

Chapter One

Introduction: Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Surveys (NSS) are being conducted by the Government of India since 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. Seventy-sixth round of NSS will commence from 1st July 2018.

1.0.2 NSS 76th round is earmarked for collection of data on ‘Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ and ‘Persons with Disabilities’.

The National Sample Survey made its first attempt to collect information on the number of physically disabled persons during 15th round (July 1959 - June 1960). The survey on disabled persons (Schedule 26) was last conducted during 58th round of NSS (July – December 2002). Information was collected from the households on the nature of disability, viz. visual, hearing, speech and locomotor, of the household members. Along with these, mental disability was also considered in 58th round.

Survey on Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition was last conducted in 69th round of NSS (July 2012 – December 2012) which was a six months’ survey. Prior to that, an annual survey on these subjects was carried out during NSS 65th round (July 2008 – June 2009).

1.1 Objective of the survey

1.1.1 Objective of the Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition: Facilities of drinking water, sanitation along with housing facilities available to the households and the micro environment surrounding the houses are important determinants of overall quality of living condition of the people of the country. The survey on ‘Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition’ aims to collect information on all these aspects. Some of the important items on which information will be collected through this survey are: ‘type of the dwelling unit’ (viz. independent house, flat etc.), ‘tenurial status of the dwelling unit’ (viz. owned, hired, no dwelling etc.), ‘structure of the dwelling unit’ (viz. pucca, semi-pucca, katcha), ‘condition of the structure’ (viz. good, satisfactory, bad), ‘floor area of the dwelling unit’, ‘age of the house owned by the household’, facilities available to the households in respect of drinking water, bathroom, latrine etc. and micro environment surrounding the house like ‘drainage system of the house’, ‘system of disposal of household waste water’, ‘system of disposal of household garbage’, ‘problems of flies and mosquitoes’ etc.

1.1.2 The main users of the data of NSS 76th round survey on ‘Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition’ will be the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation,

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Office of the Registrar General of India. The results of the survey on ‘Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing condition’ of NSS 76th round will also meet the data requirement of National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Water Aid India, UNICEF, WHO etc. Apart from these users, the results of the survey will be useful for other planners/policy makers and researchers.

1.1.3 Objective of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities: The main objective of the survey on “*Survey of Persons with Disabilities*” is to estimate indicators of incidence and prevalence of disability, cause of disability, age at onset of disability, facilities available to the persons with disability, difficulties faced by persons with disability in accessing public building/public transport, arrangement of regular care giver, out-of pocket expense relating to disability, etc. Further, estimates will be obtained on various employment and unemployment particulars in usual status for the household members with at least one disability. For each of the household members of age 12 to 59 years, information will be collected on whether receiving/received vocational/technical training. Also, for the household members with at least one disability who received formal vocational/technical training, information will be collected on field of training, duration of training, type of training, source of funding the training, etc.

1.1.4 The statistical indicators derived on the basis of the survey are required for planning and policy making for the persons with disabilities. The results of the survey may be useful to various stakeholders like NITI Aayog, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, different Institutes/Organisations, ESCAP, various researchers, etc.

1.2 Outline of the Survey programme

1.2.1 Geographical coverage: The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

1.2.2 Survey Period and work programme: The survey will commence from 1st July, 2018. The survey period will be of six months’ duration.

There will be no sub-round restriction in the sample design of this round. However, considering the operational convenience and workload in the field, it is felt that even though sub-round wise allocation will not be done in sample design, sub-round assignment will be useful for uniform spread of work in field. Hence distribution of sample units will be made uniform over two quarters of the survey.

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

Schedule 0.0 :	list of households
Schedule 1.2 :	drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition
Schedule 26 :	survey of persons with disabilities

1.2.4 Participation of States: All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating in this round. Following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs in this round:

State/UT	Extent of matching
Nagaland (U)	: triple
Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Telangana	: double
Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Remaining States/ UTs	: equal

1.3 Contents of Volume I

1.3.1 The present volume contains four chapters. Chapter One, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in details the sample design and the procedure for selection of households adopted in this round. Instructions for filling in different schedules are given in Chapters Two to Four. Further, Appendices I & II – one with the list of FOD sub-regions and the other with the list of NSS regions along with their compositions are provided at the end of this volume.

1.3.2 Along with the instructions, a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is also appended at the end of each of the Chapters Two to Four.

1.4. Sample Design

1.4.1 Formation of sub-units (SUs):

1.4.1.1 **Rural areas:** In usual NSS rounds, large sample villages are divided into a number of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups based on population (approximate present population) of the villages during survey. This procedure is modified in this round. During this round, a rural village will be notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages will be projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs to be formed in a village will be determined apriori.

1.4.1.2 The above procedure of SU formation will be implemented in the villages with population *more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011*. In the remaining villages, no SU will be formed.

1.4.1.3 The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame will be decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs formed
less than 1200	1
1200 to 2399	2
2400 to 3599	3
3600 to 4799	4
4800 to 5999	5
.....and so on

1.4.1.4 **Special case:**

1.4.1.4.1 For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (v) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and (vi) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs to be formed in a village will be determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs will not be formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages the number of SUs to be formed for these States/districts will be as follows:

projected population of the village	no. of SUs to be formed
less than 600	1
600 to 1199	2
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
.....and so on

1.4.1.4.2 For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 1.4.1.3 above will be adopted with the modification that the SUs will be formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

1.4.1.5 **Urban areas:** SUs will be formed in urban sector also. The procedure will be similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs will be formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 200 will be divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU will be formed.

1.4.2 Outline of sample design: A stratified two stage design will be adopted for the 76th round survey. *The first stage units (FSU) will be villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation.* The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors.

1.4.3 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units (FSUs):

1.4.3.1 There will be no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 1.4.1.4.1) and entire village will be considered as one FSU. All such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) will be the First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.2 In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) following the procedure as described in para 1.4.1.1 will be formed. Such SUs will be considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.3 For the UFS blocks with less than 200 households, the entire UFS block will be considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs will be considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.4 List of FSUs as described above will be the sampling frame for respective cases.

1.4.4 Stratification of FSUs:

- (a) Each district will be a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata will be formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there are one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them will form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district will be considered as another basic stratum.
- (b) A special stratum, in the *rural areas* only, will be formed at State/UT level before district level strata are formed in each State/UT. This stratum will comprise all the uninhabited villages of the State/UT as per Census 2011. However, this special stratum will be formed if at least 50 such villages are available in a State/UT.

1.4.5 Sub-stratification of FSUs:

1.4.5.1 **Rural sector:** Two groups of villages will be formed within each stratum (except special stratum):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 1000 (less than 500 for special cases mentioned in 1.4.1.4)

Group 2: remaining villages

In both the groups, a number of sub-strata will be formed in the following manner:

The sample size for a rural stratum will be allocated among 2 groups in proportion to population. Let r_1 and r_2 be the allocations to Group 1 and Group 2 respectively. The villages within each group will be first arranged in ascending order of population. Then ' $r_1/2$ ' and ' $r_2/2$ ' sub-strata will be demarcated in Group 1 and Group 2 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population. Sub-stratum numbers in Group 2 will always start from 11.

If number of villages in Group 1 is very small, no sub-stratum will be formed.

1.4.5.2 Urban sector: Let 'u' be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ' $u/2 > 1$ ', implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum will be first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of UFS blocks (all SUs within the block taken together) having more or less equal number of households.

