India

NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and PI, Government of India

Village Facilities Survey : NSS 58th Round : July 2002-December 2002

March 12, 2012

Metadata Production

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Table of Contents

India (2002)
Village Facilities Survey : NSS 58th Round : July 2002-December 2002
(NSS_VF_Sch58-3.1 2002)

Overview

Type	Living Standard Measurement-Village Facility Survey
Identification	IND-NSSO-58Rnd-Sch3.1-VF-2002
Version	Production Date: 2012-03-08 V 1.0: Re-organised anonymized dataset for public distribution
Series	The National Sample Survey (NSS) used to collect data on availability of various infrastructure facilities in the villages more or less regularly till the NSS 22nd round (July '67 to June '68). Thereafter such information has been collected only in a few rounds. A detailed survey on village facilities was conducted by the NSSO during its 47th round. Some of the facilities available in the villages were collected along with the listing operation during the 52nd round also. The Governing Council of the NSSO decided to collect information on village facilities along with some information on availability of facilities for the disabled persons in the villages, as per recommendations of the Working Group for the 58th round.

Abstract

Through this schedule, it is aimed to collect information relating to availability of some general facilities to the villagers like electricity connection, drinking water, government development programmes, etc. and also some specified facilities relating to education, health and rehabilitation of the disabled persons. Information in this schedule relate to the entire sample village (Panchayat ward in Kerala) even if hamlet-group formation has been resorted to. If a facility is available in general to the villagers, it is considered as a facility. The required information has been obtained by contacting the village officials and / or other knowledgeable person(s). In case they were not aware of the existence of a particular facility, the nearest Block Development Officer or other related Agencies were contacted for collection of the relevant information.

Kind of Data	Sample survey data [ssd]
Unit of Analysis	Randomly selected Villages based on sampling procedure

Scope & Coverage

Scope

A large section of India's population lives in rural areas. It was thus pertinent to know the quality of life of the people in the villages, which in turn largely depended on the facilities available to the villages.

Also, policy interventions aimed at improving the quality of life in the villages demanded information on the facilities available to the people of rural India.

Information on the availability of various infrastructural facilities in the villages used to be collected by the National Sample Survey, more or less regularly, till the NSS 22nd round. Thereafter such information had been collected only in a few NSS rounds. During the NSS 47th round (July-December 1991), the main subject of which was 'Disability and Culture', a detailed survey on the facilities available to the villages was conducted. Similar information on village facilities was also collected along with the listing operations during the 52nd round (1995-96).

Since then there was not much information collected on the village facilities in India. Therefore, urgent need was felt by the Government to undertake the collection of information on village facilities led to an enquiry on availability of facilities in villages through the 58th round of NSS (July-December 2002).

The enquiry included the collection of of various infrastructural facilities in the village. the main thrust was on
 availability of some general facilities to the villagers like electricity connection, drinking water, government
 development programmes, etc., and also some specified
facilities relating to education, health and rehabilitation of the disabled persons.

Keywords	Availability of electricity, Non-conventional energy:Energy generated through other means was treated as non-conventional energy for the purpose of this survey Energy generated through other means was treated as non-conventional energy for the purpose of this survey Non-conventional energy, bio-gas, solar energy, wind energy, Drainage system, Community TV centre, Cable TV, Cooperative Society, Self-help Group, Distance of location of a facility, Educational Facilities, Pre-Primary School;Primary School;Middle School;Secondary School;Higher Secondary School/Junior College, College with Degree Courses;Industrial Training Institute (ITI):, Non-formal Education Centre (NFEC);, Health Facilities, Sub-centre/ Dispensary;Primary Health Centre;Community Health Centre/ Government Hospital, Private Hospital;Private Clinic/ Doctor;Medicine Shop, Other Facilities, Integrated Child Development Service Centre (Anganwadi/ Balwadi):, Telegraph Office/ PCO/ E-mail, Bank, Veterinary Hospital/Dispensary, Fertilizer/ Pesticide Shop, Fair Price Shop, Facilities for Disabled Persons, Integrated Educational Centre, Special School for the Blind, Special School for the Deaf and Dumb, Special School for the Mentally Retarded:, Vocational Training Centre, Institution / Organization for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, Mobile Rehabilitation Services
Topics	Education, Health, Infrastructure, Social Development, Energy

Geographic Coverage

Geographical coverage: The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union except (i) Leh and Kargil districts
 of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland situated beyond five kilometres of the bus route and (iii)
 villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which remain inaccessible throughout the year.

Universe

The survey used the interview method of data collection from a sample of randomly selected villages.

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and PI, Government of India
Other Producer(s)	SDRD (SDRD) , Ministry of Statistics and PI, Govt of India , Questonnaire design, sampling methodology and data analysis Field Office Division (FOD (NSSO)) , Ministry of Statistics and PI, Govt of India , data collection Data Processing Division (DPD (NSSO)) , Ministry of Statistics and PI, Govt of India , data processing Computer Centre (CC) , Ministry of Statistics and PI, Govt of India , Dissemination and Website hosting
Funding Agency/ies	Ministry of Statiistics and PI (MOSPI, Government of India)
Other Acknowledgment(s)	Governing council , Formulation of Survey design , NSSO, GOI

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Broad sample design (rural): A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the survey of the NSS 58th round.
 The first stage units were 1991 Census villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) in general and 1981 Census
 villages for Jammu & Kashmir. Normally, the rural areas of each district formed a stratum. Wherever the rural
 population of a district exceeded a certain limit, the district was divided into a number of strata. The sample

villages were selected with probability proportional to population (except for special strata consisting of small villages where simple random sampling was done), in the form of two independent sub-samples from each stratum. In all, 4646 sample villages were surveyed at the all-India level in this round.

Outline of Sample Design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the conduct of the NSS 58th round. The first-stage units were census villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) in the rural sector.

Sampling Frame for First-Stage Units: For the rural sector, the list of Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame, except in the case of J & K where Census 1981 villages formed the frame.

Stratification :
Rural sector: Two special strata were formed at the State/ UT level on the basis of the population census of 1991, viz.
Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 0 and 50, and
Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000
Special stratum 1 was formed if at least 50 such FSUs were found in a State/UT.
Similarly, special stratum 2 was formed if at least 4 such FSUs were found in a
State/UT. Otherwise, such FSUs were merged with the general strata.
From the remaining FSUs (not covered under strata 1 & 2) general strata (hereafter, stratum will refer to general stratum unless otherwise mentioned) were formed and numbered 3, 4, 5, etc. (even if no special strata had been formed). Each district of a State/UT was normally treated as a separate stratum. However, if the provisional population of the district was greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per Census 2001, the district was divided into two or more strata with more or less equal populations as per Census 1991 by grouping contiguous tehsils. However, in Gujarat, some districts were not wholly contained in an NSS region. In such cases, the part of the district falling in an NSS region constituted a separate stratum.

Total sample size (FSUs): A total of 4834 FSUs were selected for survey as the Central sample for the rural sector.

Allocation of rural sample to strata/ sub-strata: In the rural sector the sample size allotted to a State/UT were allocated to different strata in proportion to populations of the strata. All the stratum- level allocations were adjusted to multiples of 2.

Selection of FSUs: FSUs were selected in the form of two independent subsamples.
For special stratum 2 and all the general strata of the rural sector, FSUs were selected by probability proportional to size with replacement (PPSWR) where size was the 1991 Census population.

