

Chapter One

Introduction: Concepts, Definitions and Procedures

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, will start its sixtieth round from 1st January 2004.

1.0.2 Sixtieth round of NSS is earmarked for survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure', 'Employment and Unemployment' and 'Morbidity and Health care'. In this round two separate schedules will be canvassed for 'household consumer expenditure' and 'employment and unemployment'. The field operations of the survey will commence on 1st January 2004 and will continue up to 30th June 2004.

1.0.3 Survey on household consumer expenditure will be conducted as a part of annual series of data on the subject. Two types of schedule on annual household consumer expenditure will be canvassed in the current round. For information on employment-unemployment situation, a separate schedule will be canvassed. Information relating to morbidity, problems of aged persons, utilisation of health care services and expenditure on medical treatment will be collected through 'Morbidity and Health Care' schedule and survey on the same subject was conducted in 42nd round (1986-87) and 52nd round (1995-96).

1.1 Outline of Survey Programme

1.1.1 **Subject Coverage:** The 60th round (January-June 2004) of NSS will cover annual survey of consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment situation and morbidity and health care. In the current round a separate schedule will be canvassed for employment and unemployment.

1.1.2 **Geographical coverage:** The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union *except* (i) Leh (Ladakh) and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

1.1.3 **Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey will be of six months duration starting on 1st January 2004 and ending on 30th June 2004. The survey period of this round will be divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 : January - March 2004
sub-round 2 : April - June 2004

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) will be allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt should be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it has been allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not*

be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

1.1.4 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

Schedule 0.0	: list of households
Schedule 1.0	: consumer expenditure
Schedule 10	: employment and unemployment
Schedule 25.0	: morbidity and health care

It has been decided that two types of Schedule 1.0 viz. Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 will be canvassed in this round. Schedule Type 1 is same as Schedule 1.0 of last few rounds including that of NSS 59th round. Schedule Type 2 has different reference period (7 days), for some items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants as compared to 30 days for block 6, Schedule Type 1.

1.1.5 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating at least on an equal matching basis. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs.

Nagaland (U)	: triple
J & K , Manipur & Delhi	: double
Goa, Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Remaining States/UTs	: equal

1.2 Contents of Volume I

1.2.0 The present volume contains five chapters. Chapter one, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in detail the sampling design and the procedure of selection of households adopted for this round. Instructions for filling in Schedule 0.0, Schedule 1.0, Schedule 10 and Schedule 25.0 are given in Chapters Two to Five respectively.

1.3 Sample Design

1.3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 60th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be the 1991 census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors. In case of large villages/blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage will be the selection of two hgs/sbs from each FSU.

1.3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: *For the rural sector*, the list of Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) and Census 1981 villages for J & K will constitute the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks will be considered as the sampling frame.

1.3.3 Stratification

1.3.3.1 **Rural sector:** Two *special strata* will be formed at the State/ UT level, viz.

Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 0 to 50 and

Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000.

Special stratum 1 will be formed if at least 50 such FSUs are found in a State/UT. Similarly, special stratum 2 will be formed if at least 4 such FSUs are found in a State/UT. Otherwise, such FSUs will be merged with the general strata.

From FSUs other than those covered under special strata 1 and 2, *general strata* will be formed and its numbering will start from 3. Each district of a State/UT will normally be treated as a separate stratum. However, if the census rural population of the district is greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per population census 2001 or 2 million as per population census 1991, the district will be split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils to form strata. However, in Gujarat, some districts are not wholly included in an NSS region. In such cases, the part of the district falling in an NSS region will constitute a separate stratum.

1.3.3.2 **Urban sector:** In the urban sector, strata will be formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Population Census 2001. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each region) are given below.

stratum 1 :	all towns with population less than 50,000
stratum 2 :	all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
stratum 3 :	all towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
stratum 4, 5, 6,...:	each town with population 10 lakhs or more

The stratum numbers will remain as above even if, in some regions, some of the strata are not formed.

1.3.4 **Total sample size (FSUs):** 7612 FSUs have been allocated at all-India level on the basis of investigator strength in different States/UTs for central sample and 8260 for state sample.

1.3.5 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs is allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to provisional population as per Census 2001 subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform work-load.

