

Chapter Four

Schedule 1.0 : Household Consumer Expenditure

Introduction

4.0.1 The programme of quinquennial surveys on consumer expenditure and employment & unemployment, adopted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) since 1972-73, provides a time series of household consumer expenditure data. Consumer expenditure surveys conducted in NSS rounds besides the 'quinquennial rounds' - starting from the 42nd round (July 1986-June 1987) - also provide data on the subject for the period intervening between successive quinquennial rounds using a much smaller sample.

- **Information on consumption of items of food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants for reference periods of 7 days and 30 days should be collected independently.**
- **Consumption expenditure on second-hand clothing should be reported against item 374.**
- **Wages paid in cash to domestic servant or cook who is a member of the household, will also be taken against item 480.**

4.0.2 The last quinquennial survey - the fifth - of the quinquennial series was held during the 50th round (July 1993-June 1994). The sixth will be conducted in the 55th round during July 1999 - June 2000.

4.0.3 Schedule 1.0 has been split into several blocks to obtain detailed information on the expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other

particulars of the sample household. Besides, information will be collected on production and consumption from kitchen garden, purchase of selected commodities through public distribution system (PDS), sufficiency of food, goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites and gifts given and gifts received by the household. No account will, however, be taken of any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households.

4.0.4 The schedule canvassed in the earlier quinquennial survey has undergone some major modifications during the present survey. Some of them are:

- (i) some household characteristics have been dropped, e.g., use of hired labour, growing of cereals, possession of milch/draught animals etc.,
- (ii) information on goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites and gifts given and gifts received by the household will be collected for non-food items only,
- (iii) information on habit of tobacco consumption for the household members will not be collected,
- (iv) detailed list of items of consumption have been rationalised; some added and some others merged,
- (v) information on purchase and consumption out of home-grown stock will not be collected separately. Instead, source of consumption will be ascertained for items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuel and light,

- (vi) information on expenditure incurred in 'cash & kind' only will be collected for items of miscellaneous goods and services,
- (vii) blocks on insurance, dwelling unit and ceremonies have been dropped,
- (viii) three blocks - one on kitchen garden, one on consumption of selected home-produced stock and the other on PDS - have been introduced.

4.0.5 In this round two reference periods will be used to collect data for consumption items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants. For rest of the items only one reference period will be adopted. Different reference periods to be used for different groups of consumption items are given below:

Item	Reference period to be used
food items, pan, tobacco and intoxicants	Both 'last 7 days' & 'last 30 days'
fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes	'last 30 days'
educational, medical (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods	'last 365 days'

This approach has been devised in view of the variation in the periodicity with which different items of consumption are purchased by individual households.

Details of Schedule

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

4.1.1 Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1 to 11: The identification particulars for items 3-11 will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing schedule 0.1/0.2. The particulars to be recorded in items 1 and 2 have already been printed in the schedule.

4.1.2 Item 12: hh visit number (1 / 2): For all sample households, '1' has to be recorded against this item.

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

4.1.4 Item 14: second stage stratum: The second stage stratum to which the sample household belongs, will be copied from columns (18) to (25) of block 4 of schedule 0.1 for rural sample and columns (19) to (27) of block 4 for urban sample of schedule 0.2 against item 14 of this block. It has been indicated in the heading of the corresponding column of schedule 0.1/0.2.

4.1.5 Item 15: sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from the appropriate column of the listing block 4 of schedule 0.1 or 0.2 against this item.

4.1.6 Item 16: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4): The srl. no. (as in col. 1 of block 4) of the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered here.

The codes are:

head of the household 1
other member of the household.....2

Here, 'head of the household' refers to the household member who plays major role in decision-making.

4.1.7 Item 17: response code: This item is to be filled-in after canvassing the schedule. The type of informant, considering his co-operation and capability in providing the required information, will be recorded against this item in terms of specified response codes. The codes are:

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

4.1.8 Item 18: survey code: Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1' if it is the originally selected sample household, and '2' if it is the substituted one. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 15 and 16 will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

4.1.9 Item 19: reason for first substitution of original household (code): For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 19 in terms of the specified codes. The codes are:

informant busy1
members away from home2
informant non-cooperative3
others9

This item is applicable only if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

