Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

2.0.0 Introduction: Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing of all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU) or sample hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks in the case of large FSUs. Some household information like household size, usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household, presence of any child aged less than one year or any household member hospitalised during last 365 days, presence of any student in the household with disability or presence of any student in the household receiving technical/ professional or general education etc. will also be collected in this schedule. This auxiliary information will be used for grouping the households into different second-stage-strata (SSS). The sampling frames for selection of households will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households will be recorded in this schedule. Whenever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks (hgs/sbs) are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation and selection of hgs/sbs are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various items are given in Chapter one.

2.0.1 Structure of the schedule: The Schedule 0.0 contains the following blocks:

Block 0:	descriptive identification of sample FSU
Block 1:	identification of sample FSU
Block 2:	particulars of field operations
Block 3:	sketch map of hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation
Block 4.1:	list of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)
Block 4.2:	list and selection of hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs)
Block 5A:	list of households and record of selection of households for Schedule 1.0 (hg/sb: 1/ 2)
Block 5B:	record of selection of households for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 (hg/sb: 1/ 2)
Block 6:	particulars of sampling of households
Block 7:	distance of the village to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities, SBM indicators and participation in MGNREG work (for inhabited villages only)
Block 8:	remarks by investigators (FI/JSO)
Block 9:	comments by supervisory officer(s)

2.0.2 Unit of survey: The first stage unit (FSU) is the 2011 census village in the rural sector. FSU in the urban sector is the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks of the latest UFS phase. The field investigator/JSO, on arrival at a sample FSU, will ascertain the exact boundaries of it. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps/ ward maps/ town maps in the urban areas.

2.0.3 **Formation of hamlet-groups (hgs) and selection of hamlet-groups 1 & 2**: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group formation will be resorted to in the large villages. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the *approximate present population* of the sample village. The criterion for deciding the number of hamlet-groups to be formed in a large village has been discussed in details in Chapter one.

For large sample village, two hamlet-groups will be selected. Out of all hamlet-groups formed in the village, the one with the highest percentage share of population will be selected with probability 1. In case there is more than one hg with same highest percentage share of population, the one among them which is listed first in Block 4.2 will be selected with probability 1. The hg selected with certainty will be designated as hg 1. Another hg will be selected randomly (Simple Random Sampling) from the rest of hamlet-groups of the village and designated as hg 2. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately for each selected hamlet-group*. For the sample village without hg formation, entire village will be treated as *hamlet-group* 1.

The procedure for listing hamlets and forming hamlet-groups is outlined below.

2.0.3.1 **Procedure:** In a large village, there exist usually a few localities or pockets where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. These are called 'hamlets'. In case there are no such recognised hamlets in the village, the census sub-divisions of the village (e.g. enumeration blocks or groups of census house numbers or geographically distinct blocks of houses) may be treated as 'hamlets'. Large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve more or less equal population content for the purpose of hamlet-group formation. The procedure for formation of hamlet-groups is best described, perhaps, by listing sequentially the steps involved:

(i)   Identify the hamlets as described above.

(ii)   Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.

(iii)   Draw a notional map in block 3 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the hamlet-groups to be formed in the village.

(iv)   List the hamlets in Block 4.1 in the order of their numbering. Indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.

(v)   Group the hamlets into D hamlet-groups. *The criteria* to be adopted for hamlet-group formation are *equality of population content and geographical contiguity* (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). *In case there is a conflict* between the two aspects, *geographical contiguity is to be given priority*. However, there

should not be substantial difference between the population of the smallest and the largest hamlet-group formed. Indicate the grouping in the map.

(vi)   Number the hamlet-groups serially in column (1) of Block 4.2. The hamlet-group containing hamlet number 1 will be numbered as 1, the hamlet-group with next higher hamlet number not included in hg 1 will be numbered as 2 and so on. Indicate the numbers also in the notional map. It is quite possible that a hamlet-group may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive serial numbers.

2.0.4 **Formation of sub-blocks (sbs)**: In case urban sample FSUs i.e. UFS blocks are found to be large in terms of population, they are subjected to sub-block formation. Procedure for formation of sub-blocks is the same as that for the formation of hamlet-groups in the case of large villages. Here the sub-blocks are to be formed artificially by dividing the FSU into a certain number (say, D) of sub-divisions *by more or less equalizing the population giving priority to geographical compactness* within each sub-block as per the criterion specified in Chapter one. The number of sub-blocks to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will be determined according to the same criteria as adopted in the case of rural FSUs. Sub-blocks will be numbered serially in column (1) of Block 4.2.

As in the case of villages, for large sample FSUs, two sub-blocks will be selected. The procedure of selection will be same as that described for villages with hg formation – one with probability 1 and the other with SRS from the remaining sub-blocks. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately and independently for each selected sub-block.* For the urban sample FSUs without sub-block formation entire FSU will be treated as *sub-block 1.*

2.0.5 **Starting point for listing**: Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the FI/JSO will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2011 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the northwest corner of the FSU and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential minimum particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of formation of second stage strata.

2.0.6 **Use of additional sheets of blocks 4.1, 4.2, 5A, 5B**: Whenever one schedule booklet is not adequate to list all the hamlets and hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks (Blocks 4.1, 4.2) or all the households (Block 5A, 5B) of the sample FSU or hg/sb, additional sheets containing the relevant block(s) shall be used and tagged firmly to the main schedule.

2.0.7 The procedures to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the Schedule 0.0 are described in the following paragraphs. Before filling in blocks, it is necessary to put tick-marks in the appropriate boxes at left hand and right hand top corners of the first page of the schedule.

Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample FSU

2.0.8 **General**: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample village/block. State/ UT, district, sub-district/ tehsil/ town name (to be tick-marked appropriately), village name, investigator unit no., block no. are to be copied properly from the sample list in the appropriate places. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items (e.g., item 4 i.e. village

name is not applicable for urban sample and items 5 and 6 i.e. investigator unit no. and block no. are not applicable for rural sample).

2.1 **Block 1: Identification of sample FSU**

2.1.0 **General**: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village/block in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth place digit and so on. *Items 1, 4 to 11, 13 and 14 shall be copied from the sample list*.

2.1.1 **Item 12: FOD sub-region**: The four-digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample FSU belongs will be recorded against item 12. *A '−' will be put against this item for the state samples and also for the central samples in respect of the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura for which field work is carried out by the respective States*.

2.1.2 **Item 13: frame code**: The different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' available in the sample list. *Entry against item 13 shall be copied from the sample list*. The frame codes to be used are:

Rural: 2011 census – 16
Urban: 2007-12 UFS – 15, 2012-17 UFS - 17

2.1.3 **Item 14: frame population/households**: The population or the number of households of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. For UFS blocks, the number of households in the UFS block as per the latest UFS frame will be recorded.

2.1.4 **Item 15: approximate present population**: The FI/JSO will first ascertain the approximate present population of the entire sample FSU taking into consideration the normal growth of population along with any abnormal influx of population into or exodus of population from the sample FSU. This may be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be 2011 census population. In the case of large difference with census population, it may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the FSU after the census or the village has been split or partly merged with other village/ urban area. If so, the approximate increase or decrease of population due to such events or any new settlements that have come up in the FSU after the census is to be ascertained. **In the case of large difference between frame population and approximate present population, adequate remarks for such differences should be recorded in Block 8/ 9.**

2.1.5 **Item 16: total number of hgs/ sbs formed (D)**: The total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed in the sample FSU will be the value of **'D'** as recorded in Block 4.2. If the sample FSU does not require any hg/ sb formation, the entry against this item will be '1'.

2.1.6 **Item 17: survey code**: The survey codes are:

selected FSU surveyed:

inhabited …………………………........................	1
uninhabited ………………………......................	2
zero case ………………………........................	3

selected FSU casualty but a substitute FSU surveyed:

inhabited …………………………........................	4
uninhabited ………………………......................	5
zero case ………………………........................	6

selected FSU casualty and no substitute surveyed   7

Some examples of zero cases are: FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like CRPF, BSF etc.), rural areas declared as urban areas and now forming part of UFS frame used for urban sampling, FSUs wholly submerged under water in a dam or FSUs with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project work etc. with no chance of habitation in future. As against this, the FSU whose entire population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamities like fire, cyclone etc., but is likely to return in the future, will be considered as uninhabited FSU and will be given code 2 or 5 as the case might be. If the substitute FSU cannot be surveyed, survey code will be 7.

2.1.7 **Item 18: reason for substitution of original sample (code) (for codes 4 – 7 in item 17)**: In all the cases where the *originally* selected sample FSU is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted and subsequently surveyed or not surveyed (i.e. for codes 4 to 7 against item 17), the reason for casualty of original sample FSU will be recorded in terms of code against item 18.

