

## Chapter Five

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### Schedule 1.0: Consumer Expenditure

5.0.0.0 The 64<sup>th</sup> round survey is the nineteenth in the annual series of surveys of household consumer expenditure. It will be conducted during July 2007 to June 2008.

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

5.0.0.2 To make the definition of household consumption operational, clear guidelines are needed not only on what is included in household consumer expenditure and what is excluded, but also on

- (a) the identification of the household performing each act of consumption
- (b) the assigning of a time to of each act of consumption.

Only then can one attempt to record the consumption of a household H within a reference period P.

5.0.0.3 It has been found convenient to assign different meanings of the word “consumption” (and hence different approaches to its measurement) for different categories of consumption items.

5.0.0.4 The three main approaches are the Use Approach, the First Use Approach, and the Expenditure Approach.

#### **Use Approach (also called Consumption Approach)**

5.0.1.1 Some goods, like food and fuel, can be used only once. When food and fuel are used (used up), we say that they are consumed.

5.0.1.2 When food is eaten, it is not a problem to identify who is eating the food. The household to which that person belongs is called the consuming household. The same rule is followed for pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

5.0.1.3 When fuel is used for household cooking and lighting, the household in which the cooking or lighting is done is called the consuming household.

5.0.1.4 When a person consumes food cooked in a different household from his own, the preparing household is considered to be the consuming household. This is, obviously, a departure from the use approach. This procedure has been in force for a long time, as it makes data collection simpler. Thus, when a guest or a beggar is served food prepared in a household H, it is household H which is considered as the consuming household. Also, if a household H makes a payment to a person in the form of meals prepared in its kitchen, it is considered to be

the consumption of household H.

5.0.1.5 When cooked meals are purchased from the market (hotels, restaurants, canteens or catering agency), the purchaser household is considered to be the consuming household, regardless of who eats the food. This again is a departure from the Use Approach. However, if the meals purchased are then used by the purchaser as means of payment (say, to the provider of a service), then they will be accounted in the household receiving the meals as payment.

5.0.1.6 When a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or a non-Government agency such as a charitable organisation (for example, meals received under the Midday Meal scheme), it will be considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person belongs. (When recording such consumption, the value is to be imputed at the local price of the meals received.) **This procedure is a departure from the practice followed earlier.** It is not, however, a departure from the Use Approach followed for food generally.

5.0.1.7 The Use Approach is also to be followed for food in the case of a person (usually a student in a hostel) whose food bills are regularly paid by a person (usually, a parent) belonging to a different household. In past rounds, the Expenditure Approach was considered to be applicable in such cases.

### **First Use Approach**

5.0.2.1 Clothing, bedding and footwear can be used more than once. An item of clothing or footwear is usually used repeatedly by the same person. An item of bedding is also used repeatedly, and often shared by household members.

5.0.2.2 For items of clothing, bedding and footwear, consumption of an item is said to occur when it is first used.

5.0.2.3 An exception is made in case of second-hand purchase of clothing and footwear. Second-hand purchase of clothing or footwear occurs when an item of clothing or footwear is purchased by a household after it has been used by another household, without alteration. When such a purchase occurs, we say that consumption (out of second-hand purchase) has occurred *at the moment of purchase*. That is, in case of second-hand purchase, the use approach is not followed; in other words, whether the purchased item has been used or not after purchase is not relevant.

5.0.2.4 Note that for nearly all items of food, and some items of fuel for cooking and lighting, both quantity and value of consumption are recorded in the schedule. For a few items, where reporting of quantity is difficult, only value of consumption is required to be recorded.

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

- The value of goods and services received in exchange of goods and services – including those received as perquisites by the members of the household from their employers -

will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account.

- The value of home produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges.
- The value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.
- The value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

## Expenditure Approach

5.0.4.1 For items of consumption other than food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, clothing, bedding, footwear, and fuel for cooking and lighting, the expenditure approach is followed to identify the consuming household and the time at which consumption takes place.

5.0.4.2 The expenditure approach says that consumption of these items takes place when expenditure is incurred on the item (good or service). The household incurring the expenditure is the consuming household, regardless of whether the item is used by the household or not.

5.0.4.3 When a household H obtains an item as gift or charity, or by free collection, no expenditure is incurred by the household H on the item.

5.0.4.4 **When a household W obtains an item as perquisite from the employer, or as payment in kind from a household or enterprise for services rendered by W, then W is considered to incur an expenditure on the item received as perquisite or payment in kind.** The value of the item at local retail prices is considered to be the amount of expenditure incurred by W.<sup>1</sup> Examples are accommodation, newspapers and telephone services provided free to employees by employers, and any expenses on domestic account, such as medical expenses, that are reimbursed by employers. Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is another example of perquisites. The time of consumption will be the time of acquisition of the perquisite if it is a good (e.g. newspapers) and the time of use if it is a service (e.g. telephone facility).

5.0.4.5 When a household H acquires an item through cash purchase, the time of incurring expenditure is clear. In case of payment by cheque or through a credit card, the household is considered to incur expenditure at the moment when the cheque is handed over or the credit card is presented to the seller as means of payment. If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period (see paragraph 5.0.5) is regarded as the expenditure incurred. Note that in case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or enterprise other than the seller, where full payment is made to the seller, the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed to make the payment to the seller) is considered to be the expenditure incurred by the household. This expenditure (payment to the seller) takes place *before* the durable comes into the buyer's possession, not after. On the other hand, the

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<sup>1</sup> Except for perquisites and payments in kind, the question of imputation of value does not arise in case of items which are governed by the expenditure approach.

repayment of the loan in instalments to the financier goes on for several months or years. The repayment of the loan to the financier is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure.

**5.0.4.6 Procedure for recording payments for education and rent of household dwelling regularly made by another household:** It is not uncommon for a person's rent or educational expenses to be *regularly* paid by a household different from his own, directly to the provider of the accommodation or educational services. A common example is a student in a hostel. Such a person's rent and educational fees are often paid by his or her parents' household directly to the hostel authorities. Here, going by the expenditure approach would mean that the (regularly occurring) consumption of accommodation or educational services would not be accounted in the user household. Here, as a departure from expenditure approach normally applicable to rent and educational expenses, the Use Approach is to be followed. Here the household making use of the accommodation or the educational goods and services is to be considered as the consuming household, and not the household making the payment. **This procedure is being introduced for the first time.**

Summary of rules to determine the consuming household and the time of consumption

**FOOD, PAN, TOBACCO, INTOXICANTS, FUEL FOR COOKING AND LIGHTING: Use Approach**

(Exception:

- (a) Food cooked and served to non-household members: Preparing household is consumer
- (b) Meals purchased from market and served to guests or as charity: Purchasing household is consumer)

**CLOTHING, BEDDING & FOOTWEAR: First Use Approach**

(Exception: Second-hand purchase of clothing & footwear: Consumed at the moment of second-hand purchase)

**OTHER ITEMS: Expenditure Approach**

(Exception: Rent and education payments regularly made by another household: Follow Use Approach)

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

Srl. no.	Item	Reference period
1	education, medical (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods	'last 365 days'
2	all other items (viz., all food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes)	'last 30 days'

**5.0.6 Schedule design:** Schedule 1.0 consists of several blocks to obtain detailed information on the expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other particulars of the sample household. There are 15 blocks numbered 0 to 14.

