

Chapter Five

Schedule 31

Common Property Resources, Sanitation and Hygiene, Services

5.0.1 This is the main household schedule to be canvassed in this survey. Through this schedule information will be collected on use of common property resources by rural households, particulars of sanitation and hygiene pertinent to sample households, use of communications facilities and services of financial institutions by household members, and details of journeys undertaken by household members. Some particulars of cultivation by rural households will also be collected.

5.02 **Schedule layout** : This schedule has 15 blocks :

Block 0 : Descriptive identification of sample household

Block 1 : Identification of sample household

Block 2 : Particulars of field operations

Block 3 : Household characteristics

Block 4 : Particulars of commuting done by household members

Block 5 : Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

Block 6 : Access to and use of communication and other facilities

Block 7 : Details of journeys on tours undertaken by household members ended at any time during the last 60 days and involving overnight stay.

Block 8 : Use of land resources in last 365 days

Block 9 : Use of water resources in last 365 days.

Block 10 : Average consumption, collection and sale of fuel wood and fodder

Block 11: Collection and sale of selected items from village common land or forest land and their sale during last 365 days

Block 12 : Some general information on uses of common land resources

Block 13 : Some general information on cultivation by the household

Block 14 : Some particulars of cultivation during 1997-98 (for major crops)

Blocks 8 to 14 are to be canvassed in rural households only. All other blocks are to be filled for both rural and urban households. Information on use of common property resources by the sample household will be collected through Blocks 8 to 12, and some particulars of cultivation, if any, by the household in Blocks 13 and 14. Details of journeys undertaken by household members include journey time, distance traveled, travel expenses, and mode of journey. Daily commuting is covered in Block 4, and journeys, which are part of tours involving overnight stay, in Block 7 of the schedule. Block 5 will record particulars of drinking water, source of cooking and bathing water, and type of bathroom and latrine used by the sample household. Block 6 will briefly collect information on availability and use of telephones, TV, radio and newspapers to both the rural and urban population. Block 6 will also investigate the use of banks, cooperative credit societies, etc. by households to meet their borrowing needs, and the difficulties faced in obtaining loans.

5.0.3 As already mentioned in Chapter Four, this is the first NSS survey to collect information on common property resources. The enquiry on sanitation and hygiene broadly follows the approach of the surveys of housing condition of NSSO, the last two having been conducted as part of the 44th round (1988-89) and the 49th round (1993). The 47th round survey of Literacy and Culture collected, among other things, details of possession and use of radio and TV sets, and newspaper-reading habits during 1991; the present enquiry is less detailed but expected to be useful in identifying broad trends in the use of these facilities. Details of domestic tourism were collected in the 43rd round of NSS (1987-88); the present enquiry on travel will have a wider coverage, and will, additionally, cover daily commuting to work or for education.

Block 0 : Descriptive identification of sample household

5.1.0 Descriptive identification of the sample household includes descriptive identification of the village or block to which the household belongs, plus “house number” and “name of head” to distinguish the household from the other households in the village/block.

5.1.1 Name of **state/u.t.** and **district** are to be copied from the sample list, or from Block 0 of the listing schedule. Name of **tehsil** and **village** for rural sample households and of **town** for urban sample households and of town for urban sample households are to be copied from Block 0 of Sch. 0.1/0.2. The **ward/investigator unit/block** entry is applicable only to urban sample households and is to be entered by copying from the corresponding entries available in Sch. 0.2.

5.1.2 **House number** and **name of head** are to be copied from col.1 & 3 respectively of Block 5 of Sch. 0.1 for rural households and of Block 2 of Sch.0.2 for urban sample households.

Block 1 : Identification of sample household

5.1.3 There are 18 items in this block, two of which are already filled in (printed); items 1 and 2 (round number and schedule number). Of the remaining items, ten (items 3 to 12) are to be copied from appropriate items of Block 1 of the household-listing schedule-Sch.0.1 for rural sample and Sch. 0.2 for urban sample. **For the rural sample, item 9 of Sch. 31, B1.11 : ub-stratum, is not applicable and is to be crossed out.**

5.1.4 **Item 13 : Second-stage stratum** : The second-stage stratum to which the household belongs can be obtained for rural households from col.15/16/17 of B1.5, Sch. 0.1, and for urban households, from col.16/17/18 of B1.2, Sch. 0.2, by ascertaining which of these columns contains the “order of selection” entry for the household. Thus, a rural household’s second-stage stratum number is 1/2/3 according as the household’s order of selection is recorded in column 15/16/17 of B1.5, Sch. 0.1. Similarly, an urban household’s second-stage stratum number is 1/2/3 according as the household’s order of selection is recorded in column 16/17/18 of B1.2, Sch. 0.2.