Deviations from Sample Design
There was no deviation from the original sampling design

Response Rate
Number of units (villages) to be surveyed : 4786
Number of units responded : 4646
Response rate (%) : 97.07

Weighting
Multiplier has been computed for sub-sample and combined.
WGT is the weight which should be applied for estimation.

Data Collection	
Data Collection Dates	start 2002-07-01 end 2002-12-31
Time Period(s)	2 sub-rounds of 3 months each: start 2002-07-01 2 sub-rounds of 3 months each: end 2002-12-31

Data Collection Mode	Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes
The information on the facilities available to the villagers was collected from one or more knowledgeable persons of the village. In case there were
more than one source, then the informant from whom the maximum information was collected was considered. It is observed that 79% of the
informants were Sarpanches or other Panchayat Members or Gram Sevaks/other village officials.

Questionnaires
Schedule 3.1 consists of the following 7 blocks:

Block 0: descriptive identification of sample village
Block 1: identification of sample village
Block 2: particulars of field operation
Block 3: availability of some facilities
Block 4: distance from nearest facility
Block 5: remarks by investigator
Block 6: comments by supervisory officer(s)

Blocks 3 and 4 are the main blocks of this schedule. Block 3 is meant for recording the information relating to availability of some facilities to the villagers. Block 4 is for recording the information relating to distance of specified facilities from the centre of the sample village.
Blocks 0 & 1 are meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village. Block 2, 5 and 6 are used for recording the particulars relating to field operations, Remarks of the investigators and those of the supervisory officer(s) respectively.

Data Collector(s)	Field Office Division (NSSO) (FOD (NSSO)) , Minstry of Statistics and PI, Govt. of India

Supervision
Field Office Division of NSSO, Ministry of Statistics and PI

Data Processing & Appraisal

Data Editing
Data was collected as per the Questionnaire 3.1. But for processing purposes, a flat file was created using the identification particulars from Block 1 and Village facility information from Block 3 and Block 4. Data editing, scrutiny and validation were carried out as per the scrutiny checks and corrected manually.

Other Forms of Data Appraisal
Comparison of availability of educational facilities between NSS 47th round and 58th rounds of NSS.
Comparison in respect of availability of facilities for the disabled between the 47th and 58th rounds of the NSS.
Few results showed :
- Pre-primary school facilities were available in 66% of India's villages in 2002 compared to only 39% in 1991.
· 72% of the villages had primary school facilities in 2002 compared to 67% in 1991.
- Facilities for the disabled such as schools for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the mentally retarded were extremely rare, the situation in this respect being no better than it was 11 years ago.

Accessibility

Access Authority	DDG, Computer Centre (Ministry of Statistics and PI) , www.mospi.gov.in , pc.mohanan@nic.in
Contact(s)	ADG, SDRD (MOSPI) , mospi.gov.in DDG (CC) (MOSPI) , mospi.gov.in , pc.mohanan@nic.in

Confidentiality

The NSSO data are strictly confidential and are to be used only for statistical purposes.

Access Conditions
Validated unit level data relating to various survey rounds are available on CD-ROMS which can be obtained from
 the Deputy Director General, Computer Centre, M/O Statistics
and PI, East Block No. 10 R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066 by remitting the price along with packaging and postal
 charges as well as giving an undertaking duly signed in a
specified format.The amount is to be remitted by way of demand draft drawn in favour of Pay & Accounts Officer,
 Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, payable at
New Delhi.

Citation Requirements
NSSO 58th Round Scgedule 3.1 Village Facility (2002)

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 the relevant funding agency bear no responsibility for use of
the data or for interpretations or inferences based upon such uses.

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Files Description

Dataset contains 1 file(s)

Village_facility	
# Cases	4646
# Variable(s)	73

File Content
The file contains data for village facility surveyed through NSS 58th Round Schedule 3.1. Main Block 3 and Block 4 containing information on village fascility have been merged along with identificati from Block 1 to make a single record for village facility.
In this file WGT, the weight has been computed which should be used for estimate.

Producer
National Sample Survey Office

Variables List

Dataset contains 73 variable(s)

File Village_facility

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	ID	File_ID	discrete	character-2	4646	0	-
2	Round_Sch	Round Schedule	discrete	character-4	4646	0	Round Number and schedule Number
3	Sector_cd	Sector	discrete	character-1	4646	0	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is classified as Rural or Urban
4	State_Rgn	State-Region	discrete	character-3	4646	0	State region
5	Stratum	Stratum number	continuous	numeric-2.0	4646	0	Stratum
6	Sub_stratum	Sub-Stratum	discrete	character-1	4646	0	Sub-stratum
7	District_cd	District	continuous	numeric-2.0	4646	0	District
8	Sub_Rnd	Sub-Round	discrete	character-1	4646	0	Sub-round
9	Sub_Sample	Sub-sample	discrete	character-1	4646	0	Sub-sample
10	FSU	FSU Serial No.	continuous	numeric-5.0	4646	0	First Stage Unit Serial No. or Village code
11	NSS	NS-count (Sub_samplewise)	continuous	numeric-2.0	4646	0	NS-count Sub-sample
12	NSC	NS-count (Ccombined)	continuous	numeric-2.0	4646	0	NS-count combined
13	Mult_SS	Multiplier (Sub-samplewise)	continuous	numeric-7.0	4646	0	Sub-sample multiplier
14	Bl1_q15	Approx. population of the village	continuous	numeric-5.0	4594	52	What is the approximate population of the village
15	Bl1_q16	Informant code	discrete	character-1	4621	0	Who is the informant
16	Bl2_q2a	Date of Survey	discrete	character-6	4646	0	Date of survey
17	Bl2_q2b	Date of Despatch	discrete	character-6	4646	0	Despatch date
18	Bl2_q3	To be recorded in minutes	continuous	numeric-3.0	4613	33	How many minutes took to canvass
19	Bl3_q1	Electricity connection	discrete	character-1	4646	0	What type of electricity connection in the village
20	Bl3_q2	Non-conventional energy	discrete	character-1	4644	0	Type of non-conventional energy available in the village
21	Bl3_q3	Community TV centre	discrete	character-1	4646	0	Whether community TV centre is there in the village
22	Bl3_q4	Cable TV connection	discrete	character-1	4643	0	whether cable TV connection available?
23	Bl3_q5	Major source of drinking water	discrete	character-1	4645	0	What is the source of drinking water <
24	Bl3_q6	Type of drainage system	discrete	character-1	4645	0	What type of drainage system for the major part of the village available like underground , covered pucca, open pucca, open katcha; or no drainage
25	Bl3_q7	Main source of irrigation	discrete	character-1	4645	0	What is the main source of irrigation ?
26	Bl3_q8	Co-operative society	discrete	character-1	4645	0	whether having any co-operative society (Yes or No)