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

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

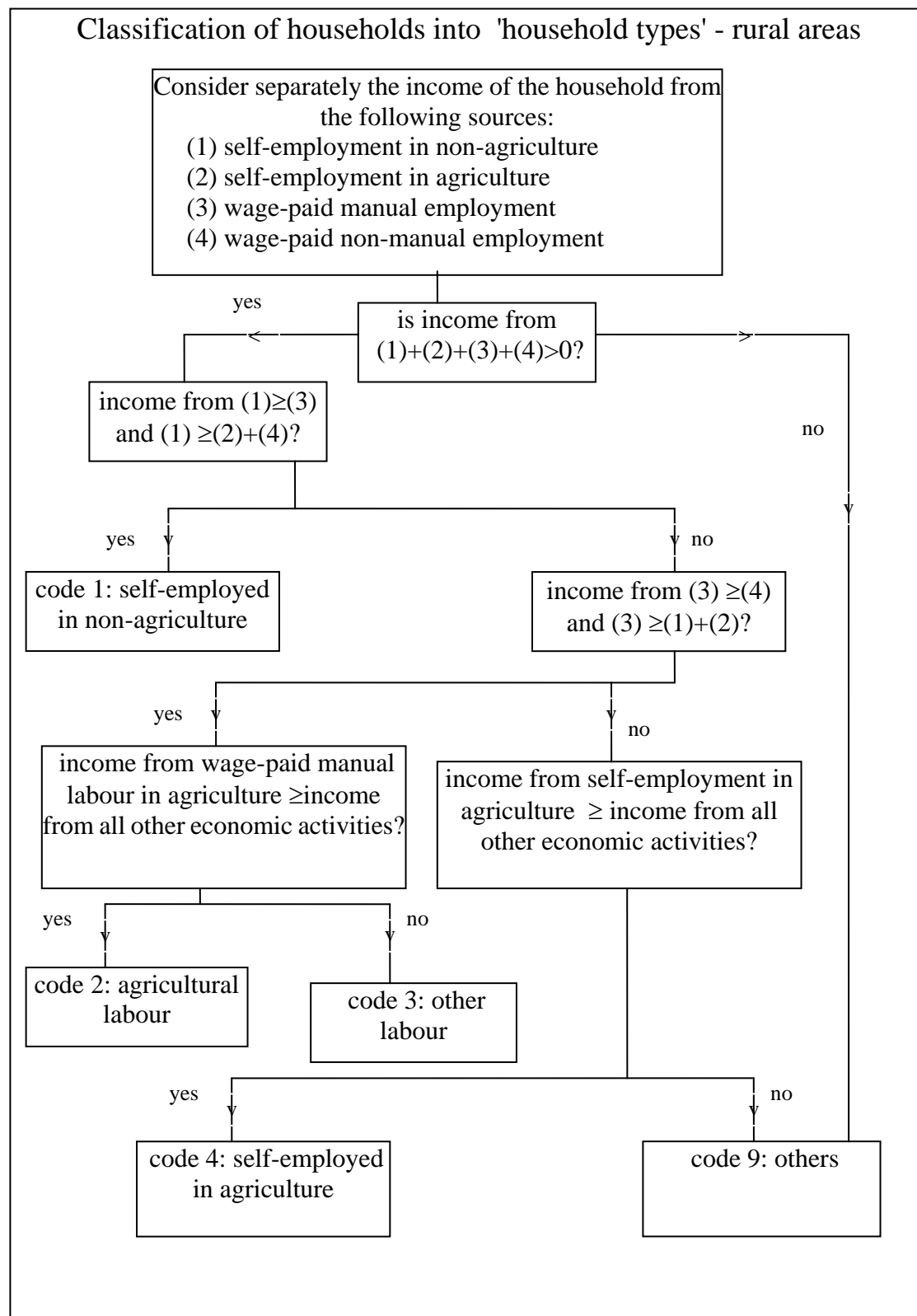
4.3.1 Item 1: household size: The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stayaways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number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

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

4.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO 1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell which has been trisected for recording each digit separately.

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

4.3.5 Item 4: household type (code): The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income



(net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

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

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

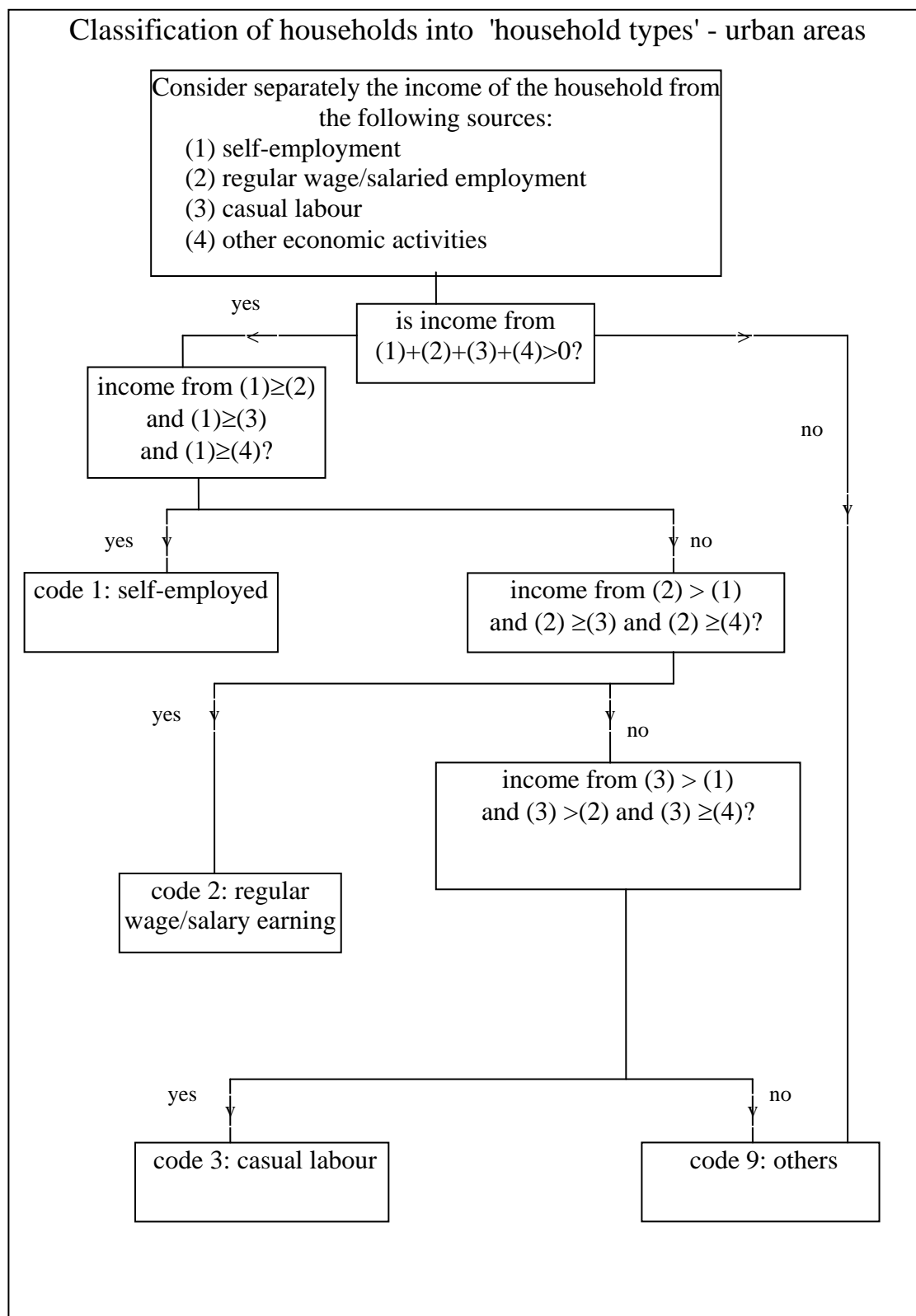
4.3.6 Rural labour: This is defined as manual labour (by a person living in rural area) in agricultural and/or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages/salary either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour). A person who is self-employed in manual work will not be treated as a wage-paid manual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

