

NSSO

42ND ROUND : VOLUME-I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION  
FORTY-SECOND ROUND : July 1986 – June 1987

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE FIELD STAFF : VOL - I

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NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION  
FORTY-SECOND ROUND : JULY 1986 - JUNE 1987  
INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF : VOLUME I  
DESIGN, CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

SECTION ONE

G E N E R A L

INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 The Indian National Sample Survey (NSS), established by the Government of India in 1950 to collect comprehensive socio-economic statistics using modern probability sampling techniques, will have completed forty-one rounds of survey by June 1986. The field operations of the forty-second rounds will start from July, 1986. The survey period of this round will be one year : July 1986 to June 1987.

1.1.2 The forty-second round will be devoted to mainly an enquiry on "social consumption" the object of which is essentially to make an assessment of the benefits derived by various sections of the society from public expenditure incurred by the Government. Although, in a sense, all government expenditure is equivalent to apart of the national product being consumed socially, rather than individually, the main concern of the present survey on the social consumption will be those areas of public expenditure which have an important role to play in improving the distribution of income or consumption by conferring to the needy or worthy section of the people the benefits-in-kind such as provision of education and health care. The present survey will try to collect information as to the nature and extent of utilisation of these two services mainly. A survey on the same subjective was previously taken in NSS 35th round (180-81). Two new enquiries - one on the problems of persons aged 60 and above and the other on exarmed forces personnel (more commonly known as ex-servicemen) - will also form part of this round.

1.1.3 Besides the above enquiries, a modified consumer expenditure schedule will be canvassed with a relatively small sample. Also, the rural retail price enquiry will be carried out in the erstwhile sample of 419 villages, for the last time in this round \*.

1.1.4 Geographically, the survey will cover the whole of Indian Union except : (I) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and (ii) the rural areas of Nagaland.

SUBJECT COVERAGE AND SURVEY SCHEDULES

1.2.1 As already mentioned, the main enquiry of this round will be a survey on social consumption the object of which is to make an assessment of the benefits derived by various sections of the society from public expenditure incurred by the Government. Out of such expenditure, which contributes in a way to the domestic consumption of the beneficiary households and thus plays a role in re-distribution income in favour of these households, the major share goes to public health and education. As in 35th round, in the present round also these two will be the major topics to be covered under the enquiry on social consumption. It may be mentioned here that besides information on the utilisation of these services provided by Government and other agencies, particulars relating to those who need to use them but are not able to do so for various reasons will also be collected in this survey.

1.2.2 Information on utilisation of health services will be collected through two households schedules, viz. (1) Schedule 25.1 : Maternity, child care, Family planning and Utilisation of Public Distribution System and Schedule 25.7 : Utilisation of Medical Services. Particulars relating to education will be collected through one household schedule, viz. Schedule 25.2 : Participation in Education. Besides these, some general particulars on the availability of and/or distance from various medical and educational institutions and services in the sample villages will be collected in the listing schedule.

----- \* A new scheme of partially replaced sample with 1000 villages will be introduced in lieu of the present scheme, effective from this round. Instructions for this are not included in this volume.

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1.2.3 One of two other new enquiries that will be carried out in this round is on the problems of persons aged 60 years and above. With the rising trend in the proportion of these persons in the population and the breakdown of the joint family system, their problems have been receiving increasing attention of sociologists. The survey on this group of the population will be carried out through Household Schedule 27 : Survey on Persons Aged 60 and above. The remaining topic to be covered in this round is an enquiry into the problems of ex-armed forces personnel which is undertaken at the instance of the Ministry of Defence. Data relating to them will be collected through Household Schedule 28 : Survey on Ex-Armed Forces Personnel.

1.2.4 It has also been decided that in this round, apart from the above mentioned enquiries, the usual consumer expenditure schedule (with some modifications) will also be canvassed in a small sample of households in each sample village and block. Schedule 3.01 : Rural Retail Prices will be canvassed in the 419 erstwhile price villages, as already mentioned.

1.2.5 The following table gives a list of the schedules to be canvassed in 42nd round :-

Table 1.1 : Schedules to be canvassed in NSS 42nd round

serial number (1)	schedule number (2)	title of schedule (3)
1	0.0	List of households
2	25.1	Maternity, child care, Family Planning and Utilisation of Public Distribution system
3	25.2	Participation in Education
4	25.7	Utilisation of Health Services
5	27	Survey on Persons Aged 60 and above
6	28	Survey on Ex-Armed Forces Personnel

7	1.0	Household Consumer Expenditure
8	3.01	Rural Retail Prices

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1.2.6 Broad particulars relating to sample design, sample size and work programme are given in this section. Detailed instructions for schedules 0.0, 25.1, 25.2, 25.7, 27, 28 and 1.0 are given in Sections 2 to 8 respectively. The composition of NSS regions in terms of districts is given in Appendix I.

1.2.7 In the context of the introduction of the new direct data entry system and microprocessor in the Data Processing Division of NSSO, it is felt that it will be extremely useful to have a fly-sheet giving some essential particulars required for calculation of the "multipliers", to be copied from schedule 0.0, attached to each schedule type of a lot relating to a sample village/block. Instructions on this fly-sheet, called "Top sheet", are given in Appendix II. The Top Sheet is to be filled-in only for the central sample.

#### SAMPLE DESIGN AND SAMPLE SIZE

1.3.1 The survey will have, as usual, a two-stage design. The first stage units (fsu) are villages in the rural sector and urban blocks in the urban sector. The second stage units are households in both the sectors.

1.3.2 Sampling frame for f s u 's : The lists of 1981 census villages constitute the sampling frame for selection of villages in the rural sector in most districts. However 1981 census was not carried out in Assam state. Further, for a few districts of some other states the available lists of census villages being incomplete or defective cannot be used for sampling. In all these cases 1971 census village lists have been used frame. In the urban sector, the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks constitute the frame for almost all the towns. The frame used for sample selection will be indicated in both the rural and urban sample lists so they can be properly identified in the field.

1.3.3 Stratification : The states and Union Territories have been divided into a certain number of agro-economic regions by grouping districts which are contiguous and similar with respect to population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation in consideration of the location of dry areas and the distribution of the tribal population in the state. The composition of the regions is given in Appendix - I.

1.3.4 Within each region "basic strata" had been originally formed as follows. Each district with 1971 census rural population less than 1.5 million formed a single stratum. Districts having population exceeding 1.5 million were divided into a number of basic strata by grouping contiguous tehsils (or equivalent administrative units like taluk, thana, Anchal, C>D. Block etc.) which were similar with respect to rural population density and crop pattern such that no basic stratum had more than 1.5 million population. (In Gujarat, however, in the case of districts extending over more than one region, even if the rural population was less than 1.5 million, the portion of a district falling in each region constituted a separate basic stratum). These basic strata have been revised after 1981 census, with the upper limit of stratum population raised

to 1.8 million (in place of 1.5 million). These basic strata are the strata for selection of sample villages in the rural sector.

1.3.5 In the urban sector, the strata are based on the population (1981 census) of each town. Each city with population 1 million and above forms a separate stratum by itself. The other towns within each region have been grouped into strata according to the population size class to which they belong as given in the following table :-

Table 1.2 : Formation of urban strata

population class (1)	stratum number (2)
less than 50,000	1
50,000 - 199,999	2
200,000 - 999,999	3
each city with population 1,000,000 and above	4,5, .....

1.3.6 Allocation of first stage units to strata : Considering the work-load within a village/block it has been found that a total sample size of about 13000 fsu's (8500 villages and 4500 blocks) could be surveyed in all-India in the central sample (excluding Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Is., Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep where the field conditions are somewhat abnormal). This was allocated to each state and U.T. in proportion to the net investigator strength of FOD in the state/U.T. This was further allocated to the rural and urban sectors within each state/U.T. considering the relative sizes of its rural and urban population. The allocation to Sikkim and the other three U.T.'s listed above have been arrived at considering their sample sizes of the recent rounds, especially 38th round and 41st rounds.

1.3.7 The state level rural/urban sample sizes have been allocated to the rural/urban strata in proportion to population (rural or urban as the case may be). Further, the following districts were given additional allocations of sample villages, at the rate of 4 villages per stratum, in view of the concentration of ex-armed forces personnel in them :

	state (1)	district (2)
1	Bihar	Bhojpur
2	Bihar	Dumka
3	Haryana	Rohtak
4	Haryana	Bhivani
5	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
6	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
7	Kerala	Trivandrum
8	Kerala	Alleppey
9	Maharashtra	Raigad
10	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri
11	Maharashtra	Satara
12	Maharashtra	Pune
13	Punjab	Amritsar
14	Punjab	Ludhiana

15	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun
16	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
17	Rajasthan	Alwar
18	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapally
19	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
20	Tamil Nadu	N. Arcot
21	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
22	Uttar Pradesh	Garwal
23	Uttar Pradesh	Pithogarth
24	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun
25	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
26	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
27	Uttar Pradesh	Almora

The allocation to the rural strata of the remaining districts were adjusted to accommodate this additional allocation. These allocation were further adjusted such that the sample size of each stratum (rural as well as urban) was at least a multiple of 4 and that of each region, a multiple of 8.

1.3.8 The total central sample consists of 8546 villages and 4656 urban blocks.

1.3.9 As regards the state samples, the matching scheme of 41st round has been assumed and thus the total sample size comes to 9622 villages and 5600 blocks.

1.3.10 Table 1.5 gives the distribution of sample villages and blocks in the central and state samples.

1.3.11 Selection of fsu's : The sample villages have been selected with probability proportional to population with replacement in the form of two independent interpenetrating sub-samples (IPNS). The sample blocks have been selected by sample random sampling without replacement (srsWOR) also in the form of two IPNS's.

1.3.12 Arunachal Pradesh : In the rural sector of Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of cluster sampling will be followed. The field staff will be supplied with a list of nucleus villages of each cluster and they will select the remaining villages of each cluster according to the procedures described in Section Two. The nucleus villages are selected with srsWOR in the form of two IPNS's.

1.3.13 Hamlet-groups and sub-blocks : Large villages and blocks will be sub-divided into suitable number of hamlet-groups and sub-blocks respectively having equal population content and one of them will be selected at random for survey. (For procedural details see Section Two).

1.3.14 Sampling of households : The sample households for schedules 25.1 and 1.0 will be selected from all the households listed by circular systematic selection with a

random start. A combined sample will first be selected for these two schedules and then schedules 1.0 and 25.1 will be canvassed in separate sub-samples of this combined sample. The sample households for the remaining schedules will be selected, also circular systematically with a random start, from their respective special frames constituted as given below in Table 1.3 :-

Table 1.3 : Special frames for schedules 25.2, 25.7 27 and 28

schedule (1)	sub-stratum (2)	household included in frame (3)
25.2	1	households with at least one member currently enrolled at post-primary level.
25.2	2	all other households listed
25.7	1	households with at least one member hospitalised during last 365 days.
25.7	2	out of the households not included in sub-stratum 1, those with at least one member having fallen ill or been injured during last 30 days.
27	-	households with at least one member aged 60 years or more.
28	-	households with at least one member of the category "exarmed forces personnel".

1.3.15 The number of sample households to be selected for each schedule is given below :-

Table 1.4 : Schedule-wise number of sample households

Schedule number (1)	sub-stratum (2)	number of sample households (3)
1.0	-	2
25.1	-	4
25.2	1	3
25.2	2	3
25.7	1	2
25.7	2	2
27	-	3
28	-	5

The procedures to be followed when the total number of households in a given frame falls short of the number of sample households to be selected from it and similar details are given in Section Two.

WORK PROGRAMME

1.4.1 The survey period of one year will be divided into four equal sub-rounds as follows :-

<u>sub-round number</u>	<u>period of survey</u>
1	July -September, 1986
2	October - December, 1986
3	January - March, 1987
4	April - June, 1987

Equal number of sample villages and blocks have been allocated for survey in each of these sub-rounds. Each village and block will be surveyed during the sub-round to which it has been allotted in the sample list. Because of the arduous field conditions thereof this restriction may not be enforced strictly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshdweep.

Table ( 1.5 ) : Number of sample villages and blocks and net investigator strength in NSS 42nd round.

srl. no.	state/union territory	central sample				state sample			
		rural	urban	price villa- ges	net in- vesti- gators	rural	urban	price villa- ges	net in- invest- gators
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	624	344	34	60	624	344	-	60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30*	20	-	10	30*	20	-	10
3.	Assam	368	120	14	30	368	120	-	30
4.	Bihar	816	216	40	64	816	216	-	64
5.	Gujarat	280	232	16	32	560	464	-	32
6.	Haryana	128	64	7	12	256	128	-	30
7.	Himachal Pradesh	208	48	3	16	208	48	-	16
8.	Jummu & kashmir	328	152	23	30	656	304	23	60
9.	Karnataka	344	240	20	36	344	240	-	36

10.	Kerala	336	144	16	30	336	144	-	30
11.	Madhya Pradesh	656	312	38	60	656	312	-	60
12.	Maharashtra	576	552	32	70	864	828	-	96
13.	Manipur	120	72	8	12	240	144	-	24
14.	Meghalaya	128	48	2	11	128	48	-	12
15.	Mizoram	112	48	-	11	112	48	-	11
16.	Nagaland	-	32	-	2	-	32	-	2
17.	Orissa	368	120	20	30	368	120	-	30
18.	Punjab	272	192	8	29	272	192	-	30
19.	Rajasthan	368	176	18	34	368	176	-	34
20.	Sikkim	40	24	-	10	40	24	-	10
21.	Tamil Nadu	480	432	28	56	480	432	-	56
22.	Tripura	208	48	8	16	208	48	-	16
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1064	456	52	94	1064	456	-	94
24.	West Bengal	520	352	26	54	520	352	-	54
25.	A & N Islands	80	32	-	12	-	-	-	-
26.	Chandigarh	4	16	-	1	-	-	-	-
27.	D & N Haveli	32	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	16	16	-	2	64	64	-	9
29.	Delhi	8	120	6	8	24	360	-	14
30.	Lakshadweep	16	12	-	3	-	-	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	16	16	-	2	16	16	-	2
32.	All India	8546	4656	419	839	9622	5680	23	922

\* nucleus villages

## SECTION TWO

### SCHEDULE 0.0 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS

#### INTRODUCTION

2.0.1 Listing of the households residing in the sample village/block, formation of sampling frames for selection of sample households for the schedules of enquiry and finally sample selection - all these are carried out in Schedule 0.0 : List of Households. The particulars relating to division of a large village or block into hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will also be entered in this schedule.

2.0.2 Since all procedures relating to the above operations are identical in the rural and urban sectors, no separate listing schedules have been drawn up this time for the two sectors. The same schedule 0.0 will be used in both the sectors. However, there are some items of additional information to be collected from the sample villages. The blocks of schedule 0.0 meant to record them will be filled-in only in respect of the sample villages and they will be left blank for urban samples. The block headings of such blocks will clearly indicate that they are to be filled-in only for rural samples.

#### UNIT OF SURVEY

2.0.3 The survey unit in the rural sector is generally the 1981 census village. In a few cases (notably in Assam and some districts of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra) the 1971 census village list had to be used for selection of sample villages. The frame actually used is indicated in the sample list by "frame code" : '1' for 1981 census and '2' for 1971 census.

2.0.4 On arrival at the sample village the investigator is to ascertain the boundaries of the sampled census village mentioned in the rural sample list. This may be done with the help of patwari, local officials, panchayat authorities etc. if - and only if - they are not sure about the boundaries of the census village, they will be asked about the boundaries of the revenue village (s) corresponding to the census village selected. In such cases the corresponding revenue villages(s) will be surveyed.

2.0.5 Selection of revenue village : There may be two types of situation as follows : (a) the sampled census village contains wholly or partly several revenue villages and (b) the sampled census village wholly lies within a revenue village which contains other census villages also. In case (a) all the revenue villages contained in the census village will together constitute the survey unit and in case (b) the survey unit will be the whole of the revenue village which includes the sample village.

2.0.6 Hamlet-group formation and selection : In villages with large population the procedure of hamlet-group selection will be resorted to which consists in division of the village into a certain number (say, D) of contiguous parts with equal or nearly equal population content, and selecting one of them for survey. D will be determined on the basis of the current population of the survey unit. This will be ascertained mainly from the village officials and other knowledgeable sources by suitable probing. The starting point can be the 1981 census population. It may be asked whether there has been any sub-substantial influx into or exodus out of the village after the census and if so what is the approximate increase/decrease in population caused by such movements, and so on. After thus ascertaining the present population of the village, the number of hamlet-groups to be formed will be arrived at from the following table :-

approximate present population (1)	D (no. of hamlet-groups to be formed) (2)
less than 1200	1
1200 - 1999	2
2000 - 2799	3
2800 - 3599	4
	and so on

[For Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim the limits will be : D = 1 for population less than 600 ; D = 2 for 600-1199; D = 3 for 1200 -1799 and so on]. If there was no way of knowing the present population , the 91 census population may be used for this purpose.

2.0.7 The steps involved in hamlet-group formation and selection will be as follows :-

(i) Identify the natural hamlets i.e. pockets or localities where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. In case there are no such distinct clusters, the census sub-divisions (EB's) or groups of census house numbers or geographically distinct groups of houses may be treated as hamlets.

(ii) Find out the approximate present population of each of the hamlets.

(iii) Draw a national map showing the location of the hamlets; number them in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and proceeding southwards.

(iv) List the hamlets in block 3.1 of schedule 0.0 in serial order giving the approximate population as percentage of total village population.

(v) Grouping of the hamlets into the required number of hamlet-groups is to be carried out next. The criteria to be adopted are contiguity

and uniformity of population context (consecutive serial numbers need not always indicate contiguity). Slight departures from the criterion of equality of population may be made in order, to preserve contiguity. However large hamlets will have to be divided artificially to avoid undue distortions of this condition.

(vi) The hamlet-groups will be serially numbered in the order of the first hamlet appearing in each. Show the numbers in the notional map and enter the hamlet-group number against the hamlets listed in block 3.1.

(vii) Select one of the hamlet-groups at random by selecting a random number between 1 and D and ring the serial number of the selected hamlet-group.

2.0.8.0 Cluster sampling in Arunachal Pradesh : Due to the special field difficulties experienced in Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of "cluster sampling" will be followed in the rural sector of this Union Territory. The procedure to be adopted is described below :-

2.0.8.1 The rural sample list gives, in case of this U.T., the list of what are called 'nucleus' villages. The number of nucleus villages is one-fourth of the expected total sample size. The clusters of villages to be surveyed will be built around the nucleus villages. A cluster will generally contain 4 villages including the nucleus village.

If the villages contain large number of households, the number of villages in a cluster will have to be reduced. In the reverse case it will have to be increased. But in no case it will be allowed to exceed six.

2.0.8.2 the following working procedures are to be followed while forming clusters :-

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

(b) All the households of a village included in a cluster will be listed. that is to say, there will be no hamlet-group.

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

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

(e) If, however, even after listing four villages the total number of households does not come to 100, one or at most two more villages are to be listed. In no case a cluster will include more than six villages.

2.0.8.3 Once the villages forming a cluster are identified, each of them will be treated as an independent sample village. Each will have a unique serial number and the survey will be carried out as described in the sequel as in the rest of the country (except that there will be no hamlet-group selection).

2.0.8.4 In the sample list, the serial numbers and sample village numbers of the nucleus villages are given with a gap of six. The serial numbers of the remaining villages of each cluster will be given in continuation of that of the nucleus village, in the order in which they are selected. Sample village number will also be given in the same manner. The sub-sample and sub-round of all the villages of a given cluster will be those of the nucleus village.

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

2.0.9 Formation and selection of sub-blocks in urban sector : As in the case of large villages, if a sample block, in the urban sector, is found to have present population more than 1200, it will be divided into a number, D, of sub-blocks which will be contiguous area units with clear physical boundaries as far as practicable, and will have equal population content. The value of D will be determined as per the table given in para 2.0.6. One of the sub-blocks will be selected at random for survey.

## DEFINITIONS

2.0.10 After having determined the areal unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the households residing therein. Now while listing them, some essential minimum information relating to them will have to be collected, mainly to facilitate preparation of sampling frames for the survey schedules. The definitions of some of the important terms used in this connection are given below :

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

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

(I) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, orphanage, vagrant house etc. will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together will be

treated as forming a single household. For example a family living in a hotel, will be treated as a separate single household by itself.

(ii) Undertrail prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc. are to be excluded but residential staff therein will be listed, while listing is done in such institutions. The former persons will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.

(iii) Floating population, i.e. persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, road-side shelter, under a bridge etc. more or less regularly in the same place will be listed.

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

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

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

(i) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on "normally living together" than on "ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen". In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he will be treated as a member of the household with whom he resides.

(ii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, of a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he resides even though he is not a member of the same family.

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

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

2.0.14 Enrolled in a post-primary level : Persons who are currently enrolled in school at higher than primary level (primary level may end at class IV or class V : this must be locally ascertained) or in any institution for higher studies (such as college, university, technical college or school, etc.) will be considered as enrolled in post-primary level. Persons enrolled in craft-training centres for vocational study will also be considered as enrolled in post-primary level.

2.0.15 Illness/injury : Illness will mean any deviation from the state of normal physical and mental well-being. Injury covers all types of damage to any part of the body such as cuts, wounds, hemorrhage, fractures, burns etc. caused by accidents including bites. In case of doubt as to whether a person was ill/injured, the investigator will accept the view of the person concerned.

2.0.16 Hospitalisation : A person will be considered as hospitalised if she/he has availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any medical institution. However hospitalisation of female members for the purpose of child birth will not be considered as hospitalisation for the purpose of filling in block 6, schedule 0.0 as well as schedule 25.7.

2.0.17 Ex-armed forces personnel (EAFP) is one who has served for any period in any of the three defence services (Army, Navy and Air Force) and is no longer in service (irrespective of the manner of his/her leaving the service). Those who have served as civilian employees will not be considered as EAFP. An EAFP can be distinguished from a civilian employee by his/her service rank - civilians will have not such rank.

2.0.17.1 In case a person, after recruitment, left the service during the training period before being awarded any service rank, then he/she will not be treated as an EAFP. Further, persons who have served in NCC, Territorial Army etc. holding ranks similar in name to the ranks in Army/Navy/Air force are not EAFP, either.

2.0.18 The schedule : Schedule 0.0 is printed as a 16 page booklet, containing blocks 1 to 6. The blocks are as follows :-

block no.	description	page
1	identification of sample village/block	1
2	particulars of field operations	1
3.1	list of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks	2
3.2	sketch map of hamlet-group / sub-blocks	2
3.3	summary of information from block 6	3
3.4	particulars of distance from nearest place (rural	3

	only)	
3.5	availability of medical personnel in village (rural only)	4
3.6	major sources of drinking water (rural only)	4
4.1	remarks by investigator	4
4.2	comments by supervisory officer	4
5	public distribution of land and house site (rural only)	5
6	list of households and record of selection	6 - 16

when one booklet is not enough to list all the households in the sample village/block, supplementary sheets of blocks are to be used. The identification particulars of the sample will be recorded in the space provided on all such sheets and they will be firmly attached to the main schedule 0.0. Block by block instruction are given in the following paragraphs.

#### BLOCK 1 : IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE VILLAGE/BLOCK

2.1.1 Items 1-7, 11 - 14 and 16 - 18 are to be copied from the rural or urban sample list as the case may be. While items 7, 13,14 and 15 will be filled-in only for rural samples, item 17 will be filled-in only for urban samples. The number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed will be entered in item 8.

2.1.2 Items 9 and 10 are relevant, for rural samples only and will be left blank for sample blocks. In rare cases, due to the non-identifiability of the selected census village the corresponding revenue village may have to taken as the unit of survey (see para 2.0.5). If either this was not done, or, if the census village contains a number of revenue villages and all of them were together taken as the survey unit (case (a)) '1' will be entered in item 9. Otherwise (case (b)), i.e. if the surveyed revenue village consisted of more than one census village including the sample village, '2' will be entered in item 9 and the number of census villages contained in the surveyed revenue village will be given in item 10.

2.1.3 In the case of items 11,12,13 and 16 the name will be written in the dotted line and code in the box space.

2.1.4 The approximate present population used to arrive at the value of D (number of hamlet groups/sub-blocks to be formed) will be given in item 19.

2.1.5 Particulars relating to casualty and substitution of the sample village/block will be entered in items 20 and 21 in codes. The codes, given just below the block, are self-explanatory. Item 21 will be filled-in if the code for item 20 is 2 or 3. The entry in item 21 will relate to the original sample village/block.

## BLOCK 2 : PARTICULARS OF FIELD OPERATIONS

2.2.1 This block is self-explanatory.

### BLOCK 3.1 : LIST OF HAMLET-GROUPS/SUB-BLOCKS

2.3.1 In the rural sector all the hamlets will be listed here with serial number in column (1), name (if any) in column (2) and approximate present population, expressed as percentage of present total village population, in column (3). The hamlet-group number of each hamlet will be given in column (4). Now a random number will be selected between 1 and D and the hamlet-group whose serial number agrees with this will be selected for survey. The serial number of the selected hamlet-group will be circled in column (4).

2.3.2 In the case of a sample block where sub-block selection has been done, the serial number of the sub-blocks will be given in column (1) and population expressed as percentage of block population will be entered in column (3). After selecting one of the sub-blocks at random as described in the previous para, the serial number of the selected sub-block will be circled. Columns (2) and (4) will be left blank for urban samples.

### BLOCK 3.2 : SKETCH MAP OF HAMLET GROUP/SUB-BLOCK FORMATION

2.3.3 Whenever hamlet-group/sub-block selection is done, a notional sketch map of the village/block showing the divisions will be drawn in this block. The selected hamlet-group/sub-block will be shaded.

2.3.4 In the case of the rural sector of Arunachal Pradesh where no hamlet-group selection will be done, this space will be used to draw a notional map of the cluster of villages. While the whole map will be given in the 0.0 schedule of each village of a cluster, each village will be shown shaded in its own schedule 0.0.

### BLOCK 3.3 : SUMMARY OF INFORMATION FROM BLOCK 6

2.3.5 In lines 1-8, the particulars relating to sampling and survey of households will be given, for each schedule type listed in column (2), in columns (4) to (10). The column headings are sufficiently clear.

2.3.6 The total of column (4) of block 6 (household size), will be recorded in item 9 under columns (10).

2.3.7 The number of households getting code '1' in column (5), block 6 will be noted down under column (10), item (10).

### BLOCK 3.4 : PARTICULARS OF DISTANCE FROM NEAREST PLACE

2.3.8 The object of introducing blocks 3.4 to 3.6 is to collect some information relating to the availability of important educational and health services in the sample village as a whole. These will provide essential background information at the village level which will help in understanding and explaining the findings of the main schedules. All data to be collected in these blocks relate to the village as a whole and not just the selected hamlet-group when hamlet-group selection is resorted to. If the revenue village (s) corresponding to the sample census village is chosen as the survey unit, these will relate to the whole unit of survey.

2.3.9 Block 3.4 is for recording the distance, from the centre of the village, to certain institutions providing various educational and health services. The institutions are listed in column (2). A primary school is up to class IV or V standard and secondary school, up to class X. If the nearest Secondary School has primary classes also and that is the place of primary education (a purely primary school may be farther than this) then the distance from this secondary school will be recorded in both items 1 and 2. Similarly if the dispensary attached to a PHC is the nearest dispensary, then the entries against items 7 and 10 will be the same. If a hospital provides all the facilities of a PHC, PHSC and FPC (family planning/welfare centre then it will also be considered as a PHC, PHSC and FPC for the purpose of filling this block.

2.3.9.1 If against an item two or more institutions are given in column (2) separated by slashes, the particulars to be entered in columns (2) and (3) will relate to the nearest institutions among them. For example, if there is an intermediate college within the village, a higher secondary school five k.m. away and a degree college 8 k.m. away, the entry against item 3, block 3.4 will relate to the inter college. Again, if there are more than one institution of the same category within a village (or at equal distance from it) having differing type codes (col.3), then the entry in col.(3) will be that code which comes first in the code list given at the bottom of the block.

2.3.10 Column (3) : Type code : The sector to which the nearest institution belongs will be given in codes in column(3). This is applicable only to items 1 to 16. The codes for items 1 to 15 follows :

sector	type code
public	1
co-operative	2
private	3

2.3.11 Column (4) : Distance (Kms) : As already mentioned, the whole village will be considered for this column. The distance of the nearest place as measured from the centre of the village will be recorded in whole kilometers in column (4). For any place located within the village the distance will be recorded as '0'. When the distance is more than 50 km. a cross mark (X) will be put in column (4).

2.3.12 Item 16 : Bank : In this item particulars on the banking institution nearest to the village will be entered. The type codes to be entered in column (3) for bank are as follows :-

co-operative	-	1
commercial	-	2
regional rural	-	3

Commercial banks will include banks belonging to both the private and public sectors. Regional rural banks are those institutions which are generally known as "gramin banks". Non-banking institutions which accept deposits and advance loans such as co-operative credit societies and assorted finance and investment companies are not to be treated as banks.

2.3.13 Item 17 : Whether village electrified : Whether the sample village is electrified or not will be recorded in codes in column (3) (yes - 1, no 2). It will be considered as electrified if electricity is used for any purpose anywhere in the village, i.e. if there is at least one service connection (including street light) to the village. If a transformer or sub-station has been installed in a village without any connection, it will not be treated as electrified. Now will villages getting power not from a general grid but from a generator be considered so.

2.3.14 In case the village is electrified (entry 1 in column (3)), then the number of completed years since it was electrified will be given in whole numbers in column (4). For 9 years or more the entry will be 9.

#### BLOCK 3.5 : AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN VILLAGE

2.3.15 This block is meant to collect information on the various categories of medical personnel whose services are available to the villages either within the village or outside. The categories are listed in column (2). In column (3) will be given the distance from the village to the place nearest to the village where the services of a person of each given category can be availed of (say, residence, chamber etc.). The procedure for recording distance is the same as given in para 2.3.11.

#### BLOCK 3.6 : MAJOR SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

2.3.16 Particulars regarding the major sources of drinking water supply for the inhabitants of the sample village will be recorded in this block. Provisions has been made for recording six major sources if required. The reason is that in many cases water from some sources are available only during a part of the year or for a section of the population. The manner of recording entries in this block will be as follows.

2.3.17 First of all, individual sources serving a substantial section of the village population will be listed. Among them the sources constructed by

Government (including local bodies) will be listed first. Tap water, tube-well, public well or tank, tanker supply etc. may fall in this category. Such a source may sometimes serve the village only during a part of the year. Still it will be a major source it serves a good number of the inhabitants of the village during that seasons. In some villages privately owned and used sources may be there. For example a good number of households may have each its own well or tubewell. In such cases well as a type becomes a major source, though each individual well is not. Such types of sources, if found to be serving a substantial number of households living in the village are to be listed as a class and not individually after listing the community sources mentioned earlier.

2.3.18 Columns (2) and (3) : description and code : The description of the source will be entered in column (2) and its code in column (3). The code list is given beneath the block itself in the schedule. They are : tap water - 1; tube well/hand pump - 2; pucca well - 3; ponds/tanks reserved for drinking - 4; canal/river/spring - 5; tanker - 6; others - 9.

2.3.19 Column (4) : constructed by : The agency which has built the particular water source will be entered in codes in column (4). The codes are : Government - 1; Community - 2; charitable / philanthropic institution -3; others - 9. 'Government' includes local bodies as well. If it is a naturally existing source like river a 'X' will be recorded in this column.

2.3.20 Column (5) : number of years since construction : The number of completed years elapsed since the construction of the source will be given in whole numbers in column (5). The entry for 9 years or more will be 9. This column will be filled-in only if entry in column (4) is '1' (government).

2.3.21 Column (6) : Perennial or not : Information as to whether the particular source provides drinking water throughout the year or only during a part of the year will be entered in column (6) in codes. If the source is a perennial one code '1' will be given and otherwise, code '2'.

2.3.22 Column (7) : distance from village : The distance from the village of each of the source recorded will be given correct to nearest kilometer in column (7) in the same manner as described in para 2.3.11.

#### BLOCKS 4.1 AND 4.2 : REMARKS

2.4 If the investigator or any supervisory officer would like to explain some entries or any special circumstance that has resulted in some apparently abnormal entries or make any other comment related to the schedule, they may give it in these blocks. If the remark or comment is felt to be very important, a separate letter may be written to SDRD.

#### BLOCK 5 : PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AND HOUSE SITE

2.5.0 This block is meant for recording some information relating to receipt of cultivable land, house or house site and assistance for cultivation and house building by the household from the government. This will be filled for households reporting code 1 in column (5) of block 6. One line will be used for each household. The households will be listed in the order in which they appear in block 6.

2.5.1 Column (1) : serial number : A running serial number will be given to all the households listed in this block.

2.5.2 Column (2) : serial number of household as in block 6. : The entry in column (2) of block 6 will be copied here.

2.5.3 Column (3) : land possessed : The total land possessed by the household as on date of survey is to be recorded here in hectares (0.00). The total land possessed will mean land owned plus land leased in less land leased out.

2.5.4 Column (4) : Social group code : The codes to be given are : scheduled tribe households - 1; scheduled caste households - 2; neo-buddhists - 3; others - 4.

2.5.5 Column (5) : Whether received : Column (5) to (13) relate to receipt of cultivable land and assistance for cultivation. In column (5), code -1 will be entered if the household has received any land for cultivation from government free or almost free as a marginal cultivator or landless labourer or on any other account in the year 1975 A.D. or later. If it hasn't, code 2 will be entered and in that case, all the columns (6) to (13) will be left blank. If the person who received the land from the government is not longer living and the surviving members have only inherited the same, the entry will be '2'.

2.5.6 Column (6) : How many years ago : The period collapsed since the receipt of the land will be recorded here in completed years.

2.5.7 Column (7) to (9) : Total area of land received will be entered in column (7) : area still in possession out of this land will be given in column (8); and out of this, the area currently cultivated will be recorded in column (9). All area figures will be entered in hectares. The conversion on table from acres to hectares is given below :-

Acre	hectares	acre	hectares
1	0.40	6	2.43
2	0.81	7	2.83
3	1.21	8	3.24
4	1.61	9	3.64
5	2.02	10	4.04

2.5.8 Column (10) : Whether the household also received any assistance from government for cultivating the land received free and if so the nature of the assistance received will be recorded in codes in this column. The codes are :- received as grant (or subsidy) : cash - 1, kind - 2, both - 3; received as loan : cash - 4, kind -5, both - 6, not received. It may be mentioned that only such assistance as was received at or about the time of the distribution of the land and intended as aid for cultivation of this particular piece of land received free by the household will be considered here. No assistance received after 2 years of the date of receipt of the land will be included.

2.5.9 Columns (11) to (13) : If entries in column (10) is any one of the codes 1 to 6, then the value of the assistance received for cultivation will be recorded in this columns in whole rupees : that received in cash in column (11) ; that in kind, in column (12) and in column (13), the total of these two. The value of assistance received in kind will be inputted at the then prevailing market rates.

2.5.10 Column (14) : Whether received any house site : If the household has received any house or house site free or nearly free from government will be recorded here in codes. The codes are :- house site only - 1; house - 2; nor received - 3. If the code is 1, columns (16) to (20) will be filled-in otherwise they will be left blank. The reference period will be 975 or after. If original recipient is not living the code will be '3'.

2.5.11 Column (15) : Whether currently in possession : If the household is currently in possession of the house/house site given by government, code 1 and otherwise code 2 will be entered here.

2.5.12 Column (16) : Whether received any housebuilding assistance : The household will be enquired if it received an assistance for building house from government. The entry will be made in codes which are the same as for column (10). In this case also only assistance received within two years of receipt of house site will be considered.