5.1.5 **Item 14 : Sample household number** : This is the same as the “order of selection” entry for the household made in the “List of households and record of selection” block of the household-listing schedule. For rural households, this entry is made in col.15/16/17 of B1.5, Sch. 0.1, and for urban households, in col.16/17/18 of B1.2, Sch. 0.2.

5.1.6 **Item 15 : Serial number of informant (as in block 4) and name of informant** : Here informant is understood as the person who provides the bulk of the information collected through the schedule. Note that the informant must be a member of the sample household.

5.1.7 **Item 16 : Response code** : The overall quality of the informant’s response to the entire schedule will be considered here. The codes are :

Informant co-operative and capable	1
Informant co-operative but not capable.....	2
Informant reluctant	3
Others	9

5.1.8 **Item 17 : Survey code** : The codes are :

Original household surveyed.....	1
Substitute household surveyed.....	2
Nothing surveyed	3

“Nothing surveyed” means that neither the originally selected household nor any substitute household could be surveyed, in other words, the sample household is a casualty. In such cases, only blocks 0-2 will be filled in and the word “CASUALTY” written in block capitals on the top of the first page of the schedule.

5.1.9 Item 18 : Reason for substitution of original household : This item will be filled in whenever a substitute is obtained for the originally selected household, to record the reason why this substitution was necessary. (Whether or not the substitute household could itself be surveyed is not relevant for making this entry.) These codes are:

Informant not available	1
Unwilling	2
Others	9

Block 2 : Particulars of field operations

5.2.0 This block is for recording names of officials involved in field operations associated with the canvassing of the schedule and their signatures, the total time taken to canvass the schedule in hours to one place of decimals, the number of additional sheets or schedules attached, if any, and dates of survey, inspection, receipt, scrutiny, duplication and despatch of the schedule.

Block 3 : Household characteristics

5.3.0 This block will record the household size (number of members) and three important qualitative characteristics of the household: its occupational type, the social group to which it belongs, and its principal industry-occupation.

5.3.1 Item 1 : Size : Household size is understood as the total number of household members.

5.3.2 Item 2 : Household type : The household type 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 gainful employment will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account.

5.3.3 For rural areas, the type codes are:

Self-employed in non-agriculture.....	1
Agricultural labour.....	2
Other labour.....	3
Self-employed in agriculture	4
Others	9

DEFINITIONS

5.3.4 **Rural labour** : This is defined as manual labour (by a person living in rural areas) 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 background (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) 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.

5.3.5 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

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)

5.3.6 It may be noted that wage-paid manual labour 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.

5.3.7 For urban areas the household type codes are :

Self-employed	1
Regular wage/salaried	2
Casual labour	3
Others	9

Note that 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 type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from gainful employment during the last 365 days. A household, which does not have any income from gainful employment, will get type code 9 (others).

5.3.8 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) contributes 50% or more of the household’s income from gainful employment during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source.

5.3.9 For a household to be classified as “agricultural labour” or “self-employed in agriculture” (code 2 or 4) its income yielding 50% or more of the household’s total income, it will be given code 1, 3 or 9 according to the following procedure.

5.3.10 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 gainful sources put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

5.3.11 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 gainful sources (again a three-way division).

5.3.12 All other households will get type code 9.

5.3.13 Item 3 : Social group : Households will be classified into the following social groups:

Schedule Tribe	1
Schedule Caste	2
Other Backward Caste	3
Others	9

Those who do not come under any one of the first three groups will be assigned code 9 meant to cover all other categories. Neo-Buddhists of Maharashtra and neighboring states, however, will be given code 2. In case different household members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the “household social group”.

5.3.14 Items 4 & 5 : Principal industry-occupation code : The description of the principal household industry-occupation (see paragraph 5.3.15) will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit industry code of the NIC-1987 will be recorded against item 4 and the appropriate occupation family (three-digit code) of the NCO-1968 will be recorded against item 5.

5.3.15 To determine the principal household industry-occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to be list all the gainful occupations pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who might be considered as household members in view of their staying and taking food in the household) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary capacity (on the basis of earnings). Out of the occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the 365 days preceding the date of survey will be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that the household occupation, thus determined as the principal one, many be pursued in different industries by one or more members of the household. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the 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 among the participating members.