The codes are:

original sample FSU:

not identifiable/ traceable…………………………………...….............	1
not accessible...……………..................	2
restricted area (not permitted to survey) ……………..................................	3
others (specify)...……………..................	9

A '–' may be put against this item if the entry against item 17 is 1 or 2 or 3. *Cases of FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 18. As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.*

2.2 **Block 2**: **Particulars of field operations**: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. In the serial number 1(a) and 1(b), names of the field investigator (FI)/Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)/ Field Officer (FO)/ Senior Statistical Officer (SSO), codes (permanent employee code in case of regular employees and temporary codes, if available, for other staff) and signatures

will be recorded. In the serial number (4), total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/JSO) will be recorded. Time taken by the **team jointly** may be reported in hours after rounding off to whole numbers**.** While recording the total time taken to canvass (i.e. column 3, srl. no. 4 of this block), it may be noted that the time taken to reach the sample FSU and return back should not be considered for filling in this item. In other words, total time spent in identification of the boundaries of the sample FSU, hamlet-group/ sub-block formation, listing of households, formation of second-stage strata, selection of households and filling in all other blocks of this schedule may be recorded in hours. In serial number 5, number of investigators (FI/JSO) in the team will be recorded in column (3)**.** All other items are self-explanatory.

For recording the entry in column (3) and (4) corresponding to serial number 2 (i) and (ii), following procedure may be adopted. For entering date of commencement of survey/ inspection the date when commencement of identification of village/block was started will be recorded. But while entering date of completion of survey/ inspection, the date when completion of listing and selection of households was done will be recorded. However, the minor part relating to columns (8) to (11) of Block-6 may be ignored.

2.3 **Block 3: Sketch map of hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation**

2.3.0 For large FSUs requiring hg/ sb formation, the space provided for in the block shall be used to draw a free hand sketch-map of the FSU showing the boundaries of the hamlets and hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed so that they may be identifiable in the field afterwards with the help of this map. It need not be drawn to scale. The serial numbers of the hamlets as given in column (1) of Block 4.1 will be written down on the map against each hamlet. The hamlet-group number given in column (1) of Block 4.2 to which the hamlet belongs will also be shown against each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. Similarly, sub-blocks will also be numbered in the map. The areas for the selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks shall be shaded in the map.

2.4 **Block 4.1: List of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)**

2.4.0 This block is to be filled in only for the rural samples requiring formation of hamlet-groups (i.e. for D>1). All the hamlets located in the village will be listed in the specified order.

2.4.1 **Columns (1) to (3):** A running serial number for the hamlets will be given in column (1). Name of the hamlets will be written in column (2). Present population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be given in column (3) in whole numbers. Entries in column (3) should add up to 100.

2.5 **Block 4.2: List and selection of hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs)**

2.5.0 **General**: This block is meant for recording the details of the hg/ sb formation and their selection for FSUs requiring hg/ sb formation (i.e. with D>1). Reference may be made to paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hgs/ sbs.

2.5.1 **Column (1): serial no. of hg/ sb**: The hgs/ sbs formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paragraphs 2.0.3, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D' which is to be recorded against '**D'** below the block heading.

2.5.2 **Column (2): serial no. of hamlet in the hg (rural only)**: This column is to be filled up only for rural FSUs. The serial numbers of the hamlets recorded in column (1) of Block 4.1 constituting each hamlet-group are to be recorded in column (2) separated by commas.

2.5.3 **Column (3): percentage (%) of population in the hg/ sb**: Approximate present population of the hg/ sb in terms of percentage to total FSU population will be recorded in column (3) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

2.5.4 **Column (4): sampling serial number of the hg/ sb**: First locate the hg/ sb with maximum percentage of population in column (3) and enter '0' against this hg/ sb in column (4). If the percentage population in column (3) is same for more than one hg/ sb, the one among them listed first in this block may be assigned '0' in this column. Then, other listed hgs/ sbs may be serially numbered from 1 to (D − 1) in this column starting from the top. These will be the sampling serial numbers for selecting another hg/ sb.

2.5.5 **Column (5): sample hg/ sb number**: Two hgs/ sbs will be selected from the large FSU for the purpose of survey. Enter '1' in this column against the sampling serial number '0' in column (4). This will be sample hg/ sb 1. The procedure for selecting sample hg/ sb 2 is as follows:

Draw a random number, say R, between 1 and (D − 1) using random number table. Enter 2 in column (5) against the sampling serial number in column (4) which equals R.

The selected serial numbers may be encircled in column (4). For all other hgs/ sbs (except the two selected), column (5) may be left blank.

2.6 **Block 5A: List of households and record of selection of households for Schedule 1.0 (hg/ sb: 1/ 2)**

2.6.0.1 In this block, various information are to be recorded separately for each selected hg/ sb. When there is no hg/ sb formation in the FSU, the hg/ sb number will be '1'.

2.6.0.2 Listing of all the houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame, formation of second stage strata and details of the selection of sample households for schedule 1.0 are to be carried out in this block.

2.6.0.3 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. A house to house enquiry will be made to list all the houses and households. *Households, which are found to be locked (including such households which are absent in the present place for a period of less than six months during last one year) at the time of listing, are also to be listed and included in the frame of households before sample selection.* After obtaining from the neighbours as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempt should be made to contact the households

at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the FI/JSOs) and if required, by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the FI/JSO shall find out how many households (including locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the FI/JSO will proceed to list the next house. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/ households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2011 Population Census may be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted; otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner and moving southwards. The names of any natural grouping of the houses like hamlet, street, mohalla, etc. and date of listing may be written at the top before the listing of houses starts. This will help in checking completeness.

2.6.0.4 If there is hg/sb formation in the FSU, listing of houses and households will be done for sample hg/sb no. 1 first. The serial number of sample hg/sb and the names of hamlets will be written before the listing of households starts. After completing the listing of houses/households of each hamlet of the sample hg, one line will be left blank. On completion of the job for sample hg/sb 1, listing for sample hg/sb 2, if formed in the FSU, will be taken up in a separate page of Block 5A.

First tick-mark the appropriate hg/ sb number (1 or 2) in the headings of the Blocks 5A and 5B correctly and strike out the one which is not applicable.

Various columns of Block 5A are described below:

2.6.1 **Column (0): serial number of rows**: The serial numbers of rows are already printed in column (0) of Block 5A.

2.6.2 **Column (1): house number**: All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number. The 2011 Population Census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used if available. The houses without such numbers will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Wherever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any bracket. After listing all the households associated with a house, the next house shall be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, vacant structure, etc. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a '−' may be put in this column.

2.6.3 **Column (2): household serial number**: The household(s) normally residing in the house or in a fixed location (e.g. under a tree/ bridge/ open space etc.) listed in column (1) will be numbered in column (2). All households (including those found temporarily absent) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. In case of persons staying, say, in hostels and forming single member households, each of them will be listed in separate lines giving a household serial number. Continuous serial number starting from 1 will be given in column (2) for each of the sample hgs/sbs 1 & 2 separately. This column will be left blank for the lines meant for vacant houses, non-residential buildings, etc.

2.6.4 **Column (3): name of head of the household**: For a household having serial number in column (2), the name of the head of the household shall be recorded here.

2.6.5 **Column (4): household size**: The size of each household will be recorded in this column. Two small box spaces are provided against this column at the end of each page to record the current page total for this column and the cumulative total for the pages.

2.6.6 **Columns (5) – (6):** These columns are relevant for Schedule 25.0 – Household Social Consumption: Health.

2.6.6.1 **Column (5): households with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2):** From each household, it will be ascertained if there is any child aged less than one year. If the reply is in the affirmative, code 1 may be put in this column, otherwise code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 1 for Schedule 25.0.

2.6.6.2 **Column (6): households with any member (including deceased former member) hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2):** For the households with code '2' in column (5), it will be enquired if any member (**including deceased former member, if any**) of the household was hospitalised during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. If such a member is found, code 1 may be recorded in this column, else code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 2 and households with code 2 in column 6 will form Second-Stage Stratum 3 for Schedule 25.0.

2.6.6.3 For the households with code '1' in column (5), put a '-' mark in column (6). For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no such information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 will be given in both the columns (5) and (6).

2.6.7 **Columns (7) – (9):** These columns are relevant for Schedule 25.2 – Household Social Consumption: Education.

2.6.7.1 **Column (7): whether there is any student with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the household (yes-1, no-2):** From each household, it will be ascertained if there is any student with disability in the age group 3 – 35 years. To ensure disability, it will be enquired if the student possesses any certificate of disability issued by any government authorities (e.*g., central/state/local bodies*) and no physical verification of certificate of disability is required. If such a student is found, code 1 may be put in this column, else code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 1 for Schedule 25.2.

2.6.7.2 **Column (8): households having any student receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2):** From the households with code '2' in column (7), it will be ascertained if any student is receiving technical/professional education. If such a student is found, code 1 may be recorded in this column, else code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 2 for Schedule 25.2.

2.6.7.3 **Column (9): households having any student receiving general education (yes-1, no-2):** For the households with code '2' in column (8), it will be enquired if any student is receiving general education. If the reply is in the affirmative, code 1 may be entered in this column, otherwise code 2. All the households with code 1 in this column will form Second-Stage Stratum 3 and households with code 2 in column (9) will form Second-Stage Stratum 4 for Schedule 25.2.

2.6.7.4 For the households with code '1' in column (7), put a '-' mark in columns (8) and (9). Similarly, for the households with code '1' in column (8), put a '-' mark in column (9). For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no such information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 will be given in columns (7) – (9).

2.6.8 **Columns (10) – (12):** These columns are relevant for Schedule 1.0 – Household Consumer Expenditure.