2.5.13 Columns (17) to (19) : Value of assistance received : If column (16) gets any one of the code 1 to 6, then the value of the assistance received will be noted in this column in the same manner as in columns (11) to (13).

2.5.14 Column (20) : Whether constructed a house : The entry will be 1 if the household has constructed a house on the site given free and 2 otherwise.

## BLOCK 6 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RECORD OF SELECTION

2.6.1 This is the main and the most important block of the schedule. Listing of houses and households, preparation of sample frame and selection of

sample households - all will be carried out in this block The block is reproduced below .

2.6.2 All the houses and households of the sample village will be listed in this block. It is essential that there is no omission or duplicated of any house or household. These are best avoided by following some definite order for listing. The order followed in 1981 census may be adopted if possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted. While listing, the name of any natural grouping of the houses like hamlet, street, mahalla etc. where listing is done and date of listing may be written at the top before starting listing the houses of the locality. This will help in checking completeness.

2.6.3 Column (1) : house number : All houses including vacant ones will be listed in block 6 and in column (1) a house number will be given to each listed house. The 1981 census house number or the number given by the local panchayat or other local body may be used if available. In case no such number exists, a runner serial number may be given by the investigator himself, But if the number inscribed by census or panchayat are there for most of the houses excepting a few (e.g. houses which have come up after 81 census will not have census house number and hence if the census house number is used, these will have no numbers), a running serial number will be assigned to such houses (but only to them) and his number will then be enclosed within brackets to distinguish it from the original number inscribed by census/panchayat.

2.6.4 Column (2) : Household serial number : The household or households normally residing in the house listed in column (1) will be listed in column (2) where a running serial number will be recorded. Now, in the case of certain categories of persons who migrate frequently in connection with their occupation, like labourers who move to other village during harvesting season, labourers hired by contractors who proceed from one work-site to another, etc. their current place of residence will be treated as their place of normal residence (even though they may have a permanent home elsewhere). They will be listed in the place where they are found provided they are unlikely to stay there till the end of the detailed enquiry. The following situations may be noted :-

(i) If no household lives in the house i.e. if it is used for non-residential purposes or its vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the page in that line, e.g. "temple", "dispensary", "vacant" etc.

(ii) If two or more households live in a house all of them will be listed one by one. The first household may be listed in the same line as the house. The next house will be listed only after listing all the households living in this house.

(iii) In the case of households living within an establishment such as hospital, hotel etc., the name of the establishment will be written in the first line across the page and the resident households will be listed from the next line onwards.

2.6.5 Columns (3) and (4) : name of head of household and household size : The name of the head of the household will be recorded in column (3) and the number of normally resident members of the household, in column (4). Guidelines given in para 2.0, 13 may be kept in mind while determining the household size.

2.6.6 Column (5) : received cultivable land or house site : Whether or not the household has received any cultivable land or house or house site from Government free or nearly free as (for example) a marginal cultivator or landless labour household or belonging to other weaker sections of the rural population will be entered in codes (yes -1, no -2) in this column. All households with code 1 in this column will be listed again in the block 5 for eliciting further information about the nature of benefits received by them in this regard. The reference period for this item is "during the year 1975 A.D. or later". If the household has received such help at any time during the reference period it will be given code 1. However, if the person who actually received the help from the Government is no longer living and the land or house has been inherited by the surviving members, the household will get code 2.

2.6.7 Columns (6) to (10) : These columns are for collecting certain particulars about the households mainly for the purpose of preparing sampling frames for selection of sample households for the schedules of enquiry. The number of household members who are enrolled at post primary level (see para 2.0.14) will be recorded in column (6). If any member of the household had been admitted as an inpatient of a hospital during the preceding 365 days, the number of such members will be given in column (7). The number of members who had been ill or had suffered any injury during the preceding 30 days will be recorded in column (8). This will exclude any member who was hospitalised during last 30 days unless for some period during last 30 days he/she was also suffering from illness/injury while not being an inpatient. Similarly, the number of members aged 60 and above and the number of members who are ex-armed forces personnel will be entered in columns (9) and (10) respectively.

2.6.8 Columns (11) to (16) : sampling serial numbers : Now the special sampling frames for schedules 25.2, 25.7, 27 and 28 will be prepared in these columns. Each household with a non-zero entry in column (6) will be given a tick mark ( ) in column (11). All the other households will be given the tick in column (12). Similarly, all households with a greater than zero entry in column (7) will get a tick in column (13) and, out of the

remaining households, those who have a non-zero entries in column (8) will get a tick in column (14). In the same manner households having one or more members aged 60 and above, as noted in column (9) will get tick marks in column (15) and those with at least one member who is an ex-armed forces personnel (column 10) is to be given tick marks in column (16). The tick marks in each of these columns will be given serial numbers from top to bottom, independently. These numbers given in columns (11) to (16) will constitute the sampling frames respectively for schedules 25.2 (sub-stratum) 2; 25.7 (sub-stratum 1); 25.7 (sub-stratum 2); 27 and 28.

2.6.9 The sampling frames for schedules 1.0 and 25.1 will be the household serial numbers given in column (2).

2.6.10 Selection of sample household : The required number of sample households for each schedule (each sub-stratum of a schedule, when applicable) will be selected circular systematically with a random start from its proper sampling frame. The procedure is as follows :-

Suppose the frame consists of  $N$  households and  $n$  sample households are to be selected. Calculate  $I = N/n$  to one place of decimal without rounding. The random start  $R$  is an integer taken at random from 1 to  $N$ , using a random number table. Then the households with sampling serial numbers  $R, R+I, \dots, R+(n-1)I$  will be selected in the sample. If any of these exceeds  $N$ ,  $N$  will be subtracted from it to get the serial number of the household selected. Again, if any of these is a fraction, the next higher integer will be taken.

Example : Let  $N = 85, n = 6$ . Then interval  $I = 85/6 = 14.1$  Let the random start be 60. The sampling serial numbers of the six sample households will be 60, 74.1 ( = 75), 88.2 ( = 3.2 = 4), 17.3 ( = 18), 31.4 ( = 32), 45.6 ( = 46).

2.6.11 As regards schedules 1.0 and 25.1, a combined sample of 6 households will first be selected following the above procedure. (if more than 4 households are to be surveyed for sch.25.1, the size of combined sample will also go up accordingly). The orders of selection of the combined sample will be recorded in column (2) within brackets. Out of this, the first and fourth households will be surveyed for schedule 1.0, with sample household numbers 1 and 2 respectively. Schedule 25.1 will be canvassed in the remaining households of the combined sample. Sample household number will be assigned to them afresh in the same order in which they were selected. For example, let the orders of selection in the combined sample be 1 through 7. (This is a car where 5 households are to be selected for sch. 25.1) Then the first and fourth household will be sample household no. 1 and no. 2 for schedule 1.0. The 2nd., 3rd., 5th, 6th., and 7th. households will be sample household numbers 1,2,3,4 and 5 respectively for schedule 25.1.

2.6.12 Columns (17) to (24) : Sample household number : The order of selection of the sample households selected for each schedule will be given

against each household selected in the appropriate column. They are columns (17) to (24) respectively for schedules : 1.0, 25.1, 25.2 (s.str.1) 25.2 (s.str.2) 25.7 (s.str.1), 25.7 (s.str.2), 27 and 28. It is possible that a household appears in the sample of more than one schedule.

2.6.13 Number of sample households : The number of sample households to be selected for each schedule is given in para 1.3.15 of section One. It is as follows :

schedule	sub-stratum	sample size
1.0	-	2
25.1	-	4
25.2	1	3
25.2	2	3
25.7	1	2
25.7	2	2
27	-	3
28	-	5

If the total number of households in the respective frame is less than or equal to the required sample size, all the households in the frame will be selected for survey. In that case the sample household numbers and sampling serial numbers will be the same.

2.6.14 Compensating shortfalls : It can be expected that for schedules 1.0, 25.1, 25.2 (s.str. 2), 25.7 (s.str. 2) and 27 the required number of sample households will be available from their respective frames. However, often that may not be the case in respect of the other schedules. The following table gives the scheme for making good the short falls occurring in these cases by surveying additional households for some other schedule/sub-stratum.

Scheme for compensation of shortfalls

schedule/sub-stratum in which there is shortfall	amount of shortfall (households)	of additional households	
		to be selected from : (schedule/sub-stratum)	number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
25.2 (s.str.1)	1 - 3	25.2 (s.str.2)	1 - 3 respectively
25.7 (s.str.1)	1 - 2	25.7 (s.str.2)	1 - 2
28	1	27	1
28	2	25.1	1
28	3	27 & 25.1	1 each
28	4 - 5	27 & 25.1	1 for 27 and

Now, the total number of sample households to be selected from each frame is to be arrived at first, after taking into account the shortfalls in the above manner. The actual selection may be carried out only after thus determining the final value of  $n$ .

#### SUBSTITUTION OF VILLAGES AND BLOCKS

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

The Deputy Director,  
NSSO (DPD), Pooling Centre,  
25-A, Shakespeare Sarani,  
Calcutta - 700 017.

In case no substitute could be surveyed even with best efforts, a blank schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only blocks 1, 2, 4.1 and 4.2 filled-in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

2.7.2 If a sample village (or block) is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has been shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a "Zero case", and a blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 1,2,4.1 and 4.2 filled-in will be submitted in such cases. The word "ZERO CASE" will be written at the top of the front page of the schedule. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North-eastern states where, for example, Jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole villages may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as a zero case if found absent in its original location.

2.7.3 If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification prior to 1981 census or by census authorities in 1981 census, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case.

2.7.4 However, if the Government notification declaring it as urban has been issued after '81 census it is to be surveyed in this round as per the rural programme (unless the UFS frame of the town of which it is part includes it, in which case it is a "zero case", too). In such cases, if the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted.

## SUBSTITUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.8.1 If any sample household cannot be surveyed due to its temporary absence from the village, refusal to give information or for other reasons, it will be substituted by the household with the next sampling serial number of the same column (i.e. will be, however, the first household of the same column. If a household sample or as a substitute), it will not be taken as a substitute, and then the next household will be taken as substitute. In case a household chosen as a substitute becomes a casualty another household is to be selected following the same procedure.

## RANDOM NUMBERS

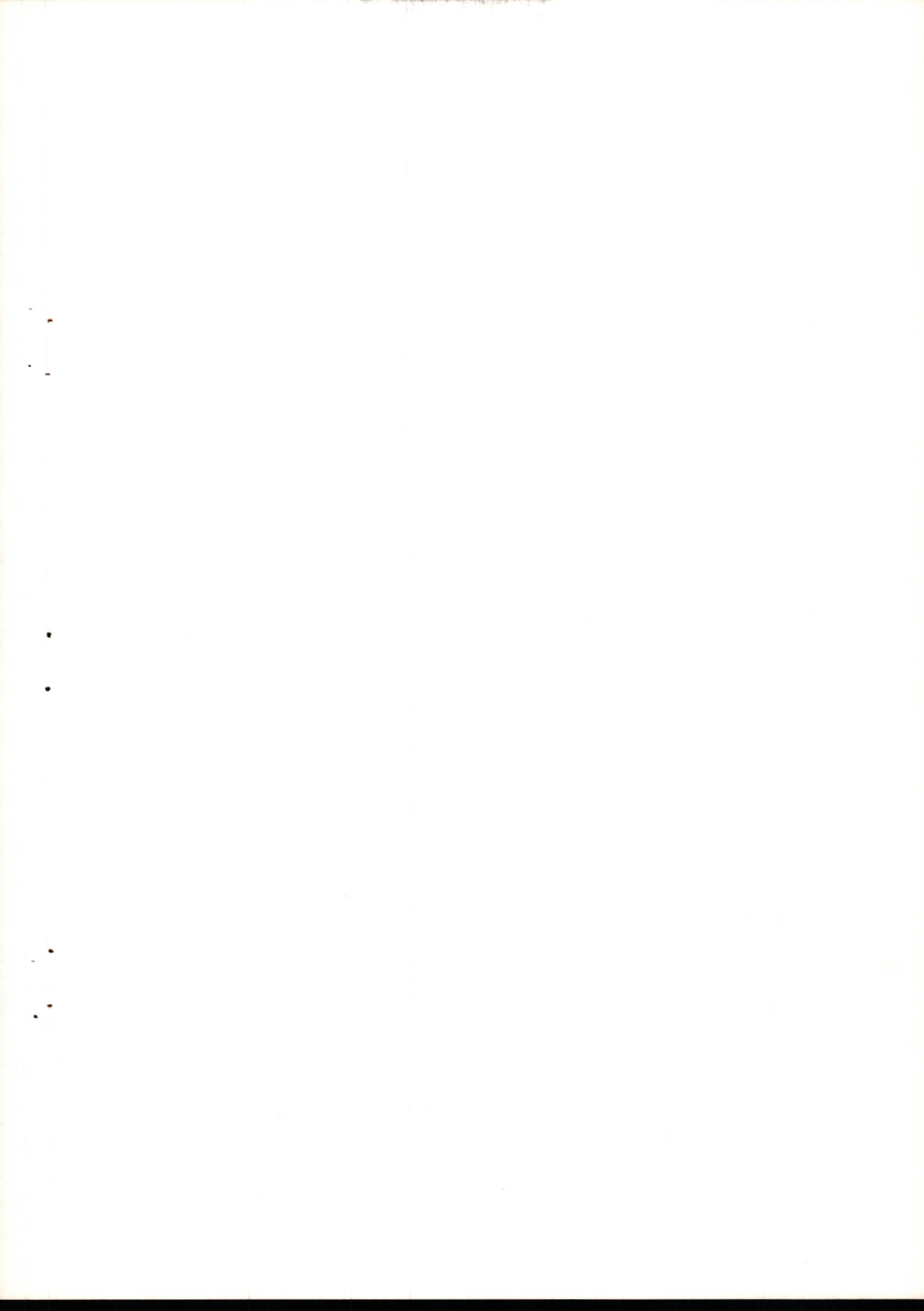
2.9.1 A table of random numbers is supplied to each investigator. The  $n$ -th column of the table will be consulted in the case of central sample and the  $(n+1)$ -th column in the case of state sample, where  $n$  is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample village/block. When  $n=00$ , it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same that of the highest number of the range within which the random numbers is to be selected.

## REPETITION OF VILLAGES/BLOCKS

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

Case (a) : Without hamlet-group/sub-block selection : If the repetition is in the same sub-round, listing of households will be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number at which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these : serial number, sub-sample, and sample village/block number). The sample households will have to be selected afresh. In case a household already selected is selected again, its filled-in schedules will be copied with the new identification particulars. If, however, the repetition occurs in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample, with fresh listing and sample selection.

Case (b) : With hamlet-group/sub-block selection : The hamlet groups/sub-blocks formed during the first visit will be used for all the subsequent repetitions. However, on the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in a hamlet-group/sub-block selected at random from the remaining ones, excluding those already selected. That is to say, in the case of repetition, the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be selected "without replacement" each time it occurs in the sample list. If, however the number of hamlet-groups/sub-block formed ( $D$ ) is less than the number of times a village/block has been selected ( $n$ ), then, obviously, one already selected will have to be selected again for survey. For the  $(D+1)$  the and subsequent selections, hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be selected afresh at random and without replacement.



### SECTION THREE

#### SCHEDULE 25.1: MATERNITY, CHILD CARE, FAMILY PLANNING AND UTILISATION OF PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

3.0.0 This schedule has been designed to provide information on social consumption and related aspects mainly of health care for infants, maternity care for mothers and family planning services for eligible couples. In addition, some particulars on the availability and utilisation of public health provisions and public distribution system will also be recorded in the schedule. Besides, some particulars relating to deaths occurred during 365 days preceding the date of survey to the then members of the sample household (that is, who were members of the sample household on the day of occurrence) will also be recorded in this schedule.

Information on utilization of public health service in the form of inoculation for immunisation against certain infectious diseases by household members during the period of 365 days preceding the day of enquiry along with their demographic particulars will be recorded in block 5 of the schedule. Some further details about the administration of vaccines of polio, triple antigen and typhoid will be recorded in block 5.1 and that of tetanus toxoid to women before child birth will be recorded in block 5.2. Block 6 is designed to record data on post natal care and ailments of infants in the age group 0-4 years. Data regarding antenatal, intra natal and post natal care of mothers of infants who were born during 365 days preceding the date of survey and are living on the day of enquiry will be collected in block 7. The data relating to utilisation of family planning services will be collected in block 8 in respect of eligible couples of the household. Data on the extent of availability and utilisation of public distribution system in respect of certain selected consumer goods by the household will be recorded in block 3.2. Particulars of deaths and medical treatment of persons who died during 365 days preceding the date of survey and were members of the household at the event of their death will be covered in block 9. Block 3.1 of the schedule designed to collect information on some household characteristics.

#### THE SCHEDULE

3.0.1 The schedule consists of 13 blocks as enumerated below :

1. Block 1 : Identification of sample household
2. Block 2 : Particulars of field work
3. Block 3.1 : Household characteristics
4. Block 3.2 : Quantity and value of purchase of selected commodities during 30 days ended on .....
5. Block 4.1 : Remarks by investigator
6. Block 4.2 : Remarks by supervisory officer
7. Block 5 : Demographic particulars and health care
8. Block 5.1 : Particulars of immunisation against certain diseases for the children below 16 years.
9. Block 5.2 : Anti-tetanus injection before child birth
10. Block 6 : Particulars of health care and morbidity relating to children of age 0-4 years.
11. Block 7 : Particulars of pre-natal, maternity and post natal care of mothers corresponding to children with reported age '0' in block 5.
12. Block 8 : Particulars of family planning services received .
13. Block 9 : Deaths during last 365 days.

The description of these blocks and the procedure of making entries in them are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

3.1.0 Block 1 : The identification of sample household : The identification particulars of sample household will be recorded in this block. There are twenty items in this block. Items 1 to 6 and 8 to 16 will be copied from the listing schedule (0.0). Entries for remaining items will be made as explained below. Entries are to be recorded in codes for all those items for which box space is provided in the schedule.

3.1.1 Item 7 : Sub-stratum : As there is no substratification for selection of sample households for canvassing these schedule, a cross "X" mark is already printed against this item.

3.1.2 Item 17 : Name of informant : Name of the person who is providing the major part of information respect of the particular sample household will be noted here.

3.1.3 Item 18 m : Informant code : Relation of the informant with the head of the household will be recorded here in the following codes : head of the household - 1, other member of the household -2, others - 9.

3.1.4 Item 19 : Survey code : Entry against this item will be in codes. Code-1 will be appropriate if the household originally selected for this schedule has been surveyed . Code 2 will be appropriate if instead of the original household, a substitute household has been surveyed and code 3 will be applicable if no household has been surveyed for this ample. In case of code 3, a blank schedule with entries only in blocks 1,2,4.1 and 4.2 will be submitted with the word 'casualty' in block letters written at the top of the front page of the schedule.

3.1.5 Item 20 : Reason for casualty : In case the original sample household has not been surveyed (that is entry against item 19 is 2 or 3), reason why it has not been surveyed will be recorded in codes. The codes are: informant busy-1, informant not co-operative-2, informant not available-3 and others-9.

3.2.0 Block 2 : Particulars of field work : The items in this block are self-explanatory.

3.3.1.0 Block 3.1 : household characteristics : Information on some important socio-economic characteristics of the sample household will be recorded in this block as explained below.

3.3.1.1 Item 1; household size : This item will be entered after filling in block 5 of the schedule. The last serial number in column 1 of block 5 will be the household size (total) of the sample household to be entered against this item. The four sub-items of this item will be entered as follows. The total number of adult male members, among the household members listed in block 5, will be recorded against sub-item 1(a). Similarly, total number of adult female members, male children and female children, among the household members, will be recorded against sub-items 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) respectively. A person whose age in completed years is 15 or more will be considered adult and persons of lower ages will be treated as children in recording entries against these sub-items.

3.3.1.2 Item 2; household land possessed : The total land possessed by the sample household on the date of survey is to be recorded here in hectares with two places of decimal. The total land possessed will mean the land owned plus the land leased in minus the land leased out.

3.3.1.3 Item 3; household industry-occupation : The entry against this item will be a six digitized code of which the three left hand digits will stand for 'industry-group' of the NCI 1970 and the three right hand digits will stand for 'occupation family code' of the NO-1968. The principal household industry occupation code will be recorded here.

To determine the principal household industry occupation, all the gainful occupations pursued by members of the household during one year preceding the date of survey will be listed, the matter whether these occupations were pursued by members as their principal or subsidiary occupation. Out of these occupations, the one that fetched maximum earning to the household in the reference period of one year preceding the date of survey will be considered the principal household occupation. The industry in which this principal occupation is pursued by one or more members of the household will be the household industry. But it may so happen that this principal occupation is pursued by more than one member of the household and they do so in different industries. In such a situation, the one among these industries which fetched maximum earning should be treated as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two or more occupation or in two or more industries in which the principal occupation is pursued. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation and/or industry of the senior most among the participating members.

3.3.1.4 Item 4; household employment status : Like the item household industry occupation, entry against this item will be made on the basis of the employment status of individual members of the household. A working (on the basis of usual status) member of the sample household may pursue his/her gainful activity either as self-employed salaried or wage paid employee or as casual wage laborer. The earnings of the household members during the 365 days preceding the date of survey by these three working status groups will be ascertained and that status which accounted for the largest earning will be the household employment status. Household employment status will be recorded in following codes ; self-employed-1, salaried/wage paid employee-2, casual wage labourer-3, others -9, code 9 will be relevant to households having income exclusively from non-gainful activity (according to usual status) like rent, pension, remittance etc.

3.3.1.5 Item 5; social group : Information as to whether the sample household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled castes etc. will be entered here in codes. The codes are : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled case-2, neo-budhist-3, other-9. If members of a household do not belong to the same social group, social group of the head of the household will be treated as the household social group.

3.3.1.6 Item 6; household average monthly consumer expenditure : consumer expenditure of a household is the expenditure incurred by it for the purpose of its domestic consumption. Expenditure incurred by the

household on account of its productive enterprises will not be taken into consideration in arriving at its household consumer expenditure. Total household consumption will consist of consumption made out of

- i) commodities and services purchased
- ii) commodities and services received in exchange of goods and services
- iii) home grown/home produced stock
- iv) transfer receipts such as borrowings, gifts, etc.
- v) free collection

The informant will be asked about the value of goods obtained from households own farm and non-farm enterprises for the household consumption on an average during a month and this amount will be recorded against sub-item 6(a) in nearest rupees. For the commodities consumed from the home grown/produced stock, evaluation will be done at the ex-farm or ex-factory price. Home grown agricultural produce includes any produce obtained from cultivation including kitchen gardening or obtained in the form of rent share of land leased out. Produce brought from village home and consumed in urban residence will also be treated as home grown stock. It also includes livestock, poultry and fishery products produced at home.

The value of average monthly total domestic consumption of the household will be recorded against sub-item 6(b) in nearest rupees. The reference period for these sub-items is one year preceding the date of survey.

sub-item 6(c) is a derived item and this item need not be filled by the investigator.

3.3.1.7 Item 7; drinking water : Information regarding the major source of drinking water of the household, nature of its availability and the agency by which it has been constructed is collected in three sub-items of this item. Against sub-item 7(a), the source of drinking water for the household will be recorded in codes. The codes are : tap-1, tube-well/hand pump-2, pucca well-3, tank/pond reserved for drinking-4, river/canal/spring-5, tankers-6 and others (specify)-9. If the household has been depending on more than one source for its drinking water, the source which is major in the sense of providing drinking water to the household for a longer period during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded.

Tap as a source of drinking water means drinking water distributed through pipe by Corporation, Municipality, District Board, panchayat and other local authorities or any public or private housing estate or agency. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well springs, etc. is

not considered tap water but is classified according to its source. Code 2 will be appropriate for both hand operated and electrically operated tube wells. In some villages during seasons of water scarcity or even otherwise, drinking water is carried in tankers from other places. The tanker is placed at a suitable place and villagers collect drinking water from that to meet their requirement. Code 6 will be appropriate in such a situation. Other codes are self explanatory.

Against sub-item 7(b) will be indicated whether the source recorded against item 7(a) is perennial or not. If the water from this source is available for drinking purpose by the household through out the year, code 1 will be recorded here and code 2 will be recorded otherwise.

Against sub-item 7(c), the agency responsible for constructing the source as in 7(a) will be recorded in codes. The codes are : government-1, community-2, charitable/philanthropic institution-3, others-9. Government here means central and state governments, local self-governments and government undertakings. Community here means the body of beneficiary households of the locality. Other codes are self-explanatory.

3.3.1.8 Item 8; whether dwelling electrified : If the portion of the building (dwelling unit) under the occupation of the household is having electric connection (i.e. with at least one electric service point for domestic use), code 1 will be recorded against this item and code 2 will be recorded, otherwise.

3.3.1.9 Item 9; whether the premises was sprayed with any disinfectant during last year : Whether the premises of the house was sprayed with any disinfectant like DDT during last 365 days by any agency other than the particular household will be noted against this item. if the premises was sprayed with any disinfectant , code 1 will be recorded here and code 2 will be recorded, otherwise. By premises, the house with its ground and accessories is meant.

3.3.1.10 Item 10; number of times disinfectant was sprayed : The number of times disinfectant of any kind was sprayed during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded here. A cross 'X' mark will be put against this item if entry against item 9 is 2.

3.3.1.11 Item 11; number of eligible couples in the household : An eligible couple will be one of which the female partner is a member of the household, who is currently and effectively married and is in the age-group 15-49 years. The male partner of the couple need not necessarily be a member of the household. a more detailed explanation of this term is given in para 3.8.0 of this section. Number of eligible couples in the household

will be noted against this item,. This number will be equal to the last serial number in column 1 of block 8 of this schedule.

3.3.2.0 Block 3.2 ; quantity and value of purchase of selected commodities during last 30 days : In order to study the extent of availability and utilization of the public distribution system, it is necessary to know the quantities and values of different consumer goods purchased by households from this source as well as other sources and also the reasons why households do not depend for these goods wholly on public distribution system. This block is designed to collect data required for this study. Purchases made for household consumption during 30 days preceding the data of survey will only be considered here. Reference period for 'standard' cloth will, however, be 365 days preceding the data of survey. Both cash and credit purchase will be considered. Barter purchases are to be ignored.

By public distribution system is meant ration shops, fair price shops and control shops which get their supplies from government or government undertakings may be through private intermediaries. However, These shops may be owned by the government, local self-government, government undertaking, employer of a firm, cooperative or private person/individually or jointly or a other bodies like club, trust, etc. For kerosene, public distribution system will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices. Super bazaars and cooperative stores will not be generally included under public distribution system. However, when they sell rationed commodities also at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as the ration shops for the particular commodities. Presentation of ration card always may not, however, be obligatory for some control price commodities like kerosene, coal etc.

3.3.2.1 Columns (1) and (2) : Names of 11 food and non-food items have been mentioned in column 2 and their corresponding serial numbers in column(1). The items are rice, wheat, bazra, jowar, other cereals, pulse, edible oil and vanaspati, sugar, coal, kerosene and standard cloth.

3.3.2.2 Column (3); purchase type : The items mentioned in column (2) might have been purchased by the household during the reference period for household consumption wholly from the public distribution system, wholly from other sources (traders, producers, employers etc.) or partly from public distribution system and partly from other sources or the household might not have purchased the items during the reference period for its consumption. if for the concerned item, the purchase has been wholly from public distribution system, code 1 will be recorded in this column for that item. code 2 will be recorded in this column if the item has been purchased wholly from other sources. If the item has been

purchased partly from the public distribution system and partly from other sources, code 3 will be recorded here code 4 will be appropriate for the item if it has not been purchased by the household for its consumption during the reference period. It has already been mentioned that reference period is 365 days preceding the date of survey for item 11 (control cloth) and 30 days preceding the date of survey for all other items.

3.3.2.3 Column (4): standard unit : The standard units for recording quantities of different items have been noted in this column.

3.3.2.4 Column (5): type By shop is meant the ration, fair price or control shop from which the sample household purchased during the reference period or generally purchase or entitled to purchase the items mentioned in column (2). Type of shop relates to the ownership type of the shop and the ownership type will be recorded in this column in codes. The codes are ; government-1, employer's shop-2, cooperative-3, private-4 and others-9. The term govt. is meant to cover central and state governments., local self governments and public undertakings. Employer's shop is a shop owned by the employing firm/organisation and is intended for its employees only. By cooperative, registered cooperatives are meant. By private is meant both singly as well as jointly owned shops. Others (code 9) will cover all other types of ownership, like a society or a welfare organisation not belonging to the types mentioned above.

This column will be filled for every item even when the household has not purchased the particular commodity during the reference period from the public distribution system. However, if the household is not supposed to get the commodity from the public distribution system either because the item is not covered by the public distribution system in that region or because of any other reason a cross 'x' mark will be put in this column against this item.

3.3.2.5 Column (6) and (7); purchase from public distribution system : The quantity and value of the item purchased from ration/fair price/control shops during the reference period will be recorded in column(6) and (7) respectively. Quantity will be recorded in standard unit, as mentioned in column(4) in two places of decimal and value will be recorded in rupees in two places of decimal. Cross 'X' marks will be put in these column if no purchase of the concerned item was made during the reference period.

3.3.2.6 Column (8) and (9); purchase from other sources ; These two columns relate to purchase from sources other than public distribution system during the reference period. Quantity and value figures of these purchases will be recorded in columns (8) and (9) respectively in the very similar manner in which columns (6) and (7) are entered. If any item

mentioned in column (2) is not purchased from sources other than public distribution system during the reference period, cross 'X' marks will be put in these columns against that item. Quantity and value figures will be entered in these columns even when a concerned item is not covered by the public distribution system in the region.

3.3.2.7 Column (10); reason for no purchase or part purchase from the public distribution system ; when a household, during the reference period, did not purchase a particular commodity from the public distribution system or purchased it partly from the public distribution system and partly from other sources, the reason for not purchasing only part of the requirement from the public distribution system will be enquired and the reason given will be recorded here in codes. The codes are not entitled-1, not having ration/permit card-2, item not required-3, item not available in the ration shop-4, quantity not satisfactory-5, not available in sufficient quantity-6, not available in sufficiently small quantity-6, not available in sufficiently small quantity-7, credit purchase not possible-8 and others-9.

Code 1 will apply when the sample household is not entitled to purchase the concerned item from public distribution system because the household belongs to a high income group, household is a producer of the commodity or the shop is meant for a particular category of people like cooperative member household, railway employee households and so on. Some ration shops might enforce a lower limit for the quantity to be sold and the household might not have the means to purchase even that minimum quantity. In such a situation, code 7 will be recorded, other codes are self explanatory. In case there are more than one reason for no purchase or part purchase, the main reason will be put here.

3.4.0 Block 4.1 and 4.2 : Remarks by investigator and supervisory officer : Blocks 4.1 & 4.2 are meant for recording the remarks of investigator and supervisory officer respectively. The remarks should describe only special features of the sample household, difficulties, if any, in collecting information from the household, impression about their quality of the data collected and any other aspect relating to the nature and type of entries recorded. Reasons for casualty and for incomplete filling of the schedule are also to be covered in these remarks.

3.5.0 Block 5 : Demographic particulars and health care : Some basic demographic and educational particulars of all members of the sample household will be recorded in this block. Information will also be collected in this block for each member health care services received by way of getting vaccinated against infectious diseases during 365 days preceding the date of survey. One line will be used for each member.

Information in the different columns of the block for each member will be recorded as explained below.

3.5.1 Col. (1); serial number : A running serial number will be given in this column for each member of the sample household starting with the head of the household.

3.5.2 Col. (2) ; name : Short name of the household member will be written here.

3.5.3 Col. (3); relation to head : Exact relationship of the member to the head of the household will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : head-1, spouse of the head-2, married child-3, spouse of the married child-4, unmarried child-5, grand child-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servant/employee/other non-relatives-9.

3.5.4 Col. (4);sex : Sex of the member will be recorded in codes; male-1, female-2.

3.5.5 Col.(5); age : Age of the member will be recorded here in completed years.

3.5.6 Col. (6); marital status : Marital status of the member will be recorded here in codes. The codes are never married-1, currently married-2, widowed-3, and divorced/separated-4.

3.5.7 Col. (7); highest level of education attained : Any particular course of education may be studied at different levels or stages of instruction/training. These levels and their corresponding codes are as follows : not literate-0, literate but below primary/not undergone any formal education-1, primary/junior basic-2, middle/senior basic-3, technical/vocational school course-4, matriculation /secondary-5,higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate-6, under graduate diploma/certificate not equivalent to degree-7, degree/diploma equivalent to degree-8 and post graduate degree/diploma/certificate-9.

One will be considered literate if one can read and write a simple message in any language. Those who are not able to do so are not literate persons and their level of education code will be '0'. Those who are literate but are currently studying at primary level or have not undergone any formal education will be given code 1. Those who have completed primary/junior basic level of education (that is class IV or V as the case may be) will level code-2. Completion of class VIII standard will be regarded middle/senior basic level of education and they will be assigned

level code-3. There are some technical/vocational courses/training including craft/trade in which those who have completed class VIII or some other school standard are eligible for admission. Those who have successfully completed such a course/training will receive level code-4. The remaining codes 5-9 are self explanatory. Education received through correspondence courses and non-formal education will also be considered in determining the highest level of education attained.

Non-formal education is at present imparted primarily in two types of institution :

(a) Those that provide on a part-time basis education to children of age group 9-14 years who for various reasons are unable to enroll themselves in formal school or drop out of such schools pre-maturely and

(b) Those where adult education programmes are being organised for illiterate adults of age-group 15-35 years.

In the former type, instruction is provided in courses which are a condensed version of the courses available in primary and middle schools. It is expected that a child enrolled in a non-formal education centre would be in a position to complete his first five years of education in 2 - 2 1/2 years. As regards adult education centres, the attempt is to provide training in literacy and skills considered to be useful.

3.5.8 Column (8-15) ; health care services received last year : An important facility now being made available to the people under public health measures is vaccination/inoculation to procure immunity from developing certain infectious diseases. These columns are meant for collecting information regarding health care services of this type received by the members of the household during 365 days preceding the date of survey. Eight different types of immunisation measures have been enlisted in the columns 8 to 15. All these immunisation vaccines except those against cholera, tetanus and rabies are administered in infancy, early childhood and adolescent stages and hence cross mark 'X' may be put in these columns for members above 16 years of age. Immunisation measures against cholera and rabies are applicable to all irrespective of their age. Although tetanus injection as a course of three doses is generally given only to women during antenatal period, it is given as a single dose to any person on sustaining cuts on his/her body. It will be enquired about every household member whether he/she has been immunised by these vaccines during 365 days preceding the date of survey and appropriate entries will be made in these columns in codes. These codes and some particulars about these vaccines are described below.

3.5.8.1 Col. (8); Polio : This vaccine is given generally as oral liquid and sometimes as injection in 3 or 4 doses at interval of 1 - 2 months. The first dose is given when the child is 3-9 months old. One or more booster doses are also given after the child attains the age of 18 months.

3.5.8.2. Col. (9) Measles : This vaccine for immunisation against measles is usually given in a single dose when the child is 9-15 months old.

3.5.8.3 Col. (10); D.P.T : This vaccine is usually injected in three doses at an interval of 1-2 months for immunising the child from diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. First injection is usually given when the child is 3-9 months old. A booster dose is also injected when the child is generally of age is 24 months. Vaccines of triple antigen and double antigen are DPT vaccines.

3.5.8.4 Col.(11); BCG : This injection meant for immunising the child from an attack of tuberculosis is usually injected in single dose when the child is 3-9 months old. It is known to leave a scar at the injection site.

