

FORTYFOURTH ROUND : JULY 1988 - JUNE 1999

SECTION SEVEN

SCHEDULE 29.2 : ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE TRIBALS

7.0.1 This schedule has been designed to collect information on enterprise accounts, economic activity, land particulars and other related aspects of the tribal households. The major items include in this schedule are ownership particulars of land, alienation of land during last five years, input and output of the enterprises run by the household, materials collected from the forest, inventory of assets owned and indebtedness of the household. As has been stated earlier, schedules 29.1 and 29.2 will be canvassed in two different sets of scheduled tribe households.

7.0.2 The schedule consists of 17 blocks as enumerated below:

- Block 1: identification of sample household
- Block 2: particulars of field operations
- Block 3: remarks by investigator
- Block 4: remarks by supervisory officer (s)
- Block 5: household characteristics
- Block 6: demographic particulars of household members
- Block 7: particulars of assistance received by the household during last 3 years
- Block 8: particulars of land owned and possessed
- Block 9: particulars of disposal of land during last 5 years
- Block 10: information on input items for cultivation during 1987-88
- Block 11: particulars of crops produced during 1987-88
- Block 12: particulars of wage employment in forest and forestry operation
- Block 13: particulars of forest produce collected, consumed at home and sold by household members during last 30 days as self-employed
- Block 14: particulars of household enterprise (other than cultivation) during last 30 days
- Block 15: particulars of products (other than forest products) marketed during last 30 days
- Block 16: inventory of assets owned on the date of survey
- Block 17: particulars of cash dues and grain & other commodity dues payable by the household as on the date of survey and particulars of transaction of loans during last 365 days.

7.1.1 Block 1: Identification of sample household: This block is exactly similar to block 1 of schedule 29.1. The entries will be made here in the same way as explained in para 6.1.1 to 6.1.4 except that item 4, i.e., sample household number for schedule 29.2 will be copied from column 16 of block 9 of schedule 0.1 and 0.2 for the rural and urban sectors respectively.

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

7.3.1 Block 3: Remarks by investigator: Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in any characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help to clear doubts about the entries made in the schedule.

7.4.1 Block 4: Remarks by supervisory officer(s): Supervisory officers may note their views on any aspect relating to the household and the entries made by the investigator.

7.5.1 Block 5: Household characteristics: Information on some socio-economic characteristics of the sample household will be collected in this block.

7.5.2 Item 1: Household size: Total number of normal resident members of the household will be considered as its size. The entry against this item will be equal to the last serial number in col. (1) of block 6.

7.5.3 Item 2 to 6: These items are same as those provided against items 6, 7, 9, 8 and 10 respectively of block 5 of schedule 29.1. The entries will be made against these items in the same manner as explained in para 6.5.3 to 6.5.7.

7.5.4 Item 7: Land owned: Particulars of land owned will be collected in details in block 8 of this schedule. The total of the entries in col. (6) of block 8 will give the area owned by the sample household and will be recorded against item 7 of block 5.

7.5.5 Item 8: Land possessed: The total land possessed by the household will, generally, be equal to the land 'owned' plus land 'leased in' minus land 'leased out'. Thus, land possessed will be worked out by subtracting the entry against 'total line' of col. (11) from the sum of the entries against 'total line' in col.(6) and (15) of block 8. However, if any household possesses some land which is neither owned nor leased in, then the area of such land will be added with the area of land possessed derived from block 8 and the total will be recorded in 0.00 acre against item 8.

7.5.6 Item 9: Type of cultivation: Of the two types of cultivation, namely, the settled and shifting, the one in which the household was engaged during the agricultural year 1987-88 will be shown against item 9 in terms of codes. If the household was engaged only in settled cultivation, code 1 would be recorded against this item and code 2 would be entered if the household was engaged only in shifting cultivation. The appropriate code would be 3 when the household carried out settled as well as shifting cultivation. Code 4 would be assigned to those households who did not undertake any cultivation during the reference period. The terms settled and shifting cultivation has been explained in para 5.8.2.

7.5.7 Items 10 & 11: Area under settled and shifting cultivation: Depending upon the entry against item 9, area under settled or under settled or under shifting cultivation or under both will be recorded in 0.00 acre. Although there may not be much of a problem in collecting information in respect of settled cultivation, area under shifting cultivation may not be readily available. Plots of land under shifting cultivation are not usually measured in the way it is done in the case of plain land under settled cultivation. The informant may give some idea of the length and breadth of the plots by some unconventional measures, such as, number of foot steps, number of bamboo poles of certain length, seed ratio etc. The area will, thus, be estimated and converted into acres and then recorded here.

7.5.8 Item 12: Household consumer expenditure out of homegrown stock and free collection: Consumer expenditure of a household is the expenditure incurred by it for the purpose of its domestic consumption. Expenditure incurred by the household on account of its productive enterprises will not be taken into consideration in arriving at the household consumer expenditure. Total household consumption will consist of consumption made out of

- (i) commodities and services purchased in cash or on credit.
- (ii) Commodities and services received in exchange of goods and services including those received from government under NREP, RLEGP etc.
- (iii) Home-grown/home-produced stock.
- (iv) Transfer receipts such as borrowings, gifts etc.
- (v) Free collection.

The part of household consumer expenditure during 30 days preceding the date of survey made out of the goods produced by the household in its own farm and/ or non-farm enterprises and that made out of free collection will be added together and the total will be recorded in rupees against item 12. While for the commodities consumed from the home-grown/produced stock, evaluation will be done at the ex-farm or ex-factory price, for the commodities consumed out of free collection, the evaluation will be done at the average local retail price.

