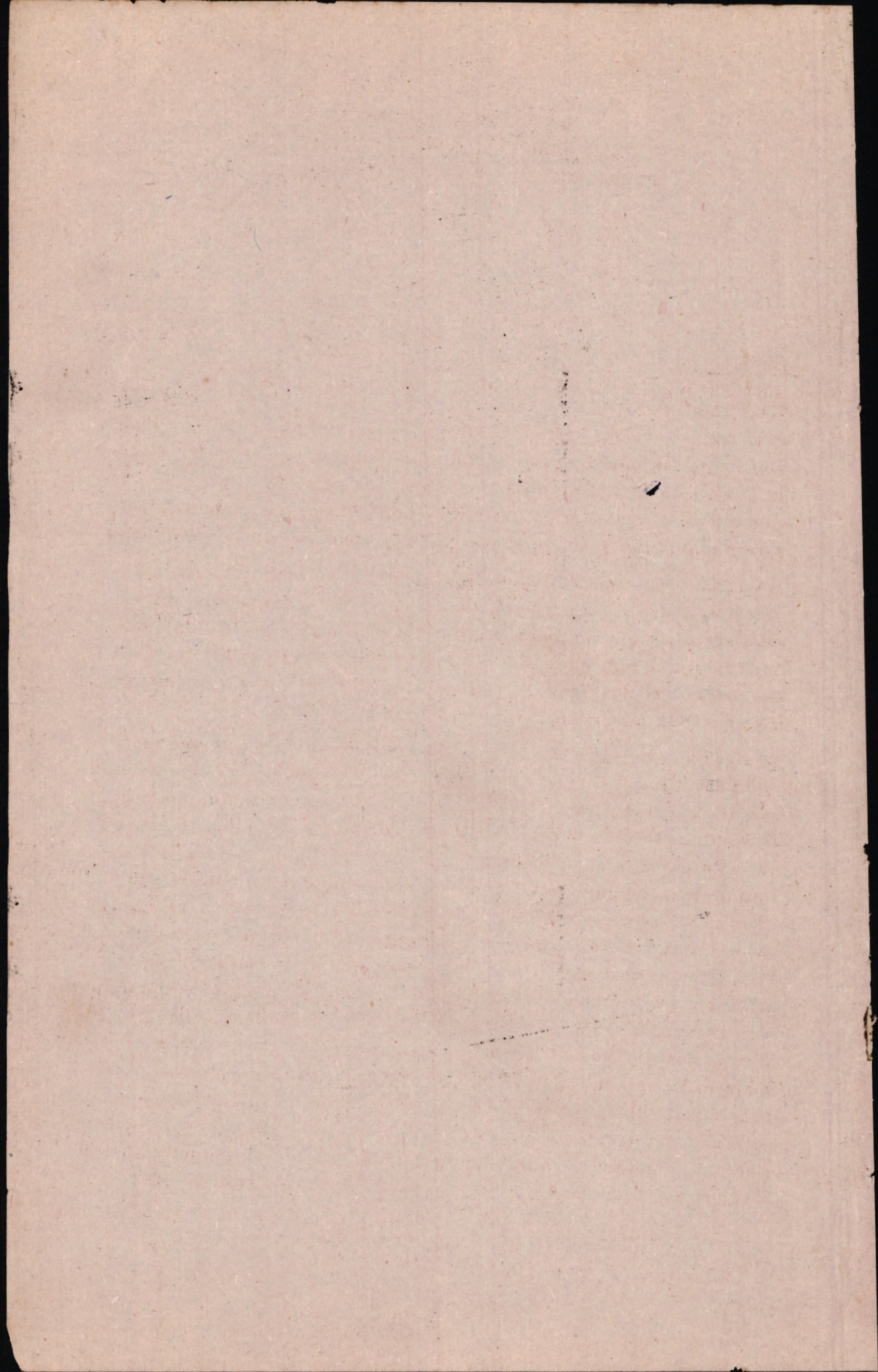




Government of India  
National Sample Survey  
Fortyseventh Round : July-December 1991  
Instructions to Field Staff : Volume I

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY  
FOURTYSEVENTH ROUND : JULY - DECEMBER 1991  
INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF : VOLUME - I  
DESIGN, CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

Section One

G E N E R A L

INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 The Indian National Sample Survey (NSS) will complete the field work relating to its 46th round survey by the end of June 1991. With a view to making the survey period of the 48th round covering the topic of 'land holding' and 'debt & investment' coincide with the 1992 calendar year, the 47th round is planned as a six month survey. The survey will start in July 1991 and will be completed by December 1991.

1.1.2 The 47th round will be devoted mainly to two inquiries in addition to the regular annual survey of consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment in a thin sample of households. Of the two inquiries, one will be on 'Disability' and the other on 'Literacy and Culture'. The rural retail price enquiry with the 419 old and 600 new villages will also continue.

1.1.3 It may be mentioned that the NSS had carried out a survey on 'Disability' as a part of its 36th round survey operation. The present survey is almost a repetitive one in nature. The enquiry on 'cultural aspects' is being attempted for the first time by NSS which is integrated along with the survey on 'Literacy'. In the 47th round, it is also planned to carry out a 'test' for literacy for the persons who claim to be literate but with less than five years of schooling (i.e., those literate with educational levels upto 'literate but below primary'). This literacy test will be undertaken only for those who claim to be literate in any of about 30 languages (including the languages listed in the constitution) in which instructions at the primary level are imparted in various States/U.T.s. For the purpose, simple and straightforward passages about some basic facts relating to nature and environment are formulated. It may be noted that at the time of initial enquiry, persons might have been reported to be literate by the informants other than the concerned persons. In such cases, before the conduct of actual test, it has to be ascertained from the concerned individuals whether



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they also claim to be literate. Test will be undertaken only for those who claim by themselves to be literates. The knowledge of the persons in 'reading with comprehension' will be tested by asking them to read any of the passages and also by putting related questions to them. The knowledge of 'writing' will be tested by asking them to write the full or a part of any one of the passages. For the conduct of the 'test', separate forms have been designed. The results of the 'test' will be transcribed to the schedule designed for collection of data on the specified enquiry. They will be analysed to workout possible adjustment factors for literacy rates.

SUBJECT COVERAGE AND SCHEDULES

1.2.1 As indicated in the para 1.1.2, the main subjects of enquiry are 'Disability' and 'Literacy & Culture'. The survey on 'Disability' will cover the three physical disabilities, namely, (i) visual, (ii) communication (hearing and speech) and (iii) locomotor. The related data will be collected through schedule 26 (Survey of disabled persons). In addition, data on developmental milestones of children in the age-group 0-14 years will be collected through schedule 26.1 (Survey on developmental milestones of children). This schedule contains two sets of questions, one set for collection of data relating to delayed development among the children of age 1-14 years and the other set for identifying the children in the age group 0-4 years with possible incidents of hearing disability.

1.2.2 The disability to be covered under the survey is to be distinguished from morbidity. Morbidity covers the cases of illness or injury of recent origin which have not resulted in the loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move with or without the help of aids. As done in the 36th round survey, morbidity, as defined above, will remain outside the purview of the present survey also.

1.2.3 For collection of data on 'Literacy and Culture' schedule 30 (Survey on literacy and culture) will be used. For the conduct of the test for 'literacy', as mentioned earlier, separate forms are framed. With a view to obtaining information on the accessibility of villagers to selected facilities for education, cultural activities and rehabilitation of the disabled, schedule 3.1 (Village facilities) has been designed. In the 47th round also, a thin sample of households will be surveyed for collecting data on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment to build up an annual series



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of the related indicators. For the purpose, schedule 1.0 finalised for the 46th round survey will be used. Besides the schedules referred to above, there will be the listing schedule, schedule 0.0 (List of households) to be used for both the rural and urban areas. The following table gives the list of schedules to be canvassed in the 47th round.

Table (1.1) : List of schedules to be canvassed

srl. no.	schedule no.	title
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	0.0	List of Households
2.	3.1	Village Facilities
3.	26	Survey of Disabled Persons
4.	26.1	Survey on Developmental Milestones of Children
5.	30	Survey on Literacy and Culture (and Form for literacy test)
6.	1.0	Consumer Expenditure
7.	3.01 & 3.01R	Rural Retail Prices

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

1.3.1 The survey will cover the whole of Indian Union excepting (i) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) 768 interior villages of Nagaland (out of a total of 1119 village) located beyond 5 kms. of the bus route and (iii) 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (out of a total of 520 villages) which are inaccessible throughout the year.

PERIOD OF SURVEY

1.4.1 As mentioned earlier, 47th round survey will be of six month's duration starting from July 1991 and ending in December 1991.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLE SIZE

1.5.1 A two stage stratified design is adopted for the survey. The first stage units (FSUs) are villages in the rural sector and urban blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units are households in both the sectors.

1.5.2 Sampling Frame for FSUs : The list of 1981 census villages constitutes the sampling frame for rural sector in most of the districts. However, in Assam (where 1981 census was not done) and a few districts of other states (where the available lists of villages as per 1981 census were



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incomplete), 1971 census frame has been used. For the urban sector the lists of NSS urban frame survey (UFS) blocks served as the sampling frame.

1.5.3 Stratification : States are first divided into agro-economic regions by grouping contiguous districts which are similar in respect of population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation in consideration of the allocation of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state. The composition of the region is given in Appendix - V.

1.5.4 In the rural sector, within each region, each district with 1981 census rural population less than 1.8 million formed separate stratum. Districts with larger population are divided into two or more strata, depending on population, by grouping contiguous tehsils similar, as far as possible, in respect of rural population density and crop pattern. (In Gujarat, however, in case of districts extending over more than one region, even if the rural population was less than 1.8 million, the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate stratum. Further, in Assam, the strata formed for the earlier NSS rounds on the basis of 1971 census rural population exactly in the above manner but with cut-off population as 1.5 million have been retained as the strata for rural sampling).

1.5.5 In the urban sector, strata are formed, again within the NSS region on the basis of the population size classes of towns. Each city with population 10 lakhs or more formed separate stratum. Further, within each region, the different towns are grouped to form three different strata on the basis of the population according to the 1981 census. Table below gives the composition of the urban strata.

Table (1.2) : Composition of the urban strata

stratum no.	specification
(1)	(2)
1.	all towns with population less than 50,000
2.	" " 50,000-199,999
3.	" " 200,000-999,999
4.	each city with population 1 million and above.



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1.5.6 Allocation of FSUs : The total all-India sample of FSUs determined on the basis of investigator-strength in different states/u.t.'s and the approximate workload with each village/block has been allocated to different states/union territories in proportion of the strength of central field staff in the respective states/union territories. The state/union territory sample size thus obtained is allocated again to its rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with almost double weightage for the urban sector. Within each sector of a state/union territory, the respective sample size is re-allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population. <sup>All</sup> allocations have been adjusted such that the sample size for a stratum is at least 4 or a multiple of 4 for the rural and urban sectors separately.

1.5.7 Selection of FSUs : The sample villages have been selected circular systematically with probability proportional to population in the form of two independent sub-samples. The sample blocks have been selected circular systematically with equal probability also in the form of two independent sub-samples.

1.5.8 Arunachal Pradesh : For the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of cluster sampling is followed. The field staff is supplied with a list of nucleus villages of each cluster and they will select the remaining, villages of the cluster according to the procedure described in para 2.0.8 of section 2. The nucleus villages have been selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

1.5.9 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block : Large villages and blocks will be sub-divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups and sub-blocks respectively having equal population content. Two hamlet-groups are to be selected from large villages, whereas, only one sub-block is to be selected from large blocks. The criterion for deciding the number of hamlet-groups to be formed in large villages will, therefore, be different from that for deciding the number of sub-blocks to be formed in large blocks. (For details see section 2).

1.5.10 Selection of households : From each FSU, a total of 20 (in some cases only 19) sample households will be selected for the three different topics of enquiry - disability, literacy & culture and consumer expenditure & employment-unemployment. In general, a total of 18 households will be surveyed for disability and literacy & culture and 2 households for consumer expenditure & employment-unemployment after



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arranging all the households of a FSU in a specified manner. For the purpose, at the time of listing of the households, additional information such as, 'number of physically disabled persons in the household' and 'highest educational level among the earners of the household' will also be collected.

(i) Survey on disability: In a FSU, all the households having at least one physically disabled person will first be arranged and serially numbered. If the total number of such households is 10 or less, all such households of the FSU will be selected for the survey on disability. On the other hand, if the number of households with at least one disabled member is more than 10, the number of households to be selected for the survey on disability will be 10 plus half of the number of households with disabled persons in the village/block in excess of 10, subject to a maximum of 14. The required number of sample households will be selected circular systematically (CSS) with equal probability.

(ii) Survey on literacy & culture: For this survey, as mentioned earlier, 8 households will be surveyed. However, if the number of households to be surveyed for the disability survey is less than 10, the shortfall will be made up for the survey on literacy & culture. Similarly, if the number of households to be surveyed for disability is more than 10, the number of households to be surveyed for survey on literacy & culture will accordingly be reduced. Thus, the minimum and maximum number of sample households to be surveyed for literacy & culture in a village or block will be 4 and 18 respectively. The number of households to be selected must always be a multiple of 2. For the selection of the required sample, all the households of a FSU, will first be arranged according to the highest educational level among earners of the households. The required number of sample households will then be selected using CSS.

(iii) Annual survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment: A sample of two households will be selected for this survey using CSS from the frame of household prepared for the selection of sample households for the survey on literacy & culture.

(iv) Survey on developmental milestones of children: For this survey all the households selected for the survey on disability and one-half of the households selected for the survey on literacy & culture will be considered.



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(v) Test for literacy : For testing the ability of those claimed to be literate but with education level below primary to 'read with comprehension' and also 'write' of a simple message (in specified languages), one-half of the sample households selected for the survey on literacy & culture will be taken. This set will constitute the other half of the households which is not selected for the survey on developmental milestones of the children.

1.5.11 A tabular presentation of the scheme for adjustment of the sample size is given below :

no. of hhs. with at least one disabled member found in listing ( $H_1$ )	no. of hhs. to be selected for 'disa- bility' survey ( $h_1$ )	no. of hhs. to be selected for 'literacy & culture' survey ( $h_2$ )
(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Case I</u>		
$H_1 \leq 10$	$h_1 = H_1$ (all)	$h_2 = 18 - h_1$ , if $h_1$ is even = $17 - h_1$ , if $h_1$ is odd ( $8 \leq h_2 \leq 18$ )
<u>Case II</u>		
$H_1 > 10$	$h_1 = 10 + \lceil \sqrt{2(H_1 - 10)} \rceil$ $\leq 14$	$h_2 = 18 - h_1$ , if $h_1$ is even = $17 - h_1$ , if $h_1$ is odd ( $4 \leq h_2 \leq 8$ )
where $\lceil x \rceil$ means greatest integer $\leq x$ (Thus, when $H_1 = 11$ , $h_1 = 10$ ; $H_1 = 12$ , $h_1 = 11$ ; $H_1 = 13$ , $h_1 = 11$ ; $H_1 = 14$ , $h_1 = 12$ ; $H_1 = 15$ , $h_1 = 12$ etc.)		

- Notes : (i) The number of households in col.(3) will always be even;  
(ii) One-half of the sample households from col.(3) will be selected for 'literacy test' and the other half, for the survey of children for 'developmental milestones';  
(iii) Suppose the number of households in col.(3) is 12 and order of selections are 1, 2, ..... 12;  
(a) Select the households with numbers 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 for 'literacy & culture' survey and 'literacy test' and  
(b) Select the households with numbers 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 & 12 for 'literacy & culture' and 'developmental milestones of children' surveys.

For the consumer expenditure survey, 2 sample households will separately be selected using CSS from the arranged list of households as prepared for the selection of sample households for the survey on literacy & culture (schedule 30)



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1.5.12 Even if the total number of households in a village/block is less than 18, the number of households to be selected for schedules 26 and 30 will be decided on the basis of the above scheme. But if the number of households available in the village/block is less than the number of households required for schedule 30 according to the scheme, then all the available households will be considered for the survey of schedule 30. In case the number of households to be considered for schedule 30 is odd, it may be reduced by one to make it an even number. In case a FSU has only one household, it will be surveyed for schedules 30, 26.1 and 1.0. The household will also be considered for literacy test. If, however, that household has a disabled member, it is to be surveyed for schedule 26 also. If a particular household is selected for both the schedules 26 and 30 and also for sch. 26.1, two copies of schedule 26.1 are to be filled in with respective identification particulars relating to schedule 26 and schedule 30.

1.5.13 Sample size (central sample) : At all-India level, the 'central sample' consists of 4468 villages 2564 blocks. Table (1.3) gives the distribution of sample villages and blocks by state/u.t. and sector.

1.5.14 Sample size (state sample) : All the states and union territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating in the 47th round at least on an equal matching basis. The sample size of the 'state sample' is also given in table (1.3) for each state/u.t. by sector.

WORK PROGRAMME

1.6.1 The survey period of six months for this round is divided into two sub-rounds of three months' duration, each as indicated below :

<u>sub-round</u>	<u>period of survey</u>
1	July - September 1991
2	October - December 1991

Equal number of sample villages and blocks have been allotted for survey in each of these two sub-rounds. Each village/block will be surveyed during the sub-round period to which it has been allotted. Because of the arduous field condition, this restriction need not strictly be enforced in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.



General

List of Samples

Table (1.3) : Distribution of sample villages and blocks  
for NSS 47th round survey

state/union territory (1)	number of sample villages/blocks			
	central sample		state sample	
	rural (2)	urban (3)	rural (4)	urban (5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	312	188	312	188
2. Arunachal Pradesh	72*	12	72*	12
3. Assam	196	64	196	64
4. Bihar	416	116	416	116
5. Goa	16	12	32	24
6. Gujarat	140	128	280	256
7. Haryana	64	36	128	72
8. Himachal Pradesh	116	24	116	24
9. Jammu & Kashmir	164	80	328	160
10. Karnataka	164	136	164	136
11. Kerala	180	80	180	80
12. Madhya Pradesh	332	168	332	168
13. Maharashtra	288	304	288	456
14. Manipur	60	40	120	80
15. Meghalaya	64	28	64	28
16. Mizoram	56	24	56	24
17. Nagaland	32	16	32	48
18. Orissa	196	60	196	60
19. Punjab	136	108	136	108
20. Rajasthan	184	100	184	100
21. Sikkim	24	12	48	24
22. Tamil Nadu	236	232	236	232
23. Tripura	108	28	108	28
24. Uttar Pradesh	544	244	544	244
25. West Bengal	264	188	264	188
26. Andaman & Nicobar Is.	40	20	-	-
27. Chandigarh	8	12	-	-
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	4	-	-
29. Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8
30. Delhi	8	72	24	216
31. Lakshadweep	8	8	-	-
32. Pondicherry	16	12	16	12
All-India	4468	2564	4890	3156

\* 18 nucleus villages.



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Section Two

SCHEDULE . . : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.0.1 Schedule 0.0 is for listing all the houses and households of a sample village/block (sub-block), collection of some household particulars like household size, number of physically disabled persons in the household, highest education among the earners of the household etc, preparation of the second stage sampling frame using the above particulars and recording the details of selection of sample households for schedules 1.0, 26 and 30. whenever hamlet-group/ sub-block selection is required, particulars relating to hamlet-group/sub-block formation and selection of sample households will also be recorded in this schedule.

UNIT OF SURVEY

2.0.2(a) Rural : The first-stage sampling unit (FUS) and also the areal unit of survey for rural areas is the census village. In most cases it is the 1981 census village. But in some cases where the 1981 census was not done or the '81 census lists of villages were not received or were incomplete, the sampling unit is 1971 census village. On arrival at a sample village, the investigator is to ascertain first the boundaries of the sampled census village mentioned in the rural sample list. This may be done with the help of patwari, local officials, panchayat authorities etc. In the cases, where the above officials are not sure of the boundary demarcations of the sampled census village, enquiry will be made to the officials about the corresponding revenue village (s) for which boundary particulars, map etc. will be available with them. In such cases the corresponding revenue village or villages will be surveyed. (In the cases of large villages the areal units of survey will be hamlet-groups).

(b) Urban : The unit of survey as well as the FSU in urban sector is the NSS Urban frame Survey block. (In the case of large blocks, areal units of survey will be sub-blocks). It has been mentioned in section one that different types of frames have been used for the selection of FSUs. The type of frame<sup>used</sup> for selection is indicated by 'frame code' in the sample list.



2.0.3 Selection of revenue village : It has been mentioned in para 2.0.2 (a) that in the case where the boundaries of a census village cannot be identified, the corresponding revenue village will be surveyed. In such a case there may be two types of situation as follows : (a) the sampled census village contains wholly or partly several revenue villages. In such cases, all the revenue villages contained wholly or partly in the sampled census village together will be surveyed. (b) The sampled census village is wholly contained in a revenue village which consists of several census villages (partly or wholly). In such cases, the whole of the revenue village will be surveyed.

2.0.4 Number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks to be formed : With a view to controlling the work load mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group/sub-block selection will be resorted to in FSUS having large population. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called 'Hamlet-Groups', two of which will be selected by CSS and the survey will be confined only to the selected hamlet-groups considering them as one unit. In the case of a large block, the sub-divisions to be made are referred to as 'Sub-Blocks'. After dividing the block into the required number of sub-blocks (D), one of them will be selected at random for the survey. It may be noted that the population criterion which should be used for deciding the number of hamlet-groups to be formed will be different from that for deciding the number of sub-blocks to be formed for urban areas. The procedure for forming the hamlet-groups (hgs)/sub-blocks (sbs) is outlined below :

2.0.5 The investigator will first ascertain the approximate population of the sample village [ or, revenue village (s) selected as per para 2.0.3 ] / block at the time of the survey. This has to be ascertained mainly from the village officials and /or other knowledgeable individuals by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be the 1981 census population. In the cases of large difference with the 1981 census population, it may be asked : whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the village/block after 1981 census and if so, what is the approximate increase or decrease of population ascribable to such events; whether any new settlements have come up in the village/block after 1981 census and if so, what is the approximate population of the same; and so on. If it is not possible to know the present population, 1981 census population may be used for the purpose. The number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks to be formed (D) will be decided as follows :

Sutapa.



Schedule 0.0

Formation of hamlet-groups/  
sub-blocks

Hamlet-groups (Rural)

approximate present population of the sample village	number of hamlet-groups to be formed (D)
(1)	(2)
less than 1200	1 (i.e., no hamlet-group formation)
1200 to 1799	4
1800 to 2199	5
2200 to 2599	6
2600 to 2999	7
3000 to 3399	8
and so on	

Sub-blocks (Urban)

less than 1200	1 (i.e., no sub-block formation)
1200 to 1999	2
2000 to 2799	3
2800 to 3599	4
3600 to 4399	5
and so on	

However, for rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, and Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir the limits will be D=1 - for population less than 600; D=4 - for population 600 to 1199; D=5 - for population 1200 to 1499; D=6 - for population 1500 to 1799 and so on

2.0.6 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups : The steps involved in the procedure for formation and selection of hamlet-groups are as follows :

- (i) Identify the natural hamlet i.e. pockets or localities where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. In case there are no 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.
- (ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each of the hamlets.

SB.



Schedule 0.0

Formation of hamlet-groups/  
sub-blocks

- (iii) Draw a notional map in block 5 showing the approximate locations of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map uninhabited area (non-adabi area) of the village will be included as part of the 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, foot paths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc. so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the hamlet-groups formed in the village.
- (iv) List the hamlets in block 3 of schedule 0.0 in the order of their numbering and indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.
- (v) Grouping of the hamlets into 'D' hamlet-groups is then to be done. The criteria to be adopted for hamlet-group 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 over 'equality of population content'. However, large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve equality of population. Indicate the groupings in the map.
- (vi) Numbering of the hamlet-groups will be done next in block 4 of schedule 0.0. Hamlet-groups will be serially numbered in the order of the first hamlet included in each. Indicate the numbers in the notional map. It is quite possible that the constituent hamlets of a hamlet-group may not be listed one after another. This is quite in order.
- (vii) Select two hamlet-groups using circular systematic method of selection with a random start.

2.0.7 Formation and selection of sub-blocks: A sample block requiring sub-block formation will be divided into 'D' sub-blocks each having approximately equal population content. Each sub-block formed should be a well defined identifiable geographically compact areal unit. As in the case of hamlet-groups, draw the notional map in block 5 showing the location and boundary particulars of the sub-blocks and number them in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and then proceeding southwards. List the sub-blocks in block 4 of schedule 0.0 in the order of their numbering and indicate the present approximate population content on terms of percentages to the whole population of sample block. Select one of the sub-blocks at random.

SB.



Schedule O.O

Cluster sampling in  
Arunachal Pradesh

2.0.8 Cluster Sampling in Arunachal Pradesh : Due to the special field difficulties experienced in Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of "cluster sampling" will be followed in the rural sector of this state. The different steps involved in the procedure to be adopted are described below : -

(i) The rural sample list gives in the case of Arunachal Pradesh, the list of what are called 'nucleus' villages. The number of nucleus villages is one-fourth of the expected total sample size. The clusters of villages to be surveyed will be built around the nucleus villages. A cluster will generally contain 4 villages including the nucleus village. If the villages contain large number of households, the number of villages in a cluster will have to be reduced. In the reverse case, it will have to be increased. But in no case it will be allowed to exceed 6.

(ii) While forming the clusters :

(a) The maximum distance to be travelled to move between the sample villages within a cluster may not ordinarily exceed 15 kms.

(b) All the households of a village included in a cluster will be listed. That is to say, there will not be any hamlet-group selection.

(c) Starting from the nucleus village, the households of each village within the cluster will be completely listed using separate listing schedule for each village of the cluster. The order of listing of villages will be that of increasing distance from the nucleus village.