3.5.8.5 Col.(12); Typhoid : This vaccine against typhoid fever is given by injection in two doses at an interval of one month usually after the child attains 5 years of age. Two booster doses are also given one around the age of 10 and the other around the age of 16.

3.5.8.6 Col. (13); Cholera : This vaccine is injected in one or more doses at the outbreak of Cholera in or around the area to all persons, children and adults.

3.5.8.7 Col. (14); Tetanus : This vaccine to prevent tetanus is given as three injections to women during pregnancy. These are administered generally at the antenatal stages of 16-20 weeks, 20-24 weeks and 36-38 weeks respectively. This vaccine is also given to persons irrespective of sex and age after having any wound on their body.

Information in respect of these vaccines is to be obtained in the following codes : inoculated by government agency : free of cost-1, on

payment -2; inoculated by private agency : free of cost-3, on payment -4, agency not known-5; not inoculated-6.

3.5.8.8 Col. (15); Rabies : This is a set of injections usually given after dog bite to prevent rabies.

If different codes are appropriate for different doses of any particular vaccine the code appropriate to the last dose may be recorded here.

3.5.1.0 Block 5.1; particulars of immunisation against certain diseases for persons aged below 16 years : Information as to whether persons below 16 years of age have ever been immunised with polio, triple antigen and typhoid vaccines which are administered generally as a course of several doses with one or more booster doses is to be collected and recorded in this block for each such household member (person below 16 years of age). Eligible persons will be listed in this block in the same order they are listed in block 5.

3.5.1.1 Column (1); serial number of the person : Serial number of the person below 16 years of age as in column (1) of block 5 will be recorded here.

3.5.1.2 Columns (2), (6) & (10); whether vaccine taken : It will be ascertained for the member whether he/she has ever been given the relevant vaccine : polio in col.(2), triple antigen in col. (6) and typhoid in col.(10). If atleast one dose of vaccine is given any time in the past, code 1 will be recorded here and if not, code 2 will be recorded. If code 2 is appropriate here, cross 'X' mark will be put in the subsequent three columns.

3.5.1.3 Column (3),(7) & (11); whether booster dose taken : If the member has been given the vaccine, that is if the member is assigned code 1 in the previous column, it will be enquired whether any booster dose has been given or not. If any booster dose has been given code 1 will be recorded here and if not, code 2 will be recorded. It may be noted in this connection that only one booster dose is recommend for triple antigen and two booster doses for polio and typhoid vaccines.

3.5.1.4 Columns (4), (8) and (12); number of times taken : If the member is given the particular vaccine(s), the number of times it has been administered will be recorded in the respective column(s). This number will include the booster doses also.

3.5.1.5 Columns (5), (9) and (13); age at which taken last : Age at which the last dose of vaccine was taken will be recorded here. Age will be recorded in completed months for polio and triple antigen (i.e. for cols.5 and 9) and in completed years for typhoid vaccine (i.e. for col.13).

3.5.2.0 Block 5.2; ante-tetanus injection before child birth : Expectant mothers are given tetanus toxoid injections of generally three doses at scheduled intervals during pre-natal care to immunize them from affectation of tetanus during intranatal period. Usually the three doses are given at the pregnancy stages of 16-20 weeks, 20-24 weeks and 36-38 weeks. Information as to whether this injection was taken and number of times it was taken will be collected in this block from all ever married women who had live birth during the two years preceding the date of survey.

3.5.2.1 Column (1); serial number of ever married women as in block 5 : Ever married women of the household are those members of block 5 having sex code 2 in column 4 and marital status code 2, 3 or 4 in column 6 of the block. serial number in block 5 of these members will be recorded in this column. Ever married women below 50 years of age need only be listed here.

3.5.2.2 Column (2); whether last live birth was during two years preceding the date of survey : It will be ascertained for the women recorded in column 1 whether she had mothered any child and if she had, whether the last live birth to her occurred within two years preceding the date of survey. If the last live birth for her occurred within this period, code 1 will be recorded in this column even if the child is not alive on the date of survey. If no live birth ever occurred to her or the last live birth was prior to this two year period , code 9 will be recorded in this column. If code 9 is assigned to the women in this column, cross 'X' mark will be put in the subsequent column of this block.

3.5.2.3 Column (3); whether anti-tetanus injection taken before child birth : If the woman had a live birth during two years preceding the date of survey (i.e. if code 1 in column 2), it will be enquired whether she had been administered anti-tetanus injection during the pregnancy as part of prenatal care. Code 1 will be recorded in this column for affirmative answer irrespective of the number of injection administered as part of prenatal care. Code 2 will be recorded in this column if no anti-tetanus injection was given during the particular pregnancy.

3.5.2.4 Column (4); number of times injections taken : If the woman had been given tetanus toxoid injection during the particular pregnancy,

number of injection given during the pregnancy will be recorded in this column. A cross 'X' mark will be put here if no such injection was given to her.

3.6.0 Block 6; Particulars of health care and morbidity to children of age 0-4 years : Information in the block will be recorded for children aged 0-4 years among the members of the household. The particulars will relate to their pediatric care, nutritional care, ailments for which hospitalised and ailment for which no hospital treatment has been undergone. Eligible children will be listed in this block and information about each of them will be collected in separate lines.

3.6.1 Column (1); serial number as in block 5 : Serial number as in block 5 of children in the age group 0-4 years will be recorded in this column in the same order in which they appear in that block.

3.6.2 Column (2) & (3) : Entries in these columns will be transfer entries from columns (4) and (5) respectively of block 5 for the particular child.

3.6.3 Column (4); age in weeks : If the age recorded in column 3 is zero '0' age of the child is completed weeks will be recorded here.

3.6.4 Column (5) ; whether the child was registered for paediatric care : New born children are often registered in hospitals, primary health centres/sub-centres, family welfare centres, maternity homes or with doctors, auxiliary nurses, lady health visitors etc. for periodic medical check up. Such services are rendered by these institutions and medical/paramedical persons up to certain period after birth. In some cases, on receipt of information of a child birth, an auxiliary nurse or lady health visitor visits the household for the health care of the new born. These cases will also be registered for paediatric care. If the child is registered in a hospital, ,maternity home, primary health center/sub-center, family welfare center or nay other medical institution, code 1 will be recorded here. If the child is attended to by a doctor in his private clinic or at the residence of the child, code 2 will be recorded here. If the child is attended to by an auxiliary nurse or a lady health visitor code 3 will be recorded here. If the child is not given any such medical check up, code 4 will be recorded in this column. If the child is registered say first in a hospital and later with a doctor where the child was taken more for paediatric consultations may be considered.

3.6.5 Column (6) : type of hospital/doctor : The type of medical institution in which or the type of doctor under whose charge the child has been registered for paediatric care will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : public hospital-1, primary health centre-2, public dispensary-3,

private hospital-4, nursing home-5, charitable institution run by trust-6, ESI doctor, AMA etc. -7, private doctor-8 and others-9. A cross 'x' mark will be put in the column if the entry in column (5) is 3 or 4. Hospitals are medical institutions with provision for treatment of both outdoor and indoor patients. Nursing homes are medical institutions with provisions of treatment for indoor patients only.

3.6.6 Column (7); number of times the child was taken for pediatric care : Number of times the child was attended to in a hospital or by a doctor, auxiliary nurse or lady health visitor for paediatric care will be noted here if the child has not completed one year on age. A cross 'x' mark will be put in this columns if the child is aged one year or more and/or the child has not been registered for paediatric care.

3.6.7 Column (8) Whether any supplementary food received during last 365 days from a feeding centre : Now-a-days food is served from food distribution centres to children as supplementary to the food they get at home with a view to raising their nutritional standard and thus improving their health. Such centres distribute nutritive food like milk, bread etc. to vulnerable sections of the children. If any such food has been received by the child any time during 365 days preceding the day of enquiry, code 1 will be entered in this column. code 2 will be entered, otherwise.

3.6.8 Column (9) ; type of feeding centre : If the child has received any supplementary food, that is if the entry in column(8) is 1, the agency which has provided the food to the child will be indicated in this column in codes. The codes are : government agency-1, private body/trust-2, and agency known -3.

3.6.9 Column (10); whether any supplementary food received during last 30 days : Code 1 will be recorded in this column if the child has been provided with the supplementary food from a feeding centre any time during 30 days preceding the day of enquiry and code 2 will be recorded here otherwise.

3.6.10 Column (11); number of days supplementary food received : Number of days the child has received supplementary food during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded here if the code-1 is reported in column (10). A cross 'x' mark will be put in this column if entry in column (10) is 2.

3.6.11 Column (12); type of food received : If entry in column (10) is 1, that is if the child has received supplementary food from a feeding centre, the type of food received will be note here in codes. The codes are : milk-1, cereals-2, mixed-3. Code 3 will be appropriate code if both milk and

cereals food has been given or the food given is of mixed type containing different ingredients like milk, cereals, pulses, gram, nuts etc.

3.6.12 Column (13) : Whether the child has been hospitalised during last 365 days : Information on injury or sickness the child suffered from, for which it was hospitalised some time during 365 days preceding the day of enquiry and some particular of the hospital where it was admitted will be collected in columns (13) to (16). [Here hospital is used in a general sense and it means a medical institute n with arrangements for a treatment of inpatients].

If the child was hospitalised (as an inpatient of the hospital) during the reference period on more than one occasion, the hospitalisation for longer duration will be considered. Similarly, if the child was admitted for treatment in more than one hospital for the same illness/injury, the case involving longer duration of stay in the hospital will be considered. In the extreme cases of different occasions of hospitalisation in different hospitals, the occasion-hospital combination having a longer duration will be taken into consideration in recording entries in column (13) to (16). Code 1 will be recorded in column (13) if the child was hospitalised any time during the last 365 days on account of any ailment or injury and code 2 will be recorded in this column, otherwise. If code 2 is recorded in this column, cross 'x' mark will be put in column (14), (15) and (16).

3.6.13 Column (14) : type of ailment : The disease for the treatment of which the child was hospitalised during the reference period will be recorded here in codes. List giving the type of ailments and their codes is given in the body of the schedule.

3.6.14 Column (15) : type of hospital : The type of hospital where the child was admitted as inpatient for treatment will be recorded here in codes. The codes are the same as the codes given in para 3.6.5 for making entry in column (6) of this block. Codes 7 and 8 suggested there for doctors would not be applicable to this column.

3.6.15 Column (16) : system of medicine in the hospital : The system of medicine, that is the school of treatment followed in the hospital for the treatment of the child will be noted here in codes. The codes are : allopathic-1, homeopathic-2, ayurvedic-3, unani/hakim-4, any combination of codes 1 to 4-5 and others-9. while assigning code 5, care should be taken to see that more than one system of medicine is used for treatment of the child. The fact that the articulator hospital follows more than one system of treatment will not be sufficient for assigning code 5 for a child. Further, diagnostic tests like X-Ray, blood examination and other

laboratory tests are common to different systems of medicine and these are to be distinguished from treatment.

3.6.16 Column (17) : whether the child suffered from any diseases/injury, not requiring hospitalisation, during last 30 days : Information on sickness or injury the child suffered from any time during 30 days preceding the date of survey and particulars of treatment, if any, the child has undergone on account of the ailment will be recorded in column (17) to (21). Ailment or injury which necessitated hospitalisation and treatment thereon in the hospital will not be considered for making entries in these columns. But the suffering and the treatment prior to hospitalisation and or after discharge from hospital will, however, come under the scope of these columns. In case of more than one spell of sickness or source of treatment, the spell, source or spell-source combination having a larger duration will only be considered. Further, treated spell of sickness will be considered in preference to untreated spells. If the child suffered on account of any ailment and or injury during 30 days preceding the date of survey, code 1 will be recorded in column (17). Code 2 will be recorded here if the child did not suffer from any such injury or illness. If code 2 is relevant for this column, cross 'X' mark will be put in columns (18) to (22).

3.6.17 Column (18) : type of ailment : The ailment/injury from which the child suffered will be identified here by codes. The list mentioning ailments and their type codes is given in the body of the schedule.

3.6.18 Column (19) : whether treated : If the spell of sickness was treated according to medical advice code 1 will be given here and code 2 will be the entry here if the sickness was not treated. Taking of medicines without proper prescription from a medical practitioner will not be regarded as treatment for the purpose of making entries in this column. If code 2 in this column, cross 'X' mark will be put in columns (20) and (21).

3.6.19 Column (20) : source of treatment : source of treatment will be recorded here in codes. The codes are the same as those given in para 3.6.5 for making entry in column (6) of this block.

3.6.20 Column (21) : system of medicine : This column will be entered in the same manner as laid down in para 3.6.15 for entering column (16) of this block.

3.6.21 Column (22) : reason for no treatment : If the sickness was not treated, that is if entry in column 19 is 2, the reason why the sickness was not treated will be recorded in codes. The codes are : medical facilities (including doctor) not available in the neighbourhood-1, medical facilities available but no treatment sought owing to lack of faith in the system of

medicine-2, long waiting -3, financial reason-4, ailment not considered serious-5, other reasons-9. If more than one code is applicable the code that appears earlier in the above code list will be recorded.

3.7.0 Block 7 : Particulars of prenatal maternity and post natal care of mothers corresponding to children with reported age 'o' in block 5 : Details to be collected in this block include particulars of pre-natal prenatal and post-natal care of mothers in respect of births corresponding to infants born within a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey and living on the day on enquiry. The particulars will be collected when the mother of the infant is not a member of the households.

3.7.1 Column (1) : serial number of infant as in block 5 : serial number as in block 5 of the infant with reported age 'o' in that block will be copied here in the same order as they are listed in block 5. However, in case of multiple births, only the older (oldest) of the surviving infants from that births will be listed.

3.7.2 Column (2) & (3) : Entries in these columns will also be transfer entries from columns (2) and (4) respectively of block 5 for the particular child.

3.7.3 Column (4) : order of birth : order of birth if the child considering the live births occurred to the mother of the child will be recorded here. for instance, if the child is the third issue of the mother, 3 will be recorded in this column.

3.7.4 Column (5) : whether the mother was registered for prenatal care : As people learn more about the advantage of antenatal care for protecting the mother and the child from intranatal and postnatal hazards, more and more would be mothers are availing themselves the benefit of prior medical advice for safe child births and healthy babies. Usually an expectant mother gets herself registered for prenatal care in a medical institution where she is likely to be admitted for child birth. She may also consult private medical practitioners at regular intervals for pre-natal care and advice. When she goes to the put patient department of a hospital for prenatal care, usually her name is registered in the hospital and a card/ticket., on which attending physician records his/her advice and the next date of check up is given to her. In case of consultation in a doctor's clinic, such registration may not be necessary. Nevertheless, the doctor advises her as to when she is to report to him again for next check up. Such cases also be treated as 'registered for pre-natal care'. The cases of a doctor attending to the expectant mother for pre-natal care as per schedule at the residence of the woman will also be treated similarly,. However, occasional consultation with a doctor or in a hospital during pregnancy for

some sudden complication or ailment will not be treated as 'registered for pre-natal care'. In case the mother was not registered in a hospital for with a doctor but was advised by an auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor visiting the household regularly, then also the expectant mother would be regarded as registered for post natal care.

Entry in this column will be made in codes. the codes are registered; in hospital/PHC/maternity home-1, with doctor-2, with auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor-3, and not registered -4. columns (6) to (10) of this block.

3.7.5 Column (6) : type of hospital/doctor : Type of hospital wherein or the type of doctor with whom the mother was registered for pre-natal care will be recorded here in codes. The codes are the same as those given in para 3.6.5 for making entries in column (6) of block 6.

3.7.6 Column (7) : number of months before child birth : the number of months before child birth the mother has registered herself for pre-natal care will be recorded here (in completed months). Zero (0) will be entered here if the mother had registered herself for pre-natal care within only 30 days before child birth.

3.7.7 Column (8) : number of times mother was attended to for pre-natal care : Number of times the mother was attended to by a doctor, auxiliary nurses or lady health visitor for pre-natal care will be refereed here.

3.7.8 Column (9) : whether received any free food : An expectant mother needs more food and nutrition. In the household of the weaker sectioned of the population, the expectant mothers often do not get enough food to meet their nutritional requirements. In some places, institutional arrangements for providing expectant mothers, particularly of the weaker sections, supplementary food free of cost exists. It will be ascertained whether the mother had received any food free of cost from any such institution/organisation during her pregnancy. If she has received, code 1 will be recorded here and code 2 will be recorded, otherwise.

3.7.9 Column (10) : whether received any free medicine : If the mother had received any medicine, tonic and / or nutrient, free of cost, during pre-natal care, code 1 will be recorded here. Code 2 will be recorded if the mother did not receive any of these things free during pre-natal care.

3.7.10 Column (11) : medical attendance during delivery : This column has been provided to collect information scout the type of medical attendance the mother received at the time of the child birth. More than one person of different status mighty have attended her at the time of

delivery. In such a situation, from amongst the applicable codes, the one which appears first in the code list will be recorded. The codes in which this information is to be recorded : no attendance -1, government appointed doctor-2, other doctor -3, government appointed nurse or mid wife -4, other nurse/mid wife-5, others -9.

3.7.11 Column (12) : place of child birth : In this column, the place where the child was born will be recorded in codes. The codes are : at home-1, hospital/PHC/maternity home-2. Other places-9. Code 1 will cover any house, may be the residence of the mother, of her father or of any relative. Thus 'at home' will mean at a residential place.'Hospital' will include nursing home also. If the entry here is 1 or 9, cross 'X' marks will be put in columns (14) - (17) and if the entry here is 2 or 3, a cross 'X' mark will be put in column (13).

3.7.12 Column (13) : reason for not going to hospital/PHC/maternity home : The reason for not getting the mother admitted for child delivery in a medical institution will be recorded here in codes. The codes : by preference-1, too expensive -2, not available in the neighbourhood-3, others-9. Code-3 (not available ) will be put if there is no medical institutions for rendering medical services for maternity in the neighbourhood. The same code will be recorded also in case the woman was refused admission in the hospital owing to non-availability of vacant bed there.

3.7.13 Column (14) : type of hospital : In case the mother was admitted in a hospital, primary health centre or maternity home for intranatal care, information about that hospitalisation will be collected in columns (4) to (17). In columns (14), the type of hospital will be recorded in codes. The codes are the same as those given in para 3.6.5 for making entry in column (6) of block 6.

3.7.14 Column (15) : type of ward : The entry here will indicate whether the ward of the hospital where the mother was admitted for child birth was a free ward or a paying ward, and if a paying ward whether a general paying ward or a special paying ward like full cabin, half cabin etc. The entry will be made in codes and the codes are : free ward-1, paying general ward-2, and paying special ward-3.

3.7.15 Column (16) : duration of mother's stay in the hospital : The number of days the mother stayed in the hospital for child birth will be recorded here. The number of days will be reckoned from the day of admission in the hospital to the day of discharge from it counting both the days.

3.7.16 Column (17) : whether the mother had to stay in the hospital for more than normal duration : Mother and the child are normally released from the hospital a few days after delivery. This number of days stay in the hospital may vary from one hospital to another. Everything being normal, number of days of stay in the hospital may still vary to some extent on several other consideration. Even considering all these, there would be a 'normal duration' for which a woman admitted in a hospital for child birth is expected to stay there if all other conditions are otherwise normal. Sometimes, the number of days of stay in the hospital for the mother is more than this 'normal duration' owing to some post natal complication. If such a situation happened to the mother for the particular child birth, code '1' will be recorded in this column. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded here.

3.7.17 Column (18) : whether the mother was registered for post natal care : Proper health care under medical advice is necessary for the mother to regain her health after the strains of child bearing. she needs also more nutrients in her food as she is to feed her baby with her own milk. Hence, mothers are advised on discharge from hospital , to register themselves in the hospital for post-natal care. A mother may register herself for post natal care in the hospital where she gave birth or in any other hospital. She may register herself for post-natal care also with a doctor or an auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor. In formation on this aspect will be recorded in this column in codes. The codes are : registered in hospital/PHC/maternity home-1, with doctor-2, with auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor-3 and not registered-4. If the entry here is 4, cross 'X' marks will be put in columns (19) -(22).

3.7.18 Column (19); type of hospital/doctor : If the mother had got herself registered for post natal care in a hospital or with a doctor, the type of hospital wherein or the type of doctor with whom she had registered will be recorded here in codes. The codes are the same as those given in para 3.6.5 for making entry in column 6 of block 6.

3.7.19 Column (20) : number of times mother was attended to for post natal care : Number of times the mother was attended to for post natal care by a doctor, auxiliary nurse or lady health visitor will be recorded here.

3.7.20 Column (20) : whether received any free food : If the mother had received any food free of cost from any institution/organisation as part of post natal care, code 1 will be recorded her; code 2 will be recorded otherwise.

3.7.21 Column (22) : whether received any free medicine : If the mother had got any medicine, tonic and / or nutrient, free of cost, during post

natal care, code 1 will be recorded here. code 2 will be recorded, otherwise.

Block 8 : Particulars of family planning services received during 365 days preceding the date of survey :

3.8.0 Information on utilisation of family planning (FP) services during 365 days preceding the date of survey by eligible couples and the nature and extent of family planning practices currently followed by them will be collected in this block. An eligible couple, for canvassing of data in this block is a married couple the female partner of which is currently and effectively married, is in the age group 15-49 years and is a member of the household on the date of survey. Hence data collection for this block will be through such female partner irrespective of whether her male partner is a normal member of her household or not. However, the data will generally be collected by interviewing the male partner except when he is not available for interview. In such situations, attempt should be made to collect the data directly from the female partner. In case of polygamy (i.e. one husband having more than one wife), each wife would be considered to form a separate couple and in case of polyandry (i.e. one wife having more than one husband), the wife would form one couple with the husband with whom she is currently having marital relationship as her male partner.

3.8.1 Column (1) : couple number : Each eligible couple belonging to the sample household will be given a running serial number in this column. An eligible couple as defined above will be identified by its female partner listed in block 5. Thus each currently and effectively married female member in the age group 15-49 yrs. will be considered a couple and one line of the block will be filled in for one couple. Entries will be made in the same order as the couples appear in block 5.

3.8.2 Column (2) : serial number of the female partner : Serial number of the female partner as recorded in column (1) of block 5 will be copied here.

3.8.3 Column (3) : present age : Age of the female partner as recorded in column (5) will be transferred here.

3.8.4 Column (4) : age at effective marriage : Age of the female partner in completed years at which her effective marriage (consummation of marriage) started will be recorded here. If the female partner had more than one marriage, the age at effective marriage would relate to her current marriage.

3.8.5 Column (5) & (6) : number of surviving children : The total number of surviving children of the female partner born out of her present marriage will be recorded in these columns; number of surviving male children will be recorded in column 5 and female children in column (6).

3.8.6 Column (7) : number of years since last live birth : Number of years since last live birth occurred to the woman from the present marriage will be entered here.

3.8.7 Column (8) : whether sterilised : Information as to whether either of the couple or both have been sterilised (i.e. made incapable of producing off spring by operation) will be recorded in this column in codes. The codes : sterilised, by vasectomy-1, by tubectomy-2, by both-3 and not sterilised-4. Code 1 will be recorded if the male partner has been sterilised, code 2 will be applicable if female partner has been sterilised and code 3 will be appropriate if both the partners has have been sterilised, code 4 will be put here if neither of the partners has been sterilised. If sterilisation operation done on a person has been subsequently found to be ineffective, the person may not be treated as sterilised. Cross 'X' mark will be put in column (9) to (13) if entry in this column is 4. Cross 'X' mark will be put in columns 14 onwards if entry here is 1,2 or 3.

3.8.8 Column (9) : number of years since sterilised ; If either or both the partners of the couple have been sterilised [i.e. code 1,2 or 3 in column (8)], number of years elapsed since the sterilisation operation will be noted here in completed years. If the operation was carried out within one year preceding the date of survey, entry here will obviously be '0'. If the operation was done 9 or more years age, 9 will be entered in this column. If both the couple have been sterilised, the sterilisation operation carried out earlier will be considered for making entry in this column.

3.8.9 Column (10) : services received : If the sterilisation operation (vasectomy and /or tubectomy) was done during 365 days preceding the date of survey (i.e. if entry in column (9) is '0', the nature of the services received on that account will be recorded in this column in codes. The codes for services received are :

from government agency; with incentive of money / prize-1, with no incentive but free-2, on payment-3; from other sources : free-4, on payment-5; sought from other agency but not received-7. Codes 6 and 7 are obviously not relevant for this column. Yet, these are also included in the code list as the codes are made common to this column as well as the columns (14)-(20). [Government agencies include all medical, health and

other organisations which promote the family planning practices and are run or aided by public authorities and/ or public undertakings].

3.8.10 Column (11) and (12) : number of surviving children at the time of sterilisation : total number of surviving children of the female partner born out of the present marriage at the time she or her husband has undergone the sterilisation operation will be recorded in these column : number of surviving male children will be noted in column (11) and female children in column (12). If both the partners had undergone sterilisation operation, numbers of surviving children at the time of the first operation will be recorded in these columns.

3.8.11 Column 13 : This column need not be filled in by the investigator.

3.8.12 Column (14) - (20) : services received during last 365 days : In case neither of the couple has been sterilised i.e. code 4 in column(8), it will be enquired, male partner, whether any family planning service has been received by him and or his pose during 365 days preceding the day of enquiry, his answer to this enquiry will be recorded in codes for each of the methods listed in columns (14) - (20). The codes are the same as suggested for column (10), whereas only codes 1-5 are appropriate for column (10), all the codes 1-7 may be relevant for these columns. Codes 6 or 7 will be appropriate if either of the couple has unsuccessfully tried to get family planning service for their own use during last 365 days for any of the listed methods-code 6, if they sought service from government agency and code 7, if they sought service from other sources. If the couple neither received nor sought service for any particular method, a cross 'X' mark will be put in the relevant column.

It may so happen that a couple might have received FP service for a particular method during the reference period from both the agencies i.e. government and other sources. In such a situation, the code appropriate to the agency from which the couple has last received service during the period will be recorded. Of both the codes 6 and 7 are applicable, the code appropriate to the agency from which services last sought unsuccessfully may be recorded.

The methods are : IUD (itra-uterine device), oral pills, nirodh, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) and injection.

IUD : It is also known as IUCD or loop. This is the name of a device adopted by using piece of some metal or plastic which is inserted into the uterus and left there.

Oral Pills : It refers to the tablets which are to be taken regularly by woman to prevent conception.

Nirodh : It is kind of condom used as male contraceptive. Male contraceptive sheaths of all types will come under this method.

Diaphragm : It is the name of a kind of cap, made of rubber, used as female contraceptive.

MTP : It refers to the medical termination of pregnancy through abortion.

Injection : It refers to the injectible contraceptive which causes temporary infertility to the woman.

3.8.13 column (21) : whether currently practicing : Information as to whether the couple is currently practising any family planning method will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : yes; practising IUD with insertion made prior to last 365 days-1, practising IUD with insertion made within last 365 days-2, practising method of douche, rhythm, withdrawal and/or-abstinence-3, practising other methods-4, not practising-5 and does not arise-6.

For making entry in this column it is to first ascertained, preferably from the male partner, whether the female partner is currently pregnant, in the state of post mortem amenorrhoea (the period between child birth and resumption of menstruation) or in the state of menopause. If she is so, code 6 will be recorded here. Code 6 will be recorded also if either or the couple has been sterilised. In other situations, it is to be ascertained whether the couple is currently practising any method of EP. If not currently practising, code 5 will be recorded here. If they are currently practising, the method being adopted will have to be ascertained. In case of effective IUD (i.e. IUD in position on the date of survey), information about the time of insertion will have to be obtained, If IUD was inserted prior to last 365 days, code 1 and if inserted within last 365 days, code 2 will be recorded in this column. In case a couple is practising any method of douche, rhythm, withdrawal or abstinence or any combination of them, code 3 will be entered here. Code 4 will be applicable for a couple practising other methods i.e. any method or combination of methods viz. oral pills, nirodh, diaphragm, spermicide and injection etc. If couple has taken exclusively the service of MTP during the last 365 days, they may still be treated as practising FP and code 4 may be assigned to them. If a couple is practising a method mentioned under code 3 in combination with a method mentioned under code 4, then also code 4 will be recorded for the couple.

3.8.14 Column (22) : whether ever practised : for couple who is neither sterilised nor currently practising, it will be enquired as to whether the couple had ever practised any method of FP. Code 1 will be entered here for ever practised couple and code 2 for never practised.

3.8.15 Column (23) : whether received at any time advice on family planning : Entry here will be in codes. Codes are : not received-1, received : from family welfare centre-2; from a doctor of PHC/public dispensary-free-3, paying fee-4; from private doctor- free-5, paying fee-6, from women's organisation cadre/grama servikas-7; from any other source-8; and others-9.

It may be noted that code 1 is not applicable to couples who are either currently practising (including sterilisation) or ever practised. But any one of the codes 1-9 is applicable to the couples who have never practised FP i.e. to those for whom code 2 is entered in column (22).

If the couple received FP advice from more than one source' source from which advice last received will be recorded.

3.9.0 Block 9 : Deaths during last 365 days : This block is designed to collect particulars of deaths occurred during 365 days preceding the date of survey to persons who were members of the household at the time of their death, particulars include age and sex of the deceased persons and medical treatment received by them during 30 days before their death. If subsequent to the death in questions, the household has been split, the deceased may be treated as the then member of that splinter of the household in which the oldest surviving member of the original household is a member.

3.9.1 Column (1) : serial number of death : A running serial number will be given in this column to the deaths occurred to the then members of the household (to be listed here) during 365 days preceding the day of enquiry.

3.9.2 Column (2) : relation to head : Relation of the deceased person to the present head of the household will be entered here in codes. Codes are the same as enumerated in para 3.5.3 for making entries in column (3) of block 5.

3.9.3 Column (3) : sex : sex of the deceased will be indicated here in codes. The codes are male-1, female-2.

3.9.4 Column (4) : age of death : Age of the deceased at the time of death will be recorded in completed number of years in this column.

3.9.5 Column (5) : If '0' in column 4, age in weeks : Age of the deceased at the time of death will be recorded in completed number of weeks in column (5), if death occurred before one year of age.

3.9.6 Column (6) : whether hospitalised during last 365 days : The reference period for this column is 365 days preceding the date of survey. In other words, if the concerned death occurred 100 days before the survey date, the reference period would cover only 265 days preceding the date of death. If the deceased person was hospitalised during the reference period, code 1 will be recorded here and code 2 will be recorded, otherwise. It may be mentioned that the cause (disease, accident etc.) for hospitalisation need not necessarily be the cause of death. Also, the concerned person might have been hospitalised more than once during the reference period.

3.9.7 Column (7) : whether received treatment during 30 days before death : If the deceased person received any medical treatment during 30 days before death, the entry here will be 1; otherwise the entry will be 2.

3.9.8 Column (8) : source of treatment : If the deceased person was treated during 30 days before his death for any ailment or injury, the source of the treatment will be indicated here in codes. The codes are the same as explained in para 3.6.5 for making entries in column (6) of block 6. If more than one code is applicable, the code appropriate to the source under which the treatment was undergone for the longest duration the reference period will be recorded. Cross 'X' mark will be put in this and the next columns if entry in col. (7) is 2, that is if the deceased did not receive any treatment during 30 days prior to his/her death.

3.9.9 Column (9) : system of medicine : system of medicine followed by the 'source of treatment' recorded in column(8) in treating the deceased person will be indicated here in codes. The codes are same as explained in para 3.6.15 for making entries in column (16) of block 6.

3.9.10 Column (10) : reason for no treatment : Reason for not undergoing treatment will be recorded here in codes if the deceased person did not undergo any treatment during 30 days prior to his/her death. The codes are the same as explained in para 3.6.21 for making entry in column (22) of block 6.

3.9.11 Column (11) : place of death : Place of death of the concerned deceased will be indicated here in codes. The codes are inside village/town; house-1, hospital-2, other place-3 and outside village/town; house-4, hospital-5 other place-6, 'House' means residence of any family / person. 'Hospital' means any medical institution (including nursing homes,

clinics, primary health centres etc.) having some beds for indoor patients.  
'Other places' will cover any other place in land, air in water.

## SECTION FOUR

### SCHEDULE 25.2 : PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION

4.00 This schedule is designed to collect information on social consumption and related aspects of participation in education by the members of the sample household. The data relating to (I) education in respect of members currently enrolled in primary and higher levels and (ii) particulars of education in respect of the last course attended and activity particulars of members currently not enrolled in any educational institutional institution will be collected in this schedule. Education in Kinder garten/nursery classes is outside the coverage of this survey. But enrollment in all educational centers including institutions giving vocational training in craft/trade and training in non-formal education will be in the survey coverage. Institutions preparing students for university /board examinations through correspondence courses also come under the survey coverage.

4.0.1 The Schedule : The schedule consists of nine blocks as enumerated below.

- 1 Block 1 : Identification of sample household
- 2 Block 2 : Particulars of field work
- 3 Block 3 : Household characteristics
- 4 Block 4.1 : Remarks by the investigator
- 5 Block 4.2 : Remarks by supervisory officer
- 6 Block 5 : Demographic particulars
- 7 Block 6 : Particulars of education for students currently enrolled at primary and higher levels
- 8 Block 7 : Particulars of private expenditure on education for students currently enrolled at primary and higher levels
- 9 Block 8 : Particulars of education and activity status of person aged 5 years and above currently not enrolled in educational institutions

The description of these blocks and the procedure of making entries in them are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

4.1.1 Block 1 : Identification of sample household : This block is exactly similar to the corresponding block of schedule 25.1 and entries, excepting for item 7, will be made here in the same way as explained in paragraphs 3.1.0 and 3.1.2 to 3.1.5 for that schedule. Entry against item 7 will be 1 or 2 depending upon whether the sample household got its sampling serial number in column 11 or column 12 respectively of block 6, schedule 0.0.

4.2.1 Block 2 : Particulars of field work : The items in this block are self explanatory.

4.3.1 Block 3 : Household characteristics : This block consists of six items. These items correspond respectively to the first six items of block 3.1 of schedule 25.1. Therefore, for the procedures of making entries against these items, paragraphs 3.3.1.0 to 3.3.1.6 of section three may be consulted.

4.4.1 Blocks 4.1 and 4.2; Remarks by investigator and supervisory officer : Block 4.1 and 4.2 are meant for recording the remarks of the investigator and the supervisory officer respectively. The remarks should describe only special features of the sample household, difficulties, if any, in collecting information from the households, impression about quality of the data collected and any other aspect relating to the nature and type of the entries recorded. Reasons for casualty and for incomplete filling of the schedule are also to be covered in these remarks.

4.5.0 Block 5; Demographic particulars : Some basic demographic and educational particulars of all members of the sample household will be recorded in this block. One line will be used for each member. This block consists of eleven columns. First six of these columns correspond respectively to the first six columns of block 5 of schedule 25.1. Therefore, for procedures of making entries in these columns, paragraphs 3.5.1 to 3.5.6 of section three may be consulted.

4.5.1 Cols.(7) - (10) : Highest education attained : Information on the details of educational attainment of each member will be collected in these four columns. Formal education, after a certain level (like matriculation up to which there is generally a common stream), is diversified in different disciplines at various levels. Hence an assessment of the educational attainment requires information on a number of items like the stream, discipline, level etc. Therefore, for the purpose of collection of data on this information, education is divided into two branches/streams namely general education and technical (professional / vocational) education. This bifurcation is done on the basis of the various courses/disciplines of education. These courses and their corresponding codes are as follows :

(a) general education courses : general course-1, arts/humanities-2, science-3, commerce-4, home-science-5, oriental-6, non-formal education-7, special education (rural science, co-operative)-8.

