

Chapter Four

Schedule 1.0 : Household Consumer Expenditure

Introduction

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

4.0.2 Consumption of an item can be measured either in terms of quantity or in terms of value. Consumption of items does not necessarily convey the same meaning. Some items can be consumed only once while some others can be consumed repeatedly. Again, repeatedly consumed items are of three types: 1) durable goods 2) semi-durable goods 3) perishable goods. So, it is necessary to define consumption of different items differently for Household Consumer Expenditure Survey. In the Consumer Expenditure Survey three different approaches are followed for defining consumption of items. These are: 1) Consumption approach 2) Expenditure approach and 3) First-use approach. The items of consumption have been classified into four groups. For items of Group I, the approach is consumption, for Group II it is first-use approach and for Groups III & IV it is expenditure approach. The four Groups of items are:

Group I: Items of **food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants and fuel & light**: Consumption is the actual consumption during the reference period.

Group II: Items of **clothing and footwear**: An item is consumed if it is brought into first-use during the reference period. The item may or may not be procured within the reference period. It can be procured by purchase, home-production, gift, charity, etc.

Group III: **Durable goods**: An item is consumed if any expenditure is incurred on it for purchase or towards cost of raw materials and services for its construction and repair during the reference period.

Group IV: **Miscellaneous goods and services including education, medical, rent, taxes and cess**: An item is consumed if any expenditure is incurred on it during the reference period.

4.0.3 **Procurement of consumption basket**: A household procures different items for its consumption by different ways. The different ways of collecting items of consumption are:

- 1) purchase;

- 2) receipt in exchange of goods and services;
- 3) home-grown/home-produced stock;
- 4) transfer receipts such as gifts, loans, charities, etc., and
- 5) free collection.

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

- 1) the value of goods received in exchange of goods and services will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account;
- 2) the value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges;
- 3) the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection, etc., will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period;
- 4) the value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

4.0.5 Reference period: Usually, value of consumer expenditure is expressed in terms of monthly per capita although the reference period may or may not be last 30 days preceding the date of survey. Reference period means the period of time for which data on consumption were collected. The accuracy of consumption data depends on proper choice of reference period to a great deal. A pilot study on suitability of reference periods for consumption data is being carried out from January to June 2000. However, during the present survey, the reference periods to be used for different groups of consumption items are given below:

Item	Reference period to be used
Education, medical (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods	‘last 365 days’
All other items (viz food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes)	‘last 30 days’

4.0.6 Earlier surveys on consumer expenditure: Since its inception, the National Sample Survey (NSS) had been collecting data on consumer expenditure in every round up to the 29th round (1972-73). After the 26th round of the survey, the Governing Council of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) decided to undertake the surveys on consumer expenditure and employment and unemployment together once in every five years. Accordingly, programme of quinquennial surveys was conducted in the 27th, 32nd, 38th, 43rd, 50th and 55th rounds since 1972-73. Planners and research workers also felt the need for an annual series on consumer

expenditure. The Governing council, therefore, decided that an annual survey on consumer expenditure would be undertaken on a thin sample basis in the intervening rounds between successive quinquennial rounds. The annual series started from the 42nd round (July 1986-June 1987).

4.0.7 The last survey - the eleventh - of the annual series was held during the 54th round (January 1998 - June 1998). The twelfth will be conducted in the 56th round during July 2000 - June 2001.

Details of Schedule

4.0.8 **Schedule design:** Schedule 1.0 has been split into several blocks to obtain detailed information on the expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other particulars of the sample household. Besides, information will be collected on sufficiency of food. No account will, however, be taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households.

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

4.1.1 **Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1 to 9 and 11:** The identification particulars for items 3-11 will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing schedule 0.0. The particulars to be recorded in items 1 and 2 have already been printed in the schedule.

4.1.2 **Item 13: segment (1 / 2):** This item has to be filled in terms of code. The term 'segment' has been explained in Chapter 1. There are two segments – segment 1 and segment 2. For segment 1 code '1' is to be entered and for segment 2 code '2'.

4.1.3 **Item 14: sample household number:** The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from the appropriate column of the listing block 4 of schedule 0.0 against this item.

4.1.4 **Item 15: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4):** The srl. no. of the person recorded in column 1 of block 4, schedule 1.0 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered.

4.1.5 **Item 16: response code:** This item is to be filled-in after canvassing the schedule. The type of informant, considering his co-operation and capability in providing the required information, will be recorded against this item in terms of specified response codes. The codes are:

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

4.1.6 Item 17: survey code: Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1' if it is the originally selected sample household, and '2' if it is the substituted one. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 12 and 13 will be filled-in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

4.1.7 Item 18: reason for first substitution of original household (code): For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 18 in terms of the specified codes. The codes are:

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

This item is applicable only if the entry against item 17 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

4.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operation: The identity of the Investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent associated, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46th round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i).

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

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

4.3.2 Item 2: principal industry (NIC-1998): The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The entry cell for item 2 has been split for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC 1998 will be recorded here.

4.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code

of the NCO 1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell which has been trisected for recording each digit separately.

4.3.4 To determine the principal household industry and occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household may pursue the household occupation, thus determined as the principal one, in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

4.3.5 **Item 4: household type (code):** The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

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

The procedure for assigning type codes is laid down in paras 4.3.8 to 4.3.11.

4.3.6 **Rural labour:** This is defined as manual labour (by a person living in rural area) in agricultural and/or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages/salary either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour). A person who is self-employed in manual work will not be treated as a wage-paid manual labourer. The term 'manual work' means a job essentially involving physical operations. However, a job though essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education will not be classified as manual work. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background will be treated as manual work. Thus the definition will exclude engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc. from manual workers even though their jobs involve some element of physical labour but will include peons, chowkidars, watchmen, etc. even if their work does not involve much of physical labour.

4.3.7 A person will be treated as wage-paid manual labourer in agriculture, or in other words, agricultural labourer if he/she follows one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a labourer on hire or on exchange, whether paid wholly in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind:

- a) farming including cultivation and tillage, etc.;
- b) dairy farming;
- c) production, cultivation, growing and harvesting of any horticultural commodity;
- d) raising of livestock, bees or poultry and
- e) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including any forestry or timbering operations and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce).

It may be noted that wage paid manual labours in 'fisheries' are excluded from the purview of the category 'agricultural labour' but included in 'other labour'. Further, carriage for transportation will refer only to the first stage of the transportation from farm to the first place of disposal.

4.3.8 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector: For the rural sector, the single 'major source of income' criterion is modified slightly as follows. For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in para 4.3.5) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source.

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

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

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

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

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

The different urban type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1,

2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others).

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

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

4.3.14 Item 6: social group (code): Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe - 1, scheduled caste - 2, other backward class - 3, others - 9.