(d) After listing completely the households of a village, it will be checked whether the total number of households listed so far in the cluster is equal to or greater than 400. If it is so, no more villages are to be listed.

(e) If, however, even after listing four villages the total number of households does not come to 400, one or at most two more villages are to be listed. In no case a cluster will include more than six villages.



(iii) After determining the villages forming a cluster, each of them will be treated as an individual sample village. Each will have a unique serial number and the survey will be carried out as described for the rural areas of the rest of the country (except that there will be no hamlet-group selection).

(iv) In the sample list, the serial numbers of the nucleus villages are given with a gap of six. The serial numbers of the remaining villages of each cluster will be given in continuation to that of the nucleus village, in the order in which they are selected. In case, the selected number of villages in a cluster is less than six, there will be a gap in the serial numbering of the villages between this cluster and those of the next. Serial number of the nucleus village of the next cluster should not be altered to bridge this gap. The gap may be allowed to stand as it is. Sample village number will also be given in the same manner. The sub-sample and sub-round numbers of all the villages of a given cluster will be those of the (nucleus) village.

(v) After finalising the composition of the clusters, a consolidated list of the sample villages (both central and state samples) will be sent to SDRD in the same format as that of the sample list supplied originally.

#### LISTING OF HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS

2.0.9 After having determined the areal unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses and the households in the unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 1991 census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the North-West corner of the village/block proceeding south wards in a serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential/<sup>minimum</sup> information about the households will have to be collected. These are required mainly to prepare the second stage sampling frame for selection of sample households. The definitions of the important terms to be used in this connection are given below :

2.0.10 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.



Schedule 0.0

Definitions

2.0.11 Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another. The following cases are to be noted :

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, residential institution for disabled etc. will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together will be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel, will be treated as a separate single household by itself.

(ii) Undertrial 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 former persons will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition they belong to the foreign national's household. In some cases, however, a foreign national might have become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes. Such persons will be covered.

(v) Barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) are outside the survey coverage. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood including the family quarters of services personnel are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities. Orphanages and vagrant houses also will be outside the survey coverage.

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Schedule 0.0

Definitions

2.0.12 Household size : The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests. Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgement of the head of the household, the following procedures will be followed as guidelines :

(i) 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.

(ii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) 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.

(iii) When a person sleeps in one place (say, a shop or a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his family, he should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his family stay.

(iv) One member of a household (say, a son of the head of the household) stays elsewhere in hostel for studies or for any other reason. He will not be considered as a member of his parent's household.

2.0.13 Physically disabled : Persons having any of the physical disabilities, namely, 'visual', 'communication' (hearing, speech or both) and 'locomotor' will be considered as physically disabled persons for the 47th round survey. Effectively, thus, there are four 'disabilities' to be considered for the survey. Explanatory notes on them are given below :

(i) Visual disability : By visual disability, it is meant, loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. For the survey, visually disabled will include (a) those who do not have any light perception -- both eyes taken together and (b) those who have light perception but can not correctly count fingers of a hand (with spectacles/contact lenses if he/she uses spectacles/contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good day light with both eyes open.



(ii) Hearing disability : This refers to persons' inability to hear properly. Persons of age 5 years and above will only be covered for hearing disability. Hearing disability is to be judged taking into consideration the disability of the better ear. In other words, if one ear of a person is normal and the other ear has total hearing loss, then the person is to be judged as normal in hearing for the purpose of the survey. Hearing disability will be judged without taking into consideration the use of hearing aids (i.e., the position obtaining for the person without the aids used). Persons with hearing disability will include all those who have profound or severe or moderate degree of hearing disability. A person will be treated as having profound hearing disability if he/she cannot hear at all or can only hear loud sounds, such as, thunder or understands only gestures. A person will be treated as having severe hearing disability if he/she can hear only shouted words or can hear only if the speaker is sitting in the front. A person will be treated as ~~neither~~ having moderate hearing disability if his/her disability is neither profound nor severe. Such a person will usually ask to repeat the words spoken by the speaker or will like to see the face of the speaker while he/she speaks or will feel difficulty in conducting conversations.

Speech disability:

(iii) This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener, draws attention to the manner in which he speaks than to the meaning, and is aesthetically unpleasant. Persons with speech disability will include those who cannot speak, speak only with limited words or those with loss of voice. It also includes those having speech but with defects in speech, such as, stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc. As in the case of hearing disability in the case of speech disability also, persons of age 5 years and above only will be considered.

(iv) Locomotor disability : Locomotor disability means (a) an individual's loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of himself and objects from place to place and (b) physical deformities, other than those involving the hand or leg or both, regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body. Thus, persons having locomotor disability will refer to (a) those with loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to /amputation, paralysis,



Schedule 0.0

Definitions

deformity and dysfunction of joints and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs) which affect normal movement, such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. Dwarfs and persons with stiffneck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs will also be included.

2.0.14 The schedule (0.0) : Printed in a booklet form, the schedule has the following blocks :

Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample village/block

Block 1 : identification of sample village/block

Block 2 : particulars of field operation

Block 3 : list of hamlets

Block 4 : list and selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block

Block 5 : sketch map of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation

Block 6 : particulars of sampling of households of the selected village/hamlet-groups/block/sub-block

Block 7 : remarks by investigator

Block 8 : comments by supervisory officer

Block 9 : list of households and records of selection

Whenever one booklet is not adequate to list all the households in the sample village/block, additional sheets containing block 9 shall be used and firmly tagged to the main schedule. Block by block instructions for schedule 0.0 are given below :



2.0.15 Block 0 : Descriptive identification of sample village/block :

This block is meant for recording the descriptive identification particulars of the sample village/block. State and district names (applicable for both rural and urban samples), tehsil/town name (tehsil name for rural samples and town name for urban samples), village name (rural samples only - put a cross mark 'x' for urban samples) and ward-inv. unit-block numbers/change-circle-block numbers (applicable for urban samples only-put a cross mark 'x' for rural samples) for sample village/block may be copied from the sample list. For a sample village with hamlet-group selection, the names of the hamlets belonging to the selected h.g.'s will be recorded against 'hamlets surveyed'. The names of the relevant hamlets are to be copied from block 3 after filling-in block 4 of the schedule (put a cross mark 'x' for villages with no hamlet-group selection and for urban samples).

2.1.0 Block 1 : Identification of sample village/block : This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of sample village/block in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars for all the items (except items 1 and 2 - codes of which are already printed in the schedule) will be recorded in the box space(s) provided in the block against each item. Each cell (box space) is meant for recording only one digit of the entry. For multiple cells, the right most cell for the tenth place digit and so on. If the number of digits of the entry to be recorded against an item is less than the number of box spaces provided, '0' shall be entered in the left hand box spaces. For example, entry '5' in item 16 shall be recorded as - 0 5

Items 3 to 9, 11 and 14 shall be copied from the sample list. Instructions for some of the items of block 1 are given below :

2.1.1 Item 3 : Sample : For the villages/blocks belonging to the central sample, code 1 will be recorded and for the villages/blocks belonging to the state sample, code 2 will be recorded in the box. It is indicated in the sample list whether the village/block belongs to the central sample or the state sample.

2.1.2 Item 6 : Stratum number : Stratum number as given in the sample list shall be recorded against this item.

/ shall be used for recording the digit of unit place, the next left cell



2.1.3 Item 8 : Sub-round : Sub round number shall be copied from the sample list. Sub-round restriction is not strictly enforced in Andaman & Nicobar Islands Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland.

2.1.4 Item 10 : FOD sub-region : This will be a four digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample village/block belongs. Code list for FOD sub-regions is given in Appendix IV. This item may be crossed (X) for the state sample and also for the areas where central sample work is done by state bureau/directorate personnel.

2.1.5 Item 11 : Serial number of sample village/block : The serial number of the sample village/block (a five digit code) as given in column (1) of the sample list shall be recorded against this item.

2.1.6 Item 13 : Number of census villages in surveyed revenue village : If the surveyed unit is the larger revenue village (i.e. code 2 in item 12 ) which contains more than one census village including the sample village, the number of census villages included wholly or partly in the surveyed revenue village will be noted in the box space (s) of item 13. However, if the sample census village is identical with the corresponding revenue village or it contains a number of revenue villages all of which together constituted the surveyed unit (code 1 in item 12), '01' may be recorded against item 13.  
Items 12 and 13 may be left blank for urban samples.

2.1.7 Item 13 : Frame code : The codes (applicable for sample village/block) may be copied from the sample list. The various frame codes are also printed at the bottom of the block. These are : 1971 census-2; 1972-77 UFS-3; 1977-82 UFS-4; 1981 census-5; 1982-87 UFS-6 and 1987-92 UFS-7 (code 1 does not exist). Codes 2 and 5 are applicable for the rural sector whereas 3 to 7 are applicable for the urban sector. The boundaries of the sample village/block shall be identified strictly according to the frame whose code is indicated in the sample list and not according to any other frame. For example, if in a particular case 1977-82 UFS is indicated in the sample list, then then the boundaries of the sample block are to be identified with the help of 1977-82 UFS frame only even though 1982-87 UFS frame may be available.

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Schedule 0.0

Block-1

2.1.8 Item 15 : Approximate present population : The approximate present population [vide para 2.0.5] of the whole village/block shall be recorded in item 15.

2.1.9 Item 16 : Total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed : Total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks to be formed in the sample village/block [vide para 2.0.5] shall be recorded in item 16. If the sample village/block does not require any hamlet-group/sub-block formation, '01' shall be recorded against this item.

2.1.10 Item 17 : Survey code : When the original sample village/block (particulars of which are recorded in the sample list) is surveyed, survey code shall be one of the codes 1, 2 or 3. Code shall be 1 when it is inhabited and 2 when it is found to be uninhabited. Code shall be 3, when it is treated as a 'zero case'. Examples of zero cases are villages/blocks comprised of wholly barracks of military and para-military forces (like police, BSF etc.), rural areas declared as urban areas during or prior to 1981 census, rural areas declared as urban areas after 1981 census and now forming part of UFS frame used for sampling, villages/blocks wholly submerged under water in a dam or villages with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project works etc. with no change of habitation in future. Uninhabited villages/blocks will include cases where the entire population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamities like fire, cyclone, etc., for which chances of habitation in future is there. They will be given code 2. When the original sample village/block is a casualty and it has been substituted by another village/block which has been surveyed, (inhabited, uninhabited or zero case), survey code shall be : 4 if the substituted village/block is inhabited; 5 if it is uninhabited and 6 if it is treated as a zero case. If even the substituted village/block could not be surveyed, survey code shall be 7.

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Schedule 0.0

Blocks 1, 2 & 3

2.1.11 Item 18 : Reason for substitution of original sample :

In all the cases where the originally selected sample village/block is a casualty, irrespective of whether has been substituted or not (i.e. entry any of codes 4 to 7 against item 17, the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of codes against item 18.

codes are :

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

This item may be kept blank for entry 1, 2 or 3 against item 17. Restricted area under code 3 against item 18 will exclude cases of purely barracks of military and para-military forces which are not surveyed [vide para 2.1.10 above]. They will be treated as surveyed under 'zero case'.

2.1.12 Item 19 : Flot number : This item will not be filled in by the field investigator. It will be entered by DPD.

2.2.0 Block 2 : Particulars of field operation : Details of field operations shall be recorded in this block. All the items are self-explanatory.

2.3.0 Block 3 : List of hamlets : This block shall be filled in only for the rural sector. All hamlets located in the village shall be listed in a specified order (viz. starting from north-west corner and proceeding south-wards and numbering them in a serpentine manner - refer to para 2.0.6 for details) and given running serial number in column (1). Reference may also be made to para 2.0.6 for definition of hamlets. Names of hamlets shall be recorded in column (2). The population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population shall be given in column (3). This block is to be left blank for those villages for which hamlet-group formation is not required.



Schedule 0.0

Block 4

2.4.0 Block 4 : List and selection of hamlet-group/sub-block : This block is meant for recording the details of formation of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks and their selection, whenever necessary (viz. for large villages/blocks requiring hamlet-group/sub-block formation). The block is to be left blank for smaller villages/blocks for which no hamlet-group/sub-block selection is needed. Hamlet-group/sub-blocks shall be formed in the usual manner as in all NSS rounds. Reference may be made to paras 2.0.6 and 2.0.7 for formation and numbering of hamlet-group/sub-blocks. Number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks (D) to be formed will be decided as per the criteria given para in 2.0.5.

2.4.1 Column (1) : Hamlet-group/sub-block no. : The hamlet-groups/sub-blocks so formed shall be given running serial number starting from 1 in this column. It may be checked that the last serial number in this column should be equal to the entry against item 16 of block 1.

2.4.2 Column (2) : Serial numbers of hamlets in hamlet-group : The serial numbers of the hamlets recorded in column (1) of block 3 constituting each hamlet-group, are to be recorded in column (2) separated by commas. This column is not applicable to the urban sector and shall be left blank in the case of urban blocks.

2.4.3 Column (3) : Percentage of population in the hamlet-group/sub-block : Approximate present population of the hamlet-group/sub-block expressed as percentage (whole number) of total village/block population shall be recorded in column (3). Entries in the column should add up to 100 when the village/block is inhabited.

2.4.4 Column (4) : Order of selection : The orders of selection (1 or 2) of the two hamlet-groups selected (out of all the hamlet-groups formed in the case of large villages) will be recorded in this column. In the case of large block, only one sub-block is to be selected for the survey and its order of selection (1) is to be given in this column. The two hamlet-groups will be selected circular systematically with a random start. The sub-block will be selected randomly. The selected hamlet-group/sub-block number(s) will also be encircled in column (1). For the purpose of XEROGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

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selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block, total number of hamlet-groups sub-blocks formed (D), the interval (I) of selection (not required for sub-block selection) and the random number (R) used for selection will be recorded at the top of block in the space provided for them. The value of 'D' will be the same as the last serial number in column (1). The value of 'I' will be relevant only in the case of selection of hamlet-groups and will be equal to the integer part of  $D/2$ . No rounding off need be done. (E.g. If  $D=11$ ,  $D/2=5.5$  then  $I=5$  and not 6). In the case of selection of a sub-block, a cross mark 'x' may be entered against I. A random number  $R$  between 1 and D, will then be drawn, using random number table. The procedure for drawing random numbers is given in para 2.10.1. This value of R will also be recorded in the space provided at the top of the block. The hamlet-groups to be selected will then be those with (serial) numbers R and  $R + I$ . The hamlet-group with serial number R will be given order of selection 1 and one with serial number  $R+I$  will be given the order of selection 2. In case the value of  $R + I$  exceeds D, the hamlet-group with the serial number  $(R + I) - D$  will be the selected one and will get 2 as the order of selection. The sub-block to be selected will be the one with serial number R. This sub-block will be given order of selection 1 in column (4) and its serial number in column (1) will also be encircled.

2.5.0 Block 5 : Sketch map of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks showing selected hamlet-groups/sub-block :

(a) A freehand sketch map of village/block showing the boundaries of the hamlets and hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed, is to be given in block 5 so that the hamlets/hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed may be identifiable in the field later with the help of this map. It need not be drawn to scale. The serial numbers of the hamlets as given in column (1) of block 3 will be written on the map against each hamlet. The hamlet-group number given in column (1) of block 4 to which the hamlet belongs will also be shown against each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. For the urban areas, the sub-block numbers given in column (1) of block 4 will be noted on the map within brackets. For villages/blocks with hamlet-group/ sub-block formation, the areas of the two selected hamlet-groups and selected sub-block will be shaded in the map and the respective order (s) of selection indicated there in prominently.



Schedule 1.0

Block 5 & 6

(b) In the case of rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, where no hamlet-group selection is to be done, this block will be used for giving the sketch map of the cluster of villages to which the sample village belongs. The map to be drawn in the schedule of each village of a cluster, will show the whole cluster along with names of the constituent villages of the cluster. The nucleus village will be indicated by writing "nucleus village" within brackets below the name of the village in the map and the area corresponding to the nucleus village may be shaded.

1.6.0 Block : Particulars of sampling of households of the selected village/hamlet-groups/block/sub-block : This block is meant for recording the summary information relating to sampling of households of the selected village/hamlet-groups/block/sub-block, as the case may be, from block 9. It is to be filled in only after completing the entries of block 9.

2.6.1 Columns (2) - (5) : The total number of households (H) listed in block 9 will be entered in column (2) of this block. The entry will be a transfer entry from block 9 and will be the last serial number in column (3) or column (17). The same value of H is to be entered for each of the relevant rows of column (2). In column (3), the total number of households with at least one disabled member ( $H_1$ ) will be entered. This will be a transfer entry from block 9 and will be the last serial number in column (12). The same value of  $H_1$  will be entered against schedules 26 and 26.1. The values of interval of selection/of sample households for the different schedules will be given in column (4). The entries are to be copied from block 9. The value of  $I_1$  will be copied against schedule 26,  $I_2$  against schedule 30 and  $I_3$  against schedule 1.0. Similarly, in column (5), the value of random start (R) will be copied from block 9. The value of  $R_1$  against schedule 26,  $R_2$  against schedule 30 and  $R_3$  against schedule 1.0 respectively, will be entered.

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2.6.2 Columns (6) - (10) : The number of households selected and surveyed and the number of casualty households for each type of schedule will be entered in columns (6) to (10). It may be noted that the entry in column (9) will be the sum of entries in columns (7) and (8). The entry in column (10) will be the difference between the entries of column (6) and column (9) [i.e. columns : (6) - (9) = (10)]. The entry in column (6) for schedule 1.0 will be 2 (excepting for the case when a FSU has only 1 household).

2.7.0 Block 7 : Remarks by investigator : The investigator may record his/her remarks on any abnormal situation/entry in the schedule.

2.8.0 Block 8 : Comments by supervisory Officer : The Assistant Superintendent, the Superintendent or any other officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule, may give his/her comments in block 8.

2.9.0 Block 9 : List of households and records of selection : This is the main block of the schedule. Apart from listing all the households of the sample village/block (hamlet-groups/sub-block in the case of large village/block) some auxiliary information also will be collected from each household and recorded in this block. Preparation of sampling frame for the selection of sample households and details of selection of sample for schedules/26.1, 30, 1.0 and for administering the literacy test will also be recorded in this block. The procedure of listing of households is given below:

Listing procedure : A house to house visit will be made to list all the houses and households of the selected village/hamlet-groups/block/sub-block. It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. Households which are found temporarily absent at the time of listing are also to be listed. Efforts should be made by the investigator to tackle the problem of locked houses. After ascertaining from the neighbours, as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempts should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours (even if they fall outside the normal working time of the investigator) and, if need be, by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample village/block.

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Schedule 0.0

Block 9

All locked households, due to temporary absence, should be listed and included in the over-all frame for sample selection. In order to ensure complete listing of households, it is always better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 1991 census may be adopted, if possible, taking care that any house/household that has come up afterwards is not omitted. Otherwise, listing may be done starting from the north-west corner of the village/block and proceeding southwards in a serpentine manner. The name of any natural grouping of the house like hamlet, street, mohalla etc. and date of listing may be written at the top before starting the listing of the houses of the locality. This will help in checking completeness of the listing operation. While listing the villages for which hamlet-group formation has been resorted to, the houses and households of the 2 selected hamlet-groups will be listed one after another, maintaining a continuous serial numbering. Before listing the households, the serial number and the names of belonging to the hamlet-group which was selected first (i.e. the one with order of selection 1) will be recorded in block capitals with underlining on the first line of the listing block (block 9). After completing the listing of houses and households of this hamlet-group one line will be left blank and on the next line, the serial number and the names of the hamlets belonging to the next selected hamlet-group will be clearly written in block capitals and underlined. The listing of the households belonging to this hamlet-group will start from the next line. No line number need be given to the blank lines and the lines in which the serial number and the names of the hamlets belonging to the hamlet-groups are recorded. A continuous serial numbering will be given over the two selected hamlet-groups for both the line numbers (column 1) and household serial number (column 3). In the case of selection of a sub-block, the serial number of the sub-block will be recorded in the first line and no line number will be given to this line.

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2.9.1 Column (1) : Line number : All filled-in lines (excepting the lines giving description of hamlet-groups, sub-block) will be given a running serial number in this column. One line will be required for each house/household.

2.9.2 Column (2) : House number : All houses including vacant ones will be listed by giving a house number. The 1991 census house number or the number given by the local Panchayat, Municipality or any other local body may be used, if available. The houses without any Municipality or Panchayat house number, or where house numbers are not available at all, will be given a separate running serial number within brackets, starting from 1. But whenever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers will be recorded without any bracket. Thus, figures within brackets will indicate that they are not actual house numbers and those without brackets will indicate the actual house numbers. After listing all the households associated with a house, the next house will be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purposes to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, dispensary, vacant etc. For hostels, hotels, institutions etc. the name will be recorded across the line. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a cross-mark(x) may be put in this column. When a house contains more than one household, all those households will be listed in column (3), using one line for each household before the next house is listed in column (2).

2.9.3 Column (3) : Household srl. no. : All households (including those found temporarily absent) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. Households living in institutions like hotels, boarding houses will be listed just below the line in which the name of the institution is written. Household serial number will be given only for the lines used for households. This column will be left blank for the lines meant for vacant houses.

2.9.4 Column (4) : Name of head of household : The name of the head of the household will be recorded in column (4).

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2.9.5 Column (5) : Household size : The size of each household as defined in para 2.0.12 will be recorded in this column. Page total will be made and recorded at the bottom of each page for this column.

2.9.6 Column (6) : Highest educational level among earners : The highest educational level among the earners of each listed household will be recorded in this column in codes. The codes are :

below primary .....	1
primary & middle .....	2
secondary & higher secondary .....	3
graduate & above .....	4

An earner is one who has any income from gainful or non-gainful activities including remittances, dividends, etc. If in a household none of the earners is a literate code 1 will be recorded for such a household.

2.9.7 Columns (7)-(11) : Number of physically disabled persons : Number of physically disabled persons among the members of the household, as defined in para 2.0.13 of this section, will be recorded in these columns. The number of visually disabled persons will be recorded in column (7), that for hearing and speech disability (both for persons with age 5 years and above only) in columns (8) and (9), respectively and for locomotor disability in column (10). Persons with multiple disabilities will be accounted for against each of the respective columns (7) to (10) according to the disabilities the persons are having, but such persons will be counted once only for column (11). Thus the entry in column (11) may differ from the total of entries in columns (7) to (10) for a household. In the relevant column, zero will be entered for a household if there is no person with the particular type of disability in the household. Page total will be made and noted at the bottom of each page for these columns.

2.9.8 Selection of households for schedule 26 : (a) column (12) : Sampling srl.number : All the households with positive entry in column (11) will be given a running serial number, starting from 1 in this column. For the purpose, before giving the serial numbers, tick marks should be given in the left hand margin of the column for all those household with a positive entry in column (11).

(b) Column (13) : Order of Selection : Number of sample households to be selected will depend on the total number of households in column (12) and will be worked out as per the scheme specified in the table given in para 1.5.11. If the total number of households with at least one disabled member is less than or equal to ten, then all these households will be surveyed for sch. 26 and the serial numbers as given.



in column (12) will be the orders of selection and are to be entered in this column. If the total number of households with at least one disabled member is more than ten, a sample of households will be selected (according to the specified scheme) for the survey. The selection will be made using circular systematic sampling with a random start. The procedure is as follows : Let  $H_1$  be the total number of households with at least one disabled member in the frame and  $h_1$  the number of such sample households to be selected. Calculate  $H_1/h_1$ . The sampling interval, denoted by  $I_1$ , will be given by the integer part of  $H_1/h_1$ . No rounding off need be done. Next select or draw a random number between 1 and  $H_1$  from the table of random numbers as per the procedure given in para 2.10.1. Let it be  $R_1$ . Obtain the  $h_1$  numbers-  $R_1, R_1 + I_1, R_1 + 2I_1, \dots, R_1 + (h_1-1) I_1$

The sample households to be selected are those whose sampling serial numbers agree with these numbers. When any of these numbers  $R_1 + I_1, R_1 + 2I_1$  exceeds  $H_1$ , the sampling serial number is to be obtained by subtracting  $H_1$  from it. The order of selection will be given exactly in the order  $R_1, R_1 + I_1, R_1 + 2I_1, \dots$ . That is to say, it will be 1 for the sampling serial no.  $R_1$ , 2 for sampling serial number  $R_1 + I_1$ , and so on. The values of  $H_1, h_1, I_1$  and  $R_1$  will be entered at the top of columns (12) and (13) in the space provided for the purpose. In the case where the total number of households with at least one disabled member is less than or equal to ten, no selection need be made and the values for  $H_1$  and  $h_1$  will be the same. A cross mark 'X' should be entered against  $I_1$  and  $R_1$  in such a case. For the selected households, the sampling serial numbers may be encircled in column (12). This is to be done only when selection has been resorted to.

2.9.9 Selection of households for schedule 30 : (a) Columns (14)-(17) :

Sampling srl.no. Serial numbers will be assigned to each household listed in column (3) in the ascending order of the codes given for the highest educational level among its earners in column (6). To make this numbering convenient, the following procedure will be adopted : Against each household with code 1 in column (6), a tick mark ( / ) is to be made in the left margin of column (14). Similarly, against each household with codes 2, 3 and 4 in column (6), tick marks are to be made in the left margins of columns (15), (16) and (17) respectively.

Sampling serial numbers will then be assigned to each of the tick marks. First, all the tick marks in column (14) will be given a running serial<sup>number</sup> 2



starting from 1. The next serial number will then be given to the first tick mark of column (15) and thereafter a running serial number will be given to the rest of the tick marks in that column. This procedure will be continued for columns (16) and (17). Thus, if 7 is sampling serial number for the last tick mark of column (15), the first tick mark of column (16) will be assigned the sampling serial number 8. Note that the last serial number of the last tick mark in column (17) is the same as the total number of households in the frame (H). For each household, the tick mark will be put in one and only one of the columns (14) to (17).