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

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

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

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



the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source.

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

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

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

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

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

The different urban type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities will get type code 9 (others).

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.15 Item 7: whether owns any land (yes-1, no-2): Code 1 or 2 will be recorded against this item depending on whether the household owns any land or not as on the date of survey.

4.3.16 A piece of land is considered 'owned by the household' if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long-term lease or assignment is also considered as land owned. Thus, in determining the ownership of a plot of land, two basic concepts are involved, namely,

(a) Land owned by the household i.e., land on which the household has the right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title e.g., Pattadars, Bhumidars, Jenmons, Bhumiswamis, Rayat, Sithibans etc. A plot of land may be leased out to others by the owner without losing the right of permanent heritable possession.

(b) Land held under special conditions such as the holder does not possess the title of ownership but the right for long-term possession of the land (for example, land possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long-term lease for 30 years or more) will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. In the states where land reform legislation has provided for full proprietorship to erstwhile tenants, they are to be considered as having owner-like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.

4.3.17 Sometimes a plot may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again a plot may be occupied by a tenant for which the right of ownership vests in the community. In both the cases the tribal or other individual (tenant) will be taken as owner; for in all such cases, the holder has owner-like possession of the land in question.

4.3.18 Item 8: if yes in item 7, type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 3): Homestead of household is defined as the dwelling house of the household together with any courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of working, family courtyard, guest-house, shop, workshop/offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrine, drains and boundary walls which are **annexed to the dwelling house**. All land coming under homestead is defined as homestead land.

4.3.19 Codes will be recorded against the item depending on the type of land owned. If the household owns only homestead and no other land, the appropriate code will be 1. But, if the household owns some other piece of land along with homestead land, code 2 will be entered against this item. Code 3 will be applicable when a household owns a piece of land but not the homestead land.

Note: Gardens, orchards or plantation annexed to the dwelling house should also be covered under homestead land. (This is a deviation from the 50th round.)

4.3.20 Items 9-13: land possessed (in 0.00 hectares): The area of land (in 0.00 hectares) 'owned', 'leased-in', 'neither owned nor leased-in' and 'leased-out' by the household as on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against items 9, 10, 11 and 12 respectively. The total

area of land possessed by the household will be worked out as item 9 + item 10 + item 11 - item 12 and recorded against item 13 in 2 places of decimals. The entry cells have been bifurcated in two parts - one integral part and the other fractional i.e., decimal part. The definition of land owned is as given for item 7. As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased-out. Land leased-in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral. If the household has possession of land for which it lacks title of ownership and also does not have any lease agreement for the use of the land transacted either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as 'neither owned nor leased-in'. It may be noted that entries to be recorded against these items should not include the area of land owned, leased-in etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. For 'nil' entry, a dash (-) may be recorded against the concerned item.

Note: If land is owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households, then land may be apportioned in consultation with the informant.

4.3.21 Items 14 & 15 : Land cultivated and irrigated (in 0.00 hectares): Land cultivated is defined as the **net sown area** during the agricultural year 1998-99 i.e., July 1998 to June 1999. Land cultivated may be from the land 'owned', 'land leased-in' or from 'land neither owned nor leased-in'. It will be recorded against item 14 in hectares in two places of decimal. Against item 15, the net area irrigated out of the land cultivated during the agricultural year 1998-99 will be recorded in hectares in two places of decimal. As in items 9-13 separate provision has been kept for recording integral and decimal parts.

Note: Net sown area: This consists of area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting only once in the same year/season.

4.3.22 Item 16: does the household possess a kitchen garden (yes-1, no-2): If the sample household *possessed* any homestead land and also grew any vegetable, crop, fruit etc. in that land during the agriculture year 1998-99, then the household will be considered to possess a kitchen garden. The entry will be recorded in codes - for affirmative answer code 1 and for negative answer code 2 will be recorded.