'General course' (code-1) Stands for an integrated course having a number of subjects of different disciplines all of which are to be studied by every student enrolled for the course. Such a course is generally followed in primary, middle and secondary level of school education.

Non-formal education is at present imparted primarily in two types of institution :

(1) those that provide, on a part time basis, education to children of age-group 9-14 years who, for various reasons, are unable to enroll themselves in formal schools or drop out of such schools prematurely and

(2) those where adult education programmes are being organised for illiterate adults of age-group 15-35 years.

In the former type, instruction is provided in courses which are condensed versions of the courses available in primary and middle schools. It is expected that a child enrolled in a non-formal education center would be in a position to complete primary level of education in 2-2 1/2 yrs. As regards adult education centres, the attempt is to provide training in literacy and skills considered to be useful.

(b) technical (professional/vocational) education courses : agriculture, forestry-1, engineering, architecture, technology-2, medicine, public health, pharmacy, dentistry, compounding, nursing mid-wifery-3; veterinary service-4, teachers training, physical education-5; law, business management; accountancy, computer science-6; journalism, library science etc. -7; music, dancing, acting, fine-arts etc. -8; craft and trade-9.

By technical education in craft/trade(course code-9), skill traditionally acquire in craft/trade is not meant. Instead, skill/ trade learn in institution through systematic training turning a specified period is meant.

(c) Level (general and technical) : Any particular course of education may be studied at different levels or stages of instruction or training. These levels and their corresponding codes are as follows : not literate-0, literature, but below primary/not undergone any formal education-1, primary/junior basic-2, middle/senior basic-3, technical/vocational school course-4, matriculation/secondary-5, higher secondary/pre-university/intermediate-6, under graduate diploma /certificate not equivalent to degree-7, degree/diploma equivalent to degree (graduation level)-8 and post graduate degree/diploma/certificate-9. These level codes are common to both general and technical education.

One will be considered literate if one can read and write a simple message in any language. Those who are not able to do so are not literate persons and their level code will be '0'. Those who are literate but are currently studying at primary level or have not undergone any formal education will be given code-1. Those who have completed primary/junior basic level of education (that is class IV or V as the case may be) through formal or non-formal education will get level code 2. Completion of class VIII standard will be regarded as middle/senior basic level of education (code 3). There are some technical/vocational courses or training (including craft/trade) in which those who have completed class VIII or some other school standard are eligible for admission. Those who have successfully completed such a course/training will receive level code 4. Those who have successfully completed

vocational/technical course through adult education will also get code 4. The remaining codes 5 to 9 are self-explanatory.

The details of the highest educational attainment of the member in general and technical education will be recorded in columns 7 to 10 of this block.

4.5.2 Columns (7) and (9) : course (general and technical) : This particular course of education in which the household member has attained the highest level of general education will be recorded in column (7) in codes as in para 4.5.1 (a) and the course corresponding to the highest level of technical education passed will be recorded in column 9 in codes as in para 4.5.1 (b). By attainment of a level of education, it will be meant that the person has appeared in the final qualifying examination or test prescribed for the course at that particular level and passed it. If a person has attained some level of education in a general and technical education, the course corresponding to the higher level of examination passed will only be considered. For instance, if a person passed matriculation in 'general course' and obtained an under-graduate diploma in home science, the appropriate entry in column 7 will be 5 which is the course code for 'home science' under general education. Likewise, for a person who has passed higher secondary in science and also has obtained a degree in arts/humanities, the appropriate entry in column (7) will be 2 which is the course code for 'arts/humanities'. If a person has passed examinations of same level in two or more courses of general education, the entry in column (7) will be code corresponding to that course which the person has passed last. Similar treatment will be followed in case a person has passed two or more technical courses at the same level. For the persons with not technical education a cross 'X' mark will be put in column (9). Cross 'X' mark will be put also in column (7) for illiterate persons.

4.5.3 Columns (8) and (10) ; level (general and technical) : Entry in column (8) will be the level code of the highest examination passed in general education and the entry in column (10) will be level code of the highest examination passed in technical education. In other words, the level code corresponding to the highest level of examination passed in the general education course recorded in column (7) will be recorded in column(8). Likewise, entry in column (10) will be the level code corresponding to the highest level of examination passed in the technical course recorded in column(9). It may be noted in this connection that for attainment of some level of education, successful completion of the course of education at that level only is necessary. That is to say, it is not necessary to pass any public examination to attain that level as in the case of primary level.

The level of education of all persons with or without any schooling will be recorded in column (8). But, for a person without any technical education, no level code may be recorded in column(10) and a cross 'X' mark may be put there instead.

By way of elucidation, educational achievements of six persons and entries in these columns (columns 7-10) corresponding to these achievements are given in the following paragraphs.

Person 1 : after passing school final examination, successfully completed a certificate course in craft/trade in which to get admission one has to pass class VIII of school standard.

Person 2 : after graduation in arts, obtained a post graduate diploma in journalism.

Person 3 : after passing higher secondary examination in science, got enrolled in a degree course, but discontinued the course because of repeated failure.

Person 4 : after passing intermediate examination in science, graduated in medicine and subsequently obtained post graduate degree in medicine.

Person 5 : not literate

Person 6 : literate, but not undergone any formal education.

person no.	highest education attained			
	general		technical	
	course(code)	level(code)	course(code)	level(code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	1	5	9	4
2	2	8	7	9
3	3	6	x	x
4	3	6	3	9
5	x	0	x	x
6	x	1	x	x

4.5.4 Column (11) current enrollment status : After assessing the educational attainment of a member, the information on current enrollment status of the member will be recorded in codes in this column with a view to ascertaining whether the member is currently a student and, if so, at what stage of education the member is currently enrolled. This information will be record in terms of the following codes - currently enrolled in an educational institution : at post primary level-1, at primary level-2, at below primary level i.e. at nursery/k.g. level-3, currently not enrolled-4.

A person, on the day of survey may be found to be preparing for the examination after completion of the course. Similarly on the date of survey a person may be found waiting for the results of the examination the person has

appeared for. In both these cases, by convention, the person may be treated as currently enrolled in an educational institution.

4.6.0 Block 6; Particulars of education for students currently enrolled at primary and higher levels : Particulars of education in respect of all members who are currently enrolled at primary or at higher level of education will be recorded in this block. Particulars of each currently enrolled member will be recorded in a separate line. But if a member is reported to be currently enrolled educational institutions for a general education course as well as a technical education course, two lines will be used for that member; one line for the general education and the other for the technical education. In this situation entries in columns 1-4 will be the same for the member, in column (5) entry will be 1 (code for general education) in the first line and 2 (code for technical education) in the second line and entries in the subsequent columns may be different for these two lines. If more than one general/technical education course is concurrently studied by the member, the one with higher level will only be recorded. If two courses studied are of the same level, the course of study for which the member enrolled himself/herself later will only be considered. But if one course is studied in an institution and other through correspondence, the former one will be considered. Information in the different columns of the block will be recorded as explained below.

4.6.1 Columns (1-3) : Information in respect of these column will be copied from block 5, columns (1), (4) and (5) respectively for the members who are currently enrolled at primary or higher level of education i.e. for those members who have been assigned one of the codes 1 or 2 in column (11) of block 5.

4.6.2 Column (4) : age at entry in the school : The age (in completed years) at which the member had been first enrolled in a school will be noted here. Being taught by a private tutor in a tutorial home, in a kinder garten or in a nursery school should not be treated as school enrollment. However, an institution where the children of the locality are sent for education at primary or higher level irrespective of whether it is recognised or not will be considered a school and enrollment in such schools will be treated as school enrollment.

4.6.3 Column (5); education code : If the course currently being studied by the member is one of the general courses enumerated in para 4.5.1 (a), code 1 will be recorded here. If, on the other hand, the course studied is one of the technical courses enumerated in para 4.5.1 (b), code 2 will be recorded here. If both a general course and a technical course are being concurrently studied by the member, two lines will be used for the member of the first line will contain information relating to the general course and the second line to the technical course as explained in para 4.6.0.

4.6.4 Column (6); course : Course of the current study will be indicated here in codes. Codes for different general education and technical education courses have been detailed out in para 4.5.1 (a) and 4.5.1 (b) respectively.

4.6.5 Column (7) ; level : Level of current study will be indicated here in terms of codes enumerated in para 4.5.2.

4.6.6 Column (8); class/grade/year : Class/grade/year of the course recorded in column 6 in which the member is currently studying will be indicated in this column in codes. Two digit code list as follows will be used for making entry in this column : class I - 01, class II - 02, class III - 03, class IV - 04, class V - 05, class VI - 06, class VII - 07, class VIII - 08, class IX - 09, class X - 10, class XI in higher secondary /I year of pre-university /I year of intermediate etc. -11, class XII of higher secondary/II year of pre-university/II intermediate etc. - 12, I year of degree course - 21, II year of degree course - 22, and so on; school standard diploma/certificate course : I year - 31, II year 32, and so on; post matriculation (under graduate) diploma/certificate : I year - 41, II year - 42, and so on, post-graduate degree/diploma/certificate course : I year - 51, II year - 52, and so on.

4.6.7 Column (9) : type of institution : Type of educational institution in which the member is enrolled will be indicated in codes. Codes are government - 1 and private, local bodies, public sector undertakings etc. will be regarded as government institution. Institution run by private organisations or by a group of persons will be treated as private.

4.6.8 Column (10) : whether education is free : Education is free of tuition fee in Government school in most of the states and also in private schools in some of the states up to some level of education. There are some schools where students are not required to pay tuition fee. Never-the-less, a fixed sum of money is to be paid in regular installments by the students as capitation fee, development fee etc. Education in such schools should still be considered free. Code 1 will be given in this column if education is free in the institution in which the member is a student. Otherwise, code 2 will be given in this column.

4.6.9 Column (11); whether exempted from paying tuition fee : Education is, however, not free in every institution and at every level. Even then, some students are exempted from paying tuition fee on special consideration. Information in this column will indicate whether the member currently enrolled in an institution is exempted from paying tuition fee partly or fully on special consideration. Code 1 will be entered here if the member is fully exempted from paying tuition fee, code 2 will be entered if the member is partly exempted from paying the tuition fee and code 3 will be entered if tuition fee is to be paid by the member. A cross 'X' mark will be put in this and the next two columns if education for the relevant level of study is free of tuition fee in the institution (i.e. if entry in column (10) is 1).

4.6.10 Column (12); annual amount of exemption : If the member is enjoying full or part exemption from paying tuition fee, the amount of exemption for the current academic year will be recorded in this column in nearest rupees. Obviously, the amount will have to be imputed for the part of the academic year yet to be completed on the date of survey. A cross 'X' mark will be put in this and the next columns, if the entry in column (11) is other than 1 or 2.

4.6.11 Column (13); benefit received as : If entry in column (11) is 1 or 2, the criterion by which the member received special benefit of exemption from paying tuition fee will be indicated here in codes. The codes are : scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, any other special group-3, special category of persons-4, physically handicapped -5, on merit-cum-income-6, financially weak-7, and others-9. The first three criteria are self-explanatory. Exemption from tuition fee may be offered to special category of persons like a ward of a person in the armed forces, a teacher's ward etc. irrespective of income or merit. For such cases, code-4, will be applicable. Exemption is, some times, given to pupils who are to qualify a minimum standard of proficiency or obtain a high rank among the students in the institution and whose parent's/guardian's income is less than some specified amount. in such cases, code-6 will be applicable . Code 6 will also be applicable when exemption is awarded on the basis of merit only. If exemption is on account of financial disability alone, code-7 will be applicable and not code-6.

4.6.12 (Column 14) ; Whether received any cash scholarship/stipend students, in some cases, are awarded scholarship or stipend in cash to continue their studies. If the member received or is due to receive such a benefit during the academic year, code-1 will be recorded here. Otherwise, entry here will be 2.

4.6.13 Column (15); annual amount of scholarship/stipend : A cross 'X' mark will be put in this and the next two columns if the entry in column (14) is 2. If the entry in column (14) is 1, that is if the member has received or is due to received some cash scholarship /stipend, entry here will be the total amount of cash received as scholarship and/ or stipend during the current academic year in nearest rupees.

4.6.14 Column (16 ) ; benefit received as : In this column will be recorded in codes the special characteristics of the student (having entry 1 in col.14) by virtue of which he/she is awarded the scholarship /stipend. The codes are the same as for column (13) - (para 4.6.11).

4.6.15 Column (17 ) ; agency providing scholarship/stipend : If entry in column (14) is 1, the agency providing the scholarship/stipend will be indicated in this column in codes. The codes are : Government -1, and private body/trust -2.

4.6.16 Column (18 ) ; whether books/stationery received free or at subsidised rate or received any allowance therefore : some institution give all or some students text books and stationery free or at a rate less than the market price. Some institutions give book allowance, instead. If the student member received or is due to received during the current academic year any of these benefits, code-1 will be entered in this column and code 2 will be entered, otherwise. Stationery includes also tools, instruments, equipments etc. required for the pursuit of the study.

4.6.17 Column (19 ) ; annual amount of benefit : If the entry in column (18) is 1, entry in this column will be the total value of the benefit on account of free

4.8.11 Column (12 ) : number of years completed : This and the next columns will be filled in only when the entry in column (11) is 2, that is when the course studied has not been successfully completed. Entry in this column will be the number of years of the course successfully completed by the member.

4.8.12 Column (13 ) : reason for discontinuance : Reason for discontinuing the course before successful completion of it will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : too young to go to school -1, schooling facilities not available -2, not interested in education / further studies -3, for participation in household economic activity -4, for other economic reasons -5, busy in attending domestic chores -6, failure-7, admission not/not yet obtained -8, and other reasons -9. Codes 1,2 and 8 of the above list are obviously not applicable for this column.

4.8.13 Column (14 ) : usual activity status : Information on the usual activity of the member will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : self-employed in agriculture -1, self-employed in non-agriculture -2, regular wage/salaried employee -3, casual wage labour -4, did not work but seeking and /or available for work -5, attended educational institution -6, attended domestic chores -7, rentier/pensioner -8, others -9. The standardised concepts and procedures of NSS will be applicable for determining the usual activity status of a person.

4.8.14 Column (15); age at entry in labour force : Age (in completed years) at which the member entered into labour force will be recorded in this column for those persons who were assigned one of the codes from 1-5 in column (14) i.e. for those persons who are in labour force according to their usual activity status.

4.8.15 Column (16); reason for not being currently enrolled : This information will be collected from all persons below 30 years of age, listed in this block. Reason why such a member is not currently a student will be recorded in codes. The codes are the same as those for column (13) of this block.

4.8.16 Column (17); reason for non-enrollment, if never enrolled : This column will be filled in only for those members who obtained code 2 in column (4) of this block. The reason why the member of the household had never been enrolled in a school for study will be recorded here in code. The codes are the same as those for column (13) of this block.

column (4) will be copied from column 5 of block 6 of the corresponding member.

4.7.2 Columns (5) - (14) ; various educational expenses : Various educational expenses incurred and/or to be incurred during the current academic year by the student member will be recorded in these columns, in nearest rupees, under ten heads. Obviously, imputation of expenses on some objective basis, will have to be made for the portion of the academic year left on the date of survey. For items like tuition fee (col. 5) and examination fee (col. 6) the total amount of expenditure of the academic year will be calculated on the basis of the specified rates. Other fees and payments in column (7) will include capitation fee, development fee and also other fees like session charge, library fee, game fee and other similar fees. Other fees also include such donations which the pupils are to make compulsorily to the institution. Voluntary donations will not, however, be regarded as educational expenditure. The total amount of expenditure on books, stationery, and other appliances, instruments and equipment required for the purpose of education (column 8) will have to be estimated on the basis of expected requirements of these articles during the current academic year. Books are usually purchased at the beginning of the academic session. Bulk of other stationery articles and instruments are also purchased in the early part of the session. Hence, with a little bit of probing such as, how much was purchased at the beginning of the season, how much was purchased subsequently and how much more would be required for the remaining part of the session., the total expenditure on this item can be estimated accurately. Total expenditure on uniform (col.9) can also be estimated by similar probing.

Expenditure on transport (column 10) may vary from season to season, and during vacation expenditure on this item may be nil. Considering these factors and on the basis of the actual expenditure incurred so far during the academic year, the expenditure on this account for the academic year is to be estimated. Expenses for private coaching/tuition (column 11) will cover all expenses for teaching at home or at any other place by a single tutor or by more than one tutor. Private coaching may be obtained singly or in a group. If two students of a household are coached by one tutor, the payment made should be halved and each half should be shown against each student. Payment made for mid day meal/tiffin (column 12) will include only that part which is paid to the institution periodically for food packets served on working days. Care should be taken not to include the expenditure made to purchase food from other places or for food brought from home. Any other expenses on education which are not covered under columns (5) to (12) will be recorded in column (13). In column (14), the sum of the entries in columns (5) to (13) will be recorded. Expenses incurred on extra curricular activities like social gathering, picnics, excursions etc. should not be treated as educational expenses, but expenses on educational tours should be taken into account and that should be recorded in column (13).

4.7.3 Columns (15) - (18) : These columns will be filled in as other columns of the block for normal members of the households only. The data for these

columns should be available for single member households of students staying in hostels, boarding houses, lodging houses etc and also for households having students as paying guests. The data in these columns should also be available for a student member if the student was staying elsewhere in a hostel, boarding house, lodging house etc. any time during 30 days preceding the date of survey but is normal member of the household on the date of survey.

4.7.4 Column (15); type of lodging : Entry in this column will be made in codes. The codes are : provided by the educational institution -1, provided by other institution -2, private arrangement jointly with others -3, and private arrangement singly -4,. A student staying in a hostel attached to the educational institution where he/she is enrolled will be given code -1. It may be note that such hostels should be managed and run by the officials of the institutions. Sometimes it is found that the institution hires in one or more buildings where students stay. But all other arrangements and management of running the mess (food arrangements)rest on the students. Such cases should be treated as private arrangements jointly with others and code 3 is appropriate for such cases. Some institutions run hostels exclusively for students. A student staying in such a hostel will be assigned code 2. A student who makes his her own arrangements for lodging independently of other students say as a paying guest in another household or renting in a house / room(s) with his/her own boarding arrangement will be given code 4.

4.7.5 Column (16); lodging expenses for last month : The total amount payable by the student for lodging during the last calendar month will be recorded here in nearest rupees.

4.7.6 Column (17); type of boarding : The same set of codes as for type of lodging will be used for making entry in this column. There will, however, be an additional code 5 for 'home supply'. This code will be applicable if the student, although forms a separate household, receives his/her food from the parent household.

4.7.7 Column (18) ; boarding expenses for last month : The total amount payable by the student for boarding during the last calendar month will be recorded here in nearest rupees. A cross 'X' mark will be put in this column when the code in column (17) is 5.

4.8.0 Block 8; Particulars of education and activity status of persons aged 5 years and above currently not enrolled in educational institutions : This block has been designed to collect information on educational wastage as well as activity particulars of persons who are of age 5 years or more and are not currently enrolled as students. Data on educational wastage will be collected from those of the currently not enrolled who were students at primary or higher level for some period in the past, however short the period might be. Data on activity particulars will be collected for the never enrolled persons also.

or subsidized books and stationary and book allowance receivable by the student during the current academic year in nearest rupees. Stationery, for the purpose of making entry in this column, will also include tools, instruments, equipments etc. required for the academic pursuit in the institution. A cross 'X' mark will be put in this and then next two columns if entry in column (18) is 2.

4.6.18 Column (20); benefit received as : The criterion on which the benefit in column (19) has been received will be indicated in this column in codes. The codes are as in column (13) (para 4.6.11) of this block. If, however the benefit is received by all student, code 9 will be entered in this column.

4.6.19 Column (21); agency providing benefit : Agency providing the benefit in column (19) will be recorded here in codes. The codes are the same as those for column (17).

4.6.20 Column (22); whether any provision for mid day meal/tiffin/nutritional programme : There are schools which provide standard food to all or some students as mid day meal, tiffin etc. free or at subsidised rate. If such food is regularly received in the school by the student member, code-1 will be recorded here. Code 2 will be the appropriate entry, otherwise. There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from these canteens on payment. Code-1 should not be entered here simply because of such canteen provision in the institution. The deciding factor for code 1 in this column is that (I) the food packet must be similar for groups of students and (ii) payment for this, if any, need be made periodically and not every day.

4.6.21 Column (23); agency providing food : Student member who receives food from his/her educational institution free or at subsidised rate will be asked whether the food supplied is by the Government or by any private body/trust. Care should be taken for making entry in this column. Cases may not be rare where food supplied by Government is distributed to the school or to students through private organisations. There may also be cases where although the food is supplied by a private agency. Government pays money to those agencies by way of subsidy to keep down the price of the food packets. In such cases also, food will be considered to be provided by the Government. Code 1 will be entered in this column if the agency providing food is Government and code 1 will be entered, otherwise.

4.6.22 Column (24) ; School uniform : Information relating to school uniform for the students will be recorded in this column. In some institutions, uniform is compulsory and in some others, there is no uniform. In some schools, students are free to get their uniform dress stitched as per specifications of the institution. In some others, institutions distribute uniform free or on payment in order to ensure strict uniformity in dress. These details will be noted in this column in codes. The codes are - provided by school :

8. Block 7 : inpatient of a hospital during last 365 days  
particulars of ailments (without hospitalisation)  
and details of medical treatment during last 30  
days.

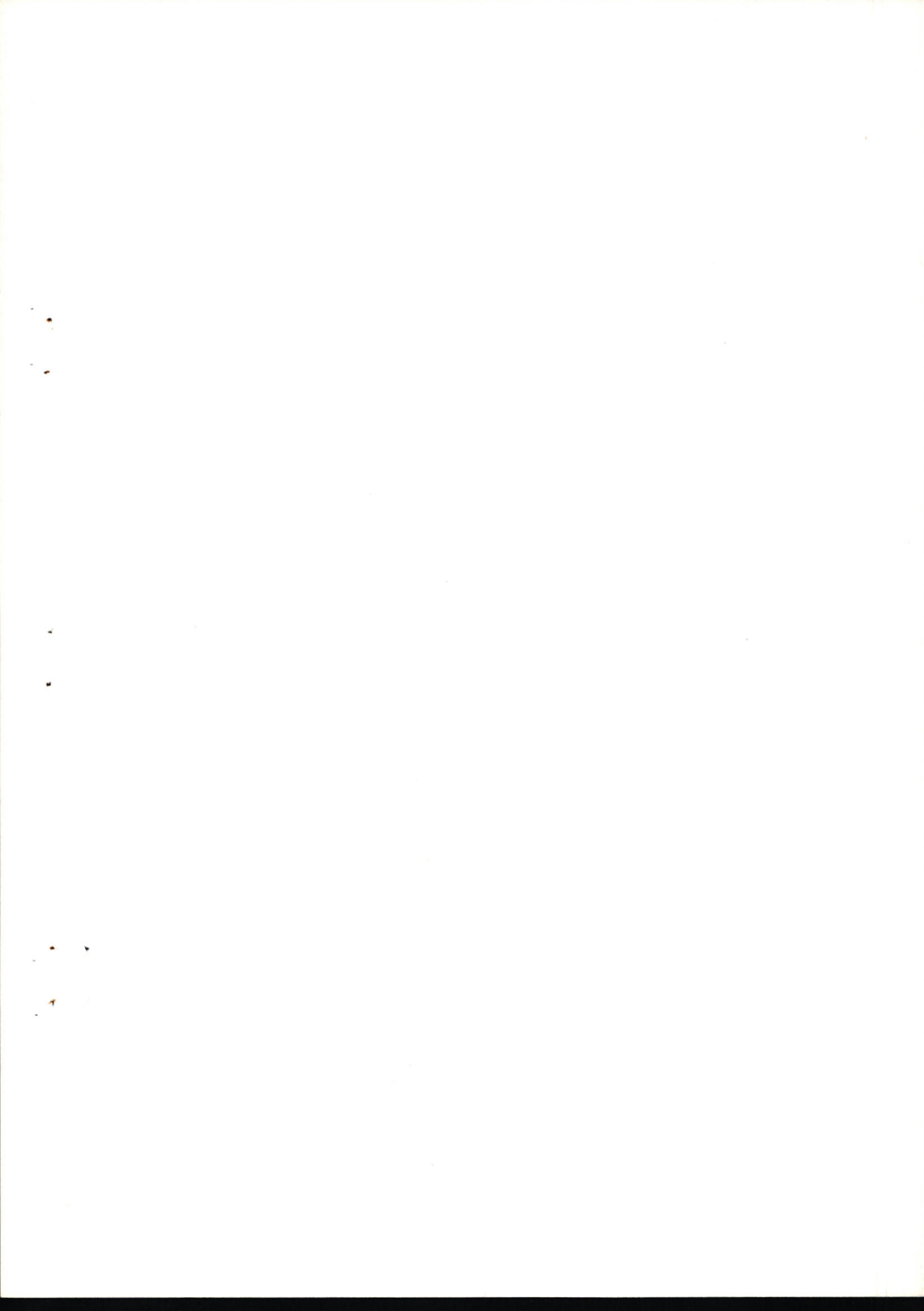
5.0.3 Blocks 6 and 7 are the main blocks of this schedule. for collecting information in these blocks, cases of ailments have been classified into three categories. The first category of ailments are those for the treatment of which patients were hospitalized during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Particulars of these ailments and the particulars of the treatment thereon as in patients in hospitals during the reference period will be collected in block 6. The second category of ailments are those on account of which the patients were treated during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey but not as inpatients in any hospital. Particulars of these ailments and the particulars of the treatment thereon during the reference period of 30 days will be collected in block 7. A hospitalised ailment, that is an ailment of the first category, if treated before hospitalisation and/or after discharge from the hospital, may as well fall in the second category besides being in the first category. This will happen if the non-hospitalised part of the treatment was received during 30 days preceding the date of survey.

For this kind of ailments, only some rudimentary information in respect of treatment outside hospital is collected in block 6 and the detailed information is collected in block 7. The third category are ailments suffered during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey without any medical treatment. Particulars of such ailments and the reason for not treating them will also be recorded in block 7. [No treatment will include self-drugging and treatment on the advice of a non-medical person].

For making entries in these blocks all members of the household enumerated in block 5 should be asked about any ailment suffered or treatment undergone, as inpatients in a hospital or otherwise, by them during the appropriate reference periods in the manner suggested in paragraph 5.0.0 Adult males should be interviewed personally as far as possible. female members may have to be interviewed through intermediaries (husbands in the case of married women and mothers in case of unmarried females). For children, mothers may have to be contacted, if necessary.

Provisions for only four cases of hospitalisation has been made in block 6 and in block 7 provision for 5 cases of treatment/ailment has been made. If the number of cases exceeds the provision made in any of these blocks, extra page(s) of the block may be used and continuous serial numbers may be given in this extra page in column 4 of these blocks.

Procedures of filling up of the different schedule blocks are described below.



## SECTION FIVE

### SCHEDULES 25.7 : UTILISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

5.0.0 Introduction : This schedule is designed to collect information on social consumption and related aspects in respect of utilisation of medical services by the members of the sample household. The particulars included in the schedule are in respect of illness and injuries suffered by members, the nature of treatment obtained for these ailments and injuries, and the extent of utilisation of public health services and private medical assistance for the treatment. As has been stated in section one, any household which reports hospitalisation of a member during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey or reports illness or injury of any of its members during the last 30 days will come under the coverage of the survey.

For ascertaining whether the members suffered from any illness or injury during the reference period and whether he/she received any medical treatment on that account, the following probes may be made to as many individual members of the household as possible instead of obtaining the information from the main informant.

(i) During the reference period, did the member feel anything wrong relating to skin, head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, teeth, arms, hands, chest, heart, stomach, liver, kidney, legs, feet or any other organ or part of the body.

(ii) During the reference period, did the member take any medicine or medical advice for his/her own ailment or injury ?

5.0.1 Definition : Important definitions and explanations of terms used in this schedule are given below :

Illness/ailment and injury : Illness mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well being. In other words, one is sick if one feels sick. Injury covers all types of damages such as cuts wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident including bites to any part of the body. An ailment or injury may not cause any disability necessitating hospitalisation, confinement to bed or restricted activity.

An ailing member is a normal member of the household who was suffering from any ailment or injury during the reference period. Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, getting MTP etc., under family planning programme, pregnancy and child birth will not be treated as cases ailment. But abortion, natural or accidental, will be treated as ailment. A case of illness will generally be identified with a specific cause and attempt has to be made to treat illness from two different causes as two cases of illness even when the person is the same.

4.8.1 Column (1-3) : Entries in columns (1), (2) and (3) will be recorded for such persons whose age as recorded in column (5) of block 5 is 5 years or more and who are assigned code 4 in column (11) of the block.

4.8.2 Column (4) : whether ever enrolled : It will be ascertained for the member whether the person had ever been enrolled in as schooled in the past. Code 1 will be recorded in this column for ever enrolled person and code 2 for never enrolled person. Being taught by a private tutor in a tutorial home, in a kinder garten or in a nursery school should not be treated as school enrollment. However, an institution where the children of the locality are sent for education at primary or higher level irrespective of whether it is recognised or not will be considered a school.

4.8.3 Column (5) : age at entry in the school : Age in completed years at which the person had been first enrolled in a school will be noted here.

4.8.4 Column (6) : These columns will be filled in for those persons only who had been students sometime in the past. The data for these columns will relate to the last course of fixed duration attended by the member irrespective of whether the course was successfully completed or not. One who has been preparing for a doctorate degree or say a post graduate degree in medicine or undergoing training in type writing etc. where there is no fixed duration for the course should be kept out of the scope for these columns. Cross "X" marks will be put in these columns for persons who were never enrolled in an educational institution.

4.8.5 Column (6) : education : entry in this column will be made in the same way as in column (5) of block 6.

4.8.6 Column (7) : course : This column will also be filled in the same way as column (6) of block 6.

4.8.7 Column (8) : level : The entry in this column will be made in the same manner as for column (7) of block 6.

4.8.8 Column (9) : duration : Duration of the course will be recorded in this column in full years. If the duration of a course is less than one year, 'O' will be recorded here.

4.8.9 Column (10) : number of years attended : The number of years the person attended in studying the course will be recorded here in completed years. It is possible that a person has attended more years in studying the course than its duration because of failure in the different classes of the course.

4.8.10 Column (11) : whether completed : Whether the course attended has been successfully completed or not will be indicated in this column in codes. If the course is successfully completed, code 1 will be recorded and code 2 will be recorded, otherwise. A course may be completed successfully taking more years than the duration of the course.

and all other expenses for the treatment (i.e. for purchasing any item and for meeting diagnostic tests and therapies done from outside the hospital). It will not, however, include expenses like transport expenses in connection with treatment and for charges. Also, this will not include the expenditure on purchase of durable goods such as icebag, hot bag etc., sanitary goods such as bed-pan, urinal etc medical appliances like thermo-meter, infra-red lamp etc., orthopaedical appliances like herniatruss, collar; appliance lodged within the body like pace maker etc. and personal articles such as spectacles, hearing aid, crutches etc. Entry will be made here in nearest rupees.

In case of an employee covered under the medical welfare scheme of this employer, the total expenditure for the hospitalised medical treatment to be recorded in this column will be exclusive of the expenditure to be met by the employer.

5.6.20 Column (20) : whether treatment availed of before hospitalisation : If any treatment has been undergone prior to getting admitted in the hospital by another hospitalisation or private medical consultation or attending outdoor department of a hospital or public dispensary etc., code 1 will be recorded here. code 2 will be recorded, otherwise. Treatment before hospitalisation will refer to the case of illness which necessitated the particular hospitalisation. If an ailing member gets admission in the hospital an indoor patient on the advice of the outdoor/emergency department of the hospital immediately thereafter without availing of any treatment, code 2 is to be recorded in this column. To record code 1 here, it is not necessary that the treatment prior to hospitalisation was undergone during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. But it must necessarily be immediately before admission in the hospital as an inpatient about which the relevant information is collected in the preceding columns of the same line.

5.6.21 Column (21) : source of treatment : If code 1 is recorded in column (20), the source of the treatment undergone will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : public hospital -1, primary health centre -2, public dispensary -3, private hospital -4, nursing home -5, charitable institution run by public trust -6, ESI doctor, AMA etc. -7, private doctor -8 and others -9. Cross 'X' marks will be put in this and the next column if entry in column (20) is 2.

5.6.22 Column (22) : system of medicine : Same as in para 5.6.5.

5.6.23 Column (23) : whether treatment continued after discharge from hospital : Even after release or discharge from hospital the patient may need further treatment for full recovery from ailment.

If after getting discharged from the hospital the patient continued his medical treatment, then code 1 will be recorded here. If however no further treatment was undergone after release from hospital, code 2 will be recorded here.

if the ailment, is diagnosed as is likely in a hospitalised case. But, if the informant is unable to report the type of ailment of the same is not diagnosed, the code will be 99. In a case of hospitalisation, even if the member has been suffering from more than one type of ailment, only one code is to be recorded for the type of ailment and that code should correspond to the major of the diagnosed ailments. For example, a patient has been admitted in a hospital with heart ailment as well as from some minor leg injury, the code appropriate to heart ailment will be recorded here. However, if it is not possible to determine the major ailment, of the relevant types the one which appears first in the code list will be recorded here.

One of the code 37-43 would be appropriate for malnutrition ailments. Code 50 would be relevant to all types of injuries due to accident or violence such as fall, drowning, snake bite or bite of other venomous animals and insects, burn and scalds caused by fire, electricity, chemical substances etc., self inflicted injuries and injuries from fire arms, explosives & missiles and any type of injury due to accident of train, aeroplane, motor vehicles or other vehicles.

5.6.7 Column (8); type of ward : There may be different classes or types of ward in a hospital, e.g., free, paying cabin etc. Type of the ward where the patient was admitted for the particular hospitalisation case will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : free -1, paying general -2, and paying special -3, A paying ward with a number of beds will be treated as a paying general ward. A cabin (generally with one or two beds) will be treated as a paying special ward. In case a patient was in more than one type of ward during the particular case of hospitalisation, the type of ward code will correspond to the ward in which the patient stayed for the longest duration.

5.6.8 Column (9); when admitted : If the date of admission in the hospital falls within the reference period of 365 days, 1 will be recorded in this column. If the admission was prior to this reference period, 2 will be recorded in the column.

5.6.9 Column (10); when discharged : Entry here will be made in codes. The codes are : date of discharge within the reference period of 365 days - 1 and not yet discharged -2.

5.6.10 Column (11); duration of stay in the hospital : The duration of stay of the patient in the hospital from the date of admission to the date of discharge is to be recorded here in number of days. If the patient got admission in the hospital prior to the reference period, the number of days of stay in the hospital prior to the commencement of the reference period will be ignored in calculating the duration of stay in the hospital. Again, if the patient is still in the hospital on the date of survey, duration of stay will be reckoned up to the date of survey.

5.6.11 Columns (12) - (16) : Entries in these columns will be made in codes. The codes are : received/done; free -1, partly free -2, on payment -3 and not

taken/required -4. Code 1,2 or 3 will be appropriate in these columns if the relevant facility has been fully or partly provided by the hospital concerned. If the facility has not been availed of from the hospital on account of non-availability in the hospital or on any other account, code 4 will be recorded here. But expenditure incurred, if any, in getting the medicine/medical services from sources other than the concerned hospital will, however, be included for recording the total expenditure of treatment during the period of hospitalisation in column (19). If the facility has been received by the patient free of any charge from the hospital, code 1 will be recorded in the relevant column. If the patient has received the facility partly free from the hospital code 2 will be recorded. If the facility has been received from the hospital either in full or in part, but not free, code 3 will be recorded here. If these tests and therapies were not taken/required or were taken from sources other than concerned hospital, during the reference period, code 4 will be recorded here.