## What is new in the schedule

- Columns for recording particulars of participation in *public works* have been dropped from Block 4 of the schedule.
- **Covered area** (Block 3, item 11) will not be recorded in square metres. It **will be recorded in square feet**, as was the practice before the 59<sup>th</sup> round.
- An item (174) for sunflower/soyabean oil and an item (175) for rice bran oil have been introduced in the edible oil sub-group of Block 5.
- An item (302) has been introduced in Block 5 to record number and imputed value of (i) meals received as assistance from Government, charitable organization, etc. and (ii) meals received as perquisites or as payment in kind. The item (303) for cooked meals purchased will have its usual meaning.
- Separate items for petrol (353) and diesel (354) have been introduced in Block 6 (fuel for cooking, lighting and other purposes excluding conveyance). In Block 10, petrol for vehicle (508) has been made a separate item in the conveyance sub-group.
- The item (400) for books and journals and the item (401) for newspapers and periodicals (Block 9) will include second-hand purchases.
- An item (480) “insurance premium: other” has been introduced in the “consumer services excluding conveyance” sub-group of Block 10. It will cover non-life insurance premium other than medical insurance.
- If payments for education and accommodation enjoyed by a household are regularly made by a person belonging to another household, they will be accounted in the household using the educational facilities and/or lodgings, and not the household making the payment.

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

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

**5.1.2 Item 13: sample hamlet-group/ sub-block number:** This item is to be recorded from the heading of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

**5.1.3 Item 14: second-stage stratum:** This item will be copied from the heading of column (8) or (9) of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

**5.1.4 Item 15: sample household number:** The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from column (10) or (11) of Block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

**5.1.5 Item 16: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4):** The srl. no. of the person recorded in column 1 of Block 4, Schedule 1.0, from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information has to be collected from one of the household members. In an extreme case, information may be collected from a person other than the household member who is supposed to know all the requisite information. In such a case, '99' should be recorded against this item.

**5.1.6 Item 17: response code:** This item is to be filled in at the end of the interview. It is meant to classify the informant according to the degree of his co-operation as well as his capability to provide the required information. The codes are:

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

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

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

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

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

**5.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operations:** The identity of the Investigator, Senior Investigator, Superintendent and Senior Superintendent or other supervisory officer associated with the work, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, date of despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46<sup>th</sup> round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for Central sample only). If canvassing the schedule takes more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i). The "total time taken to canvass the schedule" means the actual time spent in canvassing the schedule and will not include the time taken by the investigator/senior investigator to finalise the schedule. It is recorded in minutes.

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

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

5.3.2 **Item 2: principal industry (NIC-2004):** The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The description of the principal industry should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the industry description should not be copied from the NIC booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the industrial activity which determines the principal industry of the household. The entry cell for item 2 has been split into five parts for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC-2004 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household industry see paragraph 1.7.58, Chapter One.

5.3.3 **Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-2004):** The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. As in case of principal household industry, the description of the principal occupation, too, should be recorded in as specific terms as possible based on the description given by the informant. In other words, the occupation description should not be copied from the NCO booklet if the informant's description gives a clearer idea of the principal occupation pursued by the household. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO-2004 is to be recorded in the entry cell, which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For the definition of principal household occupation see paragraph 1.7.58.

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

5.3.4.1 In **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned the appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

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

The procedure for assigning the type code for rural households is laid down in paragraphs 5.3.4.3 to 5.3.4.6.

5.3.4.2 For **urban** areas, the household type codes are as follows:

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\* see paragraph 1.7.3 and 1.7.4 of Chapter One

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

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

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

**5.3.4.5** To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

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

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

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

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

**5.3.6 Item 6: social group (code):** Whether or not the household belongs to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes or Other Backward Classes will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

Scheduled Tribes - 1, Scheduled Castes - 2, Other Backward Classes - 3, others - 9.

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

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



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

(1 acre  $\approx$  0.4047 hectare and 1 hectare = 10,000 sq. metre)

For the definition of land possessed, see paragraph 1.7.11 of Chapter One.

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

owned	1
hired	2
no dwelling unit	3
others	9

**5.3.9 Item 9: type of dwelling (code):** The dwelling unit of the household may be an independent house, a flat, or neither of these. The appropriate code will be entered against the item. The codes are:

independent house	1
flat	2
others	9
no dwelling	3

For the definitions of “independent house” and “flat”, see paragraphs 1.7.9 and 1.7.10 of Chapter One.

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

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

For definitions, see paragraphs 1.7.5 to 1.7.7 of Chapter One.

**5.3.11 Item 11: covered area (sq. feet: whole number):** This will be the sum of the floor

areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah located in the house or inside the homestead land and occupied by the household. The covered area may be either owned (including owner-like possession) or rented. It should exclude area owned but rented out. The area will be recorded (to nearest integer) **in square feet**. The verandah will mean a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms which is not walled from all sides, that is, with at least one side either open or walled to some height or protected by grille, net, etc. If entry against item 10 is 5, a dash (-) may be put against this item. **It may be noted that from the 59<sup>th</sup> to the 63<sup>rd</sup> rounds, covered area was recorded in square metres instead of square feet. As the data on covered area available from these rounds were found to be error-prone, the system of recording covered area in square feet is being re-introduced in this round.**

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

**cooking:** coke, coal and charcoal- 1, firewood and chips- 2, LPG- 3, gohar gas - 4, dung cake- 5, kerosene- 6, electricity- 7, others- 9, no cooking arrangement- 8

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

**5.3.13 Item 14: monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00):** This item will be filled in only after completing Blocks 5 to 12. It will be copied from column 6 of item srl. no. 37 of Block 12. (The sum total of the relevant sub-total items (as indicated in Block 12) adjusted for 30 days will be divided by the household size to obtain the monthly per capita expenditure.)

**5.3.14 Item 15: did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days?** A ceremony for the purpose of this item is an occasion on which a large number of meals (not just snacks) were served to non-household members, which significantly affects the household's total expenditure during the last 30 days. The occasion need not be religious. If the household is found to have performed any ceremony during the last 30 days, code '1' will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, '2' will be recorded.

**5.3.15 Item 16: no. of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days:** The total number of meals served to non-household members during the last 30 days will be recorded against this item. The definition of meal is given in paragraph 1.7.13 of Chapter One. It may be noted that if the entry in item 15 is 1, the entry in item 16 will be positive.

**5.3.16 Item 17: did the household purchase any cereal from ration/fair price shop during the last 30 days?** The answer against this question will be recorded in code. The codes are: yes-1, no-2. Purchase of foodgrains by workers from shops run by their employer at concessional or subsidised rates (this is prevalent, for example, in tea garden areas) will not be considered as purchase from ration/fair price shop.

**5.4.0 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members:** All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. For each member, name, relation to head, sex, age, marital status, general education level, and particulars of meals consumed will be

recorded.

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

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

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

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

**5.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2):** The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column. For eunuchs, code '1' will be recorded.

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

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

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

**5.4.7 Column (7): general educational level (code):** Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., educational attainment will be considered as 'higher secondary' (code 10). For a person who has studied up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 08). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are:

not literate -01, literate without any schooling -02,  
*literate without formal schooling:*  
 through NFEC/AIEP -03, literate through TLC/AEC -04, others -05,  
*literate with formal schooling including EGS:*  
 below primary -06, primary -07, upper primary/ middle -08, secondary -10,  
 higher secondary -11, diploma/certificate course -12, graduate -13,  
 postgraduate and above -14.