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

4.3.15 Item 7: land possessed: The area of land possessed will include land 'owned', 'leased in' and (encroached) 'land neither owned nor leased in' by the household but exclude land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be worked out and recorded against this item in code. The codes are:

class interval	code	class interval	code
less than 0.01 hectares	01	2.01 to 3.00 hectares	06
0.01 to 0.20 "	02	3.01 to 4.00 "	07
0.21 to 0.40 "	03	4.01 to 6.00 "	08
0.41 to 1.00 "	04	6.01 to 8.00 "	09
1.01 to 2.00 "	05	more than 8.00 "	10

(1 acre \approx 0.4047 hectare)

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. For a piece of 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'. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey will be considered. It may be noted that the 'area of land possessed' to be recorded against this item should not include the area of land owned, leased-in, etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. Entry will be made in two-digit code. *In case of land possessed less than 0.005 hectare or nil, code 01 is to be recorded.*

4.3.16 Item 8: dwelling unit: This item of the block refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The dwelling unit may be the entire structure for one household or may be only a part of it. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. If the dwelling unit is owned by the occupant, code 1 will be recorded against item 8. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. However, if any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded and in such cases a cross 'x' mark will be put against the items 9, 10 and 11 of the block. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as under owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

4.3.17 Item 9: type of dwelling: A dwelling unit may be in a chawl or bustee, or an independent house or a flat. Code for each type of dwelling is given in the schedule and the applicable code will be entered against this item.

4.3.18 A 'chawl/bustee' is a collection of huts (thatched house or huts) or tenements which is generally constructed of katcha or semi-pucca materials like mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt bricks, etc., and is inhabited by a large number of households. If a household is living in such a 'chawl or bustee', code 1 will be recorded against this item.

4.3.19 An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. 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. Here dwelling unit will mean living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, latrine, storeroom, verandah (both open and closed).

4.3.20 A flat, generally, is a part of the building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc., which are used exclusively by the family residing therein or jointly with other families. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

4.3.21 Item 10: type of structure: The structures have been classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of materials used for construction. Code for each type of structure has been given in the schedule.

4.3.22 A katcha structure is one whose walls and roof are made of mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks. A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jack board (cement-plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles,

galvanised tin or asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs will be regarded as pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete or timber.

4.3.23 Item 11: covered area (square metre): This will be the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen, etc., and verandah of the building. The area will be recorded (to nearest integer) in square metres. The verandah will mean a roofed space adjacent to living/other rooms and 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 grille, net, etc.

(1 square foot \approx 0.09 square metre)

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

cooking: coke, coal- 01, firewood and chips- 02, LPG- 03, gohar gas - 04, dung cake- 05, charcoal- 06, kerosene- 07, electricity- 08, others- 09, no cooking arrangement- 10

lighting: kerosene -1, other oil -2, gas - 3, candle - 4, electricity - 5, others -6, no lighting arrangement - 7

4.3.25 Item 14: did any member of the household take any meal from outside during the last 30 days?: If any member of the household has taken meals from outside, with or without payment, during last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry, code 1 will be recorded against this item, otherwise code 2 will be entered. For definition of meal, etc. see paras 4.4.24 to 4.4.30.

4.3.26 Item 15: did the household perform any ceremony during the last 30 days?: Ceremonies are performed to solemnise some events of life, e.g. birth, marriage, etc. Members of a household may have to perform some religious rites consequent upon the death of a person. For various religions, faiths, there are some days in a year, which are observed with ceremonial performances like offering puja, prayer, ritual performances, etc. Some of such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs without incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend some amount of money for entertaining guests with meals, which are considered as an essential part of the ceremonies performed by them. Code 1 will be entered in the box space provided against this item if the household had performed at least one ceremony during the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry, and code 2 will be entered if the household performed no such ceremony.

4.3.27 Item 16: did the household purchase any cereal from ration/fair price shop during last 30 days?: The answer against this question will be recorded in codes. The codes are yes-1, no-2. Purchase of foodgrains by workers from shops run by their employer at concessional or

subsidised rates (this is prevalent, for example, in tea garden areas) will not be considered as purchase from ration/fair price shop.

4.3.28 Item 17: monthly per capita expenditure (Rs. 0.00): This item will be filled-in only after completing blocks 5 to 9 and 11. It will be copied from column 6 of item srl. no. 37 of block 11. (The sum total of the relevant sub-total items (as indicated in block 11) adjusted for 30 days will be divided by the household size to obtain the monthly per capita expenditure.)

4.4.0 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members: All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education), working status, type of income received and number of meals taken will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

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

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

4.4.3 Column (3): relation to head (code): The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') expressed in terms of specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

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

4.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2): For each and every member of the household, sex in terms of the code (male-1, female-2) will be recorded in this column. For eunuch, code '1' will be recorded.

4.4.5 Column (5): age (years): The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in column (5). For infants below one year of age at the time of listing, '0' will be entered in column (5). Similarly, for persons of age 99 years or more, 99 will be entered in this column.

4.4.6 Column (6): marital status (code): The marital status of each member will be recorded in terms of the specified code in this column. The codes are:

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

4.4.7 Column (7): general education (code): Information regarding the level of general

education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in column (7) in terms of the specified code. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 9). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 8). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in column (7) are:

not literate –01, literate without formal schooling –02, literate but below primary –03, primary –04, middle –05, secondary –06, higher secondary –07, diploma/certificate course –08, graduate and above –09

4.4.8 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school, will be assigned code 02. Those who are by definition literate but are yet to pass a primary standard examination will get code 03. Similarly codes 04, 05, 06 and 07 will indicate the successive higher standards of examinations passed.

4.4.9 Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

4.4.10 **Usual activity and current weekly activity particulars:** Columns (8) to (13) of this block are meant for recording the usual as well as current weekly activity status particulars of all the members of the household listed in this block.

4.4.11 **Definitions:** Definitions adopted for a few items on which data will be collected in cols.(8) to (13) of this block and the concepts involved therein are as follows:

(a) **Economic activity:** See para 1.3.9.

(b) **Activity status:** It is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period in respect of the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three statuses during a reference period:

(i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work) as defined in para 1.3.9.

(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 mentioned in (i) & (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and (iii) with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force activity status (i) is associated with

‘employment’ and that of (ii) with ‘unemployment’.

Classification of each individual into a unique status poses a problem when more than one of the three activity statuses listed above concurrently obtain for a person. In such an eventuality, the identification uniquely under any one of the three activity statuses is done by adopting either the major time or priority criterion. The former is used for classification of persons under ‘usual activity status’ and the latter for classification of persons under ‘current activity status’. The three major activity statuses have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. If a person categorised as engaged in economic/non-economic activity, by adopting one of the two criteria mentioned above, is found to be pursuing more than one economic/non-economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed status code will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. The categories under each of the three major activity statuses used in the survey (with the corresponding codes) are:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):
- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own account worker - | 11 |
| (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer - | 12 |
| (c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as ‘helper’ - | 21 |
| (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee - | 31 |
| (e) worked as casual wage labour in public works - | 41 |
| (f) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works - | 51 |
| (g) did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise- | 61 |
| (h) did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise- | 62 |
| (i) did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/wage employment - | 71 |
| (j) did not work due to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment - | 72 |
- (ii) not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed):
- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) sought work - | 81 |
| (b) did not seek but was available for work - | 82 |
- (iii) not working and also not available for work (not in labour force):
- | | |
|--|----|
| (a) attended educational institution - | 91 |
| (b) attended domestic duties only - | 92 |
| (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of
goods, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use - | 93 |
| (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc. - | 94 |
| (e) not able to work due to disability - | 95 |
| (f) beggars, prostitutes, etc. - | 96 |
| (g) others - | 97 |
| (h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only) - | 98 |

(c) **Workers (or employed):** Persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have abstained from work for reason of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work 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'.