7.5.9 Item 13: Total household consumer expenditure: The total household consumer expenditure during the reference period of 30 days preceding the data of survey will be arrived at taking into consideration all the five constituent sources listed in para 7.5.8 and the same will be recorded in rupees against item 13.

7.5.10 Item 14: Household monthly per capita consumer expenditure : The entry against item 13 will be divided by the household size recorded against item 1 to derive the entry to be made against item 14. The entry against this item will be made in rupees up to two places of decimal.

7.5.11 Item 15: Whether the household is a member of a cooperative society: Code 1 will be recorded against this item if any member of the household is a member of a cooperative society of any type; otherwise code 2 may be entered against this item.

7.6.1 Block 6: Demographic particulars of household members: All normal members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars for each member listed in cols. (1) and (2) will be recorded in cols. (3) to (7).

7.6.2 The entries to be made in cols. (1) to (7) of this block are similar to those of cols. (1) to (6) and (9) respectively of block 6 of schedule 29.1. Hence for necessary instruction, reference may be made to para 6.6.1 to 6.6.6 and para 6.6.9.

7.7.1 Block 7: Particulars of assistance received by the household during last 3 years: The programme of asset endowment under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been designed to develop self employment ventures in a variety of activities like, sericulture, animal husbandry and land based activities in the primary sector; weaving, handicrafts etc. in the secondary sector and service and business activities in the tertiary sector. The assets provided to the selected households have been financed through a mix of government subsidies and institutional credit. Particulars of such assistance will be recorded against items 1 to 8. The process of skill endowment to members of target group is considered as an integral part of IRDP. The training of youth under TRYSEM (Training of youth for Self Employment) is provided on the basis of actual need and requirement. There is a new scheme to develop composite Rural Training and Technology Centre (CRTTC) in each district as nodal institution within a larger system of training and technology dissemination covering the district as a whole. If the household has received any economic assistance for continuing studies of this nature to enable the members of the household capable of running self-employment schemes, the relevant particulars will be noted against item 9. Item 9 will also include scholarship/stipend and other economic assistance received by any member of the household for continuing his/her general or technical education in a school or a college. Under the minimum needs programme (MNP) and 20 point programme, assistance is given for construction of house primarily to the landless families. In some states beneficiaries included some belonging to upper income strata of the rural community and also extended the programme to the small municipal towns. Particulars of assistance received during last 3 years for construction of house will be recorded against item 10.

7.7.2 Column (3): Whether received assistance: It is to be enquired for each of the items listed in col. (2) whether the household has received during last 3 years any assistance in the form of subsidy and loan. The entry will be made in terms of codes: yes-1; no-2.

7.7.3 Column (4): Source of assistance: If some assistance is received for an item, agency providing the assistance will be recorded in this column in specified codes given below:

government department .....	1
commercial bank .....	2
others .....	3

7.7.4 Column (5): Value of assistance: If the entry in col. (3) against an item is 1, total value of the assistance received during the last 3 years for the item will be recorded in col. (5) in rupees. When the assistance is partly in the form of subsidy and partly as loan, the total of subsidy and loan will be recorded here.

7.7.5 Column (6): Whether the assistance is for physical asset: When an assistance for an item is received by the household during last 3 years, it is to be further enquired whether the assistance has been given for obtaining physical asset. If yes the entry in column (6) will be 1; otherwise 2 will be entered in that column.

7.7.6 Column (7): Whether the asset is still possessed: If the household has received the assistance for owning a physical asset (i.e. if the code in col. (6) is 1), a further enquiry is to be made to determine whether the said asset is still under the possession of the household on the date of survey. If the entire asset is under the possession of the household, the entry in col. (7) against that item will be 1. If, on the other hand, only part of the physical asset is possessed by the household on the date of survey, the relevant entry in col. (7) will be 2. The appropriate code in col. (7) will be (3,) when the asset is not in the possession of the household.

7.7.7 Column (8): Reason for non-possession: If the household does not possess the physical asset, received as assistance during last 3 years, in its entirety (i.e. if the code in col. (7) is either 2 or 3), the reason for non-possession will be recorded in terms of codes as given below:

sold .....	1
mortgaged .....	2
consumed .....	3
died .....	4
destroyed by natural calamities .....	5
destroyed by wild animals .....	6
usurped by others .....	7
others .....	8

7.8.1 Block 8: Particulars of land owned and possessed on the date of survey: This block is meant for collecting information on the ownership and possession of land by the normal members of the household on the date of survey. Land owned and/or possessed by the domestic servants, paying guests etc. who are listed as normal members of the household will not be recorded in this block. But the particulars of land owned and/or possessed by the family members (not normal members of the household) who are staying with another household as paying guests, domestic servants etc. (as normal members of that household) will be recorded in this block. However, if such members form a separate household, land owned and/or possessed by those members will not be recorded in the parent household but will be recorded in the household separately formed by the members.

7.8.2 Information in this block will be collected for each plot owned, leased out and / or leased in. A 'plot' is defined as a distinct patch of land demarcated by boundaries and bearing a survey number. However, for large plots where sub-divisions of survey numbers (i.e. sub-survey numbers) are also given to demarcate a sub-plot, a plot will be taken as the distinct patch of land having a sub-survey number. A plot is demarcated generally by a strip of raised land commonly known as 'ails' or 'bunds'. There may also be 'ails' inside the plot. All such 'ails' or 'bunds' will be included in the plot area.

