

FORTYFOURTH ROUND : JULY 1988 - JUNE 1999

SECTION SIX

SCHEDULE 29.1 : LEVEL OF LIVING OF TRIBAL

6.0.1 There are various aspects of tribal life on which information is required to study the living conditions of tribals. It has been stated earlier that all those aspects cannot be accommodated in one schedule of enquiry. For practical consideration, two schedules of enquiry, namely, household schedule 29.1 household level from two sets of sample households.

6.0.2 Both the household schedules 29.1 and 29.2 will be canvassed in the scheduled tribe households. If different members of a household belong to different tribes, the tribe of the head of the household belong to different tribes, the tribe of the head of the household will be considered as the tribe of the household. List of scheduled tribes for different states has been provided in Appendix I. These schedules will be canvassed in the special as well as in general samples belonging to all the rural and urban strata. However, schedule 29.1 and 29.2 will not be canvassed in Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry as there is no schedule tribe in those states as per the prescribed list.

6.0.3 In schedule 29.1 demographic particulars, educational particulars with the emphasis on drop-outs and assistance received from various agencies including government, activity particulars and health care & morbidity particulars of each member of the household will be collected. Data on economic activity of the members will be collected in respect of both usual and current week status following the concepts adopted in the "Employment and Unemployment" survey conducted in 43rd round (July 1987 – June 1988) of National Sample Survey (NSS). At the household level the survey will cover information on consumer expenditure, purchase of selected commodities available through public distribution system or from open market and also the particulars of dwelling unit. Although attempts will be made to collect information on the total household consumption of the tribal households by using the concepts adopted in the "Consumer Expenditure" survey on the NSS 43rd round, detailed item wise information is not proposed to be collected due to the practical difficulties of data collection particularly from the tribal households.

6.0.4 Schedule 29.1 consists of the following blocks :

Block 1 : identification of sample household

Block 2 : particulars of field operations

Block 3 : remarks by investigator

Block 4 : remarks by supervisory officers(s)

Block 5 : household characteristics

Block 6 : demographic, personal characteristics and migration particulars of household members.

Block 7 : particulars of education

Block 8 : usual and current week activity particulars

Block 9 : quality and value of purchase of selected commodities

Block 10: particulars of health care and morbidity

Block 11 : particulars of ceremonies performed by the household

Block 12 : cash purchase and consumption of food, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel & light, clothing and footwear

Block 13 : expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services, rents and taxes and durable goods for domestic use.

Block 14 : particulars of dwelling unit.

6.1.1 Block 1 : identification of sample household : In this block detailed information on the identification of the sample household will be recorded. Items 3, 5 and 6 are not to be filled in by the investigator. The appropriate entries against these items are already printed in the schedules. The identification particulars of the sample village and block respectively for rural and urban sectors will be recorded against the relevant items 1, 7 to 15, 17 to 20 and 22 of this block. At the listing stage these particulars will be copied from the sample list in block 1 of schedule 0.1 for rural areas and schedule 0.2 for urban areas. The required identification particulars will be transferred from block 1 of schedule 0.1 in the case of rural sector and from schedule 0.2 in the case of urban sector. The area type and the name(s) and hamlet(s) surveyed will be copied respectively against items 2 and 21 from blocks 5 and 3 respectively of schedule 0.1. Area type will always be 2 in the urban sector and in the general sample (code 2 against item 9 of this block) in rural sector. Village type (item 16) will be 1 if the tribal population constitutes more than 50 percent of the total population in the village, otherwise code 2 will be recorded in item 16. This item will be filled in only in the rural sector. The identification particulars of the sample household, i.e. house number, name of the head of the household and sample household number (order or selection) are to be copied from columns 1, 3 and 15 of block 9 of schedule 0.1/0.2 against items 23, 24 and 4 respectively. So far as the tribal survey is concerned, there is no sub-stratification of households. The sub-stratum number is kept in the schedule for the sake of uniformity which is of advantage in computerized data processing. However, the investigator will not have to fill-in the item as code 9 is already printed in the schedule against item 3.

6.1.2 Items 25 to 27 : primary informant : The name of the primary informant i.e. the

person from whom the bulk of the information will be collected is to be recorded against item 25. Whether the primary informant is the head of the household or any other member of the household will be indicated against item 26 in terms of code 1 and code 2 respectively. If, in some extreme case, the primary informant is not a member of the sample household, code 9 will be recorded. The type of primary informant, i.e., whether he is cooperative, busy etc. will be recorded against item 27 in terms of the specified codes given in the schedule. The codes are:

- informant cooperative and able1
- informant cooperative but weak2
- informant busy3
- informant reluctant4
- others9

This information will be recorded on the basis of the investigator's impression after the entire schedule 29.1 is canvassed.

6.1.3 Items 28 : survey code : Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substitute household has been surveyed will be noted against this item. The code will be 1, if it is the originally selected sample, while code 2 will be recorded if the surveyed household is a substitute. If both the originally selected household and the substitute household become casualties. Code 3 will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 1 and 2 will be filled in and on the top of the first page of the schedule, the word 'casualty' will be written and underlined.

6.1.4 item 29 : reason for casualty : For the originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded against item 29 in terms of the specified codes given below :

- informant busy1
- members away from home2
- informant not cooperative.....3
- others9

6.2.1 Block 2 : particulars of field operations : The name of the investigator, Assistant superintendent, superintendent, their signatures, dates of survey/inspection/scrutiny/duplication of schedules/dispatch etc. will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns.

6.3.1 block 3 : remarks by investigator : Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collecting the data, attitude of the respondents, etc. will be recorded in this block by the investigators. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any . any other comments which may help to make a proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule may also be recorded here.

6.4.1 Block 4 : remarks by supervisory officer (s) : block will be used by the supervisory officers to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly highlight inconsistent data, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reason for such entries.

6.5.1 Block 5 : household characteristics : Information on some broad characteristics of the sample household will be recorded in this block.

6.5.2 Items 1 to 5 : The total number of normal resident members of the household which includes temporary stay-aways and excludes temporary visitors will be taken as the size of the household and the entry on household size will be recorded against item 1. This number is the same as the last serial number to be recorded in col. 91) of block 6. Entries against items 2 , 3, 4 and 5 will indicate the total number of adult males (aged 15 years & above), adult females, male children (boys of age less than 15 years) and female children (girls of age less than 15 years) respectively. Thus, the entries against items 2 to 5 should add up to the entry against item 1 which indicates the size of the household.

6.5.3 Item 6 : livelihood class : The livelihood class of a household will be decided on the basis of the source of household's income from gainful activity (for the definition of 'gainful activity', reference may be made to para 6.8.2 (a) .if a household has no such income, the livelihood class will be 'others' (code 99). If household's income is mostly from one source, there will not be any difficulty in classifying its livelihood class. But, if the members of the household, excluding those employed by the household and the paying guests, derive their income from more than one source listed under livelihood class codes at the bottom of the block in the schedule, the source which has fetched the maximum income during the last 365 days will be the livelihood class for the household and the corresponding code is to be entered against this item. It is to be noted that if the collection of minor forest products is the main source of income and if selling is the main purpose behind the collection of minor products, the livelihood class will be 5 and not 1. Apart from wood obtained from the forests, which is generally referred to as major forest products, there are large number of other products obtained from root, barks, leaves flower and fruits which are known under the generic name of minor Forest produce. Livelihood code will be 1 when the household members hunt, trap and gather forest products for household consumption only and the incomes generated from such activities during the reference year add up to the maximum amount. In fact this livelihood class indicates a very early stage of economy. There are some tribal households who live solely or mainly on hunting, trapping and gathering of forest produces. The livelihood class codes are :

- (a) self- employed in agriculture
- (i) hunting, trapping and gathering of forest produce
(only for household consumption).....01
 - (ii) shifting cultivation 02
 - (iii) livestock and poultry raising.....03
 - (iv) settled cultivation.....04
 - (v) collection of minor forest produces.....05
 - (vi) other agricultural activities.....06

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| (b) | <u>self-employed in non-agriculture</u> | 07 |
| (c) | <u>labour</u> | |
| | (i) agricultural labour..... | 08 |
| | (ii) plantation labour..... | 09 |
| | (iii) mining quarrying labour..... | 10 |
| | (iv) manufacturing and construction labour..... | 11 |
| (d) | <u>others</u> | 99 |

6.5.4 Item 7 : industry –occupation : The entry against this item will be recorded in terms of six digit code numbers of which first three left hand digits will refer to the appropriate ' industry-group' and the next three to the relevant occupation family' of the NIC 1987 and NCO 1968 respectively.

6.5.5 To determine the household industry- occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the gainful occupations pursued by the members of the household, excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as normal members), during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary capacity. Out of the occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the household occupation. It may happen that the household occupation so determined may be pursued in different industries by one or more members of the household. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the household occupation, which fetched the maximum earning, will be considered as the principal industry of the household. In some extreme cases, the earning may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry occupation combination of the senior most among the participating members.

6.5.6 Item 8 : religion : the religion of the household in terms of the specified code will be recorded against this item. If different members of the household claim to have different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. In case a tribal household claims to belong to a religion other than those mentioned against religion codes 1 to 7, it is to be ascertained as to whether the proclaimed religion is a traditional tribal religion or not. If yes, the entry against this item will be 8 : otherwise code 9 will be entered against this item.

6.5.7 Item 9 : name of tribe (code) : Name of the scheduled tribe to which the tribal household belongs will be recorded in terms of code against this item. The names of the scheduled tribes and their corresponding codes are given in appendix enclosed with this instruction. In some cases, different members of the household may belong to different tribes. It is also possible, though the

eventuality is rare, that some members of the household are not tribals. In all such cases, the tribes of the head of the household will be considered as the tribe of the household.

6.5.8 Item 11 : land possessed : The total area of land possessed by all the members of the household on the date of survey will be recorded in 0.00 acres against this item. Land possessed will constitute areas which are owned and retained by the household plus areas under owner like possession plus areas leased in from others plus areas which are under the possession of the household though neither owned nor leased in. It should be servant/paying guest who are considered as normal members of the household should not be included. Land possessed by those members would be shown against the households where they would have been considered as normal resident members had they not been staying with the present household.

