

**India**

**National Sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics and Programme  
Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI)**

**Household Consumer Expenditure, NSS  
62nd Round : July 2005 - June 2006**

March 12, 2012

# Metadata Production

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## India (2005-2006)

### Household Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round : July 2005 - June 2006 (NSS 62nd Round)

Overview	
Type	Socio-Economic/Monitoring Survey [hh/sems]
Identification	DDI-IND-MOSPI-NSSO-62Rnd-Sch1.0-2005-06
Version	Production Date: 2012-03-07 V1.0; Re-organised anonymised dataset for public distribution.
Series	<p>The National Sample Survey (NSS) has been set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. The NSSO conducts regular consumer expenditure surveys as part of its "rounds", each round being normally of a year's duration and covering more than one subject of study. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country. Surveys on consumer expenditure are being conducted quinquennially on a large sample of households from the 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973) onwards. Apart from these quinquennial surveys, the NSSO collected information on consumer expenditure from a smaller sample of households since 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987). Nowadays every round of NSS includes a consumer expenditure survey (CES), giving rise to an annual series of consumption data. The 61st round CES, conducted in 2004-05, was the seventh quinquennial CES. The other CES's, of which the 62nd round survey is one, are referred to collectively as the "annual series" of CES's. NSSO carried out its sixty-second round survey from 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006.</p> <p>The household consumer expenditure schedule used for the survey collected information on quantity and value of household consumption with a reference period of "last 30 days" for some items of consumption and "last 365 days" for some less frequently purchased items. To minimise recall errors, a very detailed item classification was, as usual, adopted to collect information, including 148 items of food, 13 items of fuel, 28 items of clothing, bedding and footwear, 18 items of educational and medical expenses, 52 items of durable goods, and about 85 other items. The schedule also collected some other household particulars including age, sex and educational level of each household member.</p> <p>The field work for the survey was conducted, as usual, by the Field Operations Division of the Organisation. The collected data were processed by the Data Processing Division of NSSO and tabulated by the Computer Centre of Department of Statistics. The reports have been prepared by Survey Design &amp; Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO under the guidance of the Governing Council, NSSO.</p>
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts regular consumer expenditure surveys as part of its "rounds", each round being normally of a year's duration and covering more than one subject of study. The surveys are conducted through household interviews, using a random sample of households covering practically the entire geographical area of the country. Surveys on consumer expenditure are being conducted quinquennially on a large sample of households from the 27th round (October 1972 - September 1973) onwards. Apart from these quinquennial surveys, the NSSO collected information on consumer expenditure from a smaller sample of households since 42nd round (July 1986 - June 1987). Nowadays every round of NSS includes a consumer expenditure survey (CES), giving rise to an annual series of consumption data. The 61st round CES, conducted in 2004-05, was the seventh quinquennial CES. The other CES's, of which the 62nd round survey is one, are referred to collectively as the "annual series" of CES's. NSSO carried out its sixty-second round survey from 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006.</p>

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<b>Kind of Data</b>	Sample survey data [ssd]
<b>Unit of Analysis</b>	Randomly selected households based on sampling procedure and members of the household

## Scope & Coverage

### Scope

The NSSO surveys on consumer expenditure aim to measure the household consumer expenditure in quantitative terms disaggregated by various household characteristics.

The data for this survey was collected in the NSS Schedule 1.0 used for household consumer expenditure. For this round, the schedule had 12 blocks.

Blocks 0, 1 and 2 - were similar to the ones used in usual NSS rounds. These were used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations.

Block-3: Household characteristics like, household size, principal industry-occupation, social group, land possessed and cultivated, type of dwelling etc. were recorded in this block.

Block-4: In this Block the detailed demographic particulars including age, sex, educational level, marital status, number of meals usually taken in a day etc. were recorded.

Block-5: In this block cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days were recorded.

Block-6: In this block consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days was recorded.

Block-7: Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days was recorded in this block.

Block-8 : Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days was recorded in this block.

Block-9 : Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days was recorded in Block 9.

Block-10 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days has been recorded in this block.

Block-11 : Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days has been recorded in this block.

Block-12: Contains the summary of consumer expenditure.

### Geographic Coverage

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) Leh (Ladakh), Kargil, Punch and Rajauri districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of a bus route and (iii) villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

**Universe**

The survey used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected households and members of the household.

**Producers & Sponsors**

<b>Primary Investigator(s)</b>	National Sample Survey Office, M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI)
<b>Other Producer(s)</b>	Survey Design Research Division (SDRD) , National Sample Survey Office , Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology,Survey Reports Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology,Survey Reports Questionnaire Desgn, Sampling methodology, Survey Reports Field Operations Division (FOD) , National Sample Survey Office , Field work Data Processing Division (DPD) , National Sample Survey Office , Data processing Computer Centre (CC, MOSPI) , M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation(MOSPI),Government of India (GOI) , Tabulation and Dissemination
<b>Funding Agency/ies</b>	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI (MOSPI)
<b>Other Acknowledgment(s)</b>	Governing council and Working Group , Finalisation of survey study , GOI

**Sampling****Sampling Procedure****Sample Design**

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 62nd round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the 2001 census (for Manipur, 1991 census) villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors.

In the case of large villages/ blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage was the selection of two hgs/ sbs from each FSU.

**Sampling frame:**

The list of villages as per census 2001 (for Manipur, 1991 census was used since 2001 census list was not available) was used as frame for the rural sector and the latest available list of UFS blocks was used as frame in the urban sector. However, EC-98 was used as frame for the 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more (as per Census 2001).

**Stratification:**

Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed:

- (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and
- (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum. There are 27 towns with population 10 lakhs or more at all-India level as per census 2001.

**Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:**

All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.

1. For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round,

possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

2. Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

From each SSS, the sample households were selected by SRSWOR.

#### **Deviations from Sample Design**

There was no deviation from the original sampling design.

#### **Weighting**

Two different weights have been provided in each file in the data set. Details are as follows:-

1. Weight for each sub sample is stored in the variable name : WGT\_SS
2. Combined subsample weight is stored in the variable name : WGT\_SS\_Combined

### **Data Collection**

<b>Data Collection Dates</b>	Sub round 1: start 2005-07-01 Sub round 1: end 2005-09-30 Sub round 2: start 2005-10-01 Sub round 2: end 2005-12-31 Sub round 3: start 2006-01-01 Sub round 3: end 2006-03-31 Sub round 4: start 2006-04-01 Sub round 4: end 2006-06-30
<b>Data Collection Mode</b>	Face-to-face [f2f]

#### **Questionnaires**

Summary description of the schedule 1.0 on consumer expenditure for NSS 62nd round consisted of 12 blocks is given below.

Blocks 0, 1 and 2 - were similar to the ones used in usual NSS rounds. These were used to record identification of sample households and particulars of field operations.

Block-3: Household characteristics

Block-4: Particulars of household members

Block-5: Cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days

Block-6: Consumption of fuel & light during the last 30 days

Block-7: Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days

Block-8 : Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days

Block-9 : Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days

Block-10 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days



Block-11 : Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days

Block-12: Summary of consumer expenditure.

<b>Data Collector(s)</b>	NSSO (FOD) (NSS (FOD)) , MOSPI
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### Accessibility

<b>Access Authority</b>	Computer Centre (M/O Statistics and Programme Implementation) , <a href="http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx">http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx</a> , <a href="mailto:nssodata@gmail.com">nssodata@gmail.com</a>
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<b>Contact(s)</b>	ADG, SDRD , NSSO (M/O Statistics & PI, G/O India ) , <a href="http://mospi.gov.in/">http://mospi.gov.in/</a> DDG, Computer Centre (M/O Statistics & PI, G/O India ) , <a href="http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx">http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/home.aspx</a>
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### Access Conditions

Validated unit level data relating to various survey rounds are available on CD-ROMS which can be obtained from the Deputy Director General, Computer Centre, M/O Statistics and PI, East Block No. 10 R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066 by remitting the price along with packaging and postal charges as well as giving an undertaking duly signed in a specified format. The amount is to be remitted by way of demand draft drawn in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, payable at New Delhi.

### Rights & Disclaimer

#### Disclaimer

The user of the data acknowledges that the original collector of the data, the authorized distributor of the data, and the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

# Files Description

Dataset contains 10 file(s)

<b>Block 1 and 2_Identification of Sample Household</b>	
<b># Cases</b>	39436
<b># Variable(s)</b>	32
<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household)
<b>File Content</b> These blocks contains data for identification of the sample household. Particulars of field operations are also available in these blocks.	
<b>Producer</b> NSSO	

<b>Block 3_Household Characteristics</b>	
<b># Cases</b>	39436
<b># Variable(s)</b>	42
<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household)
<b>File Content</b> This block contains information on household characteristics.	
<b>Producer</b> NSSO	

<b>Block 4_Person records</b>	
<b># Cases</b>	190022
<b># Variable(s)</b>	39
<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): Person_key (Key to identify a person in a household) , HHID (Key to identify a household)
<b>File Content</b> Demographic and other particulars of the household members are available in this block.	
<b>Producer</b> NSSO	

<b>Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items</b>	
<b># Cases</b>	1889174
<b># Variable(s)</b>	29
<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B5_q1 (Block 5 Item Code)
<b>File Content</b>	

This block contains information on consumption of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt by the household during a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey.

**Producer**

NSSO

**Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light**

# Cases 201946

# Variable(s) 29

**File Structure**  
Type: relational  
Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B6\_q1 (Block 6 Item Code)

**File Content**

This block contains data on consumption of fuel & light by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.