2.6.8.1 **Column (10): household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)**: Household's usual monthly consumer expenditure has been explained in para 1.7.5 of Chapter one. The usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household may be recorded in this column in whole number of rupees.

For locked household, a ' – ' may be recorded in this column.

2.6.8.2 **Column (11): MPCE (Rs.)**: Usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE) of the household will be recorded in this column in rupees in whole numbers. The figure will be derived by dividing household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (column 10) by the household size (column 4) and rounding it off to the nearest whole number.

For locked household, a ' – ' may be recorded in this column.

2.6.8.3 **Column (12): MPCE code**: Two cut-off points 'A' and 'B' (in Rs.) have been determined from Domestic Tourism (Schedule 21.1) data of NSS 72nd round for **each NSS region** for both rural and urban areas in such a way that top 10% of the population have monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) more than 'B' and bottom 30% of the population have monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) less than 'A'. The values of 'A' and 'B' are given in Table 1.

For entry in column (12), MPCE of the households in column (11) may be compared with the values of 'A' and 'B'. The households with MPCE > 'B' will be given code 1 while those with $A \leq MPCE \leq B$ will be assigned code 2 and finally, households with MPCE < 'A' will be given code 3 in column (12).

For locked households, code 2 may be given in column (12).

Table 1: The values of cut-off points A and B (MPCE in Rs.) for each NSS region

State/UT	NSS Region	description	cut-off values			
			rural		urban	
			A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	281	Coastal Northern	1380	2980	2170	5700
	282	Coastal Southern	1520	2980	2350	4340
	283	Inland Southern	1230	2280	1750	3690
Arunachal Pradesh	121	Arunachal Pradesh	1050	2760	1810	4070
Assam	181	Plains Eastern	1260	2120	1630	3390
	182	Plains Western	1320	2210	2170	5430
	183	Cachar Plain	1230	2070	1300	2900
	184	Central Brahmaputra Plains	1240	1990	1520	2720
Bihar	101	Northern	1070	1730	1240	2720
	102	Central	970	1840	1310	3410
Chhattisgarh	221	Northern Chhattisgarh	720	1470	1110	2900
	222	Mahanadi Basin	830	1590	1240	3620
	223	Southern Chhattisgarh	660	1150	1360	4340
Goa	301	Goa	2210	4140	2170	5100
Gujarat	241	South Eastern	1520	3150	3100	5430
	242	Plains Northern	1500	2900	2480	4890
	243	Dry areas	1170	2210	1740	2610
	244	Kachchh	1550	2210	2610	8150
	245	Saurashtra	1710	2760	2170	4530
Haryana	061	Eastern	1470	3530	2170	6520
	062	Western	1610	3220	2060	4340
Himachal Pradesh	021	Central	1660	3310	2170	5430
	022	Trans Himalayan & Southern	1560	2940	2990	5320
Jammu & Kashmir	011	Mountainous	1660	3680	2440	5970
	012	Outer Hills	1320	2760	1810	3260
	013	Jhelam Valley	1290	2580	1810	3260
	014	Ladakh	1910	3680	1810	4500
Jharkhand	201	Ranchi Plateau	990	1880	1740	4880
	202	Hazaribagh Plateau	1010	1890	1300	3480
Karnataka	291	Coastal & Ghats	1320	2480	2170	5430
	292	Inland Eastern	1240	2210	1490	3260
	293	Inland Southern	1100	2760	2720	7060
	294	Inland Northern	1200	1900	1360	3260

Table 1: The values of cut-off points A and B (MPCE in Rs.) for each NSS region

State/UT	NSS Region	description	cut-off values			
			rural		urban	
			A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kerala	321	Northern	1710	3310	1900	3620
	322	Southern	1990	4690	2440	5670
Madhya Pradesh	231	Vindhya	990	1930	1130	3260
	232	Central	970	1930	1360	4340
	233	Malwa	970	2130	1550	4340
	234	South	740	1660	1180	3800
	235	South Western	1030	1790	1360	3480
	236	Northern	1260	2210	1360	4340
Maharashtra	271	Coastal	1280	2430	2720	7060
	272	Inland Western	1470	2760	2170	5430
	273	Inland Northern	1260	2760	1630	3370
	274	Inland Central	1380	2350	1740	5430
	275	Inland Eastern	880	2070	1630	4530
	276	Eastern	820	1660	1210	5430
Manipur	141	Plains	1420	2760	1410	2610
	142	Hills	1100	1600	950	1830
Meghalaya	171	Meghalaya	1610	2660	2500	4340
Mizoram	151	Mizoram	1550	3310	2440	5430
Nagaland	131	Nagaland	1790	3310	2060	4300
Odisha	211	Coastal	1020	1880	1780	3260
	212	Southern	830	1550	1180	3690
	213	Northern	830	1550	1300	4070
Punjab	031	Northern	1770	3860	2040	7240
	032	Southern	2010	3940	2170	6080
Rajasthan	081	Western	1270	2480	1900	4340
	082	North-Eastern	1470	2760	2170	4530
	083	Southern	880	1660	2170	5430
	084	South Eastern	1100	2210	1810	4340
	085	Northern	1580	2760	1760	4070
Sikkim	111	Sikkim	1550	2760	2530	5430
Tamil Nadu	331	Coastal Northern	1380	2760	2340	5430
	332	Coastal	1240	2250	2060	4130
	333	Southern	1730	3090	2250	4470
	334	Inland	1580	3130	2170	4560

Table 1: The values of cut-off points A and B (MPCE in Rs.) for each NSS region

State/UT	NSS Region	description	cut-off values			
			rural		urban	
			A	B	A	B
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Telangana	361	Inland North Western	1550	2520	2720	6140
	362	Inland North Eastern	1470	2540	2040	3980
Tripura	161	Tripura	1410	2650	1900	3940
Uttar Pradesh	091	Northern Upper Ganga Plains	1170	2650	1630	5250
	092	Central	950	1770	1360	3620
	093	Eastern	920	1840	1300	3620
	094	Southern	990	1770	1360	2440
	095	Southern Upper Ganga Plains	1100	2100	1300	3100
Uttarakhand	051	Uttarakhand	1380	2760	1810	3620
West Bengal	191	Himalayan	1100	1930	1550	6520
	192	Eastern Plains	1100	1930	1300	3620
	193	Southern Plains	1260	2650	1960	5070
	194	Central Plains	1100	2210	1550	3620
	195	Western Plains	1100	2210	1630	3690
A & N Islands	351	A & N Islands	1660	4970	2720	6790
Chandigarh	041	Chandigarh	3310	4140	2610	8150
Delhi	071	Delhi	2070	4420	2720	6520
Dadra & N. Haveli	261	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1520	3420	2660	5290
Daman & Diu	251	Daman & Diu	2320	3520	2810	5430
Lakshadweep	311	Lakshadweep	1660	3310	2170	3620
Puducherry	341	Puducherry	2210	4600	2990	5020

2.6.9 **Columns (13) – (15): Household Consumer Expenditure (Schedule 1.0) – sampling serial number for SSS 1/ SSS 2/ SSS 3:** For Schedule 1.0, there will be three Second Stage Strata (SSS). Columns (13), (14) and (15) will provide the sampling frame of households for SSS 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (√) in one and only one of these columns.

The households with code 1 in column (12) will be tick-marked in column (13). The households with codes 2 and 3 in column (12) will be tick-marked in columns (14) and (15) respectively.

Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. Columns (13), (14) and (15) will provide the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 respectively.

The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for the schedule. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

In case of hamlet-group/sub-block formation, the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hgs/sbs.

2.6.10 **Columns (16) – (18): Household Consumer Expenditure (Schedule 1.0) – sample household number for SSS 1/ SSS 2/ SSS 3:** The number of households to be selected from each hg/sb is given under sample design in chapter one. However, it may be necessary to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS. The final number of sample households, after compensation, will be the value of 'h' for respective SSS. This value will be recorded against 'h' in the space provided in the column headings.

Sample households are to be selected from the different second stage stratum by SRSWOR for each hg/sb. For selecting the sample households of any particular SSS of any hg/sb by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame of SSS 1 of hg/sb 1 [i.e. the highest entry in column (13) of that hg/sb] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If H = h, all the households will be selected and no random number needs to be drawn. If H > h, first draw a random number, say R_1, between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2, also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh R_2. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e. R_1, R_2, …. , R_h] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R_1, R_2, ..… , R_h in column (13) will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2, …….. , h in column (16). Similarly, households will be selected for SSS 2 and 3 of each hg/sb by using sampling serial numbers of columns (14) and (15) and sample household numbers will be given in columns (17) and (18). Encircle the sampling serial numbers in columns (13) / (14)/ (15) for the selected households.

2.7 **Block 5B: Record of selection of households for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 (hg/ sb: 1/ 2)**

2.7.0.1 In this block, some information is to be copied from Block 5A separately for each selected hg/ sb. Formation of SSS and selection of households will be done for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 in this block.

Various columns of Block 5B are described as follows:

2.7.1 **Column (0):** The serial numbers of rows are already printed in the schedule. The row numbers are required for matching with the row numbers of Block 5A.