(d) **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, have 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 conditions of work and remuneration are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

(e) **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. Persons who were neither 'working' 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, smugglers, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

(f) **Self-employed in household enterprise:** 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 self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of self-employment is that the remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are being produced. In the case of 'putting out' system where part of a job is performed in different household enterprises, persons will be considered as self-employed if they have some tangible or intangible means of production and their work is a kind of enterprise to them and the fee or remuneration really consists of two parts viz., the share of their labour and the profit of the enterprise. The self-employed persons may again be categorised into the following three groups:

(i) **Own account workers (status code 11):** These are the self-employed persons 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 (status code 12):** 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.

(iii) **Helpers in household enterprise (status code 21):** The helpers are 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. This is a departure from the definition of 'helpers' adopted in the employment-unemployment surveys of the rounds prior to NSS 50th round. Persons who worked in the capacity of 'helpers' but had a share in the family earning were not considered as 'helpers' earlier. Such persons also are being considered as 'helpers' from the 50th round onwards.

(g) **Regular salaried/wage employee (status code 31):** Persons working in others' farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on regular basis and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract are the regular salaried/wage employees. The 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.

(h) **Casual wage labour (status codes 41 & 51):** A person casually engaged in others' 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 labourer. Usually, in the rural areas, a class of labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. 'Public works' are those activities, which are sponsored by Government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds, etc. as 'test relief' measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also employment generation schemes under poverty alleviation programmes (NREP, RLEGP, etc.).

(i) Had work in household enterprise but did not work (current status codes 61 & 62) and had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work (current status codes 71 & 72): Persons engaged in household farm or non-farm enterprises or working in others' farm or non-farm enterprises as salaried/wage employees but absenting themselves from work temporarily due to sickness or enjoying leave or holiday or for other reasons will be categorised under codes 61 & 62 or 71 & 72 respectively depending on whether they are self-employed in household farm or non-farm enterprises or employed in others' farm or non-farm enterprises as wage/salaried employees. In the case of self-employed, if the reason is sickness, the code to be used is 61 and for other reasons, the relevant code is 62. Similarly, for the regular salaried/wage employees, code 71 will be recorded for those who did not work due to sickness and code 72 will be entered for others who did not work due to other reasons.

4.4.12 Column (8): usual (principal) 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 longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the principal usual activity status of the person. In the first instance the broad principal usual activity of the person will be identified based on the various activities pursued by the person during the reference period of last 365 days adopting a relatively long time (or major time) criterion, not necessarily for a continuous period. The broad principal usual activity status will be one of the three categories viz. 'employed' (working), 'unemployed' (available for work) or 'not in labour force' (neither willing nor available for work). It is to be noted that in deciding this, only the normal working hours available for pursuing various activities need be considered, and not the 24 hours of a day. The broad principal usual activity status will be obtained on the basis of a two-stage dichotomous classification depending on the major time spent. Persons will be classified in the first stage into (i) those who are engaged in any economic activity (i.e., employed) and/or available for any economic activity (i.e., unemployed) and (ii) who are not engaged and not available for any economic activity i.e., the persons will be first classified as those in the labour force and those not in the labour force depending on in which of these two statuses the person spent major part of the year. In the second stage, those who are found in the labour force will be further classified into working (i.e., engaged in economic activity or employed) and seeking and/or available for work

(i.e., unemployed) based on the major time spent. Thus, the procedure followed in the identification of the broad usual status classification is different from the one followed up to the 49th round. The following example will help in highlighting the difference and also clarify the procedure.

person	number of months			principal usual activity status
	labour force employed	unemployed	not in labour force	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A	5	4	3	Employed
B	4	5	3	Unemployed
C	4	3	5	Employed
D	4	1	7	not in labour force

Note: In the case of C as per the procedure followed in rounds prior to 50th round, he would have been categorised as not in labour force whereas he is now categorised as employed.

With the broad category identified for a person, detailed activity status will be assigned on the basis of relatively longer time spent on a detailed activity. For example, suppose A in the example given above worked in household enterprises without hiring labour for 3 months and worked as casual labour for 2 months, then his principal usual activity status would be 'worked in household enterprise (own account worker).' The detailed principal status activity codes are the same as given in para 4.4.11(b). Codes 61,62,71,72,82 and 98 are not applicable for usual status classification. Code 81 will be used to indicate both the situations of seeking work and being available for work.

4.4.13 Column (9): NIC-98 code (2 digits): For the persons categorised 'working' (i.e., those with status codes 11-51), the corresponding industry division will be recorded in terms of the two digit NIC 98 codes in column (9).

4.4.14 subsidiary economic activity: For each person listed in this block, it has to be ascertained whether he or she worked in a subsidiary capacity during the 365 days preceding the date of survey or not; in other words, whether he or she had a subsidiary economic usual status. This has to be ascertained for all the three broad categories of persons initially classified as 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force'. To illustrate, a person categorised as working and assigned the principal usual activity status 'self-employed' may also be engaged for a relatively shorter time during the year as casual wage labour. In such a case, he will be considered to have worked also in a subsidiary capacity (i.e., having a subsidiary economic status which is different from the principal status). On the other hand, a person may be self-employed in trade for a relatively longer period and simultaneously also engaged in agricultural production for a relatively minor time. In such a case, the principal usual activity status will be 'self-employed in trade' and subsidiary economic status, 'self-employed in agriculture'. Similarly, persons categorised as 'unemployed' or 'not in labour force' on the basis of 'relatively longer time' criterion might have pursued some economic activity for relatively shorter time during the year. In all the above cases, they will be treated to have had subsidiary economic usual status. It may be noted that

engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of two situations:

(i) a person may be engaged for a relatively longer period during the 365 days in one economic activity/non-economic activity and for a relatively shorter period in another economic activity;

(ii) a person may be pursuing one economic activity/non-economic activity almost throughout the year in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity for relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity.

4.4.15 Columns (10) & (11): subsidiary economic activity status: For all persons engaged in any 'work' in subsidiary capacity, the status codes of the economic activities pursued by them in their subsidiary capacity will be recorded in col.(10) and the corresponding NIC-98 code (2 digits) will be recorded in col.(11). In the situation where a person has been found to have pursued more than one economic activity during the last 365 days in his or her subsidiary capacity, the activity on which more time has been spent would be considered for recording entry in this column. Columns (10) & (11) are to be filled in for each and every member of the household irrespective of whether the person's principal status is economic activity or not. For those reporting no subsidiary economic activity, 'X' may be recorded in both the columns.

4.4.16 Column (12): current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person will be the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey. Irrespective of the usual activity pursued by a person, his/her current weekly activity will be determined strictly on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey adopting the priority criterion. Even self-employed persons, one need not prejudge and take for granted that the current activity situation for them will be identical with the usual activity situation. A careful probe on the part of the investigator regarding the various activities pursued by the person during the seven days preceding the date of survey is, therefore, necessary for ascertaining his/her current weekly activity status. In defining the 'activity status', it has already been mentioned that the activities are grouped broadly into three categories, namely:

- (i) working,
- (ii) not working but seeking and/or available for work, and
- (iii) neither working nor available for work.

According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. In the category, 'not working but seeking and/or available for work', the status 'seeking' gets priority over the status of 'not seeking but available for work'. A person would be considered 'working (or employed)' if he/she while pursuing any economic activity had worked for at least one hour on any one day during the week preceding the date of survey. A person would be considered 'seeking and/or available for work (or unemployed)' if during the reference week no 'work' was done by the person but he or she had made efforts to get work or had been available for work during the reference week though not actively seeking work, in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work will be considered to be engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force).