6.5.9 Item 12 : how long the household is residing in the present site : Particulars of migration of individual members will be collected in block 6. Against this item, information regarding the movement of the household as a whole is to be collected. For this particular purpose, even movement within the village will be considered. The number of years the household is residing in the present site will be recorded in codes as specified in the schedule. The codes are :

| | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| less than 1 year | ..... | 1 |
| 1 to 5 years | ..... | 2 |
| 5 to 10 years | ..... | 3 |
| 10 years & above | ..... | 4 |

If different members of the household are found to be residing in the present site for different periods of time, number of years the head of the household is staying in the present site will be considered for making entry against this item.

6.5.10 Item 13 : reason for shifting : If the household has moved to the present site during last 5 years, i.e., if the code against item 12 is either 1 or 2, the reason for moving out of the old place by the head of the household is to be recorded in codes. The codes as provided in the schedule are :

| | | |
|--|-------|---|
| setting up of a new household | ..... | 1 |
| in search of food resources | ..... | 2 |
| due to natural calamity | ..... | 3 |
| displacement caused by the development project | ... | 4 |
| others | ..... | 9 |

6.5.11 Item 14 : making of fire : generally, for domestic purpose, now-a-days stick is used to make fire. But there are still some remote places where match sticks are not available and the tribals use traditional method of making fire by striking a piece of stone against another. The actual practice of the household is to be ascertained and the appropriate code is to be entered. The codes are : match stick – 1; traditional method-2; others – 9. Sometimes, fire may be preserved by the household for use as and when required. In that case, the appropriate code will be 9 unless the household use any other method for making fire.

6.5.12 item 15 : household consumer expenditure out of home grown/produced stock and free

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

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

The part of consumer expenditure incurred during 30 days preceding the date of survey out of the goods produced by the household in its own farm and/or non-farm enterprises and the part obtained by the household through free collection will be added together and the total will be recorded against item 15. While for the commodities consumed from the home-grown/home produced stock, evaluation will be made at the ex-farm or ex-factory price, the consumption made out of free collection will be evaluated at the average local retail price. It is to be noted that the household consumer expenditure will be collected in blocks 12 and 13 in some details. The consumption out of home-grown/home-produced stock will be available from col. (7) of block 12. Consumption out of free collection will be recorded in column (9) of block 12 along with consumption out of gifts, loans received etc. Items 15 of block 5 will be filled in after canvassing blocks 12 and 13 of this schedule. Care should be taken to keep a separate note of only the free collection part of the consumption recorded in col. (9) of block 12. The component of free collection will be added with the entries recorded in col. (7) of block 12 and the total will be recorded in rupees against item 15 of block 5.

6.5.13 Item 16 : total household consumer expenditure : This item will be also be filled in after canvassing blocks 12 and 13. Information on total household consumer expenditure will be available from col. (11) of block 12 and col. (4) of block 13. Entries made in col. (11) of block 12 against item codes 189, 199, 209, 229, 279, 379, 429, 439, 449, 459, 479, 509 and 519 will be added with the entries made in col. (4) against each of the item of block 13 and the total will be recorded in rupees against item 16 of block 5.

6.5.14 Item 17 : household monthly per capita consumer expenditure : the household monthly per capita consumer expenditure will be derived by dividing the total household consumer expenditure recorded against item 16 by the household size noted against item 1 and the figure will be recorded in 2 places of decimal against item 17.

6.5.15 Item 18 : whether any member worked at least 60 days on public works during last 365 days : The entry against this item will be made in terms of the codes : yes – 1; no – 2.' Public works' are those which are sponsored by government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds, etc., as 'test relief' measure (like flood relief, drought relief etc.) and also as employment generation schemes under poverty alleviation programme (NREP, RLEGP etc.)

6.5.16 Item 19 : whether assistance received under IRDP : The objective of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is to assist the families below the poverty line in rural areas by taking up self-employment ventures in a variety of activities like sericulture, animal husbandry and land based activities in the primary sector; weaving; handicrafts etc. in the secondary sector; and service and business activities in the tertiary sector. The program aims to achieve the stated objective providing income generating assets including working capital through package of assistance comprising subsidy and institutional credit. Based on some of the shortcomings noticed in its implementation during the sixth plan, the program has been modified suitably. Besides other modifications, it has also been decided that a supplementary does will be given to those families which were assisted during the Sixth Plan but could not cross the poverty line.

6.5.17 It is to be ascertained whether the household received any assistance any time under IRDP. If no, the entry against item 19 will be 4. But, if such assistance was received by the household, it would be further enquired whether the assistance was received during last 365 days or not. The entry against this item would be 3 when such assistance was received once by the household but not during the last 365 days. If the household is found to have received the assistance during the last 365 days, it is to be further ascertained whether the assistance so received is for the first time or for the second time. If it is for the first time, code against item 19 will be 1 where as the code will be 2 when it is for the second time.

6.5.18 Items 20 to 25 : While item 20 has been introduced to know as to whether the health care facilities reach the villages, items 21 to 25 will throw light on the extent to which the households in the villages maintain link with the outside world. The items are self-explanatory. The entries are to be made in terms of codes : yes – 1; no - 2. A cross mark (x) is to be put against items 20 to 25 in the urban sector.

6.6.1 Block 6 : demographic, personal characteristics and migration particulars of household members : This block is meant for recording the demographic personal characteristics and migration particulars of all the normal members of the household, i.e., the persons who are living together and taking food from a common kitchen. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another.

6.6.2 Column (1) : serial number : All the normal resident members of the sample household will be listed in block 6 using a continuous serial number starting from 1 in column (1). While listing, the head of the household will be listed first followed by head's spouse, first son, first son's wife and children, second son, second son's wife and children etc. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependents, servants etc. as stated earlier, the household size (total) to be recorded against item 1 of block 5 will be equal to the last serial number recorded in column (1) of block 6.

6.6.3 Columns (2) 7 (3) : name and relation to head : names of all the members corresponding to serial numbers entered in col, (1) will be recorded in col. (2). The family relationship of each member of the household with the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') expressed in terms of codes specified in the schedule will be recorded in this column. The codes to be used are :

self.....1 grand child.....6

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| spouse of head.....2 | father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law.....7 |
| married child.....3 | brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/ |
| spouse of married... child.....4 | other relatives.....8 |
| unmarried child.....5 | servant/employee/other non-relatives.....9 |

6.6.4 Column (4) : Sex : The sex of each member of the household will be recorded in this column in items of code : male – 1; female – 2.

6.6.5 column (5) : age : the age is completed years of all the members listed in column (1) will be ascertained and recorded in col. (5). For a new born baby or the baby who has not completed one year of age at the time of listing, the entry to be made in this column will be ‘o’.

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

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

6.6.7 Column (7) : number of married : For each of the ever married persons, i.e. , persons with marital status codes 2 or 3 or 4, it is to be ascertained as to how many times the person has married. The number so determined will be recorded in columns (7).

6.6.8 Column (8) : number of living spouse : For each of the currently married persons, i.e., persons with marital status code 2 in col. (6), the number of husbands/wives alive on the date of survey will be recorded in col. (8). In deriving the number, husbands/wives who are divorced or separated from the concerned member will not be taken into account.

6.6.9 Column(9) : highest level of education attained : Information regarding the education attained by the normal members of the household listed in col. (1) will be recorded in col. (9) in terms of specified codes. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, those who have passed class XII is considered as higher secondary. Hence, for a person who has studied up to, say, first year B.A., his educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). Similarly for a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not sat for the examination or has failed, his educational attainment will be considered ‘secondary’ only. The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are :-

| | | | |
|---|----|----------------------------------|----|
| not literate | 01 | <u>certificate or diploma in</u> | |
| literate without formal education | 02 | agriculture | 08 |
| literate but below primary | 03 | engineering/technology | 09 |
| primary | 04 | other subjects | 10 |
| | | <u>graduate and above in</u> | |
| | | agriculture | 11 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| middle | 05 | engineering/technology | 12 |
| secondary | 06 | medicine | 13 |
| higher secondary | 07 | other subjects | 14 |

6.6.10 A person who can both read and write a simple message in at least one language is to be considered 'literate'. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered 'not literate' and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school will be given code 02. Those who are by definition literate and attended or attending educational institution but are yet to pass primary standard will get code 03. Codes 04, 05 and 06 will indicate the successive higher standard of education passed. Matriculation and school final examinations will come under secondary. Pre-university, higher secondary and intermediate examinations will be considered as higher secondary. Depending upon the subject studied, one of the codes 08 to 10 will be assigned to a person who after passing the secondary or higher secondary standard examination obtained a certificate or a diploma. Code will be 08 if the certificate/diploma is in agriculture, 09 if it is in engineering/technology and 10 when it is in any other subject. If more than one of the codes 08 to 10 are applicable to a person. The following procedure will be adopted:

- (i) When code the codes 08 and 09 are relevant, the code indicating the certificate/diploma last obtained will be considered.
- (ii) When both the codes 08 and 09 are relevant, the code indicating the certificate/diploma last obtained will be considered.

A degree holder will get one of the codes 11 to 14, depending upon the subject studied. Code 11 will also include graduates in 'forestry', 'fishery science' etc. For code 13, medical graduates belonging to system of medicine other than allopathic, e.g., homeopathic, ayurvedic etc. are also to be considered. If more than one of the codes 11 to 14 are relevant, the code to be entered in this column will be decided in a manner similar to the one described for codes 08 to 10.