2.7.2 **Columns (2) and (5) – (9):** Entries for these columns will be copied from the columns (2), (5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) of Block 5A against the corresponding row number of Block 5B. Care must be taken to copy the entries correctly. For the columns of Block 5B entries may be copied only for those households which have running serial numbers in column (2) of Block 5A. For those houses

which are solely used for non-residential purposes or are vacant etc., a dash (-) may be put across the columns (2) – (9) and remaining columns of Block 5B will be left blank.

2.7.3 **Columns (10) – (15):** These columns are relevant for Schedule 25.0. There will be three SSS for this schedule.

2.7.3.1 **Columns (10) – (12): Household Social Consumption: Health (Schedule 25.0) – sampling serial number for SSS 1/ SSS 2/ SSS 3:** For Schedule 25.0, there will be three SSS. Columns (10), (11) and (12) will provide the sampling frame of the households for SSS 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked ($\sqrt{}$) in one and only one of these columns.

The households with code 1 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (10). The households with code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6) will be tick-marked in column (11).

If there is no member in the household satisfying the two criteria as mentioned in columns (5) and (6), implying code 2 in both the columns, tick-mark ($\sqrt{}$) will be given in column (12). Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 respectively.

The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for the schedule. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

In the case of hamlet-group/sub-block formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hgs/sbs.

2.7.3.2 **Columns (13) – (15): Household Social Consumption: Health (Schedule 25.0) – sample household number for SSS 1/ SSS 2/ SSS 3:** The number of sample households to be selected for each combination of (hg/sb $\times$ SSS) will be determined considering the sample design following the compensation procedure for shortfall in different SSS. This will be the value of 'h' and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings. The sample households may be selected thereafter from each SSS by SRSWOR following the similar procedure described in para 2.6.10 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 1.0, it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice. However, if the number of households in any SSS is inadequate and *replacement* is not possible, one or more sample households may be selected for both the schedules in that SSS. <u>In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household</u>.

2.7.4 **Columns (16) – (23): Household Social Consumption: Education – Schedule 25.2:** These columns are relevant for Schedule 25.2. There will be four SSS for this schedule.

2.7.4.1 **Column (16) – (19): Household Social Consumption: Education (Schedule 25.2) – sampling serial number for SSS 1/ SSS 2/ SSS 3/ SSS 4:** For Schedule 25.2, there will be four

SSS. Columns (16), (17), (18) and (19) will provide the sampling frame of households for SSS 1, 2, 3 & 4 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (√) in one and only one of these columns.

The households with code 1 in column (7) will be tick-marked in column (16). The households with code 2 in column (7) and code 1 in column (8) will be tick-marked in column (17). Tick marks will be recorded in column (18) for households with code 1 in column (9) and code 2 in both columns (7) and (8).

If there is no member in the household satisfying the three criteria as mentioned in columns (7), (8) and (9), implying code 2 in all three columns, tick-mark (√) will be given in column (19). Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2, SSS3 and SSS4 respectively.

The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for the schedule. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

In case of hamlet-group/sub-block formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hgs/sbs.

2.7.4.2 **Columns (20) – (23): Household Social Consumption: Education (Schedule 25.2) – sample household number for SSS 1/ SSS 2/ SSS 3/ SSS 4:** The number of sample households to be selected for each combination of (hg/sb × SSS) will be determined considering the sample design following the compensation procedure for shortfall in different SSS. This will be the value of 'h' and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings. The sample households may be selected thereafter from each SSS by SRSWOR following the similar procedure described in para 2.6.10 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 1.0 or schedule 25.0, it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice and also '#' may be given to indicate that it has been replaced for Schedule 25.2. However, if the number of households in any SSS is inadequate and *replacement* is not possible, one or more sample households may be selected for both/all the schedules in that SSS. In such cases both/all the three schedules will be canvassed in the same household.

2.7.5 **Shortfall and compensation:** Allocation of sample households for each SSS has been discussed in chapter one. However, there may be situation where number of households in the frame of an SSS is less than the required allocation leading to a shortfall.

For schedules 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2 procedure of compensation may be implemented by following the steps described below.

step 1: Allocate the required number of households to each SSS wherever possible and identify the SSS having shortfall.

step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb, if available, for the SSS having shortfall. *Complete the step sequentially for all SSS of hg/sb 1 and thereafter for all the SSS of hg/sb 2.* If the shortfall still remains identify the SSS having shortfall and go to Step 3.

step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order given as follows and compensate.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
Schedule 1.0	
1	2, 3
2	1, 3
3	1, 2
Schedule 25.0	
1	2, 3
2	1, 3
3	2, 1
Schedule 25.2	
1	2, 3, 4
2	1, 3, 4
3	1, 2, 4
4	1, 2, 3

Find the SSS where additional households are available as per the above priority order of SSS and compensate. The step may be repeated for **all** SSS having shortfall after step 2. First, SSSs of hg/sb 1 will be compensated and thereafter SSSs of hg/sb 2 will be completed sequentially.

To illustrate further, if shortfall in SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 exists in Schedule 25.0, details of step 2 & step 3 are given below.

step 2: Try to compensate the shortfall of SSS 2 from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1. If the shortfall still remains in SSS 2 of hg/sb 2,

step 3: try to compensate from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 3 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 3 of hg/sb 1.
The resulting number of households (h) for each SSS will be entered at the top of relevant column(s) of Blocks 5A, 5B and also in column (6) against the relevant hg/sb $\times$ SSS number of Block 6 of Schedule 0.0.

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.0

	Example 1.1 –FSU without hg/sb formation				
SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	**H**	Step 1	Step 3	**h**
1	2	**12**	2		**2**
2	4	**32**	4	1	**5**
3	2	**1**	1*(1)	C (SSS 2)	**1**
total	*8*	*45*	*7*	*1*	*8*
shortfall			1	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.2

	Example 1.2 –FSU without hg/sb formation				
SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	**H**	Step 1	Step 3	**h**
1	2	**0**	0*(2)	C (SSS 3)	**0**
2	2	**1**	1*(1)	C (SSS 3)	**1**
3	2	**35**	2	2+1	**5**
4	2	**47**	2		**2**
total	*8*	*83*	*5*	*3*	*8*
shortfall			3	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 1.0

		Example 2.1 –FSU with hg formation						
hg	SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	**H**	Step 1	Step 2	Step1 + Step2	Step 3	**h**
1	1	1	**1**	1		1		**1**
	2	2	**0**	0*(2)	C(SSS2,hg2)	0		**0**
	3	1	**98**	1		1		**1**
	total	*4*	*99*	*2*		*2*		*2*
2	1	1	**0**	0*(1)		0*(1)	C(SSS2, hg2)	**0**
	2	2	**5**	2	2	4	1	**5**
	3	1	**125**	1		1		**1**
	total	*4*	*130*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*1*	*6*
1+2	total	**8**	229	**5**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**8**
	shortfall			3	1	1	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

Example for compensation of shortfall for schedule 25.2

Example 2.2 –FSU with sb formation									
sb	SSS	no. of households to be surveyed	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step1 + Step2	Step 3	h
1	1	1	**3**	1		1	1+1	**3**
	2	1	**0**	0*(1)		0*(1)	C(SSS1,sb1)	**0**
	3	1	**2**	1	1	2		**2**
	4	1	**95**	1		1		**1**
	total	*4*	*100*	*3*		*4*	*2*	*6*
2	1	1	**1**	1		1		**1**
	2	1	**0**	0*(1)		0*(1)	C(SSS1, sb1)	**0**
	3	1	**0**	0*(1)	C(SSS3, sb1)	0		**0**
	4	1	**87**	1		1		**1**
	total	*4*	*88*	*2*		*2*	*0*	*2*
1+2	**total**	**8**	**188**	**5**		**6**	**2**	**8**
	\multicolumn{2}{c}{shortfall}		3	1	2	0	×

* indicates the SSS having shortfall (the number of shortfall);

 C – indicates compensation made (SSS from which compensation is made)

2.8 **Block 6**: **particulars of sampling of households**:

2.8.0 Particulars of sampling of households will be recorded in this block for each of the hg/sb 1 & 2 for different schedules. If there is no hg/sb formation, entry will be made against hg/sb 1 only.

2.8.1 **Column (3): population**: Population as obtained by summing up the page totals of household sizes in column (4) of Block 5A over all the listed households may be recorded in this column separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 in appropriate places.

2.8.2 **Columns (5) – (10): number of households**: Total number of households listed in the frame of each SSS for all the schedules will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (5) for each hg/sb. Number of selected households will be copied in column (6) for Schedules 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2 from the relevant columns of Blocks 5A and 5B.

Columns (7), (8) and (10) of Block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in item 9, Block 1 of the Schedules 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2. The entries in columns (7), (8) & (10) will be the number of filled-in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 for respective schedule, hg/sb and SSS. Total number households surveyed will be entered in column (9). It may be seen that

(i) column (9) = column (7) + column (8) and (ii) column (10) = column (6) - column (9).

Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of SSS 1 – 3 for each hg/ sb for each of Schedules 1.0 and 25.0 and sum of SSS 1 – 4 for each hg/ sb for Schedule 25.2.