A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered not

literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who achieve literacy without any schooling will be given code 02. Some persons achieve literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Alternative Innovative Education Programme (AIEP). Such persons will be given code 03. Those who achieve literacy through Adult Education Centres (AEC) or Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) will be given code 04. Those who achieve literacy without any formal schooling and not through NFEC/AIEP/TLC/AEC will be given code 05. Those who are by definition literate through formal schooling but are yet to pass primary standard examination will be assigned code 06. Similarly codes 07, 08, and 10 to 14 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc. levels will be that followed in the concerned States/Union Territories. Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not through the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard. To those who have completed some diploma or certificate course in general, technical education or vocational education which is equivalent to below graduation level, code 12 will be assigned. On the other hand, code 13 will be given to those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general, technical education or vocational education, which is equivalent to graduation level. Similarly, code 14 will be assigned to those who have obtained degree or diploma or certificate in general or technical education, which is equivalent to post-graduation level and above.

**5.4.8 Column (8): number of days stayed away from home during last 30 days:** The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household. For example, if a member stayed away for two days, but consumed food prepared at home during these two days, then that member will not be considered for this item as staying away. For members who did not stay away for even 1 day during the last 30 days, 0 will be recorded.

**5.4.9 Column (9): number of meals usually taken in a day:** The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. For a person who takes food only once in a day, the entry will be 1. One may also come across a person who takes food more than three times a day. For such persons, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. In addition, for infants of age '0' as well as for children who subsist on milk only, '0' may be recorded against this item. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, paragraph 1.7.13 of Chapter One may be referred to.

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

**5.4.11** Columns (10), (11) and (12) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (13) and (14). There are schools/balwadis, etc. which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin, etc. free or at subsidised rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals

taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (10). Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (13). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from those canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (13).

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

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

5.5.0.0 **Blocks 5 to 11: Blocks on Consumer Expenditure:** Information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected in these blocks. The titles of the blocks are:

- Block 5 : Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last **30 days** ended on .....
- Block 6 : Consumption of fuel for cooking, lighting and other purposes excluding conveyance during the last **30 days** ended on .....
- Block 7 : Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc. during the last **365 days** ended on .....
- Block 8 : Consumption of footwear during the last **365 days** ended on .....
- Block 9 : Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last **365 days** ended on .....
- Block 10 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last **30 days** ended on .....
- Block 11 : Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last **365 days** ended on .....

5.5.0.1 Consumption by a household only occurs when the household uses a particular good or service (as in case of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing or footwear), or incurs expenditure which gives it the right to use a good or service. (See also Use Approach, First Use

Approach and Expenditure Approach, pages C-1 to C-3.) A gift of money or a good from one household to another is a transfer (a flow against which the household does not receive anything in exchange) and should not be confused with consumption. Similarly, giving away money or goods as charity is not an act of consumption, and no consumption expenditure is incurred by a household through such a giving away. Note also that fines or penalties incurred by a household are not considered part of consumption expenditure. Most of the important goods and services which households need or want for domestic purposes, and incur expenditure on, are listed in Schedule 1.0, grouped, as far as possible, according to the purpose for which they are used.

5.5.0.2 The consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household; in other words, expenditure on any enterprise belonging to the household will be excluded. All consumption expenditure of a domestic servant who is also a member of the household will be included. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be recorded under item 496 (pet animals incl. birds and fish) of Block 10. It may be noted that consumption by livestock of the household will not be included in household consumption. However, products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household are to be included. While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials, parties, etc.

5.5.0.3 **Payment in kind:** When, instead of cash, a commodity is used as mode of payment, some guidelines are required regarding the accounting of consumption. The following rules are to be followed. In some respects, they differ from instructions given in earlier rounds.

- (a) If the sample household **makes a payment in kind** (say, to a domestic servant, or a priest), *no entry against the item (commodity) used as means of payment* is to be made in the consumer expenditure schedule of the sample household. Instead, the value of the commodity is to be entered against the item “domestic servant” or “priest”, as the case may be. An important exception to this rule is that ingredients of meals prepared and used as payment in kind by the sample household will be treated as part of the sample household’s consumption.
- (b) If the sample household **has received any payment or perquisites**
  - in the form of durable goods or miscellaneous goods and services, it will be accounted in the sample household’s consumption against the item concerned. The time of consumption will be the time of acquisition of the item if it is a good and the time of use if it is a service. Examples of such perquisites are newspaper and telephone bills paid by the employer.
  - in the form of food (other than cooked meals), fuel, clothing, bedding or footwear, it will be accounted in the sample household’s consumption (unless it is gifted away) at the time of use (or first use). Examples are electricity and livery supplied by the employer.
- (c) If the sample household has received any payment from another household in the form of cooked meals prepared in the other household’s kitchen, it will not be accounted in the sample household’s consumption. However, if the sample household has been paid through cooked meals purchased by the other household, the value of the meals imputed at local prices will be entered against the sample household’s consumption against “cooked meals” received as assistance or payment (item 302).

5.5.0.4 **Goods received free with goods purchased:** To illustrate the method to be followed

in such cases, suppose a household purchases a packet of rice for Rs.60 and gets a packet of salt free of cost with the rice. In this case, the household will be considered to have paid part of the Rs.60 for the salt and only the remaining part for the rice. The two parts will be calculated by apportioning Rs.60 to salt and rice in proportion to the market values (imputed if not known) of the salt and rice. If, now, the household reports that 75% of the rice and 20% of the salt was consumed during the reference period, then these percentages are to be applied to the values calculated above to record the value of consumption of rice and salt. Note that if a cake of soap had been obtained free with the rice instead of a packet of salt, then value of consumption of the soap (Expenditure Approach) would have to be recorded as 100% (not 20%) of the value of the soap calculated by the method of apportioning described above. The source code for goods obtained free with purchased goods will be 1 - the same as that for goods actually purchased.

**5.5.0.5 Block 5: Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants during the last 30 days:** In this block information on consumption of each item of cereals, pulses, milk, sugar and salt by the household will be collected for a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey.

5.5.0.6 In general, the Use Approach (see page C-1) is followed for food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants. However, there are some special rules for meals which are obtained by the sample household in cooked form from outside, or cooked by the household and served to non-members.

5.5.0.7 When a person consumes meals cooked in a different household from his own, the preparing household is considered to be the consuming household. This is, obviously, a departure from the Use Approach. Thus, when a guest or a beggar is served food prepared in a household H, it is household H which is considered as the consuming household. Also, if a household H makes a payment to a person in the form of meals cooked in H's kitchen, it is considered to be the consumption of household H.

5.5.0.8 However, when a person consumes meals received as assistance from the Government or charitable organisation (e.g. meals received under the Midday Meal scheme), or as payment in kind from an organisation (except a household enterprise which serves the meals from the household kitchen), it is considered to be the consumption of the household to which the person receiving the meal belongs. (When recording such consumption, the value is to be imputed at the local price of the meals received and recorded against item 302: cooked meals received as assistance or payment.) **This procedure is a departure from the practice followed earlier.** It is not, however, a departure from the Use Approach followed for food generally.

5.5.0.9 The Use Approach is also to be followed for food in the case of a person (usually a student in a hostel) whose food bills are regularly paid by a person (usually, a parent) belonging to a different household. In past rounds, the Expenditure Approach was considered to be applicable in such cases.