1.3.6 **Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/UT level sample is allocated between two sectors in proportion to provisional population as per *Census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. should not exceed the rural sample size. Earlier practice of giving double weightage to urban sector has been modified considering the fact that there has been considerable growth in urban population. A minimum of 8 FSUs will be allocated to each state/UT separately for rural and urban areas.

The sample sizes by sector and State/UT are given in Table 1 at the end of this Chapter.

1.3.7 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level will be adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

1.3.8 Selection of FSUs: FSUs will be selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Population Census 1991 in all the strata for rural sector except for stratum 1. In stratum 1 of rural sector and in all the strata of urban sector, selection will be done using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Within each stratum, samples will be drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

1.3.9 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks/households - important steps

1.3.9.1 Proper identification of the FSU boundaries: The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the sample FSU as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. For urban samples, the boundaries of each Urban Frame Survey (UFS) block may be identified by referring to the map corresponding to the frame code specified in the sample list (even though map of the block for a latter period of the UFS might be available).

1.3.9.2 Criterion for hamlet-group/sub-block formation: After identification of the FSU, it is to be determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the population of the selected village or block is found to be 1200 or more, it will be divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample village/block	no. of hgs/sbs to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups will be formed as follows.

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hgs to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

Two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be selected from a large village/UFS block wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks.

1.3.9.3 Formation of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same should be done by more or less equalizing population (details are in Chapter Two). Note that while doing so, it is to be ensured that the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

1.3.9.4 Listing of households: Having determined the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks, i.e. area(s) to be considered for listing, the next step is to list all the households (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry). The hamlet-group/sub-block with sample hg/sb number 1 will be listed first and that with sample hg/sb number 2 will be listed next.

1.4 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households and schedule types for Schedule 1.0:

1.4.1 For Schedule 1.0 all the households in the selected village/block/hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be stratified into two second stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by household in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas.

For rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) has been determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that top 20% of the rural households possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X will be in SSS 1. Rest of the households will be in SSS 2.

Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs) has been determined at State/UT level from NSS 55th round data in such a way that top 20% of the households had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' will be in SSS 1 while the rest of the households will be in SSS 2.

The values of X and A for each State/UT are given in Table 1 of Chapter two.

Composition of SSS with number of households to be surveyed for Schedule 1.0 will be as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of hhs to be surveyed for schedule 1.0	
		without hg/sb formation	with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
rural			
SSS 1:	households with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS 2:	other households	2	1
urban			
SSS 1:	households with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS 2:	other households	2	1

1.4.2 Both Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 would be canvassed in each FSU.

For FSUs without hg/sb formation: In this case, one each for both schedule types (one type 1 & one type 2) will be canvassed in each SSS. Type 1 schedule will be canvassed in the odd numbered sample households and type 2 will be canvassed in the even numbered sample households. If after compensation of shortfall, there are 3 selected households in SSS 1 (or in SSS 2) and 1 household in SSS 2 (or in SSS 1) then type 1 will be canvassed in sample households 1 & 3 of SSS 1 (or SSS 2) and type 2 will be canvassed in the remaining sample households of both the SSS. If all 4 households belong to the same SSS, type 1 will be assigned to odd numbered sample households and rest to type 2.

For FSUs with hg/sb formation: Here Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in SSS 1 of hg/sb 1 and SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 while type 2 will be canvassed in SSS 2 of hg/sb 1 and SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If one SSS of a hg/sb is void, allocation will be done following the compensation rule and corresponding allocation of schedule type (type 1/type 2) will be transferred to the SSS of the hg/sb having more than 1 sample household. If each hg/sb has one SSS void, type 1 will be allocated to the odd numbered sample households of each remaining hg/sb \times SSS and type 2 to the even numbered sample households.

Two schedule types would be canvassed by two different field workers. However, in the states where team approach is not followed for canvassing schedules, both the types may be canvassed by same investigator.

1.5 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households for Schedule 10: In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block, two second stage strata (SSS) will be formed for Schedule 10 as given below.

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of hhs to be surveyed for schedule 10	
		without hg/sb formation	with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS 1:	households with at least one member of age below 30 years with educational level secondary or above	4	2
SSS 2:	other households	4	2

1.6 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households for Schedule 25.0: In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block, four second stage strata (SSS) will be formed as given below.