4.4.17 The three broad groups of activities are further classified into 20 detailed 'status' categories, 10 for persons categorised 'working' (codes 11-72), 2 for those categorised 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' (codes 81 & 82) and 8 for those categorised 'neither working nor available for work' (codes 91-98). For a person, the appropriate broad 'status' will be determined first adopting the priority criterion. If a person categorised 'working' is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference week, the economic activity in which relatively more time has been spent will be the appropriate detailed 'status' that will be assigned to him/her. (If the time spent on the different activities is found to be equal, the activity that appears first in the list will be assigned to the person.)

4.4.18 In case more than one 'non-economic activity status' (codes 91-98) are assignable to a person in view of typical activity pattern followed by him/her during the reference week, the activity which appears first in the code list in the ascending order starting from 91 will be assigned. But it may be noted that a person engaged in 'domestic duties' should not be classified as 'student' (code 91) simply because he/she was attending some training. Similarly, a disabled person who was a recipient of regular pension, remittance, etc, should be classified as 'rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.', and not in the category 'not able to work due to disability' (code 95). After thus determining the current weekly activity status of a household member, the appropriate 2-digit status code will be recorded in column (12).

4.4.19 The following points may be noted while assigning the activity status to a person

(a) a person found to be engaged in domestic duties should not be categorised 'engaged in domestic duties' (code 92) if the person reports that he/she has also been available for work concurrently.

(b) a person engaged in regular wage/salaried employment but currently not at work, will be assigned code 71 or 72 irrespective of whether he/she is engaged in any other 'economic' or 'non-economic' activity.

(c) unpaid apprentices will be treated as 'students' while paid apprentices will be treated as employees.

(d) persons under 'paid lay-off' will be considered 'employed' and those under 'unpaid lay off' as 'unemployed' if they are seeking and/or available for work.

(e) 'free collection for sale' will be treated as self-employment. If the products collected relate to agricultural sector (even if the products collected are not for sale but for household consumption) the NIC-98 tabulation category will be 'A' and for other goods like rag, waste paper, tins, etc., the NIC-98 tabulation category will be 'G'.

4.4.20 **Column (13): NIC-98 code (2 digits):** For persons categorised as 'working' i.e., those with status codes 11-72 in column (12), NIC-98 code (2 digits) corresponding to the activity status recorded in column (12) will be entered in column (13).

4.4.21 Activity Status: Some Important Clarifications

(i) If a student is reported to be engaged in private tuition or in any other economic activity like helping the family enterprise for at least one hour on any day during the reference week, his current weekly activity status code will be 11 (self-employed). If the time spent on such activity is less than one hour, his current weekly activity status code will be 91 (student).

(ii) A disabled person/pensioner, reported to be seeking/ available for work, will be treated as unemployed and not as a disabled person/pensioner.

(iii) When a female casual labourer reports that she is not able to work due to pregnancy, she will be treated as 'casual labour not working due to sickness' and will be assigned current activity code 98.

(iv) Exchange labour will be considered as 'self-employed'. But a regular employee as exchange labour while on leave or holiday will be assigned status code 72. On the other hand, a casual labourer working as 'exchange labour' on some days will be categorised as 'self-employed' for those days.

(v) For determining the activity status code of an MP/MLA/ Municipal Councillor (MC), etc, it has to be first ascertained whether they had any other primary economic occupation or not. If they had other primary economic occupation, their activity status will be according to that economic occupation. If not, they will be categorised as 'self-employed' (status code 11) with NIC-98 tabulation category as 'O'.

(vi) A pensioner reported to be engaged in the family enterprise or employed in any other capacity should be considered as 'currently working', if he/she was engaged in the activity at least for one hour on any one day of the reference week and 'usually working', if he/she was engaged for a relatively long time during the reference year.

(vii) The 'meal carriers' (who deliver lunch at various offices), 'night watchmen' of a locality, 'cowherd', etc. are normally employed by a group of households on a regular monthly wage. The 'activity status' of such workers will be the same as that of maid servant/male servant, etc. i.e., 'wage/salaried employee'.

(viii) Sometimes it is found that a regular student is currently on live register of the Employment Exchange and such a situation creates confusion in deciding his activity status. Normally, the person will be categorised as a student. But before categorising him/her as a student, further probes should be made as to whether he/she will give up his/her studies the moment he/she gets a job. If it is found that he/she will leave his studies to take up the type of job for which he/she has registered, he/she will be considered as unemployed.

(ix) Engagement in domestic duties by a member of the household is not considered economic activity but the domestic duties performed by the domestic servant staying in the employer's household and taking food from the common kitchen and thereby being a member of the household is to be considered as an economic activity, as a special case. The appropriate work

status code depending on the duties performed is to be assigned to him/her.

4.4.22 Column (14): number of days stayed away from home during the last 30 days: The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non- participation in food consumption from his/her own household.

4.4.23 Column (15): number of meals usually taken in a day: The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. In rare cases, one may come across a person who may be taking food only once in a day or more than three times a day. While in the former case the number of meals for the person will be 1 per day, in the latter case, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. A breast-fed baby does not directly share the food consumed by members of the household. Hence for such babies the entry in this column will be '0'. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, the following three paragraphs may be referred to.

4.4.24 Meal: A 'meal' is composed of one or more readily eatable (generally cooked) items of food, the usually major constituent of which is cereals. The meals consumed by a person twice or thrice a day provide him/her the required energy (calorie) and other nutrients for living and for pursuing his/her normal avocations. A 'meal', as opposed to 'snacks', 'nashta' or 'high tea', contains larger quantum and variety of food. In rare cases, a full meal may contain larger quantity of non-cereal food. Even then, if the quantum of food in a plate is heavy as a meal, the contents of the food plate will also be considered as a 'meal'. Sometimes the contents of a 'nashta' may not be very different from the contents of a 'meal'. The difference in quantity will therefore be the guiding factor for deciding whether the plate is to be labelled as a 'meal' or a 'nashta'.

4.4.25 A person rendering domestic service (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning of rooms, washing linen, carrying water from outside, etc.) to a number of households during the daytime time gets some food from each of the households he/she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, by quantity, be far less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person will be considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meal taken away from home'.

4.4.26 Subject to the guidelines given in the two preceding paragraphs, for the purpose of data collection on 'number of meals consumed' one has to depend on the judgement of the informant because, the informant would reckon the number on the basis of his/her own understanding of the concept of a meal/ khana.

4.4.27 Columns (16), (17), (18), (19) and (20): number of meals taken during last 30 days : It is important to note that the entries are to be made in these columns depending on the place from where food is served irrespective of where it is consumed.

4.4.28 Columns (16), (17) & (18) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (19) & (20). There are schools/balwadis, etc., which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin, etc., free or at subsidised rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (16). Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (19). There are institutions, which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from those canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (19).

4.4.29 Sometimes meals are provided by the employer. These may be as perquisites or as part of wages in kind. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not be rare that meals provided by the employer are brought home by the employees and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. In column (17), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded. Similarly meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (18). For the purpose of making entry in column (19), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expense or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or an eating-house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment' and will have to be counted also for making entry in column (19). Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted for in making entries in these columns. Such meals are to be counted under either of the columns (16) to (18) or (19).

4.4.30 In column (20), the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if the meal is prepared at home irrespective of the place where it is consumed. In short, all the meals consumed by a member which are either prepared by the household or purchased from outside the expenditure relating to which is collected and recorded at appropriate places of the schedule should be considered either as 'meals taken away from home on payment' or as 'meals taken at home'.