5.5.0.10 When cooked meals are purchased from the market (hotels, restaurants, canteens or catering agency), the purchaser household is considered to be the consuming household, regardless of who eats the food (entry against item 303). This is a departure from the Use Approach. However, if the meals purchased are then used by the purchaser as means of payment (say, to the provider of a service), then they will be accounted in the household

receiving the meals as payment (entry against item 302).

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

**5.5.2 Unit:** Each line of this block relates to a particular item of consumption. The unit in which the quantity is to be recorded is, in case of some items, shown within brackets after the description of the item in col.(1). For items where no unit is specified after the item description in col.(1), the quantity must be recorded in kilograms (kg).

**5.5.3 Column (3): quantity:** Against most of the items of Block 5, there is provision to record the quantity figure in the appropriate unit. In Blocks 5 to 8, a quantity figure has two parts – an integer part and a fractional or decimal part. The integer part will be recorded in the left-hand cell and the fractional part will be entered in the right-hand cell in three places of decimals, in case the units are reported either in ‘kg’ or ‘metre’ or ‘litre’. If the specified unit of quantity is ‘gram’/ ‘number’/ ‘box’/ ‘pair’/ ‘standard unit’ etc., three zeros (000) have already been printed in the decimal part (right-hand cell) of the space for quantity. This means that quantity, for these items, is to be recorded in whole number, in the left-hand cell. For a number of items, the quantity cells in the schedule are shaded; this means that no quantities are to be recorded.

**5.5.4 Column (4): value:** As in the previous round, all value figures are to be recorded in *whole number of rupees*, after rounding off paise figures, if any.

**5.5.5 Column (5): source code:** Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more of several possible sources: namely, purchase, home produce, exchange of goods and services, gifts or charities, and free collection. The source from which the item has been obtained and consumed by the household will be recorded in code. The codes to be used are:

only purchase .....	1	only exchange of goods and services...	5
only home-grown stock.....	2	only gifts/ charities.....	6
both purchase and home-grown stock ..	3	others .....	9
only free collection .....	4		

**5.5.5.1** Code 3 will be applicable if consumption is made out of both purchase and home-grown stock but not from any other sources. Any other combination of sources will get code 9. Consumption out of transfer receipts or commodities received in exchange of goods and services will also get code 9. Note that some food products such as *muri* are often made in the home by processing of foodgrains such as rice. In such cases, the source of consumption will be “purchase” if the basic foodgrain (in case of *muri*, rice) is purchased; the source of such products will be “home-grown stock” only if the foodgrain from which they are made is itself home-grown.

**5.5.5.2 Home processing of food:** Some food items listed in Block 5 may be prepared in the home from other food items listed in Block 5. For example, *ghee* (item 164) may be prepared in the home from milk: liquid (item 160). Pickles (item 305) may be prepared in the home from chillies, mangoes, salt, etc. In all such cases the question of where to record the consumption of such food preparations is answered as follows: *against the ingredient items*. Thus consumption of purchased *ghee* (or *ghee* received as gift, say) is recorded against “*ghee*” but that of home-



made *ghee* against “milk: liquid”; consumption of purchased *muri* is recorded against “*muri*” but that of home-made *muri* against “rice”; consumption of purchased pickles is recorded against “pickles” but that of home-made pickles against “salt”, “mango”, “chilli”, etc.

5.5.5.3 It follows from the above that **source codes 2 (consumption from home-grown stock only), 3 (consumption from both purchase and home-grown stock) and 4 (consumption from free collection) are not permissible for items of Block 5 such as *chira*, *muri*, *curd*, *ghee*, *butter*, *ice-cream*, etc.**, which are created by processing of other items of Block 5 (rice, milk, etc.).

5.5.5.4 Some home-made items such as pickles and *ghee* may be stored in the home for a number of months before they are consumed. Data collection on consumption during any particular month becomes difficult in such cases. *For simplicity of data collection, therefore, the ingredients may be regarded as consumed at the moment when they are used up in the process of preparation of the final food product. This applies to all items of Block 5 which may be prepared in the home from other Block 5 items. It follows that home-made items such as *ghee* and pickles, if received by the sample household as gift from the household which prepared the item, and subsequently consumed, should not be accounted as consumption of the sample household. This procedure is a departure from the consumption approach otherwise followed for food items.*

5.5.6 **Imputation of value:** The method of imputing values of items which are consumed but not purchased has been given in paragraph 5.0.3.

5.5.7 It may be mentioned that for all the items in block 5, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. However, normal day-to-day wastage like thrown-away cooked food will not be excluded from the quantity of consumption. Similarly, for recording quantities, loss due to normal cleaning, peeling, etc. will be ignored. But the quantity of impure item, like husk mixed with rice, will be netted out while recording quantity of rice consumed, while no adjustment will be made in value of rice consumption. For example, if the weight of a mixture of rice and husk originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 8 kg after its cleaning, etc., the quantity of rice consumed is to be recorded as 8 kg only. The value of rice, however, will be considered to remain unchanged. On the other hand, an item which is not brought into the consumption process will not be treated as consumed. For example, suppose that 10 kg of rice is purchased for consumption at Rs.100, out of which, 5 kg is either stolen, or damaged by insects, infection, etc., or eaten by rats, and the remaining 5 kg is consumed. Then the quantity of consumption will be 5 kg and the value of consumption, Rs.50.

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

5.5.9 **Items 103-106:** Rice products like *chira*, *khoi*, *lawa*, *muri*, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. However, if such products (e.g. *muri*) are made from rice in the home, their consumption will be recorded against “rice” (item 101 or 102) and not against the rice product (here, *muri*). Food preparations out of rice viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of the food group “beverages, refreshments and processed food”, unless they are prepared at home, in which case consumption will be accounted against the ingredients (rice, sugar, etc.). Rice purchased in the form of ‘cooked rice’ (not cooked meal) will also be treated as processed food and will be

recorded against item 308 (other processed food).

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

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

**5.5.12 Items 115-123:** This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and other cereals. Each of these items will include their products also. Cornflakes (item 118) will include pop-corn also. *Sattu* prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 120 (barley and products). Like food preparations out of rice, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against appropriate items of food group: beverages, etc.

**5.5.13 Item 129: cereal: sub-total:** This is a sub-total item. The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) and (4) and recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). Similarly, all other sub-total items will be derived.

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

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

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

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

**5.5.17 Item 160: milk: liquid:** This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as ‘milk: liquid’. The unit of quantity for “milk: liquid” is ‘litre’. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as “milk: liquid” and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, ghee, etc. during the reference period for the purpose of household consumption should also be included in this item even if the milk products are not actually consumed during the reference period (a departure from the consumption approach) The same procedure will be followed even if the milk product is intended to be gifted to some other household.

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

**5.5.19 Item 166: ice-cream:** Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included against this item. Instead, it will be accounted against item 297 (other beverages).

**5.5.20 Items 170 to 176: edible oil:** Oils such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. will be considered as “edible oil” when they are used in cooking. The same oils, when used for toilet purpose, will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 453 (hair oil, shampoo, hair cream) or item 457 (other toilet articles) of Block 10. Two new items “sunflower/soyabean oil” (174) and “rice bran oil” (175) have been introduced in the edible oil sub-group in view of the fact that the use of such oils in cooking is increasing.

