

## Chapter Three

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### Schedule 1.0: Consumer Expenditure

#### Introduction

3.0.0 Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from household consumer expenditure.

3.0.1 The word “consumption” is used in different senses. The main reason for this is that some items can be used only once while others can be used repeatedly. A household consumer expenditure survey, therefore, needs to assign different meanings to consumption for different items. The NSS traditionally uses three different definitions or approaches to consumption of different items: Consumption approach, Expenditure approach and First-use approach. Items of consumption have been classified into four groups. The Consumption approach is used for Group I, the First-use approach for Group II and the Expenditure approach for Groups III and IV. The four groups of items are:

Group I: Items of **food other than ‘cooked meals\*’, pan, tobacco and intoxicants and fuel and light**: Consumption is the actual consumption during the reference period. Both quantity and value of such consumption are collected.

Group II: Items of **clothing and footwear**: An item is consumed if it is brought into first use during the reference period. The item may or may not be procured within the reference period. It can be procured through purchase or home production, or as gift or charity. Both quantity and value are collected.

Group III: **Durable goods**: Any expenditure incurred on an item for purchase or towards cost of raw materials and services for its construction and repair during the reference period is treated as consumption of the item.

Group IV: **Cooked meals\*; Miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cesses**: Any expenditure incurred on the item during the reference period is treated as consumption of the item. Consumption is recorded in value terms only.

3.0.2 **Special Features of the Survey**: The present survey is the sixteenth of an annual series of surveys of household consumer expenditure. It will be conducted during January to June 2004. In this round, two types of consumer expenditure schedules will be canvassed. This is because 7 days reference period was recommended for items of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages, processed food, *pan*, tobacco and intoxicants on

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\* See paragraphs 3.6.11 and 3.6.12

the basis of results of 'Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption (January – June 2000)'. Since the usual reference period for these items is 30 days, it is necessary to build up adjustment factors for comparing the estimates of earlier rounds. The two schedule types differ only in respect of reference period of these items. Schedule Type 1 uses 30 days reference period while Schedule Type 2 uses 7 days reference period. For all other items, the reference period used in Schedule Type 1 is the same as that used in Schedule Type 2. Full details are given in Paragraph 3.0.6: Reference period.

3.0.3. Another experiment devised for this round intends to see whether an estimate of total consumption expenditure for using as classificatory variable can be obtained by putting a very small number of questions to the informant.

3.0.4 **Sources of consumption:** An item of consumption may be acquired by a household or become available to a household in different ways:

- through purchase;
- from home-grown/home-produced stock;
- receipt in exchange of goods and services;
- transfer receipts such as gifts, loans, charities, etc., and
- from free collection.

3.0.5 **Imputation of value:** If an item is purchased and consumed by a household, the value of consumption can be taken as its purchase value. But the value of an item consumed out of commodities received in exchange of goods and services, home-grown/home-produced stock, transfer receipts or free collection requires imputation. The rule for imputation of value of consumption of commodities is given below:

- the value of goods received in exchange of goods and services will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account;
- the value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges;
- the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period;
- the value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

**3.0.6 Reference period:** This is the period of time to which the information collected relates. It may vary from item to item. The reference periods to be used during the present survey for different groups of consumption items are given below:

Srl. No.	Item	Reference period for	
		Schedule type 1	Schedule type 2
1	education, medical (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods	'last 365 days'	'last 365 days'
2	edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed foods and pan, tobacco and intoxicants	'last 30 days'	'last 7 days'
3	all other items (viz all food except those mentioned against Srl. No. 2., fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes)	'last 30 days'	'last 30 days'

### Details of Schedule

**3.1.0 Schedule design:** Schedule 1.0 has been split into several blocks to obtain detailed information on the expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other particulars of the sample household. No account will, however, be taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households.

**3.1.1 Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:** This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household. All the items are self-explanatory. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items. (e.g., village name is not applicable for urban sample.)

**3.1.2 Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1, 5 to 12:** The identification particulars for items 1,5-12 will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing schedule (Schedule 0.0). The particulars to be recorded in items 2, 3 and 4 have already been printed in the schedule.

**3.1.3 Item 13: sample hamlet-group/sub-block no.:** This item will be copied from column 4 of block 4.2 of Schedule 0.0.

**3.1.4 Item 14: second stage stratum:** This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

**3.1.5 Item 15: sample household number:** The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (11) or (12) of block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

**3.1.6 Item 16: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4):** The srl. no. of the person

recorded in column 1 of block 4, Schedule 1.0 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information has to be collected from one of the household members. In an extreme case, information may be collected from a person other than the household member who is supposed to know all the requisite information. In such case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

**3.1.7 Item 17: response code:** This item is to be filled-in after canvassing the schedule. The type of informant, considering his co-operation and capability in providing the required information, will be recorded against this item in terms of specified response codes. The codes are:

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

**3.1.8 Item 18: survey code:** Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1', if it is the originally selected sample household, and '2', if it is the substituted one. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 14 and 15 will be filled-in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

**3.1.9 Item 19: reason for first substitution of original household (code):** For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item in code. The codes are:

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

This item is applicable only if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

**3.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operation:** The identity of the Investigator, the Assistant Superintendent and the Superintendent associated with the work, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, date of despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46<sup>th</sup> round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i). The time required to canvas the schedule should be the actual time to canvass the schedule. It will not include the time taken by the investigator to finalise the schedule and this is to be recorded in minutes.

**3.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics:** Characteristics which are mainly intended to be used to classify the households for tabulation will be recorded in this block.

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

**3.3.2 Item 2: principal industry (NIC-1998)**: The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The entry cell for item 2 has been split for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC 1998 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For details please see paragraph 1.9.37.

**3.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968)**: The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO 1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For details please see paragraph 1.9.37.

**3.3.4 Item 4: household type (code)**: The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

self-employed in non-agriculture.....	1	self-employed in agriculture .....	4
agricultural labour .....	2	others .....	9
other labour .....	3		

The procedure for assigning type codes is laid down in paragraphs 3.3.5 to 3.3.8. For **urban** areas, the household type codes are as follows:

self-employed - 1, regular wage/salary earning - 2, casual labour - 3, others - 9.