4.3.23 Items 17 & 18: primary source of energy used for cooking and lighting: Against these two items, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking and lighting during **last 30 days preceding the date of survey**, will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilised, the primary or principal one on the basis of its use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are:

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

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

4.3.24 Item 19: Did the household receive any assistance during the last 5 years from IRDP

(code): Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is one of the Indian Government's main poverty alleviation programmes in the field of rural development. Its object is the uplift of rural families identified as poor. The objective is sought to be achieved by providing productive assets and inputs to target groups. The assets are provided through financial assistance in the form of subsidy from the Government and term credit advance by financial institutions. The programme is implemented in all the community development blocks in the country.

4.3.25 The answer to this question will be recorded in code. If the household has not received any assistance from IRDP during **the last 5 years**, code 1 will be recorded. For **yes**, the codes are: milch animal - 2, draught animal - 3, sheep/goat - 4, pumpset - 5, for fish-pond - 6, sewing machine - 7, others: agricultural tools & equipment -8, others - 9.

Note 1: If household 'A' received IRDP assistance but household 'B' has utilized it then household 'A' will be treated as having received the assistance.

2: If a household gets IRDP assistance for more than once during the reference period, the code for which received last will be given.

4.3.26 **Item 20: Did any member of the household work for at least 60 days on public works during the last 365 days (yes-1, no-2):** The entry will be made against this item in terms of code, '1' for 'yes' and '2' for 'no'. Public works cover construction of roads, dams, bunds, digging of ponds etc. as test relief measures, national wage-employment schemes such as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) etc.

4.3.27 **Items 21-29: During the last 365 days, did the household receive any income (yes-1, no-2):** The various sources from which the household received any income during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey will be recorded in items 21 to 29. The sources are (i) cultivation, (ii) fishing or other agricultural enterprise, (iii) wage or salaried employment, (iv) non-agricultural enterprise (v) pension, (vi) rent, (vii) remittances, (viii) interest and dividends and (ix) others. The entry will be '1' for 'yes' and '2' for 'no'. It may be noted that income received from begging, prostitution etc. will not be included against any of this items. Rent will include rent received from leased-out land, house, garage etc.

4.3.28 Here cultivation means activities relating to production of crops by tillage and all related ancillary activities. However, growing of tree/plants/crops (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea, etc.) as plantation or orchards will not be considered under 'cultivation'. It will be considered under 'fishing/other agricultural enterprise'

4.3.29 **Item 30: per capita expenditure last month (Rs):** This item will be filled in only after completing blocks 5 to 9 and 14. It will be copied from column 7 of item srl. no. 37 of block 14 and entered in whole number of rupees. (The sum total of the relevant sub-total items (as indicated in block 14) adjusted for 30 days will be divided by the household size to obtain the monthly per capita expenditure.)

4.4.0 **Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members:** All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars (viz., relation to head,

sex, age, marital status and general education), working status, type of income received and number of meals taken will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.4.7 Column (7): general education level (code): Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in column (7) in terms of the specified code. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 09). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 08). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in column (7) are:

not literate.....	01	secondary	08
literate through attending:		higher secondary	09

NFEC/AEC	02	graduate and above:	
TLC	03	agriculture	10
others	04	engineering/technology..	11
literate but below primary	05	medicine	12
primary	06	other subjects	13
middle	07		

4.4.8 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who achieve literacy through attending Non-Formal Education Course (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) will be assigned code 02. Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) was being organised in many parts of the country under the National Literacy Mission. Those who become literate through TLC will get code 03. Those who are literate through means other than formal schooling or the two just mentioned ways will be given code 04. Those who are by definition literate but are yet to pass a primary standard but have attended or are attending formal school classes will be assigned code 05. Codes 06, 07, 08 and 09 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. Criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary etc. will depend on the recognition of concerned state or union territory. A person with graduate degree or above will get one of the codes 10 to 13 depending on the subject studied. For code 12, medical graduates belonging to systems of medicine other than allopathic, e.g., homeopathic, ayurvedic, etc. are also to be taken into consideration. Code 10 will also include graduates in 'forestry', 'fishery science', etc. If more than one of the codes 10 to 13 are relevant for a person, the following procedure will be adopted:

- (i) when code 13 as well as one of the codes 10 to 12 are relevant code 13 will not be considered.
- (ii) when more than one of the codes 10 to 12 are relevant, the code indicating the degree last obtained will be considered.
- (iii) no distinction need be made between graduate and post graduate.

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

4.4.10 **Column (8): whether a worker (yes-1, no-2):** Here, a person will be classified as a worker on the basis of usual activity status approach taking into consideration both the principal and subsidiary statuses. If a member is classified as a worker then code 1 will be assigned, otherwise code 2. [For definition of worker please see Chapter Five.]

4.4.11 **Column (9): type of income received:** Source of income of each of the household members will be ascertained and recorded in codes. The codes are:

income from: economic activity-1, other sources -2; no income -3
[For definition of 'economic activity' please see Chapter Five.]

Note: Income received from begging, prostitution, smuggling will be considered under code 2.

4.4.12 Column (10): number of days stayed away from home during the last 30 days: The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will **not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her own household**. For members who did not stay away for at least 1 day during the last 30 days, zero (0) will be recorded.