6.6.11 Columns (10) & (11) : skill - traditional and modern : Information on whether a person possesses some skills will be recorded in cols. (10) and (11). Skills have been broadly divided into two groups, namely, traditional and modern. Skills which will be considered for making entries in these two columns are as follows :

| <u>traditional skill</u> | <u>modern skill</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| trapping, hunting, making | ploughing |
| bows and arrows | 01 |
| shaping of wood/carpentry | 02 |
| 02 | black smithy |
| ornament making | 03 |
| 03 | brick making, tile making |
| raising cocoons | 04 |
| 04 | masonry, brick laying |
| weaving, spinning including | 04 |
| charkha operation | 05 |
| 05 | bidi making |
| honey extracting | 06 |
| 06 | nursing/midwifery |
| pottery | 06 |
| 07 | motor vehicle driving/ |
| basket making, wicker | tractor driving |
| | 07 |
| | machine man, fitter, |
| | die making, welding |
| | 08 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| product making | 08 | typing, stenography | 09 |
| rope making/coir making | 09 | | |
| no skill | 99 | no skill | 99 |

If a person has acquired any one of the traditional skills mentioned above, code corresponding to the skill will be recorded in col. (10). If he possesses none of the traditional skill mentioned above, the relevant code to be entered in col. (10) is 99. In case a person has acquired two or more traditional skills noted above, code corresponding to the skill in which the person is most proficient will be recorded in col. (10). Similarly, if a person has acquired any one of the modern skills mentioned above, code corresponding to the skill will be recorded in col. (11). If the person has not acquired skill in any one of the trades mentioned under modern skill, the appropriate code for col. (11) will be 99. In case a person has acquired more than one modern skills mentioned above, entry in column (11) is to be made following the procedure described in connection with traditional skill. It is to be noted that columns (10) and (11) will be filled in independently. Thus, if a person has acquired one of the listed tradition skills and one of the listed modern skills, corresponding code for the traditional skill and the modern skill will be recorded respectively in cols. (10) and (11).

6.6.12 Column (12) : use of foot-wear: It is to be ascertained from each of the members listed in block 4 as to whether out. If the answer is in affirmative, code will be 1; otherwise will be entered against col. (12).

6.6.13 Column (13) : whether place of enumeration different from last usual residence : For obtaining the appropriate response to this question, it has to be ascertained from each member of the household, whether his/her place of enumeration is different from the last (previous) usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of this survey has been defined as a place (village or town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. If the answer is in the affirmative, code 1 and if it is in the negative code 2 will be recorded in col. (13). The place of enumeration will, obviously, be his/her current place of stay (destination) and the place (village or town) where the person stayed continuously for a period of six months or more any time in his/her life time prior to moving into the current place of stay (i.e. place of enumeration) will be considered 'the place of last usual residence' (origin). However, it may be noted here that visits of daughter-in-law (staying sometimes more than six months) to their parent's house for child birth or for any other reason will not be considered as migratory movement and, therefore, will not be taken into account for making entries in this column. The following points may be noted in this context :

(i) For persons who have moved from one locality to another within the same town/village ,in their life time up to the time of enumeration, the place of enumeration and the place of last usual residence will be the same. They will not be considered as migrants.

(ii) Stay in a village or town for less than six months will be ignored. In this context, the following examples may be considered. Suppose, a person was born in village A and stayed there for 15 years. On getting married, the person had accompanied her spouse to village B, stayed there for 8 months, and then moved to village C, staying there only for 5 months. From village C they moved to village D where they had been enumerated. For this person, the last usual residence would be village B.

6.6.14 Column (14) : period since leaving the last usual place of residence : The period elapsed since leaving the last usual residence will be recorded in years rounded off to the nearest integer in this column. For working out this, the period of temporary stay (less than six months) in other places after leaving the last usual residence and ultimately moving into the place of enumeration will also be included. If the period so determined is less than six months, the entry will be 'O' in this column.

6.6.15 Column (15) : from where migrated : the type of area from where the person has migrated to the place of enumeration, i.e., the type of last usual residence will be recorded in this column in terms of the specified codes for each migrant member. The codes are :

| | |
|--|---|
| rural areas of the same district | 1 |
| urban areas of the same district..... | 2 |
| rural areas of another district of the same state..... | 3 |
| urban areas of another district of the same state..... | 4 |
| rural areas of another state..... | 5 |
| urban areas of another state..... | 6 |
| other countries..... | 7 |

6.6.16 Column (16) : reason for leaving last usual residence : The reason for moving out of the last usual residence will be ascertained for each migrant member and entered in terms of the specified code in this column. It may so happen that a person has moved out of his last usual residence for a particular reason, stayed in a different town/village for a short period (less than six months) and then moved to the place of enumeration for a different reason. In such a case only the reason which motivated his/her first movement (i.e. the movement from the last usual residence) will be recorded. The codes are as follow :-

| | |
|---|---|
| in search of food resources..... | 1 |
| in search of employment..... | 2 |
| due to natural calamity..... | 3 |
| displacement caused by development projects..... | 4 |
| on marriage..... | 5 |
| due to migration of parent/earning member of the household..... | 6 |
| other reasons..... | 9 |

6.6.17 Column (17) : duration of stay in the last usual residence : Number of years stayed by the migrant person in the last usual residence will be recorded in this column in years rounded off to nearest integer.

6.6.18 Columns (18) & (19) : usual activity status and industry (div. code) : for determining the usual activity status of a migrant at the time of migration, the reference period to be adopted will be 365 days preceding the date of migration. The determination of the person's usual activity status will be done following the relatively "major time criterion" as described in para 6.8.5. The usual activity status will relate to the principal status. The status code will be recorded in column (18). The codes are same as those provided for column (20 of block 8. For the persons assigned any of the activity status codes 11 to 51 (i.e. those categorized as working in col. (18) the appropriate industry division code (1 digit code of NIC 1987) will be recorded in col. (19).

6.7.1 Block 7 : particulars of education : this block is designed to collect information on education in respect of members currently enrolled in primary and higher levels and on educational wastage in respect of members currently not enrolled in any educational institution. Education in nursery classes will not be considered as enrolment in educational institution. But enrolment in institutions preparing students for university/board examinations by correspondence will be considered as enrolment in educational institution. Particulars of education in respect of all the members listed in block 6 will be collected in this block.

6.7.2 Columns (1) to (3) : serial number as in block 6. sex and age : for each of the members listed in block 6, information in respect of these columns will be copied from block 6, columns (1), (4) and (5) respectively.

6.7.3 Column (4) : whether currently attending any educational institution : In respect of each member, it is to be ascertained as to whether the member is currently attending educational institution or not. If yes, code 1 will be recorded in col. (4) : otherwise the entry to be made in this column will be 2.

6.7.4 Column (5) to (15) : information in cols. (5) to (15) will be collected in respect of those persons only who are currently attending an educational institution, those with code 1 in col. (4).

6.7.5 Column (5) : age at entry to school : the age (in completed years) at which the member has been first enrolled in a school will be noted in this column. It may be noted that lessons taken either from a private tutor, or from a tutorial home, kindergartens and nursery schools should not be treated as enrolment in a school. However, an institution where the children of the locality are sent for taking education at primary or higher levels irrespective of whether the institution is recognized or not will be considered as a school and enrolment in such institution will be treated as school enrolment.

6.7.6 Column (6) : level of study : The level of current study will be indicated here in codes. The codes are same as those specified for col. (9) of block 6. any student who is studying in a class between I to Iv (or between classes I to V in some states where education up to class V is taken as primary education) will be considered as a student of primary class and will get code 03, similarly, a member studying in class V/VI, VII or VIII will be treated as a student of middle level and code 04 will be recorded against the person in col. (6).

6.6.7 Column (7) : type of institution : Type of educational institution in which the member is currently enrolled will be indicated in codes in this column. An institution run by the central or state government, local bodies, public sector undertakings etc. will be regarded as government institution. All other types of ownership will be treated as private. If an institution provides residential accommodation for students, the institution will be treated as residential, whether or not the student in question avails of the facility. Combining these two criteria, a code structure, as given below, has been framed for type of institution :

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-------|---|
| Government | - residential | ..... | 1 |
| Government | - non-residential | ..... | 2 |

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------|---|
| Private | - residential | 3 |
| Private | - non-residential | 4 |

6.7.8 Column (8) : whether staying in a hostel : If the student is continuing his studies staying in a hostel, the entry in this column will be 1, otherwise 2 will be recorded. The hostel may be for students of the institution alone or for students of different educational institutions situated in the locality, which he is studying may be a non-residential institution. It is to be noted here that a student who is staying in a hostel will generally form a single member household.

6.7.9 Column (9) : whether received any scholarship/ stipend : Students, in some cases, are awarded scholarship or stipend in cash to continue their studies. If the member has received or due to receive such a benefit during the current academic year, code 1 will be recorded here; otherwise code 2 will be entered in this column.

6.7.10 Columns (10) & (11) : annual amount of scholarship/stipend and agency providing the scholarship/stipend : Cross marks are to be put in these two columns if the entry in col. (9) is 2. If the entry in col. (9) is 1, the total amount of cash received and receivable as scholarship/stipend during the current academic year will be recorded in nearest rupees in col. (10) and the agency providing the same will be indicated in terms of codes in col. (11). The codes are

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Government | 1 |
| Own community | 2 |
| Others | 9 |

When a scholarship is provided by a department of a government, the appropriate agency code will be 1 and when a community organization provides scholarship which is restricted among the students of that community only, the relevant code will be 2. Code 9 will be applicable in all other cases.

6.7.11 Column (12) : whether any provision of midday meal/nutrition programme : There are schools which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin etc., free or at subsidized rate. If such food is regularly received in the school by the student member, code 1 will be recorded here. Code 2 will be appropriate entry otherwise. There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase foods of their choice and requirements from these canteens on payment. Code 1 should not be entered here simply because such facilities for canteen are available. The deciding factor for code 1 in this column is that (I) the food packet must be similar for groups of students and (ii) payment at the subsidized rate for this, if any, need be made periodically and not every day.

6.7.12 Column 9 13) : agency providing the midday meal etc. : it is to be ascertained by the investigator whether the food received by the student member from his/ her educational institution free of cost or at subsidized rate is supplied by government or by any private body/trust. Code 1 will be given in col. (13) if the agency supplying the food is government. In case of private body/trust, it is to be further ascertained whether the body/trust is an organization of some community which provides the food only to the members of the same community. If it is so, the entry in col. (13) will be 2. In all other cases code 9 will be recorded in this column. Care should be taken in making

entries in this column. Since cases may not be rare where food supplied by government is distributed to the students through the school authorities or through private organization. There may be cases where although the food is supplied by private agency government pays money to those agencies by way of subsidy to keep down the price of the food packet. In all such cases, food is to be considered as provided by government.

6.7.13 Column (14) : whether mother tongue is the medium of teaching : it is to be ascertained as to whether teaching in the class is imparted in the mother tongue of the student member code will be 1, if the answer is in affirmative and code 2 will be recorded in this column is the answer is in negative. It may so happen that some of the subjects are taught in the mother tongue of the student member and some others are not. In that case, code 1 will be entered in this column, if majority of the subjects are taught in the mother tongue; otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

6.7.14 Column (15) : distance from educational institution : Distance of the educational institution from the residence of the student member will be recorded in this column in kilometers.