**3.3.5 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector**: For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in preceding paragraph) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source.

**3.3.6** For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income. If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, it will be given code 1, 3 or 9 according to the following procedure.

**3.3.7** To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income

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\* see paragraph 1.9.3 of Chapter One

from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

3.3.8 A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 will be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) is greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities (again a three-way division). All other households will get type code 9.

3.3.9 For **urban** areas the different urban type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others).

3.3.10 **Item 5: religion (code):** The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in code. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

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

3.3.11 **Item 6: social group (code):** Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe - 1, scheduled caste - 2, other backward class - 3, others - 9.

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 9, meant to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

3.3.12 **Item 7: land possessed:** The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be worked out and recorded against this item in code. The codes are:

class interval	code	class interval	code
less than 0.005 hectares	01	2.01 to 3.00 hectares	07
0.005 to 0.01 "	02	3.01 to 4.00 "	08
0.02 to 0.20 "	03	4.01 to 6.00 "	10
0.21 to 0.40 "	04	6.01 to 8.00 "	11
0.41 to 1.00 "	05	greater than 8.00 "	12
1.01 to 2.00 "	06		

(1 acre  $\approx$  0.4047 hectare and 0.01 hectare = 100 sq. metre)

For details please see paragraph 1.9.10.

3.3.13 **Item 8: dwelling unit:** This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual

residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be the entire structure for one household or may be only a part of it. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. If the occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against item 8. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. However, if any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as under owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

**3.3.14 Item 9: type of dwelling:** A dwelling unit may be in an independent house, a flat or of some other type. The appropriate code will be entered against the item. The codes are:

independent house-	1
flat-	2
others-	9
no dwellings	3

For details please see paragraphs 1.9.8 and 1.9.9.

**3.3.15 Item 10: type of structure:** The structures have been classified into four categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable katcha, unserviceable katcha on the basis of materials used for construction. This item is to be filled in code. The codes are:

pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha -3, unserviceable katcha – 4, no structure-5.

For details please see paragraphs 1.9.4 to 1.9.6.

**3.3.16 Item 11: covered area (square metre):** This will be the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah of the building. The area will be recorded (to nearest integer) in square metre. The verandah will mean a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms which is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grille, net, etc. If entry against item 10 is 5, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

**(1 square metre = 10.76 square feet)**

**3.3.17 Items 12 and 13: primary source of energy used for cooking and lighting:** Against these two items, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking and the primary source of energy used for lighting during **last 30 days preceding the date of survey** will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilised, the primary or principal one on the basis of its extent of use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are:

**cooking:** coke, coal- 01, firewood and chips- 02, LPG- 03, gobar gas - 04, dung cake- 05, charcoal- 06, kerosene- 07, electricity- 08, others- 99, no cooking arrangement- 10

**lighting:** kerosene -1, other oil -2, gas - 3, candle - 4, electricity - 5, others -9, no lighting arrangement – 6

**3.3.18 Items 14 to 19: household consumer expenditure during last 30 days:** These items have been introduced for a methodological study to find the suitability of using them for deriving monthly per capita consumer expenditure to be used as a classificatory variable in a household schedule other than consumer expenditure schedule. These are deliberately placed here in Block 3, before the detailed blocks on food, clothing, etc. and should be filled first, before taking up the detailed consumption blocks. In no case, the entries against these items be changed based on the information collected in the detailed blocks.

3.3.19 Basically, the five items 14-18 constitute a break-up of monthly household consumer expenditure (item 19) corresponding to five different ways – cash payment and four alternatives - in which an item of consumption may be acquired by a household or may become available to a household. Suitable questions of the following kinds may be put to the informant for collecting the information on these items.

3.3.20 For **item 14: purchase:** How much did the household spend on purchases and other cash payments made for its members' needs during the last 30 days?

3.3.21 Here 'purchase' includes not only purchases of goods but also cash payments for 'purchase' of services such as all kinds of transport expenses, educational expenses including school fees and tutors' fees, medical expenses including expenses of diagnostic tests, doctors' fees and hospital/ nursing home charges, rent, and electricity and telephone bill payments. Instalment payments for household durables are to be included, as well as repairs and construction expenditure of household durables, and expenditure on repair and maintenance of dwelling unit. For households having an enterprise, any amount spent for enterprise purposes; for households owning livestock, any amount spent on food consumed by livestock; for cultivator households, any farm expenditure will be excluded. Further, any expenditure incurred towards purchase of immovable properties like land, building, etc will also be excluded.

3.3.22 For **item 15: home-produced stock:** Did the household members use any goods grown/produced by the household for their own consumption during the last 30 days? If so, how much? What was the estimated value of such goods consumed at ex farm/factory price? Goods may be cereals, pulses, vegetables, milk, firewood & chips, cow dung, footwear, clothes, etc.

3.3.23 For **item 16: receipts in exchange of goods and services:** Whether the household consumed any goods and services which have been procured or received against some goods or services of the household during the last 30 days? What is the estimated value of these goods and services at local retail prices? For wage/salaried households such items may be perquisites like free electricity, free telephone services, free medical services, etc. Agricultural labourer may receive payments in kind such as in the form of crops/goods produced by the cultivator. A cultivator may make any payment for goods and services in terms of food grains, vegetables, etc. A barber may receive his payment in food grains, vegetables, etc. These are to be considered while recording information against this item.

3.3.24 For **item 17: gifts and loans:** Whether any goods and services were procured by way of gift or loan for household consumption during the last 30 days? What is the estimated value of these items at local retail prices? These items may be items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, fuel and light, clothing and footwear.



3.3.25 For **item 18: free collection:** Whether any item was procured by the household through free collection during the last 30 days for its consumption? What is the estimated value of these items at local retail prices? Normally, such items are firewood, cow dung, vegetables, honey or other forest products.

3.3.26 **Item 19: total:** This will be obtained as the sum of items 14-18.

3.3.27 **Item 20: monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00):** This item will be filled in only after completing blocks 5 to 13. It will be copied from column 7 of item srl. no. 39 of block 13. (The sum total of the relevant sub-total items (as indicated in block 13) adjusted for 30 days will be divided by the household size to obtain the monthly per capita expenditure.)