4.5.0.0 Blocks 5 to 9: Blocks on Consumer Expenditure: In these blocks information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected. The titles of the blocks are:

Block 5: Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

Block 5.1: Consumption of fuel and light.

Block 6: Consumption of clothing, bedding, etc.

Block 7: Consumption of footwear.

Block 8.1: Expenditure on education & medical (institutional) goods and services.

Block 8.2: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes.

Block 9: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use.

4.5.0.1 In blocks 5 and 5.1, information on an item will be recorded only if it is consumed. In blocks 6 and 7 value of an item will be recorded only if it is brought into first-use during the reference period. In blocks 8.1, 8.2 and 9 expenditure will be recorded if it is incurred on any item during the reference period.

4.5.0.2 **Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase of any item of blocks 8.1, 8.2 or 9 the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If the household makes a lumpsum payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion to their value.

4.5.0.3 **Payment in kind:** If payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barbers, washermen, etc. in terms of items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel, clothing and footwear, the value of the item will be recorded against the particular service consumed and not against the respective items of block 5, 6 or 7. But if such payment in kind is made in terms of miscellaneous goods or durable goods, it will not be recorded against consumer service, but instead, will have to be recorded against the respective items of blocks 8.1, 8.2 and 9. However, if an old (used) durable good (say, an almirah), is given to a person (say, a priest) for the services rendered by him, the present (imputed) value of the good may be recorded against the appropriate service item of block 8.2 (e.g. priest).

4.5.0.4 If a household member receives any item of blocks 8.1, 8.2 or 9 as a part of wages and salaries or perquisites from the employer (enterprise) then that is to be accounted for as expenditure incurred against the corresponding item even if a part of the said receipt is given away to others. However, an item of miscellaneous goods received by a domestic servant (household member) from his or her employer household will not be included in the recipient household. Such expenditure will be considered in the employer household.

4.5.1 **Block 5: Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants:** In this block information on consumption of each item of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants for the household for a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be collected.

4.5.2 **Public Distribution System (PDS)** means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rate through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. For kerosene, "public distribution system" will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices. "Super bazaars" and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when they sell rationed commodities also at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for particular commodities. (Presentation of ration card may not, however, be obligatory for some controlled price commodities like kerosene, coal, etc.). Purchase/consumption from PDS should be recorded irrespective of whether the household uses its own ration card or that of some other household. But any purchase made by paying some extra amount in addition to the

normal PDS rates is to be considered as 'purchase from other sources' and not as purchase from PDS. Purchases made from PDS by the household for sale in the open market will not be accounted in this block.

4.5.3 Columns (1) & (2): code and item: It may be noted that for accounting of items a 3-digit coding system is used in all these blocks. Code and description of the items are printed in columns (1) and (2), respectively. Items are arranged in groups such as 'cereal', 'cereal substitutes', etc. Similarly, item codes and item descriptions for blocks 6, 7, 8.1, 8.2, and 9 appear in the body of the relevant block.

4.5.4 Unit: Each filled-in line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. Generally, the unit of quantity for the majority of the listed items is kilogram (kg). However, if 'kg' is not the appropriate unit for any item then the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the description of the item. The unit should be 'kg' for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list.

4.5.5 Against each item of blocks 5 to 7 and 9, there is a provision to record the quantity figure in terms of the respective standard unit. Value figure will be recorded in rupees. Each of these columns of blocks 5, 5.1, 6, 8.1 and 8.2 has been bifurcated in two parts. A quantity or value figure, in terms of the specified standard unit for an item, will usually have two parts - one integral part and the other fractional i.e., decimal part. The integral part will be recorded in the left hand part and the decimal portion will be entered in the right hand part. It may be noted that against the items printed on the schedule for which the specified unit is 'gram'/'number'/'box'/'pair'/'standard unit', two zeros (00) have already been printed in the decimal part. This means only the integral part of these units is to be recorded for such items. Similarly, '00' has been printed in the decimal part of value figure of those items for which the value is preferred to be in whole rupees.

4.5.6 Columns (3) & (4): quantity and value: These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference periods of last 30 days. Column (3) relates to the quantity of consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value. Here, consumption includes all consumption of monetary and non-monetary purchases and goods received as gift, loan, etc. However, the consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be excluded. That expenditure should be recorded under item 493 of block 8.2. It may be noted that consumption by livestock belonging to the household will not be included in household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household. While making entries on household consumption care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind, like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included. Consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of:

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

4.5.7 Column (5): source code: Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more sources mentioned in the preceding para. The source from which the item has been procured and consumed by the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are:

only purchase	1	only free collection ...	4
only home-grown stock.....	2	others	9
both purchase and home-grown stock	3		

Code 3 will be applicable if consumption is made out of both purchase and home-grown stock but not from any other sources. Any other combination of sources will get code 9. Consumption out of transfer receipts or commodities received in exchange of goods and services will also get code 9.

Note: 1. For a sub-total item a cross (X) or shade has already been put in column (5).

2. For PDS items (101, 107, 260, 344) and ice (item 294), '1' has already been printed in column (5).

3. Source code will be decided on the basis of reference period of last 30 days.

4.5.8 While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials, parties, etc. Note that if the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, pulses, etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not be shown under domestic consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of the recipient household. However, if the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals then that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household then the consumption will be shown under the respective items used for preparing the meals and if ready meals were purchased by the household and transferred, then the number of meals served and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meals (item 303) against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household.

4.5.9 Imputation of value: The method of imputing values of items which are consumed but not purchased has been given in para 4.0.4.

4.5.10 It may be mentioned that for all the items in block 5, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. For example, if the weight of barley originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 9 kg after its cleaning, etc., the quantity of barley consumed is to be recorded as 9 kg only. On the other hand, if a person buys 2 kg of rice at Rs 10/- and consumes only 1 kg, the rest being thrown away due to damage by insects, infection, etc. then the quantity consumed is only 1 kg and value Rs 5/-.

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

4.5.12 Items 103 to 106: Rice products like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are

obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. Food preparations out of rice viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group: beverages, etc. Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' (not cooked meal) will also be treated as processed food and will be recorded against item 308 (other processed food).

4.5.13 Items 107 & 108: wheat: This will mean wheat in its whole grain form, broken wheat (not powdered) and also atta [powdered by grinding machine (atta-chaki)] used for food preparation.

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

4.5.15 Items 115 to 121: This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi. Each of these items will include their products also. Item 117 will include cornflakes, pop-corn, etc. (made of maize). As instructed earlier, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against food group: beverages, etc.

Note: Sattu prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 118 (barley & products).

4.5.16 Item 129: cereal: s.t.: This is a sub-total item. ('s.t.' stands for sub-total.) The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) to (6) and the totals will be recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). Similarly, all other sub-total items will be derived.

4.5.17 Item 139: cereal substitutes (tapioca, jackfruit seed, etc.): Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity, a person may not consume much of cereals or consume no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food, which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals will not however be shown here. These will be recorded under the vegetables group.