**Producer**

NSSO

**Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc**

# Cases 348850

# Variable(s) 28

**File Structure**  
Type: relational  
Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B7\_q1 (Block 7 Item Code)

**File Content**

This block contains data on consumption of clothing, bedding etc. by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

**Producer**

NSSO

**Block 8\_Household expenditure on footwear**

# Cases 123087

# Variable(s) 28

**File Structure**  
Type: relational  
Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B8\_q1 (Block 8 Item Code)

**File Content**

This block contains data on consumption of footwear by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

**Producer**

NSSO

**Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services**

# Cases 138669

# Variable(s) 27

<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B9_q1 (Block 9 Item Code)
<b>File Content</b> This block contains data on expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.	
<b>Producer</b> NSSO	

<b>Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services</b>	
<b># Cases</b>	810313
<b># Variable(s)</b>	27
<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B10_q1 (Block 10 Item Code)
<b>File Content</b> This block contains data on expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey.	
<b>Producer</b> NSSO	

<b>Block 11_ Household expenditure on durables</b>	
<b># Cases</b>	442842
<b># Variable(s)</b>	34
<b>File Structure</b>	Type: relational Key(s): HHID (Key to identify a household) , B11_q1 (Block 11 Item Code)
<b>File Content</b> This block contains data on expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey.	
<b>Producer</b> NSSO	

# Variables List

Dataset contains 315 variable(s)

File Block 1 and 2_Identification of Sample Household							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	39436	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	39436	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumbe</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	39436	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	39436	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	39436	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	39436	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	39436	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-1.0	39436	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Lvl</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Level
21	<a href="#">Informant_Slno</a>	Serial No. of informant	continuous	numeric-2.0	39405	31	Serial No. of informant
22	<a href="#">Resp_Code</a>	Response Code	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Response Code
23	<a href="#">Survey_Code</a>	Survey Code	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Survey Code
24	<a href="#">Substn_Code</a>	Substitution Code	discrete	character-1	1542	0	Substitution Code
25	<a href="#">DateOfSurvey</a>	Date of Survey	discrete	character-6	39435	0	Date of Survey
26	<a href="#">DateOfDespatch</a>	Date of Despatch	discrete	character-6	39369	0	Date of Despatch
27	<a href="#">TimeToCanvass</a>	Time to canvass (mins.)	discrete	character-3	39380	0	Time to canvass (mins.)
28	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-2	39436	0	NSS
29	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	39436	0	-
30	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	39436	0	Multiplier
31	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	NSC
32	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Combt</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-

<b>File Block 3_Household Characteristics</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	39436	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	39436	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumber</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	39436	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	39436	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	39436	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	39436	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	39436	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	39436	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	39436	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-1.0	39436	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B3_q1</a>	Household Size	continuous	numeric-2.0	39436	0	How many members are there in the household?
22	<a href="#">B3_q2</a>	NIC Code(5-digit)	discrete	character-5	36972	0	Which industry are you working in?
23	<a href="#">B3_q3</a>	NCO Code(3-digit)	discrete	character-3	36963	0	Which occupation are you in?
24	<a href="#">HH_Type</a>	Household type with sector	discrete	character-2	39436	0	Household type with sector
25	<a href="#">B3_q5</a>	Religion	discrete	character-1	39434	0	What is your religion?
26	<a href="#">B3_q6</a>	Social Group	discrete	character-1	39429	0	Which social group do you belong to? Do you come under scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or others category?
27	<a href="#">B3_q7</a>	Land possessed code	discrete	character-2	39361	0	How much land do you own?
28	<a href="#">B3_q8</a>	Dwelling unit code	discrete	character-1	39417	0	Do you own the dwelling unit? Or is it hired or otherwise occupied?
29	<a href="#">B3_q9</a>	Type of dwelling code	discrete	character-1	39395	0	What is the type of dwelling of the household? Is it an independent house or a flat or any other type of dwelling?
30	<a href="#">B3_q10</a>	Type of structure	discrete	character-1	39368	0	What is the type of structure of the dwelling?
31	<a href="#">B3_q11</a>	Covered area (sq. m)	continuous	numeric-4.0	39193	243	How much is the covered area of the dwelling?

File Block 3_Household Characteristics							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
32	<a href="#">B3_q12</a>	Cooking code	discrete	character-1	39405	0	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for cooking?
33	<a href="#">B3_q13</a>	Lighting code	discrete	character-1	39396	0	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for lighting?
34	<a href="#">B3_q14</a>	Monthly per capita expenditure	continuous	numeric-8.2	39436	0	-
35	<a href="#">B3_q15</a>	Performance of any ceremony last month	discrete	character-1	39425	0	Did the household perform any ceremony?
36	<a href="#">B3_q16</a>	No. of meals served to non-hhold members last month	continuous	numeric-4.0	29022	10414	How many meals were served to non household members by the household during the last 30 days?
37	<a href="#">B3_q17</a>	Purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop last month	discrete	character-1	39404	0	Did you purchase any cereal from ration or fair price shop last month?
38	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-2	39436	0	NSS
39	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	39436	0	NSC
40	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	39436	0	-
41	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-
42	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	39436	0	-

File Block 4_Person records							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">Person_key</a>	Key to identify a person in a household	discrete	character-10	190022	0	-
2	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	190022	0	-
3	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	190022	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
4	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	190022	0	Serial no of village / Block
5	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Round
6	<a href="#">ScheduleNumbe</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	190022	0	Schedule Number
7	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sample
8	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sector
9	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	190022	0	State - region
10	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	190022	0	State
11	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	190022	0	District
12	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	190022	0	Unique identifier for a district
13	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Stratum Number
14	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Sub-Stratum
15	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sub-Round
16	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sub - sample
17	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	190022	0	FOD Sub-Region

<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
18	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Segment Number
19	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Second Stage Stratum
20	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-1.0	190022	0	Sample Household number
21	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Level
22	<a href="#">B4_q1</a>	Serial No. of members	discrete	character-2	190022	0	Serial No. of members
23	<a href="#">B4_q3</a>	Relation to Head Code	discrete	character-1	190022	0	What is your relation to head of the household?
24	<a href="#">B4_q4</a>	Sex Code	discrete	character-1	190022	0	Sex of the person
25	<a href="#">B4_q5</a>	Age	continuous	numeric-3.0	190022	0	Age of the member
26	<a href="#">B4_q6</a>	Marital Status Code	discrete	character-1	189998	0	Marital status of the member
27	<a href="#">B4_q7</a>	General Education Code	discrete	character-2	189862	0	Education of the member
28	<a href="#">B4_q8</a>	No. of days stayed away	continuous	numeric-2.0	55785	134237	How many days a member has stayed away from the household?
29	<a href="#">B4_q9</a>	No. of meals taken in a day	continuous	numeric-1.0	189872	150	How many meals do you usually take in a day?
30	<a href="#">B4_q10</a>	No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from school, balwadi etc.	continuous	numeric-2.0	36882	153140	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from school, balwadi etc, then how many such meals are taken in a day?
31	<a href="#">B4_q11</a>	No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from employer	continuous	numeric-2.0	32570	157452	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from employer, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
32	<a href="#">B4_q12</a>	No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from others	continuous	numeric-2.0	45363	144659	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from others, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
33	<a href="#">B4_q13</a>	No. of meals taken away from home - on payment	continuous	numeric-2.0	36406	153616	If you or any member of the household take meals away from home on payment, then how many such meals do you take?
34	<a href="#">B4_q14</a>	Meals taken at home	continuous	numeric-2.0	189061	961	How many meals are taken at home in a day?
35	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-2	190022	0	NSS
36	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	190022	0	NSC
37	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	190022	0	-
38	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	190022	0	-
39	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	190022	0	-

<b>File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	1889174	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	1889174	0	Serial no of village / Block



<b>File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumber</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	1889174	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	1889174	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	1889174	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-1.0	1889174	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B5_q1</a>	Block 5 Item Code	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	Item
22	<a href="#">B5_q3</a>	Quantity	continuous	numeric-9.3	1658376	230798	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?
23	<a href="#">B5_q4</a>	Value	continuous	numeric-8.2	1889174	0	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?
24	<a href="#">B5_q5</a>	Source Code	discrete	character-1	1473376	0	What was the source of obtaining the item?
25	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-2	1889174	0	-
26	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	1889174	0	-
27	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	1889174	0	-
28	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	1889174	0	-
29	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	1889174	0	-

<b>File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	201946	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	201946	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_BlK_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	201946	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumber</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	201946	0	Schedule Number

<b>File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	201946	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	201946	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	201946	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	201946	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	201946	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	201946	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-2.0	201946	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	201946	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B6_q1</a>	Block 6 Item Code	discrete	character-3	201946	0	Item
22	<a href="#">B6_q3</a>	Quantity	continuous	numeric-10.3	152041	49905	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?
23	<a href="#">B6_q4</a>	Value	continuous	numeric-9.2	201946	0	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?
24	<a href="#">B6_q5</a>	Source Code	discrete	character-1	143264	0	What was the source of obtaining the item?
25	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-3	201946	0	-
26	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	201946	0	-
27	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-11.2	201946	0	-
28	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-8.2	201946	0	-
29	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-8.2	201946	0	-

<b>File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	348850	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRound</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	348850	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	348850	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumber</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	348850	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sector

<b>File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	348850	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	348850	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	348850	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	348850	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	348850	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	348850	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-2.0	348850	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	348850	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B7_q1</a>	Block 7 Item Code	discrete	character-3	348850	0	Item
22	<a href="#">B7_q3</a>	Quantity	continuous	numeric-10.3	277627	71223	How much quantity of the clothing item was purchased by the household in the last 365 days?
23	<a href="#">B7_q4</a>	Value	continuous	numeric-9.2	348850	0	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the clothing item in the last 365 days?
24	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-3	348850	0	-
25	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	348850	0	-
26	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-11.2	348850	0	-
27	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-8.2	348850	0	-
28	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-8.2	348850	0	-

<b>File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	123087	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	123087	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blkc_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	123087	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumber</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	123087	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	123087	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	123087	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	123087	0	District

<b>File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	123087	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	123087	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	123087	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	123087	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B8_q1</a>	Block 8 Item Code	discrete	character-3	123087	0	Item
22	<a href="#">B8_q3</a>	Number of pairs	continuous	numeric-9.0	123065	22	How much pairs of the footwear item were purchased by the household in the last 365 days?
23	<a href="#">B8_q4</a>	Value	continuous	numeric-9.2	123085	2	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the footwear item in the last 365 days?
24	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-3	123087	0	NSS
25	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	123087	0	NSC
26	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-11.2	123087	0	-
27	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-8.2	123087	0	-
28	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-8.2	123087	0	-