(b) column (18) : Order of selection : Before the actual selection of the households, the values for the total number of households in the frame (H) and the number of sample households ( $h_2$ ) to be selected for schedule 30 are to be entered first in the space provided for them at the top of columns (14) - (19). The value of H will be the last sampling serial number of column (17) of this block. Value of  $h_2$  will be determined from the scheme as given in para 1.5.11. The households will be selected using circular systematic sampling (csc) with a random start. The sampling interval  $I_2$  will be worked out as the integer part of the ratio  $H/h_2$ . A random number  $R_2$  between 1 and H will be drawn from the random number table as per the procedure given in para 2.10.1. The procedure for selection of  $h_2$  households, using the values of H,  $I_2$  and  $R_2$ , will be the same as described in para 2.9.8.(b). The order of selection will be 1 for the sampling serial number  $R_2 = 2$  for the sampling serial number  $R_2 + I_2$ , 3 for  $R_2 + 2I_2, \dots$  and  $h_2$  for sampling serial number  $R_2 + (h_2 - 1) I_2$ . In case any of these numbers  $R_2 + I_2, R_2 + 2I_2$ , etc. exceeds H, the sampling serial number is to be obtained by subtracting H from it. The sampling serial numbers of the selected households will be encircled in the appropriate columns (14) to (17).

(c) Column (19) : Whether selected for literacy test/schedule 26.1 : Whether a household has been selected for administering the literacy test or canvassing schedule 26.1 will be decided on the basis of entries in previous column and codes will be recorded in this column accordingly. Each of the household with 'odd' order of selection for schedule 30 will be selected for administering the literacy test and will be provided code 1. Households with 'even' order of selection for schedule 30 will be considered for canvassing schedule 26.1 and will be given one of the codes from 2 to 4. All the households which have at least one disabled member i.e. those with a positive entry in column 11 of this block, is considered to form a national 'disability stratum'. The households belonging to the disability stratum may or may not be selected for schedule 26.



Some of the households with even order of selection for schedule 30 may belong to the 'disability stratum' and might have also been selected for schedule 26. Thus, there can be 3 different sets of households selected for schedule 30 for which schedule 26.1 is also to be canvassed. They are :

- (i) those belonging to the 'disability stratum' and also selected for schedule 26,
- (ii) those belonging to the 'disability stratum' but not selected for schedule 26 and
- (iii) those not belonging to the 'disability stratum' (or in other words, belonging to other households).

Set (i) will be assigned code 2, set (ii) code 3 and set (iii) code 4. The description of the codes for this column are :

selected for literacy test - 1  
 selected for schedule 26.1 :  
 belonging to disability stratum households and also selected for schedule 26 - 2  
 belonging to disability stratum household but not selected for schedule 26 - 3  
 belonging to other households - 4

2.9.10 Column (20) : Selection of households for schedule 1.0 : The value (H) of total number of households in the frame will be copied from the previous entry (above columns 14-19) in the space provided at the top of column 20. Two sample households will be selected for schedule 1.0 using circular systematic sampling (css) with a random start using the frame of households prepared in columns (14) to (17). The interval of selection  $I_3$  will be calculated by taking the integer part of the ratio  $H/2$ . A random number  $R_3$  between 1 and H will have to be drawn from the random number table as per the procedure given in para 2.10.1. The values of  $I_3$  and  $R_3$  will also be entered at the top of this column. The sample households to be selected will be those with sampling serial number (as in columns 14 to 17)  $R_3$  and  $R_3 + I_3$ . If  $R_3 + I_3$  exceeds H, the sampling serial number of the selected household will be the difference between  $R_3 + I_3$  and H. Order of selection 1 is to be given against the household with serial number  $R_3$  and 2 is to be given against household with serial number  $R_3 + I_3$  in this column. The sampling serial numbers of the selected households may be circumscribed by a square.

2.9.11. Example : An example is given below illustrating how sampling serial numbers, orders of selection and values of  $H$ ,  $H_1$ ,  $h_1$ ,  $I_1$  and  $R_1$  will be recorded in columns (12) to (20) of block 9. Assume that the village/block does not require any hamlet-group/sub-block formation. A fascimile of block 9 with the required relevant information (columns 3, 6 & 11) about the households of the village/block is given on the next page along with the entries in columns (12) to (20).  
 [ Total number of households in the village/block is taken as 29 ]

Bhaskar/



household serial no.	highest educational level among earners (code)	no. of physically disabled - total (net)	selection of households								order of selection
			schedule 26		schedule 30						
			$H_1 = 13, I_1 = 1$ $h_1 = 11, R_1 = 11$		$H = 29$ $h_2 = 6$ $I_2 = 4$ $R_2 = 23$						
			sampling serial no.	order of selection	sample serial no.				order of selection	whether selected for literacy test/sch. 26.1	
code as given in col. (6)											
1	2	3			4						
(3)	(6)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	2	0				✓10			5	1	
2	3	1	✓1	4			✓16				
3	2	0				✓11					
4	2	0				✓12					
5	4	2	✓2	5				✓22			
6	3	0					✓17				
7	1	1	✓3	6	✓1						
8	1	4	✓4	7	✓2				3		
9	4	0						✓23	1		
10	3	0					✓18				
11	3	1	✓5	8			✓19				1
12	3	0					✓20				
13	2	0				✓13					
14	4	1	✓6	9				✓24			
15	4	0						✓25			
16	1	2	✓7	10	✓3			✓26			
17	4	0									
18	1	0			✓4						2
19	4	1	✓8	11				✓27	2	2	
20	2	0				✓14			6	4	
21	1	0			✓5						
22	3	0					✓21				
23	4	1	✓9					✓28			
24	1	1	✓10	6	✓6				4	3	
25	1	0			✓7						
26	1	1	✓11	1	✓8						
27	2	2	✓12	2		✓15					
28	1	0			✓9						
29	4	1	✓13	3				✓29			

Narayan/



Schedule 0.0

Example

2.9.12 As the number of households with at least one disabled member is 13 ( $H_1$ ), the number of households to be selected ( $h_1$ ) for schedule 26 will be 11, as per the scheme given in para 1.5.11 of the instructions. The interval of selection ( $I_1$ ) will be integer part of the ratio  $13/11$  ( $=1.18$ ) or 1. Tick marks are put in the left margin of column (12) to show the positive entries in column (11). When the random number ( $R_1$ ) drawn is 11 according to the example, the households with sampling serial members 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, ..., 8 will be selected (as per the instructions in para 2.9.8 (b)).

2.9.13 The total number of households in the frame (H) is 29. As the number of sample households to be selected for canvassing schedule 26 is 11 in our example, the number of sample households to be selected ( $h_2$ ) for canvassing schedule 30 will be 6. The interval of selection ( $I_2$ ) is then the integer part of the ratio  $29/6$  ( $=4.83$ ) or 4. Tick marks are put in the left margins of the appropriate columns (14) to (17) for each household according to the codes appearing in column (6). The tick marks are then given a running serial number as shown in the different columns (14) to (17). As the random number (R) drawn for the example is 23, the households to be selected will be those with sampling serial numbers 23, 27, 2, 6, 10 and 14 (as per the instructions in para 2.9.9 (b)).

2.9.14 Of the 6 households selected for schedule 30, those with orders of selection 1, 3 and 5 will be the set of households for literacy test and those with the orders of selection 2, 4 and 6 will be the set for canvassing of schedule 26.1. Households with orders of selection 1, 3 and 5 will get code 1 in column (19). The household with order of selection 2 for schedule 30 will get code 2 in column (19) as it belongs to 'disability stratum' and has also been selected for schedule 26. The household with order of selection 4 will get code 3 as it belongs to 'disability stratum' but has not been selected for schedule 26 and the household with order of selection 6 for schedule 30 will get code 4 as it does not belong to 'disability stratum'.

2.9.15 In the case of schedule 1.0,  $H=29$  and the number of sample households to be selected ( $h_3$ ), is 2. The interval of selection ( $I_3$ ) is, therefore,  $29/2$  ( $=14.5$ ) or 14. The random number ( $R_3$ ) drawn is 19. The households with sampling serial number 19 and 4 (worked out as :  $19 + 14 = 33$ ,  $33 - 29 = 4$ ) will be selected.

BKM/



Schedule 0.0

Random nos. & substitution of  
villages/blocks

2.10.1 Random numbers : A table of random numbers is supplied to each investigator. Then n-th column of the table will be consulted in the case of the central sample and (n + 1) - th column in the case of the state sample, where n is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample village/block. When n = 00, it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same as that of the highest number of the range within which the random number is to be selected. The first random number will be used for hamlet-group/sub-block selection, whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households in the order of schedules 26, 30 & 1.0 respectively.

2.11.1 Substitution of villages/blocks : If a sample village/block cannot be surveyed due to say, it being not identifiable or traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted. All such cases will be referred to :

The Deputy Director,  
NSSO(DPD) Co-ordination,  
25-A, Shakespeare Sarani,  
Calcutta - 700017.

In case no substitute village could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 17, block 17], 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.

2.11.2 If a sample village/block is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has been shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity or it is a zero case, it will not be substituted. It will be treated as valid sample and a blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 0, 1, 2, 7 and 8

KB/



filled-in will be submitted in such cases. The work/words UNINHABITED. or ZERO CASE, as appropriate, is/are to be written on the top of the front page of the schedule (for any one of the survey codes 2,3, 5 and 6 in item 17 of block 1). 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 a zero case even if found absent in its original location.

2.11.3 If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. Notification prior to 1981 census or by census authorities in 1981 census, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if the Government Notification declaring it as urban has been issued after '81 census it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. In such cases however, if the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. However, if the UFS frame of the town, of which the sample village is a part includes it, it will be treated as a "zero case" provided that UFS frame has been used for selection of sample. 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.

2.11.4 It is important to note that the schedule 0.0 will be submitted for every sample village/block irrespective of whether it is surveyed, substituted, zero case or a casualty.

2.12.1 Repetition of villages :: If a sample village is repeated in the sample list, it will be surveyed as many times as it has been selected. The following procedures will be followed in the respective cases cited below :



Schedule 0.0

Repetition of villages

2.12.2 Case (a) : Without hamlet-groups selection : (i) If the repetition is in the same sub-round, listing is to be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number against which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these : serial number, sub-sample and sample village number). The sample households will be selected afresh. In case any household already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. In case due to the new random start, the whole set of sample households is reselected another random start will be taken. If the required number of fresh households (viz. not selected in the first visit) is not available in the frame as a result of which some (or all) households are reselected in the second visit, for such households, the entries in various blocks of the relevant schedules, may be copied.

(ii) If the repetition of village takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample PSU with fresh listing and sample selection.

2.12.3 Case (b) : With hamlet groups selection : If repetition is in the same or in a different sub-round, the hamlet-groups formed during the first visit will be used for all subsequent repetitions. However, in the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in hamlet-groups selected afresh. In this selection, if the earlier surveyed hamlet-groups are reselected, then, a new random number may be drawn, so that different hamlet-groups are selected for survey. If in a sample village, the number of hamlet-groups are only 4 and the village is repeated thrice, in one of the repetitions the hamlet-groups selected will be the same as those of a set selected earlier. In such cases, if the repetition is in the same sub-round, the procedure as given in case (a) (i) above, will be followed and if the repetition is in different sub-rounds, the hamlet-groups will be selected according to the procedure given in case (a) (ii) above (hamlet-groups formation need not be done afresh).



Schedule 0.0

Substitution of  
sample households

2.13.1 Substitution of sample households : If any sample household for a schedule could not be surveyed due to some reason or other, it will be substituted by the household with the next sampling serial number of the same column (relating to that schedule). The substitute for the last household of a column will be, however, the first household of the same column. If a household has already been selected for survey (either in the original sample or as a substitute), it will not be taken as a substitute. In the case of substitution of households for schedule 26, if there is no substitute household available in the frame which has not been selected/substituted earlier, no further substitution can be done and the total number of households to be surveyed for this schedule will accordingly be reduced. Any such reduction in the number of households to be surveyed for schedule 26, will not be compensated by the survey of additional household(s) for schedule 30. In the case of schedule 30, if there is no proper substitute household in the same column, the first household in the next column is to be taken. In the case of households with code 4 (for highest educational level among earners), if no proper substitute for a casualty household is available in column (17), the first household of the nearest previous column may be taken as a substitute. If a household chosen as a substitute becomes a casualty, another household is to be selected following the same procedure. If this household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. The orders of selection for the substituted household will be the same as that of the originally selected sample household. The households to be selected for conducting the literacy test or for canvassing of schedule 26.1 will then, accordingly, be changed.



### Section Three

#### SCHEDULE 3.1 : VILLAGE FACILITIES

3.0.0 Through this schedule, it is aimed to collect information relating to accessibility of the villagers to some specified facilities for education, cultural activities and rehabilitation of the disabled persons. Information is to be collected for the selected sample village as a whole even if hamlet-group selection has been done for the sample village. The facilities are grouped under three categories namely - (i) education and related facilities, (ii) facilities for cultural activities and (iii) facilities for disabled persons. The required information have to be obtained by contacting the village officials and/or other knowledgeable persons(s) residing in the village. In case they are not aware of the existence of a particular facility, the investigator may consult the nearest Block Development Officer or other related Agencies for collection of the relevant information.

3.0.1 This schedule consists of six blocks of which the first two (blocks 0 & 1) are meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village. Block 2 will be used for recording the particulars relating to field operations. Block 3, the main block of the schedule, is for recording the information relating to availability of specified facilities to the villagers in terms of the distance of the various facilities from the centre of the sample village in coded form. Remarks of the investigators and those of the supervisory officials will be given in blocks 4 and 5 respectively.

3.1.1 Blocks 0 & 1 : Identification of sample village : These two blocks are for recording the detailed identification particulars of the selected sample village. The four items of block 0 and items 3-18 of block 1 are exactly the same as those of the first four items of block 0 and items 3-18 of block 1 of schedule 0.0. The entries to be made against the different items of both the blocks are, therefore, to be copied from the corresponding items of the respective blocks of schedule 0.0. Item 19 of block 1, however, will be left blank.

3.2.1 Block 2 : Particulars of the field operation : The names of the investigator, assistant superintendent and superintendent and the dates of the different operations, such as the field survey, inspection, scrutiny etc. will be recorded in this block against appropriate items under relevant columns.



3.3.0 Block 3 : Availability of facilities : As mentioned earlier, this is the main block of the schedule and will be used for recording information relating to availability of certain specified facilities to the villagers residing in the sample village. Even when hamlet groups are selected for household survey, data to be collected in this block will relate to the village as a whole. If the revenue village (s) corresponding to the sample census village is chosen as the survey unit, data to be collected will relate to the revenue village(s) under survey.

3.3.1 Column(2) : Item : The different facilities for which information is to be collected are listed in column(2) under three categories- education and related facilities, facilities for cultural activities and facilities for disabled persons. There are, in all, 35 items, 16 under the first category, 12 under the second category and 7 under the third category. Most of the items noted under this column are self-explanatory. Scope and the coverage of some of the items, however, are discussed below :

3.3.2 Item 1 : Integrated child development service centre(anganwadi/balwadi) : Under the 'Integrated Child Development Scheme' (ICDS), supplementary nutrition is given to the children of age upto 6 years and to expectant and nursing mothers through its service centres - anganwadi, balwadi and special nutrition centres. The institutions of anganwadi and balwadi also provide non-formal pre-school education to the children of age 3-5 years and health and nutrition education to mothers. Special nutrition programmes outside the ICDS are also available in some areas. All those alongwith similar service centre run by voluntary organisations will be considered for this item.

3.3.3 Item 2 : Pre-primary school : There are arrangements under 'Integrated Child Development Scheme' (ICDS) to provide non-formal pre school education along with the programmes of supplementary nutrition and health care to the children of age below 6 years. Such centres having the provision of non-formal pre-school education will be considered for making entry against this item. Besides, if government or any private institution provide pre-primary(below class I standard) education, they will also be considered.



3.3.4 Item 3 : Primary school : Generally, upto the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education upto class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education. Institutions providing such educational facility will be covered by this item.

3.3.5 Item 8 : Industrial training institute (ITI) : These are the institutions registered with the government for providing education leading to technical skills to persons with a minimum educational level of 8th standard. Job and self-employment oriented training is provided in different vocations. These institutes provide certificate courses.

3.3.6 Item 9 : Other technical institutions : These are the institutes/schools (other than the industrial training institutes) which provide technical/vocational training to individuals which leads to diploma/certificate in the respective subjects.

3.3.7 Item 10 : Sanskrit pathasala : These schools provide non-formal education in sanskrit. The basic objective of these 'pathasalas' is to impart the knowledge of Vedic teachings.

3.3.8 Item 11 : Maktab/madrassa : Maktab is a school where Islamic sciences are taught. The main subjects of study in such schools are 'Adab' (Manners) and 'Tehzib' (Culture). Madrasa teaches quran along with Islamic sciences including logic and philosophy. The medium of education is Persian but since Quran is in Arabic, the knowledge of Arabic grammar is compulsorily imparted. Social sciences and social services are also part of their curricula. These institutions are not only for teaching but also for preaching.

3.3.9 Item 12 : Non-formal education centre (NFEC) : For various reasons, some children in the age-group of 6-14 years do not attend formal educational institutions. To provide elementary education to this group of children, non-formal education centres are established. They are run in a manner which best suit the targetted children and, generally, do not follow the usual schooling hours. The curriculum is, however, fixed keeping in mind the education given in the formal institutions, so that switch over from non-formal to formal institution is possible after some years.



3.3.10 Item 13 : Adult education centre (AEC) : With a view to increading the literacy rate, the adult education centres have been opened at various places to provide education to those who are in the age-group 15-35 years and are not currently enrolled in any formal educational institution. In such institutions, there could be persons who are above 35 years also. Like non-formal education centres, the adult education centres, also do not adhere to strict schooling hours.

3.3.11 Item 16 : Jana Shiksha nilayam(JSN) : It is an institution for providing post-literacy education to the neo-literates of adult education programmes, dropouts from formal education system as also from the non-formal education system among others. Their activities include - providing literacy facility, organising cultural activities, games and sports, 'marcha mandal' etc. They also act as a window of information on various developmental programmes of the government.

3.3.12 Item 17 : Public library/reading room : These are libraries reading rooms to which general public has access. They may be run by government/local bodies or private organisations and may or may not charge fees.

3.3.13 Items 18, and 19 : Community radio centre/community TV centre : It is a place accessible to the villagers where facility of listening to radio programmes viewing TV programmes is available. These centres are generally at a fixed place. All the villagers will have ready access to these centres.

3.3.14 Item 20 : Community hall : It is a hall built by local bodies or philanthropic institutions or individuals for the use of village community. Generally, Panchayat Bhavans have such halls/rooms which can be considered as community halls. They are used for organising religions/social/cultural functions for the community.

3.3.15 Item 22 : Religious centre : Religious centres are the places, where practices of any particular religion are carried out. It will be a building/structure where people of a particular religion can assemble to worship or practise religious beliefs. Examples are temples, mosques, churches etc.



3.3.16 Item 23 & Item 24 : Sports club & recreational club : These are the places where a group of persons referred to as 'members' meet more or less regularly for carrying different sports and cultural activities. If the main activities of the club are related to sports and games, it will be considered as a sports club (sports clubs will also include 'akhadas'). On the other hand, if the main activities relate to other recreational items like cultural activities etc., it will be considered as recreational club. Clubs with a minimum membership of 11 persons only are to be considered for the survey.

3.3.17 Item 25 : Youth club : A group of person of age 15-35 years are said to form a youth club if they are registered with the government and are engaged in any one or more of the youth activities like organising programmes to promote national values, creating awareness among youth, cultural programmes and preservation of cultural heritage, promotion of consciousness against social evil, sports activities etc. The minimum membership of a youth club is 20. These clubs get assistance from the government. Their district level coordinating body is a Nehru Yuvak Kendra.

3.3.18 : Item 26 : Mahila mandal : Mahila mandals are the youth clubs where membership is restricted to females only. Their criteria for age, number of members and activities etc. are the same as those of the youth clubs.

3.3.19 Item 27 : Philanthropic institution : They are private organisations which provide services for the welfare of mankind by making available facilities like libraries, free treatment and medicines, clothings etc. to the poor, financial aids for building hospitals, educational and cultural institutions etc. Some of these institutions get assistance from abroad, local public or followers of a particular religion etc.

3.3.20 Item 28 : Professional cultural unit : It is a unit consisting of a group of professional persons who perform recreational and cultural acts like stage play, music and dance programmes, accompanying band, magic shows etc. usually on payment.

3.3.21 Item 29 : Integrated educational centre : It is an educational centre/school/institute/organisation where handicapped children are enrolled alongwith normal children. All children study the same curriculum/syllabus and appear for the examination together. In essence, this school is a regular school which permits or enrolls handicapped children who study alongwith normal children. Such centres may or may not have specially trained teachers.

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Schedule 3.1

3.3.22 Items 30 & 31 : Special school for blind & deaf : This is an educational centre/school/institute/organisation where only blind/deaf children are enrolled and taught by specially trained teachers for teaching the visually/hearing handicapped. (The schools follow the same curriculum as prescribed for formal schools). The school personnel include special educators, audiologists/speech pathologists, technicians and visiting doctors.

3.3.23 Item 33 : Vocational training centre : A vocational training centre offers training in different engineering, technical & non-technical trade to the handicapped. These centres offer special facilities for training the handicapped and issue certificates that help them to get jobs based on their training. The trainees appear for an examination which makes them eligible for ITI certificate or its equivalent. The vocational training centres are run by government and also private organisations. These centres have special facilities for training the handicapped and are equipped with special teachers, instructors, psychologists and rehabilitation officers.

3.3.24 item 34 : Institution/organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons : They offer any or many of the following facilities :

(i) Clinical (diagnosis/evaluation & guidance), (ii) Counselling, (iii) Therapeutic facilities, (iv) Fitment & provision of aids & appliances,, (v) Educational facilities, (iv) Vocational training/craft education/sheltered workshop/vocational placement & guidance, (vii) Recreational facilities, (viii) Socio-economic rehabilitation, (ix) parent guidance/counselling etc.

3.3.25 Item 35 : Mobile rehabilitation services : In some areas, rehabilitation services are provided by organisation either by moving from one village to another in vans or by camping at different villages. They are referred to as mobile rehabilitation services.

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Schedule 3.1

Blocks 3, 4 & 5

3.3.26 Column(3) : Distance : Against each of the items listed in column (2), except item 35, the distance of the relevant facilities the village will be recorded in column(3) in terms of codes. The codes to be used are :

Within village..... 1

outside village :

less than 2 kms..... 2

2 to less than 5 kms.....3

5 to less than 10 kms.....4

10 kms and above.....5

If a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the center of the village. One of the codes 2 to 5 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. In the case of facilities which are definitely

not located within 10 kms. of the village, code 5, will always be recorded. If a facility is available at two different places, the distances of the nearest place will be considered for recording

the distance code. In this connection, it may be noted that if at a particular location, more than one facility is available in a combined form and if that location is the nearest one to the village in respect of all the facilities under consideration, then the distance code of that location is to be recorded against all the facilities. For example if the nearest secondary school also provides primary as well as middle level education and the nearest primary school or the middle school is farther <sup>away</sup> than the secondary school then the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for both the primary school and middle school also.

3.3.27 Item 35 : For this item, the entry in column 3 is to be made in terms of the codes: yes - 1 and no - 2 and not in terms of distance code.

3.4.1 Block 4 : Remarks by investigator : The investigator may record his/ her remarks on any abnormal situation/entry in the schedule.

3.5.1 Block : Comments by supervisory officer : The assistant superintendent, the superintendent or any other officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule, may give his/her comments in Block 5.



## Section Four

### SCHEDULE 26 : 'SURVEY OF DISABLED PERSONS

#### INTRODUCTION

4.0.1 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carried out the first country wide survey of physically disabled persons during its 36th round survey operation (July - December, 1981). After a period of ten years, a second survey of the same kind has been planned to be carried out by the NSS in its 47th round survey operation during July - December, 1991. In NSS 36th round survey, apart from the information on the type and degree of three physical disabilities - visual, communication and locomotor - information on cause of disability, treatment taken for the disability, aid/appliance acquired by the disabled, general and vocational educational level of the disabled, etc, was also collected. In addition, data on developmental milestones and behavioural pattern of all children of age 5-14 years, regardless of whether they were physically disabled or not was collected in a separate block of the overall survey questionnaire. The Working Group set up by the Governing Council of the NSSO to plan all aspects of the 47th round survey recommended that :

(i) the concepts, definitions and procedures as used in the 36th round survey should also be followed in the 47th round survey to get comparable estimates;

(ii) the information relating to 'treatment' taken for disability need not be collected in this round;

(iii) a separate schedule 26.1 may be designed for collection of information on developmental milestones of children of age 1-14 years to meet the specific requirement of Ministry of Welfare;

(iv) Schedule 26 for collection of data on 'disability', may be restructured for easy collection and recording of relevant data on the four physical disabilities - visual, hearing, speech and locomotor.

4.0.2 The Governing Council of the NSSO approved the recommendation of the Working Group and also the schedules of enquiry 26 and 26.1.