7.8.3 Column (1): Serial number: serial number of plots either owned or leased in by the household as on the date of survey, will be recorded in col. (1). The plots will be listed in the following order:

- (1) the plots owned wholly or partly by the household will be listed first;

- (ii) next, the plots partially owned and partially leased in, if any, will be recorded;
- (iii) finally, the plots taken on lease wholly or partly and possessed on the date of survey will be listed.

The last line of the block will give the grand total of the entries.

7.8.4 Column (2): Survey number: The survey numbers (or sub-survey numbers) of the plot will be recorded in column (2). If a survey number is sub-divided and the sub-divided plot has no survey number, the letter 'p' will be recorded below the survey number to indicate the sub-survey number of the relevant plot. On the other hand, if several plots are shown amalgamated and that is owned/leased in by the household either wholly or partly, then all the plots which are amalgamated will be recorded separately, provided no new number has been assigned to the consolidated plot. If the informant is unable to furnish the survey number (or sub-survey number), other identification of the plot giving the demarcation of area by distinct patches, if any, (such as identification of the plot by name of place, name of plot etc.) will be recorded in column (2). In cases where other identification particulars are also difficult to provide, this column may be left blank.

7.8.5 Column (3): Location of the plot: The location of the plot in terms of codes is to be entered in this column. The location codes are different for rural households and urban households and are as follows:

<u>for rural schedules</u>	<u>for urban schedules</u>
within village ..... 1	within sample town ..... 1
outside village:	outside sample town:
in the rural sector ..... 2	in the urban sector ..... 2
in the urban sector ..... 3	in the rural sector ..... 3

7.8.6 Column (4): Geographical area of the plot: The total geographical area of the plot (that is, the survey or sub-survey number) will be recorded in 0.00 acre in column (4), even when only part of it is owned or leased in by the household.

7.8.7 Column (5) & (6): If the entire plot is owned by the members of household, the total owned area, which is the total geographical area will be recorded in acres up to two places of decimal in column (6). If, however, the plot is owned jointly by two or more households, the actual area owned by the members of the household is quoted from some document by the informant, code 1 will be entered in col. (5); otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

7.8.8 A plot of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested with a member of the household. Land held in owner like possession under long term lease or assignment (say 30 years and above) is also considered as land owned.

7.8.9 Column (7): Type of ownership: A plot may be possessed by a tribal household according to traditional tribal rights. Generally, a plot of land is given to the household by local chieftains or village/district council. The holder of such land may or may not possess a title of ownership. Even if the household does not possess a title of ownership, it will be deemed to have owner like possession without title provided the household has the right of long term use of the land. Government is aware of the situation and in some states has taken various measures to confer titles to the owner of those lands. In column (7), information on the status of ownership of each plot will be collected. The entries will be made in codes as given below:

- with title ..... 1
- without title but applied for ..... 2
- without title and not applied for ..... 3
- customary title ..... 4

One of the codes 1 to 3 will be applicable in those states where Government has already conferred titles or is taking measures towards that direction. Code 4 will be given in cases where a plot is owned according to tribal rights and where (in states or districts) Government has not yet taken any step towards conferring titles to individuals.

7.8.10 Column (8): How acquired: For each plot owned by the household on the date of survey, it is to be ascertained as to how the plot was acquired by the household. The entries in this column will be made in terms of codes as given below:

- inherited ..... 1
- purchased from tribals .....2
- purchased from non-tribals .....3
- allotted by government ..... 4
- allotted by the village/district council etc ..... 5
- received as gift .....6
- alienated land restored .....7
- others ..... 9

Most of the codes are self-explanatory. As regards code 7, it may be mentioned that disposal of land by a tribal to non-tribals is not legal. If such disposal took place in the past, the tribals were entitled to get the land restored. Code 7 will be entered in col.(8) when such restoration takes place.

7.8.11 Column (9): From whom acquired: The previous owners from whom the plots of land have been acquired are classified into certain groups. After ascertaining the appropriate group, the relevant code will be entered in this column. The codes are as follows:

- own tribe of the same village ..... 1
- own tribe of other village/town ..... 2
- other tribe .....3
- non-tribals .....4
- others .....5

If the plot is inherited, the entry in col. (9), in most cases, will be 1. On the other hand, if the land is allotted by government, village council etc., code 9 will be recorded in this column.

7.8.12 Column (10): Period since acquired: Number of years elapsed since the acquisition took place will be recorded in this column in completed years against each plot owned by the household.

7.8.13 Columns (11): Some of the plots owned by the household may be leased out wholly or partly to others. Columns (11) to (14) are meant for recording the particulars of that part of the owned plot which is leased out to others and hence is not under the possession of the household on the date of survey. If no part of the owned plot is leased out, columns (11) to (14) will be crossed against that plot.

7.8.14 Column (11): Area leased out: The actual area leased out by the household is to be recorded in this column in acres up to two places of decimal.

7.8.15 Column (12): Terms of lease: Information on the terms of lease on which the land has been leased out will be recorded in column (12) in terms of codes as specified below:

for fixed money .....	1
for fixed produce .....	2
for share of produce .....	3
for share of produce with other terms .....	4
under usufructuary mortgage .....	5
under other terms .....	9

It may be noted here that a lease agreement may be made verbally or in writing. Most of the terms are self-explanatory. However, it may be noted that household under crop sharing basis will mean that the owner of land receives a stipulated share of the produce but does not participate in the work nor does he organize or conduct agricultural operations on that plot of land which he has leased out. Further, usufructuary mortgage is a type of mortgage in which the mortgagor (the person who mortgages the property) retains the ownership of his land but the possession of the land is transferred to the mortgagee (i.e. the person to whom the land is mortgaged) till the fore-closure of the deed.