5.6.12 Column (12); medicines received : In case the ailing person received the medicine, free of any charge from the hospital concerned, code 1 will be recorded here. If only some of the prescribed medicine were received free from the hospital and the remaining had to be purchased from the hospital or obtained from elsewhere, code 2 will be recorded here. If some or all the prescribed medicines have been obtained from the hospital but not free of cost, code 3 will be recorded here. Code 4 will be applicable in all other situations such as, obtained wholly from outside the hospital, medicine not required for the treatment, medicine not taken during the reference period etc. Medicine will include liquids, syrups, pills, tablets capsules, injections, ointment drips etc.

5.6.13 Column (13) : any X-ray/EGC/EEG done : ECG stands for electro-cardiogram and EEG is the abbreviation form of electro-encephalogram.

5.6.14 Column (14) : any other diagnostic test done : Other diagnostic tests include all pathological tests such as tests for urine, stool, blood, sputum, tears, biopsy (test for cancer), testing of eyes (for eye diseases), audiogram for testing loss of hearing etc.

5.6.15 Column (15) : any other treatment like physiotherapy, radiotherapy, electrotherapy etc. done : By physiotherapy, massage and exercise with or without some aid or gadget is meant : by radio therapy, treatment with radiation is meant and by electrotherapy electrical treatment is meant.

5.6.16 Column (16) : any surgical operation done : If any surgical operation has been done on the patient during the hospitalisation, within the reference period, code 1 or 3 will be applicable for the column. If no operation has been undertaken during the hospitalisation, code 4 will be recorded here.

5.6.17 Column (17) : amount paid to hospital : What ever amount was payable to the hospital for the treatment obtained during the stay in the hospital will be recorded in this column in nearest rupees provided the whole period of stay was within the reference period. It will include all expenditure on items

5.0.4 Blocks 1,2,4.1 and 4.2 are the same as the corresponding blocks of schedule 25.1 and therefore these will be canvassed in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraphs 3.1.0 and 3.1.2 to 3.1.5 for all but item 7 of block 1,3.2.0 for block 2 and 3.4.0 for blocks 4.1 and 4.2. Entry against item 7 of block 1 will be 1 or 2 depending on whether the sample household got its sampling serial number in column 13 or 14 respectively of block 6 of schedule 0.0.

5.3.1 Block 3 : Household characteristics : Item serial numbers 1 to 6 of this block are the same as the corresponding items of block 3.1 of schedule 25.1 and entries will be made against these items as per the instructions laid down for that schedule in paragraphs 3.3.1.0 to 3.3.1.6 of section three.

5.3.2 Item : number of cases of hospitalisation : This number will be equal to the number of lines entered in block 6 of the schedule that is, the last serial number in column 4 of block 6.

5.5.1 Block 5; demographic particulars of household members : All the seven columns of this block appear in the same order in the first seven columns of the corresponding block (block 5) of schedule 25.1. Entries in these column will be made in the same manner as for that schedule. Reference should therefore be made to paragraphs 3.5.0 to 3.5.7 of section three for instructions for making entries in this block.

5.6.0 Block 6; particulars of medical treatment received as inpatients of a hospital during last 365 days : In this block particulars of ailments involving hospitalisation during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. Hospital here refers to any medical institutions having provision for admission of sick as inpatients for treatment. Temporary camps set up for treatment of eye ailments will be treated as medical institution for the purpose of this survey. All cases of treatment as an inpatient of a medical institution during the reference period for each member of the household will be taken into consideration in this block. It is possible that an event of hospitalisation occurred at a time before the commencement of the reference period and the hospitalisation continued for some time during the reference period. Similarly, an inpatient of a hospital might continue to be so on the date of survey. In such cases also, the data in the block will relate only to the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey and particulars of treatment and expenditure thereon to be recorded here should strictly be confined to the period of hospitalisation contained within the reference period.

A person during the reference period of 365 days might have been hospitalised more than one might be in the same hospital or different hospitals, might be for the same spell (period of continuous sickness due to specific cause) or for different spells of an ailment or might be for different ailments. Particulars of each of these hospitalisation cases will be recorded in separate lines in this block.

It may so happen that a patient on discharge from one hospital is admitted in another hospital during the same spell of an ailment and no separate account of expenditure is kept for these two cases of hospitalisation. In such a situation, for the sake of convenience, these events may be treated as a single case of hospitalisation provided the concerned hospitals are of the same type. It may be noted that different events of hospitalisation involving different types of hospitals should always be treated as separate cases of hospitalisation. [ Different types of hospitals are public hospital, nursing home, charitable institution run by public trust and other hospitals].

5.6.1 Column (1) : serial number of the member hospitalised : This is a transfer entry from block 5. Serial number recorded in column 1 of block 5 against the member who has been hospitalised during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be entered here. All the cases of hospitalisation involving one member should be entered in separate lines before serial number of another member is entered in this column. In case of more than one hospitalisation for any member, the serial number of the member will be repeated in this column in each of the lines in which particulars of separate cases of hospitalisation involving that member are entered.

5.6.2 Columns (2) and (3) : Sex and age : These are also transfer entries from column 4 and 5 respectively of block 5. These data are also to be repeated in each of the lines in which the particulars of different cases of hospitalisation involving the member are to be entered.

5.6.3 Column (4) : serial number of the case of hospitalisation : A running serial number will be given in this column for all hospitalisation cases involving one member should be listed before cases involving another member is taken up.

5.6.4 Column (5) : type of hospital : The type code appropriate to the hospital in which the ailing member was admitted as an inpatient will be recorded here. The type of hospital codes applicable to this item are : public hospital -1, primary health centre -2, private hospital -4, nursing home -5, charitable institution run by trust -6 and others -9. Public sector nursing homes will be treated as public hospitals.

5.6.5 Column (6); system of medicine in the hospital : The system of medicine under which the patient was treated in the hospital will be recorded here in codes. The codes are : allopathic -1, homeopathic -2, ayurvedic -3, unani, hakimi -4, any combination of the above systems -5 and others -9. If the patient was treated as inpatient under more than one system of medicine, the system under which the patient was treated for a longer period will be recorded here. It may be mentioned here that diagnostic tests are not to be regarded as treatment for the purpose of the schedule.

5.6.6 Column (7); type of ailment : The type of ailment for which the member was hospitalised will be indicated in codes as per the code list given in the body of this schedule. The code would be any one of the codes 01 to 50 and 90,

Hospitalisation : One is considered hospitalised if one has availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any hospital. Hospital here refers to any medical institution having provision for admission of sick persons as indoor patients (inpatients) for treatment. Hospital covers public hospitals, private hospitals, nursing homes etc.

Confinement to bed : It refers to bed disability at the residence/home of an ailing member.

Restriction of activity : By disability of restricted activity (other than hospitalisation and confinement to bed), the state which prevents an ailing member from doing any of his/her normal avocation is meant. This disability terminates on the way when then person resumes his/her normal avocation.

For gainfully employed persons, restricted activity will mean abstention from gainful work. In case of house wife, this will mean cutting down of the day's chores. In case of retired persons, this will refer to the pruning of his/her normal activity. In case of students attending educational institutions, this will refer by and large to abstention from attending classes. For infants below school going age and for very old people, restricted activity is not to be considered in view of the fact that their usual activities are of restricted nature.

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

Medical treatment : A person will be considered to have received medical treatment if he/she has consulted a doctor any where (in OPD of a hospital, primary health centre/sub-centre, dispensary, doctor's chamber, private residence etc.) and obtained medical advice on his ailment/injury. the doctor consulted may follow any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, unani, hakima or some other system. Self doctoring or acting on the advice of a non-medical person will not be regarded as treatment.

5.02 The schedule : The schedule consists of eight block as enumerated below :

1. Block 1 : identification of sample household
2. Block 2 : particulars of field work
3. Block 3 : household characteristics
4. Block 4.1 : remarks by investigator
5. Block 4.2 : remarks by supervisory officer
6. Block 5 : demographic particulars of household members
7. Block 6 : particulars of medical treatment received as

on 'restricted activity' and 'confined to bed' are explained in para 5.0.1. A cross 'X' mark may be put in column (20) for children below school going age and very old persons.

5.7.14 Column (22); reason for no treatment : The reason for which no medical treatment was sought for recovery from the ailment is to be recorded here in codes. The codes are : no medical facilities (including doctors) available in the neighborhood-1, medical facilities available but no treatment sought owing to : lack of faith in the system of medicine -2, long waiting -3, financial reason -4, ailment not considered serious -5 and others -9.

5.6. 24 Column (24) : source of treatment : The source of the treatment continued after discharge from the hospital will be entered in codes. The codes are as in para 5.6.21. If the entry in column (23) is 2, cross 'X' marks will be put in this and the next column.

5.6. 25 Column (25) : system of medicine : Same as in para 5.6.5.

5.7.0 Block 7; particulars of ailments without hospitalisation and details of medical treatment during last 30 days : In this block particulars of ailments and injuries suffered by the members of the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be covered, no matter whether the illness has been treated or not. The particulars of treatment undergone (but not as inpatient in a hospital) during the reference period of 30 days for recovery from the ailment/injury will also be collected in this block. Care should be taken to exclude hospitalised cases of ailments from the purview of this block even when hospitalisation took place during the reference period. However, block 7 will cover ailments and the treatments thereon if the treatment was undergone before hospitalisation or after discharge from hospital, but within the reference period. In other words, all medical treatments not as inpatient in a hospital, will be covered in this block provided the treatment is undergone during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey.

An illness, for which medical consultation has been done prior to the reference period, may have continued during the reference period with the continuance of the prescribed treatment. In such a case, the treatment particulars relevant to the reference period only should be collected. Similarly, for an illness prevailing on the date of survey, medicines might have been purchased already for future use. In this case also, the particulars to be collected should relate to the reference period only and that part of the expenditure on medicines yet to be consumed should be excluded for making entries in this block. If after recovery from an ailment, a fresh spell of the ailment starts during the reference period for which no further consultation is done and the ailment is treated as per the earlier prescription, the case of illness will be regarded as untreated. Untreated illness will also include cases of self-drugging and treatment on the advice of a non-medical person : It may be mentioned here that cases of untreated injuries such as cuts, burns, scald, bruise etc., of minor nature may not be covered in this block. Routine medical check up without ailment may not be treated as ailment. But if a routine check up is followed by treatment, it will be taken as a case of treated ailment.

For this block, different spells (continuous period of sickness due to a specific ailment) of an ailment will be treated as separate cases of ailment. It is possible that a single spell of ailment was treated by two sources of treatment; first say, in a primary health centre and later, say by a private doctor. This will be treated as cases of two treatments because of the two different sources of treatment.

However, if a single spell of an ailment is treated by two agencies coming under the same source of treatment, it may be regarded as one single treatment provided that is operationally more convenient because the particulars of

treatment and expenditure thereon may be available for the spell as a whole, that is for the two agencies put together. The different sources of treatment as explained in 5.6.21 are : (1) public hospital (2) primary health center, (3) public dispensary, (4) private hospital (5) nursing home (6) charitable institution run by public trust (7) ESI doctor/AMA etc. (8) private Doctor and (9) others.

Particulars of all ailments and treatments are to be recorded in separate illness in this block. It may be noted that all treated ailments must be identified separately by spell and source of treatment and all untreated ailments must be identified separately by spells. Entries in the different column of this blocks will be made as per instruction given in the following paragraphs.

5.7.1 Column (1); serial number of the member as in block 5 : Serial number recorded in column 1 of block 5 against the member who has suffered from some ailment or injury during 30 days preceding the date of survey will be entered here. All cases of ailments and treatments concerning the member should be entered in separate illness with running serial numbers in column 4 before serial number of another member is entered in this column. In case of more than one ailment or treatment are to be recorded for a member, the serial number of the member will be repeated in this column in each of the lines in which particulars of separate ailments/treatments involving the member are entered.

5.7.2 Columns (2) and (3) ; sex and age : These are also transfer entries from columns (4) and (5) respectively of block 5. These data are also to be repeated in each of the lines in which the particulars of different ailments/treatments concerning the member are entered.

5.7.3 Column (4); serial number of treatment /ailment : A running serial number will be given in this column for all ailments/treatments involving the household members. All cases involving one member should be listed before cases involving another member is taken up for continuous serial numbering.

5.7.4 Column (5); Whether treated : If the ailment noted in column (4) has been treated according to medical advice, code 1 will be recorded here. If the ailment has not been treated for some reason or other, code 2 will be recorded here. If code 2 is appropriate in this column, cross 'X' mark will be put in columns (7) to (18) of this block.

5.7.5 Column (6) ; type of ailment : same as in para 5.6.6.

5.7.6 Column (7) ; duration of ailment within the reference period. The number of days suffered from a particular spell of ailment during the last 30 days will be recorded here. Chronic ailment involving periodic check up may be treated as a single spell of the ailment.

5.7.7 Column (8); source of treatment : Same as in para 5.6.4..

like medicine, materials for bandages, plaster, bed charges, fees for the services rendered by medical & paramedical staff, include charges for ambulance and cost of oxygen and blood, if supplied by the hospital concerned.

Any tip paid to the employees of the hospital at the time of admission, during stay or at the time of discharge will not be included for making entry in this column. Also, it will not include the expenses for the treatment during the stay in the hospital for the period which is not within the reference period. If any advance payment has been made at the time of admission to the hospital on account of bed charges, tests & therapies, the payment for the test & therapies not performed till the date of survey and also the bed charges for the days for which consumption as not yet been made are to be excluded from this amount advanced and only the balance will be taken into account in making the entry here. In case of free treatment may be recorded in this column.

Often employers have their own arrangement for medical treatment of their employees and their dependents. There are such employees in the public as well as in the private sector. Organisations like Indian Railways also run hospitals for the welfare of their employees. Similarly, there are private industrialists who run hospitals to extend medical facilities to their employees. Many employees are covered under the Employee' State Insurance Scheme (ESI) which entitle them to receive free medical treatment in ESI hospitals or in dispensaries. CGHS dispensaries render free medical services to Central Government Employees as also their dependents. For indoor hospital treatment of employees, some employers, even though they do not have their own hospital, make such provisions by arrangement with certain medical institutions. Usually in such cases the patient is not required to make any payment for the medical treatment received. Under medical reimbursement scheme of the employer, the employee may be required to meet the expenditure initially which is to be reimbursed subsequently by the employer. In both the situations, that is where the employer directly makes the payment to the hospital as also where the employer reimburses the expenditure of the employee for hospitalised treatment, two cross 'XX' marks will be put in this column. (It may be noted that 'NIL' will be the entry here if treatment is free to all patients in the medical institution). Even where the expenditure is partially met by the employer, two cross 'XX' marks will be entered in the column.

5.6. 18 Column (18) : type of employer : If the patient received free or partially free treatment under employer's medical welfare programme, two cross 'XX' marks will be entered in column 17 and the type of employer providing the benefit will be indicated in column (18) in codes. The codes are : government -1 and private-2. A cross 'X' mark will be put in this column if entry in column (17) is other than 'XX'.

5.6.19 Column (19) : total expenditure of the treatment during the period of stay in the hospital : Total expenditure for the treatment during the stay in the hospital within the reference period will be accounted for in making entry in this column. This will include the expenditure recorded in column (17)

Persons categorised neither 'working' nor 'seeking or available for work' considered engaged in non-gainful activity. The such persons will be categorised by codes 6-9.

For definition of 'self-employed' refer to page 24 of 'Glossary of Technical Terms - 1981'.

6.5.5 Cols.(8) and (9) : Education standard (general) : Refer to paras 4.5.1 to 4.5.4.

6.6.0 Block (6) : Demographic and other particulars of persons aged 60 years and above : This block is meant for recording socio-economic information aged 60 years and above among persons enumerated in block (5). The information for different sample persons will be recorded in different lines. The information on type of disability will be entered in col.(22). The definition for different types of disability is given below :

Visual disability :

By visual disability is meant loss or lack of abilities to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. Persons having visual disability including those who do not have light perception both eyes taken together and also those who have light perception but cannot correctly count fingers of a hand (with spectacles if he/she used spectacles) from a distance of 3 metres or 10 feet in a good day light.

Hearing disability

Hearing is the ability to perceive sound. The hearing ability is judged by taking into consideration this ability for the better ear. The person having one ear with normal hearing ability and the other with total loss of hearing ability will be treated as having normal hearing ability. Hearing will be judged without the use of hearing aid.

Speech disability

If a person cannot speak but can cry or cough then he/she has voice but has not speech. Persons who do not hear at all from birth will not have speech. Persons having underdeveloped brain or damaged brain may also not have speech.

Persons having speech defects other than who cannot speak at all will include those who speak unintelligibly or speak with abnormal voice or stammer or have other speech defect.

Locomotor disability

owned by self (aged person)	-1
rented by self (aged person)	-2
owned by person living with	-3
rented by person living with	-4
others	-9

A dwelling unit will be treated as "owned by aged person/person living with" if the person aged 60 years and above has right of permanent heritable possession with or without right to transfer the title. In such case code q or 3, as the case may be, will be recorded. A dwelling unit will be treated as "rented by person aged 60 years and above/person living with" if the receipt for rent is in the name of the person aged 60 years and above /person living with paying rent and code 2 or 4, as the case may be, will be recorded. In case no receipt for rent is given, the dwelling unit will be treated to be rented by the person who has been currently paying the rent of the dwelling unit.

6.3.7 Item 7 : Household average monthly consumer expenditure : Refer to para 3.3.1.6.

6.4.0 Blocks (4.1) and (4.2) : These two blocks are meant for recording the remarks of the investigator and the supervisory officer (s) respectively. The remarks should describe any feature of the sample household, difficulty in collecting information, quality of data and any other aspect related to the nature and type of the entries recorded. Reasons for incomplete filling of the schedule are also to be explained here.

6.5.0 Block (5) : Demographic particulars of members : All usual members of the sample household will be enumerated and their demographic particulars will be entered in this block. The usual members will be enumerated with continuous number recorded in column (1). The head of the household will be enumerated first and then other members will be enumerated.

6.5.1 Column (3) : Relation to head : The relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household will be recorded in code. The codes are :

head	-1
spouse of head	-2
married child	-3
spouse of married child	-4

unmarried child	-5
grand child	-6
father/mother/father-in-law/ mother-in-law	-7
brother/sister/brother-in-law/ sister-in-law/other relatives	-8
servant /employee/other non-relatives	-9

6.5.2 Column 5 : Age : The age will be entered in completed years, for a new baby of the baby who has not completed one year of age on the data of survey, 'O' will be recorded.

6.5.3 Column 6 : Marital status : Record marital status in code. The codes are :-

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

6.5.4 Column (7) : Usual activity status : The usual activity status of an individual is the activity situation obtaining for the person in respect of his/her participation in gainful and also non-gainful activities during last 365 days. Normally, one of the following three major activity situations or a combination of them will obtain to a person :

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

Identification of each individual according to a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of the three activity situations listed above concurrently obtain to a person. In such an eventuality, the unique identification under any one of the three activity situations will be done by adopting the approach of the 'relatively long time' (or the major time).

6.3.1 Item 1 : Household size : This item will be filled-in after filling-in block (5) of the schedule. The last serial number as entered in col.(1) of block (5) will be recorded against this item.

6.3.2 Item 2 : Household religion : The religion of the head of the sample household will be recorded in code. the codes :

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

6.3.3 Item 3 : Social group : Whether the household belongs to schedule tribe or schedule caste or neo-buddhist will be indicated against this item. The codes are :

Schedule Tribe	-1
Schedule Caste	-2
neo-buddhist	-3
others	-9

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

6.3.4 Item 4 : Household industry occupation : Refer to para 3.3.1.3.

6.3.5 Item 5 : Type of dwelling unit : The type of dwelling unit will be entered in code. The codes are :

Katcha structure : Chawl/bustee-0, independent hut -1,  
others -2.

semi-pucca structure : Chawl/bustee-3, independent  
house -4, others -5.

pucca-structure : single room tenement-6, flat-7, independent  
house -8 and others -9.

The structures have been classified into three categories namely katcha, semi-pucca, pucca on the basis of the materials used for construction.

(a) Pucca structure : A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of pucca materials. Oven-burnt bricks, stone, stone-blocks, cement, concrete, jack-board (cement plastered reeds), tiles and timber are pucca materials. Corrugated iron or asbestos treated as pucca materials.

(b) Katcha structure : A katcha structure is one which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials, that is, mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds thatch or unburnt bricks.

(c) Semi-pucca structure : A semi-pucca structure is one which is neither a pucca nor a katcha structure. such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials Walls/roof made of partially of pucca material will be regarded as katcha walls/roof.

The type of dwelling unit with katcha or semi-pucca structure will be classified as chawl/bustee or independent hut/house and that with pucca structure will be classified as single room tenement or flat or independent house as defined below :

(d) Chawl/bustee : A chawl/bustee is a collection of poorly built katcha or semi-pucca huts or tenements.

(e) Independent hut/house : An independent hut/house is a separate structure with a room or rooms and having its accessories and a separate entrance to it. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the building are physically conterminous it will be considered an independent house.

(f) Single-room tenement : A dwelling unit with only one living room with or without community latrine will be treated as single-room tenement.

(g) Flat : Flat is any self contained dwelling unit with a room or rooms provided with normal housing facilities like water supply, bath and latrine used exclusively with the family residing there or jointly with other families. This will exclude single-room tenement and independent house.

(h) Room : Room is a covered space enclosed by walls on all sides reaching from floor to the roof and having a door way. A room (as recommended by the National Building Organisation) should have a floor of at least four square metres and height of at least two metres from the floor to ceiling.

6.3.6 Item 6 : Ownership type for dwelling unit : The ownership type for the dwelling unit will be recorded in code. The codes are :

## SECTION - SIX

### Schedule 27 : Survey of persons aged 60 years and above

6.0.1 The UN Assembly on Ageing that was held in 1982 deliberated on the problems faced by the aged persons and emphasized the need for studying the nature and dimensions of the problem of aged persons. At the request of the Ministry of Social Welfare the Governing Council of the NSSO in its 40th meeting held on 26 April, 1985 decided to conduct the survey of aged persons (persons aged 60 years and above) in the 42nd round. In schedule 27, data on socio-economic conditions of persons aged 60 years and above and that on their psychological integration with their family will be collected with a view to facilitate framing of programmes for persons aged 60 years and above.

6.0.2 Sample size : In each sample village/block, schedule 27 will be canvassed in three households selected from the frame of households containing at least one person aged 60 years and above as a usual member of the household.

6.0.3 Schedule : Schedule 27 consists of the following blocks :-

- Block 1 : Identification of sample household
- Block 2 : Particulars of field work
- Block 3 : Household characteristics
- Block 4.1 : Remarks by investigator
- Block 4.2 : Remarks by supervisory officer (s)
- Block 5 : Demographic particulars of members
- Block 6 : Demographic and other particulars of persons aged 60 years and above
- Block 7.1 : Particulars of ailments during last two weeks and details of medical treatment received not as an inpatient of a hospital
- Block 7.2 : Particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during last 365 days.
- Block 8 : Particulars of retirement and withdrawal from gainful activity for persons who were ever gainfully employed
- Block 9 : Particulars of familial integration.

6.0.4 This schedule will be canvassed by interviewing persons aged 60 years and above or by interviewing other senior members of the household. In block (3), information on various characteristics of the sample household will be recorded. In block (5), usual members of the sample household will be enumerated and information on

demographic particulars of each member of the household will be recorded. In blocks (6) to (9), information will be recorded in respect of persons aged 60 years and above only. In the case of sample households containing more than one person aged 60 years and above, information in respect of each of them will be collected and recorded in blocks (6) to (9).

6.1.0 Block (1) : Identification of sample household : The identification particulars of the sample household will be recorded in this block. The entries against items 1 to 6 and 8 to 15 will be copied from schedule 0.0. A cross mark will be put against item 7.

6.1.1 Item 18 : Informant (code) : The informant's relation to the head of household will be recorded in code. The codes are : head of the household-1, other member of household -2 others -9.

It may be noted that as this schedule will be canvassed by interviewing members of the sample household only, code 9 is not relevant in this schedule.

6.1.2 Item 19 : Survey code : Against this item, information on whether the household originally selected for schedule 27 is surveyed or some substitute household is surveyed or no survey can be conducted will be recorded in code. The codes are : Original household surveyed -1; Substitute household surveyed -2, Not surveyed -3.

For code 3 against this item, a blank schedule (sch.27) will be submitted with entries in blocks 1.2, 4.1 and 4.2 only and the word 'casualty' will be written in block letters on top of the first page of the schedule.

6.1.3 Item 20 : Reason for casualty : If the original sample household is not surveyed (that is, for code 2 or 3 against item 19), the reason for not surveying the original sample household will be recorded in code. The codes are :

informant busy	-1	
informant not co-operative		-2
informant not available	-3	
others	-9	

6.2.0 Block (2) : Particulars of field work : This block is self-explanatory.

6.3.0 Block (3) : Household characteristics : Information on characteristics of the sample household will be recorded in this block.

5.7.8 Column (9); system of medicine : Same as in para 5.6.5.

5.7.9 Column (10) - (14); particulars of treatment and diagnostics : These columns will be filled in the same manner as the columns (12) to (16) of block 6 of this schedule as laid down in paragraphs 5.6.11 to 5.6.16.

5.7.10 Columns (15) and (17) : expenditure incurred for the treatment : For the treatment done during the reference period the household might have incurred some expenditure. Part of this expenditure might be met by payment to the source of treatment noted in column (8) for consultation charges, for medicines supplied by the source, and for the diagnostic tests and therapies undertaken by it. This part of the expenditure will be recorded in col. (15) in nearest rupees. The remaining part of total expenditure might be for medicine purchased from outside, diagnostic tests and therapies undertaken elsewhere, for consultations of other medical practitioners (without treatment ) while under the treatment of the source recorded in column (8) etc. The total expenditure covering both the parts will be recorded in column (17) in nearest rupees.

In case of treatment under employers' medical welfare programme, if an employee or his dependent receives medical treatment from a CGHS dispensary, an ESI doctor or an AMA, two cross 'XX' marks will be put in column (15). The total expenditure on the treatment excluding the amount incurred or payable by the employer will be recorded in column (17).

5.7.11 Column (16) : type of employer : If 'XX' is recorded in column (15), the type of employer providing the benefit will be indicated in this column in codes. The codes are : government -1, and private -2. A cross 'X' Mark will be put in this column if the entry in column (15) is other than 'XX'.

5.7.12 Column (18); number of visits to O.P.D. : By O.P.D., out patients department of a medical institution (hospital) having provisions of beds for inpatient treatment is meant. If the source of treatment noted in column (8) is an institution of this type, number of times the O.P.D. consultation/treatment was availed of for the ailment of the patient during the reference period will be recorded here.

5.7.13 Columns (19) - (22); particulars of untreated ailment : These four columns will be relevant for the ailments suffered without treatment during the reference period. Untreated cases of ailments, as has been explained in para 5.7.0, are either really untreated or are cases where medicines are taken or applied without proper medical advice. For treated ailments, cross "x" mark will be put in all these columns.

The number of days the member was sick during the reference period with the untreated ailment will be recorded in column (19), the number of days on restricted activity will be recorded in column (20) and the number of days confined to bed will be recorded in column (21). Days with illness will mean the duration for which the patient felt that he/she was not well. The terms

The detailed categories (under each of the three major activity status categories) alongwith the corresponding codes to be used in the 42nd round survey are listed below :

(i) situation of working or being engaged in gainful activities  
(employed)

- |                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Self-employed in agriculture     | -1 |
| 2. Self-employed in non-agriculture | -2 |
| 3. regular wage/salaried employee   | -3 |
| 4. Casual wage labour               | -4 |

(ii) situation of being not engaged in work but available for work  
did not work but seeking and /or available for work -5

(iii) situation of being not available for work

- |                                     |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. attended educational institution | -6 |
| 2. attended domestic duties         | -7 |
| 3. rentiers / pensioners            | -8 |
| 4. others                           | -9 |

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

Worker (or employed) : Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered workers (or employed).

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

free of cost - 1, on payment - 2, not provided by school - 3, uniform not compulsory - 4, others - 9. Code 3 will be applicable when uniform is compulsory but is stitched outside the institution.

4.6.23 Column (25) : distance from the educational institution : Distance of the educational institution from the residence of the student member will be recorded in nearest kilometer in this column.

4.6.24 Column (26) ; mode of travel to institution : The usual mode of transport of the student member from his residence to his institution will be recorded in codes. The codes are : on foot - 1, school bus - 2, cycle/motor cycle - 3, rickshaw -4, public bus - 5, train - 6, and others - 9. If one has to walk down some distance to catch conveyance for going to the institution and for returning home from the institution, the code corresponding to the type of convenience usually availed of will be recorded, ignoring the portion for journey on foot. If more than one mode of transport (other than on foot) is used then the mode by which longer distance is covered will be the mode of transport to be recorded in this column.

4.6.25 Column (27) ; whether received any concession for transport : It will be enquired whether the student member received any concession for his/her journey to school and back. In some states, students enjoy free transport to their students. In some states, students enjoy free concession in public transport though travel is not wholly free. If the member enjoys free journey or concessional journey, entry here will be 1 and entry will be 2, otherwise. Concession on account of monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly tickets available to the general public will not be treated as concession for transport for making entry in this column.

4.6.26 Column (28) ; annual amount of benefit : A cross 'X' mark will be put in this column and the next if entry in column (27) is 2. If the entry there is 1 the total value of concession for transport receivable by the student member during the current academic year will be recorded in nearest rupees in this column.

4.6.27 Column (29) ; agency providing benefit : Agency providing the concessional benefit to the student member will be indicated here in codes as in column (17) - (para 4.6.15).

4.7.0 Block 7 ; Particulars of private expenditure on education for students currently enrolled at primary and higher levels : In this block, an account of private expenditure on education for each member of the household who is currently a student at primary or higher level for the current academic year will be collected. If a member is currently a student for both general course and a technical course, data on expenditure will be collected separately for these two courses in two lines as for block 6. \

4.7.1 Column (1) - (4) : Entries in columns (1) - (3) of this block are transfer entries from columns (1), (4) and (5) respectively of block 5. Entry in

By locomotor disability is meant an individual's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with moving both himself and objects from place to place.

The loss or lack of normal ability of an individual associated with moving both himself and objects from one place to another can occur due to (i) paralysis of the limb or body, (ii) deformity of the limb, (iii) amputation (iv) dysfunction of joints of the limb and (v) deformity in spine, deformity in the neck). The hunch-back and dwarfs will not be included under locomotor disability for the purpose of the enquiry.

All cases of fracture not attended by medical experts for more than 3 months and subsequently having deformity of the limb or dysfunction of joints, will be treated as chases or under other treatment will not be treated as cases of locomotor disability.

The cases of hunch-back or dwarf, if having locomotor disability due to paralysis, deformity of limb, dysfunction of joints of amputation will not be treated as hunch-back or dwarf, but as cases of locomotor disability due to paralysis/deformity/dysfunction of joints/amputation.

6.6.1 Col. (1) : Serial number as in block (5) : The entry will be copied from col.(1) of block (5).

6.6.2 Col. (2) - Col. (4) : Sex, age and marital status : Entries for these columns will be copied from cols. (4) - (6) of block (5) for the person enumerated with serial number as shown in col. (1).

6.6.3 Cols. (5) and (6) : Number of sons and daughters alive : Enter the number of sons alive on the date of enquiry in col. (5). Enter '0' in col.(5) if no son is alive on the date of enquiry. Enter 'X' in col.(5) if no son was born alive. Similarly record the number of daughters alive on the date of enquiry in col.(6).

6.6.4 Col.(7) : Usual activity status : Entry for the person will be copied from col. (7) of block (5).

6.6.5 Col. (8) : Industry occupation : The entry in this column will be a six digit code of which the three left hand digits will stand for 'industry code' and three right hand digits will stand for 'occupation code' of NIC-1970 and NCO-1968 respectively. For persons with codes 1 to 4 in column (7), this column will be filled-in and for persons with codes 5 to 9 in column (7) cross mark (X) will be entered. The industry-occupation in

which the activity as shown in column (7) is pursued will be shown in column (8). If the activity (as shown in column (7) is pursued in more than one occupation than the occupation in which major time was devoted will be treated as occupation. After determining the occupation the industry in which the said occupation was pursued for relatively long time will be treated as industry. The code for industry-occupation thus determined will be shown in 6 - digit code.

6.6.6 Col.(9) : Whether ever gainfully employed : This column will be filled-in for persons reported to have attended domestic duties (code 7) or to be rentier/pensioner (code 8) or to have pursued other non-gainful activity (code 9) during last year (i.e. for persons with code 7 or 8 or 9 in col.(7)). Enter code 1 for those who were ever gainfully employed and code 2 who were never gainfully employed.

6.6.7 Col.(10) : The state of economic independence for sample person will be shown in code. The codes are : not dependent on others -1, partially dependent on others -2, fully dependent on others -3.

6.6.8 Col. (11) - (14) : Number of dependents : These columns will be filled-in for persons with code 1 in col.(10). The number of dependent sons will be entered in col. (11), number of dependent son's/sons in col. (12), number of dependent daughters in col.(13) and number of other dependents (such as brother, sister brother's children, sister's children, daughter's children etc.) in col.(14). Enter '0' if the person has no dependent son/son's son/daughter/or other dependent. Enter cross mark 'X' in cols (11) - (14) for persons with code 2 or 3 in col. (10).

6.6.9 Col. (15) : Person supporting aged person : This column will be filled-in for persons with code 2 or 3 in col.(10) (i.e. for persons who are partially or fully dependent another). The entry will be recorded in code. The codes are : spouse -1, own children -2, grand children -3 and other-9. If more than one code is applicable enter the code which occurs first in the code list. Enter cross mark 'X' for code 1 in col.(10).

6.6.10 Col.(16) : The amount of loan(s) outstanding : This column will be filled-in for the persons who were not dependent on others [(code 1 in col.(10)]. In case of more than one loan, the total amount outstanding (for all loans) will be entered. The amount of loan together with interest outstanding on the date of enquiry will be shown in rupees.

Enter cross mark 'X' for persons with code 2 or 3 in col. (10).

6.6.10 Col.(17) : Living arrangement : Entry will be made on the basis of household composition shown in block (5) in code. The codes are : living

alone-1, living with spouse -2, living with own children -3, living with grand children (son's children/daughter's children) -4, living with other relations -5, living with non-relations -9. Code 1 will be entered for single member household. Code 2 will be entered if the spouse of the sample person is also a member of the household. Code 3-9 will be entered if the spouse is not a member of the household. Code 4 will be entered if none of sons and daughters of the sample person is member of the household. Other relations will exclude spouse, own children and children of sons and daughters.

6.6.12 Col. (18) : Whether physically immobile : Person who are unable to go to lavatory/latrine will be treated as physically immobile. Persons who are able to go lavatory/latrine and also able to move within the house but unable to move outside the house will not be treated physically immobile. Enter code 1 for persons who are physically immobile, and code 2 for persons who are not physically immobile.

6.6.13 Col.(19) : Person helping (code) : This column will be filled-in for persons who are physically immobile [code 1 in col.(18)]. Information on person helping the physically immobile sample person will be entered in code. The codes are :

household member : male -1, female -2,

other than household member : male-3, female -4.

code for person who usually helps the sample person will be recorded. Hired attendants will get code 3 or 4. Enter cross mark 'X' for persons with code 2 in col.(18).