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4.0.3 Summary description of schedule 26 : The schedule on Survey of Disabled Persons (Schedule 26) framed for the 47th round consists of 9 blocks. The different blocks of the schedule are :

- Block [ 0 ] : descriptive identification of sample household
- Block [ 1 ] : identification of sample household
- Block [ 2 ] : particulars of field operation
- Block [ 3 ] : household characteristics
- Block [ 4 ] : demographic and other particulars of household members
- Block [ 5 ] : particulars of physical disability of the disabled member
- Block [ 6 ] : particulars of enrolment of physically disabled of age 5-14 years
- Block [ 7 ] : ~~remarks by investigator~~
- Block [ 8 ] : comments by supervisory officer

The identification particulars of the sample village/block and the sample household in which the survey schedule will be canvassed are to be recorded in blocks 0 & 1. Block 2 is meant for recording the particulars of field operations. Certain characteristics of the sample household, such as, social-group, religion, etc., meant to be used as classificatory variables in the tabulation of data will be recorded in block 3. The demographic particulars like age, sex and marital status, of all the normally resident members of the sample household and the particulars of degree of disability, type of blood relationship between parents, living arrangement, general education, etc., of all disabled members will be recorded in block 4. Block 5 is meant for recording for each disabled member the detailed particulars of physical disability, such as, type of disability, degree of each type of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, type of aid/appliance acquired, etc. The information as to whether or not a disabled child in the age-group 5-14 years was ever enrolled in a ordinary school/special school, whether the child is continuing in that school or not, reason for non-enrolment/discontinuation, etc., will be recorded in block 6. Any relevant remarks of the investigators will be recorded in block 7 and the comments by the supervisory officers in block 8.



DETAILS OF SCHEDULE4.1.0 Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample household :

This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self-explanatory. The first four items and the sixth item are exactly the same as the first five items of block 0 of schedule 0.0. Therefore, the entries to be made against these items are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 0 of schedule 0.0. The name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the fifth item 'hamlet name'. On the other hand, for a sample village with no hamlet-group selection, a cross mark 'X' is to be recorded against this item. The name of the head of the selected sample household (seventh item) will be copied from column 4 of block 9, schedule 0.0.

4.1.1 Block 1, items 3-11 : identification particulars of sample

village/block : The identification particulars of the sample village/block to which the selected sample household belongs are to be recorded against the items 3-11 of this block. These items are exactly the same as items 3-11 of block 1 of schedule 0.0. The entries to be made against these items, therefore are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of schedule 0.0.

4.1.2 Block 1, item 12 : hamlet-group/sub-block no. : It may be noted that in the case of large villages, two hamlet-groups will be selected. Households of the hamlet-groups having the order of selection 1 is listed first followed by the households of the hamlet-group having the order of selection 2 but with a continuous serial numbering constituting a single frame of households from which the required number of sample households are selected with equal probability (CSS). Naturally some of the sample households may belong to one hamlet-group and the rest to the other. Thus, for a sample village with hamlet-group selection, two different numbers will appear - one common number for one set of households and another common number for the remaining households. In the case of sample villages with hamlet-group selection, the hamlet-group number to which the selected sample household belongs will be recorded against this item on the basis of information recorded in block 9 of schedule 0.0. On the other hand, for a large block with sub-block selection, only one sub-block is to be selected. As a result, for all the sample households of that block only one common number will appear. The entry is to be made in two digit formation, i.e. hamlet-

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group/sub-block number '3' is to be recorded as '03' for villages/block with no hamlet-group/sub-block selection, '00' will always be entered against this item.

4.1.3 Block 1, item 14 : sample household no : This is same as the order of selection and to be copied from column 13 of block 9, schedule 0.0. The entry is to be made in a 2 digit formation.

4.1.4 Block 1, item 15 : name of informant and informants relation to head : The name of the principal informant, i.e, the person from whom bulk of the information will be collected will be recorded in the dotted line provided in this item. The relationship of the informant to the head of the household is to be recorded in the box space in terms of codes. The relevant codes are :

head of household .....1  
other member of the household ...2  
others .....9

4.1.5 Block 1, item 16 : response code : This item will be filled in on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant after collecting the required information for all the items of blocks 3 to 6. The entry is to be made in terms of the following codes :

informant co-operative and capable .....1  
informant co-operative but not capable...2  
informant reluctant.....3

4.1.6 Block 1, item 17 : survey code : Whether the originally selected household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording code '1' if the case is the former one and code '2' if the case is the latter one. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute could be surveyed, i.e, if the sample household was a casualty, code '3' is to be recorded. In such cases, only blocks 0-2, 7&8 will be filled-in and on top of the front page of the schedule the word 'casualty' will be written block capitals.



4.1.7 Block 1, item 18 : reason for substitution of original household : If the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason thereof will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are :

informant not available .....	1
informant unwilling .....	2
other reasons .....	9

4.1.8 Block 1, item 19 : flat no. : This item is to be left blank by FOD for recording the relevant information by DPD.

4.2.0 Block 2 : particulars of field operation : The name of the Investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent, their signatures, dates of survey/inspection/scrutiny, duplication of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns.

4.3.0 Block 3 : household characteristics : Certain household characteristics, such as, household religion, social-group, general education of the principal earner, etc., which are intended to be used as classificatory characters in tabulation will be recorded in this block.

4.3.1 Item 1 : size : Size of the sample household, i.e. the total number of persons normally residing together under the same roof and taking food in the same kitchen (including temporary stay aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. The entry will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

4.3.2 Item 2 : religion : Religion of the household in terms of the specified codes will be recorded against this item. If different members of household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered for recording the entry. Codes to be used are :



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Block-3

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

4.3.3 Item 3 : social-group : Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste category of households will be indicated against this item. A household will be classified as scheduled tribe/scheduled caste if all the members or at least the head of the household belongs to any scheduled tribe/scheduled caste. Households belonging to neo-buddhist category will be considered as scheduled caste households. All the remaining households will be considered to belong to the group 'others'. The codes for social-group are :

scheduled tribe -1, scheduled caste -2, others -9

4.3.4 Item 4 : principal occupation : The entry against this item will be recorded in terms of the 3-digit occupation code as per NCO 1968. To determine the principal household occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the gainful occupations pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying-guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary capacity. Out of occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the 365 days preceding the date of survey will be considered as the principal household occupation. In case the earnings are equal for two different occupations the code to be recorded will be of that occupation pursued by the senior in age among the two members. When none of the members of the members of the household was engaged in any gainful activities during the last year, code '991' will be recorded.

4.3.5 Item 5 : general education of the principal earner : Principal earner of the household is that person among the household members who had the highest earnings during the 365 days preceding the date of survey from any type of activity gainful or non-gainful. Information regarding the general educational level attained by the principal Narayan/



earner will be recorded against this item in terms of the specified codes. For the purpose of making entries, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, a person who had studied upto say, first year B.A., his educational attainment will only be higher secondary. The codes to be used are :

not literate .....	10
<u>literate without formal schooling :</u>	
i) through attending NFEC .....	21
ii) through attending AEC .....	22
iii) through other means .....	23
literate but below primary .....	30
primary .....	40
middle .....	50
secondary .....	60
higher secondary .....	70
graduate & above .....	80

4.3.6 Item 6 : land possessed : The area of land possessed by the household on the date of survey worked out as -

'land owned + land leased in + land neither owned nor leased in - land leased out' will be recorded against this item in terms of codes.

For further details see para 6.3.7 of section 6. The codes are :

<u>class interval</u>	<u>code</u>
less than 0.01 hectares	-01
0.01 to 0.20 "	-02
0.21 to 0.40 "	-03
0.41 to 1.00 "	-04
1.01 to 2.00 "	-05
2.01 to 3.00 "	-06
3.01 to 4.00 "	-07
4.01 to 6.00 "	-08
6.01 to 8.00 "	-09
more than 8.00 "	-10

( 1 acre = 0.40469 hectares )



4.3.7 Item 7 : average monthly expenditure (Rs.) : The average monthly consumer expenditure worked out on the basis of the preceding 12 months will be recorded against this item in terms of whole number of rupees.

4.3.8 Item 8 : monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) : The entry to be made against this item will be obtained as the average monthly expenditure recorded against item 8 divided by the household size recorded against item 1. The entry will be made in whole number of rupees.

4.3.9 Item 9 : no. of physically disabled members : This item will be filled-in after filling-in block 4. Whether or not each member of the sample household has any physical disability will be indicated in column 7 of block 4. The number of members listed in block 4 with code '2' (single disability) or '3' (multiple disability) in column 7, will be recorded against this item.

4.4.0 Block 4 : demographic and other particulars of household members : This block is meant for recording selected demographic particulars of all the normally resident members of the sample household (columns 3-7) and some additional particulars, such as, education, activity, living arrangement, etc., for all the members having any physical disability (columns 8-16). One line will be used for each member of the household. Information to be recorded in different columns of the block is explained below :

4.4.1 Column 1 : serial number : All the 'normally resident members' of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column 1. While listing, the head of the household will be listed first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and children, second son, etc. After sons are enumerated the daughters will be listed followed by relatives, dependants, resident employees/servants, and paying guests, etc.

4.4.2 Column 2 : name of member : The names of the normally resident members of the household corresponding to the serial numbers recorded in column 1 will be recorded in column 2.

4.4.3 Column 3 : relation to head : The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household expressed in terms of the specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes

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to be used are :

head .....	1
spouse of head .....	2
married child .....	3
spouse of married child .....	4
unmarried child .....	5
grand child .....	6
father/mother/father-in-law/ mother-in-law .....	7
brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister- in-law/other relations .....	8
servant/employee/other non-relatives ..	9

4.4.4 Column 4 : sex : The sex of each member of the household in terms of the code numbers (male -1, female -2) will be recorded in this column.

4.4.5 Column 5 : age : Age (in completed years) of the members listed in column 1 on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded in column 5. For a new born baby or for a baby who has not completed one year of age (12 months) the entry to be made will be '0'. For a person who has completed 42 years and 11 months, the entry will only be 42.

4.4.6 Column 6 : marital status : The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column in terms of codes which are :

never married .....	1	widowed .....	3
currently married .....	2	divorced/separated ..	4

4.4.7 Column 7 : whether having disability : Whether or not each member of the household is having any one or more of the four physical disabilities - visual, hearing, speech and locomotor will be indicated in terms of codes in this column. (For definitions of the four different types of physical disabilities, i.e. visual disability, hearing disability, speech disability and locomotor disability, see para 2.0.13 of section two). A person may or may not have any physical disability. Further, a persons having physical disability, may have one or more than one type of the four different physical disabilities under survey. Persons having only one type of physical disability will be considered as having 'single' disability and for such persons, code 2 will be recorded in column 7. Similarly, persons having more than one type of physical disability will be considered as having 'multiple' disability and code '3' will be recorded against such persons. However, persons having two or more of the locomotor disabilities, namely, paralysis, deformity of limb, loss of limb, dysfunction of joints of limbs and

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others, will also be considered as having 'multiple' disability. (The guidelines for identification of a person with multiple locomotor disabilities are given in para 4.5.1 of this section). It may also be noted that persons of age 5 years and above will only be covered for hearing and speech disability.

The codes to be used are :

<u>whether having disability</u>	<u>code</u>
no	..... 1
yes :	
(i) single .....	2
(ii) multiple .....	3

4.4.8 Columns 8-16 : The entries in these columns will be made only for persons having any physical disability (i.e. for those with code '2' or '3' in column 7). For all the other members of the household, these columns are to be left blank.

4.4.9 Column 8 : degree of disability : Self-care, such as, ability for going to latrine, taking food, getting dressed, etc., are to be taken into account for determining the degree of disability of a disabled member. Irrespective of whether or not a disabled member has 'single' or 'multiple' disability, there may, broadly be three situations applicable to him/her. They are : the disabled person (i) may not be able to take self-care even with aid/appliance (ii) may be able to take self-care with aid/appliance or (iii) may be able to take self-care without aid/appliance. Depending upon the three situations, the 'degree of disability' has been categorised into three types and coded as :

cannot function even with aid/appliance .....	1
can function with aid/appliance .....	2
can function without aid/appliance .....	3

To illustrate situation (i), persons with/light perception or persons without (or unable to use due to paralysis or deformity of) both legs or both arms or both the arms and legs will be treated as 'cannot function even with aid/appliance'. After ~~ascertaining~~ <sup>/no</sup> the degree of disability of the disabled member, the relevant code applicable to the person will be recorded in column 8.

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4.4.10 Column 9 : type of blood relationship between parents : The type of blood relationship between parents of the disabled person will be recorded in terms of codes in this column. The codes to be used are :

uncle-niece/nephew-aunt .....	1
first cousins .....	2
second cousins .....	3
other relationship .....	4
no relationship .....	5

4.4.11 Column 10 : living arrangement : The living arrangement of the physically disabled person will be recorded in this column. The relevant codes are :

alone .....	1
with spouse only.....	2
with spouse and other members .....	3
<u>without spouse but with :</u>	
(i) parents .....	4
(ii) children .....	5
(iii) other relatives .....	6
(iv) non-relatives .....	7

Person living in a residential institution for the disabled are to be considered as living 'alone'.

4.4.12 Column 11 : general education : Information regarding the 'general education' attained by a physically disabled member of the household will be recorded in terms of the specified code numbers in this column. For details see para 4.3.6 of this section. The codes to be used are :

not literate .....	10
literate without formal schooling :	
(i) through attending NFEC .....	21
(ii) through attending AEC .....	22
(iii) through other means .....	23
literate but below primary .....	30
primary .....	40
middle .....	50
secondary .....	60
higher secondary .....	70
graduate & above .....	80



Schedule 26Block 4

4.4.13 Column 12 : whether any formal vocational course completed :  
 whether or not any vocational course has been successfully completed by a physically disabled member of the household will be indicated in this column. The vocational course completed may be in 'engineering trade' or in 'non engineering trade'. A disabled person might have also completed vocational course in both the trades (i.e. engineering and non-engineering). In such a case, the trade in which he/she is reported to be more proficient will be considered for recording the entry. If he/she is equally proficient in both the trades, the trade which appears first in the code list will be considered for entry. (The list of vocational course by engineering and non-engineering trade is given in Appendix II). The codes that will be used are :

yes :

(i) engineering trade .....1

(ii) non-engineering trade .....2

no .....3

4.4.14 Column 13 : usual activity status : This column is meant for recording the usual principal activity status of the physically disabled members of the household. For the concepts, definitions and procedures involved in ascertaining and recording the usual principal activity status code, see para 6.4.9 of section six.

The codes to be used are :

self-employed in agriculture .....1

self-employed in non-agriculture.....2

regular salaried/wage employee.....3

casual wage labour .....4

did not work but seeking and/or  
available for work .....5

attended educational institution.....6

attended domestic duties .....7

beggar .....8

others .....9

4.4.15 Column 14 : if working, industry section : This column will be filled-in only for those disabled members of the household who are classified as 'working' (or employed) on the basis of the 'usual activity status'

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as recorded in column 13 (i.e. for those with codes 1-4 in column 13).  
For 'working' (or employed) disabled member, 'industry section' relating to his/her sector of work will be recorded in terms of codes in this column. The codes for 'industry section' are :

agriculture .....	0	wholesale and retail	
mining and quarrying...	1	trade and restaurants	
manufacturing .....	2/3	and hotels .....	6
electricity, gas and		transport, storage and	
water .....	4	communication .....	7
construction .....	5	financial, insurance,	
		real estate and business	
		services .....	8
		community, social and	
		personal services .....	9

4.4.16 Columns 15 & 16 : 'whether working before the onset of disability' and 'if working before the onset of disability, whether disability caused loss or change of work' : The purpose of eliciting this information is to ascertain whether the disabled members who were engaged in any gainful activity (or work) as salary or wage earners or in self-employed capacity prior to the onset of disability had loss or change of work due to the onset of disability. In the case of persons having multiple disabilities, work status at the onset of each of the multiple disabilities will have to be determined separately and if the person is reported to be working at the onset of at least one of the multiple disabilities, code 1 will be recorded in column 15. For those who have only a single disability since birth, and for children of age 0-4 years also, code 2 will be recorded in column 15. Column 16 will be filled-in only for those who were working at the onset of disability (i.e. for those with code 1 in column 15). For persons having only one disability and were working at the onset of disability, no difficulty will arise in ascertaining whether the disability caused loss of work or change of work. For persons having two or more disabilities and were working at the onset of each of the disabilities, all the three situations - loss of work, change of work and no loss or no change of work - may occur. In such cases, code 1 will get priority over codes 2 and 3 and code 2 over code 3. For self-employed persons, code 1 will be entered if he/she had to give up the work activity. In the case of salaried wage employee or casual wage labour, code 1 will be entered only if he/she lost the job due to the onset of disability. In both the above cases, code 2 will be entered if he/she had to change the work. If the onset of disability did not cause loss or change of work, code 3 will be recorded in column 16. These codes to be used for recording entry in column 16 are :

loss of work .....	1
change of work .....	2
no loss or no change of work .....	3



Schedule 26Block 5

4.5.0 Block 5 : particulars of physical disability of the disabled member: This block will be filled-in for all the members of the household having any one or more of the physical disabilities- visual, hearing, speech and locomotor. One sheet is to be used for one disabled person for recording the particulars of the disability separately for each type of physical disability the person is having. Seperate columns have been provided for each type of disability - visual, hearing, speech and locomotor. However, for locomotor disability, two columns are provided to record upto two different types of locomotor disability for a persons. Thus, for a person, in a sheet, 5 columns are provided for recording the particulars of the different disabilities, the person may have. Each column has been earmarked for a specified disability with relevant indications against item 3. The indications are in coded form. They are :

visual (V=1), hearing (H = 2), speech (S=3)  
and locomotor ( $L_1 = 4$  &  $L_2 = 4$ ).

Particulars of each type of disability of disabled member of the household therefore, will be recorded in the column assigned for it. Items 1, 2, 4 & 13-20 are relevant for each type of disability except in the case of visual disability for which, items 17-20, however, are not applicable. Items 5 and 6 are relevant only for visual disability. Similarly, items 7 and 8 are relevant only for hearing disability, items 9 and 10 only for speech disability and items 11 and 12 only for locomotor disability. If a disabled member does not have a particular type of disability, the relevant column as a whole will be crossed. As mentioned earlier, one sheet is to be used for one disabled member. If there are two or more disabled members in a household, first sheet will be used for recording the particulars of disability of the disabled member listed first in block 4, second sheet for the disabled member listed second and so on. These filled-in sheets should be firmly tagged alongwith block 5 of the schedule.

4.5.1 Procedures for recording different types of locomotor disability:

In this block, provision has been made for recording upto two types of locomotor disability. The locomotor disability due to loss or absence or lack of normal ability of whole or part of a limb/limbs can be of four types, namely, (i) paralysis of limb or body, (ii) deformity of limb, (iii) loss of limb and (iv) dysfunction of joints of the limb. (A)  
. fifth type is deformity in the body (i. e.



deformity in spine and neck; hunch-back and dwarf) which is also included under the coverage of locomotor disability, categorised as 'others'. A member with locomotor disability may have only one type of locomotor disability or he/she may have multiple locomotor disabilities. For a member having more than one type of locomotor disability, particulars of upto two types of disabilities the person is having. Which appear first among the codes of the five types of locomotor disabilities (i.e. paralysis of limbs/body, deformity of limb, loss of limb, dysfunction of joints of the limbs and others) will only be recorded in this block. Some examples are given below for proper identification of locomotor disability and its type :

- (a) All cases of fracture not attended by medical experts for more than 3 months and subsequently turned into deformity of the limb or dysfunction of joints should be treated as cases of locomotor disability. But fracture under plaster or other treatment will not be treated as a case of disability.
- (b) If a person's limb is paralysed, then the question of dysfunction of joints of the same limb cannot arise and the individual will be treated as having locomotor disability due to paralysis.
- (c) If a limb of a person is paralysed coupled with deformity, then the individual will be treated as having locomotor disability due to paralysis.
- (d) A person can have locomotor disability due to paralysis and also due to deformity of limb if different limbs are involved. Such a person will be treated to have two types of locomotor disabilities.
- (e) A person can have deformity of limb and also dysfunction of joints even if the same limb is involved and therefore, will be considered to have two different types of locomotor disabilities.
- (f) An amputee coupled with paralysis of the amputated limb (only a part of the limb is/amputated) will be treated as having two types of locomotor disabilities (i.e. paralysis and loss of limb).



(g) If a part of the limb is lost, dysfunction of joints of the remaining part of the limb will also be considered for reporting if the remaining part of the limb had normal movement after the loss of the part of the limb and dysfunction of joints developed later on.

(h) If more than one limb of a person is lost, he/she will be considered to have one type of locomotor disability i.e. locomotor disability due to loss of limbs and the particulars to be recorded will be about the one which is the most serious as per its site indicated below in the ascending order of severity :

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. toes : left    | 9. shoulder : left   |
| 2. toes : right   | 10. shoulder : right |
| 3. finger : left  | 11. ankle : left     |
| 4. finger : right | 12. ankle : right    |
| 5. wrist : left   | 13. knee : left      |
| 6. wrist : right  | 14. knee : right     |
| 7. elbow : left   | 15. hip : left       |
| 8. elbow : right  | 16. hip : right      |

4.5.2 Items 1 and 2 : srl. no. of person as in col. 1 of block 4 : a

and name : The entries against these two items will be copied respectively from columns 1 and 2 of block 4 corresponding to the member having physical disability (i.e. for those with codes 2 or 3 in column 7 of block 4). The serial number of the disabled member will be recorded in the relevant columns (the same number will be repeated if more than one column is filled-in) against item 1. The name of the disabled member will be written against item 2. The column (s) which is (are) not applicable, cross mark (s) 'X' will be put against item 1.

4.4.3 Item 4 : srl. no disability : A disabled member of the household may have one or more than one type of disability. If he/she is having only one copy of disability, serial number 1 will be recorded in the relevant column and cross marks 'X' will be put in the other columns. If a disabled member is having more than one type of disability, continuous serial numbers starting from 1 will be recorded in the relevant columns in the ascending order of the codes for type.



of disability, the person is having. Thus, for a person with visual and one locomotor disability, the first column (V=1) and the fourth column ( $L_1 = 4$ ) will be filled-in. First column will get serial number 1 and the fourth column will get serial number 2 against item 4. Cross marks 'X' will be put in other columns.

Visual disability (for persons of all ages; use column V)

4.5.4 Item 5 : degree : The degree of visual disability of a disabled member will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are :

no light perception .....	1
has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles (from a distance of 10 feet) :	
(i) normally uses spectacles .....	2
(ii) normally does not use spectacles.....	3

4.5.5 Item 6 : cause as known : The most probable cause as known, which led to visual disability, will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes are :

sore eyes during first month of life .....	01
sore eyes after one month .....	02
severe diarrhoea before the age of six years.....	03
cataract .....	04
glaucoma .....	05
corneal opacity .....	06
other eye disease .....	07
small pox .....	08
burns .....	10
injury other than burns.....	11
medical/surgical intervention.....	12
old age .....	13
other reasons .....	14
not known .....	15

(Note that code 09 is absent)

Some of the medical terms are described in Appendix I.



Hearing disability (for persons of age 5 years and above only : use column H)

4.5.6 Item 7: degree : The degree of hearing disability of a disabled member is to be graded into (i) profound, (ii) severe and (iii) moderate. For definition of different degrees of hearing disability, see para 2.0.13 (ii) of Section two. The codes to be used for recording the degree of hearing disability against item 7 are :

profound - 1, severe - 2, moderate - 3

4.5.7 Item 8 : cause known : The most probable cause as known for the hearing disability will be recorded against this item. The codes to be used are :

German measles/rubella .....	01
noise induced hearing loss .....	02
ear discharge .....	03
other illness .....	04
burns .....	10
injury other than burns .....	11
medical/surgical intervention.....	12
old age .....	13
other reasons .....	14
not known .....	15

(Note that codes 05-09 are absent)

For definition of some medical terms, see Appendix-I.

Speech disability (for persons of age 5 years and above only: use column S)

4.5.8 Item 9 : type : The type of speech disability of the disabled member will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. The different types of speech disabilities are explained below :

(i) If a person cannot speak or cry or cough then he will be deemed to have lost his voice. On the other hand, if a person



Schedule

cannot speak but cry or cough then he has voice but has no speech. Usually, if a person does not hear at all from birth or has profound hearing disability from birth, he does not develop speech. This can also be due to operation on voice box (or larynx). Persons having undeveloped brain or damaged brain will not have speech. Persons having brain damaged in accident or after a stroke may lose their ability to speak.

(ii) Persons other than those with loss of voice, or those with voice but no speech, may have the following types of speech defects, namely, stammering, nasal voice (cleft palate), hoarse and discordant voice, articulation defect, unintelligible speech etc.

(iii) Persons having stammering defect hesitate or stop in the course of talking. Usually, such persons, have no difficulty in singing.

(iv) Persons having cleft palate have nasal voice. The speech of such persons improves if nose is closed by fingers and then voice becomes more intelligible.

(v) Persons having articulation defect cannot pronounce certain speech sounds. For example, 'ka', 'sa', etc., are always pronounced as 'ta'. However, who cannot pronounce certain alphabets in ~~xxx~~/their proper sound form, will not be considered as having articulation defect.

The codes to be used for recording type of speech disability are :

cannot speak .....	1
speaks only in single words .....	2
speaks unintelligibly .....	3
stammers .....	4
speaks with abnormal voice .....	5
any other speech defects .....	9

4.5.9 Item 10 : cause as known : The most probable cause as known for the speech disability will be recorded here. The codes to be used for recording the entries are :



Schedule 26

Block 5

hearing impairment .....	01
voice disorder .....	02
cleft palate .....	03
paralysis .....	04
mental illness/retardation .....	05
other illness .....	06
burns .....	10
injury other than burns .....	11
medical/surgical intervention .....	12
old age .....	13
other reasons .....	14
not known .....	15

(Note that codes 07-09 are absent)

For definitions of some medical terms, see Appendix-I.