7.8.16 Column (13): to whom leased out: Information on the type of lessee household will be recorded in this column in terms of codes. The codes are same as those provided for column (9) and the entries in this column will be made in the manner described in para 7.8.11.

7.8.17 Column (14): period since leased out: The time elapsed since the plot or a part of it is leased out will be recorded in completed years in this column.

7.8.18 Columns (15) to (17): Particulars of plots taken on rent lease by the household and held on the date of survey will be recorded in these columns. For leased-in plots, columns (1) to (4) and columns (15) to (17) only are to be filled in. Area leased in by the household will be recorded in col. (15) in acres up to 2 places of decimal separately for each plot leased-in. information



pertaining to terms under which leasing-in of the plots were agreed upon would be recorded in column (16). The code structure is same as that for column (12) and has been explained in para 7.8.15. for recording entries in column (17), it is necessary to ascertain the type of lessor from whom the land has been taken lease. The codes are same as those for col. (9) and col. (13). For details, reference may be made to para 7.8.11. it is to be noted that in some tribal areas, the ownership of land vests with the community. Village /District Council, tribal chief or clan chief allots a piece of land to the individual for a specified period (say, for a cycle in case of shifting cultivation). If any such land is possessed by the household on the date of survey, it will be considered as leased-in.

7.9.1 Block 9: particulars of disposal of land during last 5 years : In this block, information is to be collected in regard to the disposal of land by the household during last 5 years. In some rare cases, it is possible that a plot of land which have been disposed of earlier, is restored later on and is owned on the date of survey by the household. Since accounting of all disposals of land within the reference period of last 5 years is to be made, the cases of such disposal (though the piece of land is actually owned on the date of survey) is also to be recorded in this block. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the disposal of land should be treated distinctly from the cases of leasing out of land. Mortgage is a type of lease and, therefore, an area under mortgage will be considered as area leased out and not as a case of disposal. Generally, a piece of land is leased out for a specified period whereas disposal is final. The major distinction between the two is that in the case of leasing out, the ownership right is retained by the lessee, while in case of disposal the ownership right itself is transferred to the person to whom the land is disposed of.

7.9.2 Columns (1) to (3): These columns are same as columns (1) to (3) of block 8. The procedures of filling up of these columns have been explained in para 7.8.3 to 7.8.5.

7.9.3 Column (4) : period since disposed : Period elapsed since disposal of plot (fully or partly taken place will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

within 1 year .....	1
1 – 2 years.....	2
2 – 5 years.....	3

7.9.4 Column (5): area disposed: For each of the plot disposed of the area disposed of will be recorded in 0.00 acre in this column.

7.9.5 Column (6) : mode of disposal : A plot may be disposed of by way of sale or gift or it may be acquired by government of public bodies for public work or for other purposes. Sometimes land may be occupied without authority by a person or persons and the owner has little hope of regaining it. The actual position is to be ascertained and the appropriate code is to be entered this column by consulting the code list given below:

acquired by government/public bodies .....	1
sale.....	2
gift.....	3
land exchanged to settle debt.....	4

unauthorized occupation.....	5
others.....	9

7.9.6 Column (7) : to whom disposed of : The category of person or organization to whom the land was disposed of would be recorded in this column in terms of codes provided below :

own tribe of the same village.....	1
own tribe of the other village or town.....	2
other tribe.....	3
non-tribals.....	4
government department/ public bodies.....	5
private body.....	6
others.....	9

7.9.7 Column (8) : why disposed : The reason which compelled the household to dispose of the plot of land will be ascertained and recorded in this column in terms of codes given below:

acquired by government .....	1
acquired by public bodies.....	2
ceremonial expenditure.....	3
other household expenditure.....	4
capital expenditure.....	5
unauthorized occupation by others.....	6
repayment of debt.....	7
others.....	9

It is obvious that if the mode of disposal code (col. 6 ) is 1, the code in col. (8) will be either 1 or 2 and if the code in col. (6) is 5, the entry in col. (8) will be 6. Similarly, the entry in col. (8) will be 7 when the code in col. (6) is 4. But code 7 may also appear in col. (8) when code in col. (6) is 2. in this connection, it may be noted that code 4 will be provided in col. (6) when a piece of land is given to the creditor as a repayment of an old debt. Code 7 in col. (8) covers the situation described above and also includes sale of land to a third party for the purpose of repayment of a debt.

7.9.8 Column (9): whether permission for disposal obtained: In some states, permission is required for transfer of any land in tribal areas. Permission is a must in all the states if such transfer is made to non- tribals. Whatever be the position, for each disposal, it is to be ascertained permission is obtained from the appropriate authority for disposal of land. If permission is taken, the entry in col. (9) will be 1: otherwise code 2 may be entered in this column.

7.9.9 Column (10) to (12): Compensation received: The amount of compensation received or receivable for the disposal of land will be recorded in rupees in col. (10). The entry in this column will be 0(zero), if no compensation is received or receivable. Whether the full settlement amount has already been received or not will be ascertained. If full amount is received, code 1 will be entered in col. (11) and if only part payment is received the appropriate code for col. (11) will be 2. code 2 will also be applicable in cases where no payment has been received by the household till the date of survey, although some amount is receivable on account of the disposal of land. Further

enquiry is to be made to ascertain as to whether the household considers the full settlement amount (even if the full amount is not yet received) as adequate compensation for the land disposed of. If yes, code 1 will be recorded in col. (12); otherwise, the entry in this column will be 2.