<b>File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	138669	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	138669	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_BlK_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	138669	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumbe</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	138669	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	138669	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	138669	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	138669	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	138669	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Stratum Number

**File Block 9\_ Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services**

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	138669	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	138669	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-2.0	138669	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	138669	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B9_q1</a>	Block 9 Item Code	discrete	character-3	138669	0	Item
22	<a href="#">B9_q3</a>	Value	discrete	numeric-9.2	0	138669	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 365 days?
23	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-3	138669	0	NSS
24	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	138669	0	NSC
25	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-11.2	138669	0	-
26	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-8.2	138669	0	-
27	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-8.2	138669	0	-

**File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services**

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	810313	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	810313	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	810313	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumber</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	810313	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	810313	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	810313	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	810313	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	810313	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	810313	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Segment Number

<b>File Block 10_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	810313	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-2.0	810313	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	810313	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B10_q1</a>	Block 10 Item Code	discrete	character-3	810313	0	Item
22	<a href="#">B10_q3</a>	Value	discrete	numeric-9.2	0	810313	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 30 days?
23	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-3	810313	0	NSS
24	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	810313	0	NSC
25	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-11.2	810313	0	-
26	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-8.2	810313	0	-
27	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-8.2	810313	0	-

<b>File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	<a href="#">HHID</a>	Key to identify a household	discrete	character-8	442842	0	-
2	<a href="#">CentreCodeRou</a>	Centre code, Round, Shift	discrete	character-3	442842	0	Centre code, Round, Shift
3	<a href="#">Vill_Blk_Slno</a>	Serial no of village / Block	discrete	character-5	442842	0	Serial no of village / Block
4	<a href="#">Round</a>	Round	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Round
5	<a href="#">ScheduleNumbe</a>	Schedule Number	discrete	character-3	442842	0	Schedule Number
6	<a href="#">Sample</a>	Sample	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sample
7	<a href="#">Sector</a>	Sector	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sector
8	<a href="#">St_Region</a>	State - region	discrete	character-3	442842	0	State - region
9	<a href="#">State</a>	State	discrete	character-2	442842	0	State
10	<a href="#">District</a>	District	discrete	character-2	442842	0	District
11	<a href="#">St_District</a>	Unique identifier for a district	discrete	character-4	442842	0	Unique identifier for a district
12	<a href="#">Stratum</a>	Stratum Number	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Stratum Number
13	<a href="#">SubStratum</a>	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Sub-Stratum
14	<a href="#">SubRound</a>	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sub-Round
15	<a href="#">SubSample</a>	Sub - sample	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Sub - sample
16	<a href="#">FODSubRegion</a>	FOD Sub-Region	discrete	character-4	442842	0	FOD Sub-Region
17	<a href="#">SegmentNo</a>	Segment Number	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Segment Number
18	<a href="#">Stage2_Stratum</a>	Second Stage Stratum	discrete	character-1	442842	0	Second Stage Stratum
19	<a href="#">Hhold_no</a>	Sample Household number	continuous	numeric-1.0	442842	0	Sample Household number
20	<a href="#">Level</a>	Level	discrete	character-2	442842	0	Level
21	<a href="#">B11_q1</a>	Block 11 Item Code	discrete	character-3	442842	0	Item

<b>File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables</b>							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
22	<a href="#">B11_q3</a>	No. in use on the date of survey	continuous	numeric-3.0	276659	166183	How many numbers of the item are being used by the household on the date of survey?
23	<a href="#">B11_q4</a>	First hand purchase - number	continuous	numeric-2.0	10341	432501	How many numbers of the item were first hand purchase?
24	<a href="#">B11_q5</a>	First hand purchase - whether hire purchased	discrete	character-1	42713	0	How many numbers of the item were first hand hire purchased?
25	<a href="#">B11_q6</a>	First hand purchase - value (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	100910	341932	How much did the household spend on the item of the first hand purchase?
26	<a href="#">B11_q7</a>	Cost of raw materials & services for construction & repairs (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	136745	306097	How much was paid by the household towards the cost of raw materials & services?
27	<a href="#">B11_q8</a>	Second Hand Purchase - Number	continuous	numeric-1.0	419	442423	How many numbers of the item were second hand purchase?
28	<a href="#">B11_q9</a>	Second Hand Purchase - Value in cash (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	1379	441463	How much did the household spend in cash on the item of the second hand purchase?
29	<a href="#">B11_q10</a>	Total expenditure (in Rs.)	continuous	numeric-6.0	211966	230876	-
30	<a href="#">NSS</a>	NSS	discrete	character-2	442842	0	NSS
31	<a href="#">NSC</a>	NSC	discrete	character-3	442842	0	NSC
32	<a href="#">MLT</a>	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-9.2	442842	0	-
33	<a href="#">WGT_SS</a>	Multiplier - Sub-sample	continuous	numeric-7.2	442842	0	-
34	<a href="#">WGT_SS_Comb</a>	Multiplier - Combined	continuous	numeric-7.2	442842	0	-

# Variables Description

Dataset contains 315 variable(s)

File Block 1 and 2_ Identification of Sample Household			
<b>#1 HHID: Key to identify a household</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Recoding and Derivation	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.		
<b>#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
000		39436	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.		
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block		
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.		
Literal question	Round		
<b>#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.		
Literal question	Schedule Number		
<b>#6 Sample: Sample</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	Sample		
<b>#7 Sector: Sector</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.		
Literal question	Sector		



## File Block 1 and 2\_ Identification of Sample Household

### #7 Sector: Sector

<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.
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Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		18992	48.2%
2		20444	51.8%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #8 St\_Region: State - region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)*

### #9 State: State

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)*

### #10 District: District

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)*

### #11 St\_District: Unique identifier for a district

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.

*Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)*

### #12 Stratum: Stratum Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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## File Block 1 and 2\_ Identification of Sample Household

### #12 Stratum: Stratum Number

<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Allocation to sub-strata  Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.  Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.  For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	9670	24.5%
2	Sub - round 2	9891	25.1%
3	Sub - round 3	9959	25.3%
4	Sub - round 4	9916	25.1%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.  Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.

## File Block 1 and 2\_ Identification of Sample Household

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

	The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	20700	52.5%
2	State	18736	47.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number

<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>
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Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		30535	77.4%
2		8901	22.6%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:</p> <p>All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p>

## File Block 1 and 2\_ Identification of Sample Household

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

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

Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.

**Literal question** Second Stage Stratum

**Interviewer's instructions** Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		20766	52.7%
2		18670	47.3%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

**Information** [Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Literal question** Sample Household number

**Interviewer's instructions** 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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Lvl: Level

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Literal question** Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		39436	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #21 Informant\_Slno: Serial No. of informant

**Information** [Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=39405 /-] [Invalid=31 /-]

**Literal question** Serial No. of informant

**Interviewer's instructions** Serial no. of informant :  
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.

### #22 Resp\_Code: Response Code

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Definition** The entry against this item has been made after collecting all the required information for all the items in the schedule. The entry has been in code on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding overall quality of response of the informant and the informant's perception about the schedule.

## File Block 1 and 2\_ Identification of Sample Household

### #22 Resp\_Code: Response Code

<b>Literal question</b>	Response Code
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	This item is to be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to classify the informant according to the degree of his co-operation as well as his capability to provide the required information. The codes are: informant: co-operative and capable..... 1 busy..... 3 co-operative but not capable..... 2 reluctant..... 4 others..... 9

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	informant : cooperative and capable	30183	76.5%
2	informant : cooperative but not capable	8038	20.4%
3	informant : busy	591	1.5%
4	informant : reluctant	550	1.4%
9	others	74	0.2%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #23 Survey\_Code: Survey Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The item records whether the originally selected household or a substitute household has been surveyed or no household could be surveyed. The entries have been made in terms of codes. Code 1 has been recorded when originally selected household is surveyed and code 2 has been recorded when a substitute household is surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household could be surveyed, i.e. if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 has been recorded.
<b>Literal question</b>	Survey Code
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 the sample household is the one originally selected, and '2', if it is a substituted household. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household could be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be 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.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	original	37894	96.1%
2	substitute	1542	3.9%
3	casualty	0	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #24 Substn\_Code: Substitution Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1542 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	If the originally selected household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for the one originally selected becoming a casualty has been recorded against this item in terms of codes.
<b>Literal question</b>	Substitution Code
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	In case the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against this item, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not. The codes are: informant busy .....1 members away from home .....2 informant non-cooperative .....3 others .....9

## File Block 1 and 2\_ Identification of Sample Household

### #24 Substn\_Code: Substitution Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	informant busy	70	4.5%
2	members away from home	1130	73.3%
3	informant non-cooperative	253	16.4%
9	others	89	5.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #25 DateOfSurvey: Date of Survey

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39435 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Date of Survey

### #26 DateOfDespatch: Date of Despatch

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39369 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Date of Despatch

### #27 TimeToCanvass: Time to canvass (mins.)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39380 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Time to canvass (mins.)

### #28 NSS: NSS

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	NSS

### #29 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

### #30 MLT: Multiplier

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10561.061 /-] [StdDev=22867.154 /-]
Literal question	Multiplier

### #31 WGT\_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=105.611 /-] [StdDev=228.672 /-]
Literal question	NSC
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100

### #32 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.929 /-] [StdDev=114.357 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:

## File Block 1 and 2\_Identification of Sample Household

### #32 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

WGT\_SS\_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC  
or  
WGT\_SS\_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~=NSC

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #1 HHID: Key to identify a household

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.