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of hhs to be surveyed for schedule 25.0	
		without hg/sb formation	with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS 1:	households with at least one member hospitalised during last 365 days	4	2
SSS 2:	from the remaining households, households having at least one child of age below 5 years	2	1
SSS 3:	from the remaining households, households with at least one member of age 60 years or above	2	1
SSS 4:	other households	2	1

1.7 Selection of households for Schedules 1.0, 10 and 25.0: From each SSS the sample households for all the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR. If a household is selected for more than one schedule only one schedule will be canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 1.0, Schedule 10 and Schedule 25.0 and in that case the household will be replaced for the other schedule. If a household is selected for Schedule 1.0 it will not be selected for Schedule 10 or Schedule 25.0. Similarly, if a household is not selected for Schedule 1.0 but selected for Schedule 10 it will not be selected for Schedule 25.0. However, for the household, selected from SSS1 of Schedule 25.0, the Schedule 25.0 will be canvassed even if the household is selected for other schedules.

1.8 Shortfall of households to be compensated: For schedule 1.0, 10 and 25.0, shortfall of households available in the frame of any SSS will be compensated from the same SSS of the other hg/sb or from the other SSS of the same or other hg/sb where additional household(s) are available. The procedure is as follows:

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

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb if available. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 & SSS 4 and compensate.

The table given below will be useful for deciding the SSS from which the compensation is to be made.

SSS having shortfall Schedule 25.0	priority order of SSS for compensation
1	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 4
3	1, 2, 4
4	1, 2, 3

If there is hg/sb formation, for each SSS as per priority order, compensation may be made from the hg/sb where shortfall occurs, failing which from other hg/sb and so on.

Similarly, if shortfall is in SSS 3 of hg/sb 1 for sch. 25.0, first try to compensate from SSS3 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 and so on.

For schedules 1.0 and 10, the procedure will be same except that choice will be limited to SSS 1 and SSS 2 only.

For example, if shortfall is in SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 for sch. 1.0 or sch. 10, first try to compensate from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1.

The resulting number of households (h) for each SSS will be entered at the top of relevant column(s) of block 5 and also in col.(6) against the relevant SSS × (hg/sb) of block 6.

Some illustrations on compensation of shortfall are given below:

(a) FSU without hg/sb formation

Example 1 (schedule 25.0)

SSS	H	Step 1	Step 3	h
1	2	2*		2
2	15	2	2+2	6
3	0	0*		0
4	3	2		2
total	20	6	4	10
shortfall	–	4	0	×

(b) FSU with hg/sb formation

Example 2 (for schedule 1.0)

hg/sb	SSS	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	h
1	1	110	1			1
	2	1	1			1
	total	111	2			2
2	1	112	1		1	2
	2	0	0*			0
	total	112	1		1	2
total		223	3	0	1	4
shortfall		–	1	1	0	-

Example 3 (for schedule 10)

hg/sb	SSS	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	h
1	1	122	2		1	3
	2	1	1*			1
	total	123	3		1	4
2	1	125	2		2	4
	2	0	0*			0
	total	125	2		2	4
total		248	5	0	3	8
shortfall		-	3	3	0	-

Example 4 (for schedule 25.0)

hg/sb	SSS	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	h
1	1	3	2	1		3
	2	0	0*			0
	3	1	1			1
	4	126	1		1	2
	total	130	4	1	1	6
2	1	1	1*			1
	2	1	1			1
	3	0	0*			0
	4	130	1		1	2
	total	132	3		1	4
total		262	7	1	2	10
shortfall		-	3	2	0	-

* indicates the SSS having shortfall

1.9 Concepts and Definitions:

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

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

1.9.2 **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 or marriage to one another. The following cases are to be noted while determining the group of persons to be considered as households for the current survey:

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they 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) Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as 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 the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/she will be covered.

(v) Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage for difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities.

(vi) Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

1.9.3 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 judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted 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 household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

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

(iv) If a member of a household (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the household) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/she will not be considered as a member of his/her parent's household. However, he/she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

1.9.4 Pucca structure: A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.

1.9.5 Katcha structure: A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

(a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and

(b) **Serviceable katcha structure** includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

1.9.6 Semi-pucca structure: A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

1.9.7 Dwelling unit: It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

1.9.8 Independent house: An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

1.9.9 Flat: A flat, generally, is a part of the building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc., which are used exclusively by the household residing therein or jointly with other households. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

1.9.10 Land possessed: The area of land possessed will include land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey is taken into account. 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 vests in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease 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 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 should not include the area of land owned, leased-in, etc. by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household.