3.3.28 **Item 21: did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days?** If the household performs any ceremony during the last 30 days, then code '1' will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, '2' will be recorded. The concept of ceremony is explained below:

3.3.29 Ceremonies are performed to solemnize some events of life like birth, marriage, etc. There are also rites consequent upon the death of a person. For various religious faiths, there are some days in a year, which are observed with ceremonial performances like offering puja, prayer, ritual performances etc. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs and not incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend considerable amount of money for entertaining guests with meals. The former type will not be considered as ceremonies performed but the latter type will be considered as ceremonies. Only those ceremonies on which guests are entertained with meals should be considered here.

3.3.30 **Item 22: no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days:** The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item. The definition of meal is given in paragraph 1.9.12.

3.3.31 **Item 23: did the household purchase any cereal from ration/fair price shop during the last 30 days?** The answer against this question will be recorded in code. The codes are: yes-1, no-2. Purchase of food grains by workers from shops run by their employer at concessional or subsidised rates (this is prevalent, for example, in tea garden areas) will not be considered as purchase from ration/fair price shop.

3.4.0 **Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members:** All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education) and number of meals taken will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

3.4.1 **Column (1): serial number:** All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). In the list, the head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children and so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

3.4.2 **Column (2): name of member:** The names of the members corresponding to the serial numbers entered in column (1) will be recorded in column (2).

**3.4.3 Column (3): relation to head (code):** The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') expressed in terms of specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

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

**3.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2):** For each and every member of the household, sex in terms of the code (male-1, female-2) will be recorded in this column. For eunuch, code '1' will be recorded.

**3.4.5 Column (5): age (years):** The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age, '0' will be entered. As a departure from earlier rounds, the age above 99 will be recorded in three digits.

**3.4.6 Column (6): marital status (code):** The marital status of each member will be recorded in terms of the specified code in this column. The codes are:

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

**3.4.7 Column (7): general educational level (code):** Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column in terms of the specified codes. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). For a person who has studied up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 06). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are:

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling -02, literate but below primary - 03, primary -04, middle -05, secondary -06, higher secondary -07, diploma/certificate course -08, graduate - 10, post graduate and above -11

**3.4.8** A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school will be assigned code 02. Those who are by definition literate but are yet to pass a primary standard examination will get code 03. Similarly, codes 04, 05, 06 and 07 etc. will indicate the successive higher standards of examinations passed.

**3.4.9** Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

**3.4.10 Column (8): number of days stayed away from home during last 30 days:** The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days

preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household. For example, if a member stayed away for two days, but consumed food prepared at home during these two days, then that member will not be considered for this item as staying away. For members who did not stay away for even 1 day during the last 30 days, zero (0) will be recorded.

**3.4.11 Column (9): number of meals usually taken in a day:** The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. In rare cases, one may come across a person who may be taking food only once in a day or more than three times a day. While in the former case the number of meals for the person will be 1 per day, in the latter case, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. A breast-fed baby does not directly share the food consumed by members of the household. Hence for such babies the entry in this column will be '0'. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, paragraph 1.9.12 may be referred to.

**3.4.12 Columns (10), (11), (12), (13) and (14): number of meals taken during last 30 days:** It is important to note that the entries are to be made in these columns depending on the place from where food is served irrespective of where it is consumed.

3.4.13 Columns (10), (11) and (12) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (13) and (14). There are schools/balwadis, etc. which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin, etc. free or at subsidised rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (10). Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (13). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from those canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (13).

3.4.14 Sometimes meals are provided by the employer. These may be as perquisites or as part of wages in kind. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not be rare that meals provided by the employer are brought home by the employees and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. In column (11), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded. Similarly meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (12). For the purpose of making entry in column (13), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expense or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or an eating-house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment' and will have to be counted also for making entry in column (13). Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted for in making entries in these columns. Such meals are to be counted under either of the columns (10) to (12) or (13).

3.4.15 In column (14), the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if the meal is prepared at home irrespective of the place where it is consumed.

**3.5.0.0 Blocks 5 to 12: Blocks on Consumer Expenditure:** There will be two types of schedules. In both the schedule types information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected in these blocks. The only difference between the two schedule types is the reference period for items of block 6 – last 30 days for schedule type 1 and last 7 days for schedule type 2. The titles of the blocks are:

- Block 5 : Consumption of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt during the last 30 days ended on .....
- Block 6 : Consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30/7 days ended on .....
- Block 7 : Consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days ended on .....
- Block 8 : Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days ended on .....
- Block 9 : Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days ended on .....
- Block 10 : Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days ended on .....
- Block 11 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on .....
- Block 12 : Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 30 days ended on .....

**3.5.0.1 Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase of any item of blocks 10, 11 or 12 the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If the household makes a lump sum payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value.

**3.5.0.2 Payment in kind:** If payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barbers, washer men, etc. in terms of items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, the value of the item will be recorded against the particular service consumed and not against the respective items of block 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9. But if such payment in kind is made in terms of miscellaneous goods or durable goods, it will not be recorded against consumer service, but instead, will have to be recorded against the respective items of blocks 10, 11 or 12. However, if an old (used) durable good (say, an almirah), is given to a person (say, a priest) for the services rendered by him, the present (imputed) value of the good may be recorded against the appropriate item of block 11 (e.g. priest).

**3.5.0.3** If a household member receives any item of blocks 10, 11 or 12 as a part of wages

and salaries or perquisites from the employer (enterprise) then that is to be accounted for as expenditure incurred against the corresponding item even if a part of the said receipt is given away to others. However, an item of miscellaneous goods received by a domestic servant (household member) from his or her employer household will not be included in the recipient household. Such expenditure will be considered in the employer household.

**3.5.1 Block 5: Consumption of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt during the last 30 days:** In this block information on consumption of each item of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt by the household will be collected for a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey in both types of schedule.

**3.5.2 Columns (1) and (2): code and item:** It may be noted that for accounting of items a 3-digit coding system is used in all these blocks. Codes and descriptions of the items are printed in columns (1) and (2), respectively.