### #2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift

### #3 Vill\_Blk\_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block

### #4 Round: Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
Literal question	Round

### #5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
Literal question	Schedule Number

### #6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sample

### #7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
Literal question	Sector

<b>File Block 3_Household Characteristics</b>			
<b>#7 Sector: Sector</b>			
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		18992	48.2%
2		20444	51.8%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#8 St_Region: State - region</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.		
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#9 State: State</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.		
<b>Literal question</b>	State		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#10 District: District</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	District		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#11 St_District: Unique identifier for a district</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district		
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#12 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		



<b>File Block 3_Household Characteristics</b>			
<b>#12 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>			
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed:            (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.</p>		
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number		
<b>#13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Allocation to sub-strata</p> <p>Rural sector:            462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.</p> <p>Urban sector:            For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.</p> <p>For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.</p>		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum		
<b>#14 SubRound: Sub-Round</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Sub - round 1	9670	24.5%
2	Sub - round 2	9891	25.1%
3	Sub - round 3	9959	25.3%
4	Sub - round 4	9916	25.1%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#15 SubSample: Sub - sample</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p>		

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

	The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	20700	52.5%
2	State	18736	47.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number

<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>
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Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		30535	77.4%
2		8901	22.6%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:</p> <p>All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p>

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

	<p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		20766	52.7%
2		18670	47.3%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Level: Level

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
02		39436	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #21 B3\_q1: Household Size

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	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 stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item.
<b>Literal question</b>	How many members are there in the household?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be the same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

### #22 B3\_q2: NIC Code(5-digit)

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=36972 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided.

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #22 B3\_q2: NIC Code(5-digit)

<b>Literal question</b>	Which industry are you working in?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2004 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

*Frequency table not shown (1193 Modalities)*

### #23 B3\_q3: NCO Code(3-digit)

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=36963 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided.
<b>Literal question</b>	Which occupation are you in?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	As in case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. 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.

*Frequency table not shown (117 Modalities)*

### #24 HH\_Type: Household type with sector

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	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.
<b>Literal question</b>	Household type with sector
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>For the rural areas, the selected household will be assigned the appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:</p> <p>self-employed in non-agriculture..... 1 self-employed in agriculture ..... 4  agricultural labour .....2 others ..... 9  other labour ..... 3</p> <p>For urban areas, the household type codes are as follows:  self-employed - 1, regular wage/salary earning - 2, casual labour - 3, others - 9.</p> <p>For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in the 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.</p> <p>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).</p>
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating sector and means of livelihood of the household.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
10	Invalid - rural	6	0.0%
11	self-employed in non-agriculture - rural	2825	7.2%

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #24 HH\_Type: Household type with sector

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
12	agricultural labour - rural	2685	6.8%
13	other labour - rural	1864	4.7%
14	self-employed in agriculture - rural	9242	23.4%
19	Others - rural	2370	6.0%
20	Invalid - urban	13	0.0%
21	self-employed - urban	8136	20.6%
22	regular wage/salary earning - urban	8422	21.4%
23	casual labour - urban	1817	4.6%
29	Others - urban	2056	5.2%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #25 B3\_q5: Religion

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39434 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What is your religion?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. 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 households.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Hinduism	30192	76.6%
2	Islam	5426	13.8%
3	Christianity	2072	5.3%
4	Sikhism	878	2.2%
5	Jainism	220	0.6%
6	Buddhism	354	0.9%
7	Zoroastrianism	7	0.0%
9	Others	285	0.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #26 B3\_q6: Social Group

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39429 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Which social group do you belong to? Do you come under scheduled caste or scheduled tribe or others category?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are :  scheduled tribe ..... 1 scheduled caste ..... 2 others ..... 9  Those who do not come under any one of first two 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 households belongs will be considered as the 'social group' and the group code appropriate for the household will be assigned. It may be noted that household belonging to neo-Buddhist category will also be considered as scheduled caste.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Scheduled Tribe	3907	9.9%

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #26 B3\_q6: Social Group

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2	Scheduled Caste	5275	13.4%
3	Other Backward Class	14072	35.7%
9	Others	16175	41.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #27 B3\_q7: Land possessed code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39361 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Pre-question</b>	Do you own any land?
<b>Literal question</b>	How much land do you own?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01	less than 0.005 hectares	10342	26.3%
02	0.005 - 0.01 hectares	8220	20.9%
03	0.02 - 0.20 hectares	5673	14.4%
04	0.21 - 0.40 hectares	2303	5.9%
05	0.41 - 1.00 hectares	3938	10.0%
06	1.01 - 2.00 hectares	4232	10.8%
07	2.01 – 3.00 hectares	2046	5.2%
08	3.01 - 4.00 hectares	1148	2.9%
10	4.01 – 6.00 hectares	792	2.0%
11	6.01 - 8.00 hectares	292	0.7%
12	greater than 8.00 hectares	375	1.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #28 B3\_q8: Dwelling unit code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39417 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be an entire structure or may be only a part of a structure.
<b>Literal question</b>	Do you own the dwelling unit? Or is it hired or otherwise occupied?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>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 in owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as in owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also. The codes for this item are given below:</p> <p>owned 1 hired 2 no dwelling unit 3 others 9</p>

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Owned	30861	78.3%
2	Hired	6874	17.4%

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #28 B3\_q8: Dwelling unit code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	No dwelling unit	2	0.0%
9	Others	1680	4.3%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #29 B3\_q9: Type of dwelling code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39395 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What is the type of dwelling of the household? Is it an independent house or a flat or any other type of dwelling?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	4.3.1 The dwelling unit of the household may be an independent house, a flat, or neither of these. The appropriate code will be entered against the item. The codes are:  independent house 1 flat 2 others 9 no dwelling 3

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Independent house	32314	82.0%
2	Flat	4038	10.3%
3	No dwelling	0	0.0%
9	Others	3043	7.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #30 B3\_q10: Type of structure

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39368 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What is the type of structure of the dwelling?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Structures have been classified into four categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable katcha and 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.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Pucca	28178	71.6%
2	Semi-pucca	7695	19.5%
3	Serviceable katchcha	3202	8.1%
4	Unserviceable katchcha	293	0.7%
5	No structure	0	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #31 B3\_q11: Covered area (sq. m)

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-3000] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39193 /-] [Invalid=243 /-] [Mean=58.561 /-] [StdDev=73.39 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much is the covered area of the dwelling?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	This will be the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah located in the house or inside the homestead land and occupied by the household. The covered area may be either owned (including owner-like possession) or rented. It should exclude area owned but rented out. 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, that is, with at least one side either open or walled to some height or protected by grille, net, etc. If entry against item 10 is 5, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #32 B3\_q12: Cooking code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39405 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for cooking?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Against this item, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking 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:</p> <p>cooking: coke, coal and charcoal- 1, firewood and chips- 2, LPG- 3, gobar gas - 4, dung cake- 5, kerosene- 6, electricity- 7, others- 9, no cooking arrangement- 8</p>

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Primary source of energy for cooking : coke, coal and charcoal	986	2.5%
2	Primary source of energy for cooking : firewood and chips	17027	43.2%
3	Primary source of energy for cooking : LPG	16119	40.9%
4	Primary source of energy for cooking : gobar gas	116	0.3%
5	Primary source of energy for cooking : dung cake	1563	4.0%
6	Primary source of energy for cooking : kerosene	1786	4.5%
7	Primary source of energy for cooking : electricity	81	0.2%
8	No cooking arrangement	1116	2.8%
9	Primary source of energy for cooking : others	611	1.6%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #33 B3\_q13: Lighting code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39396 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What is the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for lighting?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Against this item, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household 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:</p> <p>lighting: kerosene -1, other oil -2, gas - 3, candle - 4, electricity - 5, others -9, no lighting arrangement - 6</p>

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Primary source of energy for lighting : kerosene	6963	17.7%
2	Primary source of energy for lighting : other oil	54	0.1%
3	Primary source of energy for lighting : gas	57	0.1%
4	Primary source of energy for lighting : candle	68	0.2%
5	Primary source of energy for lighting : electricity	31937	81.1%
6	No lighting arrangement	155	0.4%
9	Primary source of energy for lighting : others	162	0.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #34 B3\_q14: Monthly per capita expenditure

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 25.08-52371.29] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=1113.935 /-] [StdDev=1014.715 /-]



## File Block 3\_Household Characteristics

### #34 B3\_q14: Monthly per capita expenditure

<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	This item will be filled in only after completing blocks 5 to 12. It will be copied from column 6 of item srl. no. 37 of block 12. (The sum total of the relevant sub-total items (as indicated in block 12) adjusted for 30 days will be divided by the household size to obtain the monthly per capita expenditure.)
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### #35 B3\_q15: Performance of any ceremony last month

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39425 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Ceremonies are frequently performed to solemnize some events of life such as birth, marriage, etc. There are also rites consequent upon the death of a person. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs without incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend a considerable amount of money for entertaining guests with meals during these occasions. Only the latter type of ceremony, in other words, only those ceremonies on which guests are entertained with meals (not just snacks) will be considered for the purposes of item 15 as ceremonies performed. Even an occasion which is not a traditional occasion for celebration or social gathering will be considered a ceremony if meals are served to a large number of guests by the household.
<b>Literal question</b>	Did the household perform any ceremony?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	If the household is found to have performed any ceremony during the last 30 days, code '1' will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, '2' will be recorded.  Ceremonies are frequently performed to solemnize some events of life such as birth, marriage, etc. There are also rites consequent upon the death of a person. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs without incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend a considerable amount of money for entertaining guests with meals during these occasions. Only the latter type of ceremony, in other words, only those ceremonies on which guests are entertained with meals (not just snacks) will be considered for the purposes of item 15 as ceremonies performed. Even an occasion which is not a traditional occasion for celebration or social gathering will be considered a ceremony if meals are served to a large number of guests by the household.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	898	2.3%
2	No	38527	97.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #36 B3\_q16: No. of meals served to non-hhold members last month

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=29022 /-] [Invalid=10414 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item.
<b>Literal question</b>	How many meals were served to non household members by the household during the last 30 days?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item.