Note: Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like idli flour, which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices, is purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and/or might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

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

4.5.19 **Items 160 to 167: milk and milk products:** These items relate to milk: liquid, baby food, and products of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning milk or adding chemicals like acid drops or fermenting agent in the form of ghee, butter, curd (dahi), casein (chhana), buttermilk, etc. Sweetmeats like 'sandesh', 'rasagolla', 'pera', etc. prepared at home out of milk purchased or home-produced will not be treated as milk products and hence will not be accounted against these items. In case a household prepares these sweetmeats from milk: liquid, then its consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid (item 160) and other constituent items of the preparations. Similarly, when milk products like ghee, butter, curd, etc. are obtained from milk: liquid by the household and consumed, consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid and not against the particular milk product. For example, suppose a household has consumed 30 litres of milk, out of which 15 litres was converted into curd and consumed. In this case 30 litres of milk will be shown against milk: liquid only. But if the milk product is purchased from the market and consumed by the household, the quantity and its corresponding value will be recorded against the particular milk product.

4.5.20 **Item 160: milk: liquid:** This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'. The unit of quantity for milk: liquid is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as milk: liquid and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, ghee, etc. only for the purpose of consumption and actually consumed during the reference period should also be included in this item. If ghee is prepared at home from 'milk: liquid' and a part of it has been consumed during the reference period then the quantity and value of 'milk: liquid' required for preparing the ghee actually consumed will be recorded against item 160 (milk: liquid).

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

4.5.22 **Item 166: ice-cream:** Ice-cream for which major component is milk will be included against this item. Ice with syrup but without milk sold in the villages as ice-cream will not be included against this item. Instead, it will be accounted against item 298 (other beverages).

4.5.23 **Items 170 to 174: edible oil:** Oil used in food preparation will be considered as 'edible oil' such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. Such oil used for toilet purpose will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 453 (hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream) or item 458 (other toilet articles) of block 8.2.

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

4.5.25 If oilseeds purchased or grown for extracting edible oil by crushing and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against the appropriate item of edible oil.

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

4.5.27 **Item 247: other fresh fruits:** It will include all fresh fruits which are not listed in the schedule. It will also include sugarcane consumed like fruits.

4.5.28 **Item 279: salt:** It will include all edible salt irrespective of whether it is iodised or not.

4.5.29 **Items 280 - 288: spices:** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice and it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of each individual item of spices. For such spices item 288 (other spices) has been provided.

4.5.30 **Item 294: ice:** It includes only ice purchased for household consumption. It excludes ice procured otherwise, e.g., made by refrigerator at home.

4.5.31 **Item 295: cold beverages:** It will include cold drinks like *thumsup*, *pepsi*, *cocoa cola* and *frooti*, etc.

4.5.32 **Item 298: other beverages (cocoa, etc.):** Mineral water, soda water, etc. will also be included against this item.

4.5.33 **Item 300: biscuits:** This will include all types of biscuits and will also relate to confectionery items like chocolate, toffee, lozenge, etc. Cake and pastry have been separated from confectionery items and these will be recorded against item 304.

4.5.34 **Item 303: cooked meals:** 'Cooked meals' may be (i) purchased from market, i.e., from hotel, restaurant, canteen, etc. (ii) obtained by paying a lump sum to an agency providing catering services for serving meals to guests attending a ceremony performed by the household, (iii) received as perquisites from employer's household, or (iv) received as gift or charity.

4.5.35 As a general principle, for cooked meals, consumption will be taken account of in the purchaser household. Thus, in case of (i) entry will be made against the columns on consumption for the household reporting purchase of cooked meals, which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guests and other persons. There are factories and offices, which have their own canteen providing meals to the employees. Consumption of meals by the employees of such institutions, if these are received free of cost, will not be considered in the employee households for making entries against this item. However, such meals will be recorded in column (17) of block 4. The case (ii) will also be similarly treated as case (i), i.e., accounting will be made in the purchaser household as far as block 5 is concerned. No entry will be made in the schedule of the recipient households against this item, for the cooked meals of the type

described under case (iii) and (iv). Consumption of such meals will, however, be noted in columns (17) & (18), respectively, of block 4 of the schedule (see paras 4.4.24 to 4.4.30). Sometimes a catering agency is engaged to provide meals only, for which the agency is paid on per plate basis. Some items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages, etc., are purchased separately and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of such other items will be shown against the respective items and should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.

4.5.36 Items 304 to 307: cake, pastry, etc.: Cake, pastry (304), pickles (305), sauce (306) and jam/jelly (307) may be purchased or prepared at home. If ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, atta, maida, salt, fuel and light, etc. required for preparing the product at home, are already accounted for in their respective item groups, care should be taken to avoid repetition of the same in item group beverages, etc.

4.5.37 Item 308: other processed food: Items like snacks, tiffin, food packets, etc. which have not been covered under items 300-307 of the list of food items, will be recorded against this item.

Note: Chowmin, soup, etc. will be included against other processed food (item 308).

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

4.5.39 Item 315: other ingredients for pan: All other ingredients excepting items 312-314, used for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, zarda, surti, kimam, etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included. Provision for them has been made in tobacco group. However, pan-parag will be included in this item.

4.5.40 Item 321: cigarettes: Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases value to be recorded would be the value of tobacco plus the value of paper taken together. The corresponding entry in quantity column will be in terms of number of cigarettes actually made.

4.5.41 Item 322: leaf tobacco: It will include all leaf tobacco consumed during the reference period in any form. If tobacco leaf is burnt and powdered for brushing teeth then consumption will be shown against this item.

4.5.42 Item 330: ganja: It will also include ganja consumed in the form of cigarettes.

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

4.5.44 Item 335: other intoxicants: It will include drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes.

4.5.1.0 Block 5.1: Consumption of fuel and light: In this block information on consumption

of each item of fuel and light for the household during last 30 days, prior to the date of survey, will be collected. Columns are similar to block 5.

4.5.1.1 **Item 342: electricity:** It will also include meter rent and surcharge for electricity.

4.5.1.2 **Item 348: LPG:** A fixed quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is filled in a gas cylinder and supplied for domestic consumption. The quantity in kg is shown on the body of the cylinder. If, for example, a cylinder contains 14.2 kg of gas and usually the household consumes one full cylinder in 'D' days then the quantity of gas consumed during the last 30 days will be $(14.2 \times 30)/D$. This will be calculated up to two places of decimal. The value will also be derived in a similar manner. Caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule.

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

4.5.1.4 **Item 353: other fuel:** It will include all items of fuel and light not listed in the schedule. It will also include petrol, diesel, etc. used for generating electricity.

4.6.0 **Block 6: Consumption expenditure on clothing, bedding, etc. :** In this block, information on quantity and value of consumption of all items of clothing will be collected. The information in this block is required to be collected for a reference period of last 365 days. Consumption of clothing is defined as an item of clothing being brought into first-use. Clothing purchased first-hand will be considered for reporting against items 360 to 373 and items 380 to 387 (bedding, etc.). However, in case of second-hand purchase, total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 374: clothing (second-hand).

Note: 1. Second-hand imported ready-made garments will not be considered as second-hand. Instead, it will be treated as first-hand purchase and as such these will be included against item 368.

2. Liveries supplied by the employer even if it is used during duty-hours **only** will be taken into account.

4.6.1 **Columns (1) & (2):** In these two columns, the item code and the description of the clothing items are already printed in the block.

4.6.2 The unit of quantity for an item, as shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list, is printed in the schedule itself. For detailed instructions, refer to para 4.5.4 & 4.5.5.

4.6.3 **Columns (3) & (4): quantity and value:** These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference period. Column (3) relates to the quantity of total consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value. Entries regarding consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home produce, out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, and out of receipts in exchange of goods or services, etc. Care should, however, be taken to exclude purchases made on account of household productive enterprises.