6.7.15 Column (16) : whether ever enrolled : it will be ascertained from all those members who are not currently attending any educational institution, i.e, those with code 2 in col. (4), whether the persons had ever been enrolled in a school in the past. Code 1 will be entered for ever-enrolled persons and code 2 for never-enrolled persons. As stated earlier, persons taught by a private tutor or in a kinder-garden/nursery school should not be treated as school enrolment.

6.7.16 Columns (17) to (20) : These columns will be filled in only when the entry in column (16) is 1. if the entry is col. (16) is 2, crosses (x) are to be put in these columns.

6.7.17 Column (17) : age at entry in school : age in completed years at which the person had been first enrolled in a school will be entered here.

6.7.18 Column (18) : number of years attended : The total number of years attended by a person in studying different courses will be recorded here in completed years. It is possible that person has attended more years in studying a course than its duration because of failure in different classes.

6.7.19 Column (19) : level at which discontinued : Entry in this column will be made in similar way as is done in col. (6) of this block. The codes are identical to 'level of education' provided for col. (9) of block 6. However, it is to be noted that if a member successfully completed a class and thereafter did not continue his/her study, the 'level at which discontinued' would be the level corresponding to the higher class than the completed one. For example, if a student successfully completed class VIII, the level at which discontinued would be the code corresponding to secondary'. On the other hand, if a member discontinued his/her study being unsuccessful in a class (or in the middle of the academic year), the level corresponding to the class last attended by the member would be considered for making entry in this column. However, if a person discontinued his studies after successfully completing the level of "graduation & above", one of the codes 11 to 14 would be recorded against him/her, depending upon the subject of study.

6.7.20 Column (20) : reason for discontinuance : A member might have discontinued his/her studies

either at the end of a course or at the middle of the course. Reason for discontinuance of the study will be recorded in this column in specified codes.

The codes are :

| | |
|---|---|
| too young to go to school | 1 |
| schooling facilities not available..... | 2 |
| not interested in education/further studies..... | 3 |
| for participation in the household's economic activity..... | 4 |
| busy in attending domestic chores..... | 5 |
| failure..... | 6 |
| waiting for admission..... | 7 |
| mother tongue not the medium of teaching..... | 8 |
| others..... | 9 |

Since the code structure for “reasons for discontinuance” (col. 20) and “reasons for non-enrolment” (col. 21) has been made identical, some of the codes may be applicable for making entries either in column (20) or in (21) and not in both.

6.7.21 Column (21) : reason for non-enrolment : If a person is found to have never enrolled in an educational institution, i.e., if the entry in col. (16) is 2, the reason for non-enrolment is to be recorded in terms of codes in column (21). The codes are same as those for col. (20).

6.7.22 Column (22) : whether attending non-formal education centre : Non-formal education is at present imparted primarily in two types of centres :

- (i) those that provide, on a part-time basis, education to children of age-group 6-14 years who, for various reasons, are unable to either enroll themselves in formal schools or continues in such schools due to failure and other reasons.
- (ii) those set up under the adult education programme for spreading literacy among the illiterate adults of age group 15 – 35 years.

In the former type, education is provided in courses which are condensed version of the courses available in primary and middle schools. As regards adult education centres, attempt is made to provide training to the adults for acquiring literacy and skills considered to be useful.

6.7.23 For the purpose of this survey, the non-formal education centres are not considered as educational institutions. Thus, it is to be ascertained from all those who are not currently attending any educational institution (i.e., with code 2 in col. (4) of this block) as to whether he is attending a non-formal education centre or not. If the answer is in affirmative, code 1 will be entered in this column; otherwise, the entry will be code 2. Conventionally, code 2 will be recorded in this column for those (having code 2 in col. (4)) who are in the age group of 15 – 35 years but literate and above, and also for those who are above 35 years of age.

6.8.1 Block 8 : usual and current week activity particulars : This block is meant for recording the usual as well as current activity status particulars of all the normal members of the household listed

in block 6. The concepts and definitions to be adopted in recording entries in this block will be same as those adopted for the ‘Employment and Unemployment’ survey of NSS 43rd round with minor modifications. The modifications are made in the activity status codes and in the procedures for recording ‘wage and salary earnings’. The changes are discussed at the appropriate place.

6.8.2 Definitions: Definitions adopted for a few important items on which data will be collected are as follows:

(a) Gainful activity: Gainful activity (or work) is the activity pursued by persons for pay, profit or family gain or in other words, the activity which adds value to the ‘national product’. Normally, it is an activity which results in production of ‘goods and services’ for exchange. However, the activities in ‘agriculture’ (i.e. all activities relating to industry division 0) in which a part or the whole of the agricultural production is used for consumption and does not go for sale, are also considered ‘gainful’. Execution of household chores or social commitments etc. however, are not considered ‘gainful’ activities. The activities, such as, prostitution, begging, etc. which may result in earnings are also, by convention, not considered ‘gainful’.

(b) Activity status: The activity status of an individual is the activity situation obtaining for the person in respect of his/her participation in gainful and also non-gainful activities during the given reference period. Normally, one of the following three major activity situations or combination of them will obtain to a person :

- (i) of working or being engaged in gainful activities (work) for pay. Profit or family gain.
- (ii) of being not engaged in gainful activities (work) but either of making tangible efforts to seek work or being available for work. and
- (iii) of being not available for work because of various reasons.

Identification of each individual according to a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of the three activity situations listed above concurrently obtain to a person. In such an eventuality, the unique identification under any one of the three activity situations is done by adopting either a relatively long time (or major time) or a priority criterion. The former is used for classification of persons under “usual activity status” with reference to a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey and the latter for the classification of persons under current activity status with reference to a period 7 days preceding the date of survey. The three major activity status referred to above have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. The detailed categories along with the corresponding codes to be used in this round are provided in the schedule. They are :

- (i) situation of working or being engaged in gainful activities (employed)

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Worked in household enterprise in hunting, trapping and gathering of forest products..... | 11 |
| 2. worked in household enterprise in shifting cultivation..... | 12 |
| 3. worked in household enterprise in livestock and poultry raising..... | 13 |
| 4. worked in household enterprise in settled cultivation..... | 14 |
| 5. worked in household enterprise in other agricultural activities..... | 15 |
| 6. worked in household enterprise in non-agricultural activities..... | 16 |
| 7. worked as regular salaried/wage employee..... | 31 |
| 8. worked as casual wage labour in public works..... | 41 |
| 9. worked as casual wage labour in other types of work..... | 51 |
| 10. had work in household enterprise but did not work due to | |
| (a) sickness..... | 61 |
| (b) other reasons..... | 62 |
| 11. had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to | |
| (a) sickness..... | 71 |
| (b) other reasons..... | 72 |

(ii) situations of being not engaged in work but available for work

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. did not work but was seeking and/or available for work..... | 81 |
|--|----|

(iii) situation of being not available for work

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. attended educational institution | 91 |
| 2. attended domestic duties only..... | 92 |
| 3. attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, sewing, tailoring, weaving etc. for household use..... | 93 |
| 4. renters, pensioners, remittance recipients..... | 94 |
| 5. not able to work due to disability..... | 95 |
| 6. others..... | 97 |
| 7. did not work due to temporary sickness(for casual workers only)..... | 98 |

For usual status classification, codes 61, 62, 71, 72, and 98 are not applicable.

(c) workers (or employed): Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered workers (or employed). They are persons pursuing one or more of the situations listed under the usual activity status codes 11-51 and current activity status codes 11-72. some of those activity status codes are elaborated below :

Activity status codes 11 to 16 : Persons who are engaged in their own household farm or non-farm enterprises without receiving any wage/salary will be treated as self-employed. Self-employment may be pursued in different spheres of economy. It is to be noted that for ascertaining the livelihood class of a household, the activity “hunting, trapping and gathering of forest produce” has been classified into two groups-one, when such activity is carried out solely for own consumption and the other, when it is partially for sale. But for determining the activity status of a person, these two groups should be considered together, i. e., the activity of a person will be

considered as “hunting, trapping or gathering of forest produce” irrespective of whether such activity is for sale or for own consumption and the relevant activity status code will be 11 in both the situations.

(d) seeking or available for work (or unemployed) : Persons who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchange, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration are considered unemployed. The appropriate status code for these persons is 81 both in case of usual and current week activity.

(e) Not in labour forces : persons categorized neither “working” nor “seeking or available for work” are considered to be engaged in non-gainful activities and categorized as not in labour force. The persons falling in this category are students, those engaged in domestic chores, renters, pensioners, those living on alms remittances, etc. The relevant activity status codes for this category are 91 to 98 for current week activity.

6.8.3 The basic approach for obtaining the activity status of a person remains the same as that adopted in the “employment and Unemployment” survey conducted in the 43rd round of NSS and some clarifications regarding activity status given in pages 152 and 153 of the “Instruction to field staff”, Vol , I of NSS 43rd round are applicable here also. However, there are some changes in the activity status codes as adopted in the current survey from those followed in NSS 43rd round and these changes are as follows:

(i) In NSS 43rd round, persons “worked in household enterprise (self-employed)’ were all lumped together under the status code- 11. in this round, this category of workers will be further sub-divided into six groups and one of the codes 11 to 16 will be assigned to a person depending upon the sphere of his/her activity.

(ii) In NSS 43rd round, the household members, such as, distant relatives who did not have any legal or moral claim in the enterprise, when working in the enterprises without receiving wage/salary, were treated as “helper” and code 21 was given to them. In the present survey, code 21 is dropped. All those members will also be treated as self-employed and be given one of the codes 11 to 16, depending upon the sphere of activity.

(iii) In the case of current week activity status, “unemployed” category, in NSS 43rd round, was further subdivided into two groups, namely, “sought work” (code 81) and “did not seek but was available for work” (code 82) whereas in the current survey both for usual status and current week status, these two sub-groups are merged together and code 81 has been provided to cover both the situations.

(iv) Beggars, prostitutes etc. were assigned a separate code (code 96) in NSS 43rd round. No separate code is provided for such activities in NSS 44th round. They will be covered under “others” and the relevant code will be 97.