### #37 B3\_q17: Purchase any cereal from ration/ fair price shop last month

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=39404 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Did you purchase any cereal from ration or fair price shop last month?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The answer against this question will be recorded in code. The codes are: yes-1, no-2. Purchase of foodgrains 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.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	8523	21.6%
2	No	30881	78.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

<b>File Block 3_Household Characteristics</b>	
<b>#38 NSS: NSS</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	NSS
<b>#39 NSC: NSC</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	NSC
<b>#40 MLT: Multiplier</b>	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10561.061 /-] [StdDev=22867.154 /-]
<b>#41 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample</b>	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=105.611 /-] [StdDev=228.672 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100
<b>#42 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined</b>	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=39436 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.929 /-] [StdDev=114.357 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC
<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>	
<b>#1 Person_key: Key to identify a person in a household</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable is derived for identifying a person within a household by combining HHID (key to identify a person in a household) and serial number of members.
<b>#2 HHID: Key to identify a household</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.
<b>#3 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift
<b>#4 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]

<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>			
<b>#4 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>			
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block		
<b>#5 Round: Round</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Round		
<b>#6 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Schedule Number		
<b>#7 Sample: Sample</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample		
<b>#8 Sector: Sector</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sector		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		100730	53.0%
2		89292	47.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#9 St_Region: State - region</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.		
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#10 State: State</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		

<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>	
<b>#10 State: State</b>	
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#11 District: District</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#12 St_District: Unique identifier for a district</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.
<i>Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#13 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number
<b>#14 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Allocation to sub-strata  Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.  Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.

<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>			
<b>#14 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum</b>			
	For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum		
<b>#15 SubRound: Sub-Round</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Sub - round 1	46276	24.4%
2	Sub - round 2	47722	25.1%
3	Sub - round 3	47843	25.2%
4	Sub - round 4	48181	25.4%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#16 SubSample: Sub - sample</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Central	99762	52.5%
2	State	90260	47.5%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#17 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region		
<i>Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#18 SegmentNo: Segment Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		

## File Block 4\_Person records

### #18 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		144790	76.2%
2		45232	23.8%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		99716	52.5%
2		90306	47.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #20 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**File Block 4\_Person records****#20 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number**

<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
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<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.
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**#21 Level: Level**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
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<b>Literal question</b>	Level
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Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
03		190022	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#22 B4\_q1: Serial No. of members**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
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<b>Literal question</b>	Serial No. of members
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<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.
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**#23 B4\_q3: Relation to Head Code**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
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<b>Literal question</b>	What is your relation to head of the household?
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<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The relationship of each member of the household to the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') will be recorded in this column. The codes are:
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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

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Self	39437	20.8%
2	Spouse of head	31395	16.5%
3	Married child	10505	5.5%
4	Spouse of married child	10391	5.5%
5	Unmarried child	66908	35.2%
6	Grandchild	17381	9.1%
7	Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	5049	2.7%
8	Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	8342	4.4%
9	Servant/employee/or non-relatives	614	0.3%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#24 B4\_q4: Sex Code**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
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## File Block 4\_Person records

### #24 B4\_q4: Sex Code

<b>Literal question</b>	Sex of the person
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. For eunuchs, code '1' will be recorded.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Male	98712	51.9%
2	Female	91310	48.1%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #25 B4\_q5: Age

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Age of the member
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 in the previous round, ages above 99 will be recorded in three digits.

### #26 B4\_q6: Marital Status Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=189998 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Marital status of the member
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column. The codes are: never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated - 4.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Never married	91747	48.3%
2	Currently married	88764	46.7%
3	Widowed	8852	4.7%
4	Divorced/separated	635	0.3%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #27 B4\_q7: General Education Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=189862 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Education of the member
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column. 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 12th 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.</p> <p>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 literate and have attended school 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.</p> <p>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.</p>



## File Block 4\_Person records

### #27 B4\_q7: General Education Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01	Not literate	55054	29.0%
02	Literate without formal schooling	1670	0.9%
03	Literate but below primary	26782	14.1%
04	Primary	26696	14.1%
05	Middle	32762	17.3%
06	Secondary	19570	10.3%
07	Higher secondary	12423	6.5%
08	Diploma / certificate course	1550	0.8%
10	Graduate	10235	5.4%
11	Post graduate and above	3120	1.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #28 B4\_q8: No. of days stayed away

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-30] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=55785 /-] [Invalid=134237 /-] [Mean=1.503 /-] [StdDev=4.224 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How many days a member has stayed away from the household?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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, 0 will be recorded.

### #29 B4\_q9: No. of meals taken in a day

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-3] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=189872 /-] [Invalid=150 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How many meals do you usually take in a day?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. For a person who takes food only once in a day, the entry will be 1. One may also come across a person who takes food more than three times a day. For such persons, 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. In addition, for infants of age '0' as well as for children who subsist on milk only, '0' may be recorded against this item.

### #30 B4\_q10: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from school, balwadi etc.

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=36882 /-] [Invalid=153140 /-] [Mean=3.318 /-] [StdDev=7.884 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from school, balwadi etc, then how many such meals are taken in a day?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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).

### #31 B4\_q11: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from employer

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=32570 /-] [Invalid=157452 /-] [Mean=0.726 /-] [StdDev=6.008 /-]

<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>	
<b>#31 B4_q11: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from employer</b>	
<b>Literal question</b>	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from employer, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.
<b>#32 B4_q12: No. of meals taken away from home free of cost - from others</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=45363 /-] [Invalid=144659 /-] [Mean=3.938 /-] [StdDev=10.307 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	If you or any member of the household take meals free of cost from others, then how many such meals do you take in a day?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (12).
<b>#33 B4_q13: No. of meals taken away from home - on payment</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=36406 /-] [Invalid=153616 /-] [Mean=2.688 /-] [StdDev=11.04 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	If you or any member of the household take meals away from home on payment, then how many such meals do you take?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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).
<b>#34 B4_q14: Meals taken at home</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-90] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=189061 /-] [Invalid=961 /-] [Mean=70.305 /-] [StdDev=17.815 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How many meals are taken at home in a day?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.
<b>#35 NSS: NSS</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	NSS
<b>#36 NSC: NSC</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	NSC
<b>#37 MLT: Multiplier</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10411.682 /-] [StdDev=22548.728 /-]
<b>#38 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=104.117 /-] [StdDev=225.487 /-]

<b>File Block 4_Person records</b>			
<b>#38 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample</b>			
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100		
<b>#39 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=190022 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.174 /-] [StdDev=112.767 /-]		
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~=NSC		
<b>File Block 5_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items</b>			
<b>#1 HHID: Key to identify a household</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.		
<b>#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Centre code, Round, Shift		
<i>Frequency table not shown (116 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block		
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Round		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
62		1889174	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Schedule Number		

## File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

### #5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		1889174	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #6 Sample: Sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		1889174	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #7 Sector: Sector

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sector
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		896366	47.4%
2		992808	52.6%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #8 St\_Region: State - region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)*

### #9 State: State

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)*

## File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

<b>#10 District: District</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	District		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#11 St_District: Unique identifier for a district</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district		
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#12 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed:            (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.</p>		
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number		
<i>Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Allocation to sub-strata</p> <p>Rural sector:            462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.</p> <p>Urban sector:            For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.</p> <p>For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.</p>		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
01		489154	25.9%
02		745389	39.5%
03		219508	11.6%
04		162241	8.6%

## File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05		89329	4.7%
06		71348	3.8%
07		33890	1.8%
08		27134	1.4%
09		14604	0.8%
10		11395	0.6%
11		5665	0.3%
12		5430	0.3%
13		4645	0.2%
14		3282	0.2%
15		1152	0.1%
16		1233	0.1%
17		1209	0.1%
18		735	0.0%
19		738	0.0%
20		332	0.0%
21		353	0.0%
22		408	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	460417	24.4%
2	Sub - round 2	477064	25.3%
3	Sub - round 3	479347	25.4%
4	Sub - round 4	472346	25.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>

## File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Central	991205	52.5%
2	State	897969	47.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number

<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>
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<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		1464489	77.5%
2		424685	22.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households:</p> <p>All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p>
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## File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

	<p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
--	---

**Literal question** Second Stage Stratum

**Interviewer's instructions** Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		949872	50.3%
2		939302	49.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

**Information** [Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Literal question** Sample Household number

**Interviewer's instructions** 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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Level: Level

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Literal question** Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
04		1889174	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #21 B5\_q1: Block 5 Item Code

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Literal question** Item

*Frequency table not shown (176 Modalities)*

### #22 B5\_q3: Quantity

**Information** [Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.001-37850] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=1658376 /-] [Invalid=230798 /-] [Mean=80.237 /-] [StdDev=267.813 /-]

**Literal question** How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?

### #23 B5\_q4: Value

**Information** [Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.05-30795.75] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=91.615 /-] [StdDev=199.648 /-]

**Literal question** How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?



**File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items****#24 B5\_q5: Source Code**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1473376 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What was the source of obtaining the item?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 exchange of goods and services... 5 only home-grown stock..... 2 only gifts/ charities..... 6 both purchase and home-grown stock .. 3 others ..... 9 only free collection ..... 4

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	only purchase	1379127	93.6%
2	only home-grown stock	72886	4.9%
3	both purchase and home-grown stock	6427	0.4%
4	only free collection	4530	0.3%
5	only exchange of goods and services	1164	0.1%
6	only gifts / charities	3526	0.2%
9	others	5716	0.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#25 NSS: NSS**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		86641	4.6%
1		965162	51.1%
10		16175	0.9%
11		8793	0.5%
12		24757	1.3%
13		23939	1.3%
14		15519	0.8%
15		5686	0.3%
16		13575	0.7%
17		11924	0.6%
2		238516	12.6%
20		8340	0.4%
21		8129	0.4%
22		9074	0.5%
23		8530	0.5%
24		9861	0.5%
25		10593	0.6%
26		10099	0.5%
29		5000	0.3%
3		97567	5.2%
31		5194	0.3%
4		62398	3.3%

## File Block 5\_Monthly household expenditure on food and non food items

### #25 NSS: NSS

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5		57027	3.0%
56		17617	0.9%
6		66418	3.5%
7		39315	2.1%
8		48915	2.6%
9		14410	0.8%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #26 NSC: NSC

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<i>Frequency table not shown (34 Modalities)</i>	

### #27 MLT: Multiplier

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10118.874 /-] [StdDev=21888.139 /-]

### #28 WGT\_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=101.189 /-] [StdDev=218.881 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100

### #29 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1889174 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=50.708 /-] [StdDev=109.459 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC

## File Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

### #1 HHID: Key to identify a household

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.