7.9.10 Column (13): whether a claim has been filed for restoration of alienated land: It has been stated earlier that transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal is not legally valid. For all cases of disposal to non-tribals [ code 4 in col. (7)] it is to be enquired whether the household has filed any claim to the appropriate authority for restoration of such land. If such claim is filed, the entry in col. (13) will be 1; otherwise, code 2 will be entered in this column.

7.9.11 Columns (14) & (15): If the entry in col. (13) is 1 i.e. if any claim has been filed, it is to be ascertained whether the land in question is restored to the tribal household. The code in col. (14) will be 1 if the land is restored, otherwise code 2 will be entered. In regard to the piece of land so restored, it will be further enquired whether the said land is disposed of again. If yes, the entry in col. (15) will be 1 and if no, code 2 will be entered.

7.10.1 Block 10 : information on input items for settled cultivation during 1987-88: Whether the household incurred any expenditure on some input items for cultivation done during the expenditure on some input items for the cultivation done during the agricultural year 1987-88 will be ascertained and recorded in this block in terms of codes : yes -1; no-2. Information is to be collected for settled cultivation only. In case of two or more cropping, if an agricultural input is used at least once during the reference period, the entry against that input will be 1 in col. (3). If a household is not engaged in settled cultivation as self-employed, code 2 will be recorded against all the items in the relevant column (s).

7.10.2 Most of the items listed in column (2) are self-explanatory. However, a distinction is to be made between “fuel charges for irrigation” and “charges for irrigation” listed under items 1 and 2 respectively.

(1) “Fuel charges for irrigation” will include the value of diesel oil etc. used to run the pump set or the hiring charges, if any, of the pump set. Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of sources of irrigation owned by the household will also come under this item.

(2) If some community irrigation facilities like canals, deep tubewell etc. are available and household made use of those facilities for cultivation, the amount paid to the government or other local bodies for getting the benefit will be considered as “charges for irrigation”. Also labour charges for bringing water from a distance for the purpose of cultivation will also be included under this item.

7.11.1 Block 11: Particulars of crop produced during 1987-88: In this block, information is to be collected about the crops produced by the sample household during the agricultural year 1987-88 separately for settled and shifting cultivation. While all the columns (1) to (10) except columns (5) and (6) will be filled-in for settled cultivation, columns (1) to (6) only need to be filled-in for shifting cultivation. Horticulture, plantation crop and orchards etc. will be included under settled cultivation. For shifting cultivation production of crops will relate to the relevant period covered under the agricultural year 1987-88.

7.11.2 Columns (1) to (4): Particulars of each crop produced during the reference period will be recorded in one line. A running serial number starting from 1 will be recorded in col. (1) for the crops produced and the names of the crops and crop codes will be entered in columns (3) and (4) respectively. The crops are produced either by settled cultivation or by shifting cultivation. The type of cultivation will be indicated in col. (2) by recording codes 1 or 2 respectively for settled and shifting cultivation. If a household has produced crops both in settled and shifting cultivation, the crops of shifting cultivation will be recorded after exhausting all the crops produced in settled cultivation. If the same crop produced through settled and shifting cultivation, two lines with separate serial number are to be used to record the particulars separately. On the other hand, if two crops falling under the same crop code (say, other fruits) are produced in one type of cultivation. Only one line will be used to record the particulars. The crop codes are provided in the schedule.

7.11.3 Columns (5) 7 (6): seeds used and seed ratio: These two columns are to be filled in only in case of shifting cultivation. If the household produced crop like paddy, maize, minor millets. Pulses, oil seeds and/ or cotton under shifting cultivation during the period corresponding to the agricultural year 1987-88, the quantity of seeds used for each crop so produced would be recorded in col. (5) in kg. The approximate quantity of seeds used per hectare of land is to be ascertained through enquiry and recorded kg. in col. (6). A cross mark (x) is to put in cols. (5) and (6) for crops produced in settled cultivation.

7.11.4 Columns (7) to (10): yield rate per acre: These columns are to be filled-in only in case of settled cultivation : For each of the crops produced in the kharif season of the agricultural year 1987-88, the yield rate of the crop per acre is to be ascertained through enquiry and to be recorded in column (7) in kilograms for all crops except citrus fruits (07), other fruits (08) and account (09) in which case the unit will be numbers. A cross mark (x) will be put in this column when the crop category is 'others' (99). It is to be noted that a particular crop might have been produced in different plots of land with varying yield rates. In such a situation all the plots in which the crop was produced would be considered to arrive at an average yield rate. It is to be further enquired whether the yield rate recorded in col. (7) is different than what the household, generally, gets in the kharif season of normal agricultural year. The comparison should, generally, be made with the previous agricultural year. But, if the previous agricultural year happens to be an exceptionally good or bad year, the comparison should be made with the most recent normal agricultural year. Information so collected will be recorded in col. (8) in terms of codes as given below :

yield rate more than the normal year .....1  
 yield rate same as the normal year.....2  
 yield rate less than the normal year.....3

The particulars to be collected in cols. (9) and (10) relate to the crops produced in Rabi season. These columns are to be filled in exactly in a similar manner as discussed above for columns (7) and (8). However, if a particular crop is produced in kharif and Rabi seasons, two different yield rates for two different seasons are to be noted in cols. (7) and (9) respectively. Similarly, columns (8) and 910) are to be filled in independently after ascertaining the 'difference in the yield rate' as noted above separately for Kharif and Rabi seasons.