6.8.4 Column (1) : serial number as in block 6 : Serial numbers of all the normal members of the household listed in block 6 will be copied in this block in the same order.

6.8.5 Column (2) principal usual activity status : The usual activity status of a person will be determined on the basis of the various activities pursued by the person during the reference period of 365 days adopting “relatively long time (major time)” criterion. For this, a person has to be first classified into one of the three broad category groups (working, not working but seeking and/or available for work and neither working nor available for work) on the basis of the time spent on them during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Thus the broad activity status of a person will be one of the three category groups, on which the person spent relatively long time during the 365 days. In deciding this, one should consider only the normal working time available for pursuing the various activities and not 24 hours of each day. After deciding the broad usual status of the person, the detailed activity status within the broad group will be determined adopting again the “relatively long” or ‘major time” criterion. The detailed activity status, thus determined, will be the principal usual activity status of the person. The code corresponding to this activity status will be recorded in col. (2) against the serial number of the person. It may be noted that if a person found to be engaged in domestic duties (or any non-gainful activity for a relatively long period of the reference period of 365 days is also reported to be simultaneously seeking/available for work, the person should be categorized as “unemployed” and not as “engaged in domestic duties” (or the non-gainful activity pursued).

6.8.6 Columns (3) to (5) : principal industry-occupation : For all those found to be working in the principal status according to usual status concept i.e., those with status codes 11- 51 in col. (2), the description of the sector of activity, i.e., the industry and the corresponding function of work, i.e., the occupation in which the person was engaged will be recorded in col. (3). The relevant 3 digit industry group code (NIC 1987) and the 3 digit occupation family code (NCO 1968) will respectively be entered in cols. (4) and (5).

6.8.7 Column (6) : whether engaged in any work in any work in a subsidiary capacity : For each person listed in this block, it has to be ascertained whether the person worked in a subsidiary capacity during the 365 days preceding the date of survey, or in other words, whether the person had a subsidiary gainful usual status. This has to be ascertained for all the three broad categories of persons initially classified as “employed” “unemployed” and not in labour force”. To illustrate, a person categorized as working and assigned principal usual activity status as self-employed in settled cultivation may also be engaged for a relatively minor time during the year as casual wages labourer, or he/she may be simultaneously engaged as self-employed in livestock and poultry raising for a relatively minor time. In such cases, he/she will be considered to have worked a subsidiary capacity, i.e., having a subsidiary gainful status which is different from the principal gainful status. Similarly a person categorized as “unemployed” or ‘not in labour force” on the basis of the relatively long time criterion might have pursued some gainful activity for relatively minor time during the year. In all the above cases, they will be considered to have subsidiary gainful usual status and code 1 will be recorded in this column. In all other situations, code 2 will be entered in col. (6). It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of two situations :

- (i) a person may be engaged for a relatively long period during the 365 days in one gainful activity/non-gainful activity and for a relatively minor period in another gainful activity /non-gainful activity,

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

6.8.8 Column (7) : Subsidiary gainful activity status : persons having code 1 in col. (6), the status code of the gainful activity pursued by them in their subsidiary capacity will be recorded in column (7) . In the situation where a person has been found to have pursued more than one gainful activity during the last 365 days in his or her subsidiary capacity, the activity on which more time has been spent would be considered for recording entry in this column.

6.8.9 Columns (8) to (10) : industry – occupation : The description of the industry – occupation corresponding to the subsidiary gainful activity status recorded in column (7) will be noted in column (8) and the relevant 3 digit industry (NIC 1987) and occupation (NCO 1968) codes will be entered in columns(9) and (10) respectively.

6.8.10 Column (11) : current week activity status : the current week activity status of a person will be the activity status obtaining for a person during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey. Irrespective of the usual activity pursued by a person, his/her current week activity will be determined strictly on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey adopting the priority criterion. Even for self-employed persons one need not prejudge and take for granted that the current activity situation for them will be identical to the usual activity situation. In defining the activity status (para 6.8.26) it has already been mentioned that the activities are grouped broadly into three categories, namely, (i) working, (ii) not working but seeking and/or available for work and (iii) neither working nor available for work. According to the priority criterion, the status of ‘working’ gets priority over the status “not working but seeking and/or available for work” which in turn gets priority over the status of “neither working nor available for work”. A person would be considered “working (or employed)”, if he/she while pursuing any gainful activity had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the week preceding the date of survey. A person would be considered “seeking and/or available for work (unemployed)” if during the reference week no work was done by the person but he or she had made efforts to get work or had been available for work during the reference week through not actively seeking work. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work would be considered to be engaged in non-gainful activities (or not in labour force). For a person, the appropriate broad status will be determined first, adopting the priority criterion. If a person categorized ‘working’ is found to be pursuing more than one gainful activity during the reference week, the gainful activity in which relatively more time has been spent will be the appropriate detailed status that will be assigned to him/her. In case more than one non-gainful activity status (codes 91 to 98) are assignable to a person, in view of the typical activity pattern followed by him/her during the reference week, the activity which appears first in the code list in the ascending order starting from 91 will be assigned. But it may be noted that a person engaged in ‘domestic duties’ should not be classified as ‘students’ simply because he/she was attending some training. Similarly, a disabled person who was a recipient of regular pension, remittance, etc., should be classified as “rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.” and not under “not able to work due to disability”. After thus determining the current week activity status of a household member, the appropriate 2 digit code as given in the schedule will be recorded in column (11). The following points may be noted while assigning the ‘activity status’ to a person :

- (i) A person found to be engaged in ‘domestic duties’ (or any non-gainful activity) should not be categorized “engaged in domestic duties” if the person reports that he/she had also been available for work concurrently.
- (ii) A person engaged in regular wage/salaried employment but currently not at work, will be assigned code 71 or 72 irrespective of whether he/she is engaged in any other ‘gainful’ or ‘non-gainful’ activity.
- (iii) Unpaid apprentices will be treated as ‘students’, while paid apprentices will be treated as ‘employees’.
- (iv) Persons under ‘paid lay off’ will be considered as ‘employed’ and those under ‘unpaid lay off’ as ‘unemployed’ provided they are seeking and/or available for work.
- (v) In the case of products relating to non-agricultural sector, free collection of them will be considered ‘self-employment’ if the products collected are primarily for sale and the industry will be trade. If the products relate to agricultural sector, free collection for household consumption will also be considered self-employment and the industry will be agriculture even if the product collected are for sale.

6.8.11 Columns (12) to (14) : industry – occupation : For each person assigned the ‘work’ status code (i.e. codes 11 to 72) in column (11), the description of the principal industrial – occupation relevant to the type of gainful activity pursued by the person during the reference week will be recorded in column (12). The corresponding 3 digit industry group code (NIC 1987) will be recorded in column (13) and the 3 digit occupation family code (NCO 1968) will be recorded in column (14). In case more than one industry – occupation combination is assignable to a person, the principal industry-occupation relevant to the person will be the one, in which relatively more time has been spent during the reference week in pursuing such gainful activities.

6.8.12 Columns (15) to (17) : wage and salary earnings : The wage and salary earnings (not total earnings) receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week will be recorded in these columns. The status codes for which wage and salary earnings are relevant are 31, 41, 51, 71 and 72. Thus , if one of these status codes appears in column (11), columns (15) to (17) will obviously be filled in. But even if ‘work’ status codes other than those mentioned above (i.e. if the codes are 11 to 16, 61 and 62) are recorded in column (11), it is to be ascertained from the person as to whether he/she did any ‘wage/salaried work, on any day during the reference week. If yes, wage and salary earnings receivable for the days such work was carried out would be recorded in these columns. The wages and salaries for the work done during the reference week may be already received or may be receivable in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. The total wage or salary received or receivable for the week in cash will be recorded in column (15) and the value (evaluated at current retail price) of salary or wages in kind received or receivable will be recorded in column (16). The total of columns (15) and (16) will be recorded in column (17). For recording the wages and salaries, amount receivable as ‘overtime’ for the additional work done beyond normal working time will also be counted. Bonus (expected or paid) and perquisites, evaluated at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week, will be considered as wages and included for making entries in these columns.

6.9.1 Block 9 : quantity and value of purchase of selected commodities during the 30 days ended on : In order to study the extent of availability and utilization of public distribution system, information will be collected in this block on the quantity and value of some selected consumer goods purchased by the households from this source as well as from other sources. The reasons as to why the public distribution system cannot meet the requirements of the households in respect of these goods wholly will also be ascertained and recorded in this block. Purchases made for household consumption during 30 days preceding the date of survey will only be considered here. The reference period for “standard cloth” will, however, be 365 days preceding the date of survey. Both cash and credit purchase will be considered. However, purchases made in exchange of goods and services will be ignored for making entries in this block.

6.9.2 By public distribution system is meant ration shops, fair price shops and control shops which gets their supplies from government or government undertaking, may be through private intermediaries. Co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when they sell rationed commodities also at controlled prices against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for the particular commodities. It may be mentioned that presentation of ration cards is not always necessary for some controlled commodities like kerosene, controlled cloth etc.

6.9.3 columns (1) and (2) : serial number and item : Names of 16 food and non-food items have been mentioned under , column (2) and their corresponding serial numbers in column (1). It may be seen that items- rice and wheat have been mentioned twice, once against serial number 1 and 2 and against serial number 3 and 4. in tribal belts, sometimes, these two items are supplied through public distribution system at a rate cheaper than the controlled price. If the sample household made any purchase of rice and/or wheat at this concessional rate during the last 30days preceding the date of survey, entries would be made against items 1 and 2. The usual rate mentioned against serial numbers 3 and 4 relates to the control price when purchased through public distribution system.