### #2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Centre code, Round, Shift
<i>Frequency table not shown (123 Modalities)</i>	

### #3 Vill\_BlK\_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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<b>File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light</b>			
<b>#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>			
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block		
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Round		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
62		201946	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Schedule Number		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
010		201946	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#6 Sample: Sample</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		201946	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#7 Sector: Sector</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sector		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		101272	50.1%
2		100674	49.9%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#8 St_Region: State - region</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		

<b>File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light</b>	
<b>#8 St_Region: State - region</b>	
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#9 State: State</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondichery, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#10 District: District</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#11 St_District: Unique identifier for a district</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.
<i>Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#12 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number
<i>Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)</i>	

## File Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Allocation to sub-strata</p> <p>Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.</p> <p>Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.</p> <p>For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		50226	24.9%
02		77994	38.6%
03		25507	12.6%
04		18377	9.1%
05		9958	4.9%
06		7794	3.9%
07		3769	1.9%
08		2880	1.4%
09		1576	0.8%
10		1217	0.6%
11		612	0.3%
12		563	0.3%
13		476	0.2%
14		335	0.2%
15		121	0.1%
16		133	0.1%
17		126	0.1%
18		76	0.0%
19		82	0.0%
20		41	0.0%
21		39	0.0%
22		44	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round

## File Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	48790	24.2%
2	Sub - round 2	50950	25.2%
3	Sub - round 3	51323	25.4%
4	Sub - round 4	50883	25.2%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	106263	52.6%
2	State	95683	47.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample</p>

## File Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.

Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		155084	76.8%
2		46862	23.2%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		105514	52.2%
2		96432	47.8%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Level: Level

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

## File Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

### #20 Level: Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
04		201946	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #21 B6\_q1: Block 6 Item Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Item

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
340	coke	278	0.1%
341	firewood and chips	21949	10.9%
342	electricity (std. unit)	31720	15.7%
343	dung cake	8031	4.0%
344	kerosene - PDS (litre)	18902	9.4%
345	kerosene - other sources (litre)	10492	5.2%
346	matches (box)	37241	18.4%
347	coal	846	0.4%
348	LPG	17993	8.9%
350	charcoal	215	0.1%
351	candle (no.)	12429	6.2%
352	gobar gas	142	0.1%
353	other fuel	2446	1.2%
359	fuel and light: sub-total (340-353)	39262	19.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #22 B6\_q3: Quantity

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.015-6525] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=152041 /-] [Invalid=49905 /-] [Mean=41.183 /-] [StdDev=80.384 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much quantity of the item was purchased by the household in the last 30 days?

### #23 B6\_q4: Value

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.5-10900] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=166.42 /-] [StdDev=227.204 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the item in the last 30 days?

### #24 B6\_q5: Source Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=143264 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	What was the source of obtaining the item?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>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:</p> <p>only purchase ..... 1 only exchange of goods and services... 5  only home-grown stock..... 2 only gifts/ charities..... 6  both purchase and home-grown stock .. 3 others ..... 9  only free collection ..... 4</p>



## File Block 6\_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light

### #24 B6\_q5: Source Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	only purchase	120499	84.1%
2	only home-grown stock	9765	6.8%
3	both purchase and home-grown stock	1215	0.8%
4	only free collection	9130	6.4%
5	only exchange of goods and services	310	0.2%
6	only gifts / charities	214	0.1%
9	others	2131	1.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #25 NSS: NSS

Information [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

Statistics [NW/ W] [Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		9515	4.7%
1		107815	53.4%
10		1658	0.8%
11		841	0.4%
12		2312	1.1%
13		2741	1.4%
14		1433	0.7%
15		666	0.3%
16		1274	0.6%
17		1045	0.5%
2		24992	12.4%
20		799	0.4%
21		716	0.4%
22		909	0.5%
23		861	0.4%
24		815	0.4%
25		1050	0.5%
26		971	0.5%
29		622	0.3%
3		9979	4.9%
31		660	0.3%
4		6297	3.1%
5		5769	2.9%
56		1628	0.8%
6		6566	3.3%
7		3841	1.9%
8		4746	2.4%
9		1425	0.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

<b>File Block 6_Monthly household expenditure on fuel and light</b>	
<b>#26 NSC: NSC</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<i>Frequency table not shown (34 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#27 MLT: Multiplier</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10567.615 /-] [StdDev=22820.512 /-]
<b>#28 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=105.676 /-] [StdDev=228.205 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100
<b>#29 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=201946 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=52.957 /-] [StdDev=114.119 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC
<b>File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc</b>	
<b>#1 HHID: Key to identify a household</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.
<b>#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Centre code, Round, Shift
<i>Frequency table not shown (141 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.

<b>File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc</b>			
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>			
Literal question	Round		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
62		348850	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.		
Literal question	Schedule Number		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
010		348850	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#6 Sample: Sample</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	Sample		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		348850	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#7 Sector: Sector</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.		
Literal question	Sector		
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		170657	48.9%
2		178193	51.1%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#8 St_Region: State - region</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.		
Literal question	State - region		
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#9 State: State</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		

<b>File Block 7_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc</b>	
<b>#9 State: State</b>	
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#10 District: District</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#11 St_District: Unique identifier for a district</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.
<i>Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#12 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number
<i>Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Allocation to sub-strata  Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.  Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns,

## File Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.

For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.

**Literal question** Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		88111	25.3%
02		136588	39.2%
03		43183	12.4%
04		31005	8.9%
05		16816	4.8%
06		13074	3.7%
07		6238	1.8%
08		4888	1.4%
09		2563	0.7%
10		1917	0.5%
11		1006	0.3%
12		893	0.3%
13		822	0.2%
14		570	0.2%
15		210	0.1%
16		235	0.1%
17		233	0.1%
18		130	0.0%
19		141	0.0%
20		69	0.0%
21		74	0.0%
22		84	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Definition** The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.

**Literal question** Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	86785	24.9%
2	Sub - round 2	87356	25.0%
3	Sub - round 3	87427	25.1%
4	Sub - round 4	87282	25.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

## File Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	182533	52.3%
2	State	166317	47.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		269704	77.3%

## File Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2		79146	22.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		174233	49.9%
2		174617	50.1%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Level: Level

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05		348850	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #21 B7\_q1: Block 7 Item Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Item

## File Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

### #21 B7\_q1: Block 7 Item Code

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
360	dhoti (no.)	8767	2.5%
361	sari (no.)	28354	8.1%
362	cloth for shirt, pyjama, salwar, etc. (metre)	31511	9.0%
363	cloth for coat, trousers, overcoat, etc. (metre)	23930	6.9%
364	chaddar, dupatta, shawl, etc. (no.)	13600	3.9%
365	lungi (no.)	21628	6.2%
366	gamchha, towel, handkerchief (no.)	33423	9.6%
367	hosiery articles, stockings, undergarments, etc.(no.)	35358	10.1%
368	ready-made garments (no.)	31816	9.1%
370	headwear (no.)	3386	1.0%
371	knitted garments, sweater, pullover, cardigan, muffler, scarf, etc. (no.)	13102	3.8%
372	knitting wool, cotton yarn (gm)	1456	0.4%
373	clothing: others	7129	2.0%
374	clothing: second-hand	2776	0.8%
379	clothing: sub-total (360-374)	39271	11.3%
380	bed sheet, bed cover (no.)	16754	4.8%
381	rug, blanket (no.)	4398	1.3%
382	pillow, quilt, mattress (no.)	3676	1.1%
383	cloth for upholstery, curtain, table-cloth, etc. (metre)	1136	0.3%
384	mosquito net (no.)	2750	0.8%
385	mats and matting (no.)	1991	0.6%
386	cotton (gm)	608	0.2%
387	bedding: others	1077	0.3%
389	bedding, etc.: sub-total (380-387)	20953	6.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #22 B7\_q3: Quantity

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.001-27000] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=277627 /-] [Invalid=71223 /-] [Mean=15.435 /-] [StdDev=222.957 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much quantity of the clothing item was purchased by the household in the last 365 days?

### #23 B7\_q4: Value

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.27-61830] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=747.128 /-] [StdDev=1355.922 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the clothing item in the last 365 days?

### #24 NSS: NSS

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		15781	4.5%
1		184024	52.8%
10		3185	0.9%



**File Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc****#24 NSS: NSS**

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
11		1563	0.4%
12		4224	1.2%
13		4201	1.2%
14		2512	0.7%
15		1074	0.3%
16		2266	0.6%
17		2061	0.6%
2		44029	12.6%
20		1486	0.4%
21		1176	0.3%
22		1680	0.5%
23		1703	0.5%
24		1411	0.4%
25		1853	0.5%
26		1830	0.5%
29		796	0.2%
3		18124	5.2%
31		860	0.2%
4		11074	3.2%
5		9590	2.7%
56		3093	0.9%
6		11707	3.4%
7		6670	1.9%
8		8601	2.5%
9		2276	0.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

**#25 NSC: NSC**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<i>Frequency table not shown (34 Modalities)</i>	

**#26 MLT: Multiplier**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=10237.198 /-] [StdDev=22513.032 /-]

**#27 WGT\_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=102.372 /-] [StdDev=225.13 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100

**#28 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=348850 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=51.303 /-] [StdDev=112.597 /-]

## File Block 7\_Household expenditure on clothing, bedding etc

### #28 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC
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## File Block 8\_Household expenditure on footwear

### #1 HHID: Key to identify a household

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.

### #2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Centre code, Round, Shift

*Frequency table not shown (139 Modalities)*

### #3 Vill\_Blk\_Slno: Serial no of village / Block

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block

### #4 Round: Round

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
<b>Literal question</b>	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		123087	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
<b>Literal question</b>	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		123087	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #6 Sample: Sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

<b>File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear</b>			
<b>#6 Sample: Sample</b>			
Literal question	Sample		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		123087	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#7 Sector: Sector</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.		
Literal question	Sector		
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		56704	46.1%
2		66383	53.9%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#8 St_Region: State - region</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.		
Literal question	State - region		
Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#9 State: State</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Definition	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.		
Literal question	State		
Interviewer's instructions	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#10 District: District</b>			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	District		
Interviewer's instructions	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.		
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>			

## File Block 8\_Household expenditure on footwear

### #11 St\_District: Unique identifier for a district

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.

*Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)*

### #12 Stratum: Stratum Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number

*Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)*

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Allocation to sub-strata  Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.  Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.  For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		32969	26.8%
02		48984	39.8%
03		14304	11.6%
04		10375	8.4%
05		5578	4.5%
06		4397	3.6%
07		2040	1.7%
08		1561	1.3%
09		851	0.7%
10		650	0.5%
11		317	0.3%
12		298	0.2%

## File Block 8\_Household expenditure on footwear

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
13		235	0.2%
14		183	0.1%
15		66	0.1%
16		63	0.1%
17		68	0.1%
18		39	0.0%
19		44	0.0%
20		22	0.0%
21		19	0.0%
22		24	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	30088	24.4%
2	Sub - round 2	30876	25.1%
3	Sub - round 3	31098	25.3%
4	Sub - round 4	31025	25.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	64558	52.4%
2	State	58529	47.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

<b>File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear</b>			
<b>#16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region		
<i>Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#17 SegmentNo: Segment Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		96035	78.0%
2		27052	22.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#18 Stage2_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>		
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum		

## File Block 8\_Household expenditure on footwear

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.
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Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		60911	49.5%
2		62176	50.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		84569	68.7%
2		37016	30.1%
3		871	0.7%
4		631	0.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #20 Level: Level

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
05		123087	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #21 B8\_q1: Block 8 Item Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Item

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
390	leather boots, shoes	15017	12.2%
391	leather sandals, chappals, etc.	19197	15.6%
392	other leather footwear	5912	4.8%
393	rubber / PVC footwear	31647	25.7%
394	other footwear	11642	9.5%
395	footwear: second-hand	952	0.8%
399	footwear: sub-total (390-395)	38720	31.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #22 B8\_q3: Number of pairs

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2000] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=123065 /-] [Invalid=22 /-] [Mean=3.958 /-] [StdDev=9.69 /-]

## File Block 8\_Household expenditure on footwear

### #22 B8\_q3: Number of pairs

**Literal question** How much pairs of the footwear item were purchased by the household in the last 365 days?

### #23 B8\_q4: Value

**Information** [Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.6-16000] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=123085 /-] [Invalid=2 /-] [Mean=414.86 /-] [StdDev=532.371 /-]

**Literal question** How much money was spent by the household on the purchase of the footwear item in the last 365 days?

### #24 NSS: NSS

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Literal question** NSS

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		5361	4.4%
1		62029	50.4%
10		1050	0.9%
11		558	0.5%
12		1582	1.3%
13		1695	1.4%
14		1088	0.9%
15		337	0.3%
16		1001	0.8%
17		816	0.7%
2		15987	13.0%
20		637	0.5%
21		429	0.3%
22		541	0.4%
23		647	0.5%
24		599	0.5%
25		637	0.5%
26		661	0.5%
29		398	0.3%
3		6605	5.4%
31		438	0.4%
4		4084	3.3%
5		3793	3.1%
56		1279	1.0%
6		4354	3.5%
7		2466	2.0%
8		3162	2.6%
9		853	0.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #25 NSC: NSC

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]



<b>File Block 8_Household expenditure on footwear</b>	
<b>#25 NSC: NSC</b>	
Literal question	NSC
<i>Frequency table not shown (34 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#26 MLT: Multiplier</b>	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9617.162 /-] [StdDev=21635.869 /-]
<b>#27 WGT_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample</b>	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=96.172 /-] [StdDev=216.359 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100
<b>#28 WGT_SS_Combined: Multiplier - Combined</b>	
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=123087 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=48.198 /-] [StdDev=108.198 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC
<b>File Block 9_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services</b>	
<b>#1 HHID: Key to identify a household</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.
<b>#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Centre code, Round, Shift
<i>Frequency table not shown (147 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
Literal question	Serial no of village / Block
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>	
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #4 Round: Round

Literal question	Round
------------------	-------

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		138669	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
--------------------	----------------------------------

Definition	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
------------	---

Literal question	Schedule Number
------------------	-----------------

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		138669	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #6 Sample: Sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
-------------	---

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
--------------------	----------------------------------

Literal question	Sample
------------------	--------

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		138669	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #7 Sector: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
-------------	---

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
--------------------	----------------------------------

Definition	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
------------	---

Literal question	Sector
------------------	--------

Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.
----------------------------	--

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		63750	46.0%
2		74919	54.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #8 St\_Regio: State - region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
-------------	---

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
--------------------	----------------------------------

Definition	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
------------	---

Literal question	State - region
------------------	----------------

Interviewer's instructions	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
----------------------------	--

*Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)*

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #9 State: State

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)*

### #10 District: District

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)*

### #11 St\_District: Unique identifier for a district

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.

*Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)*

### #12 Stratum: Stratum Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number

*Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)*

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Allocation to sub-strata  Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

Urban sector:

For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.

For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.

**Literal question**

Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		35331	25.5%
02		56626	40.8%
03		15289	11.0%
04		11491	8.3%
05		6180	4.5%
06		5431	3.9%
07		2270	1.6%
08		1935	1.4%
09		1095	0.8%
10		910	0.7%
11		449	0.3%
12		465	0.3%
13		388	0.3%
14		311	0.2%
15		87	0.1%
16		101	0.1%
17		85	0.1%
18		70	0.1%
19		52	0.0%
20		34	0.0%
21		32	0.0%
22		37	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

**Information**

[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]**

[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Definition**

The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.

**Literal question**

Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	33117	23.9%
2	Sub - round 2	35940	25.9%
3	Sub - round 3	34896	25.2%
4	Sub - round 4	34716	25.0%

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	72286	52.1%
2	State	66383	47.9%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p>

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		108521	78.3%
2		30148	21.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		65731	47.4%
2		72938	52.6%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Level: Level

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
06		138669	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #21 B9\_q1: Block 9 Item Code

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Item		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
400	books, journals	21600	15.6%
401	newspapers, periodicals	8584	6.2%
402	library charges	991	0.7%
403	stationery	23663	17.1%
404	tuition & other fees (school, college etc.)	18903	13.6%
405	private tutor/ coaching centre	6062	4.4%
406	other educational expenses	9861	7.1%
409	education: sub-total (400-406)	27117	19.6%
410	medicine	4962	3.6%
411	X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.	2904	2.1%
412	doctor's/surgeon's fee	3485	2.5%
413	hospital & nursing home charges	2964	2.1%
414	medical insurance premium	89	0.1%
415	other medical expenses	2168	1.6%
419	medical - institutional: sub-total	5316	3.8%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #22 B9\_q3: Value

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=138669 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 365 days?		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		138669	

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #23 NSS: NSS

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	NSS		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		5898	4.3%
1		69808	50.3%
10		1268	0.9%
11		764	0.6%
12		1697	1.2%
13		2081	1.5%
14		1118	0.8%
15		478	0.3%
16		1064	0.8%

## File Block 9\_Household expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services

### #23 NSS: NSS

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
17		816	0.6%
2		18122	13.1%
20		692	0.5%
21		479	0.3%
22		718	0.5%
23		457	0.3%
24		795	0.6%
25		854	0.6%
26		657	0.5%
29		444	0.3%
3		7353	5.3%
31		427	0.3%
4		4806	3.5%
5		4338	3.1%
56		1219	0.9%
6		4930	3.6%
7		2957	2.1%
8		3296	2.4%
9		1133	0.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #24 NSC: NSC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	NSC

Frequency table not shown (34 Modalities)

### #25 MLT: Multiplier

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-664216] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9173.21 /-] [StdDev=20709.293 /-]

### #26 WGT\_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-6642.16] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=91.732 /-] [StdDev=207.093 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100

### #27 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3321.08] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=138669 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=45.965 /-] [StdDev=103.566 /-]
Recoding and Derivation	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC



**File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services****#1 HHID: Key to identify a household**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.

**#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Centre code, Round, Shift

*Frequency table not shown (194 Modalities)*

**#3 Vill\_Blk\_Slno: Serial no of village / Block**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block

**#4 Round: Round**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.
<b>Literal question</b>	Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
62		810313	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.
<b>Literal question</b>	Schedule Number

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
010		810313	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#6 Sample: Sample**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		810313	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#7 Sector: Sector**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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**File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services****#7 Sector: Sector**

<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sector
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		352178	43.5%
2		458135	56.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#8 St\_Regio: State - region**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)*

**#9 State: State**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)*

**#10 District: District**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.

*Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)*

**#11 St\_District: Unique identifier for a district**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.

## File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

### #11 St\_District: Unique identifier for a district

Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)

### #12 Stratum: Stratum Number

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Definition** Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

**Literal question** Stratum Number

Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

**Information** [Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=\*]

**Statistics [NW/ W]** [Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

**Definition** Allocation to sub-strata

Rural sector:  
462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.

Urban sector:  
For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.

For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.