4.4.13 Column (11): number of meals usually taken in a day: The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. In rare cases, one may come across a person who may be taking food only once in a day or more than three times a day. While in the former case the number of meals for the person will be 1 per day, in the latter case, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. A breast-fed baby does not directly share the food consumed by members of the household. Hence for such babies the entry in this column will be '0'. To have a clear idea of what constitutes a meal, the following three paragraphs may be referred to.

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

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

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

4.4.17 Columns (12)-(16): number of meals taken during last 30 days: It is important to note that the entries are to be made in these columns depending on the place from where food is served irrespective of where it is consumed.

Note: 1. If food is prepared by a household member, while staying away from home, meals taken will be away from home on payment i.e., entry will be made in column (15).

2. A household running a mess takes food regularly from the mess. Number of such meals taken will be recorded in column (16) i.e. meals taken at home.

4.4.18 Columns (12), (13) & (14) pertain to meals taken away from home without payment. Number of meals taken outside home on payment and at home during last 30 days preceding the date of survey, for each member of the household will be recorded against columns (15) & (16). There are schools/balwadis etc., which provide standard food to all or some students as midday meal, tiffin etc., free or at subsidised rate. Such meals are to be considered as meals taken away from home. If such food is received free it will be recorded in column (12). Meals received at subsidised rate will be recorded in column (15). There are institutions which provide canteen facilities to their students. Students can purchase food of their choice and to their requirements from those canteens on payment. In such cases also entry will be made in column (15).

4.4.19 Sometimes meals are provided by the employer. These may be as perquisites or as part of wages in kind. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not be rare that meals provided by the employer are brought home by the employees and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. In column (13), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded. Similarly meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (14). For the purpose of making entry in column (15), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expense or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or an eating house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment' and will have to be counted also for making entry in column (15). Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted for in making entries in these columns. Such meals are to be counted under either of the columns (12) to (14) or (15).

4.4.20 In column (16), the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if the meal is prepared at home irrespective of the place where it is consumed. In short, all the meals consumed by a member which are either prepared by the household or purchased from outside the expenditure (which is to be accounted in block 5 of the schedule) should be considered either as 'meals taken away from home on payment' or as 'meals taken at home'.

4.5.0 Blocks 5 to 9: Blocks on Consumer Expenditure: In these blocks information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected. The titles of the blocks are: Block 5: Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants.

Block 5.1: Consumption of fuel and light.

Block 6: Consumption of clothing, bedding etc.

Block 7: Consumption of footwear.

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

Block 8.2: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical

(non-institutional), rents and taxes.

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

4.5.1 Block 5: Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants: In this block information on consumption of each item of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants for the household for two reference periods will be collected separately. As usual information on consumption will be collected for a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey. In addition, information has to be collected for another reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. **The two sets of data for two different reference periods should be collected independently.**

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

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

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

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

which the value is preferred to be in whole rupees.

4.5.6 Columns (3) to (6): quantity and value: These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference periods of last 7 days and last 30 days. Consumption for last 7 days will be recorded against columns (3) and (4) while that of 30 days will be against columns (5) and (6). Columns (3) and (5) relate to the quantity of consumption and columns (4) and (6) to the corresponding value. Here, consumption includes all consumption of monetary and non-monetary purchases and goods received as gift, loan etc. However, the consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be excluded. That expenditure should be recorded under item 493 of block 8.2. It may be noted that consumption by livestock belonging to the household will not be included in household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock and consumed by the household. While making entries on household consumption care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind, like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included. Consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of:

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

4.5.7 Column (7): source: Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more sources mentioned in the preceding para. The source from which the item has been procured and consumed by the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are:

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

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

- Note:**
1. For a sub-total item a cross (X) has already been printed in column (7).
 2. For PDS items (101, 107, 260, 344) '1' has already been printed in column (7).
 3. Source code will be decided on the basis of reference period of last 30 days.

4.5.8 While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials, parties etc. Note that if the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, pulses etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not be shown under domestic consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of the recipient household. However, if the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals then that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household then the consumption will be shown under the respective items used for preparing the meals and if ready meals were purchased by the household and transferred, then the number of meals served

and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meals (item 303) against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household.

4.5.9 Imputation of value: The value of commodities which are consumed but not purchased will be imputed in the following manner:

(a) the value of goods received in exchange of goods and services will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the period of reference. However, the judgement of the respondent about the price of the goods purchased in exchange is to be taken into account;

(b) the value of home produce will be imputed at the ex farm or ex factory rate. This should not include any element of distributive service charges (all such expenditure should, however, be included in appropriate places of block 8.2);

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

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

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

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

4.5.12 Items 103 to 106: Rice products like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by these items. Food preparations out of rice viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group: beverages etc. Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' (not cooked meal) will also be treated as processed food and will be recorded against item 308 (other processed food).

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

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

4.5.15 Items 115 to 122: This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi. Each of these items will include their products also. Item 117 will include cornflakes, pop-corn etc. (made of maize). As instructed earlier, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against food group: beverages etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.20 Item 160: milk: liquid: This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'. The unit of quantity for milk: liquid is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as milk: liquid and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into

curd, casein, ghee etc. only for the purpose of consumption and actually consumed during the reference period should also be included in this item. If ghee is prepared at home from 'milk: liquid' and a part of it has been consumed during the reference period then the quantity and value of 'milk: liquid' required for preparing the ghee actually consumed will be recorded against item 160 (milk: liquid).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.30 Item 294: ice: It includes ice purchased for household consumption but excludes ice made by refrigerator at home.