File Village_facility

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
27	Bl3_q9	Self-help group	discrete	character-1	4638	0	whether having any self-help group? (Yes or No)
28	Bl3_q10	Drinking water	discrete	character-1	4645	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for drinking water
29	Bl3_q11	Housing	discrete	character-1	4646	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Housing available ?
30	Bl3_q12	Sanitation	discrete	character-1	4641	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Sanitation facility available
31	Bl3_q13	Approach road	discrete	character-1	4646	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Approach road available
32	Bl3_q14	Employment	discrete	character-1	4645	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Employment available
33	Bl3_q15	Pension	discrete	character-1	4643	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Pension ?
34	Bl3_q16	Electricity	discrete	character-1	4646	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Electricity ?
35	Bl3_q17	Watershed/Minor irrigation	discrete	character-1	4645	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for ?Watershed/Minor irrigation ?
36	Bl3_q18	Literacy campaign/Adult education	discrete	character-1	4646	0	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Literacy campaign/Adult education
37	Bl4_q1	Panchayat headquarter	discrete	character-1	4628	0	How far is facility from panchayat headquarter
38	Bl4_q2	Tehsil headquarter	discrete	character-1	4642	0	How far is facility from Tehsil headquarter
39	Bl4_q3	District headquarter	discrete	character-1	4645	0	How far is facility from District headquarter ?
40	Bl4_q4	Railway station	discrete	character-1	4640	0	How far is facility from Railway station
41	Bl4_q5	Bus stop	discrete	character-1	4645	0	How far is facility from Bus stop ?
42	Bl4_q6	Metalled road	discrete	character-1	4640	0	How far is facility from Mettalled road ?
43	Bl4_q7	All weather road	discrete	character-1	4643	0	How far is facility from All weather road ?
44	Bl4_q8	Pre-primary school	discrete	character-1	4627	0	How far is facility from Pre-primary school ?
45	Bl4_q9	Primary school	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from Primary school ?
46	Bl4_q10	Middle school	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from Middle school ?
47	Bl4_q11	Secondary school	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from panchayat headquarterSecondary school ?

File Village_facility

#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
48	Bl4_q12	Higher secondary school	discrete	character-1	4642	0	How far is facility from Higher secondary school ?
49	Bl4_q13	College with degrees course	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from college with degree course
50	Bl4_q14	ITI	discrete	character-1	4638	0	How far is facility from industrial training institute (ITI)
51	Bl4_q15	NFEC	discrete	character-1	4619	0	How far is facility from non-formal education centre (NFEC) ?
52	Bl4_q16	Sub-centre/Dispensary	discrete	character-1	4640	0	How far is facility from sub- centre / dispensary ?
53	Bl4_q17	Primary health centre	discrete	character-1	4643	0	How far is facility from primary health centre
54	Bl4_q18	Community health centre/ govt. hospt	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from Community health centre/govt. hospital
55	Bl4_q19	Private hospital	discrete	character-1	4635	0	How far is facility from Private hospital
56	Bl4_q20	Private clinic/doctor	discrete	character-1	4643	0	How far is facility from Private clinic/ doctor
57	Bl4_q21	Medicine shop	discrete	character-1	4646	0	How far is facility from Medicine shop
58	Bl4_q22	Integrated child development	discrete	character-1	4639	0	How far is facility from Integrated child development
59	Bl4_q23	Post office	discrete	character-1	4644	0	How far is facility from Post office
60	Bl4_q24	Telegraph /PCO/e-mail	discrete	character-1	4642	0	How far is facility from Telegraph/ PCO/e-mail
61	Bl4_q25	Bank	discrete	character-1	4640	0	How far is facility from Bank
62	Bl4_q26	Veterinary	discrete	character-1	4644	0	How far is facility from Veterinary centre
63	Bl4_q27	Fertiliser/pesticide shop	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from Fertiliser/ pesticide shop
64	Bl4_q28	Fair price shop	discrete	character-1	4641	0	How far is facility from Fair price shop
65	Bl4_q29	Market	discrete	character-1	4643	0	How far is facility from Market
66	Bl4_q30	Integrated education centre	discrete	character-1	4628	0	How far is the facility-Integrated education centre from village
67	Bl4_q31	Special school for blind	discrete	character-1	4630	0	How far is facility from Special school for blind
68	Bl4_q32	Special school for deaf &dumb	discrete	character-1	4628	0	How far is facility from Special school for deaf & dumb
69	Bl4_q33	Special school for mentally retarded	discrete	character-1	4629	0	How far is facility from Special school for mentally retarded
70	Bl4_q34	Vocational training centre	discrete	character-1	4637	0	How far is facility from Vocational training centre
71	Bl4_q35	Rehabilitation institution	discrete	character-1	4626	0	How far is facility from Rehabilitation institution
72	Bl4_q36	Mobile rehabilitation services	discrete	character-1	4636	0	whether mobile rehabilitation services available to the village (Yes or No)
73	WGT	Multiplier	continuous	numeric-8.2	4646	0	Multiplier factor

Variables Description

Dataset contains73 variable(s)

File Village_facility

#1 ID: File_ID

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Identification field for the file- Generated value as "W1"

Value	Label		Cases	Percentage	
W1	W1		4646		100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#2 Round_Sch: Round Schedule

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Indicates the NSS round number and schedule no of this survey. Generated value "5831"
Literal question	Round Number and schedule Number

Value	Label		Cases	Percentage	
5831	5831		4646		100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#3 Sector_cd: Sector

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is classified as Rural or Urban
Interviewer's instructions	Record 1 or 2 depending on whether the selected sample village/block is classified as Rural or Urban

Value	Label		Cases	Percentage	
1	Rural		4646		100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#4 State_Rgn: State-Region

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	The field is State+Region as 2 digit for State followed by i digit for Region. Regions are hierarchical domains of study below the level of State/ Union Territory in the NSS. For processing purposes, state code to be separated so that tabulation on State can be done.
Literal question	State region

#5 Stratum: Stratum number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	In Rural sector: Two special strata were formed at the State/ UT level on the basis of the population census of 1991, viz. Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 0 and 50, and Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000 Special stratum 1 was formed if at least 50 such FSUs were found in a State/UT. Similarly, special stratum 2 was formed if at least 4 such FSUs were found in a State/UT. Otherwise, such FSUs were merged with the general strata. From the remaining FSUs (not covered under strata 1 & 2) general strata (hereafter, stratum will refer to general stratum unless otherwise mentioned) were formed and numbered 3, 4, 5, etc. (even if no special strata had been

File Village_facility

#5 Stratum: Stratum number

	formed). Each district of a State/UT was normally treated as a separate stratum. However, if the provisional population of the district was greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per Census 2001, the district was divided into two or more strata with more or less equal populations as per Census 1991 by grouping contiguous tehsils. However, in Gujarat, some districts were not wholly contained in an NSS region. In such cases, the part of the district falling in an NSS region constituted a separate stratum.
Literal question	Stratum

#6 Sub_stratum: Sub-Stratum

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sub-stratum

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	0	4646	100.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#7 District_cd: District

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	District

#8 Sub_Rnd: Sub-Round

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sub-round

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-Round 1	2325	50.0%
2	Sub-Round 2	2321	50.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 Sub_Sample: Sub-sample

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Sub-sample

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Sub-Sample 1	2328	50.1%
2	Sub-Sample 2	2318	49.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#10 FSU: FSU Serial No.