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

4.6.5 For 'ready-made' garments, the unit of quantity will be number. But if a household prepared a garment out of cloth purchased, then the item of consumption will be recorded as 'cloth' and the quantity will be recorded in 'metres'. When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In case the household does have such a shop and a garment is sewn there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 362 or 363 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 484 of block 8.2. Similarly, for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing, cotton, thread, etc.) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for making the quilt will be entered against item 484 as tailoring charge in block 8.2.

4.6.6 **Item 361: saree:** In some regions of the country a variant of the saree is commonly used. For example, Assamese ladies wear 'mekhla'. Similarly, in Garo hills ladies use 'dakbanda'. The length of the cloth used in 'mekhla' and 'dakbanda' is generally 1.50 metres. These dresses may be treated as sarees of shorter length. Sarees used in some areas on the other hand are much longer than the standard ones. Hence, the unit for saree has been prescribed as metre and not number. The length of mekhla, dakbanda, etc. and saree in 'metre' with two places of decimal should be recorded against this item.

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

4.6.8 **Item 384: mosquito net:** Cloths purchased for making mosquito net will also be included here.

4.7.0 **Block 7: Consumption of footwear:** While filling in this block on purchase and consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling in the block on clothing will be followed. The quantity (number of pairs) and value (Rs) to be recorded are to be entered in whole number only.

Note: 1. If materials are purchased and footwear is made by taking service of a cobbler then cost of footwear will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.

2. A handicapped not having a limb purchased or got made only one shoe. In such case, quantity will be taken as one pair.

3. Plastic footwear will be included against item 393: rubber/PVC footwear.

4. Straps for slippers will not be included in this block. Such items will be included in block 8.2.

4.8.1.0 **Block 8.1: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and**

services: Under this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses incurred during the **last 365 days** preceding the date of survey. Non-institutional medical expenses will be recorded separately in block 8.2. The institutional category will include payments made for goods & services availed of as an inpatient in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category. The actual expenditure incurred during the reference period on the items listed in the block will be recorded.

4.8.1.1 Columns (1) & (2): In these columns the three digit code of the items and the name of the items are already printed in the block.

4.8.1.2 Column (3): value (Rs 0.00): The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **365 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. Expenditure will include both cash and kind.

4.8.1.3 Items 400 - 406: education: This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition (inclusive of minor items like game fees, fan fees, etc.) and payment to private tutor. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students and 'donations' generally will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under item 400. Expenditure on Internet other than telephone charges will be covered under item 406.

4.8.1.4 Items 410 - 424: medical (institutional & non-institutional): This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. Item 423 (family planning appliances) will include IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will be recorded against items 411 or 421 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test, etc.). For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in para 4. 8.1.0 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 414 or 424 depending on the category of treatment availed of, i.e. if hospitalisation is necessary for MTP then it has to be recorded against 414, otherwise against 424. Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 414 or 424. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expense and not as medical expense.

4.8.2.0 Block 8.2: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes: In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference

period. The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items, used for non-productive purposes, will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and kind will be taken into account. The reference period will be the **last 30 days** prior to the date of survey.

4.8.2.1 Column (3): value (Rs. 0.00): The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column. As in block 8.1, expenditure will include both cash and kind.

4.8.2.2 Items 420 - 424: medical (non-institutional): See para 4.8.1.4.

Note: In the rural areas, doctors charge a consolidated amount for consultation as well as giving medicines to the patient. In such case, the total amount will be recorded against item 420 (medicine).

4.8.2.3 Item 423: family planning appliances: It will also include various contraceptives such as tablets like Mala-D, Mala-N, etc.

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

4.8.2.5 Item 458: other toilet articles: It will include cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

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

4.8.2.7 Item 468: other washing requisites: It includes brushes, utensil cleaners, steelwool, etc.

4.8.2.8 Item 473: other petty articles: It will also include purchase of flower plant with pot.

4.8.2.9 Item 480: domestic servant, cook: Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be recorded against this item **even if they are treated as members of the household for the purpose of consumer expenditure survey**. For domestic servant or cook who is also a member of the household by definition, only wages paid in cash during the reference period will be taken

into account. Any expenditure incurred by a domestic servant who is also a member of the household should be treated as consumption expenditure of the household and recorded as such against the appropriate items of different blocks. Wages in kind not consumed by domestic servant/cook will be excluded.

4.8.2.10 Item 482: barber, beautician, etc.: The actual expenditure incurred for availing of the services of barber, beautician, etc. will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. In such cases, if the payment in kind for the year is made during the reference month, the entire payment is to be evaluated at the local retail price and accounted for. On the other hand, if no payment was made during the reference month then no expenditure should be recorded. In this context, it may be noted that if the kind payment is in terms of an item of blocks 5 to 7, then the entry is to be made against item 482. But if it is in terms of an item of block 8.1, 8.2 or 9, then the entry will be made against that particular item.

Note: If a sample household is running a barber's shop and a member of that household has availed of the service then the barber charges will be imputed at the prevailing rate and recorded against item 482.

4.8.2.11 Item 486: legal expenses: This will include charges like lawyer's fees, legal and court fees, etc.

4.8.2.12 Item 488: telephone charges: For domestically installed telephones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Cases like new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or other's telephone will be accounted against this item. Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 600 of block 9.

4.8.2.13 Item 490: repair charges for non-durables: This will include service charges paid to artisans for repairing any item of miscellaneous goods not used for productive purposes but used as items of domestic consumption.

4.8.2.14 Item 492: miscellaneous expenses: This item will include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include E-mail charges, Fax charges, photocopying charges, etc.

4.8.2.15 Item 493: pet animals (incl. birds, fish): This item will include expenditure incurred

for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals may be cat, dog, rabbit, monkey, mongoose, bird, fish, etc. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses, etc.

4.8.2.16 Item 494: other consumer services excluding conveyance: This item will stand for services of driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, unskilled labourers, etc.

Note: 1. Commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter will be accounted here.
2. It will include reconnection charge for electric line.

4.8.2.17 Items 500 - 513: conveyance: Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railways, bus, tram, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, autorickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horsecab, bullock cart, hand-cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against the respective items of conveyance. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, is to be included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage will be recorded. For item 501 (railway fare), season tickets valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month held during the reference period by a household member will be divided by the number of months covered by the ticket to get the amount to be recorded. For all other railway fare expenditure, the amount actually paid during the reference period will be recorded.

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

4.8.2.19 The expenditure incurred on any conveyance used during the reference period partly for household enterprise and partly for domestic purposes will be apportioned on the basis of the number of kilometres it travelled for each type of use. In case the information on distance travelled is not available, the apportionment will be done on the basis of duration of use, say, number of hours or days used for enterprise and domestic purpose. In case information on actual number of days engaged in enterprise or in domestic use is also not available, it will be done on the basis of 'normal use'. The word 'normal' refers to a period beyond the reference period.

4.8.2.20 Item 520: house rent, garage rent (actual): This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The procedure laid down for recording payment of telephone charges is also applicable to other starred items of this block. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to the employee plus the licence fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring the house, only that

part of the advanced amount which is being deducted every month from that advance payment added up with the actual amount paid every month towards rent, will be the amount to be recorded as house rent. Salami/pugree will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

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

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

4.8.2.23 **Items 540 to 541: consumer taxes and cesses:** This is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Only taxes and cesses are included which are considered to be levied on the household as a consumer unit. Road cess, chowkidari tax, municipal rates are some examples. Sometimes while purchasing a new vehicle life tax is paid. In such case, monthly average of tax & cess will be recorded against this item. Consumer licence fees will also be included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. For taxes and cesses to be paid monthly/quarterly/annual basis entries will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which paid.