1.9.11 Household monthly per capita expenditure: Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also 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 the household consumer expenditure. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size. A person's MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he/she belongs.

1.9.12 Meal: A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal', as opposed to 'snacks', 'nashta' or 'high tea', contains larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal may contain larger quantity of non-cereal food. Even then, if the quantum of food in a plate is heavy as a meal, the contents of the food plate will also be considered as a 'meal'. Sometimes the contents of a 'nashta' may not be very different from the contents of a 'meal'. The difference in quantity will therefore be the guiding factor for deciding whether the plate is to be labelled as a 'meal' or a 'nashta'.

A person rendering domestic service (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning of rooms, washing linen, carrying water from outside, etc.) to a number of households during the daytime gets some food from each of the households he/she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, by quantity, be far less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be

at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person will be considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meal taken away from home'.

Subject to the guidelines given in the two preceding paragraphs, for the purpose of data collection on 'number of meals consumed' one has to depend on the judgement of the informant because, the informant would reckon the number on the basis of his/her own understanding of the concept of a meal/khana.

1.9.13 Public Distribution System (PDS): means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rate through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. For kerosene, 'public distribution system' will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices. 'Super bazaars' and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when they sell rationed commodities also at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for particular commodities. (Presentation of ration card may not, however, be obligatory for some controlled price commodities like kerosene, coal, etc.).

1.9.14 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts is not covered in the definition adopted for the Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. In the NSS surveys, activities relating to the production of primary goods for own consumption is restricted to the agricultural sector only and does not include activities in the mining and quarrying sector.

The term 'economic activity' in the Employment and Unemployment survey of NSSO in the 60th round will include:

- (i) all the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (i.e. **industry Divisions 01 to 05 of NIC 1998**) which result in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops,

forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption

and

(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells etc., and of machinery, tools etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labour or a supervisor.

It is to be noted that as in earlier rounds, the activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc. which may result in earnings, by convention, will not be considered as economic activities.

1.9.15 Activity status: It is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period which concerns with the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three status during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work),
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity status, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) with 'unemployment'. The three broad activity status have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. These are stated below:

(i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):

- (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own-account worker
- (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer
- (c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper'
- (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee
- (e) worked as casual wage labour in public works
- (f) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works
- (g) did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
- (h) did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
- (i) did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/ wage employment
- (j) did not work due to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment

(ii) not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed) :

- (a) sought work

(b) did not seek but was available for work

(iii) *not working and also not available for work (not in labour force)* :

- (a) attended educational institution
- (b) attended domestic duties only
- (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use
- (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc.
- (e) not able to work due to disability
- (f) beggars, prostitutes, etc.
- (g) others
- (h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only).

1.9.16 The various constituents of 'workers', 'unemployed', 'labour force', 'out of labour force' are as explained below:

(a) **Workers (or employed):** Persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity status under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

(b) **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work *under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration* are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

(c) **Labour force:** Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constitute the labour force.

(d) **Out of labour force:** Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, smugglers, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

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

1.9.18 **Self-employed:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners

are self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., regarding how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., regarding market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out operation. The fee or remuneration received by them consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are produced.

The self-employed persons may again be categorised into the following three groups:

- (i) **own-account workers:** They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- (ii) **employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers, and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

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

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

members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.9.21 Regular salaried/wage employee: Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees. *The category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.*

1.9.22 Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. *'Public works'* are those activities which are sponsored by Government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds etc. as 'test relief' measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also employment generation scheme under poverty alleviation programmes (NREP, RLEGP, etc.).

1.9.23 Different approaches for determining activity status: The persons surveyed are to be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There are three reference periods for this survey viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as *usual status*, *current weekly status* and *current daily status*. The activity status determined on the basis of the reference period of 1 year is known as the *usual activity status* of a person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the *current weekly status (cws)* of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 day is known as the *current daily status (cws)* of the person.