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	FSU is the First Stage Unit identifying a Village. As far as possible, equal numbers of sample first-stage units (FSUs) were allotted for survey to each of the two sub-rounds in order to ensure a uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire round.
Literal question	First Stage Unit Serial No. or Village code

File Village_facility

#11 NSS: NS-count (Sub_samplewise)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-22] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=4.577 /-] [StdDev=2.812 /-]
Literal question	NS-count Sub-sample

#12 NSC: NS-count (Ccombined)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-44] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=9.147 /-] [StdDev=5.631 /-]
Literal question	NS-count combined

#13 Mult_SS: Multiplier (Sub-samplewise)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 62-1217200] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=25785.587 /-] [StdDev=51024.111 /-]
Literal question	Sub-sample multiplier

#14 BI1_q15: Approx. population of the village

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-99999] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4594 /-] [Invalid=52 /-] [Mean=3354.143 /-] [StdDev=4637.672 /-]
Literal question	What is the approximate population of the village

#15 BI1_q16: Informant code

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4621 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Who is the informant
Interviewer's instructions	informant code : sarpanch (male) -1, sarpanch (female) –2, other panchayat member – 3, gram sewak / other village official – 4, school-teacher – 5, health personnel – 6, others – 9

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	sarpanch (male)	1245	26.9%
2	sarpanch (female)	198	4.3%
3	other panchayat member	1213	26.2%
4	gram sewak / other village official	1011	21.9%
5	school-teacher	379	8.2%
6	health personnel	20	0.4%
9	others	555	12.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#16 BI2_q2a: Date of Survey

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Date of survey
Interviewer's instructions	To be recorded as DDMMYY

#17 BI2_q2b: Date of Despatch

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Despatch date

File Village_facility

#17 BI2_q2b: Date of Despatch

Interviewer's instructions	To be recorded as DDMMYY

#18 BI2_q3: To be recorded in minutes

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4613 /-] [Invalid=33 /-]
Literal question	How many minutes took to canvass
Interviewer's instructions	To be recorded in minutes

#19 BI3_q1: Electricity connection

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Where electricity was available in the village for all purposes, the village was categorised as having electricity for any combination of purposes, even if the economic condition of the villagers was so poor that not a single household had actually obtained a connection in order to use electricity for any purpose. But a village in which power supply had ceased to exist in spite of electricity poles, wirings, etc., being available for the last ten years or so was treated as not having the facility. Thus, to categorise the village as having electricity available for any purpose, only the existing and functional facility was considered. Villages where electricity could be used only by hooking electricity from the main electric line outside the village were not categorised as having electricity. Street lighting was considered to be available in a village even if street lights were found only on the boundary of the village or in some particular important positions of the village.
Pre-question	Availability of electricity connection (yes or no) If yes what type of electricity
Literal question	What type of electricity connection in the village
Interviewer's instructions	(yes for: street lights only, household use only, agricultural purpose only, industrial purpose only, combination of electricity, no - 6)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	yes: for street lights only	125	2.7%
2	household use only	1006	21.7%
3	agricultural purpose only	51	1.1%
4	industrial purpose only	91	2.0%
5	any combination of codes 1 to 4	2840	61.1%
6	NO	532	11.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#20 BI3_q2: Non-conventional energy

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4644 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Non-conventional energy: Conventional energy includes energy generated using petroleum or coal and also atomic energy. Hydro-electric energy generated from large dams is also a form of conventional energy. Energy generated through other means was treated as non-conventional energy for the purpose of this survey. A village was categorised as having non-conventional energy if such energy was accessible and available for use to the majority of the villagers. The forms of non-conventional energy considered were bio-gas, solar energy, wind energy, any combination of these three energies, and other forms. Bio-gas was considered available when a bio-gas plant existed and supplied the

File Village_facility

#20 BI3_q2: Non-conventional energy

	villagers with gas for cooking, lighting, etc. Similarly, solar/ wind energy was considered available when this was provided for street lights, water pumps, household lighting, etc.
Pre-question	Is non-conventional energy available ?
Literal question	Type of non-conventional energy available in the village
Interviewer's instructions	non-conventional energy codes (bio-gas – 1, solar energy – 2, wind energy – 3, any combination of codes 1 to 3 – 4, others – 9; none – 5)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	bio-gas	411	8.9%
2	solar energy	153	3.3%
3	wind energy	7	0.2%
4	any combination of codes 1 to 3	75	1.6%
5	None	3930	84.6%
9	Others	67	1.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#21 BI3_q3: Community TV centre

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Community TV centre: By Community TV Centre was meant a place accessible to the villagers where facility of viewing TV programmes was available. Such a centre is generally located at a fixed place. If, at such a centre, it was found that the community TV set was permanently out of order or a TV set was not used for lack of electricity for years together, then the village was not considered to be having a community TV centre.
Literal question	Whether community TV centre is there in the village
Interviewer's instructions	Write (yes - 1, no - 2)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	614	13.2%
2	No	4029	86.7%
9	NR	3	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#22 BI3_q4: Cable TV connection

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4643 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Cable TV: Cable TV means multiple connectivity of TV channels which are generally not accessible through the national TV antenna. At many places one or more operators with a dish capable of receiving satellite signals distribute the line to interested households on payment of a fee. This line is called a cable TV connection. If there was a cable TV connection in the village and if any interested household could take it, then the village was considered as having this facility. If, however, a cooperative society (say) had provided the cable TV connection only to its members, then the village was not considered as having this facility.
Literal question	whether cable TV connection available?
Interviewer's instructions	(yes – 1, no – 2)

File Village_facility

#22 BI3_q4: Cable TV connection

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	1591	34.3%
2	No	3051	65.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 BI3_q5: Major source of drinking water

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Villages were categorised according to the major source of drinking water used: tap, tube-well/hand pump, well, tank/pond (reserved for drinking), other tank/pond, river/canal/lake, spring and others. The source used by a majority of households for the major part of the last 365 days was considered
Pre-question	major source of drinking water
Literal question	What is the source of drinking water <
Interviewer's instructions	major source of drinking water (tap – 1, tube well / hand pump – 2, well – 3, tank / pond (reserved for drinking) – 4, other tank / pond – 5, river / canal / lake – 6, spring – 7, others – 9)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	tap	1455	31.3%
2	tube well / hand pump	2182	47.0%
3	well	752	16.2%
4	tank / pond (reserved for drinking)	60	1.3%
5	other tank / pond	21	0.5%
6	river / canal / lake	61	1.3%
7	spring	99	2.1%
9	others	14	0.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 BI3_q6: Type of drainage system

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Drainage system: The drainage system of a village is understood as the system, if any, for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the major part of the village.
Pre-question	Type of drainage system available for the major part of the village
Literal question	What type of drainage system for the major part of the village available like underground , covered pucca, open pucca, open katcha; or no drainage
Interviewer's instructions	(underground – 1, covered pucca –2, open pucca – 3, open katcha – 4; no drainage – 5)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	underground	26	0.6%
2	covered pucca	43	0.9%
3	open pucca	1101	23.7%
4	open katcha	794	17.1%
5	no drainage	2678	57.7%
9	NR	3	0.1%

File Village_facility

#24 BI3_q6: Type of drainage system

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 BI3_q7: Main source of irrigation

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Pre-question	main source of irrigation
Literal question	What is the main source of irrigation ?
Interviewer's instructions	Codes to be filled for (canal - 1, tube well - 2, stream / river - 3, tank / pond - 4, well - 5, others - 9; no irrigation facility- 6)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	canal	792	17.1%
2	tube well	1512	32.6%
3	stream / river	457	9.8%
4	tank / pond	239	5.1%
5	well	571	12.3%
6	no irrigation facility ..	926	19.9%
9	others	147	3.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#26 BI3_q8: Co-operative society