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

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

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

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

4.5.35 As a general principle, for cooked meals, consumption will be taken account of in the purchaser household. Thus, in case of (i) entry will be made against the columns on consumption for the household reporting purchase of cooked meals which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guests and other persons. There are factories and offices which have their own canteen providing meals to the employees. Consumption of meals by the employees of such institutions, if these are received free of cost, will not be considered in the employee households for making entries against this item. However, such meals will be recorded in column (13) of block 4. The case (ii) will also be similarly treated as case (i), i.e., accounting will be made in the purchaser household as far as block 5 is concerned. No entry will be made in the schedule of the recipient households against this item, for the cooked meals of the type described under case (iii) and (iv). Consumption of such meals will, however, be noted in columns (13) & (14) respectively of block 4 of the schedule (see paras 4.4.14 to 4.4.20). Sometimes a catering agency is engaged to provide meals only, for which the agency is paid on per plate basis. Some items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages etc., are purchased separately and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of such other items will be shown against the respective items and should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.

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

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

Note: Egg-noodles will be included against other processed food (item 308).

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

4.5.39 Item 315: other ingredients for pan: All other ingredients excepting items 312-314, used

for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, zarda, surti, kimam, etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included. Provision for them has been made in tobacco group. However, pan-parag will be included in this item.

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

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

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

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

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

4.5.1.0 Block 5.1: Consumption of fuel and light: In this block information on consumption of each item of fuel and light for the household during last 30 days, prior to the date of survey, will be collected. Columns are similar to block 5. Columns (3) & (4) correspond to columns (5) & (6) of block 5 and column (5) to column (7).

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

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

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

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

4.6.0 Block 6: Consumption expenditure on clothing, bedding etc. : In this block, information on quantity and value of consumption of all items of clothing will be collected. The information in this block is required to be collected for a reference period of last 365 days. Consumption of clothing is defined as an item of clothing being brought into first use. Clothing purchased

first-hand will be considered for reporting against items 360 to 373 and items 380 to 387 (bedding etc.) as per the usual NSS concepts followed so far for these items. However, in case of **second-hand purchase, total value of clothing purchased second-hand will be recorded against item 374: clothing (second-hand)**. This is an important departure from the earlier NSS concept. Since the item '374: clothing (second-hand)' has not been printed in the schedule, this item (item 374) along with the description as given above has to be added at the end of block 6 after item '389' in the schedule. It may be noted while arriving at item 379 (clothing: s.t.) item 374 should be included besides items 360 to 373.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.6.6 Item 361: saree: In some regions of the country a variant of the saree is commonly used.

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

4.6.7 Item 374: clothing (second-hand): All second-hand clothing items, like dhoti, saree, ready-made garments etc., purchased and brought into first use will be recorded against this item. This item has not been printed in the schedule. Therefore, field-staff has to add this item at the end of block 6 after item 389 as mentioned earlier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.8.1.0 Block 8.1: Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services: Under this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses incurred during the **last 365 days** preceding the date of survey. Non-institutional medical expenses will be recorded separately in block 8.2. The institutional category will include payments made for goods & services availed of as an inpatient in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category. The actual expenditure incurred during the reference period on the items listed in the block will be recorded.

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

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

4.8.1.3 Items 400 - 406: education: This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, paper, pencil etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition (inclusive of minor items like game fees,

fan fees etc.) and payment to private tutor. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students and 'donations' generally will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under item 400.

4.8.1.4 Items 410 - 424: medical (institutional & non-institutional): This includes expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home etc. for medical treatment. Item 423 (family planning appliances) will include IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet) etc. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray etc. will be recorded against items 411 or 421 (X-ray, ECG, pathological test etc.). For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be recorded. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, as mentioned in para 4. 8.1.0 above, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 414 or 424 depending on the category of treatment availed of, i.e. if hospitalisation is necessary for MTP then it has to be recorded against 414, otherwise against 424. Hire charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 414 or 424.

4.8.2.0 Block 8.2: Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes: In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services, information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference period. The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items, used for non-productive purposes, will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and kind will be taken into account. The reference period will be the **last 30 days** prior to the date of survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.8.2.18 Item 493: pet animals (incl. birds, fish): This item will include expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animals. Pet animals may be cat, dog, rabbit, monkey, mongoose, bird, fish etc. Maintenance expenses will include cost of feed, treatment expenses etc.

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

Note: 1. Commission paid to the broker for purchase or sale of second-hand car/scooter will be accounted here.

2. It will include reconnection charge for electric line.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9.0 **Block 9: Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use:** Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days will be collected in this block. Expenditure will include both cash and kind (see para 4.8.2.2). Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. Only if some expenditure is incurred towards purchase of an item, may be in cash or kind or both, the item will be considered as purchased for this block. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for giving gifts will also be included. In case of credit/hire-purchase of any item of this block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. [See para 4.8.2.1]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9.7 Columns (8): total expenditure: It is the sum of purchase value of first-hand purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair. In other words, it means Column (8) = column (6) + column (7).

4.9.8 Column (9): number (second-hand purchase): The number of each item of second-hand durable goods purchased during the reference period will be recorded in this column.

4.9.9 Column (10): value (second-hand purchase): Value of second hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9.16 Item 561: radio: This includes transistor radios.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.9.26 Item 659: durable goods: total : Total expenditure for purchase, construction and repairs of household durable goods will be recorded against this item. The totals in each of columns (6), (7), (8), and (10) against this item will be derived by adding all the entries against the sub-total items of the block in the column.