1.4.6 Total sample size (FSUs): About 9000 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level. State wise allocation of sample FSUs is given in Table 1 in page A-41.

1.4.7 Allocation of total sample to State/UTs: The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the State/UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

1.4.8 Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/UT level sample size will be allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, will be allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation will be limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

1.4.9 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation will be adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

For special stratum formed at state level as mentioned in para 1.4.4(b), 2 FSUs will be allocated.

1.4.10 Allocation to sub-strata:

1.4.10.1 Rural: Allocation will be 2 for each sub-stratum.

1.4.10.2 Urban: Allocation will be 2 for each sub-stratum for urban sector.

1.4.11 Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum:

1.4.11.1 From all the sub-strata of Group 1 within each stratum of rural sector, required number of FSUs will be selected by Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR) scheme with Census 2011 population as size.

1.4.11.2 From the remaining sub-strata of a rural stratum, and all sub-strata in urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs will be selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme.

1.4.11.3 FSUs will be selected by Simple Random Sampling With Replacement (SRSWR) scheme in the special stratum formed in rural sector at the State/UT level.

1.4.11.4 No sub-sample wise selection will be done in this round and FSUs will be selected in the form of single sample only.

1.4.12 Formation of sub-units and listing of households

1.4.12.1 **Proper identification of the FSU boundaries:** The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the village as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. The village may either itself be a sample FSU or may contain a sample FSU (i.e. sub-unit). For urban samples, the boundaries of the UFS block may similarly be identified by referring to the map for that UFS block.

1.4.12.2 **Procedure of formation of SUs:** After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block is to be divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs are located. It is to be ensured that SUs formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed is 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation is required.

1.4.12.3 **Listing of households:** All the households of the sample FSU will be listed. Temporarily locked households will also be listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

1.4.13 Formation of second stage strata (SSS) of households and allocation among SSS:

1.4.13.1 **Schedule 26 (Survey of persons with disabilities):** Different types of disabilities have been identified in “Rights of Persons with Disability” Act 2016, some of which are of very rare type.

Considering the types of disabilities and their rarity, a suitable strategy for SSS formation has been adopted. First, disabilities have been grouped into Disability Group I comprising all rare type of disabilities and Group II comprising other disabilities. Thereafter, the households are grouped into seven second stage strata (SSS) in the following manner:

SSS no.	Composition of SSS	Disability Group
1	households having person(s) with any of the 11 rare disabilities: (i) acid attack victims, (ii) autism spectrum disorder, (iii) cerebral palsy, (iv) dwarfism, (v) haemophilia, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) muscular dystrophy, (viii) other chronic neurological conditions, (ix) Parkinson's disease, (x) sickle cell disease, (xi) thalassemia	I
2	from the remaining, households having at least one person with mental disability	II
3	from the remaining, households having at least one person with speech disability	
4	from the remaining, households having at least one person with visual disability	
5	from the remaining, households having at least one person with hearing disability	
6	from the remaining, households having at least one person with locomotor disability	
7	households without any disability	No disability

It may be remembered that a household will be classified in one and only one SSS. Therefore, the priority order of disability, as mentioned above, may be followed strictly. A household with an acid attack victim or a dwarf or cerebral palsy or muscular dystrophy should not be classified under SSS 6 again even though they are classified under locomotor disability in the PWD Act, 2016. Similarly, autism spectrum disorder should not be classified in SSS 2 for mental disability. Also, a household with more than one member with disabilities or a single member having multiple disabilities should be classified in the SSS corresponding to the disability appearing first in the above list and should not be classified in any other SSS.

1.4.13.2 Allocations among the SSSs:

In an FSU, 20 households will be surveyed for Schedule 26. Allocation for SSS 7 will be 2 households. Remaining 18 households will be surveyed from other SSSs of Disability Groups I and II. Out of the 18 households, allocation to Group I will be decided first and the remaining allocation will be reserved for Group II.

It is expected that Disability Group I will have very few households and a complete enumeration of all households will be possible in most of the FSUs. If there are too many listed households in Group I, then a random sample of 8 households may be selected from Group I. If the number of households in Group I is found to be less than 8, total allocation for Group II will be increased by the number of shortfall households in Group I so that total allocation for Groups I and II together is 18.

The allocation of households among the SSSs belonging to Group II will be done on the basis of proportion of listed households in the frame of each SSS.

However, minimum of 2 households will be allocated to an SSS subject to availability.

The procedure for allocation of 20 households among different SSSs is given below:

Let H_i denote the listed households and h_i be the allocated households in the i -th SSS ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$).

Following relations hold in respect of h_i values:

$$H(\text{Group II}) = H_2 + H_3 + H_4 + H_5 + H_6$$

$$h(\text{Group II}) = h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + h_6$$

$$h(\text{all}) = h_1 + h_2 + \dots + h_7$$

$$h(\text{all}) \leq 20 \quad (\text{a})$$

$$h_1 \leq 8 \quad (\text{b})$$

$$h_7 \leq 2 \quad (\text{c})$$

$$h(\text{Group II}) \leq 18 - h_1 \quad (\text{d})$$

$$\text{and } h_i = h(\text{Group II}) * H_i / [H(\text{Group II})] \quad (i = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) \quad (\text{e})$$

If number of listed households available in Group II [i.e. $H(\text{Group II})$] is less than or equal to $(18 - h_1)$, then all the households in Group II will be canvassed i.e. $h(\text{Group II}) = H(\text{Group II})$. Otherwise, $h(\text{Group II}) = (18 - h_1)$ and h_i will be computed.

The proportions (h_i) for Group II may be an integer or may have decimal parts. If there is a decimal part it will be rounded off to next integer value. The procedure is as follows:

First, proportion will be calculated for each SSS of Group II. Final allocation will be made following the steps 1 and 2.

Step 1: Different situations that can arise, the rounding off and increase in allocations for the SSS is described below.

Situation	Allocation strategy
$H = 0$	No allocation
$H = 1$ and proportion ≥ 0	Allocation will be 1
$H \geq 2$ and proportion ≤ 2	Allocation will be 2
$H \geq 2$ and proportion > 2	(i) Allocation will be the next integer value if the proportion has a decimal part (ii) If the proportion is an integer then the allocation will be that integer value only

Step 2: After completing the adjustments for all SSS of Group II, the total allocations may be obtained by summing up the SSS allocations done so far. It may exceed $h(\text{Group II})$. In that case, allocation for the SSS(s) with maximum allocation may be reduced by the required number subject to the condition of minimum allocation of two. If reduction is required from more than one SSS, sequence of reduction will be SSS 6, SSS 5, SSS 4, SSS 3 and SSS 2.

The SSS formation for Schedule 26 for both rural and urban sectors is summarised in the following table:

Disability Group	SSS no.	Allocation of households	Remarks
No disability	7	2	Maximum of 2 households will be surveyed.
Group I	1	8	If the total number of households is less than or equal to 8, all households will be surveyed. Remaining allocation will be added to total allocation of Group II.
Group II	2	10	Allocation of households will be increased if allocation for Group I is less than 8. Allocation among the SSS in proportion to listed households in respective SSS. If there are less than or equal to $(18 - h_1)$ listed households, all will be surveyed. Maximum allocation will be 18.
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
Total		20	

1.4.13.3 **Schedule 1.2** (Drinking water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition): A cut-off point 'A' has been determined from household's usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round (July 2014 – June 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 10% of the population have MPCE more than 'A'.