6.9.4 Column (3) : purchase (code) : The items mentioned in col. (2) might have been purchases by the household during the reference period for household consumption, either wholly from public distribution system, or wholly from other sources (traders or producers) or partly from public distribution system and partly from other sources or the household might not have purchased some of the items. The position is to be ascertained for each of the items and the appropriate code is to be recorded in col. (3) by consulting the codes provided in the schedule. The codes are as follows:

- only from public distribution system.....1
- only from other sources.....2
- from both sources.....3
- not purchased the item.....4

Thus, if the purchase code is 1, columns (6) and (7) will be filled in and cross marks (x) will be therein columns (8) and (9). On the other hand, if the entry in col. (3) is (2), cross marks will be put in columns (6) and (7) but there will be entries in columns (8) and (9). All the columns (6) to (9) will be filled in when the entry in col. (3) is 3. Cross marks will obviously be put in columns (6) to (9)

when the purchase code is 4. It is to be noted that entry against item 1 or/and item 2 will be either 1 or 4. If rice/wheat was purchased at usual rate only from public distribution system, the entry in col. (3) against item 3 in case of rice and against item 4 in case of wheat would be 1. If, on the other hand, rice/wheat was purchased from other sources and also from public distribution system at usual rate, the entry against the relevant item (item 3 or 4 or both) would be 3. Code 2 would be applicable when rice/wheat was purchased only from other sources and not from public distribution system at usual rate, irrespective of whether the item was purchased at concessional rate or not. Code 4 would be recorded in col. (3) when rice/wheat was not purchased at usual rate from public distribution system as well as from other sources. The entries against items 3 and 4 will be independent of entries made in this column against items 1 and 2.

6.9.5 Column (5) : type of shop : By shop is meant the ration, fair price or control shop from which the sample household purchased during the reference period or generally purchase or entitled to purchase the item mentioned in column (2). The type of shop relates to the ownership type of the control shop. The entry in this column will be made in terms of the specified codes as given below :

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Government | 1 |
| Employer, s shop | 2 |
| Co-operative | 3 |
| Private | 4 |
| Others | 9 |

The term government, is meant to cover central and state government, local government and public undertakings. Employer's shop is a shop owned by the employing firm/organization and is intended for its employees only. This column is to be filled in for every item even if the household has not purchased the particular commodity during the reference period from the public distribution system. However, if the household is not entitled to get the commodity from the public distribution system or if the item is not covered by the public distribution system in that region, a cross (x) mark is to be put in this column against that item.

6.9.6 Columns (6) & (7) : purchase from public distribution system : The quantity and value of the item purchased from the public distribution system during the reference period will be recorded in cols. (6) and (7) respectively. Quantity will be recorded in standard unit as specified in col. (4) in two places of decimals and the corresponding value will be recorded in 0.00 rupees.

6.9.7 Columns (8) & (9) : purchase from other sources : These two columns relate to purchases from sources other than public distribution system during the reference period. Quantity and value figures will be entered in cols. (8) and (9) respectively in similar manner described in para 6.9.6. If purchases are made during the reference period, quantity and value figures will be entered in these columns even when the particular item is not covered by the public distribution system in the region.

6.9.8 Column (10) : reason for no purchase or part purchase from the public distribution system : When a household, during the reference period did not purchase a particular commodity from the public distribution system or purchased it partly from the public distribution system and partly from

other sources, reason for not purchasing or purchasing only part of the requirement from the public distribution system will be enquired and the specific reason will be recorded in terms of codes as provided in the schedule. The relevant codes are :

| | |
|--|---|
| Not entitled | 1 |
| Not having ration/permit card | 2 |
| Item not required | 3 |
| Item not available in ration shop | 4 |
| Quality not satisfactory | 5 |
| Not available in sufficient quantity | 6 |
| Not available in sufficiently | |
| Small quantity | 7 |
| Credit purchase not possible | 8 |
| Others | 9 |

6.10.1 Block 10 : particulars of health care and morbidity : In this block information on health care and morbidity will be collected for each of the normal members listed in block 6.

6.10.2 Columns 91) to (4) : serial numbers of all the members listed in block 6 will be recorded in col. (1) of this block in the same order. For each of the members listed in col. (1), particulars of sex, age and highest level of education attained are to be copied in cols. (2) to (4) of this block from cols. (4), (5) and (9) of block 6 respectively.

6.10.3 Columns (5) to (12) : health services received last year: An important facility now being available to the people under public health measure is vaccinations/inoculations to gain immunity against certain infectious diseases. These columns are meant for collecting information regarding health care services of this type received by the members of the household during 365 days preceding the date of survey.

All the immunization vaccines listed in cols. (5) to (12) except those against cholera (col. (10), tetanus (col. 11) and rabies (col. 120 are administered in infancy, early childhood and adolescent stages and hence as a rule code 7 (not received) is to be put in cols. (5) to (9) for members above 16 years of age. Immunization measures against cholera and rabies are applicable to all irrespective of their age. Although tetanus injection, as a course of three doses is, generally, given only to women during antenatal period, it is given as a single dose to any person as a precautionary measure against tetanus when he/she receives injury or wounds or cuts .It will be enquired whether a member has been immunized by these vaccines during 365 days preceding the date of survey and the appropriate codes will be entered in these columns. The codes are:

| | |
|---|---|
| received from government agency : free of cost..... | 1 |
| received from government agency : on payment..... | 2 |
| received from private agency : free of cost..... | 3 |
| received from private agency : on payment..... | 4 |
| received from agency not known : free of cost..... | 5 |
| received from agency not known : on payment..... | 6 |
| not received (from public or private agency)..... | 7 |

some particulars about these vaccines are discussed below :

6.10.4 Column (5) : polio : This vaccine is given generally as oral liquid and sometimes as injection in 3 or 4 doses at an interval of 1 to 2 months. The first dose is given when the child is 3 to 9 months old. One or more booster doses are also given after the child attains the age of 18 months.

6.10.5 Column (6) : measles : This vaccine for immunization against measles is usually given in a single dose when the child is 9-15 months old.

6.10.6 Column (7) : D.P.T : The vaccine is usually injected in three doses at an interval of one or two months for immunizing the child from diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. The injection is usually given when the child is 3-9 to nine months old. A booster dose is also injected when the child is generally of age 18-24 months.

6.10.7 Column (8) : B.C.G. : This injection meant for immunizing the child from an attack of tuberculosis is usually injected in a single dose when the child is of 3 to 9 months old. It is known to leave a scar at the injection site.

6.10.8 Column (9) : typhoid : This vaccine against typhoid fever is given by injection in two doses at an interval of one month usually after the child attains 5 years of age. Two booster doses are also given, one around the age of 10 and the other around the age of 16.

6.10.9 Column (10) : cholera : This vaccine is injected in one or more doses at the outbreak of cholera in and around the area to all persons – children and adult.

6.10.10 Column (11) : tetanus : This vaccine to prevent tetanus is given as three injections to women during pregnancy. These are administered generally at the antenatal stages of 16-20 weeks, 20 – 24 weeks and 36 – 38 weeks respectively. This vaccine is also given to persons irrespective of sex and age to guard against the tetanus infection particularly when the person concerned receives injury, cut, wounds etc on the road or in some dirty places.

6.10.11 Column (12) : rabies : This is a set of injections usually given after dog bite prevent rabies.

6.10.12 Column (13) : whether there was any ailment during last 30 days : For each member, it is to be ascertained whether the member has suffered from an ailment or injury during last 30 days

preceding the date of survey, irrespective of whether the ailment has been treated or not. If an illness had started prior to the reference period and continued during the reference period, it would also be considered as an ailment during the reference period. In case of two or more spells of illness during the reference period, the particulars of the diagnosed or treated ailments will be recorded in this block. If two or more ailments are diagnosed or all are undiagnosed, the ailment of longer duration will be considered for making entries in this block. The entry in this column will be made in terms of codes yes-1, no – 2.

6.10.13 Column (14) : type of ailment : if the member was ill during the reference period i.e. if the code in col. (13) is 1, type of ailment would be recorded in this column in terms of codes as specified below :

| | |
|---|----|
| gastro – enteritis /dysentery/diarrhea..... | 01 |
| malaria..... | 02 |
| eruptive fever..... | 03 |
| tuberculosis and other respiratory disease..... | 04 |
| leprosy..... | 05 |
| venereal disease..... | 06 |
| yaws..... | 07 |
| goiter..... | 08 |
| filarial..... | 09 |
| guinea worm..... | 10 |
| others..... | 11 |
| ailment not diagnosed or not known..... | 12 |

If the member has been suffering simultaneously from more than one type of ailments, code relating to the major ailment or the diagnosed ailment will be recorded. If the type of ailment is not known or not diagnosed, the appropriate code will be 12. Code 11 will be applicable when the ailment is known or diagnosed but not one of those mentioned against codes 01 to 10.

6.10.14 Column (15) : whether treated : If an ailment noted in column (14) has been treated according to medical advice, code 1 will be entered here. If the ailment has not been treated for some reasons or other, the entry in this column will be 2. Untreated illness will include cases of self drugging and also treatment on the advice of non-medical but knowledgeable persons. However, in rural India, particularly among the tribals, there are medical practitioners who follow indigenous system of medicine other than ayurvedic and unani. It is to be first ascertained as to whether such system of medicine is well recognized and respected by local people. If it is so, a person treated by a

practitioner of this system of medicine will be considered as treated, otherwise not. Care should be taken not to include the cases of faith healing etc. under this system. Generally, the tribal medicine man prescribes herbal or animal based medicine. It is to be noted that if after recovery from an ailment (which was treated) a fresh spell of the ailment starts during the reference period for which no further consultation is done and the ailment is treated as per an earlier prescription, the case of ailment will be recognized as untreated.

6.10.15 Column (16) : source of treatment : The entry in this column will be made when the code in col. (15) is 1. To receive the medical treatment a medical practitioner might have been consulted somewhere, say, OPD of a hospital, primary health centre, doctor's chamber etc. Type of such places and type of doctors have been codified and listed in the schedule. The appropriate code will be recorded in this column after due investigation . about the source of treatment.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| public hospital/dispensary | 1 |
| primary health centre/sub-centre..... | 2 |
| private hospital/dispensary..... | 3 |
| private qualified doctor..... | 4 |
| unqualified doctor..... | 5 |
| traditional medicine man..... | 6 |
| others..... | 9 |

6.10.16 Column (17) : system of medicine : The system of medicine under which the patient have been treated is to be recorded in terms of codes given below :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| allopathic | 1 |
| homeopathic..... | 2 |
| ayurvedic..... | 3 |
| unani/hakimee..... | 4 |
| any combination of codes 1 to 4..... | 5 |
| other indigenous system..... | 6 |
| others..... | 9 |

It is to be noted that treatment done by the tribal medicine man with herbal or animal based medicine will be considered as followers of other indigenous system of medicine and the appropriate code will be 6 for this column.