Locomotor disability  $\int$  for persons of all ages, use column  $L_1$  and  $L_2$   
(if necessary  $\int$ )

4.5.10 Item 11 : type : This item is meant for recording the type of locomotor disability of the disabled member. The codes for the five types of locomotor disabilities (including deformity of body) are :

paralysis .....	1	dysfunction of joints of	
deformity of limb .....	2	limb .....	4
loss of limb .....	3	others (i.e. deformity	
		of body) ...	5

(Refer to paras 2.0.13 (iv) and 4.5.1 for more details on locomotor disability).

4.5.11 Item 12 : cause as known : The most probable cause as known for the locomotor disability will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. The codes are :

cerebral palsy .....	01
polio .....	02
leprosy .....	03
stroke .....	04
arthritis .....	05
cardio-respiratory disease .....	06
other illness .....	07
burns .....	10
injury other than burns .....	11
medical/surgical intervention ...	12
old age .....	13
other reasons .....	14
not known .....	15

(Note that codes 08 & 09 are absent)

For definitions of some medical terms, see Appendix -I.



Schedule 26

BLOCK 5

Any kind of disability (for all filled-in columns)

4.5.12 Item 13 : Whether having disability from birth : Code 1 will be recorded if the particular type of disability was from birth and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

4.5.13 Item 14 : Age at onset of disability : Entry against this item is to be made only for the types of disabilities which were not from the birth of the concerned person. The entry, therefore, will be made only for the types of disability for which code 2 appears against item 13. For such disabilities, age of the relevant person at onset of disability will be recorded in completed years.

4.5.14 Item 15 : Whether the disability commenced during the last year : Code 1 will be recorded if the disability commenced during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

4.5.15 Item 16 : If the disability is due to burns/injury place of incident : If the disability was caused by injury or burns, then the place of incident where the injury or burns took place will be recorded against this item. That is, this item will be filled-in for those disabilities for which codes 10 or 11 is recorded against item 6 for visual disability, item 8 for hearing disability, item 10 for speech disability and item 12 for locomotor disability. The codes for recording the place of incident are :

agricultural field .....	1	transport accident .....	5
mines .....	2	army action .....	6
factory .....	3	home .....	7
other work site .....	4	others (specify) .....	9

(Items 17 - 20 will not be filled-in for visual disability)

4.5.16 Item 17 : Whether aid/appliance advised : Whether or not a disabled member was advised for any aid/appliance for the disability is to be recorded against item 17 in terms of codes.

The codes are :

yes :	(i) acquired .....	1
	(ii) not acquired .....	2
no (not advised) .....		3



Schedule 26

Block 5

4.5.17 Item 18 : If aid/appliance acquired, type : The type of aid/appliance acquired for personal independence or economic independence or other reasons will be recorded in codes. This item will be filled-in for the disability for which aid/appliance had been advised and also acquired (i.e. for the disability with code 1 against item 17). The codes to be used are :

hearing aid .....	21	wheel-chair .....	41
dental palate .....	31	artificial limb .....	42
aid for controlling		crutch .....	43
stammering .....	32	splint .....	44
artificial larynx .....	33	others .....	99

(code 21 is applicable for hearing disability only; codes 31-33 are / speech disability only; and codes 41-44 are applicable for locomotor disability only).

4.5.18 Item 19 : how aid/appliance acquired : How the aid/appliance relating to the disability was acquired by the disabled member, will be recorded in codes against this item. The codes are :

purchased .....	1
assistance from :	
(i) government .....	2
(ii) philanthropic organisation .....	3
(iii) others .....	9

4.5.19 Item 20 : if aid/appliance advised but not acquired, reason : For each disability of the member for which aid/appliance was advised but was not acquired (i.e. for the disabilities with code 2 in item 17), reason for not acquiring the aid/appliance by the concerned member is to be recorded against this item. The codes to be used are :

not available .....	1
expensive .....	2
not necessary for :	
(i) economic independence .....	3
(ii) personal independence .....	4
others .....	9



4.6.0 Block 6 : Particulars of enrolment of physically disabled of age 5-14 years : This block is meant for recording the particulars of enrolment of the disabled children of age 5-14 years (i.e. those children of age 5-14 years as recorded in column 5 and with codes 2 or 3 in column 7 of block 4) of the household in ordinary schools or special schools. In this context, special schools refer to the schools/institutions meant for the disabled like school for blind, school for the deaf etc. One column will be used for one disabled child belonging to the sample household.

4.6.1 Items 1 and 2 : Srl.no.as in col.(1), block 4 and name : These two items are self-explanatory and entries will be copied from the respective columns (i.e. columns 1 & 2) of block 4 corresponding to each disabled child of age 5-14 years of the household.

4.6.2 Item 3 : Whether ever enrolled in ordinary school : It is to be enquired whether the disabled child was ever enrolled in an ordinary school or not. If the disabled child was ever enrolled in an ordinary school, code 1 will be recorded and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded against this item.

4.6.3 Item 4 : if ever enrolled, whether continuing : Information against this item will be recorded only for the disabled children who were ever enrolled in an ordinary school (i.e. for those with code 1 against item 3). If such a disabled child is continuing his/her studies in the ordinary school, code 1 will be recorded against this item and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

4.6.4 : Item 5 : whether discontinued from an ordinary school due to onset of disability : This item is meant for recording whether or not the disabled child discontinued the studies from the ordinary school due to onset of disability. This information will be recorded for the disabled children who were once enrolled in an ordinary school but discontinued later (i.e. for those with code 2 in item 4). Code 1 will be recorded if the disabled child discontinued the studies due to onset of disability and code 2 for other reasons.



Schedule 26

Block 6

4.6.5 Item 6 : whether ever enrolled in a special school : This item will be filled-in for the disabled children who were either never enrolled in an ordinary school or were enrolled in an ordinary school but discontinued (i.e. for those with code 2 in item 3 or in item 4). If such a disabled child is ever enrolled in a special school, code 1 will be recorded and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

4.6.6 Item 7 : if ever enrolled in a special school, whether continuing :  
If a disabled child who was ever enrolled in a special school (i.e. those with code 1 in item 6) is also presently continuing in the school, code 1 will be recorded against this item for the child. If the child has discontinued, code 2 will be recorded.

4.6.7 Item 8 : if never enrolled in a special school, reason for non-enrolment : The reason for non-enrolment in a special school will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. The entry will be made for those disabled children who were never enrolled in an ordinary school and also in a special school, and those who were enrolled in an ordinary school but discontinued and subsequently never enrolled in a special school (i.e. for those with code 2 in item 6). The codes to be used are :

school not known .....	1
difficulty in getting admission .....	2
school far away .....	3
expensive .....	4
parents not interested .....	5
for participation in hh. economic activity .....	6
for other economic reasons .....	7
for attending domestic chores .....	8
other reasons .....	9

In case more than one reason is equally applicable, the code of the reason among the relevant ones which appear first in the code list will be recorded.

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4.6.8 Item 9 : Reason for discontinuation in a special school : The reason for discontinuation from the special school will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. This information will be recorded for those who discontinued from a special school (i.e. for those with code 2 in item 7). The codes are:

school far away .....	3
expensive .....	4
parents not interested .....	5
for participation in hh. economic activity .....	6
for other economic reasons .....	7
for attending domestic chores .....	8
other reasons .....	9

(codes 1 and 2 given for item 8 in the previous para are not applicable for this item).

4.7.0 Block 7 : Remarks by investigator : Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collecting the data, attitude of respondents etc., will be recorded in this block by the investigators. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any. Any other qualified comments which may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule may also be recorded here.

4.8.0 Block 8 : Comments by supervisory officer : This block will be used by the supervisory officers to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly highlight the inconsistent entries, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reasons for such entries. This, of course, has to be done after making necessary reference to the investigator concerned.

Bhaskar/



SCHEDULE 26.1 : SURVEY ON DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES OF CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

5.0.1 It has been mentioned earlier in section four that the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carried out first countrywide survey of physically disabled persons during its 36th round survey operations (July - December 1981). In that survey, information on development milestones of children in the age-group 5-14 years was collected in a separate block provided for it in the overall questionnaire. For the 47th round, the coverage of the survey has been widened to include children of age 0-4 years also (i.e., all children of 0-14 years will be covered). Also, as per the recommendations of the Working Group set up by the Governing Council (GC) of the NSSO and subsequently approved by the GC, NSSO, a separate schedule (schedule 26.1) has been framed for collection of information on developmental milestones of children. The type of information on developmental milestone to be collected in this round is almost similar to that collected in NSS 36th round survey. In the 47th round survey, in addition to collection of data on developmental milestones of children of age 1-14 years, attempts will also be made to collect relevant information to identify those children in the age-group 0-4 years with possible hearing disability. For the purpose, three items to elicit the required information have also been included in the relevant module of the survey questionnaire.

5.0.2 Schedule 26.1 will be canvassed in all the sample households where schedule 26 will be canvassed. It will also be canvassed in those sample households selected for survey of schedule 30 (survey on literacy and culture) which have an even order of selection (i.e. for those households with even sample household numbers).

5.0.3 Schedule 26.1 will be canvassed only after completion of schedule 26 in the case of sample households selected for the survey on 'disability'. Similarly, in the case of sample households selected for survey on 'literacy & culture (schedule 30) which are not common after completion of schedule 26.

Narayan/



schedule 26.1

General

with the sample selected for schedule 26 and also eligible for schedule 26.1, schedule 26.1 will be canvassed after completion of schedule 30. On the other hand, if a sample household selected for schedule 30 (which is also eligible for schedule 26.1) is selected for schedule 26 also, schedule 26 will be canvassed first followed by schedule 26.1 and schedule 30. In this case, however, another copy of schedule 26.1 will be prepared with the identification particulars relating to schedule 30.

5.0.4 Summary description of schedule 26.1 : The schedule on 'survey on developmental milestones of children' consists of 7 blocks. The description of the different blocks is given below :

Block [ 0 ] : descriptive identification of sample household

Block [ 1 ] : identification of sample household

Block [ 2 ] : particulars of field operation

Block [ 3 ] : household characteristics

Block [ 4 ] : particulars of developmental milestones of children

Block [ 5 ] : remarks by investigator

Block [ 6 ] : comments by supervisory officer

Blocks 0 and 1 are meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample household. Block 2 is meant for recording the particulars of field operation. Certain characteristics of the sample household intended to be used as classificatory variables for the tabulation of data will be recorded in block 3. The demographic particulars, such as, age, sex and particulars of developmental milestones of children of the household will be recorded in block 4. Any relevant remarks of the investigators will be recorded in block 5 and the comments by the supervisory officers in block 6.

Narayan/



Schedule 26.1

Blocks 0 & 1

DETAILS OF SCHEDULE

5.1.0 Blocks 0 and 1 : identification of sample household : In blocks 0 and 1, the detailed information on identification of sample household will be recorded. Block 0 consists of 7 items and block 1 consists of 19 items. These items are identical with that of blocks 0 and 1 of schedule 26 or schedule 30 excepting item 13 of block 1 which is meant for recording 'sample type'. By 'sample type' it is meant whether the sample household belongs to the set selected for the survey of schedule 26 or to the set selected for the survey of schedule 30. If the sample household belongs to the former set, the entry against item 13 will be code 1. One of the codes 2-4 will be recorded against item 13 if the sample household belongs to the latter set. This information will be copied from column 19 of block 9, schedule 0.0. The relevant codes are :

disability survey sample .....	1
literacy & culture survey sample :	
i) belonging to disability stratum hhs. and also selected for schedule 26 ....	2
ii) belonging to disability stratum hhs. but not selected for schedule 26 ....	3
iii) belonging to other hhs. ....	4

The detailed description of codes 2-4 is given in para 2.9.9-(c) of section two.

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Schedule 26.1

Blocks 2, 3 & 4

All the items of block 0 and items 1-12, 14, 17 and 18 of block 1 will be copied from the corresponding items of blocks 0 and 1 of schedule 26 or schedule 30 as the case may be. Items 15 & 16 may be filled-in according to the situation obtaining for the household for which schedule 26.1 is being canvassed. For details of recording information against each item, see paras 4.1.0 - 4.1.8 of section four.

3.2.0 Block 2 : particulars of field operation : The name of the investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent, their signatures, dates of survey/inspection/scrutiny, duplication of schedules, despatch, etc. will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns.

5.3.0 Block 3 : household characteristics : Certain household characteristics, such as, <sup>general education of the principal earner</sup> social-group, principal occupation, <sup>and the</sup> monthly per capita expenditure which are intended to be used as classificatory characters for tabulation will be recorded in this block. These four household characteristics will be copied from block 3 of schedule 26 or 30, as the case may be, against the relevant items.

5.3.1 Item 5 : no. of children in the age group 0-14 years : The number of children in the age group 0-14 years is to be counted from column 5 of block 4 of schedule 26 or schedule 30, as the case may be and recorded against item 5. If there are no children in the age group 0-14 years in the sample household, '0' will be recorded against this item. In such cases, block 4 will be left blank and relevant remarks may be recorded in blocks 5 and 6. It may be noted that number of columns to be filled-in in block 4 will be equal to the number of children recorded in item 5 of this block.

5.4.0 Block 4 : particulars of developmental milestones of children : This block will be canvassed for all children of age 0-14 years enumerated either in block 4 of schedule 26 or in block 4 of schedule 30 (as the case may be) regardless of whether they are physically disabled or not. In this block, there are 24 items. The first 5 items (i.e. items 1-5) will be recorded for all children of age 0-14 years. The next 3 items (i.e. items 6-8) are meant for recording information on sensitivity to sound to identify

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Schedule 26.1

Block 4

the children in the age group 0-4 years with possible hearing disability. Items 9-22 are meant for recording information on (i) developmental milestones relating to head control, rolling over, sitting, walking, and talking; (ii) state of mental development as compared to other children of his/her age and (iii) enrolment particulars, etc. Information relating to (i) and (ii) will be collected, in general, for children of age 1-14 years and that relating to (iii) for children of age 5-14 years. For collection of information relating to this block, attempts should be made to contact the parents of the children or the persons who are relatively close to the children for their care. One column will be used for one child.

5.4.1 Items 1-4 : These items are self-explanatory and will be copied from the respective columns (i.e. columns 1, 2, 4 and 5 respectively) of block 4 of schedule 26/schedule 30. These items will be recorded for all children of age 0-14 years as reported in column (5) of block 4.

5.4.2 Item 5 : type of blood relationship between parents : The type of blood relationship between the parents of the children will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are :

uncle-niece/nephew-aunt .....	1
first cousins .....	2
second cousins .....	3
other relationship .....	4
no relationship .....	5

Fill-in items 6-8 for children of age 0-4 years only

5.4.3 Items 6-8 : The information for these three items which relate to sensitivity to sound will be recorded for children of age 0-4 years. The purpose of collection of this information is to identify the children with possible hearing disability. The items are self-explanatory. The codes to be used for recording the information against each item are :

Yes : i) always .....	1
ii) only when very loud .....	2
never .....	3
not applicable .....	4
not known .....	9

It may be noted that for infants of, say, one or two months, i.e. for infants who still cannot control head, item 7 and 8 will not be applicable and therefore, for such babies, code 4 will be recorded against items 7 and 8.

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For children of age 1-14 years :

5.4.4 Items 9-13 : During the growth of the babies from their birth to the first 3 to 4 years of life, some growth indicators like, head control, rolling over, sitting, etc., referred to as developmental milestones, normally take place during specified period. For some babies, they may be delayed by a reasonable period and for some, they may, abnormally be delayed. In order to find out whether a baby had normal development or delayed development in its growth, 5 stages of the initial growth process are identified and listed as items 9-13. The information relating to these 5 stages, whether the development was normal or delayed etc., will be ascertained for each child and recorded in terms of the specified codes. The codes for recording information against each item are given below separately for each type of developmental milestone (stage of initial growth of babies).

<u>type of developmental milestone</u>	<u>codes to be used</u>
1. head control (item 9)	controlled : i) before 6 months..... 1 ii) after 6 months..... 2 cannot control now..... 3 not known..... 9
2. rolling over (item 10)	rolled : i) before 6 months..... 1 ii) after 6 months..... 2 cannot roll now..... 3 skipped the stage..... 4 not known..... 9
3. sitting (item 11)	sat : i) before 1 year..... 1 ii) after 1 year..... 2 cannot sit now..... 3 not known..... 9
4. walking (item 12)	walked : i) before 2 years..... 1 ii) after 2 years..... 2 cannot walk now..... 3 not known..... 9
5. talking (item 13)	talked : i) before 3 years..... 1 ii) after 3 years..... 2 cannot talk now..... 3 not known..... 9



5.4.5 Item 14 : whether the child is generally slow and lagging behind in development : Against this item, it will be indicated whether the child is slow in mental development as compared to his/her brothers/sisters/others of his/her age or not. In recording entry against this item it will be enquired whether the child is behaving like other children of his/her age. If the child behaves like other children of his/her age, he/she will be considered as 'not slow' or 'not lagging behind' in development and code 1 will be recorded; otherwise, the child will be considered as 'slow/lagging behind' in development and code 2 will be recorded.

5.4.6 Item 15 : whether the child has difficulty in performing daily routine : Against this item, it will be indicated whether the child has difficulty in performing daily routine as expected from children of his/her age. The specific activities where difficulty is looked for are : cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal habits etc. Code 1 will be recorded if the child has no difficulty in performing daily routine as compared to other children of his/her age. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

5.4.7 Item 16 : whether the child has difficulty in comprehending instructions : Whether or not the child can comprehend instructions on the conduct of day-to-day routines and other activities is to be ascertained and recorded in this item. If the child has no difficulty in comprehending instructions, then code 1 will be recorded. Code 2 will be recorded if the child comprehends instructions only if they are repeated and code 3 will be recorded if the child does not comprehend instructions even if they are repeated. The assessment of child's comprehension should be related to child's age and what is expected of him/her at that age.

5.4.8 Item 17 : whether the child has developed appropriately in speech and language : The development of child's speech and language is to be considered as 'appropriate' to his/her age if the noticed development is at least almost as that of the development expected for children of his/her age. Code 1 will be recorded if the child's development in speech and language is appropriate. Otherwise, the child will be considered as 'slow' in development of speech and language and code 2 will be recorded.



For children of age 5 - 14 years

5.4.9 Item 18 : whether ever enrolled in any general school : Code 1 will be recorded if the child is ever enrolled in any general school. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

5.4.10 Item 19 : if never enrolled, reason for non-enrolment : For a child who was never enrolled in any school (i.e. for those with code 2 in item 18), the reason for his/her non-enrolment in a school will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. The codes are :

physical disability ..... 1  
 anticipated difficulty in coping up with  
 studies ..... 2  
 other reasons ..... 9

5.4.11 Item 20 : if ever enrolled, whether continuing : Whether a child who was ever enrolled in any school (i.e. with code 1 in item 18) is continuing his/her studies or not is to be enquired. If the child is continuing his/her studies, code 1 and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

5.4.12 Item 21 : if ever enrolled and discontinued, reason for discontinuation : For a child who was enrolled in a school but discontinued, the reason for discontinuation of studies will be recorded in terms of codes in this item. The entry will be made for the children with code 1 in item 18 and also code 2 in item 20. The codes to be used are :

physical disability ..... 1  
 difficulty in coping up with studies ..... 2  
 other reasons ..... 9

For children of age 10-14 years

5.4.13 Item 22 : does the child make frequent errors in money transactions : It is to be enquired whether or not the child makes frequent errors in money transactions usually done in assisting the household for its purchases etc., or in spending his/her pocket allowances. If the child does not usually make any error in money transactions, code 1 will be recorded. Code 2 will be recorded if the child makes frequent errors, code 3 is applicable when the child is not given any opportunity for handling money.

Narayan/



Schedule 26.1.

Blocks 4, 5 & 6

5.4.14 Item 23 : for children of age 0-14 years-does the child have visual disability : Whether/or not each child (0-14 years) has visual disability is to be recorded against this item. For sample households selected for schedule 26, this information for a particular child will be obtained from column 7 of block 4 and the relevant column of block 5. For the sample household selected for schedule 30, but not for schedule 26, it is to be ascertained whether the child has visual disability or not. If the child has visual disability, code 1 will be recorded and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

5.4.15 Item 24 : for children of age 5-14 years-does the child have hearing disability : Against this item, the information to whether the child (5-14 years) has hearing disability or not will be recorded. The procedure for the recording of information on hearing disability for a child will be similar to the one explained in the above para. Code 1 will be recorded if the child has hearing disability. Otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

5.5.0 Block 5 : remarks by investigator : Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collecting the data, attitude of respondents, etc, will be recorded in this block by the investigator. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any. Any other qualified comments which may <sup>help</sup> to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule may also be recorded here.

5.6.0 Block 6 : Comments by supervisory officer : This block will be used by the supervisory officers to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly highlight the inconsistent entries, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reasons for such entries. This, of course, has to be done after making necessary consultation with the investigator concerned.



SCHEDULE 30 : SURVEY ON LITERACY AND CULTURE

INTRODUCTION

6.0.1 The NSSO has been collecting data on the educational levels of the population as a part of the demographic particulars through its household surveys almost regularly. Particular mention may be made of the quinquennial surveys on employment-unemployment and consumer expenditure which began from 1972-73 (NSS 27th round) and also the 42nd round survey carried out during 1986-87. Based on the data collected through these surveys, NSSO has generated a series on 'indicator of literacy', i.e., 'proportion of literate persons' distributed over different levels of educational attainment. Thus reliable estimates of 'literate' are available for the years 1972-73 (NSS 27th round), 1977-78 (NSS 32nd round), 1983 (NSS 38th round), 1986-87 (NSS 42nd round) and 1987-88 (NSS 43rd round) which can be compared with the census estimates. The definition of 'literacy' as adopted by NSSO and census, however differed, though it might not have affected significantly the 'data collection methodology' as indicated by the estimates of 'literacy rates' thrown up by the NSSO surveys and census 1981.

6.0.2 For the past surveys of NSSO, a literate person was defined as 'one who could read and write a simple message in any language'. The census definition, on the other hand is - 'one who could read and write a simple message in any language with understanding' - which is similar to the one used by the UNESCO. Thus, though the definitions used by the two Agencies differed theoretically, there is no evidence to identify the difference, if any, in the estimates of 'literate' as generated by them caused due to the practical application of the definitions in data collection. Further, quite often, the relevant information is not collected from the concerned persons, but from proxy informants and the claim made by them is accepted as such. A limited field study has revealed that in a very small proportion of cases, on verification from the concerned persons, the claim made by the informants was not true.

6.0.3 The NSSO Working Group on the 47th round surveys, therefore, felt that the present survey should use the definition of 'literate' as that adopted for the census so that NSS estimates are strictly comparable with the census estimates. Further, in a sub-sample of households, a verification test for 'literacy' should be made for those who claim to be literate but



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Introduction

with less than 5 years of schooling and also in the age-group 15 years and above with a view to working out adjustment factors. The planned test will be carried out in any one of about 31 languages in which instructions at the primary level are imparted in various states/union territories. For the purpose, simple and straight forward test passages are prepared in all the specified languages with a set of uniform simple questions for testing comprehension.

6.0.4 India has a rich cultural heritage with diversity over regions. Men, women and also children participate in various cultural activities both professionally and as leisure time entertainment. For the purpose, considerable time is spent and expenditure is incurred by households and also by individuals. Apart from very limited studies on the topic, no large scale survey at the National level has so far been attempted for statistical quantification of the related aspects. At the instance of the Department of Culture, the NSSO Governing Council, therefore, has decided to launch a country wide survey to collect needed information for working out a set of indicators for measuring people's involvement in the activities relating to culture.

6.0.5 In the context of the absence of any defined lines of demarcation for identifying the activities relating to culture, the Working Group recommended that for the present survey, no attempt need be made to formulate any definition for the purpose. Data on the 'time spent' for direct and indirect 'participation' of individuals in a set of specified activities relating to culture and 'expenditure' incurred may only be collected for working out the relevant indicators.

6.0.6 As 'literacy' and 'culture' are closely related, the enquiries on them have been integrated. The schedule as well as the survey scheme has been so designed as to collect the required information relating to both 'literacy' and 'cultural aspects' from the same set of sample individuals.



6.0.7 Summary description of the Schedule : The Schedule contains 11 blocks of which Blocks 0 and 1 are for recording the identification particulars of the selected sample household and the FSU to which it belongs. Particulars relating to field operation will be recorded in Block 2. Information relating to certain classificatory characteristics of the sample household and its ~~accessibility/possession~~ of some specified items related to 'cultural' activities will be collected in Block 3. The other blocks of the schedule are :

Block 4 : demographic particulars of household members

Block 5 : literacy particulars of household members of  
age 5 years and above

Block 6 : Particulars of participation of household members of  
age 5 years & above in cultural activities

Block 7 : time spent on cultural activities participated/  
witnessed/visited by household members of age 5  
years & above

Block 8 : consumer expenditure of the household on cultural  
items

Block 9 : remarks by investigator

Block 10 : comments by supervisory officer.

6.1.0 Blocks 0 and 1 : Identification particulars : These two blocks are meant for recording the identification particulars of the selected sample household and the FSU to which it belongs. The relevant descriptive identification particulars of the FSU will be recorded against the first six items of block 0. For a sample village with no hamlet-group/~~xxx~~ a 'X' will be recorded against the fifth item, i.e., 'hamlet name'. The name of the head of the selected sample household will be copied from column (4) of block 9, schedule 0.0

6.1.1 Block 1, items 3-11 : Identification particulars of sample village/block : The identification particulars of the FSU to which the selected sample household belongs are to be recorded against these items. The items are exactly the same as items 3-11 of block 1 of schedule 0.0. The entries to be made against these items are to be, therefore, copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of schedule 0.0.