Note: Professional tax and Income tax will not be taken into account in the survey.

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

4.9.0 **Block 9: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use:** Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days will be collected in this block. Expenditure will include both cash and kind (see para 4.5.0.3). Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. Only if some expenditure is incurred towards purchase of an item, may be in cash or kind or both, the item will be considered as purchased for this block. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for giving gifts will also be included. In case of credit/hire-purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. [See para 4.5.0.2]. Expenditure

on any item in this block will be recorded in whole number of rupees.

Note: 1. If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period but not been received it till the date of survey, the expenditure incurred will be accounted in this block.

2. A sample household purchased an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and the asset is under possession but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases will be excluded.

3. An asset purchased during the reference period for domestic use and the same asset sold out during the reference period. Such purchase also will be accounted for.

4.9.1 Columns (1) & (2): In these columns the three digit-code of the items and the name of the items are already printed in the block.

4.9.2 Column (3): number in use on the date of survey: The number in use on the date of survey of each item of durable goods will be entered in this column. It will also include those items which may not be in use temporarily but are likely to be put into use after repair/necessary servicing. For certain items a cross mark (x) has been put in this column; it means column (3) need not be filed in.

4.9.3 Column (4): number purchased (first-hand): The number of each item of durable goods purchased (first-hand) for which some expenditure has been incurred during the reference period will be recorded in this column.

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

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

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

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

Note: 1. The purchase values of a consumer durables constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs.

2. If an article is repaired during the reference period by one of the sample household members then the repair charges will be imputed and recorded against appropriate item only if the household member is a professional for that repairing job.

4.9.7 Column (8): number (second-hand purchase): The number of each item of second-hand durable goods purchased during the reference period will be recorded in this column

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

4.9.9 Columns (10): total expenditure: It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase. In other words, it means Column (10) = column (6) + column (7) + column (9). This is an important departure from the earlier NSS concept of total expenditure of durable goods.

Note: An imported item of durables, even if second-hand, will be treated as first-hand purchase and information will be recorded against the relevant columns.

4.9.10 Item 550: bedstead: It is a framework of wood or metal supporting the springs and mattress of a bed. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. Folding cots of all kinds will be included against this item.

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

4.9.12 Item 554: foam-rubber cushion (dunlopillo type): Only foam cushions are to be included and not cushions made of cotton, coir, etc. The latter will come under 'pillow, quilt, mattress' in block 6 (item 382).

4.9.13 Item 555: carpet, daree and other floor mattings: This will include carpet, daree and other floor mattings which are more or less fixed in position. Doormats, mats used as single-person seats, and other small mats will not be included here. They will come under 'mats and matting' (block 6).

4.9.14 Item 556: paintings, drawings, engravings, etc.: Only those acquired through purchase need be considered for the count in column (3) (number in use on the date of survey).

4.9.15 Item 557: other furniture & fixtures: Waist-high (usually wooden) almirahs should be considered under this item. Kitchen cup-boards (free-standing), complete sofa-set also will be included.

4.9.16 Item 561: radio: This includes transistor radios.

4.9.17 **Item 568: other goods for recreation:** Sports goods and toys are not to be included here but under item 432 in block 8.2. It will also include dish antenna, video games, etc.

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

4.9.19 **Item 592: lantern, lamp, electric lampshade:** It will exclude electric lamp.

4.9.20 **Item 598: electric iron, heater, toaster, oven & other electric heating appliances:** Geysers will be considered against this item.

4.9.21 **Item 600: other cooking/household appliances:** It will include ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, micro-oven, vacuum cleaner, mobile phone (instrument), electric appliance for filtering water, etc.

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

4.9.23 **Item 614: other transport equipment:** Livestock animals like horses, bullocks, etc., and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included against this item. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column 7. If these animals and conveyances are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase, or the cost of raw materials required for repair, etc. It will also include perambulator.

4.9.24 **Item 632: any other personal goods:** Personal computer (PC) will be considered against this item.

4.9.25 **Item 642: residential building and land (cost of repair only):** It should be noted that the purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand, should not be entered in this block, as such purchases are considered capital expenditure on real estate. Any new construction of building is also an expense on capital account and should not be entered in this block. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit (only) during the reference period would be entered against this item.

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

4.9.27 **Sub-total items 559, 569, 579, 589, 609, 619, 629, 639, 649:** Expenditure made on

purchase and construction & repair of durable goods for domestic use during the reference period will be entered against these items. The entry against each sub-total item in each of columns (6), (7), (9), and (10) will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the corresponding constituent items.

4.10.0 Block 10: Perception of household regarding sufficiency of food: This block will be filled after completion of the enquiry on all the preceding blocks. The expression in item 1 - 'getting enough food everyday' - as used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned person gets, by and large, sufficient food to eat. This question is asked in order to know the perception of the household regarding sufficiency of food. While putting this question to the informant, it is thus presumed that the informant has a clear understanding of its meaning. There are equivalent phrases conveying the same meaning in regional languages. It is, therefore, important to put the proper question in the local language and record the answer given by the informant in the appropriate code.

4.10.1 Care should be taken to see that the informant is not offended by this question. The question should, in fact, not be asked to those whose reported consumption would obviously indicate that they get sufficient food to eat. In item 1, if the members of the household are reported as getting enough food everyday throughout the year, the code to be entered in the box space of this block is 1. If adequate food is available in only a few months of the year code 2 will be noted. Code 3 will indicate that the household does not usually get enough food everyday for all its members. Here the reference period is last 12 calendar months preceding the date of enquiry.

4.10.2 If adequate food was available in only some months of the year i.e. if code 2 is recorded in item 1, those calendar months in which all members of the household did not have enough food everyday will be recorded in the cells provided against item 2 in codes. For example, suppose all members of a sample household did not have enough food everyday in the months of January and March during the reference period. The entries to be made are 01 & 03 in the first two cells of the first row out of the 11 cells provided in the block against item 2.

4.10.3 If for the purpose of making an entry in item 1, the investigator has actually put the relevant question to the informant and got his answer, then code 1 will be entered in item 3. Otherwise, i.e., if he has inferred the answer to item 1 from the schedule entries or otherwise without actually asking the informant, code 2 will be recorded against item 3.

4.11.0 Block 11: Summary of consumer expenditure: This block is meant to derive the value of household per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from blocks 5 to 9. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). For some items, namely, clothing, bedding, etc., footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods information has been collected for a reference period of 365 days. This information will be recorded in column (7). These figures will be added and entered in column (7) against item srl. no. 33. This figure will be converted to monthly figure by multiplying 30/365 and the product will be recorded in column (6) against item srl. no. 34. For other items having reference period of 30 days information will be recorded in column (6).

4.11.1 **Serial number 35 : total monthly expenditure** : It is the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 1 to 34, column (6) of this block.

4.11.2 **Serial number 36 : household size**: This is to be copied from the entry made in block 3, item 1.

4.11.3 **Serial number 37 : monthly per capita expenditure (Rs 0.00)** : It is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 35, column(6) (total monthly expenditure) by that against serial number 36, column (6) (household size) of this block. The quotient of the division will be recorded in rupees with two places of decimal.

4.12.0 **Block 12: Remarks by investigator**: Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low.

4.13.0 **Block 13: Comments by supervisory officer(s)**: The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.