**3.5.3 Unit:** Each line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. Generally, the unit of quantity for the majority of the listed items is kilogram (kg). However, if 'kg' is not the appropriate unit for any item then the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the description of the item. The unit should be 'kg' for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list.

**3.5.4** Against each item of blocks 5 to 9 and 12, there is a provision to record the quantity figure in terms of the respective standard unit. Value figure will be recorded in rupees. Each of these columns of blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 has been bifurcated in two parts. A quantity or value figure, in terms of the specified standard unit for an item, will usually have two parts - one integral part and the other fractional i.e., decimal part. The integral part will be recorded in the left-hand part and the decimal part will be entered in the right-hand part. It may be noted that against the items printed on the schedule for which the specified unit is 'gram'/'number'/'box'/'pair'/'standard unit', two zeros (00) have already been printed in the decimal part. This means only the integral part of these units is to be recorded for such items. Similarly, '00' has been printed in the decimal part of value figure of those items for which the value is preferred to be in whole rupees.

**3.5.5 Columns (3) and (4): quantity and value:** These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference period of last 30 days. Column (3) relates to the quantity of consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value. Here, consumption includes all consumption out of monetary and non-monetary purchases and of goods received as gift, loan, etc. However, the consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be recorded under item 493 (pet animals (incl. birds, fish)) of block 11. It may be noted that consumption by livestock belonging to the household will not be included in household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household. While making entries on household consumption care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind, like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included.

**3.5.6 Column (5): source code:** Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more sources mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The source from which the item has been procured and consumed by the household will be recorded in terms

of codes. The codes to be used are:

only purchase .....	1	only free collection ...	4
only home-grown stock.....	2	others .....	9
both purchase and home-grown stock .....	3		

Code 3 will be applicable if consumption is made out of both purchase and home-grown stock but not from any other sources. Any other combination of sources will get code 9. Consumption out of transfer receipts or commodities received in exchange of goods and services will also get code 9.

3.5.7 While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials, parties, etc. Note that if the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, pulses, etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not be shown under domestic consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of the recipient household. However, if the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals then that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household then the consumption will be shown under the respective items used for preparing the meals and if ready meals were purchased by the household and transferred, then the number of meals served and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meals (item 303) against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household.

3.5.8 **Imputation of value:** The method of imputing values of items which are consumed but not purchased has been given in paragraph 3.0.5.

3.5.9 It may be mentioned that for all the items in block 5, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. However, normal day-to-day wastage like thrown-away cooked food will not be excluded from the quantity of consumption. Similarly, for measuring weights, loss due to normal cleaning, peeling, etc. will be ignored. But the quantity of impure item, like rice mixed with husk, will be netted i.e. actual quantity of rice should be considered although value of rice will remain unchanged. For example, if the weight of the mixture of rice and husk originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 8 kg after its cleaning, etc., the quantity of rice consumed is to be recorded as 8 kg only. The value of rice, however, will remain unchanged. On the other hand, an item which is not brought into the consumption process will not be treated as consumed. For example, 10 kg of rice is purchased for consumption at Rs 100, out of which, 5 kg is either stolen, or damaged by insects, infection, etc, or eaten by rats and remaining 5 kg is consumed. Then the quantity of consumption will be 5 kg and value of consumption, Rs 50.

3.5.10 **Items 101 and 102: rice:** Rice will mean the grain obtained after husking and cleaning paddy.

3.5.11 **Items 103 - 106:** Rice products like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. Food preparations out of rice viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group: beverages, etc. Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' (not cooked meal) will also be treated as processed food and will be recorded against item 308 (other processed food).

**3.5.12 Items 107 and 108: wheat/atta:** This will mean wheat in its whole grain form, broken wheat (not powdered) and also atta used for food preparation.

**3.5.13 Items 110 - 114:** Maida is wheat flour, that is, wheat in its powdered form (which is purchased as “maida”), will be included under item 110 (maida). Other wheat products will either be accounted against the specific listed items or against item 114 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while consumption of bakery bread will be recorded against item 113, those for other wheat preparation like biscuits, cakes, etc., will be accounted for in food group: beverages, etc. (items 290 to 308).

**3.5.14 Items 115 - 121:** This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi. Each of these items will include their products also. Item 117 will include cornflakes, pop-corn, etc. (made of maize). Sattu prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 118 (barley and products). Like food preparations out of rice, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against appropriate items of food group: beverages, etc.

**3.5.15 Item 129: cereal: s.t.:** This is a sub-total item. (‘s.t.’ stands for sub-total.) The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) and (4) and recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). Similarly, all other sub-total items will be derived.

**3.5.16 Item 139: cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed, etc.):** Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity, a person may not consume much of cereals or may consume no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food items which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals will not however be shown here. These will be recorded under the vegetables group. Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like idli flour, which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices, is purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and/or might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

**3.5.17 Item 151: gram products:** This relates to items like sattu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). However, besan made out of gram will not be considered here. Instead, it will be recorded against item 152 (besan).

**3.5.18 Items 160 - 167: milk and milk products:** These items relate to milk: liquid, baby food, and products of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning milk or adding chemicals like acid drops or fermenting agent in the form of ghee, butter, curd (dahi), casein (chhana), buttermilk, etc. Sweetmeats like ‘sandesh’, ‘rasagolla’, ‘pera’, etc. prepared at home out of milk purchased or home-produced will not be treated as milk products and hence will not be accounted against these items. In case a household prepares these sweetmeats from liquid milk, then its consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid (item 160) and against other constituent items of the preparations. Similarly, when milk products like ghee, butter, curd, etc. are obtained from liquid milk by the household and consumed,

consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid and not against the particular milk product. For example, suppose a household has consumed 30 litres of milk, out of which 15 litres was converted into curd and consumed. In this case 30 litres of milk will be shown against milk: liquid only. But if the milk product is purchased from the market and consumed by the household, the quantity and its corresponding value will be recorded against the particular milk product.

**3.5.19 Item 160: milk: liquid:** This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as ‘milk: liquid’. The unit of quantity for milk: liquid is ‘litre’. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as milk: liquid and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, ghee, etc. only for the purpose of consumption and actually consumed during the reference period should also be included in this item. If ghee is prepared at home from ‘milk: liquid’ and a part of it has been consumed during the reference period then the quantity and value of ‘milk: liquid’ required for preparing the ghee actually consumed will be recorded against item 160 (milk: liquid). But sometimes household accumulates cream of milk for a number of days and prepare ghee out of it. Consumption of such ghee will be ignored.