6.1.2 Block 1, item 12 : Hamlet-group/sub-block no. : It may be noted that in the case of large villages, two hamlet-groups will be selected. Households of the hamlet-group having the order of selection 1 is listed first followed by the households of the hamlet-group having the order of selection 2 but with a continuous serial numbering constituting a single frame of households from which the required number of sample households are selected with equal probability (CSS). Naturally, some of the households will belong to one hamlet-group and the rest to the other. Thus for a sample village with hamlet-group selection, two different numbers will appear : one common number for one set of households and another ~~with the same number for the remaining households~~ common number for the remaining households. In the case of sample villages, the hamlet-group number to which the selected household belongs will be recorded against this item. On the other hand, for a large block with sub-block selection, only one sub-block is to be selected. As a result, for all the sample households of that block only one common number will appear. The entry is to be made in a two digit formation, i.e., hamlet-group/sub-block number '3' is to be recorded as '03'. For villages with no hamlet-group selection and for urban blocks with no sub-block selection, '00' will always be entered against this item.

6.1.3 Block 1, item 13 : Whether eligible for literacy test/schedule 26.1: Of the sample households selected for the 'survey on literacy and culture', those with odd order of selection are identified as eligible for literacy test and those with even order of selection for schedule 26.1. For all the sample households with odd order of selection, code 1, therefore, will be recorded against this item. Code 2 will be entered for all those sample households with even order of selection.

6.1.4 Block 1, item 14 : Sample household no. : This is same as the order of selection and is to be copied from column 18 of block 9, schedule 0.0. The entry is to be made in 2 digit formation.

6.1.5 Block 1, item 15 : Name of informant and informant's relation to head : The name of the principal informant, i.e., the one who gives the bulk of the information will be recorded along <sup>the</sup> dotted lines given against the item. The relationship of the informant to the head of the household is to be recorded in the box space in terms of codes. The relevant codes are :

head of household.....	1
other member of the household .....	2
others .....	9



6.1.6 Block 1, item 16 : Response code : This item will be filled-in on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant after collecting the required information for all the items of blocks 3 to 8. The entry is to be made in terms of the following codes :

informant co-operative and capable .....	1
informant co-operative but not capable .....	2
informant reluctant .....	3

6.1.7 Block 1, item 17 : Survey code : Whether the originally selected household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording code '1' if the case is the former one and code '2' if the case is the latter one. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute could be surveyed, i.e., if the sample household was a casualty, code '3' is to be recorded. In such cases, only blocks 0-2, 9 & 10 will be filled-in and on top of the front page of the schedule, the word 'casualty' will be written in block capitals.

6.1.8 Block 1, item 18 : Reason for substitution of original household : If the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason thereof will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are :

informant not available .....	1
informant unwilling .....	2
other reasons .....	9

6.1.9 Block 1, item 19 : Plot no. : This item is to be left blank by the FOD for recording the relevant information by DPD.

6.2.0 Block 2 : Particulars of field operation : Details of the field operations including the names of the officials will be recorded in this block. All the items are self-explanatory.



6.3.0 Block 3 : Household particulars : This block will be used for recording some household classificatory characteristics and information relating to whether or not the household subscribed for or purchased newspaper(s), magazine(s) during the last month, purchased any books during the last year and whether or not the household possesses on the date of survey certain specified durable goods relating to cultural and recreational activities.

6.3.1 Item 1 : Size : Size of the sample household, i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together under the same roof and taking food in the same kitchen (including temporary stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. The entry will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

6.3.2 Item 2 : Religion : Religion of the household in terms of the specified codes will be recorded against this item. If different members of household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered for recording the entry. Codes to be used are :

Hinduism	-1	Jainism	- 5
Islam	-2	Buddhism	- 6
Christianity	-3	Zoroastrianism	- 7
Sikhism	-4	others	- 9

6.3.3 Item 3 : Social group : Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste category of households will be indicated against this item in terms of codes which are :

scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, others-9

If different members of the household claim to belong to different social groups, the social group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the social group of the household. Households belonging to 'Neo-Buddhist' category will be considered as 'scheduled caste' households.



6.3.4 Item 4 : Principal occupation : The entry against this item will be recorded in terms of the 3-digit occupation code as per NCO 1968. To determine the principal household occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the gainful occupations pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and payingguests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary capacity. Out of occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the 365 days preceding the date of survey will be considered as the principal household occupation. In case the earnings are equal for two different occupations, the code to be recorded will be of that occupation pursued by the senior in age among the two members. When none of the members of the household was engaged in any gainful activity during the last year, code '991' will be recorded.

6.3.5 Item 5 : General education of the principal earner : Principal earner of the household is that person among the household members who had the highest earnings during the 365 days preceding the date of survey from any type of activity-gainful or non-gainful. Information regarding the general educational level attained by the principal earner will be recorded against this item in terms of the specified codes. For the purpose of making entries, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, a person who had studied upto, say, first year B.A., his educational attainment will only be higher secondary. The codes to be used are :

not literate .....	10
literate without formal schooling :	
(i) through attending NFEC.....	21
(ii) through attending AEC .....	22
(iii) through other means .....	23
literate but below primary .....	30
primary .....	40
middle .....	50
secondary .....	60
higher secondary .....	70
graduate & above .....	80

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Block 3

6.3.6. Item 6 : Land possessed : The area of land possessed by the household on the date of survey worked out as 'land owned + land leased-in+land neither owned nor leased-in-land leased out' will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are :

<u>class interval</u>	<u>code</u>
less than 0.01 hectares	-01
0.01 to 0.20 "	-02
0.21 to 0.40 "	-03
0.41 to 1.00 "	-04
1.01 to 2.00 "	-05
2.01 to 3.00 "	-06
3.01 to 4.00 "	-07
4.01 to 6.00 "	-08
6.01 to 8.00 "	-09
more than 8.00 "	-10

(1 acre = 0.40469 hectare)

A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is rested in a member or the members of the household. Land held in owner like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long term leases for 30 years or more etc., will also be considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also it does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted either, verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as "neither owned nor leased-in". In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey will be considered. It may be noted that the "area of land possessed" to be recorded against this item should not include the area of land owned, leased-in etc., by the servant/paying guest who are considered as the normal members of the household. Entry will be made in two-digit code. If a household possesses less than 0.005 hectares then also, code 01 is to be recorded.

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6.3.7 Item 7 : Average monthly expenditure(Rs.) : The average monthly consumer expenditure worked out on the basis of the preceding 12 months will be recorded against this item in terms of whole number of rupees.

6.3.8 Item 8 : Monthly per capita expenditure(Rs.) : The entry to be made against this item will be obtained as the average monthly expenditure recorded against item 8 divided by the household size recorded against item 1. The entry will be made in whole number of rupees.

6.3.9 Items 9 & 10 : Whether subscribed/purchased during last month newspaper & magazine : The information as to whether or not the household (i.e. any member of the household) subscribed for (or purchased at any time) newspaper(s) during the 30 days preceding the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against item 9. Similar information regarding magazines will be entered against item 10. Entries are to be made in terms of codes : yes-1, no-2.

6.3.10 Items 11-13 : Whether purchased during last 365 days books : If the household (i.e. any member of the household) had purchased any books during the 365 days preceding the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded in the relevant items 11-13 according to the type of books purchased. The books are categorised into three types :-

- (i) books relating to education/profession/occupation of household members (item 11),
- (ii) religious books (item 12) and
- (iii) other books (item 13).

If the household had not purchased any book of a particular type, code 2 is to be recorded against the relevant item.

6.3.11 Item 14-21 : Whether owning on the date of survey radio, tape recorder etc. : The information as to whether or not the household owns on the date of survey, certain specified items relating to recreational and cultural activities will be collected and recorded against the relevant items 14-21. The items under consideration must be owned by the household and should be in a workable/usable condition. Items which are owned but which are under repair will also be considered. The entries are to be made in coded form of the answers to the questions on ownership of the items as yes-1, no-2. The information to be collected are for the goods :-



- (i) radio/transistor (item 14)
- (ii) tape recorder/record player (item 15)
- (iii) television set (item 16)
- (iv) VCR/VCP (item 17)
- (v) musical instruments (item 18)
- (vi) camera (item 19)
- (vii) goods for indoor sports & games (item 20) and
- (viii) goods for outdoor sports & games (item 21).

All the above items are self-explanatory. Goods for 'Video games' will be considered under 'indoor sports & games' (item 20).

6.3.22 Items 22-24 : Particulars of literacy test : These items will be filled-in only for those households selected for literacy test (households with odd order of selection) and after filling in block 5 of the schedule as well as the conduct of the relevant literacy test. 'Number of members to be tested on the basis of informant's report' (item 22) will be the number of persons with code 1 in col. 17 of block 5. 'Number of members to be tested on the basis of individual's report' will be the number of persons with code 1 in col. 18 of block 5. Similarly, 'number of members tested for literacy' will be the number of persons with code 1 in col. 19 of block 5.

6.4.0 Block 4 : Demographic particulars of household members : This block is meant for recording selected demographic particulars and the 'usual activity' status of all the normally resident members of the household.

6.4.1 Column 1 : Serial number : All the 'normally resident members' of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). While listing, the head of the household will be listed first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and children, second son etc. After sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by relatives, dependants, resident employees/servants and paying guests etc.

6.4.2 Column 2 : Name of member : The names of the normally resident members of the household corresponding to the serial numbers recorded in column (1) will be recorded in column (2).

6.4.3 Column 3 : Relation to head : The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household expressed in terms of the specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes to be used are :

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head .....	1
spouse of head .....	2
married child .....	3
spouse of married child .....	4
unmarried child .....	5
grand child .....	6
father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law .....	7
brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives .....	8
servant/employee/other non-relatives .....	9

6.4.4 Column 4 : Sex : The sex of each member of the household in terms of the code numbers (male-1, female-2) will be recorded in this column.

6.4.5 Column 5 : Age : Age (in completed years) of all the members listed in column (1) on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded in column 5. For a new born baby or for a baby who has not completed one year of age (12 months), the entry to be made will be '0'. For a persons who has completed 42 years and 11 months, the entry will only be 42.

6.4.6 Column 6 : Marital status : The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column in terms of codes which are :

never married .....	1	widowed .....	3
currently married .....	2	divorced/separated .....	4

6.4.7 Column 7 : Mother tongue : Mother tongue of each member of the household in terms of codes will be entered in column 7. 'Mother tongue of a person is the language spoken by the person's mother to him/her in his/her childhood'. The codes to be used for the purpose of making entries are :

Assamese	-	01	Sindhi	-	12	Tulu	-	23
Bengali	-	02	Tamil	-	13	Gondi	-	24
Gujarati	-	03	Telugu	-	14	Khasi	-	25
Hindi	-	04	Urdu	-	15	Garó	-	26
Kannada	-	05	English	-	16	Kuraon/óraon	-	27
Kashmiri	-	06	Bhilli	-	17	Munadari	-	28
Malayalam	-	07	Dogri	-	18	Tripuri	-	29
Marathi	-	08	Nepali	-	19	Lushai/Mizo-		30
Oriya	-	09	Konkani	-	20	Nagamese	-	31
Punjabi	-	10	Manipuri	-	21	Others(specify)	-	99
Sanskrit	-	11	Santhali	-	22			

Different dialects of a particular language will also be assigned the code of the language(e.g. Bhojpuri dialect will be considered as Hindi language and 04 will be recorded )

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6.4.8 Column 8 : Type of food taken : Whether each member of the sample household is a vegetarian or not will be indicated in this column using the codes - vegetarian - 1, non-vegetarian - 2. Vegetarian is a person who does not take any meat, fish or eggs. Non-vegetarian is one who takes meat, fish or eggs regularly/occasionally. A person who used to take meat, fish or eggs in the past but has changed his 'food habit' and now is a vegetarian (i.e. does not take meat, fish or eggs) is to be assigned code 1.

6.4.9 Column 9 : Usual activity status : The usual principal activity status of each person will be recorded in column 9. The 'usual principal activity status' of a person is the one out of the three broad activity (or inactivity) categories namely - 'employment', 'unemployment' and 'not being in labour force' pursued by the person for a relatively longer period during a reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Relevant Definitions to be adopted for ascertaining the 'usual activity status' are given below :

(a) Gainful activity : Gainful activity (or work) is the activity pursued by persons for pay, profit or family gain or in other words, the activity which adds value to the 'national product'. Normally, it is an activity which results in production of 'goods and services' for exchange. However, the activities in 'agriculture' (i.e., all activities relating to industry section 0) in which the part or the whole of the agricultural production is used for consumption and does not go for sale, are also considered 'gainful'. Execution of household chores or social commitments etc., however, are not considered 'gainful' activities. The activities, such as, prostitution, begging, etc. which may result in earnings, are also, by convention, not considered 'gainful'.

(b) Usual (principal) activity status : The usual (principal) activity status of an individual is the activity situation obtaining for the person in respect of his/her participation in gainful and also non-gainful activities during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Normally, one of the following three major activity situations or combination of them will obtain to a person :

- i) of working or being engaged in gainful activities (work) for pay, profit or family gain,
- ii) of being not engaged in gainful activities (work) but either of making tangible efforts to seek work or being available for work, and
- iii) of being not available for work because of various reasons.

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Identification of each individual according to a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of the three activity situations listed above concurrently obtain to a person. In a such an eventuality, the unique identification under any one of the three activity situations is done by adopting a relatively long time (or major time) criterion. The three major activity statuses referred to above have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. The detailed categories alongwith the corresponding codes to be used in this round are provided in the schedules. They are :

- I. Situation of working or being engaged in gainful activities (employed):
  - (i) self-employed in agriculture ..... 1
  - (ii) self-employed in non-agriculture ..... 2
  - (iii) regular wage/salaried employee ..... 3
  - (iv) casual wage labour ..... 4
- II. Situation of being non engaged in 'work' but available for 'work' :
  - (i) did not work but seeking and/or available for work ..5
- III. Situation of being not engaged in work and also not available for work (not in labour force) :
  - (i) attended educational institutions .....6
  - (ii) attended domestic duties .....7
  - (iii) beggar .....8
  - (iv) others .....9

(c) Workers (or employed) : Persons engaged in any gainful activity (as defined under 'a') are considered workers (or employed). They are persons pursuing one or more of the situations listed under the codes 1-4.

Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprises without receiving any wage/salary will be treated as 'self-employed'. If the enterprises related to industry section '0', they will be referred to as - 'self-employed in agriculture' and otherwise as - 'self-employed in non-agriculture'. Included are also 'helpers' in household enterprises. Helpers are those working as full-time or part-time in the household enterprises and do not receive any cash payment in return for the work or any share of the family earnings from the enterprises.



(d) Seeking and/or available for work (unemployed) : Persons who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchange intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration are considered unemployed.

(e) Not in labour force : Persons categorised neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' are considered to be engaged in non-gainful activities and categorised as not in labour force. The persons falling in this category are students, those engaged in domestic chores, rentiers pensioners, those living on alms, remittances, etc. Also included are infants of age 0-4 years. Using the above definitions, the unique broad activity category will be first determined for a person. The detailed activity status within the broad category will then be decided again based on the 'relatively long time (major time)' criterion. (for further details refer to the Manual on Annual surveys).

For each member, the usual (principal) activity status will, thus, be divided and the relevant code 1-9 will be recorded. It may be noted that for infants of age 0-4 years code '9' will be entered. The following table gives the correspondence of the usual activity status codes between schedule 26/30 and schedule 1.0.

codes as per	
schedule 26/30	schedule 1.0
(1)	(2)
1	11 & 21 with industry section '0'
2	11 & 21 with industry section 1-9
3	31
4	41 & 51
5	81
6	91
7	92 & 93
8	96
9	94-95, 97 and infants of age 0-4 years.



6.5.0 Block 5 : Literacy particulars of household members of age 5 years and above : This block is designed to collect, for all the members of the household aged 5 years and above, information relating to whether or not they are literate (as claimed by the informants and if literate, the educational levels attained whether or not literate in mother tongue, usually reads newspapers, magazines etc. and knowledge of number system. Attempt is usually made to collect the information from the relevant members of the household. But quite often, it is not possible and the information has to be collected from a common informant. Regarding literacy, the claim made by the informant in respect of other members may not always be true. As mentioned earlier, a literacy test, therefore, will be carried out for those members aged 15 years and above, who according to the informant, are literate but had not completed 5 years of schooling (literate with level of education 'below primary' i.e. those with codes 21, 22, 23 & 30). For the purpose, a separate form has been designed and one form will be used for one sample household selected for the 'Literacy Test' i.e., those sample households with odd order of selections. The test will be carried out in two stages. In the first stage, the claim made by the informant will be verified from the concerned persons. If they disown the claim, they will be deemed to have failed the test. On the other hand, if they also claim 'literacy', for them (i.e., those who are eligible for test according to the concerned individuals' report), the test will be carried out both for 'reading with comprehension' and 'writing'. For the test, the already formulated 'test passages' and the related questions will be used and the results, at the first instance, will be recorded in the 'literacy test forms' and subsequently transcribed to the specified columns of block 5 of schedule 30. Test passages and the related questions are available in about 30 specified languages. Test will be carried out only for those who claim literacy in any one or more of the specified languages. Copies of the 'test forms' will also be sent to DPD.

6.5.1 Column 1 : Srl. no. as in block 4 : All the household members of age 5 years and above listed in block 4 will be listed again in this column, in the same serial order and with the same serial numbers as in column 1 of block 4.

6.5.2 Column 2 : Name : For each person listed in column 1, his or her name as recorded in column 2 of block 4 will be copied in column 2.



6.5.3 Column 3 : Whether literate : Whether each members of age 5-years and above is literate or not will be ascertained and indicated in column 3 by recording code 1, if the person is reported to be literate and by code 2, if the person is not literate. A person be considered to be a literate "if he or she (according to the informant) can read and write with comprehension a simple message in any language".

6.5.4 Columns (4) - (6) : These columns are to be filled-in only for those household members reported to be 'not literate', i.e., those with code '2' in column 3. For such persons, the following three questions will be put :

- (i) Whether the person was ever literate or not (column 4);
- (ii) Whether the person completed 4 years of formal schooling or not (column 5);
- (iii) Whether the person completed any one or both the 'Non-formal Education Course' and 'Adult Education course (column 6)'

If the answers to the questions are in the affirmative, code 1 and if the answers are in the negative, code 2 will be recorded in the relevant columns (4)-(6).

6.5.5 Column (7) - (11) : These columns are to be filled-in only for those members of age 5 years and above and claim to be literate (according to informant), i.e., only for those with code 1 in column 3.

6.5.6 Column 7 : Whether literate in mother tongue : For each member concerned, the information as to whether or not the person is literate in his/her mother tongue and whether or not the person is literate in more than one language etc., will be ascertained and recorded in column 7 in terms of codes. The relevant codes to be used are :

- yes : (i) only in mother tongue..... 1
- (ii) in mother tongue and also other languages..2
- no : (i) only in another language.....3
- (ii) in more than one language other than mother tongue.....4

6.5.7 Column 8 : General education : The general educational level attained by each concerned member will be recorded in terms of the specified codes in column (8) as explained in para 6.3.5. It may be noted that code 10, i.e., "not literate" will not be applicable for making entries in this column.



Schedule 30

6.5.8 Column (9)/(10)/(11) : Whether usually reads newspaper/magazine/books : For each member of age 5 years and above and reported to be literate, it will be ascertained whether or not he or she usually reads newspaper/magazine/books other than those relating to education/profession/occupation/religion of the members and the information obtained will be recorded in coded form (yes -1, no -2) in the respective columns. While filling up these columns, the following points may be kept in mind.

- (i) The word 'usually' does not imply 'every day'. It only implies a 'regularity' in the habit even if it is intermittent in nature.
- (ii) Reading of books relating to professions other than the member's own profession will be considered for making entry relating to an answer in the affirmative. For instance, if an 'advocate' by profession usually reads books relating to 'medicine' which is not his profession, code 1 will be recorded for him/her in column (11).
- (iii) If a person belonging to a particular religion usually reads books relating to other religion for their literary/historical value of as a hobby, for such a person also code 1 is to be recorded in column (11).

6.5.9 Column (12) : Whether member/user of any library/Jana Shiksha Nilayam : This column will be filled-in for all the members of age 5 years & above and listed in column 1. It will be ascertained for each such member, whether or not the person is a member/user of any library or at least uses the library facilities of the Jana Shiksha Nilayam and the information obtained will be recorded in column (12) in coded form (yes -1, no -2).

6.5.10 Columns (13) - (16) : Knowledge of number system : The information to be obtained for these columns are self-explanatory. Relevant codes to be used for recording the entries are :

For column (13)/(14)/(15) :

cannot count/read/write .....	1
can count/read/write : only upto ten .....	2
upto hundred .....	3
any number .....	4



Schedule 30

Block 5

none .....	1
addition only .....	2
addition & subtraction only .....	3
addition & multiplication only .....	4
addition, subtraction & multiplication only .....	5
addition, subtraction, multiplication & division ....	6

6.5.11 Columns (17) - (22) : These columns are for recording the particulars of the 'literacy test' carried out and the results of the test. The entries to be made are to be copied from the 'literacy test form' after the conduct of the test for the eligible members of a particular sample household. One to one column correspondence with the 'literacy test form' is given below :

col. no. as in block 5 of schedule 30	col. no. as in block 2 of the literacy test form	codes to be used
(1)	(2)	(3)
17	*6	
18	7	yes : formal/non-formal education course : attending - 1, not attending - 2;  no : formal/non-formal education course : attending - 3, not attending - 4;  could not be contacted-5
19	9	yes - 1, no - 2
20	10	language not known by : informant -1, investigator -2; refusal -3, could not be contacted -4
21	12	can read with comprehen- sion -1, can read without comprehension -2, cannot read -3
22	13	yes - 1, no - 2

\* In the literacy test form, only code 1 will appear, as in that form, only those (15 years & above) claimed to be literates according to informants' report and with less than 5 years of schooling are listed. On the other hand, in block 5 of schedule 30, all the members of age 5 years and above will be listed and only some of them will be aged 15 years and above but with less than 5 years of schooling and claimed to be literates by the informants. Hence both the codes 1 and 2 are applicable for column 17. Code 1 will be given for those aged 15 years & above who are claimed to be literates by the informants but with less than 5 years of school education. Code 2 will be given for all the others.



6.6.0 Block 6 : Particulars of participation of household members of age 5 years and above in cultural activities : This block is meant for recording the information as to whether or not each member (age 5 years and above) of the household, participated as an artist in (or in the management/organisation of) certain specified cultural/recreational activities, undertook any travels for specified purposes, is ever trained or being trained in some performing arts, sports & games etc. As regards the 'participation', professional participation will also be considered for recording the relevant entries. It may be noted that for this block (as well as for blocks 7 and 8) no attempt has been made to define the ambit of 'culture' or activities relating to culture. Some specified 'activities' are listed for which the required information is to be collected.

6.6.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block 4 : Each member of age 5 years and above belonging to the sample household will be listed in this column in the same serial order, as that appearing in column (1) of block 4. They would also be given the same serial number as recorded in block 4.

6.6.2 Column (2) : Name : The name of each member listed in column (1) will be recorded in column (2). This should be the same as that appearing in column (2) of block 4.

6.6.3 Column (3)/(4) : Whether member of any club/cultural group : Whether each person listed in column (1) is a member or not of any club, i.e., a body-registered or unregistered - which promotes activities relating to culture, recreation, sports & games performing arts, fine arts etc., will be ascertained and if the person is a member of any club, code '1' and otherwise, code '2' will be recorded in column (3). Similarly, if the person is a member of any cultural group, i.e., a group formed for performing activities (as professionals or otherwise) such as, stage-plays, magic-shows, circus other performing arts, fine arts etc., code 1 and otherwise code 2 will be entered in column (4). For both these columns, the information to be collected will relate to the position as on the date of survey.

6.6.4 Columns (5) - (17) : Whether participated as artist/or in management/organisation during last 365 days (in selected activities) : It has to be ascertained for each member (age 5 years & above) of the household as listed in column (1), whether or not he or she had at any time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey, participated as an artist (or in management/organisation of) either in a professional capacity or otherwise in different programmes/activities as specified in columns (5) - (17). The entries to be



made will be in terms of the codes : yes-1, no-2. All the items listed in columns (5) - (17) are self-explanatory. It may be noted under the 'religious programmes' only the organised ones (organised by households, community and non-household institutions) will be considered. Routine daily performance of puja or prayers will not be considered. For cols. (5) to (12) and (17), code 1 will be applicable only if the person concerned had participated in the 'public performance' (professional/exhibitional/competitive in nature) of the activity. On the other hand, for items under columns (13) - (15), (i.e., writing, drawing/painting and sculpture/other fine arts) if there is any output by the concerned person during the reference period, even if the output has not reached the public domain by way of sale or exhibitions, code 1 is to be recorded in the relevant column for the person.

6.6.5 Columns (18) - (20) : Whether undertook travels during last 365 days for educational/recreational/religious purpose : If a person listed on column 1 had undertaken any travel during the 365 days preceding the date of survey for educational/recreational/religious purpose, then code 1 and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded in the relevant column (18)/(19)/(20). Trips of duration of 12 hours or more will only be considered as travels. If a particular travel had more than one purpose, the main one will be considered for deciding the column under which the entry is to be made.

6.6.6 Columns (21) - (25) : Whether ever trained/being trained in acting, dancing etc. : The items listed under the different columns (21) - (25) are self-explanatory. It has to be ascertained whether each person listed in column 1 was ever-trained or being trained now in the activities of acting (col.21), dancing (col.22), music (col.23), sculpture/other fine arts (col.24) and sports & games (col.25). If the person had undergone 'training' in any one or more of the above items, code 1 and if currently undergoing 'training', code 2 will be recorded. If the person had neither undergone 'training' nor is currently being 'trained', code 3 will be recorded.