2.8.3 **Column (11): number of households replaced**: Total number of households replaced for Schedule 25.0 (being already selected for Schedule 1.0) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for Schedule 25.0. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (10), (11) & (12) of Block 5B for each hg/sb. Total number of households replaced for Schedule 25.2 (being already selected for Schedule 1.0 or 25.0) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for Schedule 25.2. Entries will be the number of double circles with '#' in columns (16) to (19) of Block 5B for each hg/sb. Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of all SSS for hg/sb 1 & 2.

2.9 **Block 7**: **distance of the village to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities, SBM indicators and participation in MGNREG work (for inhabited villages only**):

2.9.0.1 In this block, it is aimed at collecting information on the availability of some specific facilities like communication, educational institutions, health institutions, banks, credit societies, participation in MGNREG works, some SBM indicators like availability of community toilets, drainage arrangement etc. in rural FSUs. *In case of hamlet-group formation, information is to be collected in respect of the entire sample FSU*.

2.9.0.2 If a facility is available in general to the residents of an FSU, it will be considered as a facility. The required information has to be obtained by contacting the village officials and/ or other knowledgeable person(s). In case they are not aware of the existence of a particular facility, the nearest Block Development Office or other related agencies may be contacted for collection of the relevant information.

2.9.0.3 *The block will be filled-in for **rural inhabited FSUs** and will be kept blank for FSUs that are uninhabited or are zero cases.*

This block may be filled in after completion of listing of households.

2.9.1 **Items 1- 22 and 27(b): distance (in code)**:

Distance in terms of code will be entered in column (3) against items 1 to 22 and also for item 27 (b). Distance from the nearest facility available to the villagers will be considered. The distance will be measured from the geographical centre of the village irrespective of whether hamlet-groups have been formed or not. However, if a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the centre of the village. One of the codes 2 or 3 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distance of the nearest place will be considered for recording the distance code. In this connection, it may be noted that if, at a particular location, more than one facility is available in a combined form and if that location is the nearest one to the village in respect of all the facilities under consideration, then the distance code of that location is to be recorded against all such facilities. For example, if the nearest secondary school also provides primary education and the nearest primary school is farther away than this secondary school then

the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for the primary school also. The codes for distances are:

within village………………............   1

outside village:

less than 5 kms..........   2

5 kms. or more..........   3

2.9.1.0 Most of the items listed in the block are self-explanatory. However, some of the terms are explained below.

2.9.1.1 **Items 1- 3:** These items are self – explanatory.

2.9.1.2 **Item 4: metalled road:** This will include roads made of pucca materials like asphalt, cement, concrete, bricks, stones, etc.

2.9.1.3 **Item 5: school having primary level classes**: For this survey, up to the standard of class V has been considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education up to class IV is considered as primary education. For making entry against this item, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education. A school providing primary level education, as per local practice, will be considered here.

2.9.1.4 **Item 6: school having secondary level classes**: Secondary level means education up to class X. A school providing secondary level education will be considered for entry against this item.

2.9.1.5 **Item 7: higher secondary school/ junior college**: Higher secondary school provides education up to 10+2 standard. In some places it is also known as junior college. Institutions providing education up to 10+2 standard will be covered under this item.

2.9.1.6 **Item 8: health sub-centre/ dispensary:** This is the most peripheral facility in the primary health care system. There is one sub-centre for every 3000 population in hilly/tribal/difficult areas and 5000 population in plains. Each Sub-Centre is staffed by one or two **Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM[1])** (female health worker) and may have a male health worker. No doctor is posted in such Sub centre. The main task of these ANM (as perceived) is to provide immunization to children and antenatal care. Some sub-centres also conduct normal delivery but they have no beds and the sub-centre is not considered as an institution with in-patients. They perform some outpatient care largely in the form of treatment for basic illnesses. Any treatment taken from ANM during her visit to the village can be considered as treatment taken at sub-centre.

This is a public institution from which medical supplies, preparations, and treatments are dispensed, but which does not have facilities for treatment of in-patients. Dispensaries are staffed by one or more doctors.

2.9.1.7 **Item 9: primary health centre:** Primary health centre (PHC) is staffed by a Medical Officer (MBBS or AYUSH) and Para medical staff. They provide curative OPD services and ante

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[1] An ANM is a nurse, usually with 18 months training, who is expected to provide a range of services as required in a health sub-centre. In some States the post is called village health nurse, or junior public health nurse.

natal checkups and deliveries. They usually have 4-6 beds to conduct delivery. They may or may not have facilities for in-patient treatment. There is one PHC for every 30000 population in the plains and for every 20,000 populations in hilly/tribal/difficult areas. The terms 'additional PHC', 'mini-PHC' and 'new PHC' are considered synonymous to 'PHC'.

2.9.1.8 **Item 10: community health centre:** Community Health Centre (CHC) is usually located at block/division or *taluk* level and serves as a referral centre for PHCs. It is to be staffed by medical specialists and medical officers and AYUSH doctors – but in practice there are usually only medical officers. It always has provision for in-patients and 10 to 30 beds. It usually has an OT, X-Ray, Labour Room and laboratory facilities.

2.9.1.9 **Item 11: government hospital:** All other government hospitals, including district hospitals in the district headquarters town (which acts as referral site for all the CHCs and PHCs and sub-centres), government medical college hospitals, ESI hospitals, other government hospitals like maternity hospitals, cancer hospitals, TB or leprosy hospitals, railway hospitals, etc. run by the government will come under the category 'govt. /public hospital' for the purposes of this survey.

2.9.1.10 **Item 12: AYUSH Unit:** AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Centre/ unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH as detailed in para 1.7.17 in Chapter one.

2.9.1.11 **Item 13: private clinic/ doctor**: Private clinic has facilities for consultation with private doctors, but no in-patient facility. Doctors are those having degrees/ diploma in medicine and also registration from recognised universities/ institutions deemed to be universities. These doctors may follow any of the systems – allopathic, homeopathy, ayurvedic, unani.

2.9.1.12 **Item 14: medicine shop:** A shop which is registered to sell drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, will be considered as a medicine shop.

2.9.1.13 **Item 15: anganwadi centre (ICDS):** The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the primary government programme providing health and nutrition services for children under age 6, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. These services are provided through community based *anganwadi* centres.

2.9.1.14 **Items 16: post office:** The item is self-explanatory.

2.9.1.15 **Item 17: fair price shop**: Fair price shop is the shop, which sells some essential commodities at subsidised rate. This may be owned by the government, local self-government, a Government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operative(s) or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc.

2.9.1.16 **Item 18: cooperative credit society:** Co-operative credit society is a society that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons (members of the society) for the benefit of the members. The funds are raised through contributions/ investments by the members and the profits are shared by the members. Cooperative banks will also be considered here.

2.9.1.17 **Item 19: commercial bank:** This includes all nationalised banks including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. All other scheduled and non-scheduled banks, other than co-operative banks, should also be considered here.

2.9.1.18 **Item 20: veterinary hospital/ dispensary**: A veterinary hospital/ dispensary has provision for the treatment of animals.

2.9.1.19 **Item 21: fertilizer/ pesticide shop**: Fertilizer/ pesticide shop is one which sells fertilizer and / or pesticide.

2.9.1.20 **Item 22: agricultural produce market/rural primary market**: This category would include periodical markets regulated/linked to regulated markets and markets owned by local bodies i.e. panchayats in the rural areas popularly called haats, painths, and shandies etc.

2.9.2 **Items 23 – 26: SBM indicators**: Relevant entries relating to SBM indicators will be recorded in column (3) of these items.

2.9.2.1 **Item 23: availability of community toilet for defecation or washing (yes – 1, no – 2):** It may be enquired if the community toilet for defecation or washing purpose is available in the village. If the answer is yes then code 1 may be recorded in column (3), otherwise code 2 may be entered.

2.9.2.2 **Item 24: for code 1 in item 23, number of community toilets available:** If community toilet for defecation or washing purpose is available in the village, number of such community toilets may be recorded in column (3) of item 24.

2.9.2.3 **Item 25: for code 1 in item 23, number of community toilets in use:** If community toilet for defecation or washing purpose is available in the village, number of such community toilets which are in use may be recorded in column (3) of item 25.

2.9.2.4 **Item 26: type of drainage arrangement (code):** The information on type of drainage arrangement will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

type of drainage	code
underground…………………….....	1
covered pucca……………………..	2
open pucca………………………...	3
open katcha………………………..	4
no drainage………………………..	5

2.9.3 **Items 27 - 28: availability of amenities (code)**: Relevant entries regarding availability of some amenities viz. major source of drinking water, electricity connection, will be recorded in terms of codes in column (3) of these items.

2.9.3.1 **Item 27(a): drinking water: major source (code):** Major source of water used for drinking by the residents of the village may be identified and recorded in codes here. 'Bottled water' means packaged drinking water obtained through sealed bottles, jars or pouches. These are the items supplied through market. The codes for major sources of drinking water are:

major source	**code**	**major source**	**code**
bottled water …………….	01	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking) ……	06
tap ………………………	02	other tank/ pond ………………………	07
tube well/ hand pump ...…	03	river/ canal/ lake ……………………...	08
well:		spring ………………………………....	10
protected ………………...	04	harvested rainwater ………………....	11
unprotected ……………...	05	others ……………………………......	19

2.9.3.2 **Item 27(b): drinking water: distance (code)**: Major source of drinking water may be situated within or outside the village. If it is within the village, code 1 may be entered. Otherwise, code 2 or 3 may be recorded depending on the distance of the major source.