1.4.13.4 Composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors is as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	number of households to be allocated
SSS 1:	households having MPCE > A	2
SSS 2:	remaining households	10
Total		12

1.4.14 **Selection of households:** The sample households from each SSS for each of the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR.

1.5 Concepts and Definitions:

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

1.5.1 **Population coverage:** The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

1. Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.
2. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place, will be listed.
3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants will be listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.
4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from the appropriate authorities.
5. Orphanages, rescue homes, *ashrams* and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, persons staying in old age homes, *ashrams/hostels* and the residential staff (other than monks/ nuns) of these *ashrams/hostels* may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

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

1.5.3 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months). Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single-member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.

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

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

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

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

1.5.4 Household size: The number of members of a household is its size.

1.5.5 Household premises: For this survey, household premises is defined as the dwelling unit of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, garage, family graveyard, guest house, shop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling unit which are under the possession of the household (possessed exclusively or possessed with some other households).

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

1.5.7 Building: Building is a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings, which are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together also form a building. Usually, building will have four external walls. But in some areas the nature of building construction is such that it has no walls. Instead, it has a roof which almost touches the ground and it is provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars will also be treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.

1.5.8 Independent house: A dwelling unit is considered as an independent house if it has a separate structure and the structure is not shared with any other household. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

1.5.9 Flat: A dwelling unit is considered as a flat if it is a part of a structure which is shared with at least one other household and the dwelling unit has housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, which are used exclusively by the households or shared with households residing in that structure. If the household reports that the facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine are shared with households residing in other structures, in such cases also such dwelling units will be considered as flat. If the households residing in flat-like structure without any one of the housing facilities of water supply, bathroom and latrine, these dwelling units will not be classified as flat.

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

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

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

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

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

1.5.13 Room: A constructed area with walls or partitions on all side with at least one door way and a roof overhead. Wall / partition means a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes, etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition is not treated as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself is built to the floor level, the roof is also regarded as wall.

1.5.14 Living room: A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres (i.e., approximately 43 square feet), a height of at least 2 metres (i.e., approximately 6.6 feet) from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes will be considered as a living room. Thus, rooms used as bedroom, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servant's room - all are considered as living rooms provided they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store, garage etc. are not living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store is also considered as living room.

1.5.15 Other room: It is a room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square metres floor area and 2 metres height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfies the specification, not used for living purposes. A room satisfying the size criterion when shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes is to be treated as other room.

1.5.16 Veranda: It is a roofed space adjacent to living/other room along the outside of the house and is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net, etc. A veranda is considered as a 'covered veranda', if it is protected from all sides and an 'uncovered veranda', if is not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered veranda may have a door also. Sometimes veranda is used as an access to the room(s). Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit is treated as portion of a room or a veranda depending on its layout. A common corridor or passage used mainly as an access to the dwelling unit will not be considered as veranda.

1.5.17 Notified slums: These are areas notified as slums by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities.

1.5.18 Non-notified slums: Any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, is considered a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households live there. *If such a settlement is not notified as a slum, it will be called a non-notified slum.* Note that while a non-notified slum must consist of at least 20 households, no such restriction is imposed in case of notified slums.

1.5.19 **Slums:** The word “slum” will refer to ***both notified slums and non-notified slums.***

1.5.20 **Squatter settlement:** Slum like settlements with less than 20 households are considered as squatter settlements. The criteria of 20 households is not restricted within an FSU only but by considering the whole of such an area, which may cut across more than one FSU.

1.5.21 **Land possessed:** The area of land possessed will include land ‘owned’, ‘leased in’ and ‘land neither owned nor leased in’ (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land ‘leased out’. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey is taken into account. Note that

- A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vests in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., will also be considered as land owned.
- As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased out. Land leased in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral.
- For a piece of public/institutional land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as ‘neither owned nor leased in’. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right will *not* be considered in the ‘otherwise possessed’ category. All private land encroached upon by the household will be treated as leased-in land.
- Land possessed by the household members by virtue of family ties with the owner who stays elsewhere (forms a different household), is also to be treated as a case of land leased in. For such owners (those found to be living away from their family members who are in possession of the land), the land is to be recorded as owned and leased out.
- Land owned, leased in, etc., by a particular household does not include the area of land owned, leased in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. However, land owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households may be apportioned to determine the land owned/cultivated by any one of them.
- Land possessed by the households living in a block of flats is to be calculated by apportioning the total area occupied by the building among the households in proportion to the size of the flats.

1.5.22 **Household’s usual consumer expenditure (Rs.) in a month:** This information is used to classify the households into different MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is the sum total of monetary

values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Consumer Expenditure Survey (Schedule 1.0) of NSSO. Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account with a monthly regularity. Unusual expenditures, such as, expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization etc. are to be excluded for deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included and monthly expenditure on durable goods is to be derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

1.5.22.1 For deriving household's usual monthly consumer expenditure, information on regular monthly expenditure of the household for household purposes out of purchase, home grown and wages in kind, free collection gift etc. is collected along with the information on expenditure of the household for purchase of durable goods during last 365 days. The usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household may be collected as:

- A: usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase
- B: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock
- C: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts etc.
- D: expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days

The sum of $A+B+C+(D/12)$ is to be entered as usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household in whole number of rupees.

1.5.23 Person with Disability: "Person with disability" means a person with long term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others.

"Barrier" means any factor including communicational, cultural, economic, environmental, institutional, political, social, attitudinal or structural factors which hampers the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society.

1.5.24 Reference period: The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (*henceforth referred to as PWD Act, 2016*), in the definition of persons with disability mentions '**long term** physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with barriers, hinders his full and effective participation in society equally with others'.

For operational purpose in NSS 76th round as well as for proper interpretation of the results, '**long term**' will cover a period of 12 months or more. Thus, if the physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment existed for a period of 12 months or more or if such impairments are of recent origin but the nature of the impairments are such that these will last for a long term (12 months or more), the person will be considered as a person with disability. Some specific conditions like amputation of leg/arm, victim of acid attack,

diagnosis of *haemophilia*, *multiple sclerosis*, *parkinson's disease*, *etc.*, even if are of recent origin will always be considered disabilities.

1.5.25 Classification of disabilities: For this survey, disabilities have been classified into eight broad groups. While forming these eight broad groups, specified disabilities as stated in the PWD Act 2016 have been considered. The detailed categories of the disabilities on which information will be collected in this survey are as follows:

(1) locomotor disability	(3) hearing disability:	(6) mental illness
(i) acid attack victims,	(x) hearing disability:	(xv) mental illness
(ii) leprosy cured person,	(4) speech and language disability	(7) other disabilities
(iii) polio,	(xi) speech and language disability	(a) <i>chronic neurological conditions</i>
(iv) cerebral palsy	(5) mental retardation/ intellectual disability	(xvi) parkinson's disease,
(v) dwarfism,		(xvii) multiple sclerosis,
(vi) muscular dystrophy		(xviii) other chronic neurological conditions,
(vii) other locomotor disability		(b) <i>blood disorder</i>
		(xix) thalassemia
		(xx) haemophilia
		(xxi) sickle cell disease
(2) visual disability	(xii) specific learning disabilities	(8) multiple disabilities
(viii) blindness	(xiii) Autism Spectrum Disorder	(xxii) more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness
(ix) low vision	(xiv) other mental retardation/ intellectual disability	

1.5.26 Locomotor disability: Locomotor disability implies a person's inability to execute distinctive activities associated with movement of self and objects. For the purpose of the Survey of Persons with Disabilities, the categories of locomotor disabilities are as follows:

(i) **Leprosy cured person:** A person who has been cured of leprosy but is suffering from (a) loss of sensation in hands or feet as well as loss of sensation and paresis in the eye and eyelid but with no manifest deformity, (b) with manifest deformity and paresis but having sufficient mobility in the hands and feet to engage in normal activity, and (c) extreme physical deformity which prevents him/her from engaging in normal activity. A person will be considered as a leprosy cured person if a medical practitioner had such an opinion.