6.6.14 Col.(20) :Whether having restriction on mobility : This column will be filled-in for persons who are not physically immobile [code 1 in col.(18)]. Code 1 will be entered for persons having restriction on mobility and code 2 for persons having no restriction on mobility. By restriction on mobility will be meant physical or financial incapability or both to visit children or near relations (in the case of persons who do not have any children or don not have surviving children) who are living away from the place where the sample person is living.

Enter cross mark 'X' for persons with code 1 in col. (18)

6.6.15 Col. (21) : Reason (code) for restriction on mobility : This column will be filled-in for persons with code 1 in col.(20). The information will be entered in code. The codes are :

ill-health-1, financial-2, loss of contact -3, others -9.

If more than one code is applicable, the code that occurs first in the code list will be entered. Enter cross mark 'X' for persons with code 2 in col. (20).

6.6.16 Col.(22) : The type of disability will be recorded in code. The code are : visual -1, hearing-2, speech-3, locomotor-4, dementia (loss of memory) -5, none of disabilities specified -9.

code 9 will be entered if the sample person does not have any of five types of disability specified. For persons having more than one type out of five types of disability specified, record the type which is considered by the sample person as the most dominant one.

6.6.17 Col.(23) - col. (29) : Information on whether having chronic cough, piles, problems of joints of limb, blood pressure, heart disease, urinary problem and diabetes will be shown in codes as specified in the schedule.

6.7.1.0 (7.1) : Particulars of ailments during last two weeks and details of medical treatment received not as an inpatient of a hospital. : In this block, ailments/injuries/poisonings suffered by the sample person during the two weeks preceding the date of enquiry will be enumerated irrespective of whether any treatment was undertaken and particulars of treatment undertaken not as an inpatient of a hospital during last two weeks will be furnished. This block will be canvassed by interviewing the sample person.

A person will be treated to be sick if he/she feels sick, In other words, the respondent will be left to decide whether he/she was sick during last two weeks. The approach of making entry in this block is the spell of sickness/injury poisoning. Therefore, there may be more than one entry in this block for the same sample person. A spell of sickness due to a specific ailment. In other words, a spell of sickness will be determined on the basis of cause of ailment. Therefore, a person may suffer from more than one spell of sickness during the same calendar period. In such situation, spells of sickness will overlap each other (i.e. a spell of sickness will commence before the termination of a spell due to another disease). For example, a person might report to have suffered for seven days from a spell due to diarrhoea and before the said spell terminated he might also report to have suffered for four days from a spell due to rheumatism.

It is important to note the difference between the reference period for block (7.1) of schedule 27 and the reference period for block (7) of schedule 25.7 and the difference between the procedure for making entries

in block (7.1) of schedule 27 and that for making entries in block (7) of schedule 25.7. In schedule 27, entries will be recorded through the approach of the source of treatment. Therefore, for spells of sickness for which treatment was availed of from different sources, particulars of treatment relating to different sources will be furnished in different lines in schedule 25.7 while in schedule 27, particulars of treatment availed of from different sources will be shown in one line. Again, spells of sickness/injuries/poisoning afflicting the sample person during last two weeks will be enumerated in block (7.1) of schedule 27 while those afflicting the sample person during last one month will be enumerated in block (7) of schedule 25.7. The different reference periods and the different procedures for making entries in schedules 25.7 and 27 have to be adopted because of different objectives for collection of data in the two schedules. The objective of the survey on social consumption is to study the level of consumption of social services by different social classes of population while for schedule 27, the objective of collection of data on sickness is to estimate prevalence rate of sickness.

In the case of two or more spells of sickness/injury /poisoning for a particular person, different spells will be enumerated in different lines.

The spells of ailment/injury/poisoning will include the following types :-

- (1) The spell that started before the onset of the reference period (2 weeks preceding the date of enquiry) and terminating on any day within the reference period.
- (2) The spell that started and terminated within the reference period.
- (3) The spell that started within the reference period and continues on the date of enquiry
- (4) The spell that started before the onset of the reference period and continues on the date of enquiry.

6.7.1.1 Col.(1) - Col.(3) : Serial number as in block (5), sex and age : Entries in these columns will be copied from block (6).

6.7.1.2 Col.(4) : Serial number of ailments : If only one spell is reported by the sample person, enter code 1 and furnish particulars of treatment availed of in col.(6) - col.(16). If two or more spells are reported then enumerate different spells with continuous number in different lines and furnish particulars of treatment availed of for each spell and in such cases

entries in col.(1) - col.(3) will also be shown for all spells enumerated in this block.

6.7.1.3 Col.(5) : Type of ailment : Enter appropriate code for the ailment. The code list is given at the end of the schedule.

6.7.1.4 Col.(6) : Source of treatment : The treatment undertaken from practising physician or out-patient department of a hospital or primary health centre (not as an inpatient) or public dispensary or charitable institutions (not as a inpatient) will be indicated in code. The codes are :

public hospital	-	1
primary health centre	-	2
public dispensary	-	3
private hospital	-	4
nursing home	-	5
charitable institution run by public trust	-	6
government doctor	-	7
private doctor	-	8
others	-	9

If the treatment was availed of from different sources, then code will be entered for the source for which relatively more expenditure was incurred in respect of medical consultations.

In the case of spell for which the sample person was hospitalised without undertaking any treatment from practising physician or outpatient department of a hospital or primary health centre or dispensary or other sources, then this column will be left blank with code 1 in col.(16) and cross mark 'X' in col.(7) - col.(15). If no treatment was undertaken for the spell, enter 'X' in this column and col.(7) - (15) may be left blank.

6.7.1.5 Col.(7) : system of medicine : Entry will be shown in code. The codes are : allopathic -1, homeopathic -2, ayurvedic -3, unani/hakimi -4, any combination of codes 1 to 4-5, and others -9. Code 5 will be entered if treatment was availed of from practitioners belong to different systems of medicine.

6.7.1.6. Col.(8) : Number of consultation made : The total number of consultations made with practitioners irrespective of whether fees were paid for consultation and number of visits to the outpatient department of a hospital during the reference period will be shown in this column.

The number of visits to the out-patient department of a hospital will be shown within parenthesis after entering the total number of consultations including visits to the out-patient department of a hospital e.g. 10 (8). If no visit was made to the out-patient department then enter '0' within parenthesis.

6.7.1.7 Col.(9) - Col.(11) : The expenditure incurred during the reference period for medical consultations (col.9), medicine (col.(10) and clinical examinations (col.(11) will be shown in rupees.

The expenditure on clinical examinations for schedule 27 will include expenditure on all diagnostic tests and that on x-ray, ECG and EEC.

6.7.1.8 Col.(12) : Whether attended by paramedical person at home : Enter code 1 if attended by para-medical person at home during the reference period and code 2 if not attended by paramedical person at home. The paramedical persons will include nurse, compounder for giving injection and for dressing in the case of injuries and persons for physiotherapies.

6.7.1.9 Col. (13) : Expenditure incurred for paramedical persons : This column will be filled-in for code 1 in col.(12). Entry will be made in rupees.

6.7.1.10 Col. (14) : Other expenditure will include items of expenditure on radiotherapies, physiotherapies and on paramedical persons at doctor's chamber. The expenditure incurred during the reference period will be entered in rupees.

6.7.1.11 Col. (9) - (11) and col. (13) - (14) : Expenditure incurred for treatment : For spells with data of onset prior to the reference period, respondents may fail to report expenditure incurred for consultations, clinical examinations medicine, paramedical persons and other expenditure of treatment for period of sickness within the reference period. In such cases, expenditure may be estimated by apportioning the expenditure for the whole period of sickness for different items on the basis of period of sickness within the reference period.

6.7.1.12 Col.(15) : Total expenditure : The total of column(9) - (11), col.(13) and col.(14) will be shown in this column.

6.7.1.13 Col.(16) : Whether an inpatient of a hospital on any day during last two weeks : This column will be filled-in for all spells enumerated in this block. The information on whether the sample person was an inpatient

on any day during the reference period (two weeks preceding the date of enquiry) will be shown in code. The codes are : yes -1, no - 2.

6.7.2.0 Block (7.2) : Particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during last 365 days.

This block is meant for recording the particulars of the treatment (for ailment) availed of by the afflicted person as an inpatient of a hospital for at least one day during last 365 days. An event of hospitalisation for making an entry in schedule 27 is the spell of sickness causing hospitalisation while an event of hospitalisation for making an entry in schedule 25.7 is the event of receiving treatment in a hospital. In the case of a sick person who was treated as an inpatient of a hospital (due to a specific ailment/injury/poisoning) for a few days and was when transferred to another hospital for special treatment (say), these two cases of hospitalisation will be treated as one event of hospitalisation will be treated as one event of hospitalisation for the purpose of schedule 27 while those two cases of hospitalisation will be treated as two separate events of hospitalisation for the purpose of making an entry in schedule 25.7 if, however, a case of hospitalisation for the treatment of a specific ailment is followed up by admission in another hospital for the treatment of another ailment diagnosed in the course of treatment of the sick person in the former hospital, then these two cases of hospitalisation will be treated as two separate events of hospitalisation for the purpose of making entry in both schedules 25.7 and 27. On the other hand if the case of sick person mentioned above was hospitalised for the treatment of multiple ailments, then the said two events of hospitalisation will be treated as one event of hospitalisation for the purpose of schedule 27 and as two events of hospitalisation for the purpose of schedule 25.7

The cases of hospitalisation for a person may be enumerated commencing with the recent events and then entering particulars of event preceding the recent event and so on. In the case of two or more events of hospitalisation for a particular person, different events of hospitalisation will be enumerated in different lines.

The events of hospitalisation will include the following types :

- i) admitted prior to the onset of the reference period (365 days prior to the date of enquiry) and discharged on any day within the reference period.
- ii) admitted and discharge within the reference period.
- iii) admitted within the reference period and continuing to be

an inpatient on the day of enquiry

- iv) admitted prior to the onset of the reference period and continuing to be an inpatient on the day of enquiry.

6.7.2.1 Col.(1) - Col.(3) : The serial number as in block (5) (col.1), sex [col.(2)] and age [col.(3)] will be copied from block (6).

6.7.2.2 Col.(4) : If only one event of hospitalisation is reported by the sample person enter figure 1. If two or more events of hospitalisation are reported by the sample person enumerate all events of hospitalisation in different lines with continuous number in col.(4) and in such cases, entries in col.(1) - col.(3) will have to be shown for all events of hospitalisation enumerated in this block.

6.7.2.3 Col.(5) : Type of hospital : The entry will be shown in code. The codes are :-

public hospital	-1
primary health centre	-2
public dispensary	-3
private hospital	-4
nursing home	-5
charitable institution run by public trust	-6
others	-9

If the sample person was hospitalised in more than one type of hospital for the treatment of the spell of sickness due to a specific ailment then the code for the hospital in which the sample person underwent treatment for relatively longer period will be recorded.

6.7.2.4 Col.(6) : The number of days in hospital as inpatient within the reference period will be shown in this column. The day of admission will be included and the day of discharge from the hospital will be excluded from the period of hospitalisation.

6.7.2.5 Col.(7) : Type of ailment : The entry will be made in code. The code list is given at the end of the schedule.

For events of hospitalisation with multiple causes of ailment, the appropriate code for the primary cause of ailment will be shown.

6.7.2.6 Col.(8) - Col.(12) : The expenditure incurred for the period of hospitalisation within the reference period for bed [col.(8)], medicine

[col.(9)], clinical examinations [col.(10)], paramedical person [col.(11)] and others [col.(12)] will be shown in rupees. For events of hospitalisation with date of admission prior to the onset of the reference period, respondents may fail to report expenditure incurred for medicine and clinical examination for the period of hospitalisation within the reference period. In such cases, expenditure may be estimated by apportioning the total expenditure on medicine and clinical examination for the total period of stay in hospital on the basis of period of hospitalisation within the reference period.

6.7.2.7 Col.(10) : Clinical examinations : See para 6.7.1.7.

6.7.2.8 Col.(11) : Paramedical person : The expenditure on special nurse and other paramedical persons will be shown in this column.

6.7.2.9 Col. (12) : Others : The total of expenditure on : (i) medical consultation, if any, (ii) charges for ambulance and ,(iii) expenditure incurred for surgery excluding those for col.(8) - col.(11) will be shown in this column.

6.7.2.10 Col.(13) : Total : The sum of entries in col.(8) - col.(12) will be shown in this column.

6.7.2.11 Col.(14) : Whether an inpatient on any day during last two weeks : This column will be filled-in for all events of hospitalisation enumerated in this block. Enter code 1 if an inpatient on any date during last two weeks and code 2 if not an inpatient on any day during last two weeks. For two or more events of hospitalisation reported by the sample person. If the most recent event of hospitalisation occurred before two weeks preceding the date of enquiry than all events of hospitalisation reported by the sample person will have code 2 in this column.

6.8.0 Block (8) : Particulars of retirement and withdrawal from gainful activity for persons who were ever gainfully employed : This block will be filled-in for persons enumerated in block (6) with code 7 or 8 or 9 in col.(7) coupled with code 1 in col.(9). In other words, information on the aspect of retirement and withdrawal from gainful activity will be collected for persons aged 60 years and above who were ever gainfully employed but were outside the labour force according to their usual activity on the date of enquiry. For persons who were never engaged in wage/salaried job, information on (i) age at withdrawal from gainful activity (self-employment), (ii) occupation at withdrawal from gainful activity and (iii) cause of withdrawal from gainful activity will be entered respectively in

col.(6) -(8). In the case of persons who were ever engaged in wage/salaried job, information on (i) age at retirement, (ii) occupation at retirement , (iii) cause of retirement cols.(6) - (9). We may come across persons who remained gainfully employed for sometime after retirement from regular wage/salaried job. For such persons, particulars of withdrawal from gainful activity will be entered in cols. (13) and (14). It may be noted that among persons who were ever engaged in wage/salaried job we may come across persons who were self-employed before being engaged in regular wage/salaried job. For such persons, no information on withdrawal from self-employment will be collected. Therefore, information on retirement from wage/salaried job and information on withdrawal from gainful activity (provided they had gainful activity for sometime after retirement from wage/salaried job) will be collected for persons who were never engaged in wage/salaried job (i.e. remained self-employed during the period for which he/she remained gainfully active). The label 'retirement' in cols. (6) - (9) will be applicable to person who were ever engaged in wage/salaried job while the label 'withdrawal' in cols. (6) - (8) will be applicable to persons who were never engaged in wage/salaried job.

6.8.1 Cols.(1) - (3) : Serial number as in col.(1), block (5) [col.(1)], sex [col.(2)] and age [col.(3)] : Entries for these columns will be copied from block (6).

6.8.2 Col. (4) : Whether ever engaged in wage/salaried job : Entry will be recorded in code. The codes are : engaged in regular wage/salaried job - 1, engaged in casual wage labour -2, never engaged in wage/salaried job - 3.

If both codes 1 and 2 are applicable, enter code 1 if received any retirement benefit for withdrawal from regular wage/salaried job and code 2 if no benefit was received for withdrawal from regular wage/salaried job.

6.8.3 Col. (5) : Type of self-employment : Entry in this column will be made if code 3 is recorded in col. (4). The entry will be made in code. The codes are :

in agriculture only - 1, in non-agriculture only -2,  
in both agriculture and non-agriculture -3.  
Enter 'X' for code 1 or 2 in col. (4).

6.8.4 Col. (6) - (8) : Entry in these columns will be made for codes 1 - 3 in col. (4).

6.8.5 Col. (6) : Age at retirement /withdrawal will be recorded in completed years. The age at retirement refers to persons with code 1 or 2 in col.(4) and the age at withdrawal refers to persons with code 3 in col. (4).

6.8.6 Col. (7) : Occupation at retirement/withdrawal will be determined on the basis of dominant economic activity pursued over three years preceding the date of retirement/withdrawal. The entry will be made in 3-digit (NCO-1968) code.

6.8.7 Col. (8) : Cause of retirement/withdrawal : Entry will be recorded in code. The codes are :

superannuation -1, accident while on work -2, bad health -3, children capable of running enterprise -4, became free from social liability -5, winding up of enterprise -6 and others -9.

6.8.8 Col. (9) : Retirement benefit : Entry will be made in code for persons with code 1 or 2 in col. (4), The codes are : pension only -1, pension with gratuity -2, provident fund only -3, provident fund with gratuity -4, provident fund with pension -5, pension with provident fund and gratuity -6, only received some money from employer -7, received land/building/land and building -8, no retirement benefit -9. For code 3 in col.(4), enter 'X' in this column.

6.8.9 Col. (10) : Whether made provision for regular income : Entry will be in code for person with code 3 in col. (4). The codes are : yes-1, no-2. For persons with code 1 or 2 in col. (4), enter 'X'.

6.8.10 Col.(11) and col. (12) : Entry in these columns will be recorded for persons with code 1 or 2 in col. (4) coupled with code 2 in col.(8) (persons who retired from wage/salaried job due to accident while on work). For persons other than persons with code 1 or 2 in col. (4) coupled with code 2 in col.(8), enter cross mark 'X' in columns (11) and (12).

6.8.11 Col.(11) : whether covered for compensation : Enter code 1 if the person was covered for compensation for 'accident while on work' and

code 2 if the person was not covered for compensation for 'accident while on work'.

6.8.12 Col.(12) : Whether received compensation : For code 1 in col.(11), enter code 1 in this column if the person received the compensation and code 2 if the person did not receive the compensation.

6.8.13 : Work status at withdrawal from gainful activity and col.(14) : Age at withdrawal from gainful activity : These two columns will be filled-in for all persons listed in this block.

For all persons listed in this block with code 3 in col.(4) (i.e. persons who were never engaged in wage/salaried job) code 1 will be entered in col.(13) and age entered in col.(6) will also be recorded in col.(14).

For persons who were ever engaged in regular wage/salaried job (code 1 in col.(4)) and did not pursue any gainful activity after retirement, code 2 will be entered in col.(13) and age entered in col.(6) will also be entered in col.(14). For persons were ever engaged in regular wage/salaried job (code 1 in col.(4) and persued some gainful activity for sometimes after retirement, work status at the time of withdrawal from gainful activity will be entered in code in col.(13) and age at withdrawal from gainful activity in completed years in col.(14). The work status at withdrawal for the dominant activity that prevailed over the period of gainful activity will be .....page 138.....entered in code. The codes for work status are :-

self-employed-1, regular wage/salaried job-2,  
casual wage labour -3.

For persons listed with code 2 in col.(4), code 3 in col.(13) and age entered in col.(6) will also be recorded in col.(14).

6.9.0 Block [9] : Particulars of familial integration : This block will be filled-in-for all persons aged 60 years and above who are enumerated in block [6]. In this block, particulars of psychological integration of persons aged 60 years and above with their families and information on their attitude towards home for aged persons, if living alone, will be recorded. The home for aged persons is a boarding house where only aged persons are entitled to become boarders and the persons running such homes take

complete care for the physical and mental well being of the boarders (persons aged 60 years and above).

6.9.1 Col.(1) - Col.(6) : Entries will be copied from relevant columns of block (6).

6.9.2 Col.(7) : Do you participate in management of financial assets and col.(8) : do you particulars in management of property : By financial asset is meant company shares, Government securities, Unit Trust, National saving Certificate etc., Property includes land and building. Information on participation in management of financial assets and property owned by sample person will be entered in codes. The codes are :

having financial assets/property :  
participating in management -1  
not participating in management -2  
not having financial asset/property -3.

Code 1 will be entered if the financial asset/property is managed by the sample person. Code 1 will also be entered if the management is entrusted to a person but the person entrusted works in consultation with the sample person. Code 2 will be entered if the management of asset/property is done by sons/daughters/person entrusted without consultation with the sample person.

6.9.3 Col.(9) and (10) : Information on participation in social matters and religious matters will be shown in codes. Enter code 1 if the sample person participates and code 2 if he/she does not participate. By participation in social matters/will be meant seeking sample person's advice in arranging most of important social functions such as marriage, sradh ceremony etc., Similarly by participation in religious matters will be meant seeking sample person's advice in arranging most of the religious functions.

6.9.4 Col.(11) : Daily household chores : The daily household chores will include activities such as going to market, going to laundry, taking children to school, taking ailing members of the household to doctor's chamber etc., Enter code 1 if the sample persons participates and code 2 if he/she does not participate. Code 2 will also be entered if the sample person does not have the physical strength to participate in household chores and for persons who have the physical strength in doing household chores but do not participate at all in daily household chores.

## SECTION SEVEN

### Schedule 28 : Survey of Ex-armed Forces Personnel

7.0.1 A large number of persons who are either retired or released in the comparatively younger age group need to be rehabilitated. This category of persons are young enough to take up useful civilian jobs for which they have to be adequately equipped. There is no adequate data base for formulation of programs for resettlement of ex-armed forces personnel. At the request of the Director General (Resettlement), Ministry of Defence, the Governing council of the NSSO in its 40th meeting held on 26, April, 1985 decided to conduct a survey on Ex-armed Forces personnel in the 42nd round. In Schedule 28, data on socio-economic conditions of ex-armed personnel will be collected.

7.0.2 Sample size : In each sample village/block, schedule 28 will be canvassed in five households selected from the frame of households having at least one ex-armed force person as a member of the household. In case there are five or less than five such households in the sample village/block, schedule 28 will be canvassed in all those households.

7.0.3 Definitions : Important definitions and explanation of items used in this schedule are given below :

Ex-armed forces personnel (EAFP) is one who has served for any period in any of the three defence services (Army, Navy and Air Force) and is no longer in defence service. Those who have served as civilian employees will not be considered as EAFP. An EAFP can be distinguished from a civilian employee by his/her service rank - civilians will have no such rank. If a person after joining either of the three defence services left the service due to some reason or the other prior to completion of probation, he/she will not be considered as an Ex-armed force person. Persons who served in Border Security Force or Territorial Army will also not be considered as Ex-armed forces personnel.

Enterprise : An enterprise is an undertaking engaged in production and / or distribution of some goods and / or services not for the sole purpose of domestic consumption by the members of a household and / or by hiring outside labour. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household or by several households jointly (on a partnership basis) or by an institutional body.

6.9.5 Cols.(12) - (13) : These columns will be filled-in for persons who are living alone (code 1 in col.(6)).

6.9.6 Col.(12) : Information on whether willing to move to home for aged persons will be entered in code.

The codes are : yes : within village/town-1  
                                  outside village/town within state -2  
                                  outside the state -3  
                                  not willing to move to home for  
                                  aged persons -4

6.9.7 Col.(13) : Information on whether able to make payment for cost of maintenance will be recorded in code for those who report to be willing to move to home for aged persons (code 1-3 in col.12). The codes are : yes-1, no-2. Code 1 will be entered if the sample person is in a position to make payment party or fully for cost of maintenance. Code 2 will be entered for those who are not in a position to make any payment for cost of maintenance. The determination of cost of maintenance will be left to the judgement of the sample persons.

7.0.4            Schedule : Schedule 28 consists of the following blocks :-

Block 1	:	identification of sample household
Block 2	:	particulars of field work
Block 3	:	household characteristics
Block 3.1	:	various sources of household income during last 365 days
Block 4.1	:	remarks by investigator
Block 4.2	:	remarks by supervisory officer (s)
Block 5	:	demographic particulars of household members
Block 6	:	particulars of ex-armed forces personnel
Block 7	:	particulars of enterprise
Block 8	:	efforts made for self-employment
Block 9	:	efforts made to secure salaried employment during last 365 days
Block 10	:	amount received at the time of retirement/discharge/release and its utilisation
Block 11	:	particulars of loan(s) outstanding on the date of survey for loan(s) taken by ex-armed forces personnel
Block 12	:	opinion of ex-armed forces personnel about welfare agencies.

Description of these blocks and procedures for making entries in them are stated in subsequent pages.

7.0.5            In blocks (3) and (3.1) information on various characteristics of households having at least one ex-armed force person as a member of the household will be recorded. In block (5), information on demographic particulars of each member of the household will be recorded. In blocks (6) to (12) information will be recorded in respect of only ex-armed forces personnel by interviewing ex-armed forces personnel only and not by interviewing anybody else. In case there are more than one ex-armed force person in the household, information in respect of each of them will be collected and recorded. In blocks (6) to (12) provision has been made to record the information in respect of three persons. Only one line will be used for recording particulars of each person (ex-armed force person) in blocks (6) to (12) except in blocks (7) and (11) where one or more than one line will be used for recording particulars of each person depending upon the number of enterprises owned and/or operated by him and the number of loans outstanding with him respectively.

If in a sample household there are more than three Ex-armed forces personnel, which may rarely happen, the particulars for first three persons (EAFP) in blocks (6) to (12) may be recorded in the original schedule and another fresh schedule 28 may be used to record particulars for the remaining persons in which particulars of block (1) will be copied from the original schedule and blocks (2) to (5) may be left blank. Both these schedules related to be particular sample household may be properly tagged.

7.1.0           Block 1 : Identification of sample household : Entries in this block will be made as per instructions given in paras 6.1.0, 6.1.2 and 6.1.3 cross mark (X) will be put against items 7,17 and 18.

7.2.0           Block 2 : Particulars of field work : This block is self-explanatory.

7.3.0           Block 3 : Household characteristics : Information on some broad characteristics of the sample household will be recorded in this block. For entries against items 1 to 3 refer to paras 6.3.1 to 6.3.3 respectively. Entries against items 4 to 6 will be made as per instructions given in paras 3.3.1.3, 3.3.1.2 and 3.3.1.6 respectively.

7.3.1.0         Block 3.1 : Various sources of household income during last 365 days : The different sources of household income for the last 365 days listed in the block are : pension , cultivation, livestock/dairying/poultry/fishing/other agricultural enterprise, non-agriculture enterprise, wage/salaried employment, remittances, interest and dividend and other sources. Against each of 8 items listed in the block, information on whether at least a part of the household income is derived from the source-item will be entered in codes. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.

7.4.0           Blocks 4.1 and 4.2 : Refer to para 6.4.0.

7.5.0           Block 5 : Demographic particulars of household members : Refer to paras 6.5.0 to 6.5.6, 4.5.1 to 4.5.4 for making entries in cols.(1) to (9). In column (10) (whether an ex-armed forces person), 1 will be recorded for the members who are ex-armed forces personnel and 2 will be entered for others.

7.6.0           Block 6 : Particulars of ex-armed forces personnel : The block is meant for recording information for ex-armed forces personnel out of those enumerated in block (5). The information for different persons (EAFP) will be recorded in different lines. Procedures for making entries in different columns of the block is explained below :

7.6.1           Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : the serial number of ex-armed forces personnel as recorded in column (1), block (5) will be copied in this column.

7.6.2           Columns (2) to (4) : The entries in these columns will be copied from the corresponding columns of block (5).

7.6.3 Column (5) : Personal number : The personal number (while he/she was in service in armed force) of the person (EAFP) will be recorded in this column.

7.6.4 Column (6) : Last rank held : The rank held by the person at the time of retirement / release/ discharge from the armed force will be recorded in code. The codes are given in the code list at the end of the schedule.

7.6.5 Columns (7) and (8) : Force and regiment : The 'force' and 'regiment' of the person from which retired/released/discharged will be recorded in codes. The codes for 'force' are Army -1, Navy -2, Air-Force -3. For code 1 in column (7), the regiment to which he/she belonged before his/her retirement/release/discharge will be recorded in code in column (8). The codes for 'regiment' are given in the code list at the end of the schedule. For code 2 or 3 in column (7), cross mark (X) will be put in column (8).

7.6.6 Column (9) : Date of joining service : The date of joining service in armed force will be recorded in six digits. For example, for 6th April 1962, the entry will be '060462'.

7.6.7 Column (10) : Date of retirement/release/discharge : The date of retirement/release/discharge from armed force will be recorded in six digits as illustrated in para 7.6.6.

7.6.8 Column (11) : Duration of services : The duration of service will be derived from the entries in cols.(9) and (10) and recorded in completed years. For duration of service of less than one year 'O' will be recorded.

7.6.9 Column (12) : Release/discharge : The reason for release/discharge from armed force will be ascertained and recorded in code. The codes are :-

superannuation -1, on medical grounds -2, dismissal -3,  
premature retirement -4, resignation -5.

Information on whether the amount on account of retirement/release/discharge received will also be ascertained. In case the amount on account of retirement/release/discharge received code 1 and if not received code 2 will be entered within parenthesis after entering after entering code for the reason for release/discharge in column (12).

7.6.10 Column (13) : Age at retirement/release/discharge : The age at retirement/release/discharge from armed force will be recorded in completed years.

7.6.11 Column (14) : Type of disability : The type of disability on the data of survey will be recorded in code. The codes are :

visual -1, hearing -2, speech -3, locomotor -4,  
none of the disabilities specified -9.

The concepts of different types of disability are given in para 6.6.0. If a person has more one type of disability it will be ascertained from the person concerned which type of disability he thinks to be more severe for him for which he is unable or finds it difficult to execute his normal duties and code for that type of disability will be recorded. For example, if a person has both visual and locomotor disabilities and if he feels that due to locomotor disability he could not execute his normal duties then code 4 will be entered.

7.6.12 Column (15) : Usual activity status : The entry in this column will be copied from col.(7), block (5).

7.6.13 Column (16) : Industry occupation : Refer to para 6.6.5.

7.6.14 Column (17) : Period of waiting for first job after retirement / release/discharge : The period of waiting by the person to get the first salaried job after his retirement/release/discharge from armed force will be recorded in this column. The period will be recorded in completed years. This column will be filled-in for persons who got salaried job at least once after their retirement/release/discharge from armed forces irrespective of whether or not they are having any job on the date of survey. Enter cross mark 'X' for persons who did not get any salaried job after their retirement/release/discharge from armed forces.

7.6.15 Column (18) : Whether available for work : In this column information as to whether a particular person is available for work/additional work on the date of survey will be elicited for all the persons. For collecting this information the investigator will have to ascertain first whether the person belongs to the labour force on the date of survey. If a person is found to be not belonging to the labour force on the date of survey, code 2, obviously, will be entered in this column. Out of the persons belonging to the labour force on the date of survey, if some one is found to be unemployed, code 1 will be recorded for the person. For a person who reports as working, the investigator may face the following three situations :-

(i) the person may report that he is fully engaged in work and therefore, he is neither available for work nor available for additional work.

(ii) he may consider himself under-employed and reports his availability for additional work.

(iii) the person may not be fully satisfied with his present work and expresses his availability for a better type of work compared to the present one.

The information will be collected from a person reported working on the date of survey as to whether he is available for work and also for additional work.

In the first of the above three situation, code 2 will be recorded and for the 2nd and 3rd situations, code 1 should be recorded in this column.

7.6.16 Column (19) : If code 1 in col. (18), reason : This column will be filled-in only for the person who are available for work/additional work(code 1 in col.(18), block 6). In this column, the reason why the ex-armed force person is available for work/additional work will be recorded in Code. The relevant codes are :

under-employed -1, unemployed -2 and dissatisfied with present job -3.

7.6.17 Column (20) : If code 2 in col.(18), reason : This column will be filled-in for the persons who are not available for work additional work (code 2 in col. (18), block 6). The reason why he is not available for work will be recorded in code. The codes are : fully employed -1, not available for work -2.

7.6.18 Columns (21) to (32) : Educational standard : The educational standard (general and technical) acquired by each person will be recorded independently (i) before joining service, (ii) during service and (iii) after retirement/release/discharge from armed force as per instructions given in paras 4.5.1 to 4.5.4. For nil entries in any of these columns, cross mark (x) will be put. No column should be left blank. For example, if a person after graduation in arts, obtained a post-graduate diploma in journalism before joining the service and did not obtain anything during service and after retirement/release/discharge, then entries for columns (21) to (32) will be as follows :

col.	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
code	2	8	x	x	x	x	7	9	x	x	x	x

7.6.19 Column (33) : Whether effort made for salaried employment during last 365 days : This column will be filled-in for persons who are unemployed as per their usual activity status (code 5 in column (7) of block 5). For persons having usual activity status codes other than 5, a cross mark "X" may be put. Code 1 will be entered for

persons (with usual activity status code 5) who have made any effort during last 365 days to secure salaried employment through Employment Exchange/Zilla Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board or other agencies. Code 2 will be entered for persons (with usual activity status code 5) who did not make any such effort during last 365 days.

7.6.20 Column (34) : Whether effort made for self-employment during last 365 days : This column will be filled-in for persons having usual activity status codes 3 to 5 only in col. (7) of block (5). For other persons, cross mark (X) will be put. Code 1 will be entered for those persons (with usual activity status codes 3-5) who made effort for securing self-employment during last 365 days and code 2 for those who did not make any such effort during last 365 days.

7.6.21 Column (35) : Whether willing to set up own enterprise : The persons (with codes 3-5 in col.(7) block 5) who did not make any effort for securing self-employment during last 365 days (code 2 in column 34) will be asked whether they are willing to set up own enterprise. Enter code '1' if willing to set up own enterprise and code 2 if not willing to set up own enterprise. The definition of enterprise is given in para 7.0.3.

7.6.22 Column (36) : Whether aware of facilities/incentives offered to ex-armed forces personnel : The persons (with code 3-5 in col.(7) block 5) who did not make any effort for securing self-employment during last 365 days (code 2 in column 34) will be asked whether they are aware of facilities/incentives offered to ex-armed forces personnel for self-employment. Enter code '1' if aware of any facility/incentive offered to ex-armed forces personnel for self-employment. Enter code '1' if aware of any facility/incentive offered to ex-armed forces personnel and code '2' if not aware of facilities/incentives.

The facilities/incentives offered to ex-armed forces personnel are listed below :-

1. Industry :
  - i) Industrial plots
  - ii) Industrial sheds
  - iii) Loans (from Nationalised Banks on lower rates)
  - iv) subsidy
  - v) Others
2. Transportations :
  - i) National permits
  - ii) Disposal of Vehicles
  - iii) Coal
  - iv) Others
3. Agriculture and Allied Activities :

- i) Allotment of Massey Ferguson Tractors
- ii) Others

4. Consumer Agencies :

- i) Jai Jawan Stall
- ii) Milk Booths
- iii) Fertilisers Agencies
- iv) Petroleum Products
- v) Others

7.6.23 Column (37) : Reason for joining armed force : The reason for joining armed force will be ascertained and recorded in code. The codes are : to make a living -1, family tradition -2, adventure -3, patriotism -4 and others -9. If more than one code is applicable, record the one which appears first in the code list.

7.6.24 Column (38) : Were you ever in active combat : It will be ascertained whether the person was actually in active combat on at least one occasion during his service in armed force and the relevant code may be entered. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.

7.6.25 Column (39) : If code 1 in col.(38), what helped you to keep your courage : This column will be filled-in for the person who was ever in active combat. It will be ascertained from him what actually helped him to keep his courage and relevant code may be put. The codes are : personal honour -1, regimental discipline -2, country's honour -3 and others -9. If more than one code is applicable, enter the code which appears first in the code list.

7.7.0 Block 7 : Particulars of enterprise : This block will be filled-in for persons (EAFP) with codes 1 and 2 in col.(7) of block 5. The particulars of enterprise owned and /or operated by a single person (EAFP) or with any other person(s) jointly (on a partnership basis) will be collected in this block. In case more than one enterprise is owned and / or operated by a person (EAFP), the particulars of all the enterprises will be recorded in different lines (using one line for one enterprise).

7.7.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : The serial number of the person (EAFP) as recorded in column (1), block (6) will be copied in this column. In case there are more than one ex-armed force person with code 1 or 2 in col.(7) of block 5 as a member in the sample household, one line will be used for recording particulars of each enterprise owned and/or operated by each such person.