2.9.3.3 **Item 28: electricity connection (code)**: Percentage of households having electricity connection (P) will be ascertained and that information will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes are:

availability of electricity connection	**code**
yes:	
$\quad$ P < 25% ……………………………...	1
$\quad$ 25% ≤ P < 50% ………………………....	2
$\quad$ P ≥ 50% ……………………………......	3
no: ……………………………………..	4

If no household is using electricity, code will be 4. When the villagers use non conventional energy (e.g. solar energy, wind energy etc.) same will also be considered. The instances of unauthorised/ illegal electricity connections used by the villagers will also be taken into consideration, since the facility is being availed by them.

2.9.4 **Item 29: whether the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2):** It may be enquired if the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days. Participation need not be within the village, it may be in any neighbouring villages also. If the answer is yes then code 1 may be recorded in column (3), otherwise code 2 may be entered.

2.9.5 **Item 30: informant code:** The information in Block 7 is to be collected from one or more knowledgeable person(s) of the village. The source of such information collected is to be reported in this item. In case there is more than one source then the code will relate to the informant from whom maximum information has been collected. The codes are:

sarpanch (male)………………………………..	1
sarpanch (female)…………………………...	2
sarpanch (transgender)……………………...	3
other panchayat member …………………...	4
patwari/gram sevak ………………………...	5
teacher……………………………………...	6
health personnel……………………………	7
others……………………………………..	9

2.10 **Block 8**: **remarks by investigators (FI/JSO)**: The field investigator (FI)/ junior statistical officer (JSO) may give remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.11 **Block 9: comments by supervisory officer(s)**: The supervising officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule may give comments here.

2.12 **Substitution of sample households**: If a sample household of a particular schedule cannot be surveyed due to some reason or the other, it will be substituted by the next non-selected household, i.e. the one which has not already been selected for any other schedule, having higher sampling serial number of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having last sampling serial number of an SSS will be the one having smallest sampling serial number within the same SSS. If the substituted household becomes a casualty, it will be substituted by another in the same manner. If this household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. Substitution may be attempted more than twice in a few cases to prevent occurrence of void SSS. In such cases, the fact has to be recorded in the remarks block (Blocks 8 & 9).

It is to be noted that in the case of a substitution of a household, the word "SUBSTITUTED" should be written at the top of the front page of schedule.

2.13 **Random numbers**: A table of random numbers is supplied to each field officials. The nth column of the table will be consulted in the case of the central sample and $(n + 1)^{th}$ column in the case of the state sample, where n is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample FSU. When n = 00, it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same as that of the highest number of the range within which the random number is to be selected. However, if random number is required to be drawn between 1 and 10 or between 1 and 100, only one or two digit random numbers may be used, as the cases may be, where random number '0' will stand for '10' and random number '00' for '100'.

The first random number will be used for hamlet-group/ sub-block selection whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households in the order: for hg/ sb 1 – (i) households for three SSS for Schedule 1.0, (ii) households for three SSS for Schedule 25.0, (iii) households for four SSS for Schedule 25.2, and then for hg/ sb 2 – (i) households for three SSS for Schedule 1.0, (ii) households for three SSS for Schedule 25.0, (iii) households for four SSS for Schedule 25.2. If the particular column of random numbers is exhausted in the process, next column may be used. Similarly, if all the columns of the random number table are exhausted, then the first column will be used.

2.14 **Substitution of sample FSU:**

(a) If a sample FSU cannot be surveyed due to say, it being not uniquely identifiable or traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted. All such cases will be referred to:

> The Deputy Director General (TC), DPD, NSSO
> Mahalanobis Bhawan,
> 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
> e-mail address: dpd_tc@yahoo.co.uk
> fax: 033-25771025

A copy of the letter may be given to:

> The Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), SDRD, NSSO
> Mahalanobis Bhawan,
> 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
> e-mail address: tc.sdrd-mospi@gov.in
> fax: 033-25776439

If the substituted FSU has same problem as the original, correspondences may be made immediately so that another substitute can be provided to prevent stratum/sub-stratum from being void. In case no substitute FSU could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 17, Block 1], a blank Schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

All efforts must be made to ensure that at least one FSU is always surveyed from each stratum/ sub-stratum for each sub-sample so as to prevent occurrences of void strata.

(b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a valid sample and blank Schedule 0.0 with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern States where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

(c) If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification or by census authorities after Census 2011 and if it is covered in the urban frame used for selection of FSUs, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if it is not covered in the urban frame of FSUs, it is to be surveyed as per the rural programme. In such cases, however, if the boundaries of the original village are not identifiable, it may be substituted. If only a part of the village has been merged in the town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme even in this situation. *It is suggested* to write to SDRD before treating any sample as a zero case.

(d) *It is important* to note that a listing Schedule 0.0 has to be submitted for every sample FSU irrespective of whether it is surveyed/ substituted (including uninhabited and zero cases) or a casualty.

2.15 **Repetition of FSUs**: If a sample FSU is repeated in the sample list, *it will be surveyed as many times as it has been selected*. The procedures to be followed in respective cases are described below:

2.15.1 **Repetition within state or central sample FSUs**:

Case (a): without hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, listing is to be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number against which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these: serial number and sub-sample). The sample households will be selected afresh. However, if any household already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. If the required number of fresh households (i.e. not selected in the first occasion) is not available in the frame as a result of which some households are reselected in the second/ subsequent occasion, entries in various blocks for such household may be copied. If, however, repetition of the FSU takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

Case (b): With hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed during the first occasion will be used for all subsequent repetitions. However, on the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks selected afresh. Of course, sample hg/ sb number '1' will remain the same. However, if any hg/sb already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. For the selection of households, the usual procedure as suggested in case (a) may be followed. If, however, repetition of the FSU takes place in a *different sub-round*, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedule 1.0 (hg / sb: 1 / 2)*

serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	hh with child aged less than 1 year (yes–1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), hh with any **member**[#] hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	whether there is any **student**@ with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh (yes – 1, no – 2)	for code 2 in col. (7), hh having any **student**@ receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (8), hh having any **student**@ receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	MPCE (Rs) (col. 10 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE (code)	schedule 1.0 SSS — sampling serial number — code 1 in col. (12) H=8	code 2 in col. (12) H=15	code 3 in col. (12) H=14	sample household number 1 h=2	2 h=4	3 h=2
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1		1			2	1	2	1	-			1	√1					
2		2			1	-	2	2	2			3			√1			
3		3			2	2	1	-	-			2		√1				
4		-																
5		4			2	1	2	2	1			2		(√2)			3	
6		5			1	-	2	1	-			1	√2					
7		6			2	2	2	1	-			2		√3				
8		7			2	1	2	1	-			2		√4				
9		8			2	1	2	2	1			3			√2			
10		9			2	2	1	-	-			3			√3			
page total																R₁	R₂	R₃
cumulative page total																	13	
																3	09	07
																6	02	14
																	05	

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 (hg / ~~sb:~~ 1 / ~~2~~)*

							schedule 25.0 SSS						schedule 25.2 SSS							
							sampling serial number			sample household number			sampling serial number				sample household number			
serial no. of rows	hh srl. no. *(to be copied from col. (2) of Block 5A)*	hh with child aged less than 1 year *(to be copied from col. (5) of Block 5A)*	hh with any **member**# hospitalised during last 365 days *(to be copied from col. (6) of Block 5A)*	whether there is any **student**@ with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh *(to be copied from col. (7) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student**@ receiving technical/professional education *(to be copied from col. (8) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student**@ receiving general education *(to be copied from col. (9) of Block 5A)*	code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)	1	2	3	code 1 in col. (7)	code 1 in col. (8)	code 1 in col. (9)	code 2 in col. (9)	1	2	3	4
							1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
							H=10	H=15	H=12	h=2	h=4	h=2	H=4	H=13	H=12	H=8	h=2	h=2	h=2	h=2
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	1	2	1	2	1	-		(√1)			4			√1						
2	2	1	-	2	2	2	√1								((√1))#					1
3	3	2	2	1	-	-			√1				(√1)				2			
4	-																			
5	4	2	1	2	2	1		√2							√1					
6	5	1	-	2	1	-	√2							√2						
7	6	2	2	2	1	-			√2					√3						
8	7	2	1	2	1	-		√3						√4						
9	8	2	1	2	2	1		√4							((√2))#					2
10	9	2	2	1	-	-			√3				√2							
							R₁	R₂	R₃								R₁	R₂	R₃	R₄
							04 08	06 09 14 01	12 07								3 1	07 10	05 01	8 6

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedule 1.0 (hg / s̶b̶: 1 / 2̶)*