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Cooperative Society: A cooperative society is a society that is formed through the cooperation of a number of persons (viz. the members of the society) for the benefit of the members. The funds of the society come from members' contributions/ investments and the profits are shared by the members. For the purposes of this survey, if there was a co-operative society run by more than one village of which the residents of the sample village could become members, then the sample village was considered to have a co-operative society.
Literal question	whether having any co-operative society (Yes or No)

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	2334	50.2%
2	No	2309	49.7%
9	NR	2	0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#27 BI3_q9: Self-help group

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4638 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Self-help Group: A Self-help Group (SHG) is a voluntary association of people who share a common problem, condition or history. By coming together, members share support and ideas on how to plan and live a more productive and fulfilling life. Groups are usually free of charge, on-going and open to new members. These groups are formed, at the local level, mostly by under-privileged persons with the idea of developing financial stability and money management capacity through internal loaning of their own savings. SHGs also play an important role in the health care system. In self- help groups, people take care of each other and of themselves. For the purposes of this survey, an SHG which was registered as a cooperative society was treated as a cooperative society and not an SHG.
Literal question	whether having any self-help group? (Yes or No)

File Village_facility

#27 BI3_q9: Self-help group

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	1737	37.5%
2	No	2900	62.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#28 BI3_q10: Drinking water

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Villages were categorised according to the major source of drinking water used: tap, tube-well/hand pump, well, tank/pond (reserved for drinking), other tank/pond, river/canal/lake, spring and others. The source used by a majority of households for the major part of the last 365 days was considered.
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for drinking water

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	3355	72.2%
2	No	1289	27.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#29 BI3_q11: Housing

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Housing available ?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	3461	74.5%
2	No	1184	25.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#30 BI3_q12: Sanitation

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for

File Village_facility

#30 BI3_q12: Sanitation

		Sanitation facility available	

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	1604	34.6%
2	No	3036	65.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#31 BI3_q13: Approach road

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Approach road available

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	3408	73.4%
2	No	1237	26.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#32 BI3_q14: Employment

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Employment available

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	2253	48.5%
2	No	2391	51.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#33 BI3_q15: Pension

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4643 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Pension ?

File Village_facility

#33 BI3_q15: Pension

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	3884	83.7%
2	No	758	16.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#34 BI3_q16: Electricity

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Electricity ?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	2702	58.2%
2	No	1943	41.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#35 BI3_q17: Watershed/Minor irrigation

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for ?Watershed/Minor irrigation ?

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	1256	27.0%
2	No	3388	72.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#36 BI3_q18: Literacy campaign/Adult education

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Whether having any government development programme / scheme relating to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Approach road, employment, pension, electricity, watershed/minor irrigation, total literacy campaign/adult education Answer is Yes or No
Literal question	whether having any government development programme / scheme for Literacy campaign/Adult education

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	Yes	1951	42.0%

File Village_facility

#36 BI3_q18: Literacy campaign/Adult education

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
2	No	2694		58.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#37 BI4_q1: Panchayat headquarter

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4628 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from panchayat headquarter
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	NR	3	0.1%	
1	within village	2387		51.6%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	633	13.7%	
3	2 to 5 km	830	17.9%	
4	5 to 10 km	302	6.5%	
5	10 km or more	473	10.2%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#38 BI4_q2: Tehsil headquarter

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4642 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Tehsil headquarter
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	NR	2	0.0%	
1	within village	148	3.2%	
2	outside village: less than 2 km	139	3.0%	
3	2 to 5 km	527	11.4%	
4	5 to 10 km	1039	22.4%	
5	10 km or more	2787		60.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#39 BI4_q3: District headquarter

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from District headquarter ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

File Village_facility

#39 BI4_q3: District headquarter

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	NR	1		0.0%
1	within village	8		0.2%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	26		0.6%
3	2 to 5 km	84		1.8%
4	5 to 10 km	207		4.5%
5	10 km or more	4319		93.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#40 BI4_q4: Railway station

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4640 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Railway station
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
0	NR	1		0.0%
1	within village	129		2.8%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	143		3.1%
3	2 to 5 km	468		10.1%
4	5 to 10 km	646		13.9%
5	10 km or more	3253		70.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#41 BI4_q5: Bus stop

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4645 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Bus stop ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	within village	2445		52.6%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	557		12.0%
3	2 to 5 km	819		17.6%
4	5 to 10 km	527		11.3%
5	10 km or more	293		6.3%
9	NR	4		0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#42 BI4_q6: Metalled road

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4640 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]

File Village_facility

#42 BI4_q6: Metalled road

	Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
	Literal question	How far is facility from Mettalled road ?
	Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	2	0.0%
1	within village	3082	66.4%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	507	10.9%
3	2 to 5 km	538	11.6%
4	5 to 10 km	279	6.0%
5	10 km or more	232	5.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#43 BI4_q7: All weather road

	Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
	Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4643 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
	Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
	Literal question	How far is facility from All weather road ?
	Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	3	0.1%
1	within village	3617	77.9%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	374	8.1%
3	2 to 5 km	324	7.0%
4	5 to 10 km	180	3.9%
5	10 km or more	145	3.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#44 BI4_q8: Pre-primary school

	Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
	Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4627 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
	Definition	Pre-Primary School: There are arrangements under "Integrated Child Development Scheme" (ICDS) to provide non-formal pre-school education, along with the programmes of supplementary nutrition and health care, to children under 6 years of age. Such entities having the provision of non-formal pre-school education have been regarded as pre-primary schools. Besides, any Government or private institution providing pre-primary (below Class I standard) education has also been included in this category.
	Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
	Literal question	How far is facility from Pre-primary school ?
	Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	3	0.1%
1	within village	4009	86.6%

File Village_facility

#44 BI4_q8: Pre-primary school

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
2	outside village: less than 2 km	201	4.3%
3	2 to 5 km	62	1.3%
4	5 to 10 km	15	0.3%
5	10 km or more	337	7.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#45 BI4_q9: Primary school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Primary school ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	3	0.1%
1	within village	4260	91.8%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	257	5.5%
3	2 to 5 km	87	1.9%
4	5 to 10 km	14	0.3%
5	10 km or more	20	0.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#46 BI4_q10: Middle school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Middle school ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	2	0.0%
1	within village	2653	57.2%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	725	15.6%
3	2 to 5 km	961	20.7%
4	5 to 10 km	227	4.9%
5	10 km or more	73	1.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#47 BI4_q11: Secondary school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from panchayat headquarterSecondary school ?