7.12.1 Block 12: Particulars of wage employment in forest and forestry operation: Forest plays an important role in tribal economy. It offers opportunity for wage employment and also self-employment. While particulars of self-employment will be collected in block 13, data on wage employment will be collected in this block.

7.12.2 Item 1: distance of a forest from the village: The distance of the nearest forest from the village/town in which the tribal household resides will be recorded in kilometers against item 1.

7.12.3 Item 2: It is to be ascertained whether any normal member of the household worked in the capacity of regular salary/wage employee or casual wage employee in any forest during 30 days preceding the date of survey. The work may be manual or non-manual. Even if one member worked for one day. Code 1 would be entered against this item; otherwise the entry would be code 2.

7.12.4 Item 3 to 5: items 3 to 5 will be relevant if the entry against item 2 is 1. Number of members worked as wage employee during 30 days preceding the date of survey, irrespective of number of days worked by them will be recorded against item 3. Total number of days worked (the day will be counted even if worked for an hour in a day) by all the members of the household either as regular wage/salaried employee or casual employee will be recorded against item 4. In case more than one member have worked, the number of days preceding the date of survey has to be ascertained separately and then added together to get the total number of days worked by the members of the household for recording entries against item 4. Wages receivable by all the members taken together for the work done by them will be recorded against item 5 in rupees. In calculating the wages, amount received or receivable as bonus, Perquisites etc. for the number of days worked by the members should be taken into account. However, overtime payment, if any, will be excluded.

7.13.1 Block 13: Particulars of forest produce collected, consumed at home and sold by household members as self-employed : Collection of minor forest products in the capacity of self employment is one of the major activities of the tribals. In this block, information of the products collected from the forest, consumed by the household and sold in the market during 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded.

7.13.2 Columns (1) & (2) : Names of the products collected from the forest either for household consumption or for sale or for household enterprise will be recorded in col. (2) and the corresponding item code in col. (1). The item codes have been provided in the schedule.

7.13.3 Columns (3) & (4): Produce collected: Quantity and value of each of the products collected during 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in columns (4) and (5) respectively. Quantity figure will be recorded in Kg. whereas the value of the products evaluated at the ex-farm price will be entered in 0.00 rupees. If the quantity of a produce can not be expressed in Kg., a cross mark (x) may be put in cols. (3), (5) and/or (7), as the case may be.

7.13.4 Columns (5) & (6): Produce consumed at home: Quantity and value of forest produce consumed in the household during 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in these columns. The value of the produce will be ascertained on the basis of ex-farm price. Consumption

may be out of forest produce collected during the reference period or from an earlier stock built up from such collection. Thus, for an item, there may be entries in columns (1), (2), (5) and/or (7) to ((9) without having entries in cols. (3) and (4).

7.13.5 Columns (7) to (9): Produce sold: Quantity and value of forest produce sold by the household during 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in cols. (7) and (8) repetitively. The value of sale will be the amount received or receivable for the quantity sold. Like consumption, sale may relate to the products collected during the reference period or to the stock built up from past collection. The person or the organization to whom the product is sold and whether the sale is in cash or in kind will be ascertained for each product sold and the appropriate code will be recorded in col. (9) consulting the code list provided in the schedule.

The codes are as follows:-

in cash : direct to consumer household.....	1
in cash : to cooperatives/LAMPS.....	2
“ : to private traders.....	3
“ : to forest officials.....	4
“ : others.....	5
in kind: direct to consumer household.....	6
“ : others.....	7

If a particular product is sold to two different agencies, entries in cols. (7) to (9) are to be made in two lines to record separately the quantity and value of products sold to each agency. In such a situation, the entries in cols.(1) and (2) will be repeated against relevant lines.

7.14.1 Block 14 : Particulars of household enterprise (other than cultivation) during last 30 days : This block is meant to provide a record of all the productive enterprises (excluding those registered under the Factory Act 1948) in which the household was engaged during the reference period of last 30 days preceding the date of survey. It is to be noted here that in the case of manufacturing, production of goods and services and other related activities will be considered entrepreneurial activities only when part or whole of the products are meant for sale. Manufacturing will include repairing services also. However, in the case of enterprises in the agricultural sector, production for the sole purpose of household consumption is also to be treated as entrepreneurial activity. Information in respect of enterprises run by the household on proprietorship or partnership basis will be collected in this block. Particulars of cultivation will be excluded for making entries in this block.

7.14.2 Columns (1) & (2): For the purposes of recording information, enterprises have been classified into various types as listed in col. (2) with the corresponding serial numbers in col. (1).

Most of the enterprises are self-explanatory. However, it is to be noted that although production of milk is classified under 'agriculture' and that of milk products under 'manufacturing', these two items are lumped together against serial number 3, in view of the mixed activity, generally, carried out in the household. However, particulars of milk products will be recorded against this item in cols. (3) to (11) if at least part of the milk products produced in the household is meant for sale. Care should be taken not to include this activity under "other manufacture" (serial number 16). As regard "construction" (serial number 17), it may be noted that this will include construction activities of the households in their entrepreneurial capacity as contractors. This activity includes construction, repair and demolition of dwellings, non-residential building, roads, sewers, wells etc. However, if a person is employed as a wage earner, his activity will not be considered as an enterprise.