**3.5.20 Item 161: baby food:** This relates to such baby food the principal constituent of which is milk e.g. Lactogen, Milk Care, Amulspray, etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac, etc. whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against ‘other processed food’ (item 308).

**3.5.21 Item 166: ice-cream:** Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included against this item. Instead, it will be accounted against item 298 (other beverages).

**3.5.22 Item 189: salt:** It will include all edible salt irrespective of whether it is iodised or not.

**3.6.0 Block 6: Consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30/7 days:** The information on consumption of edible oil, egg, fish and meat, vegetables, fruits, spices, beverages and processed food and pan, tobacco and intoxicants will be collected through this block. The approach is ‘consumption’ for all the items in this block except cooked meals. For ‘cooked meal’ the approach is expenditure\*. This block is having different reference periods in Schedule type 1 and Schedule type 2. The information on consumption of the items of this block in Schedule Type 1 will be collected for the last 30 days preceding the date of survey; while the same in *Schedule Type 2 will be collected for the last 7 days*. Columns are similar to block 5.

**3.6.1 Items 190 to 194: edible oil:** Oil used in food preparation will be considered as ‘edible oil’ such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. Such oil used for toilet purpose will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 453 (hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream) or item 458 (other toilet articles) of block 11.

**3.6.2** Some edible oils, such as groundnut oil, etc., are sold in the market after refining the

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\* See paragraphs 3.6.11 and 3.6.12



raw oil obtained by crushing the seeds by some chemical process of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation. No distinction will be made between raw and refined oils.

3.6.3 If oilseeds purchased or grown for extracting edible oil by crushing and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against the appropriate item of edible oil.

3.6.4 **Item 242: other vegetables:** It includes green fruits like mango, watermelon, etc. consumed after preparing processed food besides the vegetables listed in the schedule.

3.6.5 **Item 267: other fresh fruits:** It will include all fresh fruits which are not listed in the schedule. It will also include sugarcane consumed like fruits.

3.6.6 **Items 280 - 288: spices:** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice and it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of each individual item of spices. For such spices item 288 (other spices) has been provided.

3.6.7 **Item 294: ice:** It includes only ice purchased for household consumption. It excludes ice procured otherwise, e.g., made by refrigerator at home.

3.6.8 **Item 295: cold beverages-bottled/canned:** It will include cold drinks like *thumsup*, *pepsi*, *coca cola* and *frooti*, etc.

3.6.9 **Item 298: other beverages (cocoa, etc.):** Mineral water, soda water, etc. will also be included against this item.

3.6.10 **Item 300: biscuits:** This will include all types of biscuits and other confectionery items like chocolate, toffee, lozenge, etc and sugar substitutes like saccharine. Cake and pastry have been separated from confectionery items and these will be recorded against item 304.

3.6.11 **Item 303: cooked meals:** 'Cooked meals' may be (i) purchased from market, i.e., from hotel, restaurant, canteen, etc. (ii) obtained by paying a lump sum to an agency providing catering services for serving meals to guests attending a ceremony performed by the household, (iii) received as perquisites from employer's household, or (iv) received as gift or charity.

3.6.12 As a general principle, for cooked meals, consumption will be reported against the purchaser household. Thus, in case of (i) entry will be made against the household reporting purchase of cooked meals which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guests and other persons. There are factories and offices which have their own canteen providing meals to the employees. Consumption of meals by the employees of such institutions, if these are received free of cost, will not be considered in the employee households for making entries against this item. Case (ii) will also be treated as case (i), i.e., accounting will be made in the purchaser household as far as block 6 is concerned. No entry will be made in the schedule of the recipient households against this item for case (iii) and (iv). Sometimes a catering agency is engaged to provide meals only on per plate basis but items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages etc., are purchased separately and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of such other items will be shown against the

respective items and should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.

**3.6.13 Items 304 to 307: cake, pastry, etc.:** Cake, pastry (304), pickles (305), sauce (306) and jam/jelly (307) may be purchased or prepared at home. If ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, atta, maida, salt, fuel and light, etc. required for preparing the product at home, are already accounted against their respective items, care should be taken to avoid repetition of the same against these items.

**3.6.14 Item 308: other processed food:** Items like snacks, tiffin, food packets, Chowmein, soup, etc. which have not been covered under items 300-307 of the list of food items, will be recorded against this item.

**3.6.15 Item 312: supari:** Supari (betelnuts) in various forms are available in the market. These are fresh supari, sundried supari, fermented supari, boiled and coloured supari and scented supari. Supari consumed in any of the forms will be accounted for against this item.

**3.6.16 Item 315: other ingredients for pan:** All other ingredients excepting items 312 - 314, used for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, zarda, surti, kimam, etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included. Provision for them has been made in tobacco group. However, products such as pan-parag will be included in this item.

**3.6.17 Item 321: cigarettes:** Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases value to be recorded would be the value of tobacco plus the value of paper taken together. The corresponding entry in quantity column will be in terms of number of cigarettes actually made and consumed. Some times ganja is consumed in the form of cigarettes. Such cigarettes will be considered under item 330:ganja.

**3.6.18 Item 322: leaf tobacco:** It will include all leaf tobacco consumed during the reference period in any form. Tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth will also be included against this item.

**3.6.19 Item 330: ganja:** It will also include ganja consumed in the form of cigarettes.

**3.6.20 Item 332: country liquor:** It will exclude country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients and consumed. Consumption entries will be made against the ingredients.

**3.6.21 Item 335: other intoxicants:** It will include drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes.

**3.7.0 Block 7: Consumption of fuel and light during the last 30 days:** In this block of both Schedule type 1 and Schedule type 2, information on consumption of fuel and light for the household during the last 30 days, prior to the date of survey, will be collected. Columns are similar to blocks 5 and 6.