File Village_facility

#47 BI4_q11: Secondary school

Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	2	0.0%
1	within village	1445	31.1%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	626	13.5%
3	2 to 5 km	1420	30.6%
4	5 to 10 km	753	16.2%
5	10 km or more	395	8.5%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#48 BI4_q12: Higher secondary school

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4642 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Higher secondary school ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	within village	620	13.4%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	367	7.9%
3	2 to 5 km	1188	25.6%
4	5 to 10 km	1135	24.5%
5	10 km or more	1331	28.7%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#49 BI4_q13: College with degrees course

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from college with degree course
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	within village	104	2.2%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	105	2.3%
3	2 to 5 km	461	9.9%
4	5 to 10 km	859	18.5%
5	10 km or more	3111	67.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Village_facility

#50 BI4_q14: ITI

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4638 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from industrial training institute (ITI)
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	within village	78	1.7%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	52	1.1%
3	2 to 5 km	190	4.1%
4	5 to 10 km	427	9.2%
5	10 km or more	3890	83.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#51 BI4_q15: NFEC

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4619 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from non-formal education centre (NFEC) ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	2	0.0%
1	within village	570	12.3%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	107	2.3%
3	2 to 5 km	204	4.4%
4	5 to 10 km	277	6.0%
5	10 km or more	3459	74.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#52 BI4_q16: Sub-centre/Dispensary

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4640 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Sub-centre/ Dispensary: A Sub-centre is the most peripheral contact point in the primary health care system. It covers around 5,000 persons in the plains and 3,000 in hilly/tribal areas. It is run by the Government and located in the rural area. It is manned by two multi-purpose health workers – one male and one female. A Sub-centre usually does not have facilities for treatment of the sick as in-patients. These centres are run by the Government. A Dispensary is the consulting place/ chamber which does not, generally, have facilities for treatment of the sick as in-patients.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from sub- centre / dispensary ?
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

File Village_facility

#52 BI4_q16: Sub-centre/Dispensary

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	1819	39.2%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	624	13.4%
3	2 to 5 km	1109	23.9%
4	5 to 10 km	635	13.7%
5	10 km or more	449	9.7%
9	NR	4	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#53 BI4_q17: Primary health centre

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4643 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Primary Health Centre: Primary health centre (PHC) is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other para-medical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out-patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 people in the plains and 20,000 in hilly/ tribal areas.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from primary health centre
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	908	19.6%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	460	9.9%
3	2 to 5 km	1222	26.3%
4	5 to 10 km	1102	23.7%
5	10 km or more	948	20.4%
9	NR	3	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#54 BI4_q18: Community health centre/govt. hospt

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Community Health Centre/ Government Hospital: A Community Health Centre (CHC) serves a population of 1.2 lakhs in the plains and 80,000 in the hilly/ tribal areas. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospitals run by the Central/ State government or local bodies like municipalities have been covered under this category.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Community health centre/govt. hospital
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	320	6.9%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	232	5.0%

File Village_facility

#54 BI4_q18: Community health centre/govt. hospt

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
3	2 to 5 km	775	16.7%
4	5 to 10 km	1050	22.6%
5	10 km or more	2261	48.7%
9	NR	3	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#55 BI4_q19: Private hospital

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4635 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Private Hospital: These are the hospitals run by private bodies, trusts, NGOs. They also have in-patient and out-patient facilities. Nursing homes run by private bodies are also included in this category.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Private hospital
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	2	0.0%
1	within village	284	6.1%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	200	4.3%
3	2 to 5 km	670	14.5%
4	5 to 10 km	863	18.6%
5	10 km or more	2616	56.4%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#56 BI4_q20: Private clinic/doctor

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4643 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Private Clinic/ Doctor: Private clinic refers to the consulting place/ chamber of private doctors. Doctors are those having degrees/diploma in medicine and also registration from recognized universities/ institutions deemed to be universities. These doctors may follow any of the systems - allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, unani.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Private clinic/doctor
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	4	0.1%
1	within village	1790	38.6%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	449	9.7%
3	2 to 5 km	909	19.6%
4	5 to 10 km	643	13.8%
5	10 km or more	848	18.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Village_facility

#57 BI4_q21: Medicine shop

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Medicine Shop: A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani, has been defined as a medicine shop.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Medicine shop
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	4	0.1%
1	within village	1323	28.5%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	519	11.2%
3	2 to 5 km	1103	23.7%
4	5 to 10 km	806	17.3%
5	10 km or more	891	19.2%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#58 BI4_q22: Integrated child development

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4639 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Integrated Child Development Service Centre (Anganwadi/ Balwadi): Under the "Integrated Child Development Scheme" (ICDS), supplementary nutrition is given to children of age not exceeding 6 years and to expectant and nursing mothers through the scheme's service centres - anganwadi, balwadi and special nutrition centres. The institutions of anganwadi and health and balwadi also provide non-formal pre-school education to children of age 3-5 years and education on health and nutrition to mothers. Special nutritional programmes outside the ICDS are also available in some areas. All these, along with similar service centres run by voluntary organizations, have been placed in this category.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Integrated child development
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	3	0.1%
1	within village	3637	78.4%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	231	5.0%
3	2 to 5 km	279	6.0%
4	5 to 10 km	129	2.8%
5	10 km or more	360	7.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#59 BI4_q23: Post office

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4644 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Post office

File Village_facility

#59 BI4_q23: Post office

Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	3	0.1%
1	within village	2282	49.1%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	855	18.4%
3	2 to 5 km	1087	23.4%
4	5 to 10 km	271	5.8%
5	10 km or more	146	3.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#60 BI4_q24: Telegraph /PCO/e-mail

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4642 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Telegraph/PCO/e-mail
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	3	0.1%
1	within village	1727	37.2%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	496	10.7%
3	2 to 5 km	965	20.8%
4	5 to 10 km	647	13.9%
5	10 km or more	804	17.3%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#61 BI4_q25: Bank

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4640 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Bank: This covers all nationalized banks including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. All other scheduled and non-scheduled banks, other than cooperative banks, have also been considered here.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Bank
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	2	0.0%
1	within village	975	21.0%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	554	11.9%
3	2 to 5 km	1425	30.7%
4	5 to 10 km	966	20.8%
5	10 km or more	718	15.5%

File Village_facility

#61 BI4_q25: Bank

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#62 BI4_q26: Veterinary

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4644 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Veterinary centre
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	1106	23.8%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	498	10.7%
3	2 to 5 km	1241	26.7%
4	5 to 10 km	965	20.8%
5	10 km or more	831	17.9%
9	NR	3	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#63 BI4_q27: Fertiliser/pesticide shop

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Fertiliser/pesticide shop
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	within village	1515	32.6%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	536	11.5%
3	2 to 5 km	1096	23.6%
4	5 to 10 km	778	16.8%
5	10 km or more	712	15.3%
9	NR	4	0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#64 BI4_q28: Fair price shop

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4641 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Fair Price Shop: A fair price shop is a shop which sells some essential commodities at subsidised rates. This may be owned by the Government, a local self-government body, a Government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, a cooperative or private persons (individually or jointly) or some other body like a club, trust, etc.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Fair price shop
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

File Village_facility

#64 Bl4_q28: Fair price shop

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	within village	3378		72.8%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	477		10.3%
3	2 to 5 km	499		10.8%
4	5 to 10 km	155		3.3%
5	10 km or more	127		2.7%
9	NR	5		0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#65 Bl4_q29: Market

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4643 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Market
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	within village	1288		27.7%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	614		13.2%
3	2 to 5 km	1162		25.0%
4	5 to 10 km	773		16.6%
5	10 km or more	803		17.3%
9	NR	3		0.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#66 Bl4_q30: Integrated education centre

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4628 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Integrated Educational Centre: It is an educational centre/ school/ institute/organisation where handicapped children are enrolled along with normal children. All children study the same curriculum/syllabus and appear for the examination together. In essence, this school is a regular school, which permits or enrols handicapped children to study side by side with normal children. Such a centre may or may not have specially trained teachers.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility from village ?
Literal question	How far is the facility-Integrated education centre from village
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	within village	282		6.1%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	66		1.4%
3	2 to 5 km	119		2.6%
4	5 to 10 km	200		4.3%
5	10 km or more	3959		85.5%
9	NR	2		0.0%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File Village_facility