(0) serial number of rows	(1) house number	(2) household serial number	(3) name of head of the household	(4) household (hh) size	(5) hh with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	(6) for code 2 in col. (5), hh with any member# hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	(7) whether there is any student@ with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh (yes – 1, no – 2)	(8) for code 2 in col. (7), hh receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	(9) for code 2 in col. (8), hh having any student@ receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	(10) household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	(11) MPCE (Rs) (col. 10 ÷ col. 4)	(12) MPCE (code)	schedule 1.0 — SSS — sampling serial number: code 1 in col.(12) H=	code 2 in col.(12) H=	code 3 in col.(12) H=	sample household number: 1 h=	2 h=	3 h=
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1		10			1	-	2	2	2			2		(√5)			4	
2		-																
3		11			2	1	2	1	-			3			√4			
4		12			2	2	2	2	1			2		√6				
5		13			1	-	2	2	2			2		√7				
6		14			1	-	2	1	-			3			√5			
7		15			2	1	1	-	-			1	(√3)			1		
8		16			2	1	2	2	1			1	√4					
9		17			2	2	2	1	-			3			√6			
10		18			2	2	2	1	-			3			(√7)			1
			page total															
			cumulative page total															

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 (hg / ~~sb:~~ 1 / ~~2~~)*

serial no. of rows	hh srl. no. *(to be copied from col. (2) of Block 5A)*	hh with child aged less than 1 year *(to be copied from col. (5) of Block 5A)*	hh with any **member**# hospitalised during last 365 days *(to be copied from col. (6) of Block 5A)*	whether there is any **student**@ with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh *(to be copied from col. (7) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student**@ receiving technical/professional education *(to be copied from col. (8) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student**@ receiving general education *(to be copied from col. (9) of Block 5A)*	schedule 25.0 SSS — code 1 in col. (5) — 1	schedule 25.0 SSS — code 1 in col. (6) — 2	schedule 25.0 SSS — code 2 in col. (6) — 3	schedule 25.0 SSS sample household number — 1	schedule 25.0 SSS sample household number — 2	schedule 25.0 SSS sample household number — 3	schedule 25.2 SSS — code 1 in col. (7) — 1	schedule 25.2 SSS — code 1 in col. (8) — 2	schedule 25.2 SSS — code 1 in col. (9) — 3	schedule 25.2 SSS — code 2 in col. (9) — 4	schedule 25.2 SSS sample household number — 1	schedule 25.2 SSS sample household number — 2	schedule 25.2 SSS sample household number — 3	schedule 25.2 SSS sample household number — 4
							H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	H= 4	H= 13	H= 12	H= 8	h=	h=	h=	h=
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	10	1	-	2	2	2	√3									√2				
2	-																			
3	11	2	1	2	1	-		√5						√5						
4	12	2	2	2	2	1			√4						√3					
5	13	1	-	2	2	2	(√4)			1						√3				
6	14	1	-	2	1	-	√5							√6						
7	15	2	1	1	-	-		√6					√3							
8	16	2	1	2	2	1		((√7))			1				√4					
9	17	2	2	2	1	-			√5					(√7)				1		
10	18	2	2	2	1	-			√6					√8						

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedule 1.0 (hg / ~~sb:~~ 1 / ~~2~~)*

serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	hh with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), hh with any **member**[#] hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	whether there is any **student**[@] with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh (yes − 1, no − 2)	for code 2 in col. (7), hh having any **student**[@] receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (8), hh having any **student**[@] receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	MPCE (Rs) (col. 10 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE (code)	schedule 1.0					
													SSS					
													sampling serial number			sample household number		
													1	2	3	1	2	3
													code 1 in col. (12) H=	code 2 in col. (12) H=	code 3 in col. (12) H=	h=	h=	h=
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1		19			2	2	2	2	1			2		√8				
2		20			2	1	1	-	-			3			√8			
3		21			2	1	2	1	-			1	√5					
4		22			1	-	2	2	2			1	(√6)			2		
5		23			2	2	2	2	1			3			√9			
6		24			1	-	2	1	-			3			√10			
7		25			2	2	2	2	2			2		(√9)			2	
8		-																
9		26			1	-	2	2	1			2		√10				
10		27			2	1	2	2	1			2		√11				
page total																		
cumulative page total																		

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 (hg / ~~sb:~~ 1 / ~~2~~)*

							schedule 25.0 SSS						schedule 25.2 SSS							
serial no. of rows	hh srl. no. *(to be copied from col. (2) of Block 5A)*	hh with child aged less than 1 year *(to be copied from col. (5) of Block 5A)*	hh with any **member#** hospitalised during last 365 days *(to be copied from col. (6) of Block 5A)*	whether there is any **student@** with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh *(to be copied from col. (7) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student@** receiving technical/professional education *(to be copied from col. (8) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student@** receiving general education *(to be copied from col. (9) of Block 5A)*	sampling serial number			sample household number			sampling serial number				sample household number			
							code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)				code 1 in col. (7)	code 1 in col. (8)	code 1 in col. (9)	code 2 in col. (9)				
							1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
							H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	19	2	2	2	2	1			(√7)			2			√5					
2	20	2	1	1	-	-		√8					((√4))#				1			
3	21	2	1	2	1	-		(√9)			2			√9						
4	22	1	-	2	2	2	√6									√4				
5	23	2	2	2	2	1			√8						((√6))#				1	
6	24	1	-	2	1	-	√7							(√10)				2		
7	25	2	2	2	2	2			√9							√5				
8	-																			
9	26	1	-	2	2	1	(√8)			2					√7					
10	27	2	1	2	2	1		√10							√8					

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedule 1.0 (hg / ~~sb:~~ 1 / ~~2~~)*

serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	hh with child aged less than 1 year (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (5), hh with any **member**# hospitalised during last 365 days (yes-1, no-2)	whether there is any **student**@ with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh (yes – 1, no – 2)	for code 2 in col. (7), hh having any **student**@ receiving technical/professional education (yes-1, no-2)	for code 2 in col. (8), hh having any **student**@ receiving general education (yes-1, no-2)	household's usual monthly consumer expenditure (Rs.)	MPCE (Rs) (col. 10 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE (code)	SSS sampling serial number — code 1 in col. (12) H=	code 2 in col. (12) H=	code 3 in col. (12) H=	sample household number h=	h=	h=
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1		28			1	-	2	1	-			2		√12				
2		29			2	1	2	2	2			2		(√13)			1	
3		30			2	1	2	2	1			2		√14				
4		31			2	2	2	1	-			1	√7					
5		32			2	2	2	2	1			3			√11			
6		33			1	-	2	2	2			3			√12			
7		34			2	1	2	1	-			1	√8					
8		35			2	2	2	2	2			3			√13			
9		36			2	1	2	2	1			3			(√14)			2
10		37			2	1	2	2	1			2		√15				
page total																		
cumulative page total																		

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 25.0 and 25.2 (hg / ~~sb:~~ 1 / ~~2~~)*

serial no. of rows	hh srl. no. *(to be copied from col. (2) of Block 5A)*	hh with child aged less than 1 year *(to be copied from col. (5) of Block 5A)*	hh with any **member**[#] hospitalised during last 365 days *(to be copied from col. (6) of Block 5A)*	whether there is any **student**[@] with disability (possessing a certificate of disability) in the hh *(to be copied from col. (7) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student**[@] receiving technical/professional education *(to be copied from col. (8) of Block 5A)*	hh having any **student**[@] receiving general education *(to be copied from col. (9) of Block 5A)*	schedule 25.0 SSS						schedule 25.2 SSS							
							sampling serial number			sample household number			sampling serial number				sample household number			
							code 1 in col. (5)	code 1 in col. (6)	code 2 in col. (6)				code 1 in col. (7)	code 1 in col. (8)	code 1 in col. (9)	code 2 in col. (9)				
							1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
							H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=
(0)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	28	1	-	2	1	-	√9							√11						
2	29	2	1	2	2	2		√11								√6				
3	30	2	1	2	2	1		√12							√9					
4	31	2	2	2	1	-			√10					√12						
5	32	2	2	2	2	1			√11						√10					
6	33	1	-	2	2	2	√10									((√7))#				2
7	34	2	1	2	1	-		√13						√13						
8	35	2	2	2	2	2			(√12)			1				√8				
9	36	2	1	2	2	1		√14							√11					
10	37	2	1	2	2	1		((√15))			3				√12					