**3.7.1 Item 342: electricity:** It will also include meter rent and surcharge for electricity.

**3.7.2 Item 348: LPG:** A fixed quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. If, for example, price of a cylinder of gas is Rs. 270 and usually the household consumes one full cylinder in 'D' days then the value of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be  $(270 \times 30)/D$ . This will be calculated up to two

places of decimal. However, caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

**3.7.3 Item 352: gobar gas:** The value of gobar gas is to be imputed on the basis of value of inputs used for manufacturing gobar gas.

**3.7.4 Item 353: other fuel:** It will include all items of fuel and light not listed in the schedule. It will also include petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity.

**3.8.0 Block 8: Consumption expenditure on clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days:** In this block, information on quantity and value of consumption of all items of clothing will be collected. The information in this block is required to be collected for a reference period of last 365 days. Consumption of clothing is defined as an item of clothing being brought into first-use. Clothing purchased first-hand will be considered for reporting against items 360 to 373 and items 380 to 387 (bedding, etc.). However, in case of second-hand purchase, total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 374: clothing (second-hand). But, second-hand imported ready-made garments will not be considered as second-hand. Instead, it will be treated as first-hand purchase and as such these will be included against item 368. Liveries supplied by the employer even if it is used during duty-hours **only** will be taken into account.

**3.8.1 Columns (1) and (2):** In these two columns, the item code and the description of the clothing items are already printed in the block.

**3.8.2** The unit of quantity for an item, as shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list, is printed in the schedule itself. For detailed instructions, refer to paragraphs 3.5.3 and 3.5.4.

**3.8.3 Columns (3) and (4): quantity and value:** These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference period. Column (3) relates to the quantity of total consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value. Entries regarding consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home produce, out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, and out of receipts in exchange of goods or services, etc. Care should, however, be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

**3.8.4** Consumption of clothing out of home production during the reference period will be evaluated at the producer's price. But consumption of clothing items made out of transfer receipts and receipts in exchange of goods and services will be evaluated at the retail price prevailing in the local market.

**3.8.5** For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be number. But if a household prepared a garment out of cloth purchased, then the item of consumption will be recorded as 'cloth' and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In case the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 362 or 363 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 484 of block 11. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread, etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials

used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for making the quilt will be entered against item 484 as tailoring charge in block 11.

**3.8.6 Item 361: saree:** In the country a variant of the saree is commonly used. Assamese ladies wear 'mekhla'. Similarly, in Garo hills ladies use 'dakbanda'. The length of the cloth used in 'mekhla' and 'dakbanda' is generally 1.50 metres. These dresses may be treated as sarees of shorter length. Sarees used in some areas on the other hand are much longer than the standard ones. Hence, the unit for saree has been prescribed as metre and not number. The length of saree, mekhla, dakbanda etc. should be recorded in 'metre' with two places of decimal against this item.

**3.8.7 Item 374: clothing (second-hand):** All second-hand clothing items, like dhoti, saree, ready-made garments, etc., purchased and brought into first-use will be recorded against this item.

**3.8.8 Item 384: mosquito net:** Cloths purchased for making mosquito net will also be included here.

**3.9.0 Block 9: Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days:** While filling in this block on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the block on clothing will be followed. The quantity (number of pairs) and value (Rs) to be recorded are to be entered in whole number only. The reference period is 365 days for both the schedule types.

**Note:** 1. If materials are purchased and footwear is made by taking service of a cobbler then cost of footwear will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.

2. A handicapped not having a limb purchased or got made only one shoe. In such case, quantity will be taken as one pair.

3. Plastic footwear will be included against item 393: rubber/PVC footwear.

4. Straps for slippers will not be included in this block. Such items will be included in block 11(item 473:other petty articles).

**3.10.0 Block 10: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days:** Under this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses incurred during the **last 365 days** preceding the date of survey. Non-institutional medical expenses will be recorded separately in block 11. The institutional category will include payments made for goods and services availed of as an inpatient in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category. The actual expenditure incurred during the reference period on the items listed in the block will be recorded.

**3.10.1 Columns (1) and (2):** In these columns the three digit code of the items and the name of the items are already printed in the block.

**3.10.2 Column (3): value (Rs 0.00):** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **365 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. Expenditure will include both cash and kind.

**3.10.3 Items 400 - 406: education:** This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, fan fees, etc. and payment to private tutors. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students and 'donations' generally will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under item 400. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges will be covered under item 406.

**3.10.4 Items 410 - 424: medical (institutional and non-institutional):** This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. Item 423 (family planning appliances) will include IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against items 411 or 421 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.). For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in paragraph 3.10.0 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 414 or 424 depending on the category of treatment availed of, i.e. if hospitalisation is necessary for MTP then it has to be recorded against 414, otherwise against 424. Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 414 or 424. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expense and not as medical expense.

**3.11.0 Block 11: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days:** In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference period. The reference period will be the last 30 days prior to the date of survey in both the schedule types 1 and 2.

**3.11.1 Column (3): value (Rs. 0.00):** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. As in block 10, expenditure will include both cash and kind.

**3.11.2 Items 420 - 424: medical (non-institutional):** See paragraph 3.10.4.

**Note:** In the rural areas, doctors charge a consolidated amount for consultation as well as giving medicines to the patient. In such case, the total amount will be recorded against item 420 (medicine).

**3.11.3 Item 423: family planning appliances:** It will also include various contraceptives such as tablets like Mala-D, Mala-N, etc.

**3.11.4 Items 430-437: entertainment:** This stands for entertainment and sports. Here

consumption is represented by purchase of entertainment services or articles catering to entertainment. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video show some expenditure is incurred on travelling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item group and will come under appropriate items reserved elsewhere in the schedule. Expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film will be shown against item 435. Expenses incurred for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP will be recorded against item 436. But the expenditure incurred for viewing a video show will be recorded against item 430 (cinema, theatre). For item 433 (club fees) the last payment made divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid will be noted. But, entire amount of club fees paid for lifetime during the reference period of 30 days will be recorded against this item. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. will be included in item 437: other entertainment.

**3.11.5 Item 458: other toilet articles:** It will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

**3.11.6 Item 467: washing soap/soda:** This will include washing soap in cake form, powdered form and also in liquid form (detergent powder is also to be reported) and washing soda.