**5.5.21** Some edible oils, such as groundnut oil, etc., are sold in the market after refining the raw oil obtained by crushing the seeds by some chemical process of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation. No distinction will be made between raw and refined oils.

**5.5.22 Item 222: other vegetables:** This includes green fruits like mango, watermelon, etc. consumed after preparing processed food besides the vegetables listed in the schedule.

**5.5.23 Item 248: other fresh fruits:** This will include all fresh fruits which are not listed in the schedule. It will also include sugarcane consumed like fruits.

**5.5.24 Item 261: sugar – other sources:** This will include khandsari.

**5.5.25 Item 279: salt:** This will include all edible salt, whether iodised or not.

**5.5.26 Items 280 - 288: spices:** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice and it may be difficult to collect

information on expenditure and consumption of each individual item of spices. For such spices item 288 (other spices) has been provided.

**5.5.27 Item 294: mineral water:** The term “mineral water” will be understood to mean all packaged drinking water regardless of its mineral content. Purchase of ice, which, in the previous round had been clubbed with this item, may be recorded in Block 10 against item 473.

**5.5.28 Item 295: cold beverages: bottled/canned:** This includes cold drinks like *Thums Up*, *Pepsi*, *Coca-Cola*, *Frooti*, etc. The unit of quantity, both for this item and for item 296 (fruit juice and shake), is ‘litre’.

**5.5.29 Item 297: other beverages (cocoa, etc.)** will include soda water, but not packaged drinking water (“mineral water”), which will be recorded against item 294.

**5.5.30 Item 298: chocolate, lozenge, etc. and sugar substitutes:** This item will include confectionery such as chocolate, toffee and lozenges, and sugar substitutes such as saccharine and sugar-free cubes.

**5.5.31 Item 300: biscuits, cake, pastry, etc:** This will include all types of biscuits, as well as cake and pastry. **The unit for quantity of cake and pastry is kg**, not “no.”.

**5.5.32 Items 302 and 303: cooked meals:** The following rules will be followed. In some respects, they differ from the procedures followed earlier. Note that the term “cooked meals” here does not refer to food cooked in the sample household or in any other household. Such food is always accounted against the ingredients in the household where it is cooked.

**5.5.33 Item 302: cooked meals received as assistance or payment:** Entries (number and imputed value of cooked meals) will be recorded against this item in the following situations:

- There are factories and offices which have their own canteen providing meals to the employees. Consumption of meals from the canteen by the employees of such institutions, if these are received free of cost, will be considered as perquisites, and their number and imputed value will be recorded in the employee households against **item 302**. This is a departure from the instructions of earlier rounds.
- For inmates of hostels where meals are provided free of cost by the Government or other organization which runs the hostel, the cost of meals will be imputed at local prices and recorded against **item 302** in the students’ (single-member) households. This again is a departure from the instructions of earlier rounds.
- Number and imputed value of cooked meals received as Government assistance (e.g under the Midday Meal scheme) will be recorded against **item 302**. This again is a departure from the instructions of earlier rounds.

**5.5.34 Item 303: cooked meals purchased:** For cooked meals purchased from market, i.e., from hotel, restaurant, canteen, catering agency, etc., entry will be made against **item 303** in the household which purchased the cooked meals, which might have been consumed by household members, guests and other persons. This is a departure from the “use approach” followed for food generally. However, if such meals are served to employees of an enterprise operated by the household, they will be regarded as means of payment for services rendered by the employees, and according to the procedure given in paragraph 5.0.1.5, will be considered as consumption of the employees’ households against **item 302**.

5.5.35 **Items 305 to 307: pickles, sauce, jam, jelly:** Pickles (305), sauce (306) and jam/jelly (307) may be purchased or prepared at home. The usual ingredients approach will be followed for accounting of home-made jam, pickles, etc. (see paragraph 5.5.5.2). However, in a departure from the usual consumption approach for food, consumption of the ingredients (e.g., sugar) of a home-made item such as pickles will be considered as taking place at the moment the ingredients are used up in preparing the food product (e.g., pickles) and not at the time when the food product is actually eaten or ingested (see paragraph 5.5.5.4).

5.5.36 **Item 308: other processed food:** Items like purchased snacks or tiffin, food packets, chow mein, soup powder, etc. which have not been covered under items 298-307 will be recorded against this item.

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

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

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

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

5.5.41 **Item 330: ganja:** This will also include ganja consumed in the form of cigarettes.

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

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

5.6.0.0 **Block 6: Consumption of fuel for cooking, lighting and other purposes excluding conveyance during the last 30 days:** This block will record information on consumption of fuel for cooking, lighting and other household purposes with the exception of conveyance during the 30 days prior to the date of survey. The columns are similar to those of Block 5.

5.6.0.1 The word “fuel” applied to a substance means that the substance is used for energy. Note that some items such as petrol and kerosene may be used for cleaning as well as for energy. In this block, only the part used for energy, excluding use in vehicles, will be recorded.

The amount of petrol, kerosene, etc. used in vehicles will be reported in the conveyance sub-group of Block 10. The amount used for cleaning purposes may be entered in item 473 of the “household consumables” sub-group of Block 10.

**5.6.1 Item 342: electricity:** The consumption will include meter rent and surcharge for electricity also. Quantity in “standard units” (kwh) actually consumed during the reference period is to be ascertained as far as possible. Usually, the household will be able to report the monthly expenditure accurately but not the number of units. Note that all commodities *purchased* by the household, including electricity, are to be valued at the purchase price. This means that the entry in the value column will be the expenditure actually incurred, if it is a case of purchase. (“Hooking” is not purchase.) Two common special cases of purchase are discussed below:

(a) Sometimes a fixed amount is charged from the household every month by the electricity board or supply agency, assuming an average consumption level which the agency calculates in some manner using past information, or otherwise. For example, the bill every month may show consumption as 50 units and charges as Rs.150. In this case the entry in the value column will be Rs.150. As for quantity, if the household knows that its consumption during the last 30 days was about 80 units and not 50, then 80 will be recorded. On the other hand, if it has absolutely no idea of the number of units consumed, then 50 may be recorded.

(b) Sometimes the meter is shared with the landlord and the landlord charges a fixed amount X every month from the sample household. This is a case of purchase of electricity from the landlord. Here X will be recorded in the value column and the number of units actually consumed will be ascertained as far as possible and recorded in the quantity column. If the household has absolutely no idea of the quantity then it may be assumed that the landlord is charging at the same rate as the electricity board or supply agency. This rate should then be ascertained and used to calculate the quantity consumed.

**5.6.1.1 Hooking:** In case of “hooking”, the quantity will have to be approximately ascertained and recorded. Value of this quantity will be imputed at the local price, that is, the price that would have been charged if the connection had been legal.

**5.6.1.2 Generation of electricity:** For a household to which electricity is supplied by some person or agency generating electricity by means of a generator or solar power charged battery, the charges will be shown against item 342: electricity. But if the household generates its own electricity using a diesel generator or solar battery, then the fuel charges will be shown, respectively, against “diesel” and “other fuel”. Charges for repair and maintenance of such generator or battery will be shown against item 601 (other cooking/ household appliances), column 7 (cost of materials and services for construction and repair).