(ii) **Cerebral palsy:** Cerebral palsy means a group of non-progressive neurological condition affecting body movements and muscle coordination, caused by damage to one or more specific areas of the brain, usually occurring before, during or shortly after birth. For the

purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have cerebral palsy if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from cerebral palsy by a medical practitioner.

(iii) **Polio:** An infectious viral disease that mainly affects children under 5 years of age. It affects the nervous system and can cause paralysis. The affected person may develop deformities of the limbs and spine. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have polio if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from polio by a medical practitioner.

(iv) **Dwarfism:** Dwarfism means a medical or genetic condition resulting in very short statured physique. A person of short statured with normal sized head but with disproportionate bone formation like having short limbs and long trunk or vice versa is considered to be dwarf. Besides, those who are understood or known to be dwarf will also be considered as dwarf.

(v) **Muscular dystrophy:** Muscular dystrophy means a group of hereditary genetic muscle disease that weakens the muscles that move the human body. It is characterised by progressive skeletal muscle weakness, defects in muscle proteins, and the death of muscle cells and tissue. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have muscular dystrophy if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from muscular dystrophy by a medical practitioner.

(vi) **Acid attack victim:** Acid attack victim means a person disfigured due to violent assaults by throwing of acid or similar corrosive substance. If the informant reports that he/she is an acid attack victim, he/she will be considered as an acid attack victim, irrespective of extent of disfigurement.

(vii) **Other locomotor disability:** Those who are not classified in any of the categories (i) to (vi) but having problems in movements of self or objects will be considered as persons with other locomotor disability. Those having locomotor disability due to hunchback, leprosy not cured, etc., will also be classified here. Persons with hunch back are those with deformities in the body (other than limbs) whose back is humped in a convex position because of abnormal spinal curvature.

1.5.27 Visual disability: The persons with any of the following conditions will be considered as persons with visual disability.

- i. Cannot see at all;
- ii. Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- iii. Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- iv. Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- v. Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures.

In case of (iii), (iv) and (v) above, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it may be confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight.

It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above will not be considered as a person with visual disability.

Those with visual disability can be categorised as:

(viii) **Blindness:** these are the persons (i) with no light perception or (ii) has light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or those who normally does not use spectacles).

(ix) **Low vision:** These are the persons who have light perception but cannot count fingers even with spectacles upto a distance of 3 to 10 feet (both who normally uses spectacles or normally does not use spectacles).

1.5.28 Speech and Language disability

(x) **Speech and Language disability:** This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. A person with any one of the following conditions will be considered as a person with speech and language disability:

- i. Cannot speak at all or she/he is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- ii. Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- iii. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- iv. Permanent disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia will also be considered as speech and language disability;
- v. Aphasia is an inability to comprehend and formulate language because of damage to specific brain regions;
- vi. Laryngectomy is the removal of the larynx and separation of the airway from the mouth, nose and esophagus. If a person has laryngectomy or a report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he will be considered as having speech and language disability. Diagnosis will mean a medical diagnosis by a medical practitioner.

1.5.29 Hearing disability

(xi) **Hearing disability:** A person with any one of the following conditions will be considered as a person with hearing disability

- i. Cannot hear at all;
- ii. The persons' inability to hear properly;

- iii. Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing).

If the person is using a hearing aid, the person will be considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not to be considered as having hearing disability.

1.5.30 Mental retardation/Intellectual disability

This is a condition characterised by significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (*reasoning, learning, problem solving*) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills. These are as follows:

(xii) "*specific learning disabilities*" means a heterogeneous group of conditions wherein there is a deficit in processing language, spoken or written, that may manifest itself as a difficulty to comprehend, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations and includes such conditions as perceptual disabilities, dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia, dyspraxia and developmental aphasia. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have specific learning disabilities if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from specific learning disabilities by a medical practitioner.

(xiii) "*autism spectrum disorder*" means a neuro-developmental condition typically appearing in the first three years of life that significantly affects a person's ability to communicate, understand relationships and relate to others, and is frequently associated with unusual or stereotypical rituals or behaviours. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have autism spectrum disorder if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from autism spectrum disorder by a medical practitioner.

(xiv) '*other mental retardation/ intellectual disability*': Those who are not classified in any of the categories (xii) and (xiii) above but having significant limitation both in intellectual functioning (*reasoning, learning, problem solving*) and in adaptive behaviour which covers a range of every day, social and practical skills will be classified as persons with '*other mental retardation/ intellectual disability*'.

1.5.31 Mental Illness:

(xv) "*Mental illness*" means a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviour, capacity to recognise reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, but does not include retardation which is a condition of arrested or incomplete development of mind of a person, specially characterised by subnormality of intelligence.

1.5.32 Other types of disability:

Disability caused due to—

- (a) chronic neurological conditions:

(xvi) "*multiple sclerosis*" means an inflammatory, nervous system disease in which the myelin sheaths around the axons of nerve cells of the brain and spinal cord are damaged, leading to demyelination and affecting the ability of nerve cells in the brain and spinal cord to communicate with each other. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have multiple sclerosis if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from multiple sclerosis by a medical practitioner.

(xvii) "*parkinson's disease*" means a progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity, and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people associated with degeneration of the basal ganglia of the brain and a deficiency of the neurotransmitter dopamine. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have parkinson's disease if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from parkinson's disease by a medical practitioner.

(xviii) "*other chronic neurological conditions*": if a person is diagnosed with any chronic neurological conditions other than those specified in (a)(xvi) and (a)(xvii) above, and having disability due to such conditions will be considered to have disability due to *other chronic neurological conditions*.

(b) Blood disorder—

(xix) "*haemophilia*" means an inheritable disease, usually affecting only male but transmitted by women to their male children, characterised by loss or impairment of the normal clotting ability of blood so that a minor wound may result in fatal bleeding. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have haemophilia if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from haemophilia by a medical practitioner.

(xx) "*thalassemia*" means a group of inherited disorders characterised by reduced or absent amounts of haemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have thalassemia if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from thalassemia by a medical practitioner.

(xxi) "*sickle cell disease*" means a hemolytic disorder characterised by chronic anemia, painful events, and various complications due to associated tissue and organ damage; "hemolytic" refers to the destruction of the cell membrane of red blood cells resulting in the release of hemoglobin. For the purpose of this survey a person will be considered to have sickle cell disease if the person has been diagnosed as suffering from sickle cell disease by a medical practitioner.

1.5.33 Multiple disabilities

(xxii) Persons with more than one of the above specified disabilities including deaf blindness which means a condition in which a person may have combination of hearing and visual disability causing severe communication, developmental, and educational problems.

1.5.34 Operational guidelines for identifying disabilities: The following guidelines have been compiled for identifying disabilities.