Block 4 : Particulars of commuting done by household members

5.4.0 This block, apart from collecting basic information on age, sex, and relation to head of each household member, will record particulars of mode of transport used for commuting to workplace or educational institution of the **commuters** among the household members, the distance covered, and the time and money spent on commuting by each such member. All the persons who are deemed to be members of the household are to be listed in this block. Thus the household size recorded in Block 3 and the number of persons recorded in this block will tally exactly.

5.4.1 **Col. 1 : Serial number** : Continuous serial numbers are already printed in column 1 of the block.

- (i) The head of the household will be listed first, followed by his/her spouse, the first son, first wife and children, second son, etc. After all the sons have been listed, the daughters will be listed, followed by household members who are relatives, dependants, resident employees, servants, paying guests, etc.
- (ii) In case the total number of members exceeds the highest serial number printed, members may be assigned succeeding numbers consecutively and listed.

5.4.2 **Col. 2 : Name** : In this column, the name of each member of the household is to be recorded in a single line. In case the space is insufficient, the name may be shortened appropriately.

5.4.3 **Col. 3 : Relation to head** : “Relation” refers to the family relationship of the member to the head of the household. The codes are :

Self (i.e. head of the household)	1
Spouse of head	2
Married child	3
Spouse of married child	4
Unmarried child	5
Grandchild	6
Father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law	7
Brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives	8
Servants/employees/other-non-relatives	9

5.4.4. **Col. 4 : Sex :** The codes are : male - 1, female - 2.

5.4.5 **Col. 5 : Age :** Age of each member in completed years as on the date of survey will be recorded in this column in two digits. Thus a child who is less than a year old will have entry “00” and a child who is 7 years and 10 months old will have entry “07”. For persons who have completed 100 years of age, the entry will be “99”.

DEFINITIONS FOR COLS. 6 TO 11

5.4.6 **Commuting :** “Commuting” will be understood to mean travelling from residence to place of work or educational institution and back on the same day. “Work” here normally refers to economic activity but unpaid work such as services provided free (without pay) at institutions such as charitable homes, voluntary organisations, etc. will also be covered if performed regularly. “Educational institution” includes schools, colleges and institutions of higher educations, centres of adult education, and “pre-schools” (that is, pre-primary schools). **For persons living in rural areas, movement to or from work or educational institution within the village of their residence will not be considered as commuting.**

- (i) The movement of peddlers who move from place to place peddling their wares will not be treated as commuting. However, their journeys from residence to the area of peddling chosen by them (say, a busy crossing or railway station) and back will be regarded as commuting. If the residence of a peddler falls within the area where he operates, he will not be considered as a commuter.
- (ii) Escorting children to and from school will not be treated as commuting.

5.4.7 **Commuting regularly :** The nature of work of some people may be such that their normal place of work is at their residence, such as a tailor or shopkeeper whose workplace/shop is attached or adjacent to his residential place. Such a person may spend one day in the week to travel to get materials or supplies, say, for his work. Such traveling, which marks a “special” day in the person’s routine rather than a “normal” day, will not be treated as regular commuting. Similarly, a person traveling to attend a course two days in the week will not be considered a regular commuter. Regular commuting will cover only such travel, which is the rule, rather than the exception, for a person’s daily life.

5.4.8 **Commuting to one spot and to more than one spot :** A man may be employed in an organization having two different offices and he may have to work 3 days of the working week in one office and the remaining days of the week in the other office. This will not be treated as commuting to more than one spot because on any particular day, he works in one place only. On the other hand, a building contractor’s work may involve moving to more than one site on a normal (or usual) day. Such commuting, which involves moving from place to place during the day, is what is meant as “commuting to more than one spot”.

- (i) It was clarified above that peddlers who peddle their wares in an area away from their residence will be treated as commuting to this area from their residence. However, they will not be treated as commuting to more than one spot.
- (ii) But a peddler who travels in the morning (say) to one area A where he operates and later in the day to another area of operation B will be treated as commuting to more than one spot (provided that neither of the two areas includes his residence).