7.7.2 Column (2) : Name of enterprise : This will be ascertained and recorded.

7.7.3 Column (3) : Enterprise (NIC group code) : The appropriate NIC code (3 digit) of the enterprise will be entered. In case of an enterprise engaged in mixed activity belonging to different NIC group codes, each activity will be treated as a separate enterprise if these activities relate to different NIC Divisions. But when the mixed activities belong to the same NIC division but with different NIC group codes, it will be classified as having one NIC group code will be determined on the basis of major output/turnover/income.

7.7.4 Column (4) : Operation type : The information will be collected on whether the enterprise was in operation more or less regularly throughout the year or throughout particular season or seasons or operated only casually. The codes, in such cases, will be perennial -1, seasonal -2, casual -3 respectively. Thus the enterprises which were in operation more or less regularly throughout the year will get code 1 (perennial) and the enterprises which carried on business only at a fixed season of the year will get code 2 (seasonal). The enterprises which were in operation occasionally during last year will get code 3 (casual).

7.7.5 Column (5) : Period elapsed since in operation : The period elapsed since the enterprise is in operation irrespective of its change of location will be recorded in completed years. If the period is less than one year enter 'o'. In case of enterprise having no fixed location it would mean no. of years from the date when the person started the enterprise.

7.7.6 column (6) : Whether satisfied with the income derived from the enterprise : Whether or nor the person satisfied with the income derived from the enterprise will be ascertained and recorded in code. If satisfied, code '1' and if not satisfied, code '2', as the case may be, will be entered.

7.7.7 Columns (7) and (8) : Whether availed of loan facilities provided by Bank/other institutions : Whether or not availed of loan facilities provided by Bank/other institutions for setting up/running the enterprise will be ascertained and recorded in code. In col.(7) enter code 1 if availed of and code 2 if not availed of. The reason for not availing of loan facilities will be entered in code in column (8). The codes are :

not aware of the facility	1
loan not required	2
did not get loan due to lack of security	3
scheme found not viable	4
others	9

7.8.0 Block 8 : Efforts made for self-employment : This block will be filled-in only for the persons (EAFP with usual activity status codes 3-5) who have made any effort for securing self-employment during last 365 days (code 1 in column (34) of block 6). Procedure for making entries in different columns of the block is explained below.

7.8.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : The serial number of the person (EAFP) as recorded in column (1), block (6) will be copied in this column.

7.8.2 Column (2) : Enterprise wanted to set up : The NIC group code will be determined on the basis of major activity of the enterprise wanted to be set up and the appropriate NIC group code (NIC-1970) will be entered.

7.8.3 Column (3) : Whether applied for loan from Bank/other institutions : Information on whether the person has applied for loan from Bank/other institutions for securing self-employment during last 365 days will be entered. If he has applied for loan code '1' will be recorded and if he has not applied for loan code '2' will be recorded.

7.8.4 Columns (4) to (7) : These columns will be filled-in for the person who has applied for loan from Bank/other institutions for securing self-employment during last 365 days (code 1 in column 3). The amount of loan (in Rs.) applied for will be entered in column (4), the period (in months) elapsed since submission of application for loan will be entered in column (5), information on whether the loan was sanctioned (yes -1, no -2) will be recorded in column (6) and the reason for loan not being sanctioned will be entered in code in column (7). The codes are :

lack of security -1, scheme found not viable -2, others -9.

7.8.5 Column (8) : Reason for not operating the enterprise : The reason for which the enterprise is not operating on the date of survey will be recorded in code. The codes are :

site preparation	1
awaiting for installation of machine	2
awaiting for raw materials	3
lack of power supply	4
lack of skilled worker	5
others	9

If more than one code is applicable, the code which appears first in the code list will be recorded. For example, if both the codes 4 and 5 are applicable, code 4 will be recorded. For enterprise operating on the date of survey, enter cross mark 'X'.

7.9.0 Block 2 : Efforts made to secure salaried employment during last 365 days : This block will be filled-in only for the persons (EAFP with usual activity status code 5) who made any effort for security salaried employment during last 365 days (code 1 in column (33) of block 6). The procedure for making entries in different columns of the block is explained below :

7.9.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : The serial number of the person (EAFP) as recorded in column (1), block (6) will be copied in this column.

7.9.2 Column (2) : Period elapsed since unemployed : The period (in months) elapsed since the person has left the last gainful activity will be entered in this column. In case the person did not secure any gainful activity after his retirement/release/discharge from armed force, the period (in months) elapsed since his retirement/release/discharge from armed force will be recorded. If a person found to be gainfully employed on the date of survey, the period elapsed since he/she left last gainful activity upto the date he/she became gainfully employed will be calculated in months and be recorded here.

7.9.3 Column (3) : Type of job acceptable : The type of job acceptable to the person will be ascertained and appropriate 3-digit code on NCO-1968 will be entered in this column. For the person employed on the date of survey, type of job for which efforts were made during last 365 days will be ascertained and appropriate NCO code will be entered.

7.9.4 Column (4) : Monthly salary expected : The person will be enquired for monthly salary expected by him for the type of job acceptable to him (as recorded in column 3) and the reported monthly salary will be recorded in Rupees. For person who made efforts to secure more than one salaried job, record the salary which is maximum of the salaries expected for various such jobs.

7.9.5 Columns (5) and (6) : Whether on live register of Employment Exchange/Zilla Sainik Board/ Rajya Sainik Board : The information on whether the person is currently on the live register of the employment exchange and/ or Zilla Sainik Board/ Rajya Sainik Board will be ascertained. For a person to be currently on the live register, he should renew his registration before it lapses i.e., when the renewal becomes due. If the name of the person is recorded in the live register of the employment exchange, enter code 1 and code 2 if not in the live register, in column (5). Similarly, if the name of the person is in

the live register of the Zilla Sainik Board or 'Rajya Sainik Board, enter code 1 and code 2, if not in the live register in column (6). If a persons name is currently on live registers of both Employment Exchange and / or Zilla Sainik Board/ Rajya Sainik Board, code 1 will be entered in each of cols. (5) and (6).

7.9.6 columns (7) and (8) : How long on live register : These columns will be filled-in for code 1 in col.(5) and/or col.(6). For person who is currently on the live register of the employment exchange, the period (in years) elapsed since the name of the person is recorded on the live register of the employment exchange will be entered in column (7). Similarly, for person who is currently on the live register of the Zilla Sainik Board/ Rajya Sainik Board, the period (in years) elapsed since the name of the person is recorded on the live register of the Zilla Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board will be entered in column (8).

7.9.7 Column (9) : Whether received any call through E.E/ZSB/RSB : The person will be enquired whether he received any call through employment exchange /Zilla Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board during last 365 days preceding the date of survey. If so, code 1, code 2, as the case, may be will be entered in this column.

7.9.8 Columns (10) to (14) : The details of most recent call in respect of person who has received at least one call through employment exchange/Zilla Sainik Board/Rajya Sainik Board during last 365 days preceding the date of survey (code 1 in col.9) will be filled-in these columns. If the call was received through employment exchange, code 1, and if through ZSB/RSB, code 2, as the case may be, will be entered in column (10). The major function of the post for which the person was called for interview/test will be ascertained in terms of 3-digit code of NCO-1968 and will be recorded in column (11). The period (in months) elapsed since the person was called for interview/test will be recorded in column (12). Whether or not the person appeared in interview/test for which he was called for will be ascertained and if he appeared code 1, and if he did not appear code 2, as the case may be, will be recorded in column (13). The result of interview/test for which he appeared (code 1 in column 13) will be entered in code in column (14). The codes are :

not known -1, not selected -2, selected but offered for appointment received -3,  
offered for appointment received and joined - 4, offer for appointment  
received and not joined -5, others -9.

For person who did not appear in interview/test for which he was called for (code 2 in col.13), cross mark (X) will be entered in column (14).

7.9.9 Columns (15) and (16) : Whether or not the person made any effort to secure salaried employment other than through employment exchange/zilla sainik board/rajya sainik board during last 365 days will be ascertained and recorded in code i.e., code 1 if

he made any effort, code 2 if he did not make any effort, as the case may be, will be entered in column (15). If he made any effort (code 1 in column 15) then it will be enquired whether he received any call for interview/test. If he received any call for interview/test code 1, and if he did not receive any call for interview/test code 2, will be recorded in column (16).

7.9.10 Columns (17) to (20) : These columns will be filled-in for those person who received any call for interview/test (code 1 in column 16). The procedure of making entries in these columns is similar to that of columns (11) to (14) as already explained in para 7.9.8.

7.9.11 Columns (21) and (22) : The total no. of calls for interview/test received by the person through employment exchange/ZSB/RSB and other than through employment exchange/ZSB/RSB during last 365 days preceding the date of survey will be ascertained and entered in column (21) and the total no. of times appeared in interview / test against calls received by the person through employment exchange/ZSB/RSB and other than through employment exchange/ZSB/RSB during last 365 days preceding the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded in column (22).

7.10.0 Block 10 : Amount received at the time of retirement/discharge/release and its utilisation : In this block information on amount received on account of retirement/discharge/release from armed forces and details of its utilisation will be collected. In case no amount on account of retirement/discharge/release from armed forces is received, particulars of the person will not be listed in this block and check that code '2' is entered within parenthesis in col.(12) of block (6) for person. Procedure for making entries in different columns of the block is explained in subsequent paras.

7.10.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : The serial number of the person (EAFP) as recorded in column (1), block (6) will be copied in this column.

7.10.2 Column (2 ) : Amount received : The total amount received on account of retirement/discharge/release from armed forces will be recorded in rupees.

7.10.3 Column (3 ) : Amount spent in social functions : The amount (in Rs.) out of the total amount received on account of retirement/discharge/release spent in social functions such as marriage, etc. will be entered.

7.10.4 Column (4) to (9) : Out of the total amount received on account of retirement/discharge/release amount invested in purchase of land will be entered in column (4), amount spent in construction of house will be entered in column (5), amount

kept in deposit security will be entered in column (6), amount invested in enterprise will be entered in column (7), and amount invested by means other than those mentioned in columns (4) to (7) (such as Unit Trust, Company Shares) will be entered in column (8). The total of amounts entered in columns (4) to (8) will be entered in column (9). If a ready built house/flat is purchased and the cost of land is not separable, then the amount invested in purchase of ready built house/flat will be entered in column (5). the amount invested towards addition/renovation of house will be recorded in column (5). the definition of enterprise is given in para 7.0.3.

7.11.0 Block (11) : Particulars of loans(s) outstanding on the date of survey for loan(s) taken by ex-armed forces personnel : In this block particulars of loan(s) outstanding on the date of survey for loan(s) taken by each person (EAFP) for household consumption and for purposes other than household consumption and for purposes other than household consumption including productive purpose will be recorded. If a person has more than one loan outstanding on the date of survey, the particulars of all the loans will be furnished in different lines. The loans for each person will be enumerated with an ascending serial number starting with 1 in column (2). If there is only one loan outstanding for a person '1' will be entered in col.(2). Column (9) will only be filled-in for entry '1' in column (2) and for entries 'other than '1' in column (2), cross mark (X) will be entered in column.(9). In case there are more than one ex-armed force person as a member in the sample household, the particulars of loan(s) taken by one person (EAFP) will be first recorded as explained above with srl. no. of the person in column(1) to be occupied from column (1) of block (6). The particulars of loan(s) taken by another person will be recorded only when the particulars of all the loans taken by the previous person are entered. The procedure of making entries in different columns of this block is explained in subsequent paras.

7.11.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : The serial number of the person (EAFP) as recorded in column (1) of block (6) will be copied in this column.

7.11.2 Column (2) : Srl. no. of loan : The serial number of the loan for each person (EAFP) will be entered in this column as per procedure explained in para 7.11.0.

7.11.3 Column (3) : Amount of loan taken : The amount of loan initially taken will be recorded in Rupees.

7.11.4 Column (4) : Source of loan : The source of the loan will be entered in code. The codes are :

govt. department/public sector institution	1
public sector bank	2

private commercial bank	3
regional and rural commercial bank	4
co-operative society	5
other institutions	6
money lender	7
relatives/friends	8
others	9

Government department/public sector institution : Government may advance loans through its departments like the Revenue Deptt., Agriculture Deptt., Industries Deptt., etc. through Community Development Schemes or National Extension Service blocks. All such departments/agencies will be treated as Government department. Public sector institution will cover all financial institutions providing long term loans like Industrial Finance Corporation, Development Banks, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation and other Industrial and Financial Corporations set up by the Central and State governments.

Public sector bank : This will include all nationalised banks and also the subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India.

Co-operative Society : Any type of co-operative society providing loans such as primary co-operative credit society, marketing societies, district or central co-operative banks will be included here.

Other institutions : Institutional agencies like the LIC, Chit fund will be include in 'other institutions'.

7.11.5 Column ( 5 ) : Purpose of loan : The purpose for which the loan was taken will be recorded in code. The codes are :

a	<u>household consumption</u> :-	
(i)	medical expenses	1
(ii)	educational expenses	2
(iii)	legal expenses	3
(iv)	other consumption expenses	4
(v)	marriage and other ceremonial expenses	5
(b)	<u>other than household consumption</u> :-	
(i)	purchase of land/construction of building	6
(ii)	productive purpose	7
(iii)	repayment of debt	8
(iv)	others	9

7.11.6 Column (6) : Rate of interest : The annual rate of interest of the loan taken will be entered in one place of decimal.

7.11.7 Column (7) : Period elapsed since loan taken : The period (in years) elapsed since the loan was taken will be entered in this column.

7.11.8 Column (8) : Amount outstanding : The amount of loan outstanding on the date of survey together with the interest will be entered in this column.

7.11.9 Column (9) : Total amount outstanding : This column will only be filled-in against entry '1' in column (2) for persons having more than one loans outstanding on the date of survey. The total amount outstanding on the date of survey together with the interest in respect of all the loans outstanding on the date of survey will be recorded in this column. For persons having only one loan outstanding on the date of survey, the amount entered in col.(8) will also be shown in col.(9). For persons having more than one loan outstanding, 'X' will be entered in this column for entry 2 or more in col.(2).

7.12.0 Block (12) : Opinion of ex-armed forces personnel about Welfare agencies : In this block the attitude of the welfare agency/agencies towards the persons (EAFP) who approached for assistance/help in seeking a job and information on assistance received by the persons (EAFP) from these agencies will be collected. Provision has been made to record the information in respect of three agencies. In case a person has approached more than three agencies, information in respect of only three agencies which appear first in the code list [given in para 7.12.3 (a)] will be recorded. Procedure for making entries in different columns of the block is explained in subsequent paras.

7.12.1 Column (1) : Srl. no. as in block (5) : The serial number of the person (EAFP) as recorded in column (1), block (6) will be copied in this column.

7.12.2 Column (2) : Did you ever approach any welfare agency for assistance/help in seeking a job : whether or not the person ever approached any welfare agency for assistance / help in seeking a job will be ascertained and recorded in code. Code 1, if he approached and code 2, if he did not approach, as the case may be, will be entered.

7.12.3 Column (3) to (20) : These columns will be filled-in for persons who approached any welfare agency for assistance/help in seeking a job (code 1 in col.2). Columns (3) to (8) will be filled-in for persons who approached only one welfare agency, columns (3) to (14) for persons who approached only two welfare agencies and columns (3) to (20) for persons who approached three or more than three welfare agencies. If a person approached more than three welfare agencies, information in respect of only three agencies which appear first in the code list will be recorded. For example, if a person approached Indian Ex-Servicemen League (code 3), Sill Sainik Board (code 4), Rajya Sainik Board (code 5) and Kendriya Sainik Board (code 6) will not be entered whereas information in respect of agencies with codes 3 to 5 will recorded.

(a) Column (3)/(9)/(15) : Agency : The agency/agencies approached by the person for assistance/help in seeking a job will be recorded in codes.

Directorate General Resettlement	1
Adjutant General's Branch (C & F etc.)	2
Indian Ex-service League	3
Zilla Sainik Board	4
Rajya Sainik Board	5
Kendriya Sainik Board	6

(b) Column (4) / (10) / (16) : Year of approach : The year in which a particular agency was approached by the person for assistance/help in seeking a job will be entered in two digits. For example '1985' will be entered as '85'.

(c) Column (5) / (11) / (17) : Attitude : The attitude of the welfare agency/agencies towards the persons (EAFP) who approached for assistance/help in seeking a job will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

Co-operative	1
sympathetic but not helpful	2
luke-warm	3
hostile	4

(d) Column (6) - (8) / (12) - (14) / (18) - (20) : Assistance received : The assistance received by the person from the welfare agency/agencies approached will be recorded in these columns. The assistance received in cash will be entered in Rupees in column (6) / (12) / (18) and that received in kind will be entered in Rupees after evaluation, in column (7) / (13) / (19). The assistance received other than in cash and kind will be entered in codes in column (8) / (14) / (20). The codes are :

employment (in both govt. and public sectors) reservation and age relaxation	1
self-employment	2
training and technical guidance	3
legal protection to Ex-servicemen and dependents regarding house properties vacation	4
pension benefit in respect of disparity and family pension	5
loan facilities from various banks	6

If more than one code is application, the code which appears first in the code list will be entered. For example, if both the codes 4 and 5 are applicable, code 4 will be entered.

## SECTION EIGHT

### SCHEDULE 1.0 : CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

8.0.1 The regular Consumer Expenditure Schedule will be canvassed in the NSS 42nd round. While the basic information to be collected in the schedule remains the same, the volume of the schedule has been effectively reduced by way of deletion of some schedule blocks containing auxiliary information. The blocks provided for collecting information for the reference period of 365 days have also been removed. The schedule will be canvassed in two households in each sample village and urban block of the 42nd round.

8.0.2 A three-digit code system, for identification of each item of consumer expenditure, has been introduced in this round also : a digit in the hundred place indicates a broad division of items; the hundreds and tens place together specify a group of items and all the three digits together indicate a particular item. In the system of code structure introduced here, an item code ending with 9 represents 'others' that is any item not classified under the particular group. Similarly, a code with '0' in the unit place would be identified as a sub-total item.

8.0.3 Instead of varying reference periods, as in previous rounds, a uniform reference period of 30 days has been adopted for the present round.

#### 8.0.4 The Schedule

The schedule consists of 11 blocks as enumerated below.

Block 1	:	Identification of sample household
Block 2	:	Particulars of field work
Block 3	:	Household characteristics
Block 4.1	:	Remarks by investigator
Block 4.2	:	Remarks by supervisory officer
Block 5	:	Particulars of household members
Block 6	:	Cash purchase and consumption of food, pan tobacco, intoxicants and fuel and light during the last 30 days ended on
Block 7	:	Cash purchase, consumption out of home produced stock and total consumption of clothing during the last 30 days ended on

- Block 8 : Cash purchase, consumption out of home produced stock and total consumption of footwear during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 9 : Expenditure (cash & kind) on miscellaneous goods and services and rents and taxes during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 10.1 : Expenditure for purchase (cash & kind) of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not included in block 9) for domestic use during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 10.2 : Expenditure (cash & kind) for construction and repairs of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods (not included in block 9) for domestic use during the last 30 days ended on
- Block 11 : Particulars of dwelling unit

The description of these blocks and the procedure of making entries in them are described in the subsequent paragraphs.

8.1.0 Block 1 : identification sample household : The identification particulars of sample household will be recorded in this block. There are twenty items in this block. Items 1 to 6 and 9 to 14 will be copied from the listing schedule (0.0) of block 1.

8.1.1 item 7; sub-stratum : As there is no sub-stratification for selection of sample households for canvassing this schedule a cross 'X' mark is already printed against this item.

8.1.2 items 8, 15 & 16 : These items of information are also provided in the schedule on 'list of households and record of selection' (sch. 0.0 both for rural and urban areas) and are to be collected while preparing the list of households in a village/block and selecting samples for the detailed enquiry. The entries against items 8, 15 and 16 are to be copied respectively from the entries made in clos. 17, 1 and 3 of block 6, schedule 0.0 .

8.1.3 items 17, 18, 19 and 20 : Entries against these items refer to paras 3.1.2 to 3.1.5.

8.2.0 Block 2 : particulars of field work : The items in this block are self-explanatory.

8.3.0 Block 3 Household characteristics : This block consists of seven items. The items 1 to 5 correspond respectively to the first five items of block 3.1 of schedule 25.1. So for entries against these items refer to paras 3.3, 1.0 to 3.3.1.5.

8.3.1 items 6 and 7 : household monthly total consumer expenditure and percapita monthly consumer expenditure : No entries need be made against these items at the time of investigation. These will be derived at the data processing stage.

8.4.0 Block 4.1 and 4.2 ; Remarks by investigator and supervisory officer : For recording the remarks in these blocks, refer/to para 3.4.0.

8.5.0 Block 5 : Particulars of household members : This block consists of eight column. The columns one to seven corresponding respectively to the first seven columns of block 5 of schedule 25.1. So, for entries against these columns refer to paras 3.5.1 to 3.5.7.

8.5.1 Col. 8 ; no. of days stayed away from home during the last 30 days : The number of days for which the member stayed away from home during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry, should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her/own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household.

8.6.0 Block 6 to 10.2 : In these blocks information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected.

8.6.1 Block 6 : Cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, and fuel and light : In this block information on purchase, consumption out of home-grown stock and the total consumption of all

items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, and fuel and light for the household during last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be collected. Purchase and consumption of items by members of the household during their days of absence from usual residence should also be taken into account while making entries against the items of this block.

#### 8.6.2 Columns (1) and (2); item code and description of item :

The complete list of items relating to a sub-block of block -6 has been printed partly on the sub-block and remaining portion has printed below that. The name of the items which are consumed more frequently are printed in appropriate places of a sub-block with their respective code numbers. In the sub-block of a few blank lines have been provided after that for recording information on consumption of other items of the group. In these blank lines, the respective codes and description of the other items consumed will be written in columns (1) and (2) respectively. For items of cereal food and for some other groups of articles in block 6, the full list of items for a sub-block is printed on the sub-block itself.

8.6.3 Column (5); unit : Each filled in line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. The unit of quantity applicable to a particular item will be recorded in this column. Generally, the unit of quantity for the majority of the listed items is kilogram (kg). In the list of items, on any page of the schedule, whenever the unit for an item is other than kg., the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the name of the item. The unit should be recorded as 'Kg' in this column for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list. Whenever the unit is gramme (gm) box.st.unit, pair/number (no.), the entry should be made in whole numbers only (without decimals).

8.6.4 Columns (4) and (5) : Cash purchase : In columns (4) and (5), the quantity and value respectively of items purchased in exchange of money during last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be recorded. Here purchase will mean only those purchased against cash payment (including those made on credit but to be repaid incash). Barter purchase, if any, will not be considered here. Purchase made only for domestic consumption should be considered. It may be noted that purchases made for gifts, charities or for household ceremonial purposes should be considered as purchase and the total quantity and value of purchase inclusive of such purchases should be recorded in these columns. In case the purchase is both for productive and consumption purposes, the part ascribable to productive purposes should be left out.

8.6.5 Credit purchase : In case of credit purchase, if any, of the items in block 6 during the reference period, the entire quantity purchased and the total value of the corresponding quantity should be entered, irrespective of whether a part payment is made during the reference period. Any payment made during the reference period corresponding to some credit purchase made earlier should be ignored.

8.6.6 Columns (6) and (7); consumption out of home-grown stock : Consumption of any of the items in the block, made out of home-grown/produced stock i.e. out of goods produced by the household in its own farm or manufacturing establishments, during the last 30 days will be recorded here. The quantity of the item consumed out of home-grown stock will be recorded in column (6) and its value will be shown in column (7). The value will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory price. Home produced agricultural produce include any produce obtained from cultivation by the household or obtained in the form of rent-share of land leased out. Produce brought from village home and consumed in urban residence will also be treated as 'home-grown stock'.

8.6.7 Columns (8) and (9) ; total consumption : These columns relate to the total consumption of the household during the reference period. Column (8) relates to the quantity of total consumption and col.(9) to the corresponding value. The total consumption data should be strictly restricted to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animal, will be excluded. That expenditure should be recorded under item 291 of block 9. It may be noted that consumption by livestock of the household will not be included in the household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg etc., if obtained from them and consumed by the household. While making entries on household consumption, care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind, like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included. Total consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of -

- (1) commodities purchase in cash;
- (2) commodities received in exchange of goods and services;
- (3) home-grown/home-produced stock;
- (4) transfer receipts such as, borrowings, gifts, charities etc.;
- (5) free collection.

8.6.8 While recording total consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials or on other occasions also.

Note

(a) If the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, pulses etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not be shown under domestic consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt, consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of recipient household.

BUT

(b) If the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals than that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household then the consumption will be shown under the respective items used for preparing the meals and transferred, then the number of meals so served and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meal against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household.

8.6.9 In view of the above instructions, it should be clearly understood that the entries made in columns (8) and (9) will not necessarily be the sum of the entries made in columns (4) and (6) and columns (5) and (7) respectively.

8.6.10 Imputation of value : The value of commodities which are consumed but not purchased will be imputed in the following manner :

(a) the value of goods received in exchange of 'goods and services' will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the period of reference;

(b) the value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate. This should not, however, include any element of distributive service charges;

(c) the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections etc., will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the period of references;

(d) the value of consumption out of purchase will be be value at which the purchase was made.

#### Explanatory notes on items of Block (6)

8.6.11 Item 101; paddy : If paddy is purchased agaisnt cash payment and consumed after husking, the quantity and value of paddy will be recorded against 'Cash purchase' in columns (4) and (5) respectively. The quantity and value of paddy consumed after husking will be recorded against 'rice' (item 102) in columns (8) and (9) respectively. And it will not be shown as consumption under paddy. Consumption of 'paddy' by pet animals and birds other than livestock and poultry will be accounted under item 291 (pet animals & others) of block 9. However, 'paddy' purchased for pet animals will be accounted in columns (4) and (5) of block 6 against item 101 'paddy'.

8.6.12 Item 102; rice : Rice will mean the grain obtaind after husking and cleaning paddy.

8.6.13 Items 103-109 : Rice products like muri, chira, khai, lawa, rice powder etc., which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered in these items. Food preparations out of rice viz. boiled rice, pastries, cakes, sweets, etc. should not be considered as rice product. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group 41 (refreshment and processed food). Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' will also be treated as food preparation and will be recorded against item 419 (other processed food).

8.6.14 Item 111, wheat : Wheat will mean in its whole grain form. Broken wheat (not powdered) used for food preparation may also be treated as wheat.

8.6.15 Items 112-119 : Wheat flour, that is wheat in its powdered form will be included under item 112 ata or item 113 maida. Other wheat products will either be accounted against the specific listed items or

against item 119 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while purchase and consumption of bakery bread will be recorded in item 116, those for other wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes etc., will be accounted for in food group 41 (refreshment and processed food).

8.6.16 Items 121-172 : This series of item has been provided for recording details of purchase and consumption of jowar, bazra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and their respective products. As instructed earlier, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against food group 41.

8.6.17 The grains of cereals are seldom consumed in the whole grain form. So corresponding to the cereal items viz., wheat, jowar, bazra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and small millets there should not usually be any entry under the consumption columns unless a particular item is consumed either raw or after cooking in the form of whole or broken grains. For example if wheat is purchased but is consumed in the form of wheat flour like ata or maida, the quantity and value of wheat purchased will be recorded under the purchase columns (4) and (5) against item 111 but its consumption in the form of ata or maida will be recorded under consumption against item 112 or 113 as the case may be. Thus, entries for purchase and consumption will be made against appropriate items listed in the block that is, if the form of purchase is different from the form of consumption then entries will be made against two different items and hence, there may be some items against which purchase is recorded but no consumption is shown and vice-versa.

8.6.18 It may be noted that in the list, a cereal item in the whole grain form appear first, followed by its products and a total line for the item. Whenever at least one line relating to a particular cereal item is filled-in, the sub-total line for that cereal item will also be filled-in.

8.6.19 Item 999 ; total cereals : The sum of the sub-totals of all the cereal items will be drawn for each of the columns (4) to (9) and the totals will be recorded in the respective columns of this line, or, in other words, the entry under a column of this line will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the cereals & cereal products (excluding of course the sub-total items).

8.6.20 Item 182; gram products : This relates to items like sattue obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain).

8.6.21 Items 191-199; cereal substitutes : Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity a person may not consume much of cereals or no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca (item 191 & 192) for example, is consumed in some part of the country by the poor people as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, other items listed here are also consumed as substitutes for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitute for cereals will not however be shown here. Those will be recorded under the root vegetable group (group code 30).

8.6.22 Example : Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like idlie powder which is mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices are purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

8.6.23 Items 221-229 (item group 22); milk and milk products : These items relate to milk (liquid), baby food and product of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning milk or adding chemicals like acid drops or fermenting agent in the form of 'ghee', butter', 'curd' (dahi) casein (chana), butter milk etc. Sweetmeats like 'sandesh', 'rasogolla', 'pera', etc. prepared at home out of milk purchased or home produced will not be treated as milk products and hence will not be accounted against any of these items. In case a household prepares these sweetmeats from milk (liquid) then its consumption will be recorded against item 221 i.e., milk (liquid) and other item constituents of the preparations. But when milk products like ghee, butter, curd etc., are obtained from milk (liquid) by the household and is consume then it will be recorded against the respective item of milk product and not against milk (liquid). The value of the milk and other constituents, if any, which went into the preparation of the product will be the value of the product. The quantity for ice-creams will be recorded in whole number of grammes only.

8.6.24 Item 221; milk (liquid) : This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottles or polypack will also be treated as 'liquid milk'. The unit of quantity for milk (liquid) is 'litre' Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should

be considered as milk (liquid) and that should also be recorded against this item.

8.6.25 Item 222; baby food : This relates to such baby food of which the principal constituent is milk e.g., Glaxo, Amul etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, Cerelac etc., whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against 'processed food others' (item 419).

8.6.26 Items 231 -249; edible oil : Oil or oil seeds used in food preparations will be considered as 'edible oil; such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil etc. Such oil used for toilet purpose will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 234 (hair oil, lotion, hair cream) of block 9.

8.6.27 Item 238; refined oil : Some edible oils like 'groundnut oil' are sold in the market after refining the raw oil, obtained by crushing the seeds by some chemical process of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation. 'refined oil' is distinguished from its 'raw oil' by absence of its colour, odour and taste. 'Refined oil' is generally colourless and costlier than raw oil and sold in sealed container.

8.6.28 Item 243; oil seed : The quantity and value of oil seeds purchased for extracting edible oil by crushing will be shown against this item under the 'purchase' columns. Some of these seeds like coconut, groundnut are also consumed raw, as food. Those will be accounted for in the fruits and nuts group. Mustard seed used for cooking will, however, be taken account of under the consumption columns also.

8.6.29 Item group 39; spices : There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are more commonly used. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice and it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of such individual items of spices. Hence, only a lumpy item 399 (other spices) has been provided for recording purchase and consumption details of mixed spices. Items which are more frequently used are likely to be purchased separately. Some of those frequently used items have been listed.

(i) Whenever the unit is 'gm', 'no' (number), 'standard unit' or 'box', the quantity should be recorded in whole number;

(ii) at the end of each sub-block, the sub-total item is printed. If entries are made in at least one of the items of a sub-block, care should be taken to fill-in the sub-total line of the sub-block;

(iii) whenever any entry is made in either quantity or value, it is essential to made an entry in the corresponding value or quantity column;

(iv) none of the columns of a filled-in line should be left 'blank'. For zero reported cases, write either '00' (under quantity where the unit is gm, no., box, standard unit or pair) or 00.00 in the corresponding column for quantity or value.

Block 6 : For some items, the particulars are printed in columns (1) to (3). Apart from those, in a few sub-blocks, some blank lines have also been provided. Particulars of items provided in the list other than those printed within a sub-block, which were purchased and/or consumed, will be recorded in column (1) to (3) of the blank lines. Write '00' or '00.00' in columns for which the reported purchase/consumption is zero.

Block 7 : The particulars of items purchased and / or consumed during the reference period should be recorded in columns (1) to (4). Two different lines need be filled in for recording purchase and/or consumption of the same item of two different type codes.

Block 9 : For some items, the particulars are printed in columns (1) and (2). Apart from those, a few blank lines have been provided for each group of items and sub-total lines corresponding to each group of items are also printed on the schedule. The following points may be noted while filling in the block :

(i) whenever there is an entry against an item under column (3) there must be an entry under column (4) of the same line;

(ii) whenever there is an entry against at least one item of a particular group of items, there must be an entry against the corresponding sub total item;

(iii) the item identification in cols. (1) and (2) are properly entered when entries are made in a blank line;

### III. Purchase and credit purchase

In all the blocks of the schedule on consumer expenditure, viz., blocks 6 to 10.2, the purchase value is to be noted against each of the items purchased during the reference period. Thus purchase made on credit in respect of any item of blocks 6,7 &8 during the reference period will be included under purchase and the entire quantity and the corresponding value will be treated as purchase irrespective of whether payment is made partly or not all during the reference period. However, payments during the reference period corresponding to credit purchase made earlier will be excluded. For items of blocks 9,10.1 & 10.2 a different procedure is to be followed : purchase on credit for which no payment is made during the reference period will be excluded, whereas part or full payment made during the reference period towards credit purchase transacted earlier will be included under purchase. In other words, while for blocks 6,7 &8 a credit purchase will be entered when the actual transaction occurs during the reference period irrespective of the time of payment, for blocks 9,10.1 & 10.2, it will be the amount of actual payment made during the reference period irrespective of the time of the transaction of the credit purchase. This point has been explained, separately, in I and II also.

### IV. Notes relating to block 11

Block 11: Excepting for item 10, there should be an entry against each of the items. For the rural samples, however a cross 'X' mark will be put in item 8.

### Some general instructions for filling in the Consumer Expenditure Schedule

Block 3 : Items 6 & 7 of this block are not to be filled-in.

Block 5 : The last serial number under column (1) should be transcribed against item 1 (household size total) of block 3. All the columns against all the persons listed are to be filled-in.

### Block 6,7 and 8

(2) Consumption out of home grown/home produced stock of an item will mean that it should be produced by the household members (not necessarily within the reference period) and consumed by them within the reference period.

(3) The quantity and value of consumption of an item during the reference period will be noted against total consumption. Total consumption will include consumption out of :

- (i) commodities purchased in cash (value of consumption to be evaluated at purchase price);
- (ii) commodities received in exchange of goods and services (value of consumption to be imputed at average local prices prevailing during the reference period);
- (iii) transfer receipts such as receipts from borrowings, gifts charities etc. (value of consumption to be imputed as in (ii) [transfer payment will be ignored].
- (iv) free collection (value of consumption to be imputed as in ii);
- (v) home grown/home produced stock (value of consumption to be imputed at ex-farm, ex-factory price).

[the time of consumption of an item of clothing or footwear is that when it was brought into use for the first time].

## II. Approach for filling in blocks 9,10.1 & 10.2 :

For these blocks, only cash purchase will be considered. Any purchase made on credit during the reference period will be ignored. Payment made in cash during the reference period for purchases made earlier will also be considered. For hire purchase, the total amount of the instalments paid during the reference period will be recorded. Purchases made for transfer payment will be included but transfer receipts will be excluded.