1.5.34.1 Some guidelines for identification of persons with locomotor disability:

- Loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affects his/her “normal ability to move self or objects”;
- Able to move only with the help of walking aids;
- Have acute and permanent problems of joints/muscles that have resulted in limited movement;
- Not able to move or pick up any small thing placed nearby;
- Have stiffness or tightness in movement;
- Have difficulty in balancing and coordinating body movements;
- Have loss of sensation in the body due to paralysis or leprosy or any other reason;
- Have any deformity of the body part(s) like having a hunch back;
- Persons who are very short statured (dwarf);
- Persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs;
- Special care is to be taken not to omit persons with cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy and acid attack victims.

1.5.34.2 Some guidelines for identification of persons with visual disability:

- Cannot see at all;
- Has no perception of light even with the help of spectacles;
- Has perception of light but has blurred vision even after using spectacles, contact lenses etc. Such persons can however, move independently with the help of remaining sight;
- Can see light but cannot see properly to move about independently;
- Has blurred vision but had no occasion to test if her/his eyesight would improve after taking corrective measures;
- For those who have perception of light/ blurred vision, to decide on whether the person has visual disability, it may be confirmed whether the person can count the fingers of hand from a distance of 10 feet in good daylight;
- It may be noted that one-eyed person not with any of the specific conditions mentioned above will not be considered as a person with visual disability.

1.5.34.3 Some guidelines for identification of persons with Speech and Language disability:

- This refers to persons’ inability to speak properly;
- Cannot speak at all or he/she is unable to speak normally on account of certain difficulties linked to speech disorder. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener;
- Able to speak in single words only and is not able to speak in sentences;
- It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.;
- Disability arising out of conditions such as laryngectomy or aphasia.

1.5.34.4 Some guidelines for identification of persons with hearing disability:

- The persons inability to hear properly;
- Cannot hear at all;
- Has difficulty in hearing day-to-day conversational speech (hard of hearing);
- If the person is using a hearing aid, the person will be considered as having hearing disability. However, hearing problem in only one ear is not to be considered as having hearing disability. Thus if the person has hearing problem in only one ear and is using a hearing aid, the person will not be considered as having hearing disability.

1.5.34.5 Some characteristics of mental retardation/intellectual disabilities for identification purpose:

- Lacks understanding/comprehension as compared to her/his own age group;
- Is unable to communicate her/his needs when compared to other persons of her/his age group;
- Has difficulty in doing daily activities;
- Has difficulty in understanding routine instructions;
- Has extreme difficulty in making decisions, remembering things or solving problems.

1.5.34.6 Some characteristics for identification of person with mental illness:

- Exhibits unnecessary and excessive worry and anxiety;
- Exhibits repetitive (obsessive-compulsive) behaviour/thoughts;
- Exhibits sustained changes of mood or mood swings (joy and sadness);
- Has unusual experiences - such as hearing voices, seeing visions, experience of strange smells or sensations or strange taste;
- Exhibits unusual behaviours like talking/laughing to self, staring in space;
- Has difficulty in social interactions and adaptability;
- Is taking medicines or other treatment for mental illness.

1.5.34.7 Guidelines for identification disability in some special cases

- A person will be classified with the following disabilities (i) cerebral palsy, (ii) muscular dystrophy, (iii) specific learning disabilities, (iv) autism spectrum disorder, (v) parkinson's disease, (vi) multiple sclerosis, (vii) thalassemia, (viii) haemophilia, (ix) sickle cell disease, (x) polio, (xi) other chronic neurological conditions, if it is found that the person is diagnosed as suffering from any of these conditions by a medical practitioner. However, it may be noted that if a person is diagnosed with any other chronic neurological conditions (other than (v) parkinson's disease, (vi) multiple sclerosis) and having disability due to such conditions, he/ she will be classified as having disability due to other chronic neurological conditions. A person will be considered as a leprosy cured person if a medical practitioner had such an opinion;
- Persons identified as acid attack victim, hunch back, dwarf should always be considered as a person with these disabilities;
- If a person has laryngectomy or has report of diagnosis with respect to aphasia, he/she will be considered as having speech and language disability.

1.5.35 Highest level of education: It is the highest level of education considering all general/technical/vocational educational level successfully completed by the members of the household. A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are considered not literate. It may be noted that for the purpose of this survey, the primary level has been defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly. In this survey, information on general educational level will be collected on the following 15 categories (i to xv):

educational level	educational level
(i) not literate	<i>literate with formal schooling:</i>
	(vi) below primary
(ii) literate without any schooling	(vii) primary
	(viii) upper primary/middle
<i>literate without formal schooling:</i>	(ix) secondary
(iii) through NFEC	(x) higher secondary
(iv) through TLC/AEC	(xi) diploma /certificate course (upto secondary)
(v) others	(xii) diploma /certificate course (higher secondary)
	(xiii) diploma /certificate course (graduation and above)
	(xiv) graduate
	(xv) post graduate and above

1.5.36 Highest level of technical education: As per the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, technical education means programmes of education, research and training in fields of Engineering and Technology, Architecture, Town Planning, Management, Pharmacy and Applied Arts & Crafts. In this survey, technical education level will be collected in terms of the following 16 categories (i to xvi):

<i>(i) no technical education</i>	<i>diploma or certificate (below graduate level) in:</i>	<i>diploma or certificate (graduate and above level) in:</i>
<i>technical degree in:</i>	(vii) agriculture	(xii) agriculture
(ii) agriculture	(viii) engineering/technology	(xiii) engineering/technology
(iii) engineering/technology	(ix) medicine	(xiv) medicine
(iv) medicine	(x) crafts	(xv) crafts
(v) crafts	(xi) other subjects	(xvi) other subjects
(vi) other subjects		

1.5.37 Vocational/technical training:

1.5.37.1 Vocational/technical Training: A vocational/ technical training may broadly be defined as training through which knowledge and skills for the world of work is acquired. The main objective of vocational/ technical education and training is to make individuals employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. There are three methods of acquiring Vocational/ Technical training, namely, (i) Formal Training, (ii) Non-formal Training and (iii) Informal Training.

1.5.37.2 Formal Training: It is the training that is acquired through institutions/ organisations and is recognised by national certifying bodies, leading to diplomas/ certificates and qualifications. Formal training is structured according to educational arrangements such as curricula, qualifications, teaching/ learning requirements and assessment. Formal training is intentional from the learner's perspective.

1.5.37.3 Non-formal Training: It is the training that is in addition or alternative to formal learning and is also structured but is more flexible. It is provided through community-based settings, the workplace, or through the activities of civil society organizations or any organisation imparting training. This training mode does not have the level of curriculum, syllabus or accreditation and certification associated with formal learning but it is more structured as compared to informal learning.

1.5.37.4 Informal Training: The training that occurs in daily life, in the family, in the workplace, in communities, and through the interests and activities of individuals. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

1.5.38 Vocational/technical training other than formal vocational/technical training

(a) **Hereditary:** The expertise in a vocation or trade is sometimes acquired by the succeeding generations from the other members of the households, generally the ancestors. The expertise gained through significant 'hands-on' experience enables the individual to take up activities in self-employment capacity or makes them employable. Acquiring such marketable expertise by one, which enables him/her to carry out the trade or occupation of their ancestors over generations, may be considered to be training through 'hereditary' sources.

(b) **Self-learning:** The expertise in a vocation or trade when acquired by a person through his/her own effort, without any training under any person or organisation, may be considered 'self-learning'. For example, a person who has learnt photography on his own effort will be considered to have acquired the vocational training through 'self-learning'.