4.9.27 Sub-total items 559, 569, 579, 589, 609, 619, 629, 639, 649: Expenditure made on purchase and construction & repair of durable goods for domestic use during the reference period will be entered against these items. The entry against each sub-total item in each of columns (6), (7), (8), and (10) will be derived by adding the entries in the column against the corresponding constituent items.

4.10.1.0 Block 10.1: Particulars of production and consumption from kitchen garden, backyard etc.: This block is intended to collect information on quantity and value of each item produced in the kitchen garden during the agriculture year July 1998 - June 1999. This apart,

information on itemwise consumption made out of the produce from kitchen garden during last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be collected irrespective of whether the item has been produced during the agriculture year July 1998 - June 1999. Provision has been made for recording quantity figures in two places of decimal. Value figures may be recorded in rupees whole number against production (column 5) and in rupees in two places of decimal against consumption (column 7). (See para 4.3.19 for definition of kitchen garden.)

4.10.1.1 Columns (1) & (2): item code & description: Code and description of the items produced in the kitchen garden during the agriculture year 1998-99 will be recorded in these columns. They should exactly match with the corresponding items of detailed block 5 or 6. However, if the list of items of blocks 5 and 6 does not contain the produce then the same may be recorded against the printed item code 998 (others). A crop may have several by-products. The principal crop as well as all its by-products are to be taken into account. For example, if mustard plant is grown then mustard seeds will be reported against item 287 (oilseeds), mustard oil against item 171 (mustard oil), mustard leaves consumed as leafy vegetables against item 212 (palak/other leafy vegetables). For production columns (i.e., columns 4 & 5) mustard seeds will only be reported, not mustard oil. Similarly, if paddy is grown then '102' and 'rice - other sources' will be recorded as code and description in these columns. Straw of the paddy plants, being by-product and not listed in block 5, will be recorded against item 998 (printed in the schedule).

4.10.1.2 Column (3): unit: The units of quantity in column (3) of this block are the same units as prescribed in the detailed blocks 5 and 6.

4.10.1.3 Columns (4) & (5): production during agricultural year 1998-99: For each item listed in column (2), the quantity produced in kitchen garden during agriculture year 1998-99 and its value evaluated at the ex farm prices will be recorded in columns (4) and (5) respectively. Quantity will be recorded in two places of decimal but value in whole rupees. Accordingly, '00' has been printed in the decimal part of column (5).

4.10.1.4 Columns (6) & (7): consumption during last 30 days: Quantity and value of consumption during last 30 days preceding the date of survey by the household from the produce grown in the kitchen garden will be recorded in columns (6) & (7) respectively. It is not necessary that an item consumed during last 30 days is either grown during 1998-99 or during last 30 days preceding the date of survey. That is, the item consumed during last 30 days may be grown at any time in the past but in the kitchen garden. A dash (-) may be put against an item in column which is not applicable, e.g., if brinjal is not produced during 1998-99 but consumed during last 30 days, then a dash (-) may be recorded against brinjal in each of columns (4) & (5).

4.10.2.0 Block 10.2: Consumption of selected non-food items from home-produced stock: This block has been designed to collect information on consumption of some selected non-food items out of home-produced stock during last 30 days preceding the date of survey.

4.10.2.1 Columns (1) to (3): The serial number, item description and unit of the items for which information is required, are printed in the schedule.

4.10.2.2 Columns (4) & (5): quantity and value: If an item among the list of specified items is

consumed out of home-produced stock during last 30 days preceding the date of survey then the quantity and value of consumption out of home-produced stock will be recorded in columns 4 and 5 respectively.

4.11.0 Block 11: Purchase of selected commodities supplied through public distribution system: This block is designed to collect information on purchase of four commodities, namely, rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene through public distribution system and from other sources. For details on PDS, para 4.5.2 may be seen. Both quantity and value will be filled in up to two places of decimal in this block. Provision has been kept for recording integer part and decimal part separately.

4.11.1 Column (1): item description: It is printed in the schedule.

4.11.2 Column (2): purchase type (code): The source from which the household purchased a specified item during last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in codes. The purchase type codes are: *only from PDS -1, only from other sources -2, from both sources -3, not purchased -4*

4.11.3 Column (3): unit: It is printed in the schedule.

4.11.4 Columns (4) & (5): Purchase from PDS : Quantity of the specified item purchased from PDS during last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in column (4) and the corresponding value in column (5). Note that purchases made from PDS by the household even for sale will be accounted for in this block.

4.11.5 Columns (6) & (7): Purchase from other sources: Quantity of the specified item purchased from sources other than PDS during last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in column (6) and the corresponding value in column (7).

4.11.6 Column (8): reason for no purchase from PDS: This column is to be filled in only if the sample household did not purchase the specified item during the reference period, that is, if entry in column (2) is either 2 or 4. Reason code for not purchasing from PDS are:

not entitled.....	1	quality not satisfactory.....	5
not having ration card.....	2	not available in sufficient	
item not required.....	3	quantity.....	6
item not available in the		others.....	9
ration shop.....	4		

'Not entitled' means the household is not entitled to purchase the concerned item from PDS because the household belongs to a high income group, household is a producer of the commodity or the shop is meant for a particular category of people like railway employee household. Other codes are self-explanatory. In case more than one codes are applicable, the lowest code among them will be assigned in this column.