1.9.24 Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of three types of broad activity status viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force' is concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, unique identification under any one of the three broad activity status is done by adopting either the *major time criterion* or *priority criterion*. The former is used for classification of persons under 'usual activity status' and, the latter, for classification of persons under 'current activity status'. If, by adopting one of the two criteria mentioned above, a person categorised as engaged in economic activity is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. Similar approach is adopted for non-economic activities also.

1.9.25 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the *principal usual activity status* of the person. To decide the principal usual activity of a person, he/she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time**

criterion. Persons, thus, adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

1.9.26 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose principal usual status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some economic activity **for a relatively shorter time** (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the relatively longer time spent criterion will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

- (i) a person may be engaged for a **relatively longer period** during the last 365 days in some economic/ non-economic activity and for a **relatively shorter period** in another economic activity and
- (ii) a person may be pursuing one economic activity/ non-economic activity **almost through-out the year** in the principal usual activity status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity for a **relatively shorter period** in a subsidiary capacity.

1.9.27 Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided **on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion.** According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. *A person is considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.* A person is considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if during the reference week no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week, is considered to be engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force). Having decided the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current weekly activity status is again decided **on the basis of 'major time' criterion if a person is pursuing multiple economic activities.**

1.9.28 Current daily activity status: The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the unorganised sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person can pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people can even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of

the reference week **using a priority-cum-major time criterion** (day to day labour time disposition). The following points may be noted for determining the current daily status of a person:

- i) Each day of the reference week is looked upon as comprising of either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status.
- ii) A person is considered 'working' (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for *4 hours or more* on a day, he/she would be assigned two economic activities out of the different economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day. In such cases, one 'half day' work will be considered for each of those two economic activities (i.e. 0.5 intensity will be given for each of these two economic activities).
- iv) If the person had worked for *1 hour or more but less than 4 hours*, he/she is considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/available for work or not.
- v) If a person was not engaged in 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/available for work even for 4 hours or more, he/she is considered 'unemployed' for the entire day. But if he/she was 'seeking/available for work' for more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he/she is considered 'unemployed' for half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.
- vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and is assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity status depending upon the activities pursued by him/her during the reference day.

It may be noted that while assigning intensity in Block 5, an intensity of 1.0 will be given against an activity which is done for 'full day' and 0.5, if it is done for 'half day'.

1.9.29 There are certain terms used in connection with collection of items of information relating to current activity status of persons. These are explained in the following paragraphs.

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

work might not involve much physical labour. Manual work has been defined as work pursued in one or more of the following occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO 1968):

Division 5: Service workers:

- Group 52: cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional)
- Group 53: maid and other housekeeping service workers (not elsewhere classified)
- Group 54: building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers
- Group 55: launderers, dry cleaners and pressers
- Group 56: hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related worker
- Family 570: fire fighters
- Family 574: watchmen, gate keepers
- Family 579: protective service workers not elsewhere classified

Division 6: Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers:

- Group 63: agricultural labourers
- Group 64: plantation labourers and related workers
- Group 65: other farm workers
- Group 66: forestry workers
- Group 67: hunters and related workers
- Group 68: fishermen and related workers

Division 7-8-9: Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers:

All groups excluding Group 85 (electrical fitters and related workers) and Group 86 (broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists).

1.9.31 Rural Labour: Manual labour working in agricultural and /or non-agricultural occupations *in return for wages* paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour) and *living in rural areas*, will be taken as rural labour.

1.9.32 Agricultural labour: A person will be considered to be engaged as agricultural labour, if he/she follows one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming
- (ii) dairy farming
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity
- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry
- (v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce.

Working in fisheries is excluded from agricultural labour. Further, 'carriage for transportation' refers **only to the first stage of the transport** from farm to the first place of disposal.

1.9.33 Wage paid-manual labour: A person who does manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) is a wage paid manual labour. Salaries are also to be counted as wages. A person who is self-employed in manual work is **not treated** as a wage paid manual labour.

1.9.34 Cultivation: All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities are considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) are not considered as cultivation activities for the purpose of this survey. In general, the activities covered under NIC 1998 sub-classes 01111, 01112, 01113, 01115, 01119, 01121, 01122 and 01135 (excepting plantation of pepper and cardamom) are to be considered as cultivation.