5.4.9 Col. 6 : Whether commuting regularly : Note that here the information sought is not a simple yes/no answer but something more. For those members who are commuting regularly, it will be ascertained whether they commute to work or to an educational institution. **In case of members commuting both to work and for education at different times of the day, “work” will be given priority.** For those who commute to work, it will be further ascertained whether their work involves travel to **only one spot in a day** or whether they move from one spot to another during the same day, and the entry made in col. 6 accordingly. The codes are :

Yes, to work: to one spot.....1

: To more than one spot.....2

Yes, to school/collage3

No9

Cols. 7 & 8 : Major and minor modes of commuting

5.4.10 Mode of commuting: “Mode” here refers to the mode of transport normally used for commuting. “On foot” is also included as a possible mode. A person may regularly travel to place of work/ education partly by one by one kind of vehicle and lastly by another (e.g. bicycle and train, rickshaw and bus, etc.). In such a case, the vehicle by which the longer part of the journey (distance-wise) is covered will be considered as the **major mode**, and the vehicle by which the shorter distance covered will be considered as the **minor mode**. **The “minor mode” entry is not compulsory.**

5.4.11 It may be noted that a man who does not use any vehicle other than a bus should not be assigned “minor mode” on foot” just because he has to walk 5 minutes from his house to the bus to stop. The rule to be followed here is: **For making entries in the minor mode column, “on foot” journeys are not eligible (will not be considered) unless the total distance covered on foot by such journeys is a kilometer or more.** However, this restriction does not apply to the determination of major mode : A man who walks 200 meters to reach his office from his residence will be assigned major mode “on foot”.

- (I) In case the normal journey to/from work involves three or more parts involving different modes, the two modes accounting for the longest distances will be considered for determining the major and minor modes.
- (ii) If two parts of the journey are performed by bus and one by boat (say), the bus distances will be combined before assigning the major and minor modes.

Example 1 : The normal journey of a person to work is as follow :

On foot	0.5 km;	then
Bus	5 km;	then
Boat	0.2 km;	then

The major mode here will be “bus” and the minor mode “boat”

Example 2 : The normal journey of a person to work is as follows :

Bus	4 km;	then
Train	7 km;	then
Bus	4 km;	

The major mode here will be “bus” and the minor mode “boat”

For both major and miner modes of journey, the codes are :

On foot	1	Own car	8
Bus	2	Rickshaw	9
Rail	3	Animal-driven transport:--	
Bicycle	4	Owned	10
Taxi/hired car	5	Hired	11
Auto-rickshaw	6	Ship, boat, etc	12
Motorcycle/scooter.....	7		

“Bus” will include trams and trucks. Vans, trekkers and other vehicles used for public transportation or transportation of a large number of persons will also be given the code for “bus”

5.4.12 Col. 9: Distance : one way: This refers to the total distance traveled from residence to place of work education. The codes are:

Less than 1 km	1	8 - 15 km	5
1-2 km	2	15 - 40 km	6
2-4 km	3	40 - 100 km	7
4-8 km	4	More than 100 km ..	8

(I) For those commuting to more than one spot, distance will be understood as distance travelled from residence to that work spot which is furthest from the residence.

(ii) For peddlers commuting to an area of work away from their homes, distance will be understood as distance from residence to (the nearest point of) the area of operation. (If there are two different areas of operation then the area which is further away will be considered).

(iii) for a person commuting to different places on different days, the place of work to which he goes most frequently will be considered for making entries in cols. 9, 10 & 11.

5.4.13 Col. 10 : Average journey time: one way : This will not include waiting times (i.e. waiting for a bus, train or ferry) but only journey time including journeys on foot in between vehicular journeys or at time beginning or end.

(I) Journey time for those moving to more than one spot will be defined (as in the case of distance) as the journey time spent in traveling from residence to the work spot which is furthest from the residence.

(ii) For peddlers, journey time will be defined in the same way as distance traveled.

(iii) Journey time will be recorded in hours and minutes in the two “sub-columns” of column 10 E.g. average journey time = 1 hour will be recorded as 100 in col. 10, and 15 minutes will be recorded as 0 15 in col. 10.

5.4.14 Col. 11: Expenses last month; This refers only to traveling expense incurred in commuting.

(I) In case of traveling by one’s own car, traveling expenses will include cost of fuel and salary of driver, if any. The salary of the driver, and also the cost of animal feed in case of animal-drawn vehicle, will have to be suitably apportioned to commuting and non-commuting purposes on the basis of hours of travel for commuting and non-commuting. Only the part apportioned to commuting purposes will be considered in making the entry in col. 11. If the family vehicle is used both for commuting to work and for commuting to school, the expenses must be shown separately (person-wise) in different rows.

(ii) If a lump sum payment is made for two children going to school by the same vehicle, expenses must be apportioned among them suitably.