(c) **Learning on the job:** The expertise acquired by a person while in employment (current and/or past), either through informal training by the employer or organisation or through the exposure to the type of job that he/she is/was performing, may be considered as the training through 'learning on the job'. Note that if a person is provided with formal training in a vocation or trade even by the employer or organisation, while in employment, he will be considered to have received 'formal' vocational/technical training.

(d) **Other:** The 'other' sources include the cases where the expertise for a vocation or trade has been developed from the household members or ancestors, provided that the said vocation or trade is different from the one relating to their ancestors. Similarly, a person may learn tailoring work from a master tailor or a person may learn book-binding work from a printing press. All such expertise acquired will be considered as vocational/technical training through 'other' sources.

1.5.39 Coverage of education to determine whether enrolled and level of current attendance: The coverage of 'education' to determine whether enrolled and level of current attendance will be as follows:

- i) School education:
 - a. Pre-primary level (i.e., at nursery/Kindergartens/preparatory levels), irrespective of the recognition status of the school. Education at pre-primary level is an early childhood education for young children before commencing primary education.
 - b. Primary level refers to Classes I-V, irrespective of the recognition status of the school. For this survey, the primary level has been defined as Class I-V for all the States/UTs uniformly.
 - c. Upper primary/middle refers to Classes VI-VIII, irrespective of the recognition status of the school.
 - d. Secondary refers to Classes IX-X and follows the syllabus and pattern of the education as in 'recognised schools'.
 - e. Higher secondary/Pre-university education refers to Classes XI-XII and follows the syllabus and pattern of the education as in 'recognised schools'. It may be noted that sometimes these are also taught in colleges/open schools.
- ii) General education at colleges and Universities (including Open University) that are recognised by University Grant Commission leading to degree/diploma/certificates, etc.
- iii) Distance education conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities or Institutions authorised by competent authorities for awarding regular degrees or diplomas or certificates,
- iv) Technical or Professional courses, leading to degree/diploma/certificates, conducted by Universities, Deemed Universities, open universities and other institutes authorised by competent authorities like All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), etc.,

Some of these institutes are like, National Institute of Fashion Technology, National School of Drama, Satyajit Ray Film and Television Institute, Film and Television Institute of India, Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, etc. or Institutions, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Actuarial Society of India, etc.
- v) All types of vocational/technical training courses of duration 4 weeks of more, conducted by institutions recognised by central/state/UTs/local bodies.

The following will not be included in the coverage of education:

- Art, music and similar type of courses conducted by individuals in their houses or unrecognised/ unaffiliated institutions,
- Classes taken by Private tutors,

The non-formal system of education (like NFEC/TLC/AEC, etc.) being implemented through various programs by government or other agencies will also be considered within the coverage of 'education'.

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

1.5.40.1 The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) is not covered in the definition adopted for collection of information on employment and unemployment of the household members. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts but production of only primary goods for own consumption is considered as economic activity by NSSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that 'production of agricultural goods for own consumption' covering all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities of NSSO.

1.5.40.2 The term 'economic activity' will include:

(i) all the market activities, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,

(ii) of the non-market activities,

(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., **industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008**) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.

and

(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of

any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

1.5.40.3 The activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earning, will not be considered as economic activities for the survey.

1.5.41 **Activity status:** It is the activity situation relating to participation in economic and / or non-economic activities in which a person is found engaged during a reference period. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

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

Activity statuses, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) above is associated with 'employment' and activity status (ii) with 'unemployment'. During a specified reference period by adopting the procedure to determine the broad activity statuses, each person is classified in one of the three broad activity statuses. Persons found with the broad activity statuses (i), (ii) and (iii), during the reference period, are employed (worker), unemployed and 'not in labour force', respectively.

1.5.41.1 The three broad activity statuses have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. These are stated below:

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

- (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own-account worker
- (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer
- (c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper'
- (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee
- (e) worked as casual wage labour in public works
- (f) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works (other than public works)

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

- (a) sought work/ did not seek but was available for work

(iii) not working and also not seeking and/or not available for work (not in labour force) :

- (a) attended educational institution
- (b) attended domestic duties only
- (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewoods, cattle feed, etc), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc., for household use
- (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc.

- (e) not able to work due to disability
- (f) others

1.5.42 Constituents of ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’, ‘labour force’, ‘out of labour force’:

The various constituents of ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’, ‘labour force’, ‘out of labour force’ are as explained below:

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

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

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

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

1.5.43 **Different types of status in employment:** It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as three broad status in employment, viz., *self-employed, regular wage/salaried employee and casual wage labourer*. These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.5.43.1 **Self-employed:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is given

by the revenue from sale of output produced by self-employed persons *minus* the cost of purchased inputs in production.

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

(i) ***own-account workers***: They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

(ii) ***employers***: The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers, and

(iii) ***helpers in household enterprise***: The helpers are a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

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

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

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

1.5.43.3 Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in other's farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, one category of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in '*public works*' activities. The concepts related to '*public works*' are discussed later in this chapter.

1.5.44 Approach to be followed to determine activity status: The persons surveyed will be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities (economic/non-economic) pursued by them in the usual status approach on the basis of the reference period of one year. Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of three types of broad activity status, viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force' is concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, unique identification under any one of the three broad activity statuses is done by adopting the major time criterion. If a person categorised as engaged in economic activity is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. Similar approach is adopted for non-economic activities also.

The procedures to be adopted to classify the persons into various activity categories according to the usual status approach are elucidated below.

1.5.44.1 Usual activity status: The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the *usual principal activity status* of the person. To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time criterion**. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/ or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively long time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the 'relatively long time spent' criterion.

1.5.44.2 Subsidiary economic activity status: Usual principal status of a person is determined as the status on which the person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Such persons may have also pursued, in addition to his/her usual principal status, some economic activity **for 30 days or more** during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the ‘relatively long time spent’ criterion will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

(i) a person may be engaged for a relatively long period during the 365 days in an economic (a non-economic activity) and for a relatively small period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).

(ii) a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for relatively small period in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the year and the duration of both the activities is more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively small period will be considered as his/ her subsidiary activity.

1.5.44.3 Public works: ‘Public works’ are those activities which are sponsored by Government or Local Bodies, and which cover local area development works like construction of roads, dams, bunds, digging of ponds, etc., as relief measures, or as an outcome of employment generation schemes under the poverty alleviation programme such as National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) works, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), etc.

The coverage of schemes under ‘public works’ is restricted to those schemes under poverty alleviation programme, or relief measures through which the Government generates wage employment. It may be noted that the names of these schemes signify the Budget Heads under Plan from which funds are released for carrying out various ‘types of works’. The types of works that are generally undertaken through these schemes, are watershed development, drought proofing, land levelling, flood control, laying pipes or cables, sanitation, water harvesting, irrigation canal, development of orchard, road construction, building construction / repair, running crèche, etc.

There may be some schemes sponsored by the Government and in operation, which are conceived as self-employment generation schemes. Some such schemes of the Government are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (schemes under erstwhile IRDP merged with this), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), etc. Employment generated through these schemes is not to be considered within the purview of ‘public works’.

Sometimes, the Government may undertake various programmes, viz., Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), etc. The main objective of such programmes is on infrastructure development rather than poverty alleviation and generation of employment. Moreover, these programmes are executed as projects through contractors. Employment generated through these programmes, which are executed through contractors, is also kept outside the domain of 'public works'. However, if similar activities relating to rural water supply, rural sanitation, desert development, wastelands development, etc. are undertaken by the State Governments or Local Bodies to provide wage employment and without employing any contractor for its execution, those are to be considered under 'public works'.