7.14.3 Columns (3) to (5): The value of the products produced (ready for sale and/or household consumption or for distribution) during 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in those columns against the particular enterprise value of the principal products will only be recorded in col. (3). Value of the by-products together with any other receipts to the enterprise will be recorded in col. (4). Col.(5) will give the total of columns (3) and (4). The products will be evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price.

7.14.4 Columns (6) to (10): Information relating to consumption of raw materials, fuel, lubricant, auxiliary materials and other expenses relevant to the productive enterprises during the reference period will be collected in these columns. Columns (6) will be used to record the consumption of raw materials out of cash purchase (including credit purchase) only, column (7) for products from other enterprises of the sample household used as raw materials in the concerned enterprise and col. (8) for materials obtained from other sources. It is to be noted that expenditure on those materials only will be considered which are consumed in the process of production during the reference period irrespective of whether they are purchased, produced or procured from other sources during the reference period. The value for columns (7) and (8) will be imputed at the appropriate rates which will be ex-farm or ex-factory if the materials are obtained from his own enterprise or direct from grower/producer, otherwise retail price prevailing in the locality will be used. All other expenses (excepting labour charges) incurred during the reference period for the enterprise such as expenditure on account of fuel, lubricant, packing materials, rents etc. will be lumped together and recorded in col. (9). The entry in col. (10) will be the total of entries in cols. (6) to (9).

7.14.5 In the case of trade (serial no. 18), the value of items sold during the reference period of 30 days will be shown in col.(3) and the value of merchandise purchased will be recorded in col. (6).

7.14.6 Column (11): hired labour charges: The hired labour charges payable to the wage earners (regular and casual) for the work done during the reference period will be recorded in this column. When payments are made in kind, the value of the payments are to be imputed at appropriate rates as discussed in para 7.14.4 prerequisites will be considered as payments in kind.

7.15.1 Block 15 : particulars of products (other than forest products) marketed : This block is meant for collecting particulars regarding the sale of products produced by the household.

However, the particulars of forest products sold by the household will not be collected in this block as the relevant information will be available in block 13.

7.15.2 Columns (1) to (3): The products likely to be sold by the producer household have been classified into four categories. The products categories along with the products codes are given below:

surplus agricultural produce.....	1
livestock and poultry .....	2
handlooms (metres).....	3
handicrafts (nos.).....	4
others.....	9

After ascertaining the names of the products sold by the household during 30 days preceding the date of survey, the appropriate categories of the products will be recorded in col. (2) and the corresponding product codes in column (3). A running serial number of all the products listed in col. (2) will be recorded in col. (1). If more than one product belonging to the same category of product is sold to the same agency, the total of all these products together may be recorded in one line; otherwise two or more lines are to be used treating each as separate product.

7.15.3 Columns (4) to (6): For each of the products in the categories of “surplus agricultural produce’ ‘handlooms’ and ‘handicrafts’ sold, the quantity of the product sold to a particular agency will be recorded in col. (6) in standard unit. The standard unit is kg. for any product falling under “surplus agricultural produce” metres for ‘handlooms’ and numbers for ‘handicrafts’. The standard unit in which the quantity is recorded in col. (6) will be indicated in col. (5). The informant is likely to report the quantity figures in local units. The local unit is the unit in which the commodities are exchanging in a locality. The investigator is to find out the name of the relevant local unit and record the same in col. (4). Columns (4) to (6) will not be filled in if the product categories are ‘livestock & poultry’ (code 2) and “others” (code 9).

7.15.4 Columns (7) to (9): Value of the products marketed: For each of the product sold, the value of the product sold to a particular agency will be recorded in col. (7) if it is sold in cash and in col. (8) if in kind. Column (9) will give the total of columns (7) and (8). In case of sale in kind, the value is to be imputed at the retail market price.

7.15.5 Column (10): to whom marketed: Whether the product is sold in cash or in kind and the agency to whom the product has been sold during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey are to be ascertained for each of the products sold. If the same product is sold to different agencies, two lines are to be filled in to record the relevant particulars. The appropriate code is to be entered in col. (10) by consulting the code list as given below :

in cash	:	direct to consumer household.....	1
“	:	to cooperatives/LAMPS.....	2
“	:	to private traders.....	3
“	:	others.....	5



in kind	:	direct to consumer household.....	6
“	:	others.....	7

The code list has been kept similar to one provided for col. (9) of block 13. It may be seen that code 4 is missing from the code list for col. (10) of block 15, as the particular code (forest officials) is not considered relevant for this block.

7.16.1 Block 16: inventory of assets owned on the date of survey: This block is meant for collecting information on all physical assets including household durable assets owned by the household on the date of survey.

7.16.2 Columns (2) & (3): The items of assets on which information is to be collected have been printed under col. (2). For most of the items, entry in col. (3) will indicate the number of such items owned by the household on the date of survey. However, for items relating to land except land for house site (serial nos. 02 to 06), area owned is to be recorded in 0.00 acres in col. (3). For house site, the area is to be recorded in square meter. Again, the appropriate entry in col. (3) will be floor area in square meter for the items relating to building (serial nos. 18 to 22). Printed cross (x) has been provided in col. (3) against some items for which quantity figures are not required.

7.16.3 Column (4): Value of assets: For each of the items mentioned in col. (2), the total value of all the assets owned by the household on the date of survey will be recorded in rupees in column (4). A physical asset owned by the household on the date of survey might have been purchased long time ago or might have been acquired otherwise. If an asset, is purchased during 365 days preceding the date of survey, the value of the asset will be purchase price. In all other cases, the value of the asset is to be evaluated at the current market price prevailing in the locality on the date of survey, considering the present condition of the asset.