**Literal question** Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		224840	27.7%
02		330825	40.8%
03		85392	10.5%
04		63491	7.8%
05		35174	4.3%
06		27555	3.4%
07		13235	1.6%
08		10520	1.3%
09		5474	0.7%
10		4292	0.5%
11		2129	0.3%
12		2079	0.3%
13		1771	0.2%
14		1295	0.2%
15		424	0.1%
16		462	0.1%
17		444	0.1%

**File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services****#13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum**

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
18		259	0.0%
19		267	0.0%
20		119	0.0%
21		123	0.0%
22		143	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#14 SubRound: Sub-Round**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	196851	24.3%
2	Sub - round 2	203350	25.1%
3	Sub - round 3	204556	25.2%
4	Sub - round 4	205556	25.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#15 SubSample: Sub - sample**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	423817	52.3%
2	State	386496	47.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

## File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.</p> <p>Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 &amp; 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.</p>

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		636178	78.5%
2		174135	21.5%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		392227	48.4%
2		418086	51.6%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services****#19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

**#20 Level: Level**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
06		810313	100.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#21 B10\_q1: Block 10 Item Code**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Item

*Frequency table not shown (85 Modalities)*

**#22 B10\_q3: Value**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=810313 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much money was spent by the household on the item in the last 30 days?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
Sysmiss		810313	

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

**#23 NSS: NSS**

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	NSS

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		35399	4.4%
1		390136	48.1%
10		6772	0.8%
11		3847	0.5%
12		11281	1.4%
13		11346	1.4%
14		7490	0.9%
15		2442	0.3%
16		6769	0.8%
17		5608	0.7%
2		106300	13.1%
20		3947	0.5%

## File Block 10\_ Monthly household expenditure on misc goods and services

### #23 NSS: NSS

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
21		3824	0.5%
22		3768	0.5%
23		4713	0.6%
24		4676	0.6%
25		4818	0.6%
26		4513	0.6%
29		2546	0.3%
3		45645	5.6%
31		2527	0.3%
4		28853	3.6%
5		26764	3.3%
56		9265	1.1%
6		30297	3.7%
7		18946	2.3%
8		21508	2.7%
9		6313	0.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

### #24 NSC: NSC

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	NSC
<i>Frequency table not shown (34 Modalities)</i>	

### #25 MLT: Multiplier

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9587.717 /-] [StdDev=21265.114 /-]

### #26 WGT\_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=95.877 /-] [StdDev=212.651 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100

### #27 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=810313 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=48.043 /-] [StdDev=106.34 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~NSC

## File Block 11\_Household expenditure on durables

### #1 HHID: Key to identify a household

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
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<b>File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables</b>			
<b>#1 HHID: Key to identify a household</b>			
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable is derived for identifying a household by combining serial no. of village / block, second stage stratum and sample household number.		
<b>#2 CentreCodeRoundShift: Centre code, Round, Shift</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Centre code, Round, Shift		
<b>#3 Vill_Blk_Slno: Serial no of village / Block</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. This variable indicates the serial number assigned to such units.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Serial no of village / Block		
<b>#4 Round: Round</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS round number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Round		
<b>#5 ScheduleNumber: Schedule Number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the NSS schedule number of this survey.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Schedule Number		
<b>#6 Sample: Sample</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample		
<b>#7 Sector: Sector</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Definition</b>	Sector : A word used for the rural-urban demarcation.		
<b>Literal question</b>	Sector		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/ block is classified as Rural or Urban.		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		194405	43.9%
2		248437	56.1%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			



<b>File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables</b>	
<b>#8 St_Region: State - region</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS.
<b>Literal question</b>	State - region
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State and NSS region to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (78 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#9 State: State</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	This refers to the following states of India: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Pondicheri, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
<b>Literal question</b>	State
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	State to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (35 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#10 District: District</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	District
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	District to which the sample village/ block belongs to will be recorded here as per the code list.
<i>Frequency table not shown (70 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#11 St_District: Unique identifier for a district</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Unique identifier for a district
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	This variable has been derived by concatenating state code with district code. This variable is a unique identifier for a district.
<i>Frequency table not shown (594 Modalities)</i>	
<b>#12 Stratum: Stratum Number</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	Within each district of a State/ UT, two basic strata were formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2001 in a district, each of them also formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.
<b>Literal question</b>	Stratum Number
<i>Frequency table not shown (76 Modalities)</i>	

## File Block 11\_Household expenditure on durables

### #13 SubStratum: Sub-Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Allocation to sub-strata</p> <p>Rural sector: 462 FSUs of sub-stratum 1 were allocated to the districts where these FSUs were located. For each sub-stratum 2, the maximum allocation was 4. A set of 856 FSUs in the Central sample and 796 samples in the State sample were selected at all-India level for sub-stratum 2. The minimum allocation for sub-stratum 3 and above was 2.</p> <p>Urban sector: For the 27 million-plus cities in the urban sector, stratum allocations were divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of non agricultural workers in the unorganised sector as per EC '98. For other towns, stratum allocation was divided among the sub-strata in proportion to number of FSUs in the sub-strata with double weightage to sub-stratum 1. The minimum sub-stratum allocation was 2.</p> <p>For details of sub-stratification see the manual "Introduction Concepts, Definitions and Procedures" attached in external resources.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
01		121454	27.4%
02		182334	41.2%
03		47013	10.6%
04		34284	7.7%
05		18970	4.3%
06		15391	3.5%
07		7326	1.7%
08		5690	1.3%
09		3174	0.7%
10		2397	0.5%
11		1144	0.3%
12		1116	0.3%
13		871	0.2%
14		551	0.1%
15		217	0.0%
16		246	0.1%
17		239	0.1%
18		125	0.0%
19		129	0.0%
20		55	0.0%
21		50	0.0%
22		66	0.0%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	The survey period of one year of this round was divided into four sub-rounds of three months duration. Equal number of sample villages and blocks were allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds.
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub-Round

## File Block 11\_Household expenditure on durables

### #14 SubRound: Sub-Round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub - round 1	108182	24.4%
2	Sub - round 2	110293	24.9%
3	Sub - round 3	111833	25.3%
4	Sub - round 4	112534	25.4%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #15 SubSample: Sub - sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>An important feature of the NSS sampling design is that the total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two or more independent and parallel samples, termed as interpenetrating sub-samples. Each sub- sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate.</p> <p>Interpenetrating sub-samples have been used in NSS (i) to obtain valid estimates from each sub-round (season) of the survey round, and (ii) to ensure that Central and State samples for any State/ UT cover independent and equally valid samples of units.</p> <p>The samples surveyed by the NSSO staff are termed as Central sample and the matched samples surveyed by State Government staff are termed as State sample.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Sub - sample
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is central sample or state sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Central	231716	52.3%
2	State	211126	47.7%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #16 FODSubRegion: FOD Sub-Region

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	FOD Sub-Region

*Frequency table not shown (166 Modalities)*

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Segment Number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>Segment number: This item is to be recorded from the heading of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 &amp; 2 in case of large FSUs) is to be done in Schedule 0.0.</p> <p>Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute segment 9 of the FSU.</p> <p>A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample</p>

## File Block 11\_Household expenditure on durables

### #17 SegmentNo: Segment Number

FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as Segment 1; one more hg/sb may be selected randomly and termed as Segment 2.

Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		348506	78.7%
2		94336	21.3%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #18 Stage2\_Stratum: Second Stage Stratum

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Definition</b>	<p>Formation of second-stage strata and allocation of households: All the households listed in the selected village/ block/ segments were stratified into two second-stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by households in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas, as follows.</p> <p>For the rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) was determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that the top 20% of rural households in the State/UT, according to the estimates from that round, possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p> <p>Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs.) was determined at State/ UT level from NSS 55th round data for each NSS region in such a way that the top 20% of the households, according to the estimates from that round, had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' were placed in SSS 1 and the rest in SSS 2.</p>
<b>Literal question</b>	Second Stage Stratum
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (11) or (12) of block 5a of Schedule 0.0.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1		198798	44.9%
2		244044	55.1%

*Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.*

### #19 Hhold\_no: Sample Household number

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Sample Household number
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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 5a of Schedule 0.0.

### #20 Level: Level

<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	Level

<b>File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables</b>			
<b>#20 Level: Level</b>			
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
07		442842	100.0%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#21 B11_q1: Block 11 Item Code</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	Item		
<i>Frequency table not shown (62 Modalities)</i>			
<b>#22 B11_q3: No. in use on the date of survey</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-630] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=276659 /-] [Invalid=166183 /-] [Mean=1.7 /-] [StdDev=1.857 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	How many numbers of the item are being used by the household on the date of survey?		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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; this means that column (3) need not be filled in.		
<b>#23 B11_q4: First hand purchase - number</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-20] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=10341 /-] [Invalid=432501 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	How many numbers of the item were first hand purchase?		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.		
<b>#24 B11_q5: First hand purchase - whether hire purchased</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=42713 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	How many numbers of the item were first hand hire purchased?		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>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 4.11.0 reference period, code 2 will be recorded in this column.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1		3466	8.1%
2		39247	91.9%
<i>Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.</i>			
<b>#25 B11_q6: First hand purchase - value (in Rs.)</b>			
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-750000] [Missing=*]		
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=100910 /-] [Invalid=341932 /-] [Mean=1947.626 /-] [StdDev=13847.898 /-]		
<b>Literal question</b>	How much did the household spend on the item of the first hand purchase?		
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.		

<b>File Block 11_Household expenditure on durables</b>	
<b>#26 B11_q7: Cost of raw materials &amp; services for construction &amp; repairs (in Rs.)</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-302255] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=136745 /-] [Invalid=306097 /-] [Mean=727.95 /-] [StdDev=3233.815 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much was paid by the household towards the cost of raw materials & services?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<b>#27 B11_q8: Second Hand Purchase - Number</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=419 /-] [Invalid=442423 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How many numbers of the item were second hand purchase?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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.
<b>#28 B11_q9: Second Hand Purchase - Value in cash (in Rs.)</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-225000] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=1379 /-] [Invalid=441463 /-] [Mean=6031.89 /-] [StdDev=20705.918 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	How much did the household spend in cash on the item of the second hand purchase?
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.
<b>#29 B11_q10: Total expenditure (in Rs.)</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-754850] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=211966 /-] [Invalid=230876 /-] [Mean=1436.063 /-] [StdDev=10224.336 /-]
<b>Interviewer's instructions</b>	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).
<b>#30 NSS: NSS</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	NSS
<b>#31 NSC: NSC</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
<b>Literal question</b>	NSC
<b>#32 MLT: Multiplier</b>	
<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.51-703464.23] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=8932.89 /-] [StdDev=20373.695 /-]

## File Block 11\_Household expenditure on durables

### #33 WGT\_SS: Multiplier - Sub-sample

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.0051-7034.6423] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=89.329 /-] [StdDev=203.737 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows: WGT_SS= mul/100

### #34 WGT\_SS\_Combined: Multiplier - Combined

<b>Information</b>	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.00255-3517.32115] [Missing=*]
<b>Statistics [NW/ W]</b>	[Valid=442842 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=44.765 /-] [StdDev=101.882 /-]
<b>Recoding and Derivation</b>	For generating sub sample combined estimates, this weight should be applied. It has been calculated as follows:  WGT_SS_Combined = mul/100, if NSS=NSC or WGT_SS_Combined = mul/200, if NSS~=NSC

*Frequency table not shown (593 Modalities)*

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## Reports and analytical documents

**Report No. 523: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06**, National Sample  
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