**5.6.2 Item 348: LPG:** Usually a fixed quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. To find out the value of consumption of LPG during the reference period, the number of days normally taken by the household to use up one full cylinder of gas will have to be first ascertained. Suppose the price of a cylinder of gas is Rs. ‘V’ and the household usually consumes one full cylinder in ‘D’ days. Then the value of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be calculated as  $(V \times 30)/D$  and rounded off to the nearest whole number of rupees. However, caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

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

5.6.4 **Item 353: petrol (litre) and item 354: diesel (litre):** These items have been newly introduced in view of the growing importance of data on energy use. Petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity for lighting, fans, etc., will be recorded here, but not fuel used for one's vehicle.

5.6.5 **Item 355: other fuel:** This will include any other item used *as fuel* for cooking, lighting or other household purposes. It will include fuel used for *puja*, etc., but not fuel used for one's vehicle.

5.7.0 **Block 7: Consumption expenditure on clothing, bedding, etc. during the last 365 days:** In this block, information on quantity and value of consumption of all items of clothing will be collected. The information in this block is required to be collected for a reference period of last 365 days.

5.7.1 For items of clothing, bedding and footwear, consumption of an item is said to occur when it is first used. Consumption is accounted in the household of the person who is the first user.

5.7.2 An exception is made in case of second-hand purchase of clothing and footwear. Second-hand purchase of clothing or footwear occurs when an item of clothing is purchased by a household after it has been used by another household, without alteration. When such a purchase occurs, we say that consumption (out of second-hand purchase) has occurred *at the moment of purchase*. That is, in case of second-hand purchase, the use approach is not followed; in other words, whether the purchased item has been used or not after purchase is not relevant.

5.7.3 Entries regarding consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home produce, out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, and out of receipts in exchange of goods or services, etc. Care should, however, be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

5.7.4 Clothing purchased first-hand will be reported against items 360 to 373. In case of second-hand purchase, the total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 374.

5.7.5 Imported second-hand ready-made garments will be treated not as second-hand but as first-hand purchase and as such will be included against item 368. Livery supplied by the employer will be taken into account even if used during duty hours only.

5.7.6 **Columns (1) and (2):** In these two columns, description and code of the clothing items are printed in the block. The unit of quantity for an item, as shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list, is printed in the schedule itself. To understand the way decimal places of quantities are recorded, refer to paragraph 5.5.3 in the instructions relating to Block 5.

5.7.7 **Columns (3) and (4): quantity and value:** These columns relate to the consumption by the household during the reference period. Column (3) relates to the quantity of total consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value.

5.7.8 Consumption of clothing out of home production during the reference period will be

evaluated at the producer's price. But consumption of clothing items made out of transfer receipts and receipts in exchange of goods and services will be evaluated at the retail price prevailing in the local market.

5.7.9 For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be "number". But if a household prepares a garment out of cloth purchased, then the item of consumption will be recorded as "cloth" and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In case the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 362 or 363 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 486 of Block 10. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread, etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for making the quilt will be entered as tailoring charge against item 486 in Block 10.

5.7.10 **Item 360: dhoti** and **Item 361: saree**: The quantity will be recorded in "number" for these two items.

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

5.7.12 **Item 384: mosquito net**: Cloth purchased for making mosquito nets will also be included here.

5.8.0 **Block 8: Consumption of footwear during the last 365 days**: While filling in this block on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the block on clothing will be followed. The quantity (number of pairs) and value (Rs.) to be recorded are to be entered in whole number only. The reference period is 365 days. All footwear purchased second-hand during this period will be recorded against "footwear: second-hand" (item 395).

- Note:**
1. If materials are purchased and footwear is got made by a cobbler, the cost of footwear will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.
  2. If a one-legged person purchases or gets made only one shoe, quantity will be taken as one pair.
  3. Plastic footwear will be included against item 393: rubber/PVC footwear.
  4. Straps for slippers will not be included in this block. Such items will be included in Block 10 (item 473: other petty articles).

5.9.0.0 **Blocks 9, 10 and 11** relate to education and medical care, miscellaneous goods and services, and durable goods. All three blocks are governed by the expenditure approach. The expenditure approach says that consumption of these items takes place when expenditure is incurred on the item (good or service). The household incurring the expenditure is the consuming household, regardless of whether the item is used by the household or not.

5.9.0.1 When a household H obtains an item as gift or charity, or by free collection, no



expenditure is incurred by the household H on the item.

5.9.0.2 When a household W obtains an item as perquisite from the employer, or as payment in kind from a household or enterprise for services rendered by W, then W is considered to incur an expenditure on the item received as perquisite or payment in kind. The value of the item at local retail prices is considered to be the amount of expenditure incurred by W. Examples are accommodation, newspapers and telephone services provided free to employees by employers, and any expenses on domestic account, such as medical expenses, that are reimbursed by employers. Leave Travel Concession (LTC) is another example of perquisites.

5.9.0.3 **Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase of any item of Blocks 9, 10 or 11, 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 lumpsum payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value.

5.9.0.4 When a household H acquires an item through cash purchase, the time of incurring expenditure is clear. In case of payment by cheque or through a credit card, the household is considered to incur expenditure at the moment when the cheque is handed over (or sent by post) or the credit card is presented to the seller as means of payment. If the seller agrees to accept payment in instalments, it is called hire purchase. In case of hire purchase, only the payment made to the seller during the reference period is regarded as the expenditure incurred. Note that in case of purchase (e.g. of a car) fully financed by a loan from some person or enterprise other than the seller, where full payment is made to the seller, the entire sale value of the commodity (the principal borrowed to make the payment to the seller) is considered to be the expenditure incurred by the household. This expenditure (payment to the seller) takes place *before* the durable comes into the buyer's possession, not after. On the other hand, the repayment of the loan in instalments to the financier goes on for several months or years. The repayment of the loan to the financier is not relevant in recording consumer expenditure.

5.9.1 **Block 9: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services during the last 365 days:** In this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses incurred during the **last 365 days** preceding the date of survey. The institutional category will include payments made for goods and services availed of *as an inpatient* in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category and will be recorded separately in Block 10. The *amount of medical insurance premium paid by the household during the last 365 days* is to be recorded under item 410. This item has been placed in *Block 9* to avoid errors in use of reference period, although such expenditure is not incurred as in-patient of a medical institution. The amount of premium will not, however, be used to compute household consumer expenditure.

5.9.2 **Columns (1) and (2):** Item descriptions and codes are printed in these two columns.

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

5.9.4 **Items 400-406: education:** This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection

with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, newspapers, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition and other fees like game fees, library fees, development fees, etc. and payment to private tutors. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students are true donations and will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. But all compulsory payments collected by educational institutions at the time of admission or along with the regular fees are regarded as part of the price paid for education and included in “education”, even if termed “donations” by the institution collecting them. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under item 400. Expenditure on computer training, internet (exclusive of telephone charges); fees for music, dancing, swimming schools etc; schools for typing, short-hands etc; and training in physiotherapy, nursing etc. will be covered under item 406: other educational expenses.

5.9.5 Money sent to a son or daughter studying away from the parents’ household is a remittance made by the parent household and should not be recorded in the parents’ household even if the details of how the money is spent are known fully by the parents. In addition, from this round, tuition fees for a child staying in a hostel, even if paid directly by the parents (or guardians) to the educational institution, are not to be recorded in the parents’ household. They are to be recorded in the student’s household. Suitable questions should be put to the household to ascertain if the educational expenditure reported by it includes any expenditure (made on a regular basis) on tuition fees of a non-household member, so that such expenditure can be excluded. This is a departure from the expenditure approach generally followed for education.