6.7.0 Block 7 : Time spent on cultural activities participated/witnessed/visited by household members of age 5 years & above : This block is meant for recording the 'time spent' on different cultural activities during a specified reference period. The activities are grouped into two categories. The reference period is '30 days preceding the date of survey' for the first category and for the second category it is '365 days preceding the date of survey'. For each activity, the time spent on participation (as an artist/in management), and witnessing/hearing/visiting the particular activity including the time spent on journey etc. will be recorded. Time spent on rehearsal, practice etc. will also be considered for recording the



entries. Some activities may be pursued every day for own employment or as exercise like 'playing badminton' or 'playing cards' etc. They will also be considered for obtaining the 'total time spent'. The entries are to be made in terms of 'hours' (after rounding off to the nearest hour if needed) without any decimal place.

6.7.1 Columns (1) and (2) : The serial number of each member of age 5 years and above and the corresponding names will be copied respectively in columns (1) and (2) from the corresponding columns of block 4.

6.7.2 Columns (3) - (14) : Total time spent (in hrs.) during last 30 days : All the activities listed under these columns (3) - (14) are self-explanatory. Total time spent on each of the activities during a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in the relevant columns. In case, for a particular activity 'time spent' is 'nil', '0' should be entered in the relevant column against the relevant person.

6.7.3 Columns (15) - (17) : Total time spent (in hrs.) during last 365 days : For the three items listed in columns (15) - (17), the reference period is the 365 days preceding the date of survey. The time spent (in hrs.) during the 365 days, therefore, will be recorded separately for each of the items in the relevant columns. 'Nil' entry will be recorded as '0' always.

6.7.4 Columns (18) - (20) : Number of days spent on travels during last 365 days : The number of days spent on travels during the 365 days preceding the date of survey for educational, recreational and religious purposes will respectively be recorded in columns (18), (19) and (20) in whole number. For part days, 12 hrs. or more will be considered as one day. Less than 12 hours will be ignored. If no travel has been undertaken for a particular purpose, '0' is to be entered in the relevant column.

6.8.0 Block 8 : Consumer expenditure (Rs.) of the household on cultural items : In column (1) of this block, 32 items relating to 'culture' and 'recreation' etc. are listed. The consumption expenditure incurred by the household for each of the 32nd items will be ascertained and recorded in terms of whole number of rupees either in column (3) or in (4). The items are divided into two broad groups

Contd.... 2/-

Sd



according to as the reference period to be used. For the first group of items (i.e. items 1 - 11), the reference period is the 30 days preceding the date of survey. For the second group of items (i.e., items 12 - 32), the reference period to be used is the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For filling-in this block, the conceptual approach to be used will be the same as that being adopted for the collection of consumption data for the different items of 'miscellaneous goods and services' and 'durable goods' of the usual 'consumer expenditure' surveys of NSS. While collecting and recording the relevant consumer expenditure data for the different items of block 8 of schedule 30, the following points, therefore, should be kept in mind :

- (i) The consumer expenditure data should strictly relate only to domestic consumption. Expenditure incurred on account of productive purposes (i.e., entrepreneurial activities) should not be taken into account.
- (ii) Expenditure on transfer payment will be included. Transfer receipt like gift, loan etc. will not be included.
- (iii) Paid approach will be adopted. Thus, if an article has been actually purchased during the reference period, but payment will be made only later, the amount to be paid will not be accounted. On the other hand, if full or part payment for an article purchased earlier on credit has been made during the reference period, the amount thus paid is to be accounted.
- (iv) Payment made in kind will be evaluated at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the period of reference against the 'items of consumption' of the block for which the kind payment has been made. ( This is a departure from the usual concept adopted for consumption surveys).

6.8.1 Columns (1) & (2) : Srl. no. and item description : As mentioned earlier, in all, 32 items are listed in column (2) for which the data on 'Consumption Expenditure' is to be collected. The corresponding serial numbers are printed in column (1). All the items are self-explanatory. It may be noted that the expenditure on 'writing materials' will be given against item 31. Further, for items 27 - 30, the expenditure on 'accessories' will be included along with the relevant items.



Schedule 30

Blocks 8, 9 & 10

6.8.2 Column (2)/(3) : Expenditure during last 30 days/365 days :

Expenditure incurred during the 30 days preceding the date of survey for each of the items 1-11 listed in column (1) and (2) is to be ascertained and recorded in column 3 against the relevant items. For items 12-32, the expenditure incurred during the 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in column (4). The entries are to be made in terms of whole number of rupees after rounding off to the nearest integer (if needed). If no expenditure is reported during the reference period for a particular item, a '-' will be recorded ~~will be recorded~~ against the item in the relevant column.

6.9.0 Block 9 : Remarks by investigator : Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collecting the data, attitude of respondents, etc., will be recorded in this block by the investigator. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any. Any other qualified comments which may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule may also be recorded here.

6.10.0 Block 10 : Comments by supervisory officer : This block will be used by the supervisory officers to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly highlight the inconsistent entries, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reasons for such entries. This, of course, has to be done after making necessary reference to the investigator concerned.

SB.



## Section Seven

### LITERACY TEST

#### INTRODUCTION

7.0.0 It has been mentioned in the Introductory section that a test on 'literacy' will be undertaken as a part of the overall survey scheme of NSS 47th round survey on 'Literacy' and 'Culture'. NSSO has been generating the estimates of 'Literates' on the basis of the information gathered from the informants and not necessarily from the concerned persons. The definition of a 'literate' as adopted for the past surveys of NSSO was - "a person who can read and write a simple message in any language". The census, on the other hand, has defined a literate as "one who can read and write with comprehension, a simple message in any language".

7.0.1 The Working Group set up by the NSSO Governing Council after deliberations, made certain recommendations on the issues relating to literacy survey, which were approved by the Governing Council.

The recommendations were :

- (i) The definition of literate to be adopted for the NSS 47th round should be in conformity with the census definition.
- (ii) Children of age 0-4 years will always be classified as 'not literates'.
- (iii) As the informants version may not always be true, a test for 'literacy' may be undertaken in a sub-sample of households.
- (iv) The test may be restricted to persons of age 15 years and above claimed to be literates by the informants but with less than 5 years of school education i.e. those categorised under the educational categories 'literate but with the level of education below primary' (codes 21, 22, 23 & 30). Those with 5 or more years of education will be accepted as literates without any test.
- (v) The test will be carried out only for those claiming 'literacy' in the scheduled languages, English and another 15 specified languages in which instructions at primary level are imparted in various states/u.ts. For the purpose, simple test passages relating to nature and environment will be formulated xx xxx xxxx xx xxx



Literacy test form

Recommendations and Blocks 1 & 2

which will be got translated into all the specified languages. A set of uniform simple questions will also be formulated for testing comprehension.

- (vi) For the conduct of the test, as a first step, the eligible persons according to the informants' report, will be contacted to verify the claim. For those who disown the claim, no test will be undertaken and they will be considered to have failed the test. The test will be carried out only for those who, according to their own reports are also claiming to be literates.

- (vii) Based on the test results, certain 'adjustment factors' are to be worked out.

7.0.2 According to the evolved scheme, the 'literacy test' will be conducted for the eligible members belonging to the sample households with odd order of selections assigned for the survey on 'literacy & culture'. For the conduct of the test, a form <sup>(Form</sup> for literacy test) has been designed for recording the results. One form will be used for one sample household. Selected information will then be transferred to specified columns of block 5 of schedule 30. Copies of the 'Literacy Test Form' will also be sent to DPD.

DETAILS OF THE FORM

7.1.0 Block 1 : Identification and investigation particulars : This block will be used for recording selected identification particulars of the sample household and the first stage unit to which it belongs. In addition, name of the investigator, date(s) of test etc., will also be recorded. All the items of this block are self-explanatory.

7.2.0 Block 2 : Particulars of literacy test : This block contains two parts, part-1 (columns 1-6) for listing and recording the particulars of the household members eligible for the test according to informants' report and part-2 (columns 7-13) for recording the results of the test. The persons eligible for test are - "those with age 15 years and above claiming to be literates according to informants' report and with less than 5 years of schooling (i.e. all those literates with highest educational level upto 'literate but below primary' i.e., those with general education codes 21, 22, 23 & 30).



Literacy test form

Block 2

7.2.1 Columns 1 and 2 : Srl.no.as in col.(1) of bl.4, Sch.30 and name : In each of the households selected for the conduct of the 'test', the members found to be eligible for the 'test' (i.e. those with code 1 in column 17 of block 5, schedule 30) will be listed in column (1) in the same order as that of column (1) of block 4 or 5, schedule 30. They will also be assigned the same serial number used earlier and recorded accordingly in column (1). The names of the members listed in column (1) will also be copied in column (2) from the corresponding column of block 4 or 5 of schedule 30.

7.2.2 Columns (3) - (5) : For each member listed in column (1), the sex, age and general education code as recorded respectively in columns (4) and (5) of block 4 and column (8) of block 5 of schedule 30 will be copied in columns (3) - (5) of this block.

7.2.3 Column (6) : Whether eligible for literacy test on the basis of informants' report : Since, only those members eligible according to informants' report are listed in this block, all the persons listed will get code 1 in column (6) (already printed in the schedule).

7.2.4 Column (7) : Whether eligible for literacy test on the basis of individual's report : Each person eligible for the literacy test according to informants' report and listed in column (1), will personally be contacted to find out, whether or not the person is a literate according to his/her own report. For those individuals claiming literacy according to their own report also, code 1 will be recorded in this column, if they are attending any formal/non-formal education course and code 2 will be recorded if they are not attending any such course. For those who disown the claim made by the informant, code 3 will be recorded if they are attending any formal/non-formal education course and code 4 will be recorded if they are not attending any such course. Persons with codes 3 & 4 will be deemed to have failed the test and for them, no further attempt is to be made to verify whether or not they can read or write any simple message. Naturally, for them, columns (8) - (13) will be left blank. Those who could not be contacted will be assigned code 5.

7.2.5 Columns (8) - (13) : These columns are meant for recording relevant particulars relating to the literacy test to be administered to the members finally identified as eligible for the purpose (i.e., those with codes 1 & 2 in column 7) and the results of the test carried out. For carrying out the test, booklets containing simple passages in about 30 languages and pre-set simple and straightforward questions relating to the passages have been prepared and made available to the investigators.



The following procedure will be adopted for the test :

step 1 : Request the member concerned to read any one of the passages in the language in which the person has claimed literacy. If the member is literate in more than one language, he/she is to be requested to choose the language for the test. (If the member has claimed literacy in any language other than <sup>the</sup> specified language, no test is to be administered for the person and the position (i.e. code 1) accordingly be recorded in column (10) specified for the purpose).

step 2 : If the person is able to read, after reading the passage, ask the question relating to the passage to find out whether the person can read with comprehension or not. This judgement will depend on the answer given for the question. If necessary, for answering the question the booklet may be kept with the person concerned for reference.

step 3 : Irrespective of the performance of the member under steps 1 & 2, he or she may be requested to write a part or whole of one of the passages (in the language chosen by the member) selected by the investigator. For the purpose, the relevant portion is to be dictated very slowly and distinctly.

The results of the exercise carried out through the three steps outlined above will then be entered in terms of codes in the columns specified for the purpose.

7.2.6 Column (8) : Language(s) in which literate : The language in which 'literacy' is claimed by the finally eligible member for the test is to be recorded in this column in terms of the codes specified at the bottom of the block. If a member claims literacy in more than one language, the corresponding codes are to be recorded with a comma in between. It may be noted that about 30 languages are specified for the purpose. If the person claims literacy in any language other than the specified ones, code '99' is to be recorded for him/her in this column. For such persons, no test can be carried out. Columns (11)-(13), therefore, will be left.

BKM/



Literacy test form

Block 2

blank for then. The codes relevant for column (8) are :

Assamese	01	Sindhi	12	Tulu	23
Bengali	02	Tamil	13	Gondi	24
Gujarati	03	Telugu	14	Khasi	25
Hindi	04	Urdu	15	Garro	26
Kannada	05	English	16	Kuraon/Oraon	27
Kashmiri	06	Bhili	17	Munadari	28
Malayan	07	Dogri	18	Tripuri	29
Marathi	08	Nepali	19	Lushai/Mizo	30
Oriya	09	Konkani	20	Nagameese	31
Punjabi	10	Manipuri	21	others(specify)	99
Sanskrit	11	Santhali	22		

7.2.7 Column (9) : Whether tested : Whether or not the concerned persons could be administered the 'test' will be indicated in this column. If the test could be administered, code 1 and if the test could not be administered, code 2 will be recorded.

7.2.8 Column (10) : Reason for no test : For those eligible members, if the test could not be administered (i.e., for those with code 2 in column 9), the reason for not being able to administer the test will be recorded in column (10) in terms of the following codes :

language not known by the informant .....	1
language not known by the investigator .....	2
refusal .....	3
could not be contacted .....	4

For an eligible member for whom the 'literacy' claimed is for a language other than the specified languages in which the test passages are formulated, code 1 is to be recorded. In case the investigator does not know the language for which the 'literacy' is claimed by a person, attempts are to be made to use the services of an interpreter. If that also fails, for the person, code 2 will be assigned. Codes 3 and 4 should be avoided to the extent possible. For the purpose, the investigators should make special attempts to seek all co-operation from the concerned members and if necessary, contacting them according to their convenience through repeated visits.

7.2.9 Column (11) : If tested, language in which tested : For all eligible members, for whom the test could be administered (i.e. for those with code 1 in column 9), the code of the language in which the test was administered will be recorded in column (11). The codes to be used are the same as given in para 7.2.6.



Literacy test form

Block 2

7.2.10 Columns(12) and (13) : If tested, results of the test : For the persons for whom the test has been administered, the results are to be recorded in terms of the specified codes in these two columns. Outcome of the 'reading test' will be indicated in column (12). The codes applicable for entry are :

can read with comprehension .....	1
can read without comprehension .....	2
cannot read .....	3

Results of the 'writing test' will be given in column (13). The codes to be used are :

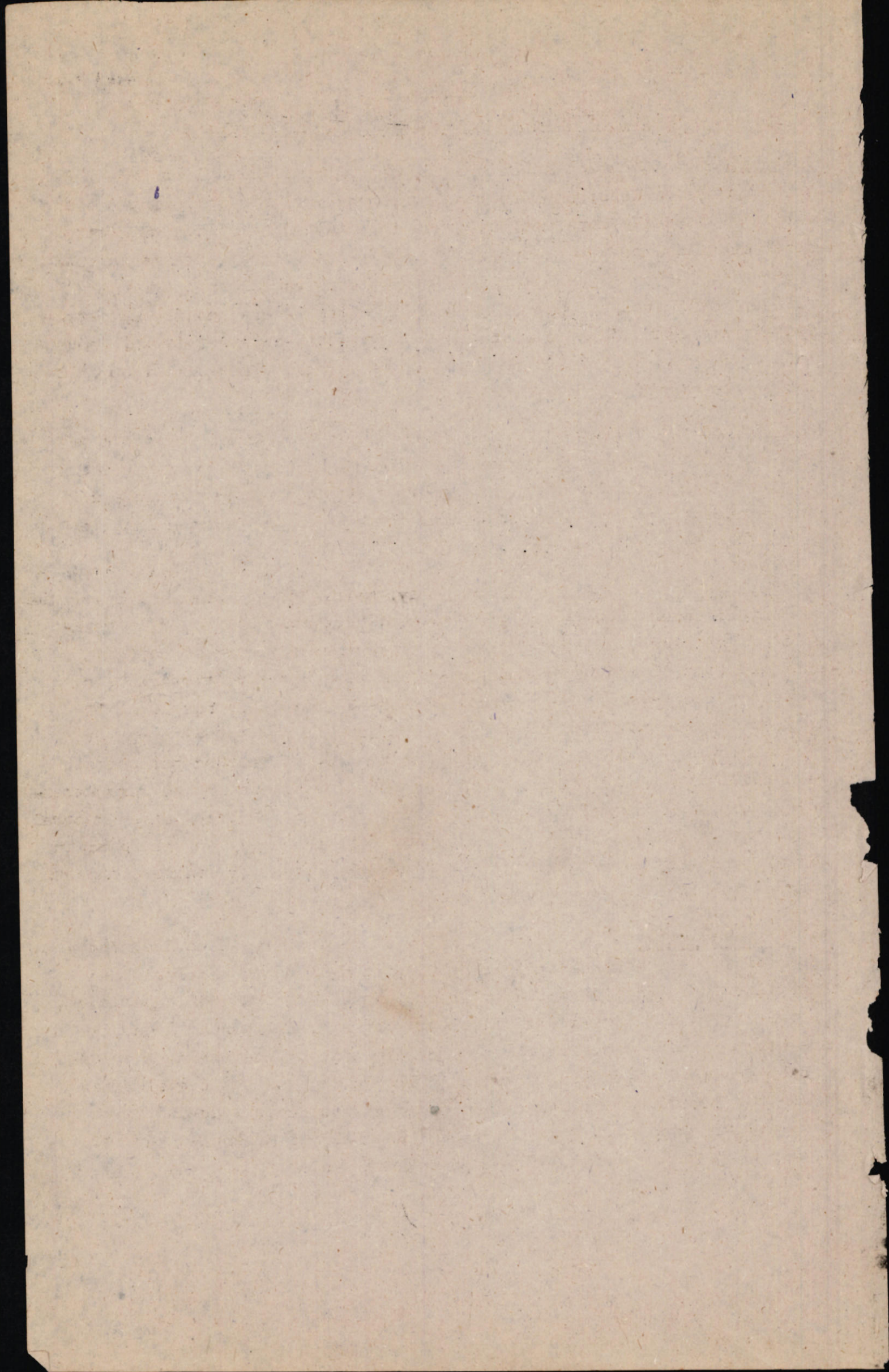
can. write .....	1
cannot write .....	2

7.2.11 As indicated earlier, entries of columns (6), (7), (9), (10), (12) and (13) are to be transferred to specified columns of block 5 of schedule 30.

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5







DESCRIPTION OF A FEW SELECTED MEDICAL TERMS

Cataract <sup>a/</sup> : Cataract is an opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye more or less completely obscuring vision. The following are the varieties : senile cataract, cataract in children, diabetic cataract, black cataract, partial cataract, cataract from injury (traumatic cataract), etc. The first thing noticed is the appearance of motes in the vision, not floating, like those seen by almost every healthy eye against a white background, but stationary. When the cataract is well advanced, it becomes visible to by-standers as a round-glass-like mass filling up the pupil.

2. Glaucoma <sup>a/</sup> : Glaucoma is a disease of the eye, occurring most commonly after the age of fifty years, in which the pressure within the eye rises and destroys the visual nerve fibres. It is responsible for over a quarter of all blindness after the age of 45. Certain families seem to be prone to it.

3. Paralysis <sup>a/</sup> : Paralysis or palsy, means loss of muscular power due to interference with the nervous system. When muscular power is weakened as the result of some affection of the nervous system, but not entirely lost in the parts concerned, the term paresis is often used instead of paralysis. It is usual to classify paralysis according to whether it depends upon disease of the brain or the spinal cord, or of the nerves ; and hence the terms : cerebral, spinal and peripheral paralysis. The distribution of the paralytic condition may be very extensive, involving more or less all the functions of the body, as in general paralysis of the insane or it may affect half the body, or only certain limbs, or it may even be restricted to single muscle or single group of muscles supplied by a particular nerve.

4. Cerebral palsy <sup>a/</sup> : Cerebral palsy is the term used to describe a group of conditions characterised by varying degrees of paralysis and occurring in infancy or early childhood. In the majority of cases the abnormality dates from before birth or occurs during birth. Among the pre-natal factors are some genetic malformation of the brain, a congenital defect of the brain, or some adverse effect on the foetal brain caused by infection during pregnancy. Among the factors during birth that may be responsible are trauma to the child or prolonged lack of oxygen such as can occur during a difficult labour.



This last factor is considered by some, to be the most important single factor. In some 10 to 15 per cent of the cases the condition is acquired after birth when it may be due to infection of brain, cerebral thrombosis or embolism or trauma etc. The disease manifests itself in many ways. Writhing involuntary movements may be the predominant feature. These involuntary movements often disappear during sleep and may be controlled, or even abolished, in some <sup>cases</sup> by training the child to relax. The paralysis varies tremendously. It may involve the limbs on one side of the body (hemiplegia), both lower limbs (paraplegia) or all four limbs (tetraplegia). Mental subnormality is not uncommon.

5. Stroke <sup>a/</sup> : Stroke is a popular name for apoplexy. Apoplexy is a term introduced by Hippocrates, meaning a stroke of sudden insensibility or of bodily disablement connected with some diseased condition of the brain. The person attacked becomes, more or less suddenly, deprived of consciousness and all power of voluntary motion. He lies as if in a deep sleep, with a flushed face, a slow pulse, stertorous breathing, accompanied with puffing of the cheeks during expiration, and with the pupils of the eyes insensible to light and contracted or unequal ..... In this condition, death may occur within a few hours ..... An attack of apoplexy may occur without unconsciousness, a sudden paralysis of one side of the body being the only manifestation.

6. Polio-myelitis, or infantile paralysis <sup>a/</sup>, is an infectious disease involving the spinal cord and the brain. The infecting organism is a virus, of which there are three types. Infection occurs from ingestion of the virus by mouth. The virus then passes to the lower alimentary tract and is excreted in the stools.

The onset may be either sudden or gradual. In the case of the latter the child may merely be 'off colour' for a day or two, and complain of aches or pains in the limbs; there may be only a slight rise in temperature. This may gradually pass into the stage of weakness and then paralysis of the limbs. In other cases, after a few days of vague illness, the paralysis of the limbs may come on quite suddenly, usually with a sharp rise in temperature. In case of sudden onset, the victim complains of headache and aches and pains, and the temperature rises to 103 F (39.5 C) or higher.



In other cases, particularly in children, the limbs may be found to be paralysed when the child wakes in the morning, although he was apparently quite well when he went to bed the previous evening.

The site and the distribution of the paralysis depend upon the extent to which the spinal cord and brain are involved. The most serious cases are those in which the diaphragm and the muscles of respiration (the intercostal muscles) are involved, as this prevents breathing and he (the patient) may die in a very short space of time unless he is placed in a respirator (or iron lung).

7. German measles, or RUBELLA <sup>a/</sup> is an acute infectious disease of a mild type, which may sometimes be difficult to differentiate from mild forms of measles. Symptoms are very mild, and the disease is not at all serious. On the day of onset there may be shivering, headache, slight cold with sneezing, coughing and sore throat, very slight fever, not above 100 °F (37.3 °C), and at the same time the glands of the neck become enlarged. These symptoms are usually slight. Within 24 hours of the onset, a pink, slightly raised eruption appears, first on the face of neck, then on the chest, and on the second day spreads all over the body, while other parts are almost entirely free. The duration of the rash is variable. It may last for the greater part of the week, and as it disappears, fine bran-like scales separate it from the surface. The most distinguishing feature of this disorder is a well-marked but transient enlargement of the glands of the neck.

An attack of German measles during the early months of pregnancy may be responsible for congenital defects in the foetus... These defects take a variety of forms, but the most important ones are: Low birth weight with retarded physical development; malformations of the heart; cataract and deafness.

8. Cleft palate <sup>b/</sup> is a defect or hole in the lip or palate between the mouth and the nose. It is often associated with nasal voice and some difficulty in taking food.

<sup>a/</sup> Taken from Black's Medical Dictionary, 31st Edition, 1976. published by Adam and Charles Black Ltd. 35 Bedford Row, London. printed in Great Britain by Butler and Tanner Ltd.  
<sup>b/</sup> Taken from Report of the Sub-working- Group for Hearing and Speech, 1963 36th round.