1.9.35 Operation: It is the type of work performed by a person during a reference period such as manual, non-manual, agricultural, non-agricultural etc. Operation has been combined with activity status and industry corresponding to the work performed. Information regarding the type of operation is collected **only for rural areas and relating to current status only**. The different types of operations are - ploughing, sowing, transporting, weeding, harvesting, others (manual) and others (non-manual). In the last two cases, the sector in which the work is performed is indicated by the industry. It may be noted, that for 'regular salaried/wage employees' on leave or on holiday, the 'operation' relates to their respective function in the work or job from which he/she is temporarily off. Similarly, for persons categorised as 'self-employed' but not working on a particular day inspite of having work on that day, the operation will relate to the work that he/she would have done if he/she had not enjoyed leisure on that day.

1.9.36 Earnings: Earnings refer to the wage/salary income (and not total earnings) receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by the wage/salaried employees and casual labourers. The wage/salary receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind.

- i) The kind wages are evaluated at the current retail price.
- ii) Bonus and perquisites evaluated at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week are also included in earnings.
- iii) Amount receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time is also included. This is a departure from the earlier practice.

1.9.37 Household principal industry and occupation: To determine the household principal industry and occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities 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 (on the basis of earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household may pursue the

household occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member.

1.9.38 Information on formal vocational training received by the members of the households is to be collected in a separate block of this schedule. Related concepts are discussed next.

1.9.39 **Vocational Training:** A vocational training may broadly be defined as a training which prepares an individual for a specific vocation or occupation. The main objective of vocational education and training is to prepare persons, especially the youth, for the world of work and make them employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. It aims at imparting training to persons in very **specific fields** through providing significant ‘**hands on**’ experience in acquiring necessary skill, which will make them employable or create for them opportunities of self-employment.

1.9.40 **Formal Vocational Training:** For the purpose of this survey, only formal vocational training will be considered. Formal vocational training takes place in education and training institutions which follow a structured training programme, leading to recognised certificates, diplomas or degrees. But when the vocational training programme is organised by other agencies which are not specialised training institutes for imparting vocational education and training and the training does not lead to recognised certificates, diplomas or degrees, those training programmes **will not be treated** as formal vocational training. For the purpose of our survey, formal vocational training **will have all** the following characteristics:

- i) structured training programme towards a particular skill having standard norms and syllabus and curriculum
- ii) more emphasis on skill development rather than building knowledge
- iii) certificate/diploma/degree received should have a recognition by State/Central Government, Public Sector and other reputed concerns.

By point (i) it is meant that:

- (a) the course should have definite title with prescribed syllabus and curriculum with specified duration of the training.
- (b) it should have some entry level eligibility in terms of education, age.

In point (iii), the term ‘reputed concern’ means reputed business concern as well as NGOs.

It may be noted that the term skill is meant as any marketable expertise, however acquired, irrespective of whether it is marketed or not, or whether the intention is to market it or not.

1.9.41 **Sources for receiving vocational trainings:** Conventionally, vocational education and training has been oriented towards a number of engineering and technical trades. Though

they continue to form the core of vocational education, its scope had been considerably widened to include many non-engineering trades also. Some of the major sources from where vocational training can be received are: (a) programmes within the mainstream educational system; (b) technician-level vocational programmes initiated by the Ministry of Labour; (c) programmes offered by government-sponsored training institutions outside the school and university systems; and (d) miscellaneous programmes.

1.9.42 Programmes within the mainstream education system: This category covers vocational courses at secondary level and higher secondary level, at first-degree level and in polytechnics. At the school level, students can opt for vocational subjects from an approved list. The University Grants Commission (UGC) introduced the scheme of vocationalisation at first degree level in the academic year 1994-95. Polytechnics have been set up by both the Governments and private agencies. A wide range of vocational courses are offered by polytechnics. Besides the general polytechnics, there are also polytechnic-level specialised institutions established by State Governments which offer diploma courses only in their respective areas of specialisations such as printing technology, leather technology, tool engineering etc. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) is responsible for regulating polytechnic education.