**3.11.7 Item 468: other washing requisites:** It includes brushes, utensil cleaners, steelwool, etc.

**3.11.8 Item 473: other petty articles:** It will also include purchase of flower plant with pot.

**3.11.9 Item 480: domestic servant/ cook:** Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be recorded against this item. Wages paid in cash to domestic servant or cook who is also a member of the household by definition during the reference period will be taken into account. However, wages paid in kind to such domestic servant or cook will not be included in this item. Any expenditure incurred by a domestic servant who is also a member of the household should be treated as consumption expenditure of the household and recorded as such against the appropriate items of different blocks.

**3.11.10 Item 482: barber, beautician, etc.:** The actual expenditure incurred for availing of the services of barber, beautician, etc. will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. In such cases, if the payment in kind for the year is made during the reference month, the entire payment is to be evaluated at the local retail price and accounted for. On the other hand, if no payment was made during the reference month then no expenditure should be recorded. In this context, it may be noted that if the kind payment is in terms of an item of blocks 5 to 9, then the entry is to be made against item 482. But if it is in terms of an item of block 10, 11 or 12, then the entry will be made against that particular item.

**Note:** If a sample household is running a barber's shop and a member of that household has availed of the service then the barber charges will be imputed at the prevailing rate and recorded against item 482.

**3.11.11 Item 486: legal expenses:** This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

**3.11.12 Item 488: telephone charges:** For domestically installed telephones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Cases like new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or other's telephone will be accounted against this item. Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 600 of block 12.

**3.11.13 Item 490: repair charges for non-durables:** This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

**3.11.14 Item 492: miscellaneous expenses:** This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include E-mail charges, Fax charges, photocopying charges, etc.

**3.11.15 Item 493: pet animals (incl. birds, fish):** This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals may be cat, dog, rabbit, monkey, mongoose, bird, fish, etc. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

**3.11.16 Item 494: other consumer services excluding conveyance:** This item will stand for services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc.

**Note:** 1. Commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter will be accounted here.  
2. It will include reconnection charge for electric line.

**3.11.17 Items 500 - 513: conveyance:** Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railways, bus, tram, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, auto-rickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horse cab, bullock cart, hand-cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against the respective items of conveyance. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, is to be included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage will be recorded. For item 501 (railway fare), season tickets valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month held during the reference period by a household member will be divided by the number of months covered by the ticket to get the amount to be recorded. For all other railway fare expenditure, the amount actually paid during the reference period will be recorded.

3.11.18 **Item 502: bus/tram fare:** It includes expenditure incurred by the members of the household during the reference period in a public/private/government bus/tram in the capacity of individual passenger. If a bus hired for bringing guests by the sample household, the hiring charges will not be included against this item; instead it will be accounted against item 513 (other conveyance expenses).

3.11.19 The expenditure incurred on any conveyance used during the reference period partly for household enterprise and partly for domestic purposes will be apportioned on the basis of the number of kilometres it travelled for each type of use. In case the information on distance travelled is not available, the apportionment will be done on the basis of duration of use, say, number of hours or days used for enterprise and domestic purpose. In case information on actual number of days engaged in enterprise or in domestic use is also not available, it will be done on the basis of 'normal use'. The word 'normal' refers to a period beyond the reference period.

3.11.20 **Item 520: house rent, garage rent (actual):** This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The procedure laid down for recording payment of telephone charges is also applicable to other starred items of this block. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to the employee plus the licence fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring the house, only that part of the advanced amount which is being deducted every month from that advance payment added up with the actual amount paid every month towards rent, will be the amount to be recorded as house rent. Salami/pugree will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

3.11.21 **Item 522: other consumer rent:** Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here. If any item is hired on monthly/quarterly/annual basis then the amount of last payment on such goods divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account. However, hiring out of a vendor cart to run business by the sample household will be excluded. But, monthly maintenance charges payable to co-operative society, etc. will be included in this item.

3.11.22 **item 539: house rent, garage rent (imputed - urban only):** This item will be filled in for urban households residing in the house which it either owns or otherwise occupies without paying any rent. Otherwise a dash (-) may be recorded. Rent of the house/garage will be imputed on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar houses in the locality or surrounding areas. A household may occupy a dwelling unit which is neither owned, nor hired in. In such cases also the imputed rent will be recorded.

3.11.23 **Items 540 and 541: consumer taxes and cesses:** This is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Only taxes and cesses which are considered to be levied on the household as a consumer unit are included. Road cess, chowkidari tax, municipal rates are some examples. Sometimes while purchasing a new vehicle life tax is paid. In such case, monthly average of tax and cess will be recorded against this item. Consumer licence fees will also be included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. For taxes and cesses to be paid



monthly/quarterly/annual basis entries will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which paid.

**Note:** Professional tax and Income tax will not be taken into account in the survey.

**3.11.24 Item 540: water charges:** Water charges last paid to the municipality or other local bodies divided by the number of months for which the amount was charged may be recorded against this item. If water is purchased through tanker, etc., the expenditure incurred will not be recorded here - even if the water is solely used for household consumption - but against item 492.

**3.12.0 Block 12: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days:** Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days will be collected in this block of both the schedule types 1 and 2. Expenditure will include both cash and kind (see paragraph 3.5.0.2). Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. Only if some expenditure is incurred towards purchase of an item, may be in cash or kind or both, the item will be considered as purchased for this block. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for giving gifts will also be included. In case of credit/hire-purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. [See paragraph 3.5.0.1] Expenditure on any item in this block will be recorded in whole number of rupees.

**Note:** 1. If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period but not been received it till the date of survey, the expenditure incurred will be accounted in this block.

2. A sample household purchased an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and the asset is under possession but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases will be excluded.

3. An asset purchased during the reference period for domestic use and the same asset sold out during the reference period. Such purchase also will be accounted for.

**3.12.1 Columns (1) and (2):** In these columns the three digit-code of the items and the name of the items are already printed in the block.

**3.12.2 Column (3): number in use on the date of survey:** The number in use on the date of survey of each item of durable goods will be entered in this column. It will also include those items which may not be in use temporarily but are likely to be put into use after repair/necessary servicing. For certain items the entry cell has been shaded in this column; it means column (3) need not be filled in.