#67 BI4_q31: Special school for blind

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4630 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Special School for the Blind: This is an educational centre/ school/ institute/organisation where only blind children are enrolled and taught by teachers specially trained for dealing with the visually handicapped. (Such a school follows the same curriculum as prescribed for formal schools.) The school personnel include special educators, technicians and visiting doctors.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility- Special school for blind ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Special school for blind
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	within village	2	0.0%	
2	outside village: less than 2 km	16	0.3%	
3	2 to 5 km	43	0.9%	
4	5 to 10 km	126	2.7%	
5	10 km or more	4441		95.9%
9	NR	2	0.0%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#68 BI4_q32: Special school for deaf &dumb

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4628 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Special School for the Deaf and Dumb: This is an educational centre/ school/ institute / organisation where deaf/dumb children are enrolled and taught by specially trained teachers. (Such a school follows the same curriculum as prescribed for formal schools.) The school personnel include special educators, audiologists/ speech pathologists, technicians and visiting doctors.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Special school for deaf & dumb
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage	
1	within village	12	0.3%	
2	outside village: less than 2 km	17	0.4%	
3	2 to 5 km	53	1.1%	
4	5 to 10 km	130	2.8%	
5	10 km or more	4414		95.4%
9	NR	2	0.0%	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#69 BI4_q33: Special school for mentally retarded

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4629 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Special School for the Mentally Retarded: This is an educational centre/ school/institute/ organisation where only mentally retarded children are enrolled and taught by specially trained teachers. The school personnel include special educators, technicians and visiting doctors.

File Village_facility

#69 BI4_q33: Special school for mentally retarded

Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Special school for mentally retarded
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	within village	9	0.2%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	14	0.3%
3	2 to 5 km	44	1.0%
4	5 to 10 km	82	1.8%
5	10 km or more	4479	96.8%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#70 BI4_q34: Vocational training centre

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4637 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Vocational Training Centre : A vocational training centre offers training in different engineering and non-engineering trades to the handicapped. These centres offer special facilities for training the handicapped and issue certificates that help them get jobs based on their training. The trainees appear for an examination which makes them eligible for the Industrial Training Institute (ITI) certificate or its equivalent. A vocational training centre is run by the Government or by private organizations. These centres have special facilities for training the handicapped and are equipped with special teachers, instructors, psychologists and rehabilitation officers.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Vocational training centre
Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	within village	40	0.9%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	42	0.9%
3	2 to 5 km	134	2.9%
4	5 to 10 km	206	4.4%
5	10 km or more	4214	90.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#71 BI4_q35: Rehabilitation institution

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4626 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Institution / Organization for the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons: These offer one or more of the following facilities: (i) Clinical facilities (diagnosis / evaluation and guidance), (ii) Counselling, (iii) Therapeutic facilities, (iv) Fitting and provision of aids and appliances, (v) Educational facilities, (vi) Vocational training/ craft education/ sheltered workshop/ vocational placement and guidance, (vii) Recreational facilities, (viii) Socioeconomic rehabilitation, (ix) Parent guidance/ counselling, etc.
Universe	Distance from nearest facility ?
Literal question	How far is facility from Rehabilitation institution

File Village_facility

#71 BI4_q35: Rehabilitation institution

Interviewer's instructions	distance should be coded as : within village – 1; outside village: less than 2 km – 2, 2 to 5 km – 3, 5 to 10 km – 4, 10 km or more – 5

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0	NR	1	0.0%
1	within village	18	0.4%
2	outside village: less than 2 km	20	0.4%
3	2 to 5 km	56	1.2%
4	5 to 10 km	95	2.1%
5	10 km or more	4436	95.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#72 BI4_q36: Mobile rehabilitation services

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4636 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Definition	Mobile Rehabilitation Services: In some areas, rehabilitation services are provided by organizations either by moving from one village to another in vans or by camping at different villages. They are referred to as mobile reha bilitation services.
Literal question	whether mobile rehabilitation services available to the village (Yes or No)
Interviewer's instructions	1-Yes, 2-No

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Yes	174	3.8%
2	No	4435	95.7%
9	NR	27	0.6%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#73 WGT: Multiplier

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0.31-12172] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=4646 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=135.676 /-] [StdDev=383.029 /-]
Literal question	Multiplier factor
Notes	Use of multipliers: NSS is the NS-Count for sub-sample wise and NSC is the NS-count for combined.multiplier (sub-sample wise is given as MULT_SS. Using these value of multiplier has been computed as WGT = mult_ss/100 if NSC > NSS = mult_ss/200 if NSC = NSS.

Documentation

Reports and analytical documents

Number of villages having electricity connection per thousand, and their, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.2.pdf"

Abstract

The results of the survey show (Table 3.2 1) that by 2002 more than
three- fourths (77.6%) of villages in India had the facility of electricity, 100% of the
surveyed villages getting the facility in twelve States. Among villages with
electricity, 23.6% reported that electricity was available for household purposes only
(Figure 2), 2.3% had electricity for street lights only, 2.9% reported availability of
electricity for agricultural purposes only, and 1.6% reported availability for industrial
purposes only. Finally, nearly 68% of the villages which had the facility of electricity
reported that it was available for more than one purpose.

Number of villages having non-conventional sources of energy per, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.3.pdf"

Abstract

At the all- India level, non-conventional energy was found to be available in
11.7% of all villages. Amongst the villages using non-conventional energy sources,
54% were using bio-gas only, 17% were using solar energy only, 1.2% were using
wind energy only, and 5.7% were using more than one of these sources. 11% were
using sources of energy other than those mentioned above.

Distribution of villages by major source of drinking water per 1000 villages, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.4.pdf"

Abstract

Villages were categorised according to the major source of drinking water used:
tap, tube-well/hand pump, well, tank/pond (reserved for drinking), other tank/pond,
river/canal/lake, spring and others. The source used by a majority of households for
the major part of the last 365 days was considered. The findings are shown in Table
3.4. At the all-India level, tube-wells or hand pumps were the major source of
drinking water for 55.1% of all villages, tap water for 18.5% of the villages, wells for
17.6%, springs for 2.9%, rivers/ canals/lakes for 1.9%, tanks or ponds reserved for

drinking for 0.8%, and other tanks or ponds for 0.2%. The remaining 1.7% used other
sources.

Number of villages having drainage system per 1000 villages, and their distribution by type of drainage system for each State/UT, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.5.pdf"

Abstract

Four types of drainage system were considered for classification: underground,
covered pucca, open pucca and open katcha. The survey results show (Table 3.5) that
the drainage facility in the villages of India remained inadequate. Only 30% of the
villages in India had a drainage system. Amongst the villages having this facility
43.0% had the open katcha drainage system, 50.4% had the open pucca type, 1.7%
had the covered pucca type, and only 0.6% had the underground type

Number of villages having irrigation facility per 1000 villages, and their distribution by type of such facility for each State/UT, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.6.pdf"

Abstract

Information was collected on the main sources of irrigation in the villages with
land used for agricultural purposes, the sources being categorised as canal, tubewell,
stream/river, tank/pond, well and others. The results (Table 3.6) show that some
source of irrigation was available to 76.2% of Indian villages where agriculture was
practised. Amongst these villages, canals served as the main irrigation source for 17.3%,
wells for 16.2%, tube-wells for 48.1%, streams/rivers for 7.4%, tanks/ponds
for 5.6%, and 3.7% were served by other sources.