The rash is very bright on some parts of the body,



APPENDIX -II  
LIST OF TRADE/CRAFT

Engineering Trade (code 1) :

1. Blacksmith
2. Welder (Gas & Electric)
3. Sheet Metal Worker
4. Moulder
5. Carpenter
6. Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)
7. Mechanic (Tractor)
8. Mechanic (Diesel)
9. Upholstery
10. Plumber
11. Painter
12. Farm Mechanic
13. Wifeman
14. Building Constructor
15. Pattern Maker
16. Fitter
17. Turner
18. Mechanist (Grinder)
19. Mechanist
20. Mill-Wright/Maintenance Mechanic
21. Tool & Die Maker
22. Watch & Clock Maker
23. Electroplater
24. Electrician
25. Instrument Mechanic
26. Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Mechanic
27. Draughtsman (Mechanical)
28. Wireless Operator
29. Surveyed Draughtsman (Civil)
30. Mechanic (Radion & T.V)
31. Electronics
32. Telephone Operator
33. Telegraph Operator
34. any other engineering trade
35. any other engineering trade

BKM

Non-Engineering Trade (code 2) :

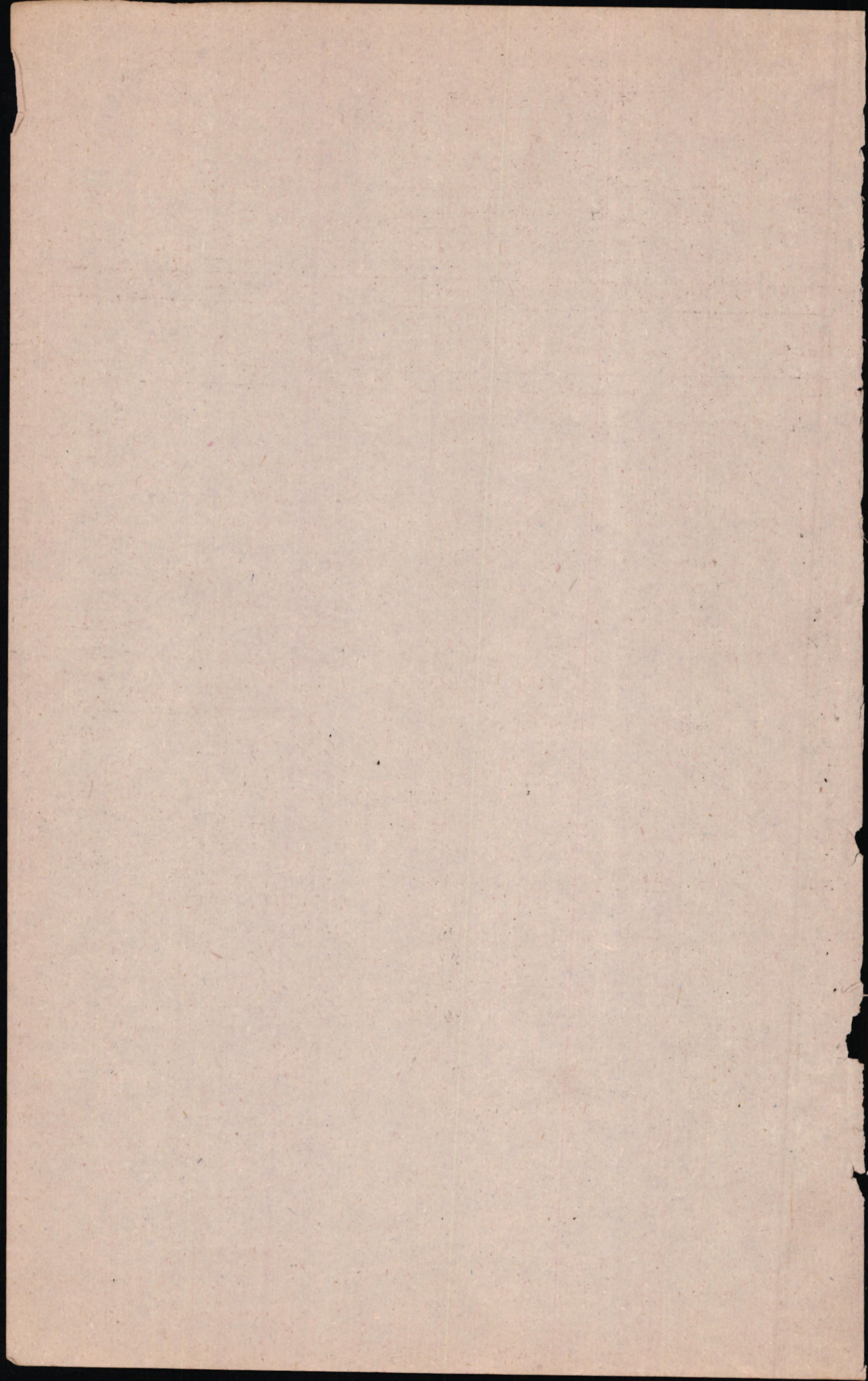
36. Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico printing
37. Book Binding
38. Cane willow and Bamboo Work
39. Cutting and Tailoring
40. Embroidery & Needle work
41. Hand Composition & proof Reading
42. Hand Weaving of Newar, Tape
43. Durries and Carpets
44. Hand Weaving of Fancy & Furnishing Fabrics
45. Knitting with hand and Machine
46. Manufacture of Footwear
47. Manufacture of Household Utensils (Leather)
48. Manufacture of Sports Goods
49. Manufacture of Sports Goods (Misc.)
50. Manufacture of Sports Good (Wood)
51. Manufacture of Suitcases and other Leather Goods
52. Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables
53. Printing Machine Operator
54. Weaving of Silk and Woolen Fabrics
55. Stenography (English)
56. Stenography (Hindi)
57. Stenography (any other language)
58. Typing (English)
59. Typing (Hindi)
60. Typing (any other language)
61. any other craft/trade



LIST OF LANGUAGES FOR LITERACY TEST

srl. no.	language	code
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Assameese	01
2.	Bengali	02
3.	Gujarati	03
4.	Hindi	04
5.	Kannada	05
6.	Kashmiri	06
7.	Malayalam	07
8.	Marathi	08
9.	Oriya	09
10.	Punjabi	10
11.	Sanskrit	11
12.	Sindhi	12
13.	Tamil	13
14.	Telugu	14
15.	Urdu	15
16.	English	16
17.	Bhilli	17
18.	Dogri	18
19.	Nepali	19
20.	Konkani	20
21.	Manipuri	21
22.	Santhali	22
23.	Tulu	23
24.	Gondi	24
25.	Khasi	25
26.	Garo	26
27.	Kuraon/Oraon	27
28.	Munadari	28
29.	Tripuri	29
30.	Lushai/Mizo	30
31.	Nagameese	31







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APPENDIX - IV  
LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

state/u.t.	regional office	sub-regional office
srl. no.	srl. no.	srl. no.
name	name	name
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh (02)	1. Cudappah	1. Cudappah 0210
	2. Hyderabad	2. Anantpur 0211
	3. Vijayawada	3. Guntur 0210
	4. Gauhati	4. Kurnool 0213
2. Assam (03)	5. Hyderabad	5. Mellore 0214
	6. Vijayawada	6. Karim Nagar 0220
	7. Gauhati	7. Nizamabad 0221
	8. Muzaffarpur	8. Warrangal 0222
3. Bihar (04)	9. Gauhati	9. Vijayawada 0223
	10. Muzaffarpur	10. Kakinada 0230
	11. Gauhati	11. Visakhapatnam 0231
	12. Muzaffarpur	12. Gauhati 0310
	13. Gauhati	13. Dibrugarh 0311
	14. Muzaffarpur	14. Jorhat 0312
	15. Gauhati	15. Silchar 0313
	16. Muzaffarpur	16. Tezpur 0410
	17. Gauhati	17. Muzaffarpur 0411
	18. Muzaffarpur	18. Darbhanga 0412
	19. Gauhati	19. Motihari 0413
	20. Muzaffarpur	20. Purnea
	21. Gauhati	

JR.



state/u.t.		regional office		FOD Sub-Regions	
srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	sub-regional office
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					n a m e
					code
					(7)
4.	Gujarat (05)	6.	Patna	22.	Patna
				23.	Bhagalpur
				24.	Dumka
				25.	Gaya
				26.	Ranchi
				27.	Hezaribagh
				28.	Jamshedpur
				29.	Ahmedabad
				30.	Bhavanagar
				31.	Jam Nagar
				32.	Rajkot
				33.	Surendranagar
				34.	Baroda
				35.	Mehsana
				36.	Nandiad
				37.	Surat
				38.	Chandigarh
				39.	Ambala
				40.	Bhiwani
				41.	Hissar
				42.	Karnal
				43.	Rohtak
				44.	Shimla
				45.	Bilaspur
				46.	Dharmashala
				47.	Mandi
5.	Haryana (06)	7.	Ranchi		
		8.	Ahmedabad		
		9.	Baroda		
		10.	Chandigarh		
6.	Himachal Pradesh(07)				
		11.	Shimla		

JR.



APPENDIX - IV

FOD Sub-Regions

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
7.	Jammu & Kashmir (08)	12.	Jammu	48.	Jammu	0810
				49.	Udhampur	0811
		13.	Srinagar	50.	Srinagar	0820
				51.	Anantnag	0821
				52.	Baramulle	0822
8.	Karnataka (09)	14.	Bangalore	53.	Bangalore	0910
				54.	Mangalore	0911
				55.	Mysore	0912
				56.	Shimoga	0913
		15.	Hubli	57.	Hubli	0920
				58.	Belgaum	0921
				59.	Bellary	0922
				60.	Gulbarga	0923
				61.	Panaji	0924
9.	Kerala (10)	16.	Trivandrum	62.	Trivandrum	1010
				63.	Cochin	1011
				64.	Kozhikode	1012
				65.	Lakshadweep	1013
				66.	Palghat	1014
				67.	Trichur	1015
				68.	Kottayam	1016
10.	Madhya Pradesh (11)	17.	Bhopal	69.	Bhopal	1110
				70.	Chindwara	1111
				71.	Durg	1112
				72.	Khandwa	1113
				73.	Sagar	1114

JR.



APPENDIX - IV

FOD Sub-Regions

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		18.	Gwalior	74.	Gwalior	1120
				75.	Indore	1121
				76.	Ratlam	1122
				77.	Shivpuri	1123
				78.	Ujjain	1124
		19.	Jabalpur	79.	Jabalpur	1130
				80.	Ambikapur	1131
				81.	Bilaspur	1132
				82.	Raipur	1133
				83.	Rewa	1134
11.	Maharashtra (12)	20.	Aurangabad	84.	Aurangabad	1210
				85.	Jalgaon	1211
				86.	Nanded	1212
				87.	Nasik	1213
		21.	Bombay	88.	Bombay	1220
				89.	Thana	1221
		22.	Nagpur	90.	Nagpur	1230
				91.	Akola	1231
				92.	Amravati	1232
		23.	Pune	93.	Pune	1240
				94.	Kolhapur	1241
				95.	Sholapur	1242
12.	Meghalaya (14)	24.	Shillong	96.	Shillong	1410
				97.	Tura	1411
				98.	Agartala	1412
13.	Nagaland (15)	25.	Kohima	99.	Kohima	1510

JR.



APPENDIX - IV

FOD Sub-Regions

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office	
srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (7)
14.	Orissa (16)	26.	Bhubaneswar	100.	Bhubaneswar 1610
				101.	Berhampur 1611
				102.	Cuttack 1612
		27.	Sambalpur	103.	Sambalpur 1620
				104.	Baripada 1621
				105.	Bhavanipatna 1622
15.	Punjab (17)	28.	Jalandhar	106.	Jalandhar 1710
				107.	Amritsar 1711
				108.	Ferozpur 1712
				109.	Hoshiarpur 1713
		29.	Ludhiana	110.	Ludhiana 1720
				111.	Bhatinda 1721
				112.	Patiala 1722
16.	Rajasthan (18)	30.	Ajmer	113.	Ajmer 1810
				114.	Jodhpur 1811
				115.	Udaipur 1812
		31.	Jaipur	116.	Jaipur 1820
				117.	Alwar 1821
				118.	Ganga Nagar 1822
				119.	Kota 1823
17.	Sikkim (19)	32.	Gangtok	120.	Gangtok 1910
18.	Tamil Nadu (20)	33.	Coimbatore	121.	Coimbatore 2010
				122.	Dharamapuri 2011
				123.	Salem 2012
				124.	Tiruchirapalli 2013
		34.	Madras	125.	Madras 2020
				126.	Cuddalore 2021
				127.	Pondicherry 2022
				128.	Vellore 2023

Narayan/



## APPENDIX - IV

## FCD Sub-regions

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office	
srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		35	Madurai	129	Madurai
				130	Tanjore
				131	Tirunelveli
				132	Virudhu Nagar
19	Uttar Pradesh(22)	36	Agra	133	Agra
				134	Aligarh
				135	Neerut
				136	Sahranpur
		37	Allahabad	137	Allahabad
				138	Azamgarh
				139	Faizabad
				140	Gorakhpur
				141	Varanasi
		38	Bareilly	142	Bareilly
				143	Almorah
				144	Deharadun
				145	Moradabad
				146	Sitapur
		39	Lucknow	147	Lucknow
				148	Fatehpur
				149	Gonda
				150	Jhansi
				151	Kanpur

TKB



APPENDIX - IV

FOD Sub-Regions

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	srl. no.	n a m e	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
20.	West-Bengal (23)	40.	Burdwan	152.	Burdwan	2310
				153.	Bankura	2311
				154.	Chinsura	2312
				155.	Midnapur	2313
		41.	Calcutta	156.	Calcutta	2320
				157.	Howrah	2321
		42.	Maldah	158.	Maldah	2330
				159.	Barhampur	2331
				160.	Siliguri	2332
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (24)	43.	Port Blair	161.	Port Blair	2410
22.	Delhi (28)	44.	Delhi	162.	Delhi	2810

JR.



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IX - V

LIST OF NSS REGIONS AND THEIR COMPOSITION

srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region		
			description	name of district	(code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (24)	241	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman (01)	Nicobar (02)
02.	Andhra Pradesh (02)	021	Coastal	Srikakulam (01)	Krishna (06)
					Guntur (07)
				Vizianagaram (02)	Prakasam (08)
				Vishakhapatnam (03)	Nellore (09)
				East Godavari (04)	
				West Godavari (05)	
03.		022	Inland Northern	Mahbubnagar (14)	Adilabad (19)
					Karimnagar (20)
				Rangareddy (15)	Warangal (21)
				Hyderabad (16)	Khammam (22)
				Medak (17)	Nalgonda (23)
				Nizamabad (18)	
04.		023	South Western	Anantapur (12)	Kurnool (13)
05.		024	Inland Southern	Chittoor (10)	Cudda (11)

JR.



srl. no.	state/u. t. ( code )	SR	detailed composition of region		
			description	name of district (code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
06.	Arunachal Pradesh (25)	251	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng (01)	West Siang (05)
				East Kameng (02)	East Siang (06)
				Lower Subansiri (03)	Dibang Valley (07)
				Upper Subansiri (04)	Lohit (08)
					Tirap (09)
07.	Assam (03)	031	Plains Eastern	Lakhimpur (04)	Sibsagar (06)
		032	Plains Western	Dibrugarh (05)	Cachar (10)
				Goalpara (01)	Darrang (03)
09.		033	Hills	Kamrup (02)	Nowgong (07)
				Karbi Anglong (08)	North Cachar Hills (09)
10.	Bihar (04)	041	Southern	Dumka (25)	Singhbhum (31)
				Dhanbad (26)	
				Giridih (27)	Deoghar (34)
				Hazaribag (28)	Godda (35)
				Palamu (29)	Sahebganj (36)
				Ranchi (30)	Gumla (37)
					Lohardaga (38)
11.		042	Northern	Saran (08)	Samastipur (17)
				Siwan (09)	
				Gopalganj (10)	Darbhanga (18)
				Champanan (11) West	Madhubani (19)
				Champanan (12) East	Saharsa (20)
					Purnia (21)
				Sitamarhi (13)	Katihar (22)
				Muzaffarpur (14)	Madhepur (32)
				Vaishali (15)	



APPENDIX - V

NSS Region

srl. no.	state/u.t.	SR	detailed composition of region	
			description	name of district (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12.		043	Central	Patna (01) Bhojpur (07) Nalanda (02) Begusarai (16) Nawada (03) Monghyr (23) Gaya (04) Bhagalpur (24) Aurangabad (05) Khagaria (33) Jahanabad (39) Rohtas (06)
13.	Chandigarh (28)	261	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (01)
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (27)	271	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (01)
15.	Daman & Diu (33)	331	Daman & Diu	Daman (01) Diu (02)
16.	Delhi (28)	231	Delhi	Delhi (01)
17.	Goa (29)	291	Goa	Goa North (01) Goa North (02)

JR.



APPENDIX - V

NSS REGIONS

srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	descrip- tion	detailed composition of region	
				district (code)	tehsil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
18.	Gujarat (05)	051	Eastern	Sabar Kanta (09) Panch Mahals (14) Vadodara (15) Bharuch (16) Surat (17) Valsad (18) The Dangas (19)	Khendbrahma, Vijayanagar, Bhiloda and Meghraj Limkheda, Dahod, Jhalod and Santrampur Nasvadi, Tilokwada, Chotta, Udaipur and Jabugam Ankleswar, Valia, Jagadita, Dadipada, Sagbhara, Nandod Vyara, Mahava, Valad, Nizar, Songadh, Mandvi, Uchhal, Mangrol, Palsana, Dadrodoli Chikkli Dharapur, Ransada, Umborgaon, Pardi, Valsad Whole district
19.		052	Plains Northern	Sabar Kantha (09) Mahesana (10) Gandhinagar (11) Ahmedabad (12) Kheda (13)	Prantij, Modasa, Malpur, Himmatnagar, Bayed, Idar Mehesana, Kall Patan, Sindhpur, Kheralu, Kalol Visangar, Vizapur Whole district Whole district Whole district
20.		053	Plains Southern	Panch Mahals (14) Vadodara (15) Bharuch (16) Surat (17) Valsad (18)	Halol, Kalol, Godhra, Raria, Dengad, Jambou Ghoda Sehona, Lunawada Sevli, Dadhoi, Rarjan, Paora Sinor, Veghodia, Vadodara and Sankheda Hansot, Vagra, Amod, Jambusar, Bharuch Ghorasi, Kamrej, Olpad Navsari, Gandevi
21.		054	Dry areas	Surendranagar (03) Kachchh (07) Bans Kantha (08) Mahesana (10)	Whole district Whole district Whole district Whole district Chanasma, Sami, Harij
22.		055	Saurashtra	Jamnagar (01) Rajkot (02) Bhavnagar (04) Amreli (05) Junagadh (06)	



detailed composition of region				
srl. no.	state/u.t.	SR	description	name of district (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
23.	Haryana (06)	061	Eastern	Ambala (01) Kurukshetra (02) Karnal (03) Sonapat (05) Rohtak (06) Faridabad (07) Gurgaon (08)
24.		062	Western	Jind (04) Mahendragarh (09) Bhiwani (10) Hissar (11) Sirsa (12)
25.	Himachal Pradesh (07)	071	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba (01) Kangra (02) Hamirpur (03) Una (04) Bilaspur (05) Mandi (06) Kulu (07) Lahaul & Spiti (08) Simla (09) Solan (10) Sirmaur (11) Kinnaur (12)
26.	Jammu & Kashmir (08)	081	Mountain	Kathua (11) Jammu (12)
27.		082	Outer Hills	Doda (09) Udhampur (10) Rajouri (13) Poonch (14)
28.		083	Jhelam Valley	Anantanag (01) Pulwama (02) Srinagar (03) Badgam (04) Baramulla (05) Kupwara (06) Kargil* (07) Ladakh* (08)
29.	Karnataka (09)	091	Coastal and Ghats	Dakshin Kannad (08) Uttar Kannad (19)
30.		092	Inland Eastern	Chikmagalur (06) Hassan (11) Kodagu (12) Shimoga (17)
31.		093	Inland Southern	Bangalore (01) Kolar (13) Mandya (14) Mysore (15) Tumkur (18)
32.		094	Inland Northern	Belgaum (02) Bellary (03) Bidar (04) Bijapur (05) Chitradurga (07) Dharwad (09) Gulbarga (10) Raichur (16)

\* Not yet covered by NSS



srl. no.	state/u.t.	SR	detailed composition of region			
			description		name of district (code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
33.	Kerala (10)	101	Northern	Cannanore (01) Kozhikode (03) Malappuram (04)	Palghat (05) Wayanad (02) Kasargod (13)	
34.		102	Southern	Trichur (06) Ernakulam (07) Idukki (08) Kottayam (09)	Alleppey (10) Quilon (11) Trivandrum (12) Pathanam-thitta (14)	
35.	Lakshadweep (30)	301	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep (01)		
36.	Madhya Pradesh (11)	111	Chattisgarh	Surguja (39) Bilaspur (40) Raigarh (41) Raj Nandgaon (42)	Durg (43) Raipur (44) Bastar (45)	
37.		112	Vindhya	Tikamgarh (07) Chhatarpur (08) Panna (09) Satna (12)	Rewa (13) Shahdol (14) Sidhi (15)	
38.		113	Central	Sagar (10) Damon (11) Vidisha (27)	Bhopal (28) Sehore (29) Raisen (30)	
39.		114	Malwa	Mandsaur (16) Ratlam (17) Ujjain (18) Shajapur (19) Dewas (20)	Jhabua (21) Dhar (22) Indore (23) Rajgarh (26)	
40.		115	South Central	Jabalpur (33) Narsimhapur (34) Mandla (35)	Chhindwara (36) Seoni (37) Balaghat (38)	
41.		116	South Western	Khargone (W. Nimar) (24) Khandwa (E. Nimar) (25)	Betul (31) Hoshangabad (32)	
42.		117	Northern	Morena (01) Bhind (02) Gwalior (03)	Datia (04) Shivpuri (05) Guna (06)	



srl. no.	state/u.t.	SR	detailed composition of region	
			description	name of district (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
43.	Maharashtra (12)	121	Coastal	Greater Bombay (01) Ratnagiri (04) Thane (02) Sindhudurg (28) Raigarh (03) (Kulaba)
44.		122	Inland Western	Ahmednagar (08) Sangli (11) Pune (09) Solapur (12) Satara (10) Kolhapur (13)
45.		123	Inland Northern	Nasik (05) Jalgaon (07) Dhule (06)
46.		124	Inland Central	Aurangabad (14) Nanded (17) Parbhani (15) Osmanabad (18) Bid (16) Jalna (27) Latur (29)
47.		125	Inland Eastern	Buldana (19) Yavatmal (22) Akola (20) Wardha (23) Amravati (21) Nagpur (24)
48.		126	Eastern	Bhandara (25) Chandrapur (26)
49.	Manipur (13)	131	Plains	Imphal (05) Bishnupur (06) Thoubal (07)
50.		132	Hills	Senapati (01) Chandel (04) Tamenglong (02) Ukhrul (08) Churachandpur (03)
51.	Meghalaya (14)	141	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills (01) East Garo (04) Hills East Khasi (02) West Garo (05) Hills West Khasi (03) Hills
52.	Mizoram (31)	311	Mizoram	Aizawl (01) Chhimtuipui (03) Lunglei (02)
53.	Nagaland (15)	151	Nagaland	Kohima (01) Mukokchung (05) Phek (02) Tuensand (06) Wokha (03) Mon (07) Zunnpoto (04)



Srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region			
			description		name of district (code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)	
54.	Orissa (16)	161	Coastal	Baleshwar (05) Cuttack (06)	Ganjam (12) Puri (13)	
55.		162	Southern	Phulbani (08)	Kalahandi (10) Korapur (11)	
56.		163	Northern	Sambalpur (01) Sundargarh (02) Keonjhar (03)	Mayurbhanj (04) Dhenkanal (07) Bolangir (09)	
57.	Pondicherry (32)	321	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (01) Karaikal (02)	Mahe (03) Yanam (04)	
58.	Punjab (17)	171	Northern	Gurdaspur (01) Amritsar (02) Ludhiana (04) Jalandhar (05)	Kapurthala (06) Hoshiarpur (07) Ropnagar (08) (Ropar)	
59.		172	Southern	Ferozpur (03) Patiala (09) Sangrur (10)	Bhatinda (11) Faridkot (12)	
60.	Rajasthan (18)	181	Western	Ganganagar (01) Bikaner (02) Churu (03) Jaisalmer (12) Jodhpur (13)	Nagpur (14) Pali (15) Barmer (16) Jalor (17) Sirohi (18)	
61.		182	North Eastern	Jhunjhunu (04) Alwar (05) Bharatpur (06) Sawai Madhopur (07) Jaipur (08)	Sikar (09) Ajmer (10) Tonk (11) Bhilwara (19)	
62.		183	Southern	Udaipur (20) Banswara (22)	Dholpur (27)	
63.		184	South Eastern	Chittaurgarh (21) Bundi (24)	Kota (25) Jhalawar (26)	



srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detail composition of region				
			description		name of district (code)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		
64.	Sikkim (19)	191	Sikkim	North East	(01) (02)	South West	(03) (04)
65.	Tamil Nadu (20)	201	Coastal Northern	Madras Chengalpattu	(01) (02)	North Arcot South Arcot	(03) (04)
66.		202	Coastal	Tiruchira- palli Thanjayur	(11) (12)	Pudukkottai	(13)
67.		203	Southern	Madurai Ramanatha- puram Kamarejar Ahna	(10) (14) (18) (19)	Tirunelveli Kannyia Kumari Pasumpon Mathuramlomgam	(15) (16) (17)
68.		204	Inland	Dharampuri Salem Periyar	(05) (06) (07)	Coimbatore Nilgiri	(08) (09)
69.	Tripura (21)	211	Tripura	West Tripura North Tripura	(01) (02)	South Tripura	(03)
70.	Uttar Pradesh (22)	221	Himalayan	Uttar Kashi Chamoli Tehri Garhwal Dehra Dun	(01) (02) (03) (04)	Garhwal Pithoragarh Almora Nainital	(05) (06) (07) (08)
71.		222	Western	Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar Bijnor Meerut Ghaziabad Bulandshahr Moradabad Rampur Budaun	(09) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17)	Bareilly Filibhit Shahjahanpur Aligarh Mathura Agra Etan Mainpuri Farrukhabad Etawah	(18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27)

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srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region			
			description	name of district (code)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
72.		223	Central	Kanpur (28)	Unnao (17)	
				Fetehpur (29)	Lucknow (40)	
				Kheri (36)	Raibareli (41)	
				Sitapur (37)	Bara Banki (44)	
				Hardoi (38)		
73.		224	Eastern	Allahabad (30)	Deoria (50)	
				Bahraich (42)	Azamgarh (51)	
				Gonda (43)	Jaunpur (52)	
				Faizabad (45)	Ballia (53)	
				Sultanpur (46)	Ghazipur (54)	
				Pratapgarh (47)	Varanasi (55)	
				Basti (48)	Mirzapur (56)	
				Gorakhpur (49)		
74.		225	Southern	Jalaun (31)	Hamirpur (34)	
				Jhansi (32)	Banda (35)	
				Lalitpur (33)		
75.	West Bengal (23)	231	Himalayan	Kochbihar (01)	Darjiling (03)	
				Jalpaiguri (02)		
76.		232	Eastern Plains	West (04)	Nadia (07)	
				Dinajpur (05)	Birbhum (16)	
				Maldah (06)		
				Murshidabad (06)		
77.		233	Central Plains	24 Parganas (08)	Hugli (17)	
				(north)		
				Calcutta (09)	Bardhaman (15)	
				Howrah (10)	24 Parganas (17)	
					(South)	
78.		234	Western Plains	Medinipur (12)	Puruliya (14)	
				Bankura (13)		