**3.12.3 Column (4): no. purchased (first-hand):** The number of each item of durable goods purchased (first-hand) for which some expenditure has been incurred during the reference period will be recorded in this column.

**3.12.4 Column (5): whether hire purchased (first-hand):** If an item of durable goods is purchased on instalment payment and the expenditure made on it during the reference period consists of one or more such instalment payments, code 1 will be recorded in this column. Otherwise i.e., when durable goods are purchased and entire amount is paid during the

reference period, code 2 will be recorded in this column.

**Note:** If more than one of a particular item are purchased during the reference period and some of them are purchased on hire-purchase basis and the remaining are purchased outright, then code 1 will be recorded in this column.

**3.12.5 Column (6): value (first-hand purchase):** Value of first-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column. The total amount paid during the reference period will be recorded here.

**3.12.6 Column (7): cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair:** This column is for recording expenditure on materials and services for construction, assemblage, repair and maintenance of all durable goods - first-hand as well as second-hand. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in this block. Here, expenditure incurred towards repair and maintenance of items purchased on second-hand will also be accounted.

**Note:** 1. The purchase value of a consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs.

2. If an article is repaired during the reference period by one of the sample household members then the repair charges will be imputed and recorded against appropriate item only if the household member is a professional for that repairing job.

**3.12.7 Column (8): no. purchased (second-hand purchase):** The number of each item of second-hand durable goods purchased during the reference period will be recorded in this column. An imported item of durables, even if second-hand, will be treated as first-hand purchase and information will be recorded against the relevant columns.

**3.12.8 Column (9): value (second-hand purchase):** Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

**3.12.9 Columns (10): total expenditure:** It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase. In other words, it means column (10) = column (6) + column (7) + column (9).

**3.12.10 Item 550: bedstead:** It is a framework of wood or metal supporting the springs and mattress of a bed. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. Folding cots of all kinds will be included against this item.

**3.12.11 Item 551: almirah, dressing table:** Full-size wardrobes will be included against this item.

**3.12.12 Item 554: foam, rubber cushion (dunlopillo type):** Only foam cushions are to be included and not cushions made of cotton, coir, etc. The latter will come under 'pillow, quilt, mattress' in block 8 (item 382).

**3.12.13 Item 555: carpet, daree and other floor mattings:** This will include carpet, daree

and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats will not be included here. They will come under 'mats and matting' (block 8).

**3.12.14 Item 557: other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.):** Waist-high (usually wooden) almirahs should be considered under this item. Kitchen cup-boards (free-standing), complete sofa-set also will be included.

**3.12.15 Item 561: radio:** This includes transistor radios.

**3.12.16 Item 568: other goods for recreation:** Sports goods and toys are not to be included here but under item 432 in block 11. It will also include dish antenna, video games, etc.

**3.12.17 Item 570: gold ornaments:** If gold ornaments purchased in exchange of gold and some amount of cash, only the cash payment made will be taken into account. But, if it is purchased in lieu of cash or cash and kind (other than gold) total value of cash/cash and kind will be accounted.

**3.12.18 Item 592: lantern, lamp, electric lampshade:** It will exclude electric lamp.

**3.12.19 Item 598: electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances:** Geyser will be considered against this item.

**3.12.20 Item 600: other cooking/household appliances:** It will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, micro-oven, vacuum cleaner, electric appliance for filtering water, etc.

**3.12.21 Item 613: tyres & tubes:** It will include all those tyres and tubes which are purchased for replacement in vehicles. If repair is made only for tyres and tubes then the expenditure incurred on repair will be taken into account against this item in column 7. But, if repair of tyres and tubes is made along with other repairs of the vehicle then the expenditure will be accounted in column 7 against the corresponding listed item.

**3.12.22 Item 614: other transport equipment:** Livestock animals like horses, bullocks, etc., and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included against this item. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column 7. If these animals and conveyances are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase, or the cost of raw materials required for repair, etc. It will also include perambulator.

**3.12.23 Item 642: residential building and land (cost of repair only):** It should be noted that the purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand, should not be entered in this block. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit (only) during the reference period would be entered against this item.

**3.12.24 Sub-total items 559, 569, 579, 589, 609, 619, 629, 639, 649:** Expenditure made on purchase and construction and repair of durable goods for domestic use during the reference period will be entered against these items. The entry against each sub-total item in each of columns (6), (7), (9), and (10) will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the

corresponding constituent items.

**3.12.25 Item 659: durable goods: total :** Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item. The totals in each of columns (6), (7), (9), and (10) against this item will be derived by adding all the entries against the sub-total items of the block in the column.

**3.13.0 Block 13: Summary of consumer expenditure:** This block is meant, of both the schedule types 1 and 2, to derive the value of per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from blocks 5 to 12. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). The only difference between the two schedule types 1 and 2 is with respect to reference period of block 6. In Schedule type 1, the reference period used in the items of block 6 is 30 days, while the same is 7 days in Schedule Type 2. In Schedule Type 2, the figures against serial nos. 7 to 16 in column (6) will be added and entered in column (6) against item srl. no. 17. This figure will be converted to monthly figure by multiplying  $30/7$  and the product will be recorded in column (7) against item srl. no. 18. For items of clothing, bedding etc., footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods information has been collected for a reference period of 365 days. This information will be recorded in column (8). These figures will be added and entered in column (8) against item srl. no. 35. This figure will be converted to monthly figure by multiplying  $30/365$  and the product will be recorded in column (7) against item srl. no. 36. For other items having reference period of 30 days in both the schedule types information will be recorded in column (7).

**3.13.1 Serial number 37 : total monthly expenditure:** It is the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 1 to 36, column (7) of this block.

**3.13.2 Serial number 38 : household size:** This is to be copied from the entry made in block 3, item 1.

**3.13.3 Serial number 39 : monthly per capita expenditure:** It is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 37, column (7) by that against serial number 38, column (7) ( i.e. total monthly expenditure  $\div$  household size) of this block. The quotient of the division will be recorded in rupees in two places of decimal.

**3.14.0 Block 14: Remarks by investigator:** Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low.

**3.15.0 Block 15: Comments by supervisory officer(s):** The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.