1.9.43 Technician level vocational programmes initiated by Ministry of Labour: These programmes are mainly implemented by Central/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government is advised by National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT). Similar Councils at the state level are known as State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT). Some of the more important programmes in this category are:

- (a) **Craftsmen Training:** This training is imparted through the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) established by both government and private agencies. In all the states there are exclusive ITIs for women and special women wings in general ITIs. Trainings are imparted in both engineering and non-engineering trades.
- (b) **Women's Vocational Training:** The DGE&T, through its Women's Occupational Directorate, launched the Women's Vocational Training Programme in 1977 through a network of exclusive training institutes. The courses are open to women who have passed the Class 10 or Class 10+2, depending upon the nature of the courses.
- (c) **Apprenticeship Training:** The Apprentices Act, 1961, makes it obligatory on the part of the employers, both in public and private sector industries, to engage apprentices. The Act initially envisaged training of Trade Apprentices including ITI-passed candidates. The qualification requirements for trade apprentices vary from class VIII-passed to Class 10+2-passed. It was amended in 1973 to include the training of engineering diploma holders and graduate engineers as "technician" and "graduate" Apprentices, respectively. By a further amendment in 1986, the training of candidates passing out of the 10+2 vocational stream as "Technician (Vocational) Apprentices", was also brought within the purview of the Act. The overall responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Act is vested in the DGE&T.

Ordinance Factory Board, Ministry of Defence, operates a large number of trade apprentice training programmes.

1.9.44 Programmes in Government-sponsored Institutions: Many specialised institutions have been established mostly by the Central government to offer training programmes in a number of areas. They offer courses only in their respective areas of specialisation. The entry requirements range from a pass in Class 10 examination to graduation. While these institutions are under the administrative control of the government, many courses offered by them are regulated by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) if the subjects fall under its jurisdiction.

1.9.45 Miscellaneous Programmes:

(a) **Open vocational education:** This is launched by National Open School (NOS). Need-based and job-oriented courses are offered through NOS, basically to suit the requirements of the unorganised sector to prepare skilled manpower for self-employment, entrepreneurship, and income-generating work. The programme is targeted at persons who cannot get admission in ITIs, polytechnics and other vocational education and training institutes. Training is provided at accredited vocational institutions (AVIs) and NOS conducts examinations and issue certificates.

(b) **AICTE-CEP:** The All India Council for Technical Education has introduced a scheme of continuation of education programme(AICTE-CEP) under which it recognizes job-oriented short term programmes offered by various private institutions.

1.9.46 Ailment - illness or injury: Ailment, i.e. illness or injury, mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well being. An ailment may not cause any necessity of hospitalisation, confinement to bed or restricted activity. An ailing member is a normal member of the household who was suffering from any ailment during the reference period. For the purpose of survey, **one will be treated as sick if one feels sick.** This will also include among other things:

- Cases of visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities;
- Injuries will cover all types of damages, such as cuts, wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body;
- Cases of abortion - natural or accidental;

This will not include:

- Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, getting MTP etc.,
- Cases of pregnancy and childbirth.

1.9.47 Hospitalisation: One will be considered hospitalised if one has availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any hospital. Hospital, for the purpose of survey, refers to any medical institution having provision for admission of sick persons as indoor patients (inpatients) for treatment. Hospital covers public hospitals, community health centres and

primary health centres (if provided with beds), ESI hospitals, private hospitals, nursing homes, etc. In this context it may be noted that admission for treatment of ailment and discharge thereof from the hospital will be considered as case of hospitalisation irrespective of the duration of stay in the hospital. It may also be noted that hospitalisation in the cases of normal pregnancy and childbirth will not be treated as hospitalisation cases as mentioned in the paragraph 1.9.46.

1.9.48 Confinement to bed: It refers to a state of health where the ailing person is required or compelled to mostly stay in bed at his/her residence/home.

1.9.49 Restriction of activity: By disability or restricted activity is meant the state of health which prevents the ailing person from doing any of his/her normal avocation. For economically employed persons, restricted activity will mean abstention from the economic activity. In case of a housewife, this will mean cutting down of the day's chores. In case of retired persons, this will refer to the pruning of his/her normal activity. In case of students attending educational institution, this will refer to abstention from attending classes. For infants below school going age and for the very old, restricted activity is not to be considered in view of the fact that their usual activities are of restricted nature.

1.9.50 Spell of ailment: A continuous period of sickness owing to a specific ailment will be treated as a spell of ailment.