6.10.17 Column (18) : reason for no treatment : The entries would be made in this column against those members who had been ill during the reference period but were not treated [i.e. with code 2 in col. (15)] The reason for not seeking any medical treatment for the cure of the ailment is to be recorded in this column in terms of codes. The codes as listed in the schedule are :

| | |
|---|---|
| no medical facilities available in the neighborhood | 1 |
| no treatment sought owing to lack of faith..... | 2 |
| long waiting..... | 3 |
| financial reasons..... | 4 |
| ailment not considered serious..... | 5 |
| other reasons..... | 9 |

6.11.1 Block 11 : particulars of ceremonies performed by the household during last 365 days : tribal households, generally observe various ceremonies connected with life cycle, with clan gods, with various agricultural operations and other social events. Particulars of all the ceremonies observed by the tribal households during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in this block.

6.11.2 Columns (1) to (3) : The serial numbers of ceremonies performed by the household during last 365 days will be recorded in col. (1) giving continuous serial numbers starting from 1. the description and code for each ceremony will be recorded in columns (2) and (3) respectively. The ceremonies may be broadly classified into two groups, namely, household and community .some of the ceremonies are household affairs, i. e. , those are performed by the household alone whereas some others are community affairs in which the household also participate and bears part of the expenditure. In columns (1) to (3), the household ceremonies are to be listed first. After exhausting all such ceremonies are to be listed first. After exhausting all such ceremonies performed by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, community ceremonies observed during the reference period in which the household had borne at least part of the expenditure will be recorded. Within each broad group (i.e. household and community ceremonies), the particulars of the ceremonies will be noted in the following lines in sequential order of the dates of performance of the ceremonies. The ceremonies codes to be entered in col. (3) are :

A. ceremonies performed by the household alone

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. birth..... | 01 |
| 2. death..... | 02 |
| 3. marriage of male members..... | 03 |
| 4. marriage of female members..... | 04 |
| 5. ceremonies connected with : | |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|----|
| (i) | household deities..... | 05 |
| (ii) | puberty/ initiation ri..... | 06 |
| (iii) | illness..... | 07 |
| 6. | other household ceremonies..... | 09 |

B. ceremonies performed by the community

1. ceremonies connected with :

| | | |
|-------|------------------------|----|
| (i) | religion/worship | 11 |
| (ii) | cultivation..... | 12 |
| (iii) | hunting/fishing..... | 13 |
| (iv) | epidemic | 14 |

2. other community ceremonies.....19

6.11.3 Column (4) and (5) : For a household ceremony, the expenditure incurred to entertain guests together with other expenditure incurred for performing the ceremony including the payment made to the priest will be recorded in rupees in column (4) and number of guests entertained will be entered in column (5). If the actual expenditure is not available, some probing has to be made to assess the total expenditure on account of the ceremony. In case of community ceremony, the household's share, i. e., the part of the expenditure borne by the household will be recorded in col. (4) and col. (5) will not be filled in. A cross (x) mark will be put in column (5) for community ceremony.

6.11.4 Column (6) : Whether bride/bridegroom price paid : Column (6) will be filled in, if the household performed any ceremony connected with the marriage of a male and/or female member [i. e. if the code in col. (3) is 3 or 4]. According to tribal customs the bridegroom has to pay a price to the bride's household for marrying the girl as opposed to the practice among the non- tribals to pay to the bridegroom's household by the bride's household. In case of a marriage of a female/male member it is to be enquired whether bridegroom/bride price has been paid by the household, if not, code 4 will be entered in this column. In case a payment has been made, it is to be further investigated whether the payment was made fully in cash or fully in kind (say, land, livestock etc.) or partly in cash and partly in kind. Depending upon the situation code 1 or 2 or 3 will be entered in this column.

6.12.0 Blocks 12 and 13 : household consumer expenditure :

(i) Information on the expenditure incurred by the sample household for the purpose of domestic consumption will be collected in blocks 12 and 13 for the last 30 days preceding the date of survey. No account will however, be taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the household.

(ii) A schedule of enquiry (schedule type 1.0), similar to that of the NSS 42nd round, will be canvassed in this round also to collect detailed information on household consumer expenditure from two sample households drawn from the frame of tribal and non-tribal households taken together from each of the villages/blocks of the general sample. It is felt that the sample size of schedule 1.0 will not be adequate enough to build up reliable estimates of consumer expenditure for the major tribes, even if provision for collecting data on major tribes of tribes of the tribal households is made in schedule 1.0 of the NSS 44th round. But these estimates are considered essential for studying the living conditions of the tribals. The working group on tribal survey set up by the G.C., NSSO, therefore, decided to some information on household consumer expenditure through schedule 29.1. Keeping this in view, blocks 12 and 13 have been designed. The structures of these blocks have been kept more or less similar to those of the relevant blocks of schedule 1.0 of NSS 43rd round. However, in blocks 12 and 13 particulars will not be collected in as much details as is done in the usual schedule 1.0. The concepts, definitions and the procedure of filling up of different columns remain the same as those of schedule 1.0 conducted in NSS 43rd round.

(iii) A three-digit code system adopted in NSS 43rd round for identification of each item of consumer expenditure has been retained with some additions and minor modifications to suit the specific needs of the blocks for this survey. The changes made in the codes will be discussed at appropriate places.

6.12.1 Block 12 : Cash purchase and consumption of food, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel & light, clothing and footwear during the last 30 days : In this block information on purchase, consumption out of home-grown stock, consumption out of gift, loan etc. and the total consumption of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel & light, clothing and footwear for the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be collected. Purchase and consumption of items by members (in hotels etc.) of the household during the days of their absence from the usual place of residence should also be taken into account as far as possible, while making entries against the items of this block.

6.12.2 Columns (1) & (2) : item code and description of items : In this block, information is to be collected, in some cases, for each item of consumption and in some other cases, only for sub-totals or for residual item belonging to the “food” group. The description of the sub-total items and residual item (Viz other food items) and their item codes have been printed in this block under cols. (2) and (1) respectively. Wherever information is required for each item of consumption, few blank lines have been provided before the sub-total items for recording information on consumption of individual constituent items of those sub-totals. The complete list of those items on which information is required separately (if consumed by the household) has been provided in the schedule under “code list for block 12”. The codes are same as those provided for block 5 of schedule 1.0, NSS 43rd round. In the blank line, the description of items consumed and their respective codes will be entered in cols. (2) and (1) respectively, consulting the code list mentioned above. Where such blank lines have not been provided as in the cases of salt, other food items, pan, clothing, and footwear, information is not required for individual items. It is to be noted that item code 429 stands for ‘other food items’ so far this block is concerned although the same item code stands for beverages and processed food sub-total in schedule 1.0 of NSS 43rd round. The ‘other food item’ will include all food items other than those mentioned in this block. In other words, this will include milk and milk products, edible oil, vegetables, fresh fruits, dry fruits and nuts, sugar, spices and beverages, refreshments & processed food.

6.12.3 Column (3) : unit : The unit in which the quantity of an item is applicable will be recorded in this column.

6.12.4 Columns (4) & (5) : cash purchase : In columns (4) and (5) the quantity and value respectively of items purchased in exchange of money during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be recorded. Here purchase made against cash payment (including those made on credit but to be repaid in cash) will be taken into account. Barter purchase if any, will not be considered here. Purchases made for domestic consumption only should be considered. It may be noted that purchases made for gifts, charities or for household ceremonial purposes should be considered as purchase and the total value of purchase inclusive of such purchases should be recorded in these columns. In case the purchase is for both productive and consumption purposes, the part ascribable to productive purposes should be excluded.

6.12.5 Credit purchase : In case of credit purchase of an item of block 5, the entire quantity purchased during the reference period and the total value of the corresponding quantity should be entered, irrespective of whether any payment is made or not during the reference period. Any payment made during the reference period corresponding to some credit purchase made earlier should be ignored.

6.12.6 Consumption ; The consumption data should be strictly restricted to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will not be considered for making entries in block 12. That expenditure will be recorded in block 13 against item 679. it may also be noted that consumption by livestock of the household will not be included in the household consumption. While making entries in this block, care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind (in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, etc.) like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included. There is an exception. If the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals then that will be shown as consumption of payer household and not against the recipient household. Cooked meal will, however, be shown against the recipient household when it is received from non-household sector. It may be particularly noted that consumption of clothing and footwear is defined as an item of clothing or footwear being brought in maiden use, i. e. , first use during the reference period.

6.12.7 column (6) and (7) : Consumption out of home-grown stock : consumption of any item made during the reference period out of homegrown/produced stock, i. e., out of goods produced by the household in its own farm or manufacturing establishments, will be recorded in these columns. The quantity will be recorded in col. (6) and its value will be shown in col. (7). The value will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory price. The produce brought from village home and consumed in urban residence will also be treated as home-grown stock.

6.12.8 Columns (8) and (9) : Consumption out of loan, gifts etc.: Quantity and the corresponding imputed values of the consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections, etc. will be entered in columns (8) and (9) respectively. Consumption out of stock of the household which is collected free or received as gift or as charity or as loans (in kind) incurred by the household or received as repayment of loan etc. are to be recorded in these columns.

6.12.9 Columns (10) and (11) : Total consumption : These columns relate to the total consumption of the household during the reference period. Column (10) relates to the quantity of total consumption and col. (11) to the corresponding value. The term ‘total’ includes all consumption in columns (6) to (9) as well as consumption out of monetary and non-monetary purchases. Consumption out of purchase is not necessarily equal to the total purchase in the current period as recorded in columns (4) and (5). Total consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of

- (i) commodities purchased in cash
- (ii) commodities received in exchange of goods and services including those received from government under NREP. RLEGP etc.
- (iii) home-grown/home-produced stock
- (iv) transfer receipt such as gifts, loans, charities etc.
- (v) free collection

While recording total consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials or on other special occasions also. The value of commodities which are consumed will be imputed in the following manner.

(a) The value of goods received in exchange of goods and “services” will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing in the locality during the period of reference.

(b) The value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate. These should not, however, include any element of distributive service charges.

© The value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collection etc. will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period.

(d) The value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

6.13.1 Block 13 : Expenditure on miscellaneous goods & services, rents & taxes and durable goods for domestic use during last 30 days : In this block information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of miscellaneous goods & services and durable goods for household use and expenditure The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account.