Number of villages (per 1000) having facilities/existence of community TV centre, cable TV connection, co-operative society and self-help group in each State/UT, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.7.pdf"

Abstract

The survey results showing the availability of cable TV connection per thousand
villages for each State. At the all-India level, the percentage of villages with availability
of cable TV connection was 16.4. All the villages of Delhi, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and
Daman & Diu had cable TV connection. Though all the states had this facility in some of their
villages, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar possessed it in fewer than 3.5% of their villages.

As in case of community TV centre, the leading major States in respect of availability of
cable TV connection were Kerala (85%) and Tamil Nadu (77%). They were followed
by the other two major southern States, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. In the villages
of Delhi and Chandigarh the availability of cable TV connections was 100% but only
16-17% of these villages had community TV centres. Likewise, in Goa, 78% of
villages had cable TV connection; but fewer than 3% had community TV centres.

Availability of cooperative society and self-help group
The survey indicates (column 4 of Table 3.7) that at the all-India level around
30% of villages had co-operative societies. The facility was available in fewer than
5% of the villages of Jharkhand, and only 8% of the villages of Orissa. There was less
inter-State variation in this respect compared to the TV-related facilities. Among the
major States, the one with the highest percentage of villages with cooperative
societies was Kerala (86%), followed by Haryana (63%), Maharashtra (57%) and
Tamil Nadu (54%).

Number of villages (per 1000) having different government development programmes/schemes in each State/UT, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.8.pdf"

Abstract

The findings of the survey on availability of government
development programmes/schemes per thousand villages in each State/Union
Territory is given in this table. At the all-India level, it is seen that among the different categories of
government developmental programmes, programmes relating to pension had reached
the highest number of villages (70.5%), followed by those relating to drinking water
(62.8%), housing (59.8%) and approach road (57.1%). It is observed that the

programmes relating to sanitation and watershed/irrigation have not received much attention as revealed by the number of villages covered (18-19%).

Schemes relating to drinking water were estimated to cover more tha n 50% of villages in most major States but less than 30% in Punjab and J&K. The coverage in the North-Eastern States was considerably below the national average of 60% in respect of housing schemes (except in the case of Assam). In case of schemes for sanitation, only a few major States, viz., Kerala, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra, reported coverage of more than 35% of their villages (the national average being 19%). The coverage of schemes relating to approach road showed little inter-State variation. Only two major States – Kerala and Andhra Pradesh – reported coverage of more than 50% of their villages by employment generation schemes (the national average being 36.5%). More than 60% of the villages of nearly every major State were covered by pension schemes. Fewer than 17% of the villages of Jharkhand and only 28% of those of Bihar and Rajasthan were covered by schemes for provision of electricity, the national average being 45%. In Jharkhand, Assam, Rajasthan and Bihar, fewer than 10% of villages were covered by watershed or minor irrigation programmes. In J&K, only 3% of the villages were covered by the total literacy campaign or by adult education programmes against the all-India average of 31%.

In Kerala the coverage was over 80% in the case of seven of the nine types of development programmes considered by the survey. Andhra Pradesh was the next best State with coverage exceeding 37% of villages for all the programmes and Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu also performed nearly as well.

Per 1000 distribution of villages by their distance from the nearest available facility for different general facilities, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.9.pdf"

Abstract

Distance from administrative headquarters: Table gives per 1000 distribution of villages in India by distance from various "general" facilities: panchayat/ tehsil/ district headquarters, railway stations, bus stops, metalled roads, all-weather roads, post offices, telegraph offices/ Public Call Offices/ e- mail facilities, banks, veterinary shops/ dispensaries, fertilizer/ pesticide shops, fair-price shops, and markets/ weekly markets. At the all- India level, while more than 94% of all villages were located more than 10 km away from the district headquarters and more than 70% were more than 10 km away from the tehsil headquarters, the panchayat headquarters, at least, were within the village for 30% of the villages and less than 5 km away for another 50% of the villages.

Table 3.10: Distribution of villages (per 1000) by their distance from the nearest educ-related facilitiestion and health, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.10.pdf"

Abstract

Distance from schools, colleges, etc.: Regarding "availability" of educational facilities, we can say that since pre-primary, primary and middle schools are mainly meant for young children only, their benefits can be properly availed of by villagers provided they are located within the village. The other educational facilities, namely, secondary schools, higher secondary schools/ colleges, colleges with degree course, ITIs, etc., can be found useful (by older children) even if they are located outside the village but within, say, 5 km of it.
Table shows pre-primary and primary education in the villages to be relatively easily available compared to the other educational facilities. Nearly two-thirds of the villages of India had pre-primary schooling facilities and 72% had primary school facilities during the period of survey

Comparison of availability of educational facilities between 47th and 58th round of NSS, "\DOCUMENTS \Table 3.10a.pdf"

Abstract

The salient fact which emerges from the table is the spectacular rise in the number of pre-primary schools (or the number of schools with a pre-primary section) available in rural India. The proportion of villages having pre-primary school facilities

is seen to have increased from around 39% to about 68% in these 11 years. By
contrast, the proportion of villages with primary schools has increased by only about 6
percentage points, and the proportion of villages with middle schools by only 5
percentage points. The proportion of villages with secondary schools has increased by
only about 1.5 percentage points. Finally, there has been a fall in the number of nonformal
education centres from about 11% to about 7%.

Distribution of villages per 1000 by their distance from the nearest facility for disabled persons, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.11.pdf"

Abstract

Information was collected during the survey on the availability of the following
facilities for the disabled: integrated education centre, special school for the blind,
special school for the deaf and dumb, special school for the mentally retarded, vocational training centre,
institution/ organisation for rehabilitation of disabled persons, and mobile
rehabilitation services.
Among these, the integrated education centre was found to exist in 4% of
India's villages and within 2 km of another 4%. The remaining schools/ institutions
for the disabled were found to be beyond 10 km of 93-95% of the country's villages.
Mobile rehabilitation services were found to be available to only 2% of all villages.

Comparison in respect of availability of facilities for the disabled between the 47th and 58th round of the NSS, "\DOCUMENTS\Table 3.11a.pdf"

Abstract

Table shows the proportion of villages having various facilities for the
disabled as estimated by the NSS 47th round (July-Dec 1991) and the NSS 58th round
(July-Dec 2002) surveys.
The table speaks for itself: the only noticeable change is the change in the
proportion of villages having access to mobile rehabilitation services for the disabled,
and that is in the downward direction. It is plain that the facilities in question continue
to elude the disabled of rural India.

Rport on Village Facilities, "\DOCUMENTS\487_final.pdf"

Description

The results of the enquiry on village facilities are presented in this main report. Summary of the reports (All India) for various facilities have been
 extracted from the main report and placed in Report as Table 1 to Table 11a for ready reference.

Table of Contents

IHSN Report for NSS 58th Round Schedule 3.1-Village Facility, "E:
\DDI_IND_NSSO_58_SCH3.1_Village_Facility\Metadata to deploy\IHSN_Report_NSS58Sch3.1_Village
Facility.pdf"

Questionnaires

Questinnaire-Schedule: 3.1, "\DOCUMENTS\Schedule_58_3.1.pdf"

Technical documents

Record Layout, "\DOCUMENTS\Layout_58_3.1_DDI.pdf"

Code List, "\DOCUMENTS\Code List.pdf"

Other resources

Stae code list, "\DOCUMENTS\state.pdf"