1.9.51 Duration of ailment: Duration of ailment is the period between the commencement of the ailment and termination of it by recovery. For ascertaining the period of ailment during the reference period, commencement will be taken as on the first day of the reference period if it was on a day beyond the reference period. Similarly, if the ailment is found to be continuing on the date of enquiry, the day of termination of the ailment will be taken as the last day of the reference period.

1.9.52 Medical treatment: A person will be considered to have received medical treatment if he/she has consulted a doctor anywhere (in OPD of a hospital, community health centre, primary health centre/sub-centre, dispensary, doctor's chamber, private residence, etc.) and obtained medical advice on his ailment. The doctor consulted may follow any system of medicine, viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, unani, hakimi or some other recognised system. Treatment taken on the basis of medical advice/prescription of a doctor obtained earlier for similar ailment(s) will also be considered as medical treatment. Self-doctoring or acting on the advice of non-medical persons such as friends, relatives, pharmacists, etc., will not be considered as treatment.

1.9.53 Disability: A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being is treated as having disability. It excludes illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.

1.9.54 Mental disability: Persons who have difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who do not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibit behaviours like

talking to self, laughing / crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason would be considered as mentally disabled for the purpose of the survey. The “activities like others of similar age” will include activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills.

1.9.55 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 cannot correctly count fingers of 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. Night blindness is not to be considered as visual disability.

1.9.56 Hearing disability: This refers to persons’ inability to hear properly. 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 for the person when hearing aid is not used). Persons with hearing disability may have different degrees of disability, such as profound, severe or moderate. 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 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.

1.9.57 Speech disability: 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. 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 whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.

1.9.58 Locomotor disability: A person with - (a) loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of himself/herself 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 – will be considered as disabled with locomotor disability. Thus, persons having locomotor disability will include those with (a) loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affects his/her “normal ability to move self or objects” and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs), such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. Dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs will also be treated as disabled.

1.9.59 **Abortion:** Abortion is the case of foetus born before the completion of 28 weeks since conception and showing no sign of life at birth.

1.9.60 **Live-birth:** When a child shows any evidence of life at birth, irrespective of the interval since conception, it is the case of a live-birth. The child may, however, expire within a very short time after birth.

1.9.61 **Still-birth:** It is the case of a baby born after completion of 28 weeks and showing no sign of life. The birth of a foetus caused by abortion is not considered a 'still-birth'.

Table 1: Allocation of sample villages and blocks for NSS 60th round

state/u.t.	number of FSUs					
	central sample			state sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra pradesh	512	328	184	512	328	184
Arunachal pradesh	108	76	32	108	76	32
Assam	268	220	48	268	220	48
Bihar	424	360	64	424	360	64
Chhattisgarh	152	112	40	152	112	40
Goa	20	8	12	32	12	20
Gujarat	284	152	132	284	152	132
Haryana	144	88	56	144	88	56
Himachal pradesh	152	132	20	152	132	20
Jammu & kashmir	204	136	68	408	272	136
Jharkhand	204	144	60	204	144	60
Karnataka	344	192	152	344	192	152
Kerala	300	200	100	300	200	100
Madhya pradesh	360	232	128	360	232	128
Maharashtra	540	272	272	680	272	408
Manipur	160	108	52	320	216	104
Meghalaya	80	56	24	80	56	24
Mizoram	108	44	64	108	44	64
Nagaland	36	24	12	60	24	36
Orissa	268	212	56	268	212	56
Punjab	152	84	68	152	84	68
Rajasthan	344	236	108	344	236	108
Sikkim	52	44	8	52	44	8
Tamil nadu	520	260	260	520	260	260
Tripura	108	84	24	108	84	24
Uttar pradesh	944	680	264	944	680	264
Uttaranchal	56	36	20	56	36	20
West bengal	512	324	188	512	324	188
Andaman & nicobar islands	28	16	12	28	16	12
Chandigarh	44	8	36	44	8	36
Dadra & nagar haveli	16	8	8	16	8	8
Daman & diu	16	8	8	16	8	8
Delhi	108	8	100	216	16	200
Lakshadweep	16	8	8	16	8	8
Pondicherry	28	8	20	28	8	20
All- india	7612	4908	2708	8260	5164	3096