5.9.6 **Items 410-428: medical (institutional and non-institutional):** This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. Item 427 (family planning appliances) will include IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against items 412 or 425 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.). For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in paragraph 5.9.1 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as an in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. The item “medical insurance premium” (item 410) is to be recorded with a reference period of 365 days. It has been placed in Block 9 although such expenditure is not incurred as in-patient of a medical institution. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 415 or 428 depending on whether hospitalisation is necessary for MTP or not. Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 415 or 428. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expenses and not as medical expenses.

5.9.7 It was mentioned in paragraph 5.9.1 that the amount of medical insurance premium will be recorded against item 410, but not used to compute household consumer expenditure. On the other hand, when an insurance company makes a payment to the sample household (or directly to a hospital under the “cashless” system) in settlement of a claim made by the household for medical reimbursement, the amount is to be shown as medical expenditure of the

household against items 411 to 415. In other words, the value of medical goods and services on which expenditure is incurred will be recorded in Block 9 or Block 10, EITHER

- if incurred by the household itself, whether or not reimbursed by employer or insurance company, OR
- if paid by the employer or by the insurance company directly to the hospital.

**5.10.0 Block 10: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes during the last 30 days:** In this block, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of miscellaneous goods and services during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. If some goods are purchased for gift or transfer, it is to be accounted against the payer household and not against the recipient household.

**5.10.1 Column (3): value (Rs.):** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. As in Block 9, expenditure will include both cash and kind.

**5.10.2 Items 420-428: medical (non-institutional):** As in the previous round, expenditure on medicine will be collected separately for five different types of medicines: allopathic (420), homeopathic (421), *ayurvedic* (422), *unani* (423) and other (424). It may be noted that in the rural areas, doctors often charge a consolidated amount for consultation plus the medicines which they give to the patient. In such cases, the total amount will be recorded against the relevant item among items 420 to 424.

**5.10.3 Item 427: family planning appliances:** This will also include various contraceptives including tablets such as Mala-D, Mala-N, etc.

**5.10.4 Items 430-438: entertainment:** This stands for entertainment and sports. Here consumption is represented by purchase of entertainment services or articles catering to entertainment. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video show some expenditure is incurred on travelling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item group and will come under appropriate items reserved elsewhere in the schedule. Expenditure incurred on processing, developing, etc., of photographic film will be shown against item 435. Expenses incurred for hiring of video cassette/VCR/VCP will be recorded against item 436. But the expenditure incurred for viewing a video show will be recorded against item 430 (cinema, theatre). For item 433 (club fees) the last payment made divided by the number of months for which the amount was paid will be noted. But in case of payment of fees for lifetime membership, the entire amount paid for such membership during the reference period of 30 days will be recorded against this item. Expenses incurred on subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. will be included in item 437.

**5.10.5 Item 457: other toilet articles:** This will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

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

**5.10.7 Item 468: other washing requisites:** It includes brushes, utensil cleaners, steel wool, etc.

5.10.8 **Item 480: insurance premium: other:** Expenditure incurred during the last 30 days on non-life insurance premium other than medical insurance premium will be entered against this item.

5.10.9 **Item 481: domestic servant/ cook:** Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be recorded against this item. It will include the value of both cash and kind payment. (This is a departure from instructions given in earlier rounds.) However, meals prepared in the household and consumed by a domestic servant will be accounted against the ingredients and will not be shown separately as payment to domestic servant/ cook against item 481. *Entries against items used as means of payment* (kind payment) to a domestic servant/ cook, such as clothing and miscellaneous goods, will be made in the household of the domestic servant/ cook and not in the employer household.

5.10.10 **Item 482: attendant:** This item is meant for recording the expenditure incurred on persons engaged by the household to look after an ailing member, or a child, or an aged person in the household. However, medical services rendered by a nurse, even if performed within the household, will be recorded against item 428 (other medical expenses). In case a person's duties include those usually performed by domestic servants as well as those of an attendant, the payment made to him/ her may be recorded against item 482.

5.10.11 **Item 484: barber, beautician, etc.:** The actual expenditure incurred for availing of the services of barber, beautician, etc. will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. In such cases, if the payment in kind for the year is made during the reference month, the entire payment is to be evaluated at the local retail price and accounted for. On the other hand, if no payment was made during the reference month then no expenditure should be recorded.

**Note:** If a sample household is running a barber's shop and a member of that household has availed himself of the service then the barber charges will be imputed at the prevailing rate and recorded against item 484.

5.10.12 **Item 488/490: telephone charges:** Telephone charges are to be recorded separately for landline phones and mobiles. For domestically installed telephones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Cases of new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. Bills paid periodically as charges for mobile telephone calls will be treated similarly. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or others' telephones will be accounted against this item. Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 633 of block 11.

5.10.13 **Item 492: miscellaneous expenses:** This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items relevant to the block and not

provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include e-mail charges, fax charges, photocopying charges, etc.

5.10.14 **Item 494: legal expenses:** This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

5.10.15 **Item 495: repair charges for non-durables:** This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

5.10.16 **Item 496: pet animals (incl. birds, fish):** This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals include cats, dogs, rabbits, monkeys, mongoose, birds, fish, etc., but not farm animals or poultry. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

5.10.17 **Item 497: other consumer services excluding conveyance:** All other consumer services excluding conveyance will be reported here. Examples are: (i) the services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc., (ii) commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter etc., (iii) reconnection charge for electric/telephone line.

5.10.18 **Items 500-513: conveyance:** Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railways, bus, tram, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, auto-rickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horse carriage, 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. Expenditure on journeys undertaken by household members as part of official tours will not be considered as consumer expenditure of the household. But journeys to commute to and from place of work are to be included here. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, is to be included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of petrol and diesel are to be shown against items 508 and 510 respectively, and cost of all other fuels (including CNG) and lubricants against item 511. Expenses for animal feed for animal-drawn carriage used for domestic purposes will be recorded under item 513. For item 501 (railway fare), season tickets valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month and held during the reference period by a household member, will be divided by the number of months covered by the ticket to get the amount to be recorded. For all other railway fare expenditure, the amount actually paid during the reference period will be recorded.

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

5.10.20 The expenditure incurred on any form of 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 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 purposes. In case information on actual number of days engaged in enterprise or in domestic use is also not available, it will be done on the basis of 'normal use'. The word 'normal' refers to a period beyond the reference period.

**5.10.21 Item 520: house rent, garage rent (actual):** This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle(s) of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The procedure laid down for recording payment of telephone charges is also applicable to other starred items of this block. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to (i.e., forfeited by) the employee plus the license fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. The same procedure will be followed for imputation of house rent if the employer is a private sector firm; here it will be necessary to rely on the judgement of the informant regarding the amount of salary he is forfeiting by staying in a accommodation provided by the employer. If some amount of money was paid by the household as advance at the time of hiring the house, only that part of the advance which is being deducted every month plus the actual amount paid every month towards rent, will be the amount to be recorded as house rent. *Salami/ pugree* will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

5.10.22 Money sent to a dependant forming a different household from the sender's household is a remittance and should not be recorded in the sender's household even if the details of how the money is spent are known fully by the sender. In addition, from this round, rent paid regularly for a dependant who is a non-household member is not to be recorded in the payer household even if paid directly to the landlord (or to the hostel authorities, in case of a student living in a hostel). Such expenditure is to be recorded in the household of the person using the accommodation (e.g., in case of a student in a hostel, charges for accommodation are to be recorded against item 520 in the student household). Suitable questions should be put to the sample household to ascertain if the rent expenditure reported by it includes any expenditure on rent for the dwelling a non-household member, so that such expenditure can be excluded. This is a departure from the expenditure approach followed for miscellaneous goods and services generally. It follows that for a household living in a rented dwelling (code 2 in item 8, Block 3), the entry in Block 10, item 520, should be positive.