Payment made in kind for purchase of an item of any of these blocks will be recorded against the purchased item only.

item 6 (type of structure) : Katcha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3) in the following manner :

house category	entry against		house category code
	item 5	item 6	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i. katcha independent house	2	1	1
ii. katcha chawl/bustee	1	1	2
iii. katcha flat	3	1	3
iv. all katcha houses (i-iii)	x	1	4
v. semi-pucca independent house	2	2	5
vi. semi-pucca chawl/bustee	1	2	6
vii. semi-pucca flat	3	2	7
viii. all semi-pucca houses (v-viii)	x	2	8
ix. pucca independent house	2	3	9
x. pucca chawl/bustee	1	3	10
xi. all pucca flat	3	3	11
xii. all pucca houses (ix-xi)	x	3	12

#### Some General Clarifications on the procedure of Collection of Consumer Expenditure Data

I. Approach for filling in blocks 6,7 & 8 : The item-wise information to be collected in these blocks refer to the quantity and value of items under three different aggregation viz., (1) those purchased during the reference period (2) those consumed during the reference period out of home grown/home produced stock and (3) the total consumption during the reference period. The figures under (3) i.e. 'total consumption' are to be arrived at independently of those under (1) and (2).

(1) Only cash purchases (including those made on credit but to be repaid in cash) will be considered as purchase. Barter purchase will be ignored. For clothing and footwear, second hand purchase will also be ignored.

The quantity and value of purchases, as defined above of any item made during the reference period will be shown under the columns on 'purchase'.

galvanised tin on asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs will be regarded as pucca material. A semi-pucca is one of which either the roof or the walls are made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete or timber.

8.11.12 Item 7 : floor type : Floor of a house may be made of (I) mud, (ii) wood, bamboo, reed, (iii) brick, cement, stone (iv) any other materials. Codes have been provided for type of floor built with any of these materials. Appropriate code number will be recorded against this after ascertaining the material which has been used for construction of the floor.

8.11.13. Item 8 : actual or imputed monthly rent : This information will be collected for households of urban areas only. Actual monthly rent of the dwelling unit will be noted if it is taken on rent. But if a household in urban areas is not residing in a rented house that is, residing in a house which is either owned or otherwise occupied without paying any rent, then the rent will be imputed considering as if it was taken on rent. Imputation will be done on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar houses in the locality or surrounding areas. It may be mentioned in this connection that, rent does not include any salami/pugree or any kind of case payable to local self-government or to government. It is merely an amount payable to the owner or to some other party as per contract between the occupier and the person who lets it out. A household may occupy a dwelling unit which is neither owned, not hired in. In such cases also the imputed rent will be recorded [refer to para 8.9.12].

8.11.14 Item 9 : condition of the house : Against this item is to be recorded the physical condition of the house in the sense whether the house is excellent for habitation and seems to need no major repairs; fairly good and needs no major repairs; bad dilapidated and impoverished (either needs immediate repairs/structural changes or not suitable for permanent habitation at all). Different codes are given in the schedule and appropriate code has to be entered against this item. Major repairs will constitute such essential repairs of the house without which the house is risky or very unhealthy for human habitation. The condition of the house will have to be assessed at the time of investigation and the appropriate code will be recorded here.

8.11.15 Item 10; house category code : (The appropriate code for this item will be recorded at the Data Processing Centre). Code which are to be recorded here, will be based on the combination of codes entered in item 5 (type of dwelling : Chawl/bustee-1, independent-2, flat-3) and in

available to the household for residential purpose. It may be an entire building, hutment, thatched house or jhopri or a part of building i.e. self-contained flat, flat with housing facilities jointly used with other household, a room, or a number of rooms either being used exclusively by household or jointly with other households. Detached rooms for habitation, which are clearly intended to form part of the dwelling house are also counted as such whereas any building, flat, or portion thereof used for non-residential purpose is excluded.

8.11.1 In the urban areas, direct information on actual or imputed value of rent for residential accomodtion may not be difficult to obtain from the informants. But in the rural areas since the prevalence of hiring residential accommodation is likely to be a rarte phenonmenon, information on the structue type of dwelling house (unit) may be used as an indicator of the level of living. This block has been introduced to collect information relating to some structural particulars of the dwelling houses (unit) owned or occupied as tenant by the household, both in rural and urban areas. In the urban areas, an additional information, viz., that on actual or imputed monthly rent (item 9) of the dweling houses (units) owned or otherwise occupied by the household will be collected. This item will not be filled up for rural households.

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

8.11.10 Item 6; type of structure : The structure have been classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials usef for construction. Codes for each type of structure has been given in the schedule.

8.11.11 A katcha house is one whose walls and roof are made of mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks. A pucca house is one whose walls and roof, at least, are made of burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, jack board (cement -plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles,

8.10.1.7 Item 500; purchase of durable goods (total) : The total expenditure on purchase of durable goods under any of the columns (4), (5), (6), (7), will be the aggregate of expenditure on sub-total items of the respective columns of the block. These totals are to be recorded in cols. (4), (5), (6), (7) against the line assigned to the item 500.

8.10.2.0 Block 10.2; Expenditure (cash and kind) for construction and repairs of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods (not included in block 9) for domestic use : Information on expenditure made in cash and kind for construction, assemblage or repairs of durable goods will be collected here. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise of value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges. This total value of raw materials as also service and labour charges will be recorded in this block. The purchase value of a consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw materials used and the imputed value of this service for its construction/repair.

8.10.2.1 Item 520 ; total expenditure (cash and kind) on purchase and construction and repair of durable goods : Total expenditure on household durable goods for purchase, construction and repairs will be the entry against item code 520 that is, the sum of the items 510 and 500. The total expenditure on construction and repair of durable goods under any of the columns (4), (5) will be the aggregate of entries in the sub-total items of the respective columns of the block. These totals are to be recorded in columns (4), (5) against the line assigned to the item 510. The entries against item 500 in columns (4) , (5) are to be copied from the entries against item 500 of block 10.1, columns (4), (5) respectively. The entry against item 520 will be the sum of the entries against item 510 and item 500 of the respective columns.

8.10.2.2 Item 511; residential building and land : Against this item, the cost of materials purchased for repair of minor nature in respect of residential building will be recorded. It should be noted that purchase and construction of residential houses, major repairs improvement are to be treated as capital expenditure and are to be excluded from both the blocks 10.1 and 10.2.

8.11.0 Block 11; particulars of dwelling unit : In this block, data on condition and rental value of dwelling house (unit) will be collected. The dwelling house (unit) has been defined as the housing accommodation

books, journals (531), tuition fees - school/college (532); private tutor (533); stationery (534); other educational expenses (539); and club fees (540) have been included in the list of durable goods and any expenditure on account of purchase and construction or repair of these will be recorded in these blocks. [Instructions given in paras 8.9.1 & 8.9.2 on credit purchase and payment in kind will also be applicable for these blocks also]. The manner of making entries in these blocks will be the same as explained in para 8.9.4 for block 9.

8.10.1.1 Block 10.1; expenditure for purchase (cash & kind) of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not included in block 9) for domestic use : In block 10.1 information on purchase of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services in cash and kind will be collected.

8.10.1.2 Columns (1) & (2) : In these columns the three digit code number of the items and the name of items will be entered. The item will be taken from the list of items for durable goods as printed on the schedule. Regarding entries for sub-totals, the same procedure as stated in para 8.9.4 will be followed.

8.10.1.3 Columns (3) : The number of an item of durable goods purchased in cash or kind will be entered in column (3).

8.10.1.4 It may be noted that when durable goods are purchased on cash drawn basis during the reference period, it will be recorded separately from those bought on instalment payment. In other words, if an item of durable goods is purchased on instalment payment or hire purchase basis and household makes any instalment payment during the reference period, "0" will be recorded in column (3) of block 10.1.

8.10.1.5 Columns (4) and (5) : first hand purchase : Value of first hand purchase during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be entered in columns (4) and (5). Amount paid in cash only will be recorded in column (4) and that in cash & kind together in column (5).

8.10.1.6 Columns (6) and (7) : Second hand purchase : when a second hand purchase of durable goods is made, the expenditure incurred for that during the reference period will be recorded under these columns.

(iii) expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items like subscription to societies or similar type of organisations etc. (relevant to the block) not provided in the list of items. [subscription to clubs or journals will however be recorded against respective items of block 10.1.

8.9.11 Item 290; miscellaneous goods and services total : This will be the aggregate of the sub-total lines against item group sub-total codes 200, 210, 220, 230, 250, 260, 280 and 291.

8.9.12 Item 311 ; house rent, garage rent : This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle of the household. Amount actually paid during the reference period will be noted here. The rent for a government quarter will be the amount being deducted per month towards house rent from the salary of the employee. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring in the house, only that part of the advance amount which is being deducted every month from that advance payment added up with the actual amount paid every month towards rent will be the amount to be recorded as house rent.

8.9.13 Item 313; consumer rent (other goods) : Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockeries, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here.

8.9.14 Item 320; consumer taxes and cesses : This item consists of license fees for keeping a radio, television, motor car, motor cycle/scooter, cycle, gun etc. and other consumer taxes like municipal taxes, road taxes etc. but does not include income tax.

8.10.0 Blocks 10.1 to 10.2, expenditure for purchase (cash and kind) of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not include in block 9) for domestic use (block 10.1) and expenditure (cash and kind) for construction and repairs of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods (not included in block 9) for domestic use (block 10.2 : Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and construction of repair of durable goods for domestic use during the last 30 days will be collected in these blocks. Purchase will include both first hand and second hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of block 10.1. It may be mentioned that some personal goods like spectacles (501), watch, clock (502), umbrella, raincoat (503) and educational expenses like

8.9.7 Item 269; other consumer services : This item will stand for services of lawyer, driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourer etc.

8.9.8 Item groups 27 & 28 ; Conveyance : Expenditure incurred on account of journey undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by railways, bus, steamer motor-car, (or taxi), motor cycle, bicycle, rickshaw, horsecab, bullock cart, hand cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against the respective items of conveyance. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under the LTC etc. rules, even if reimbursed, are to be included. In case of owned conveyance the cost of fuel (petrol, mobil oil etc.) for power driven transports and animal feed for animal drawn carriage will be recorded. Expenditure incurred on account of garage rent, driver's and cleaner's salary and servicing of the transport equipment will be shown against items 311,269 and 267 respectively.

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

8.9.10 Item 291; pet animal and others : This item will included -

(i) expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals e.g. cost of feed etc.;

(ii) expenditure incurred by the household during the reference period for payment made towards such fines and penalties as may be imposed by the court of law for legal offence provided they do not relate to household enterprise; [ other types of fines and penalties e.g. fine for late payment of - electric bills or telephone bills, municipal taxes, radio licence, school/college fees etc., will not be recorded here and these will be recorded under appropriate items of expenditure of this block or of block 10.1];

8.9.3 Columns (3) & (4) ; Value (Rs.0.00) - cash, cash & kind : The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in these two columns. When the payment is made in cash, the entry will be made in both the columns(3) and (4). In case the payment is made in kind, the entry will be made in column (4) only. And in case, it is made both in cash and in kind, the amount of cash expenditure will be recorded in column (3) and the total expenditure i.e. cash and kind together will be put in column(4).

8.9.4 Expenditure on the individual items together with their corresponding group sub-totals should be entered. For example, if during the reference period the sample household incurred some expenditure towards amusement, the entries should first be made in the lines corresponding to the reported individual items from amongst item codes 201 to 209 and then the sub-total (item code 200) should be struck. Entries will be made in similar way for all the reported items including the corresponding sub-total items. The entries in this block should be made according to the sequential order of the item codes. It is important to note that the entry in an item group sub-total will have to be made even if, expenditure is reported on only one item of the group.

#### Explanatory notes on items

8.9.5 Item group 21 ; medical : Expenditure on medicine of different types and medical services will be recorded here. Payments to doctor, nurse, etc., an account of professional fees and these made to hospital for medical treatment will be shown against item 215. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray etc. will be recorded against item 219. For Central Govt. Employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be noted. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside, the amount paid for that during the month should also be taken into account for making entries under this group of items. Such expenditure, even, if reimbursed, are to be included.

8.9.6 Item 267; repair charges : For repairing any of the items of miscellaneous goods, not used for productive purposes, but used as items of domestic consumption might involve some charges paid to the artisans. Such payment will be recorded against item 267.

8.8.0 Block 8 : In this block, information on quantity and value of cash purchase, consumption out of home produced stock and total consumption of the items of footwear will be collected. The information relating to 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in this block. Second hand purchase of foot wear will not be considered for making entries in this block.

8.8.1 While filling in these blocks on consumption and purchase of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the blocks on clothing will be followed. The quantity to be recorded in columns (4),(6) and (8) are to be entered in whole number (of pairs) only.

8.9.0 Block 9; expenditure (cash & kind) on miscellaneous goods and services : In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference period. The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items during the reference period. The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items, used for non-productive purposes, will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash as also in kind will be taken into account. The reference period will be the last 30 days prior to the date of survey.

8.9.1 Credit purchase : In case of credit purchase, of any item of the block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If the household makes a lump payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion of their value. It may be noted that the procedure followed here is not the same as that followed for the items covered in blocks 6,7 & 8.

8.9.2 Payment in kind : If a payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barber, washerman, etc. in terms of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuels, clothing and footwear, the value of the item will be recorded against the particular service consumed. But if, such payments in kind are made in terms of miscellaneous items listed for this block, it will not be recorded against consumer service, but instead, will have to be recorded against the respective items of the block.

consumption out of home produced stock. For example, if a household weaves two pieces of cloth and puts into use only one piece in the reference period keeping the other for future disposal, the quantity and values of one piece only will be entered.

8.7.6 Columns (9) & (10); total consumption : Entries regarding total consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home-produce and out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, receipt in exchange of labour or services etc.

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

#### Explanatory notes on items of Block 7

8.7.8 For 'readymade' garments, the unit of quantity will be number. But if a household prepared a garment out of cloth purchased then the item of consumption will be recorded as 'cloth' and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is stiched as home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for stitching of the garment need be accounted for unless, the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In case the household is having such a shop and a garment is stitched there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 103 or 104 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 131 of the block. Similarly for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing cotton, thread etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for stiching the quilt will be entered against item 132 'stiching charges'.

8.7.9 If, however, cloth is purchased out of which a garment is stiched by a tailor, the tailoring charges will be shown against item 131. The entry against the items tailoring charges (131), stitching charges (132) and knitting charges (133) of block 7 will be made in column (6) i.e., only under cash purchase, and the amount which has actually been paid within the reference period for those services will be recorded.

8.7.1 Columns (1) and (2) : In these two columns, the item code number and the description of the clothing item will be recorded. The list of clothing items with their respective item code numbers are printed at the bottom of the schedule block.

8.7.2 Column (3); type code : In this column, the type code will be entered for the item recorded in column (2). A 'type code' will specify the material e.g. cotton, wool, silk, etc. with which the item of clothing is made. If an item is made of cotton, a further distinction will be made as mill-made powerloom, handloom and khadi production. The type codes are

<u>Cotton</u>			
mill-made	1	art silk, rayon	6
powerloom	2	or other synthetic textile	7
handloom	3	pure silk	8
khadi	4	mixed - wool/synthetic/cotton	
wool	5	/silk	9

The codes are also printed on the schedule. It may be noted that if an item of clothing of different 'types' are purchased and / or consumed it will be necessary to fill in one line for each item and 'type' combination.

8.7.3 Column (4); unit : The unit of an item, as shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list, will be recorded in this column.

8.7.4 Columns (5) & (6); quantity and value of cash purchase : As for block 6, cash purchase of clothing will include all purchase made during the reference period in cash or on credit (to be paid in cash). Payment made by cash during the reference period, should be ignored. Transfer receipt will not be accounted for here. While making entries, the quantity and value of purchase of clothing in these two columns, all purchases for consumption or for the purpose of transfer payment like gift charity etc. should be included. Care should however be taken to exclude purchase made on account of household productive enterprise.

8.7.5 Columns (7) & (8); Consumption out of home produced stock : Consumption of clothing is defined as an item of clothing being brought in maiden or first use. Out of the home produced stock, those which were consumed that is, brought into first use during the reference period will only be taken into account for recording the quantity and value of

8.6.33 Item 419, other processed food : Items like snacks, tiffin, food packets etc., which have not been covered under items 411-418 of the list of food items, will be recorded against the item 'other processed food'.

8.6.34 Item 503; supari : Supari (betelnuts) in various forms are available in the market. These are fresh supari, fermented supari, sundried supari, boiled and coloured supari and scented supari. Supari purchased and / or consumed in any of these forms will be accounted for against this item.

8.6.35 Item 509; other ingredients for pan : All other ingredients excepting items 503-505, used for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, zarda, kimam, surti etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included in this item. Provision for them has been made in group code 51 assigned for 'tobacco'.

8.6.36 Item 611; gas (oil & natural) : A standard quantity of gas is filled within a cylinder and sold. In case the informant can readily supply the information about the number of cylinders and / or a fraction of a cylinder, consumed by the household during the reference period, then that should be recorded. Otherwise, the informant will be asked to report about the number of days, on an average, a full cylinder could be used by the household, till the gas is completely exhausted. If the number of days reported is X, the consumption in 30 days will be  $30/X$  cylinder. Care should, however, be taken to make adjustments for any high or low consumption than usual during the reference period. Caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule. Domestic supply of coal gas is charged for according to the metred units consumed. 'St. Unit' should be written in the 'unit' column in such cases.

8.7.0 Block 7 : In this block information on quantity and value of cash purchase, consumption out of home produced stock and total consumption of various items of clothing, will be collected. The information relating to 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded. Second hand purchase of clothing will not be considered for making entries in this block.

8.6.30 Item 411; biscuits and confectionaries : This will include all types of biscuits and will also relate to confectionery items like chocolates, toffee, lozenge etc. Cake and pastry have been separated from confectionery items and these will be recorded against item 415.

8.6.31 Item 414; cooked meals : 'Cooked meals' may be (I) purchased from market i.e. from hotel, restaurant, canteen etc., (ii) by paying lumpsum to an agency providing catering services for serving meals to guests attending a ceremony performed by the household, (iii) received as perquisites from employer's gift or household or (iv) received as charity. As a general principle, for cooked meals, both purchase and consumption will be taken account of in the purchaser household. Thus, in case of (I), entry will be made against the columns on purchase and also on consumption for the household reporting purchase of cooked meals which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guest and other persons. The case (ii) will also be similarly treated as for case (I). No entry will be made in the enquiry schedule of the recipient households against this item, for the cooked meals of the type described under cases (iii) and (iv). sometimes a catering agency is engaged to provide meals only, for which the agency is paid on per plate basis. Some other items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages etc., are purchased separately and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of those 'other items' will be shown against the respective items and those should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.

8.6.32 Item 415-419; cake, pastry etc. : Cake, pastry (415), pickles (416), sauce (417) and jam, jelly (418), may be purchased or prepared at home. If ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, ata, maida, salt, fuel and light etc. required for preparing the product at home, are already accounted for in their respective item groups, care should be taken to avoid repetition of the same in item group 41.

Example : A household prepared some pickles at a cost of Rs.20/- (say) one year back. But during the reference period one-fourth of it is consumed by the household. How to record the value and quantity of its consumption ?

In this case, no entry will be made in cols. (4) to (7). But the value of consumption will be recorded in col.(9) as 1/4 of Rs.20/- i.e. Rs.5/- and the corresponding quantity consumed, if it can be ascertained, will be recorded in col.(8) against the item 416. This example will hold good for any processed food which is preserved and consumed over a period.

(iv) the sub-total lines and the total (item 290) line are properly filled-in.

Block 10.1 :

(i) the item code and description should be properly recorded in columns (1) and (2) respectively;

(ii) the number to be recorded under column (3) should be either '0' or a whole number. In 'not applicable' cases, a cross 'X' mark should be recorded in this column.

Block 10.2 :

(i) record the item code and description properly in columns (1) and (2);

(ii) the entry would be made in whole numbers only. In 'not applicable' cases, a cross 'X' mark should be recorded in this column.

APPENDIX-I

LIST OF NSS Regions and their composition

state/u.t.	detailed composition of regionals	
Sl. no.	SR	description name of district (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	021 Coastal
(1)	(2)	(3)
2.	Inland Northern	022
		Srikakulam (01)
		Vizianagaram (02)
		Vishakhapatnam (03)
		East Godavari (04)
		West Godavari (05)
		mahabubnagar (14)
		Karimnagar (15)
		Warangal (16)
		Khammam (17)
		Nalgonda (18)
3.	South Western	023
		Anantapur (12)
		Kurnool (13)
		Cuddapah (11)
		Sibsagar (06)
		Cachar (10)
		Dibrugarh (05)
		Goalpara (01)
		Kamrup (02)
		Nowgong (07)
		North (08)
		Cachar Hills (09)
4.	Inland Southern	024
		Chittoor (10)
		Cuddapah (11)
5.	Plains	031
		Assam (03)
6.	Plains	032
7.	Hills	033
		Karbi Anglong
8.	Bihar (04)	041
		Southern
		Dumka (25)
		Hazaribagh (28)
		Palamau (29)
		Ranchi (30)
		Singbhum (31)
		Deogarh (34)
		Godda (35)
		Sahibganj (36)
		Gumla (37)
		Lohardagga (38)
9.	Northern	042
		Saran (08)
		Samastipur (17)
		Darbhanga (18)
		Madhubani (19)
		Saharsa (20)
		Purnia (21)
		Katihar (22)
		Muzaffarpur (14)
		Vaisali (15)
10.	Central	043
		Patna (01)
		Bhujpur (07)
		Begusarai (16)
		Monghyr (23)
		Bhagalpur (24)
		Khagaria (33)
		Rohas (06)
		Aurangabad (05)
		Gay (04)
		Nawada (03)
		Nalanda (02)
		Patna (01)

(5)

(4)

Sl. no.	SR	description	district (code)	tehsils
11.	Gujarat (05)	Eastern	(3)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
12.	052	Plains Northern		
		The Dangs	(19)	All
		Sabarkantha	(09)	Prantij, Modasa Nimotnagar, Maipur Bayad and Idar Mahesana, Kadi, Patan, Siddhpur, Kheralu, Visanagar, Vizapur and Kalol
		Mahesana	(10)	
		Gandhinagar	(11)	All
		Ahmedabad	(12)	All
		Kheda	(13)	All
		Panchmahals	(14)	Helol, Kalol, Godhra, Davgad, Barta, Jambughoda, Sehora & Lunawala
		Vadodara	(15)	Savil, Dabhoi, Karjan, Padra, Sinor, Vaghdia, Vadodara and Sankheda Bharuch
			(16)	Honsot, Vagra, Amodm Jambusar, Bharuch
		Surat	(17)	Cherasi, Kamrej, Olpad Gandevi, navsari
		Valsad	(18)	
		Surentranagar	(03)	all
		Kachchh	(07)	all
		Banaskantha	(08)	all
		Mahesana	(01)	Chanasma, Sami and Harji
		Jamnagar	(02)	all
		Rajkot	(03)	all
13.	053	Plains Southern		
		Gandhinagar	(11)	All
		Ahmedabad	(12)	All
		Kheda	(13)	All
		Panchmahals	(14)	Helol, Kalol, Godhra, Davgad, Barta, Jambughoda, Sehora & Lunawala
		Vadodara	(15)	Savil, Dabhoi, Karjan, Padra, Sinor, Vaghdia, Vadodara and Sankheda Bharuch
			(16)	Honsot, Vagra, Amodm Jambusar, Bharuch
		Surat	(17)	Cherasi, Kamrej, Olpad Gandevi, navsari
		Valsad	(18)	
		Surentranagar	(03)	all
		Kachchh	(07)	all
		Banaskantha	(08)	all
		Mahesana	(01)	Chanasma, Sami and Harji
		Jamnagar	(02)	all
		Rajkot	(03)	all
14.	054	Dry areas		
		Gandhinagar	(11)	All
		Ahmedabad	(12)	All
		Kheda	(13)	All
		Panchmahals	(14)	Helol, Kalol, Godhra, Davgad, Barta, Jambughoda, Sehora & Lunawala
		Vadodara	(15)	Savil, Dabhoi, Karjan, Padra, Sinor, Vaghdia, Vadodara and Sankheda Bharuch
			(16)	Honsot, Vagra, Amodm Jambusar, Bharuch
		Surat	(17)	Cherasi, Kamrej, Olpad Gandevi, navsari
		Valsad	(18)	
		Surentranagar	(03)	all
		Kachchh	(07)	all
		Banaskantha	(08)	all
		Mahesana	(01)	Chanasma, Sami and Harji
		Jamnagar	(02)	all
		Rajkot	(03)	all
11.	Gujarat (05)	Eastern	(3)	(6)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.	051	Eastern		
		Sabarkantha	(09)	Khenndrahma, Vijayanagar, Bhiloda and Meghraj
		Panchmahals	(14)	Limkheda, Dahad, Jhalod and Santrampur Nasvadi, Tilkawada, Chotta Udaipur and Janugam
		Bharuch	(16)	Ankleswar, Valia, Jagadita, Didapara, Sagnhara and Nandod Vyara, Mahuva, Valod, Songadh, Mandivi, Uchhal, Nizar, Mangrol, Palsana and Dardili Chikkli Dharampur, Ransads, Umborgaon, Pardi and Valsad
		Valsad	(18)	
		Surat	(17)	
		Bharuch	(16)	Ankleswar, Valia, Jagadita, Didapara, Sagnhara and Nandod Vyara, Mahuva, Valod, Songadh, Mandivi, Uchhal, Nizar, Mangrol, Palsana and Dardili Chikkli Dharampur, Ransads, Umborgaon, Pardi and Valsad
		Vadodara	(15)	Nasvadi, Tilkawada, Chotta Udaipur and Janugam
		Sabarkantha	(09)	Khenndrahma, Vijayanagar, Bhiloda and Meghraj

detailed composition of regional

state/u.t.

state/u.t.	detailed composition of regionals		Sl. no.	SR	description name of district (code)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
			16.	Eastern	Haryana	061	061	061	Ambala	(01)	Rohtak	(06)
										(02)	Faridabad	(07)
										(03)	Gurgaon	(08)
										(04)	Hissar	(08)
										(05)	Sirsa	(12)
										(06)	Bhiwani	(10)
										(07)	Mahendragarh	(09)
										(08)	Jind	(04)
										(09)	Sonapat	(05)
										(10)	Karnal	(03)
										(11)	Kurukshetra	(02)
										(12)	Hamirpur	(03)
										(13)	Una	(04)
										(14)	Bilaspur	(05)
										(15)	Mandi	(06)
										(16)	Kangra	(02)
										(17)	Lahaul & Spiti	(03)
										(18)	Chamba	(02)
										(19)	Kulu	(07)
										(20)	Pradesh	(07)
										(21)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(22)	Pradesh	(07)
										(23)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(24)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(25)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(26)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
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										(30)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(31)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
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										(64)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(65)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(66)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
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										(89)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
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										(93)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(94)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(95)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(96)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(97)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(98)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(99)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)
										(100)	Himachal Pradesh	(07)

state/u.t.		detailed composition of regionals					
Sl. no.		SR		description name of district (code)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(6)	
37.	Maharashtra (12)	123	Inland Northern	Nasik	(05)	Jalgaon	(07)
				Dhule	(06)		(18)
		124	Inland Central	Aurangabad	(14)	Nanded	(27)
				Parbhani	(15)	Osmanabad	
				Buri	(16)	Jalna	(27)
39.		125	Inland Eastern	Buldana	(19)	Yavatmal	(22)
				Alola	(20)	Wardha	(23)
				Amravati	(21)	Nagpur	(24)
40		126	Eastern	Bhandara	(25)	Chandrapur	(26)
41	Manipur (13)	131	Plains	Imphol	(05)	Bishnupur	(06)
						Thoubal	(07)
42		132	Hills	Manipur North	(01)	Tengnoupal	(04)
				Manipur West	(02)	Manipur East	(08)
				Manipur South	(03)		
43.	Maghalaya (14)	141	Maghalaya	Jaintia Hills	(01)	East Garo-Hills	(04)
				East khasi Hills	(02)	West Garo-Hills	(05)
				Westt Khasi Hills	(03)		
44.	Nagaland (15)	151	Nagaland	Kohima	(01)	Mokokchung	(05)
				Phek	(02)	Tuensang	(06)
				Wokha	(03)	Mou	(07)
				Zunhebato			
45.	Orissa (16)	161	Coastal	Baleshwar	(05)	Ganjam	(12)
				Cuttack	(06)	Puri	(13)
46.		162	Southern	Baudh Kond mals	(08)	kalahandi	(10)
						Korapur	(11)
47.		163	Northern	Sambalpur	(01)	Mayurbhanj	(04)
				Sundargarh	(02)	Dhen Kanal	(07)
				Keonjhar	(03)	Bolangir	(09)
48.	Panjab (17)	171	Northern	Gurdaspur	(01)	Kapurthala	(06)
				Amritsar	(02)	Hoshiarpur	(07)
				Ludhiana	(04)	Rupnagar	(08)
				Jullundur	(05)		
		172	Southern	Ferozpur	(03)	Bhatinda	(11)
				Patiala	(09)	Faridkot	(12)
				Sangrur	(10)		
50.	Rajasthan (18)	181	Western	Ganganagar	(01)	Nagaur	(14)
				Bikaner	(02)	Pali	(15)
				Churu	(03)	Barmer	(16)
				Jaisalmer	(12)	Jalore	(17)
				Jodhpur	(13)	Sirohi	(18)
51.		182	Noirth Eastern	Jhunjhnu	(04)	Sukar	(09)
				Alwar	(05)	Ajmer	(10)
				Bharatpur	(06)	Tonk	(11)

state/u.t.		detailed composition of regionals					
Sl. no.	SR	description name of district (code)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
26.	Kerala (10)	101	Northern	Cannanore (01)	Palghat (04)		
				Kozhikode (02)	Wynad (12)		
				Malappuram (03)			
27.		102	Soutrean	Trichur (05)	Alleppey (09)		
				Ernakulam (06)	Guilon (10)		
				Idukki (07)	Trivandrum (11)		
				Kottayam (08)			(43)
28.	Madhya Pradesh (11)	111	Chattisgarh	Surguja (39)	Durg		
				Bilaspur (40)	Raipur (44)		
				Raigarh (41)	Bastar (45)		
				Rajnandgaon (42)			
29.		112	Vindhya	Tikamgarh (07)	Rewa (13)		
				Chhatarpur (08)	Shahdol (14)		
				Panna (09)	Sidhi (15)		
				Satna (12)			
30.		113	Central	Sagar (10)	Bhopal (28)		
				Damoh (11)	Sehore (29)		
				Vidisha (27)	Raisen (30)		
31.		114	Malwa Plateau	Mandsaur (16)	Jhabua (21)		
				Retlam (17)	Dhar (22)		
				Ujjain (18)	Indore (23)		
				Shajapur (19)	Raigarh (26)		
				Dewas (20)			
32.		115	South Central	Jabalpur (33)	Chhindwara (36)		
				Narshimhapur (34)	Seoni (37)		
				Mandla (35)	Balaghat (38)		
33.		116	South Western	Khargon (24)	Betul (31)		
				(W. Nimar)			
				Khandwa (25)	Hoshangabad (32)		
				(E. Nimar )			
34.		117	Northern	Morena (01)	Datia (04)		
				Bhind (02)	Shivpuri (05)		
				Gwalior (03)	Guna (06)		
35.	Maharashtra (12)	121	Coastal	Greater (01)	Ratnagiri (04)		
				Bombay (02)			(05)
				Thane (03)	Sindhudurg (06)		
				Kulaba			
36.		122	Inland Western	Ahmednagar (08)	Sangli (11)		
				Puna (09)	Solapur (12)		
				Satara (10)	Kolhapur (13)		

state/u.t.			detailed composition of regionals			
Sl. no.	SR		description name of district (code)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
64.		225	Southern	Basti (48)	Mirzapur	(56)
				Gorakhpur (49)		
				Jalaun (31)	Mamirpur	(34)
				Jhansi (32)	Banda	(35)
				Lalitpur (33)		
65.	West Bengal (23)	231	Himalayan	Cooch Behar (01)	Darjeeling	(03)
66.		232	Eastern Plains	Jalpaiguri (02)		
				West Dinajpur (04)	Nadia	(07)
67.		233	Central Plains	Malbah (05)	Birbhum	(16)
				Murshidabad (06)		
				24 Parganas (08)	Hooghly	(11)
68.		234	Western Plains	Calcutta (09)	Burdwan	(15)
				Howrah (10)		
				Midnapur (12)	Purulia	(14)
69.	A & N Islands (24)	241	Andaman & Nicobar Inlands	Bankura (13)		
				Andamans (01)	Nicobars	(02)
70.	Arunachal Pradesh (25)	251	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng (01)	East Siang	(06)
				East Kameng (02)	Dibang Valley	(07)
				Lower (03)	Lohit	(08)
				Upper (04)		
				Suansiri (05)		
71.	Chandigarh (26)	261	Chandigarh	West Siang (05)		
72.				Chandigarh (01)		

state/u.t.		detailed composition regionals					
Sr.No.		SR		description name of district (code)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
				Sawai- Modhopur	(07)	Bhilware	(19)
				Jaipur	(08)	Dholpur	(27)
52		183	Southern	Udaipur	(20)	Bansware	(23)
				Dungarpur	(22)		
53.		284	South Esttern	Chittorgarh	(21)	Kota	(25)
				Bundi	(24)	Jhalawar	(26)
54.	Sikkim (19)	191	Sikkim	North	(01)	South	(03)
				East	(02)	West	(04)
55.	Tamil nadu (20)	201	Coastal Northern	Madras	(01)	North Arcot	(03)
				Chengalpattu	(02)	South Arcot	(04)
56.		202	Coastal	Tiruchir-Palli	(11)	Pubukkottai	(13)
				Thanjavur	(12)		
57.		203	Southern	Madurai	(10)	Tirunelveli	(15)
				Ramanathapuram	(14)	Kanniya	(16)
				Puram		Kumari	
58.		204	Inland	Dharmapuri	(05)	Coimbatore	(08)
				Salem	(06)	Nilgiris	(09)
				Periyar	(07)		
59.	Tripura (21)	211	Tripura	West Tripura	(01)	South Tripura	(03)
				North Tripura	(02)		
60	Utter Pradesh (22)	221	Himalayan	Utter Kashi	(01)	Garhwal	(05)
				Chamoli	(02)	Pithoragarh	(06)
				Tehri Garwal	(03)	Almora	(07)
				Dehradun	(04)	nainital	(08)
61		222	Western	Saharanpur	(09)	Bareilly	(18)
				Mazaffar Nagar	(10)	Pilibhit	(19)
				Bijnor	(04)	Shahjahanpur	(20)
				Meerut	(12)	Aligarh	(21)
				Ghaziabad	(13)	Mathura	(22)
				Bulandshahr	(14)	Agra	(23)
				Moradabad	(15)	Etah	(24)
				Rampur	(16)	Mainpuri	(25)
				Budaun	(17)	Farukhabad	(26)
						Etawah	(27)
		223	Central	Kanpur	(28)	Unnao	(39)
				Fatehpur	(29)	lucknow	(40)
				Kheri	(36)	Rae-Bereli	(41)
				Sitapur	(37)	Barabanki	(44)
				Harboi	(38)		
		224	Eastern	Allahabad	(30)	Deoria	(50)
				bajhraich	(42)	Azamgarh	(51)
				Gonda	(43)	jaunpur	(52)
				Faizabad	(45)	Ballia	(53)
				Sultanpur	(46)	Ghazipur	(54)
				Pratapgarh	(47)	Varanasi	(55)

srl. no.	state/u.t.	SR	detailed composition of regions			description name of district (code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
73.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (27)	281	Delhi	Delhi	(01)	Dui	(03)
74.	Goa, Daman & Diu (29)	291	Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa	(01)		
75.	Lakshadweep (30)	301	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	(01)		
76.	Mizoram (31)	311	Mizoram	Aizawl	(01)	Chhimituipui	(03)
77.	Pondicherry (32)	321	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	(01)	Mahe	(03)
				Karaikal	(02)		(04)