Frequently asked questions and their replies: Schedule 0.0

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	SDRD reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Concepts, Definitions			In some cases the aged parents are living three months with one child, next three months with another child. Likewise they are residing in four households on a rotational basis in a particular year. In such cases where will the parents be listed?	The parents are to be considered in that household where they are currently residing at the time of listing.
2.	Concepts, Definitions			If a person is hospitalized abroad, will he be considered as hospitalized for making entry in column (6) of Block 5A?	No. In schedule 0.0, hospitalization is considered only when a person is admitted as an inpatient in a hospital in Indian territory.
3.	Concepts, Definitions			One student is studying in a foreign country. Will he be considered for listing?	No.
4.	Concepts, Definitions			Whether cases, such as a person normally going to hospital for dental care (like root canal etc.), should be considered as hospitalization?	No. If the person is admitted as inpatient in the hospital, only then this will be treated as a case of hospitalization.
5.	Concepts, Definitions			Whether major expenditure incurred in childbirth, hospitalization or ceremonies are to be considered for determining the usual monthly consumer expenditure of a household?	If the expenses made are not of routine nature, they are to be excluded while determining the usual monthly consumer expenditure of a household. (Reference para 1.7.5.5)
6.	Concepts, Definitions			Whether lump sum expenditure (admission fees, tuition fees, hostel charges etc.) incurred for education purpose are to be considered while determining the usual monthly consumer expenditure of a household?	Such expenses made will be taken into consideration while determining usual monthly consumer expenditure of a household. However, for students staying in hostels, these expenses will be recorded against the student's household. (Reference para 1.7.5.5)
7.	2	2 (i) & (ii)	3	(a) Which dates will come here? (b) What will be the date of completion of survey, whether the date when listing was completed or the whole survey for the FSU, including the detailed schedules? The items of block 6 of schedule 0.0 are filled only after ascertaining the completion of all the detailed schedules.	(a) Commencement of identification of village/block. (b) Completion of selection of sample households. The minor part relating to columns 8-11 of Block-6 may be ignored.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	SDRD reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.	3	Sketch Map	-	Whether hgs/sbs can be formed by using imaginary line?	Under normal circumstances imaginary line may be avoided. However, imaginary lines may be used in some special cases where there is no other alternative. The hg/sb formed should be clearly identifiable on the field.
9.	4.1	-	2	Sample village requires hg formation but there are no natural hamlets. Whether only one entry i.e. name of the sample village with 100% population to be recorded?	No, in case the sample village requires hamlet group formation, it should be artificially divided and the name of mohulla, street etc should be recorded. (Reference para 2.0.3.1)
10.	4.2	4	-	Whether selected hg/sb sampling serial numbers are to be encircled?	Two selected serial numbers are to be encircled.
11.	5A	all	1	A household is living under tent. Whether house number is to be assigned to this household structure?	A '–' may be put.
12.	5A	-	2	A truck driver stays away from home for more than six months continuously or otherwise during the reference year. Will he be listed as a normal household member?	No, he will not be listed.
13.	5A	-	4	A family member is a student and residing in a students' hostel for the past one year. While recording the household size, whether this member is to be considered?	No. The student will be listed as single member household in the students' hostel where he is presently residing.
14.	5A	-	4	Five single member households are staying with a family which provides them food and accommodation. Whether the five members will be listed as single member households or will they be clubbed with the family as paying guest?	They will be treated as paying guest of the family and will be listed as members of the household with which they are staying as paying guest. However, if the situation is more like a mess or hostel, then each member may be treated as single member household. It may be noted that a person will not be considered as a paying guest unless he/she takes breakfast and major meals from the household.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	SDRD reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15.	5A	-	4	What entry will be provided in household size in case of locked households?	If possible, information may be collected from neighbours. Otherwise a '-' may be recorded in this column.
16.	5A	-	4	Will a new born baby be considered for determining household size?	Yes. The new born baby will be considered as a member of that household in which the mother is a usual member.
17.	5A	-	4	Will the deceased member of a family be counted in the household size?	No.
18.	5A	-	5	A child of age less than one year was hospitalized due to some reason during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Will he be considered for Col. 5 or Col. 6?	In this case the child will be considered for Col. 5 and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 5.
19.	5A	-	6	Whether childbirth cases will be treated as cases of hospitalization?	Childbirth will be regarded as hospitalization case of the mother but not for the baby.
20.	5A	-	6	If a baby, before leaving the hospital, contracts an illness for which it has to stay in the hospital, will it be treated as a case of hospitalization?	Yes, for this case, it will be treated as hospitalization case of the baby.
21.	5A	-	6	One person was admitted in a rural private clinic which has provision for inpatient treatment only in emergency situations. He was discharged after two days. Whether this can be treated as hospitalization?	Yes. This case can be treated as hospitalization even though that private clinic has provision for inpatient treatment in emergency situations only.
22.	5A	-	6	Children are taken to hospital for nebulisation. They stay in hospital for few hours. Can this be considered as a case of hospitalisation?	If the patient is admitted as inpatient in the hospital for nebulisation, it will be treated as a case of hospitalisation.
23.	5A	-	6	One member of a household was found to be hospitalized on the day of listing. Whether this member is to be considered as hospitalised?	No, this will not be considered as a case of hospitalisation and code 2 will be entered in Col. 6.
24.	5A	-	6	A household member was hospitalised before 365 days and discharged within 365 days of listing. Will it be treated as hospitalisation?	Yes, it will be treated as hospitalisation and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 6.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	SDRD reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
25.	5A	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital and discharged within few hours. Whether it will be considered as hospitalization for the listing purpose?	Yes, it will be considered as hospitalization and code 1 will be given in Col. 6.
26.	5A	-	6	A person because of his difficulties to get admitted in the hospital has been taking treatment at home with similar facilities in the hospital at his residence. Would it be treated as hospitalization?	No, it will not be treated as hospitalization and code 2 will be recorded in Col. 6.
27.	5A	-	6	If a person is admitted in a hospital to donate kidney, whether it will be treated as case of hospitalization?	Yes.
28.	5A	-	6	A person is admitted in the hospital for family planning purpose. Will he be treated as hospitalized?	Since family planning operation is not considered as a treatment of any ailment, the person will not be treated as hospitalized.
29.	5A	-	6	A person was admitted in the hospital during last 365 days but is not a member of the household on the date of listing due to some reason. Whether such hospitalization will be considered?	Only the member (including deceased former member) of the household as on the date of survey will be considered while determining the case of hospitalization.
30.	5A	-	6	It is found these days that persons get admitted to hospital for carrying out normal or routine tests. Will this be treated as hospitalization?	No, such cases will not be considered as hospitalization. However, if the person feels sick and gets admitted to the hospital for conducting some tests etc., it will be treated as hospitalization.
31.	5A	-	8	A person appeared for his B.Tech course but failed and currently he is preparing for clearing the arrear papers. Whether he can be considered as a student for this survey?	For the purpose of this survey the person will be considered as a student.
32.	5A	-	8	A student is currently pursuing B.Ed. course. Will he be considered as receiving general education?	No. The person will be considered as receiving technical education.
33.	5A	-	8	A student after completing his graduation is currently attending M. Com. and an MBA course simultaneously. At the time of listing whether this household will be recorded in Col. 8/9?	He will be recorded in SSS 2, i.e. currently attending technical/ professional education, and code 1 will be recorded in Col. 8.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	SDRD reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34.	5A	-	8	One member of the household takes tuition of music/ dance at the residence of the tutor. The tutor arranges for appearing Govt. Certification Examination. Whether this household will qualify for SSS 2?	No, this household will not qualify for SSS 2 and hence code 2 will be given in Col. 8.
35.	5A	-	9	A person in the age group 3 – 35 is permitted to write secondary examination as a private candidate. Whether such students can be considered as currently attending?	Yes, such persons will be treated as students for this survey.
36.	5A	-	9	A student's results have been declared recently and he passed 10th class. Admissions are not yet started. Will he be considered in this column?	If the student is certain to take admission in any further studies, he will be considered for general education.
37.	5A	-	8/9	A student is waiting for Class XII results and he is attending entrance coaching for the current academic year. What will be the codes in columns 8 and 9?	If the student is willing to continue further studies, code 2 in column 8 and 1 in column 9 will be given.
38.	5A	-	8/9	A student is absent for the last three months from the school due to illness. Whether he will be treated as currently attending?	Yes, he will be considered as currently attending.
39.	5A	-	8/9	What will be the status of the person who is pursuing some distance learning courses (in recognized institutes)?	He will be considered as currently attending.
40.	5A	-	5,6, 7,8, 9	If code in column 5 or 7 or 8 is 1, then what entries will be recorded in column 6, 8 and 9 respectively?	In this case, a '-' will be entered in columns 6, 8 and 9.
41.	6	-	11	In a village there are 8 or less than 8 households. How to canvass the households for schedule 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2?	All three schedules 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2 are to be canvassed in all the households.
42.	6	-	8 & 10	If all the original schedules are canvassed and there are no substitute or casualty schedules, what is to be reported in Cols. 8 & 10?	'0' may be reported in Cols. 8 & 10.
43.	7	all	all	A village is very big in area and the inhabited population resides at a corner of the village. The facility like PHC is located outside village at a distance of 2 km. The center of village is at a distance of 6 km. Which code is to be given in such case?	The distance will be measured from the geographical center of the village.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	SDRD reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
44.	7	7	-	A Higher Secondary School in a sample village is having recognition up to secondary level. The school arranges classes for Higher Secondary but board exams are conducted through some other school. Whether this will be considered as having Higher Secondary School?	Yes, the village will be considered as having HS school.
45.	7	8	-	If a mobile medical unit is visiting the village every weekend, whether it will be treated as facility available in the village?	No, it will not be treated as a facility available.
46.	7	20	-	There is a treatment facility of veterinary in a village but there is no formal hospital or dispensary. What code will be given in such a situation?	Code of distance of nearest dispensary or hospital will be given.
47.	7	27(a)	-	If two sources of drinking water are available within the village, which one is to be noted?	Major utilized source is to be recorded.
48.	7	28	-	Whether electricity provided through solar energy is to be considered?	In case electricity using solar energy is provided through institutional means it is to be taken but in case individual households are provided with solar panels etc. the same may not be taken.
49.	7	29	-	Do we record the entries for a person who has worked under MGNREG in some other village of some other State/District for this item?	Yes. Entry will be made in this item considering participation of villagers in MGNREG work outside the sample village.
50.	7	29	-	If only one person of a village participate in MGNREG work, what would be the entry against this item?	Entry will be '1' in this case.