4.12.0 Block 12: Perception of household regarding sufficiency of food: This block will be

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

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

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

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

4.13.0 Block 13 : Particulars of goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites and gifts given and gifts received by the household (only for non-food items): This block is restricted to non-food items only, that is, items 310 to 643 of detailed blocks. It has been designed to record the particulars of goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites and gifts given and gifts received by the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey. At the bottom a line has been provided for all non-food items with code 999 for entering total values of goods & services received, gifts given and gifts received. Cash gift will be excluded. Free services provided by friends or relatives will not be taken into account in this block. It may be noted that charity is not treated as gift. Further, goods and services received at subsidised rate will not be considered as gift.

Note: A sample household received a gift during the reference period and gave the same gift to some other household during the reference period. Such gifts will be shown against both gifts given and gifts received.

4.13.1 Columns (1) & (2): block & item code: The block reference and item code in columns (1) & (2) for applicable items may be copied from the detailed blocks 5 to 9.

4.13.2 Column (3): item description: It should exactly tally with that provided in the detailed block.

4.13.3 Column (4): unit: The units of quantity in column (4) of this block are the same standard units as prescribed in the detailed blocks 5 to 9. The quantity figures of column (5), (7) & (9) are to be collected only for those items for which there is provision to collect the same in the detailed blocks. It may be noted that only the detailed items of non-food are to be recorded and not the group sub-totals. Any gift received or given by the sample household during the reference period of 30 days will be recorded in this block irrespective of the date of purchase of such gifts. In this block, values are to be recorded in whole rupees. In case quantity is not applicable (e.g. items of blocks 8.1 & 8.2), a cross mark (X) may be recorded.

4.13.4 Columns (5) & (6): goods and services received: Consumption made out of goods and services received as part of wages and salaries or perquisites will be part of the total consumption of the household and should be recorded at the appropriate place provided in the detailed blocks. However, all such receipts will be reported in this block under columns (5) & (6) irrespective of the amount consumed. It may be noted that gifts given to domestic servant will not be taken into account if he/she is a member of the sample household.

Note: 1. Expenditure incurred (reimbursable part) under LTC, medical expenses, uniform supplied etc. will be accounted in columns (5) & (6).

2. If a government hospital employee enjoys free electricity and water, the cost of electricity and water will be treated as perquisites.

3. Free accommodation/transport facility received as perquisites will be taken into account and imputed value of such facility will be recorded in columns (5) & (6). Government quarters for which license fee is deducted from salary will be excluded.

4. Items received as service charges from the employer and given to some one as gift will be considered for columns (5) & (6) as well as in columns (7) & (8).

4.13.5 Columns (7) & (8): gifts given: Any gift given by the household during last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be entered in this block against columns (7) & (8). Quantity of gift given will be entered in column (7) and value in column (8).

Note: 1. An umbrella has been purchased on credit basis and no payment is made during the reference period. It is given to some one as a gift. This will be treated as gift given for columns (7) & (8).

2. Sample household offered clothing and other items to beggars/priest/sannyasis as charity. Such expenses will not be considered as gift.

4.13.6 Columns (9) & (10): gifts received: Any gift received by the household during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey should be entered in this block against columns (9) & (10). Quantity of gift received will be entered in column (9) and value in column (10). It may be noted that if any item listed in blocks 5 to 7 is received as gift, then the consumption out of such gift received has to be included under total consumption against an appropriate item of the blocks 5, 6 or 7.

Note: 1. Students received text books free of cost from school/Government will not be treated as gift received. This will be considered as 'charity' for the purpose of this block.

2. Gift received will exclude clothing, etc. supplied by Government free of cost during festival time.

3. Livestock/building received as gift is outside the purview of this block.

4. For purchasing certain items sometimes some gifts are given to customers to promote sale. Such gifts received will not be considered as gift for this block.

4.14.0 Block 14: Summary of consumer expenditure: This block is meant to derive the value of household per capita consumption expenditure for a period of 30 days. Most entries in this block are transfer entries from blocks 5 to 9. References for transfer are provided in columns (3) to (5). For some items, namely, clothing, bedding etc., footwear, education, medical (institutional) and durable goods information has been collected for a reference period of 365 days. This information will be recorded in column (8). These figures will be added and entered in column (8) against item srl. no. 33. This figure will be converted to monthly figure by multiplying 30/365 and the product will be recorded in column (7) against item srl. no. 34. For other items having reference period of 30 days information will be recorded in column (7). In addition, summary of information for items of food, pan, tobacco & intoxicants for reference period of 7 days will also be recorded in column (6) of this block but per capita expenditure based on them will not be calculated in this block.

4.14.1 Serial number 35 : total monthly expenditure : It is the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 1 to 34, column(7) of this block.

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

4.14.3 Serial number 37 : per capita expenditure last month (Rs 0.00) : It is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 35, column(7) (total monthly expenditure) by that against serial number 36, column(7) (household size) of this block. The quotient of the division will be recorded in rupees with two places of decimal. This quotient rounded to whole number will be entered against item 30 of block 3.

15.0 Block 15: Remarks by investigator: Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household or any other characteristic of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help understanding the entries made in different blocks of the schedule, especially when any entry is very high or very low. For example, if a sample household performed a ceremony during the reference period of 7 days or 30 days or 365 days then the same should be recorded in this block.

16.0 Block 16: Remarks by supervisory officer: The supervisory officers should note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.