1.5.45 Industry and occupation of the economic activity: For every household member who is engaged in economic activity in the usual status approach, information on industry and occupation of the economic activity will be recorded in. The sector of the economic activity in which a person is found engaged is his/her industry of work and the corresponding occupation is the occupation of the person. For collection of information on industry, National Industrial Classification-2008 (NIC-2008) will be used and for collection of information on occupation, National Classification of Occupation-2004 (NCO-2004) will be used.

1.5.46 Enterprise: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and/ or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household, or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body.

1.5.47 Household Enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household(s) or not. In other words, all proprietary and partnership enterprises are household enterprises.

1.5.48 Definitions of various types of enterprises:

(i) **Proprietary:** When an individual is the sole owner of an enterprise it is a proprietary enterprise. Own account production of fixed assets for own use, when produced by a single member, will be classified as proprietary enterprise.

(ii) **Partnership:** Partnership is defined as the 'relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all'. There may be two or more owners, belonging to the same or different households, on a partnership basis, with or without formal registration (where there is a tacit understanding about the distribution of profit among the so-called partners). Own account production of fixed assets, when produced by two or more members belonging to the same or different households will be

classified as partnership enterprises. Thus, own account production of fixed assets by a group of households for community use will be classified as partnership enterprise.

(iii) **Government/Local Body:** Government/local body will include Government administrative departments of both the Central and State Governments, local bodies of rural and urban areas and Departmental Enterprises like Indian Railways, Department of Post, etc.

(iv) **Autonomous Bodies:** Autonomous Bodies are mostly set up by an Act of Parliament/Assembly or registered under Societies Registration Act. However, they are separate from Government Administrative Departments as they enjoy certain degree of autonomy in their day to day functioning. They receive grants from Government in addition to their own resources. Further, these are engaged in non-market production. Some of the autonomous bodies are: All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Statistical Institute, Housing Boards, Development Boards, Pollution Control Boards etc.

(v) **Public Limited Company:** A public limited company is defined as a company that is not a private company. As such public companies can have an unlimited number of members and can invite the public to subscribe to its shares and debentures. The minimum number of members required to form a public limited company is seven.

(vi) **Private Limited Company:** Private limited company means a company which by its articles:

- (a) restricts the right to transfer its shares, if any,
- (b) limits the number of its members to two hundred not including-
 - (i) persons who are in the employment of the company, and
 - (ii) persons who, having been formerly in the employment of the company, were members of the company while in that employment and have continued to be members after the employment ceased; and
- (c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any share in, or debentures of, the company.

[Where two or more persons hold jointly one or more shares in a company, they shall, for the purpose of this definition, be treated as a single member.]

(vii) **Co-operative Societies:** Co-operative society is one that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons, recognised as members of the society, to benefit themselves. In the process, the funds are raised by member's contributions/investments and the profits generated out of the society's activities are shared by the members. The government itself in a government agency can also be a member or shareholder of a registered co-operative society but this fact cannot render the society into a public sector enterprise for the purpose of this survey.

(viii) **Trust:** An arrangement through which one set of people, the trustees, are the legal owners of property which is administered in the interest of another set, the beneficiaries. Trusts may be set up to provide support for individuals or families, to provide pensions, to

run charities, to liquidate the property of the bankrupts for the benefit of their creditors, or for the safe keeping of securities bought by trusts with their investor's money. The assets, which trusts hold are regulated by law, must be administered in the interests of the beneficiaries, and not for the profit of the trustees.

(ix) **Non-Profit Institutions (NPI):** NPIs are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units. The articles of association by which they are established are drawn up in such a way that the institutional units which control or manage them are not entitled to a share in any profits or other income which they receive.

(x) **Employer Households (i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.):** The households which are employing maid servant, watchmen, cook, private tutor, etc. will be considered notionally as enterprise for the purpose of this survey and will be classified as 'Employer households'.

1.5.49 National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)

1.5.49.1 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (M/o DWS), in India is the nodal ministry for implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). The NRDWP came into existence in 2009 after modifying the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The national goal set in the NRDWP is 'to provide every rural person with adequate safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic basic needs on a sustainable basis' with a vision of 'safe and adequate drinking water for all, at all times, in rural India'. Important is also given to the fact that this basic requirement should meet minimum water quality standards and be readily and conveniently accessible at all times and in all situations.

1.5.49.2 The major emphasis of NRDWP is to ensure sustainability of water availability in terms of potability, adequacy, convenience, affordability and equity by adopting decentralized approach involving Panchayati Raj Institutions and community organizations. The main beneficiaries of this programme are all households in rural areas of India.

1.5.50 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

1.5.50.1 Ministry of Urban Development (M/o UD) is the nodal ministry in India for implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) which was launched in June, 2015. The main objective of AMRUT is to provide basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged.

1.5.50.2 The purpose of AMRUT is to (i) ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; (ii) increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). All these outcomes are valued by citizens, particularly women, and indicators and standards have been prescribed by the M/oUD in the form of Service Level Benchmarks (SLBs).

1.5.50.3 Five hundred cities will be taken up under AMRUT in phased manner. The category of cities that will be covered in the AMRUT is: (i) All Cities and Towns with a population of over one lakh with notified Municipalities, including Cantonment Boards (Civilian areas), (ii) All Capital Cities/Towns of States/ UTs, not covered (i), (iii) All Cities/ Towns classified as Heritage Cities by M/oUD under the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme, (iv) Thirteen Cities and Towns on the stem of the main rivers with a population above 75,000 and less than 1 lakh, and (v) Ten Cities from hill states, islands and tourist destinations (not more than one from each State).

1.5.51 Smart Cities Mission

1.5.51.1 The Smart City Mission was launched in India in June, 2015 and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (M/o HUA) is the nodal ministry for implementation of this mission. The main objective of Smart City Mission is to develop 100 cities all over the country by making them citizen friendly and sustainable.

1.5.51.2 Under the mission, Government aims to develop smart cities equipped with basic infrastructure and offer a good quality of life through smart solutions. Assured water and power supply, sanitation and solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, robust IT connectivity, e-governance and citizen participation along with safety of its citizens are some of the likely attributes of these smart cities.

1.5.52 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

1.5.52.1 Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in India during October, 2014 with the main objective of making a clean and hygienic India. For policy intervention and implementing programmes of Swachh Bharat in rural India, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (M/o DWS) is the nodal ministry. In case of urban India, Ministry of Urban Development (M/o UD) is the nodal ministry for implementing the Swachh Bharat programmes.

1.5.52.2 The main objective of Swachh Bharat Mission in rural India [known as SBM (Gramin)] is to:

a) Bring about an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas, by promoting cleanliness, hygiene and eliminating open defecation.

b) Accelerate sanitation coverage in rural areas to achieve the vision of Swachh Bharat by 2nd October 2019.

c) Motivate Communities and Panchayati Raj Institutions to adopt sustainable sanitation practices and facilities through awareness creation and health education.

d) Encourage cost effective and appropriate technologies for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation.

e) Develop wherever required, Community managed sanitation systems focusing on scientific Solid and Liquid Waste Management systems for overall cleanliness in the rural areas.

1.5.52.3 One of the important characteristics of Swachhata is to make India open defecation free (ODF). The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (M/o DWS) defined ODF as follows:

a) no visible faeces found in the environment/village; and

b) every household as well as public/community institutions using safe technology option for disposal of faeces.