7.17.1 Block 17: particulars of cash dues and grain & other commodity dues payable by the household on the date of survey and transaction of loans during last 365 days: This block is designed to collect information on the dues payable by the household on the date of survey together with the particulars of borrowings and repayment made during the period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. All claims against the household held by others will be considered as loans of the household. Unpaid bills of grocers, doctors etc. will also constitute the liability of the household. Unpaid bills of grocers etc. will also constitute the liability of the household. Sometimes, payments are made regularly to shopkeepers, doctors etc. once in a month or after a fixed period of interval. In such cases, dues will be considered payable only after the expiry of the due date.

7.17.2 Columns (1) & (2): serial number and cash or kind: Each loan will be recorded in a line. A running serial number will be given in column (1) for the loans recorded in the block. Whether the loan is considered as cash loan or kind loan will be indicated in col. (2) by recording 1 for cash loan and 2 for loan in kind. All loans taken in cash will be considered cash loans irrespective of whether the repayment is made in cash or in kind. Similarly, all loans taken in kind irrespective of whether the repayment is made in cash or in kind will be treated as 'kind' loan.

7.17.3 Columns (3) to (5): For each loan, amount originally borrowed will be recorded in col. (3) and the month and year of borrowing will be recorded in col. (4). Month and year will be recorded in codes in codes. For example, February 1980 will be recorded “.0280”. Column (5) will be filled in when a loan is outstanding i.e.yet to be fully repaid on the date of survey. The period elapsed since the amount was borrowed be recorded in completed years in col. (5).

7.17.4 Column (6): credit agency: The agency from which a loan has been taken will be recorded in this column in codes as given below:

government.....	1
cooperative society.....	2
commercial bank.....	3
landlord.....	4
money lender – tribal.....	5
money lender – non-tribal.....	6
trader.....	7
relatives & friends.....	8
others.....	9

The codes are self-explanatory. However, it may be noted that the code for ‘landlord’ will be applicable only when the loan is given by a landlord to his own tenant. If the loan is taken from a person who belongs to landlord class but the borrower is not a tenant of that landlord, the appropriate code will be either 5 or 6 as the case may be. Again credit agency will be ‘relatives and friends’ only when a loan is received from a friend or a relative free of interest. If the loan bears interest ‘it will be considered as taken from money lender, trader etc., depending upon the type of business carried out by the person.

7.17.5 Columns (7) & (8): nature and rate of interest: The rate of interest per 100 rupees per annum actually charged by the lender will be recorded in column (8) in two decimal places of rupees. The nature of interest expressed in terms of codes as specified below will be recorded in column (7).

interest free.....	1
differential rate of interest.....	2
simple interest.....	3
compound interest.....	4

Sometimes, a loan is advanced by a government department or public bodies at a concessional rate of interest to certain people for specific purposes. If the household has received any such loan, the entry in col. (7) will be 2 i.e. differential rate of interest.

7.17.6 Column (9) purpose of loan: purpose for which the loan is taken will be recorded in code numbers in this column. The codes are as follows:

capital expenditure in farm business.....	1
current expenditure in farm business.....	2
capital expenditure in non-farm business.....	3

current expenditure in non-farm business.....	4
expenditure relating to marriage.....	5
expenditure relating to other social ceremonies.....	6
expenditure relating to religious ceremonies.....	7
repayment of debt.....	8
others.....	9

The purpose is defined as the occasion which prompted the household to contract the loan. Even if the loan was utilized for a purpose other than that for which the loan had been contracted, the purpose for which the loan was originally taken would be recorded here. If more than one purpose was involved, the purpose for which the major amount had been planned to be spent would be recorded.

7.17.7 Column (10): type of security: Information relevant security which the household had to pledge for obtaining the loan would be recorded in this column in terms of codes as specified below:

no security .....	1
surety security or guarantee by third party .....	2
crop/forest produce .....	3
mortgage of immovable property .....	4
ornaments .....	5
other types of security .....	6

If the loan is obtained without any security, the appropriate code will be 1.

7.17.8 Columns (11) to (13): repayment of loans during last 365 days: For each loan recorded in this block it is to be ascertained as to whether the household has repaid any amount during 365 days preceding the date of survey. The amount of principal and interest repaid will be recorded in columns (11) and (12) will be shown in col. 13. In case the respondent is unable to state the principal and interest amount separately, the total amount repaid during the reference period will be recorded in col. (13) keeping columns (11) and (12) blank.

7.17.9 Columns (14) to (16): liquidation of loans during last 365 days: Sometimes, to provide debt relief to the weaker section and others, government agencies, banks etc. write off such loans. If such liquidation of debts took place during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, the total amount (including interest), would be recorded in cols. (14) to (16) in a similar manner as stated in para 7.17.8. It is important to note that amount repaid by the household will not be included under amount liquidated. Similarly, amount liquidated (exempted from paying) should not be taken as amount repaid.

7.17.10 Columns (17) to (19): amount outstanding on the date of survey: The amount outstanding of any loan on the date of survey will be recorded in these columns. The entries in cols. (17) to (19) will be made as per the procedure laid down in para 7.17.8. It is to be noted that there may be some loans which have been repaid fully during the reference period of last 365 days preceding the date of survey and therefore there will not be any entry in columns (17) to (19) for such loans.