6.13.2 Credit purchase : In case of credit purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If only a part payment is made for a credit purchase, made during the reference period, then only the amount paid will be considered. It may be noted that the procedure to be followed for recording entries in this block is different than that for block 12.

6.13.3 Payment in kind : If a payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barber etc. in terms of items noted in block 12 like food, pan, tobacco etc., the value of the item will be recorded against item 619 (consumer services sub-total) and will not be included under consumption columns in block 12. But, if such payments in kind are made in terms of miscellaneous items listed in this block, it will not be recorded against consumer services sub-total, but, instead, will have to be recorded against the respective sub-total items of this block.

6.13.4 Columns (3) and (4) : value - cash and cash & kind : The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period will be recorded in 0.00 rupees in these two columns. When the payment is made in cash only, the entry will be recorded both in cols. (3) and (4). In case the payment is made in kind only, the entry will be made in col. (4). However, if the payment is made both in cash and in kind, the amount of cash expenditure will be made in col. (3) and the total expenditure, i.e., cash and kind together, will be put in col. (4). For durable goods, total of expenditure incurred for purchase, construction and repairs will be considered. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise of value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any other charges incurred.

6.13.5 Item 539 : education sub-total : The total of all expenses on goods purchased for the purpose of education like purchases of books, journals, newspapers, periodicals, stationary articles, library charges and tuition and other fees paid to the schools and colleges will be recorded against this item. However, payment to private tutor and expenses for school bus/van will not be included here as the former will be shown against consumer services and the latter against conveyance.

6.13.6 Item 549 : medical sub-total : The total of expenditures on medicines of different types and family planning appliances incurred during the reference period by the household will be recorded against this item. It is to be noted that payments made to the doctors, nurses etc. for their professional services and to the hospital for medical treatment will not be included here. They will be recorded under consumer services sub-total. But expenditures incurred for clinical tests, X-rays etc. will be taken into account. For employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS, only the monthly contribution will be considered. But, if some medicine is purchased from outside, the amount paid for that during the reference period will be taken into account even if such expenditure is reimbursed.

6.13.7 Item 619 : consumer services sub-total : Expenditure incurred during the reference period for the payment of various consumer services received by the household will be added up and the total will be recorded against this item. The consumer services include services of private tutor, doctor, pleader, domestic servant, barber, tailor, priest, postage, telephone, telegram, repair charges etc.

6.13.8 Item 639 : conveyance sub-total : expenditure incurred on account of journey undertaken by the household members and/ or transportation of goods (not for enterprise) by railway, bus, steamer, motor car, hand cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against this item. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel for power driven transport and animal feed for animal drawn fuel for power driven transport and animal feed for animal drawn carriages will be recorded. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under L.T.C. rules etc., even if reimbursed will be included.

6.13.9 Item 679 : other miscellaneous goods & services including rents & taxes : it may be noted that item 679 is an addition to the item codes provided for block 8 schedule 1.0 of NSS 43rd round. The total of expenditures on the remaining items of miscellaneous goods and services including rents & taxes will be recorded against this item. This item will include expenditure for amusement, goods for personal care and effect, toilet articles, sundry articles, pet animals & others, rents of various nature and consumer taxes & cusses.

6.13.10 Item 789 : durable goods total : The total expenses made during the reference period for purchase, construction and repair of the durable goods for household use will be recorded against this item. The durable goods may be furniture & fixtures, goods for recreation, entertainment, household utensils, cooking appliances, therapeutic appliances, personal goods and the like.

6.14.1 Block 14 : particulars of dwelling unit : In this block, data on condition of the dwelling house (unit) will be collected. The dwelling house (unit) has been defined as the housing accommodation available to the household for residential purpose. It may be an entire building, hutment, thatched house, jhopri or a part of building, i. e., a room or a number of rooms either being used exclusively by a household or jointly with other households.

6.14.2 Item 1 : whether the dwelling unit is owned : This item refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. In some extreme cases, it may so happen that the household does not possess any dwelling unit at all. The household residing more or less permanently on the roadside under some sheds, inside a pipe etc. fall in this category. They will be considered as having no dwelling unit and code 1 will be assigned to them. When the dwelling unit in which the household resides is owned by the household, code 2 will be entered while code 3 will find place against this item when dwelling unit is taken on hire. In all other cases, the appropriate code for this item will be 9. Items 2 to 15 will be crossed when the entries against item 1 is 1 i. e. when the household does not have any dwelling unit.

6.14.3 Item 2 : tenure type of the plot : The item relates to the plot of land on which the dwelling unit is situated. The land may be owned, leased in or otherwise occupied. Depending upon the case, code 1 or 2 or 9 will be entered against this item. In case the plot of land on which the dwelling unit is situated is taken on a long term lease (say 30 years or more), it will be treated as owner like possession and code 1 will be entered against item 2. In case of multistoried building, if an apartment is owned and occupied by the household, tenure type of the plot will also be 1.

6.14.4 Item 3 : area of the house site : The area of the house site will be recorded in square metres against this item. The area of the house site will include the area on which the dwelling unit is built and the vacant area within the compound of the house.

6.14.5 Item 4 : Covered area : This will be the sum of the floor area of all rooms, kitchen, etc. and covered and/ or uncovered verandah of the dwelling unit. The area will be recorded in square metres and in whole number. The *verandah* will mean the space adjacent to the rooms which is used as an access to the rooms of the dwelling unit. *Verandah* will not, however, cover a passage or a corridor used mainly as an access to the dwelling unit itself.

6.14.6 Item 5 : plinth level : Plinth level means constructed ground floor, level of the house from the ground at the main entrance of the dwelling unit. The entries against this item will be made in terms of codes specified as under :

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| no plinth..... | 1 |
| less than 0.5 metre..... | 2 |
| 0.5 to 1.0 metre..... | 3 |
| 1.0 to 2.0 metres..... | 4 |
| 2.0 metres & above..... | 5 |

If there is a basement, that is, some floor area below the ground level, then code 1 will be recorded. In case there is little distinction between the level of the ground (i. e.,land) and the level of the lowest floor, then code 2 will be recorded against this item.

6.14.7 Item 6 : type of structure : The structures have been classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi- pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. Code 1 or 2 or 3 will be entered against this item if the dwelling unit is categorized as pucca, semi-pucca or katcha respectively.

6.14.8 A katcha house is one whose walls and roof are made of mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks. A pucca house is one whose walls and roofs are made of burnt brick, stone, cement concrete, concrete jack-boards (cement plastered reeds) and timber, tiles, galvanized tin, or asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs will be regarded as pucca materials. A semi pucca-house is one of which either the roof of the walls are made of pucca materials like ‘burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete or timber.

6.14.9 Item 7 : type of entrance : It is to be ascertained to whether the height of the main entrance of the dwelling unit is sufficient for a person of normal height to enter into the dwelling unit in an upright position without bending his/her body. If it is like that, code 1 will be recorded against this item. Code 2 will be recorded if the person cannot enter into the dwelling unit in an upright position but can do so by bending only. If the height of the entrance is such that one has to crawl for entering into the dwelling unit, code 3 is to be recorded against this item.

6.14.10 Item 8 : whether the living room is shared with animal : Code 1 will be entered against this item, if the household keeps livestock in the room in which the members of the household live. If the household does not possess any livestock or there is a separate shed for keeping the livestock, the code to be entered against this item will be 2. However, keeping pet dogs, cats and birds in the living room should not be considered as sharing of room with animals.

6.14.11 Item 9 : Ventilation and natural light : The adequacy or inadequacy of ventilation and natural light of the room of the dwelling unit is to be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes as given below :

| | |
|---|---|
| both ventilation and natural light adequate..... | 1 |
| ventilation adequate but natural light is not..... | 2 |
| natural light is adequate but ventilation is not..... | 3 |
| both ventilation and natural light inadequate..... | 4 |

6.14.12 Item 10 : lighting arrangement : The arrangement made by the household to illuminate the dwelling unit us to be recorded against this item in terms of codes are :

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| no arrangement..... | 1 |
| fuel wood..... | 2 |
| earthen lamp..... | 3 |
| dhibri..... | 4 |
| lantern..... | 5 |
| patromax..... | 6 |
| electricity | 7 |
| others..... | 9 |

In some extreme cases, the household may not have any lighting arrangement. Either they depend on some outside source of light or stay in the darkness. In such cases, code 1 will be entered against this item. It is possible that a household has more than one type of arrangement for lighting the dwelling unit. In that case, the type of light which is more often used or used more in numbers will be considered as the lighting arrangement of the dwelling unit.

6.14.13 Item 11 : Sleeping arrangement : The sleeping arrangement in the dwelling unit for the members of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of codes specified below :

| | |
|--|---|
| on the bare floor..... | 1 |
| on the floor using leaved thatched etc. as mattress..... | 2 |
| on the floor using bed sheets and/or mattress..... | 3 |
| on a raised platform..... | 4 |
| on a cot..... | 5 |
| others..... | 9 |

In case, different types of sleeping arrangement is used by different members, the one which is used by the majority of the members will be considered as the sleeping arrangement of the household. It is to be noted that if a person spreads 'thatches' or 'matress' on the 'raised platform' or on the 'cot' to make his/ her bed, the sleeping arrangement will be 'raised platform' or 'cot' as the case may be and not 'thatches' or 'matress'.

6.14.4 Items 12 & 13 : It is to enquired as to whether any economic assistance has been received by the household for procuring a house site. If no assistance received, code against item 12 will be 1. If any assistance is received, the nature of such assistance is to be recorded in terms of codes as specified in the schedule against item 12. The codes are :

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| no assistance..... | 1 |
| house site received free..... | 2 |
| subsidy..... | 3 |
| loan..... | 4 |
| subsidy & loan..... | 5 |
| others..... | 9 |

If one of the codes 2 to 5 or 9 appears against item 12 further enquiry is to be made about the agency which has provided the assistance and the appropriate code for the agency providing the assistance will be recorded against item 13. The codes are :

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| government | 1 |
| private bodies..... | 2 |
| others..... | 9 |

6.14.15 Items 14 & 15 : Item 14 relates to the assistance received by the household for construction of a residential house and item 15 to the agency providing such assistance. The entries against these items will be made in a similar manner as described in para 6.14.14.