**5.10.23 Item 521: hotel lodging charges:** The lodging charges paid by any household member for staying in a hotel, etc. will be recorded under this item. Expenditure on hotel stay during official tours covered by travelling allowance paid by the employer is excluded.

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

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

also the imputed rent will be recorded.

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

**5.10.27 Item 541: other consumer taxes & cesses:** This item is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Only taxes and cesses which are considered to be levied on the household as a consumer unit are included. Road cess, *chowkidari* tax, municipal rates are some examples. Consumer licence fees will also be included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. Sometimes, while purchasing a new vehicle, road tax for whole life of the vehicle is paid. In such cases, the proportionate tax for the reference period is to be calculated by dividing the life tax last paid with the life of the vehicle in months. The life may be taken as per norm decided by the local transport authority or 15 years (180 months), in case it is not otherwise ascertained. For taxes and cesses paid on monthly/quarterly/annual/quinquennial basis, the entry will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which it was paid.

**Note:** Professional tax and income tax are not part of consumer expenditure.

**5.11.0 Block 11: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days:** Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use will be collected in this block for the last 365 days. Expenditure will include both cash and kind. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. A purchase will qualify for consideration in this block only if some expenditure – whether in cash or kind or both - is incurred towards the purchase during the reference period. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for gifts or transfer is to be included in the giver household and not against the recipient household. In case of credit purchase or hire-purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded (see paragraphs 5.9.0.3 and 5.9.0.4). Expenditure on each item in this block will also be recorded in whole number of rupees. The following points may be noted:

1. The time at which the item purchased comes into the possession of the household is not relevant. If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period, then the expenditure incurred will be *accounted* in this block even if the household has not yet received it till the date of survey. Likewise, suppose a sample household acquired an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and it is in possession of the household but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases are to be *excluded*.
2. Purchases made by the household during the reference period using a credit card will be included.
3. Suppose an asset purchased during the reference period for domestic use, had been sold out during the reference period. Such a purchase will also be *accounted*.

**5.11.1 Columns (1) and (2):** The three-digit code of the items and the names of the items are already printed in these columns of the block.

**5.11.2 Column (3): number in use on the date of survey:** The number in use on the date of survey of each item of durable goods will be entered in this column. The number in use is the number possessed, excluding any item which is unusable and not likely to be repaired. It will include those items which may not be in use temporarily but are likely to be put into use after repair/necessary servicing. New items which are yet to be used will be *included* in “number in use”. For certain items the entry cell has been shaded in this column; this means that column (3) need not be filled in.

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

**5.11.4 Column (5): whether hire purchased (first-hand):** If an item of durable goods is purchased on instalment payment and the expenditure made on it during the reference period consists of one or more such instalment payments, code 1 will be recorded in this column. Otherwise i.e., when durable goods are purchased and entire amount is paid during the reference period, code 2 will be recorded in this column.

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

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

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

**Note:**

1. The purchase value of a consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs.
2. If an article is repaired during the reference period by one of the sample household members then the repair charges will be imputed and recorded against the appropriate item only if the household member is a professional for that repairing job.

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

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

**5.11.9 Columns (10): total expenditure:** It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase.



In other words, it means column (10) = column (6) + column (7) + column (9).

5.11.10 **Item 550: bedstead:** This is usually called a “cot” in India. It is the wooden or metal structure on which the mattress or bedding of a bed rests. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. The item will include folding cots but not baby cots or perambulators.

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

5.11.12 **Item 554: foam, rubber cushion:** Only foam cushions are to be included and not cushions made of cotton, coir, etc. The latter will come under “pillow, quilt, mattress” in Block 7 (item 382).

5.11.13 **Item 555: carpet, daree and other floor mattings:** This will include carpet, *daree* and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats will not be included here. They will come under “mats and matting” (Block 7).

5.11.14 **Item 557: other furniture & fixtures (couch, sofa, etc.):** Waist-high (usually wooden) almirahs will be included under this item. Kitchen cupboards (free-standing) and complete sofa-sets will also be included.

5.11.15 **Item 560: radio:** This includes transistor radios.

5.11.16 **Item 567: other goods for recreation:** Sports goods and toys are not to be included here but under item 432 in Block 10. This item will include dish antenna, video games, etc.

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

**Note:** For many durables such as TV, refrigerator, etc., “exchange offers” are frequently availed of by households whereby the household, by giving an old, used durable such as an old TV set to a company, receives a new durable at a price lower than the market price. For such transactions the household’s expenditure will be recorded as the market price (not the reduced price) of the new durable, the expenditure being understood as incurred partly in cash and partly in kind. Note that the approach followed for gold ornaments purchased in exchange of some gold and some cash, as set out in the previous paragraph, is a special case which is not treated in the same way as these exchange offers.

5.11.18 **Item 592: lantern, lamp, electric lampshade:** This will exclude electric lamp.

5.11.19 **Item 593: sewing machine:** Machines used mainly for household enterprise purposes will not be included here.

5.11.20 **Item 598: water purifier:** This item will include “Aquaguard”-type (filtration-cum-ultra-violet radiation) purifiers as well as the older “filter candle” type (filtration only). It will also include resin-based purifiers.

5.11.21 **Item 600: electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances:** Geysers will be included here.

5.11.22 **Item 601: other cooking/household appliances:** This will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, microwave oven, vacuum cleaner, electric appliance for filtering water, etc.

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

5.11.24 **Item 614: other transport equipment:** Livestock animals like horses and bullocks used for transportation, and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included against this item. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column (7). If these animals and conveyances are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase. Purchase of animals will always be recorded under “first-hand purchase”.

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

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

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

5.12.0 **Block 12: Summary of consumer expenditure (serial numbers 1 to 34):** This block is meant to derive the value of per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from blocks 5 to 11. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). For some items, namely, clothing, bedding etc., footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods, information has been collected for a reference period of 365 days. This information will be recorded in column (7). Figures under column (7) will be added against serial number 33. This figure will again be converted to a 30-days'-equivalent figure by multiplying by (30/365), and the product recorded in column (6) against serial number 34. For items having reference period of 30 days, information will be recorded in column (6).

5.12.1 **Serial number 35: total monthly expenditure:** It is the sum of the entries made

against serial numbers 1 to 34, column (6), of this block.

5.12.2 **Serial number 36: household size:** This is to be copied from item 1 in Block 3.

5.12.3 **Serial number 37: monthly per capita expenditure:** It is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 35, column (6), by that against serial number 36, column (6), of this block (i.e. total monthly expenditure ÷ household size). The quotient of the division will be recorded in rupees in two places of decimal.

5.13.0 **Block 13: Remarks by investigator/ senior investigator:** Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low.

5.14.0 **Block 14: Comments of supervisory officer(s):** The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.