SBM (Gramin) aims to ensure that all rural families have access to latrines and it aims that latrines constructed at the household level should meet the minimum design specifications to ensure their sustainability having safer sanitation technology. There are various models of latrines available based on safe sanitation technologies like the Twin Pit, Septic tank, Bio toilets amongst others. Under SBM (Gramin), incentive is provided to all Below Poverty Line (BPL) Households for the construction of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL). For the same purpose, incentive is also provided to the Above Poverty Line (APL) households restricted to SCs/STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homestead, physically handicapped and women headed households.

1.5.52.4 Objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) related to the subject coverage of the survey on 'Drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition' are (i) elimination of open defecation and (ii) systematic collection, treatment and final disposal of solid waste. To meet these objectives, SBM (Urban) aims to ensure that, no urban households practice open defecation, sufficient number of community toilets, public toilets and urinals are built in urban areas and appropriate solid waste management techniques are followed by urban local bodies.

1.5.53 Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY)

1.5.53.1 The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) was launched in India during June, 2015. Under this scheme, government aims to provide about 5 Crore affordable homes to the people belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) categories by the year 2022. There is a target of building about 2 crore homes in urban area

and about 3 crore in rural areas across the country. Also, under the scheme, the government will provide financial assistance to the poor home buyers, interest subsidy on home loan and direct subsidy on homes bought under the scheme.

1.5.53.2 Ministry of Rural Development (M/o RD), Government of India is the nodal ministry for implementing PMAY scheme, commonly known as PMAY (Gramin), in rural areas. PMAY (Gramin) aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and households living in katcha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2022.

1.5.53.3 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) is the nodal ministry for implementing PMAY scheme, commonly known as PMAY (Urban), in urban areas. PMAY (Urban) supports construction of houses upto 30 square meter carpet area with basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. having a coverage of all 4041 statutory towns as per Census 2011 with focus on 500 Class I cities.

1.5.54 Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)

1.5.54.1 Government of India launched Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) in June 2015. The main objective of the scheme are: (i) separation of agriculture and non-agriculture feeders facilitating judicious restoring of supply to agriculture and non-agriculture consumers in the rural areas, (ii) strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution infrastructure in rural areas including metering of distribution transformers/feeders/consumers and (iii) free electricity connections to rural households for completion of targets laid down under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for 12th and 13th plans. Ministry of Power, Government of India is the nodal ministry for implementing DDUGJY in India. DDUGJY will help in providing round the clock power to rural households and adequate power to agricultural consumers.

1.5.55 Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)

1.5.55.1 Government of India launched “Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana” (PMUY) in May, 2016 for providing LPG connections to 5 crore women belonging to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families over a period of 3 years starting from FY 2016-17. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (M/o P&NG), Government of India is the nodal ministry for implementing this scheme in India.

1.5.55.2 The objective of this scheme is to provide clean cooking fuel solution to poor households especially in rural areas. Use of fossil fuels and conventional fuel like cow dung, kerosene, biomass, etc. has serious implications on the health of rural womenfolk and children. Use of LPG as a cooking fuel helps in effectively addressing health hazards associated with the use of conventional sources of cooking fuels. The Salient features of the PMUY Scheme are as under:-

(i) LPG connection is released in the name of adult woman of the BPL family, subject to the condition that no LPG connection exists in the name of any family member of the household.

- (ii) Eligible families are identified through the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) list.
- (iii) The scheme covers the cash assistance upto Rs 1600/- for providing new LPG connection and this cash assistance is provided by the Central Government.
- (iv) The customer bears the cost of Hot Plate and purchase of first refill. The customers have option to take Hot Plate on purchase of first refill or both on loan basis from OMCs at zero interest and the same is recovered through EMIs.

1.5.56 '**AYUSH Unit**': AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Centre/ Unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy), such as:

- (1) '**Hospital**': Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central/ state government or local bodies like municipalities are considered Government Hospital. It is pertinent to mention here that any allopathic hospital having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if an allopathic hospital has a wing of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (2) '**Dispensary**' is the consulting place/ chamber, which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids in a hospital from which medical supplies, preparations and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries. Dispensary having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for example if an allopathic Hospital/ Dispensary has out-patient facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (3) '**Primary Health Centre (PHC)**' is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out-patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 population in plain area and 20,000 population in hilly/ tribal area. PHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if any PHC has treatment facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.
- (4) '**Community Health Centre**' (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly/ tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. CHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if a CHC has treatment facility of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.

- (5) **AYUSH Health Centre (AHC):** In some of the State Govt. Institutions, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha dispensaries are also called as AYUSH Health Centres. Generally these centres are managed by one doctor, one pharmacist and one other staff and provide only out-door patient care.
- (6) **Panchkarma Centres / Kendra:** These are small hospitals where Panchkarma Procedures / Ayurveda massage etc. is carried out. Panchkarma Centre provides the facilities for ladies and gents both types of patients.
- (7) **Ayurveda / Panchkarma Hospitals:** There are many hospitals providing indoor patient care through Panchkarma / Massage therapy. Kerala State is well known to have Panchkarma Hospitals of very high quality. Various procedures of massage, fomentation, putting oil on forehead (called as Shirodhara) and applying medicated oils all over the body.

Note: In case, if an AYUSH doctor visits an allopathic health care centre (Hospital/Dispensaries/PHCs/CHCs) once or twice in a week or so (but not on all working days) such Allopathic centre may not be treated as 'AYUSH Unit' for this survey purpose.

1.5.57 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA): The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. According to this Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS) are formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Adult means a person who has completed eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

Table 1: allocation of sample FSUs in NSS 76th round

State/UT	number of sample FSUs					
	central sample			state sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ANDHRA PRADESH	328	200	128	656	400	256
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	98	66	32	98	66	32
ASSAM	300	228	72	300	228	72
BIHAR	586	466	120	586	466	120
CHHATTISGARH	180	114	66	180	114	66
GOA	20	10	10	20	10	10
GUJARAT	406	204	202	610	306	304
HARYANA	184	102	82	184	102	82
HIMACHAL PRADESH	82	56	26	82	56	26
JAMMU & KASHMIR	150	88	62	150	88	62
JHARKHAND	216	134	82	216	134	82
KARNATAKA	410	210	200	410	210	200
KERALA	284	142	142	284	142	142
MADHYA PRADESH	496	314	182	496	314	182
MAHARASHTRA	780	390	390	976	390	586
MANIPUR	188	108	80	376	216	160
MEGHALAYA	110	74	36	110	74	36
MIZORAM	102	52	50	102	52	50
NAGALAND	76	46	30	136	46	90
ODISHA	308	236	72	308	236	72
PUNJAB	200	104	96	200	104	96
RAJASTHAN	440	284	156	440	284	156
SIKKIM	68	44	24	68	44	24
TAMIL NADU	516	258	258	516	258	258
TELANGANA	248	126	122	496	252	244
TRIPURA	188	114	74	188	114	74
UTTAR PRADESH	1042	700	342	1042	700	342
UTTARAKHAND	84	54	30	84	54	30
WEST BENGAL	652	384	268	652	384	268
A & N ISLANDS	24	14	10			
CHANDIGARH	16	4	12			
D & N HAVELI	16	8	8			
DAMAN & DIU	16	8	8	16	8	8
DELHI	140	24	116	210	36	174
LAKSHADWEEP	16	8	8			
PUDUCHERRY	30	10	20	30	10	20
ALL- INDIA	9000	5384	3616	10222	5898	4324

Note: Minor changes in allocations may be necessary at the time of actual sample selection work.