- (iii) Actual expenses for commuting must be entered in col. 11, even if reimbursed by the employer. If the employer provides the vehicle and actual expenses are zero, expenses should be imputed and shown in col. 11.

Block 5 : Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

5.5.1 This block will record information on source, availability and quality of drinking water, and on various aspects of sanitation such as nature of bathrooms and latrines used, arrangements for drainage of waste water and disposal of garbage, source of cooking and bathing water, and problems of flies and mosquitoes in the area in which the sample household resides.

5.5.2 **Items 1 & 7 : Principal and supplementary source of drinking water :** If a household obtained drinking water from the same source throughout the last 365 days, the that source is the principal source and there is no supplementary source. If a household, during the last 365 days, obtained drinking water from more than one source, than the one most commonly used will be called the principal source and the next one (in terms of frequency of use) will be called the supplementary source. Thus if a household used source A for 5 months of the year, source B for 4 months, and source C for 3 months, then A and B will be the principal and supplementary source respectively. The codes are :

Tap	1
Tube well, hand pump	2
Well	3
Tank, pond (reserved for drinking)	4
Other tank, pond	5
River, canal, lake	6
Spring	7
Tanker	8
Other	9

Here “tanker” includes all vehicles used by local authorities, chartable, etc. for supplying water to an area.

5.5.3 **Tap water:** This refers to water supplied to households through pipe after suitable treatment by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities, or any private or public housing estate or water treatment agency. Water pumped up and supplied without any treatment, or transported by pipe, untreated, from river or well, will not be regarded as tap water. Such water will be regarded as coming from “tube well”, “river”, “well”, etc.

5.5.4 Item 2 : Distance from the principal source : This will refer to the distance which is actually traveled along the roads or paths used, and not the distance “as the crow flies”. The code are :

Source within dwelling	1
Source outside dwelling but within premises	2
Outside premises at distance <0.2 km	3
..... 0.2 - 0.5 km	4
..... 0.5 - 1 km	5
..... 1 - 1.6 km	6
.....beyond 1.6 km	7

5.5.5 Item 3 : Right of use of the principal source : The question to be answered here is: “Who has access to the source?” Access may or may not be strictly according to legal right. In determining who has access, the actual situation prevailing, and not the legal right, is to be considered. The codes are:

Household alone	1
Shared by a restricted set of households	2
Community use	3
Other	9

“Shared by a restricted set of households” includes cases when a block of flats shares the source. “Community use” means that access is either unrestricted, or restricted to an identifiable community such as a caste or religious group. “Other” includes cases of access granted (to the sample household) by a neighbor to the neighbor’s personal source, or access to a source meant for a block of flats obtained on the basis of good personal relations with some the residents of that block of flats.

5.5.6 Item 4 : Whether sufficient drinking water available from principal source throughout the year: The investigator will ascertain the informant’s opinion on whether the drinking water obtained from the principal source is adequate to meet his/her household’s need throughout the year. The codes are: yes-1, on-2.

5.5.7 Item 5 : Month wise sufficiency position of principal source: This will be ascertained for those answering “no” to the question in item 4. For those answering, “yes” in item 4, the sub-block of 12 cells may be scored out. For those answering “no” in item 4, all 12 cells will be filled. Entry in the cell adjacent to the caption “Jan” will be 1 if drinking water from the principal source was sufficient in January and 2 if it was insufficient in January. Other cells will be filled in the same way. All 12 cells will be filled with 2 if drinking water from the principal source was insufficient in all 12 months of the calendar. Note that all 12 cells cannot be filled with 1 as this would mean that the household should have answered “yes” to item 4.

5.5.8 Item 6 : Measures normally taken to increase water supply when insufficient: This item, like item 5, will be left blank for those answering “yes” for item 4. The codes are :

Water supplied by local authorities through tankers, etc.	1
Water supplied by charitable bodies etc	2
Water obtained from neighbors	3
Water purchased by household	4
Other measures	5
No measures	6

(I) The work “normally” in “normally taken” is important. If water scarcity arose 4 times in the last ten years but the local authorities supplied water only once, and no measures were taken on the remaining 3 occasions, then the normal situation is “no measures”, and code 6 should be entered.

(ii) If more than one code is applicable, that is, more than one of the types of measures listed are normally taken in time of water insufficiency, then the one which is used most by the sample household will be considered.

(iii) When the principal source gives insufficient drinking water, the household may start using a supplementary source. This will come under “other measures”.

5.5.9 Item 7 : Supplementary source of drinking water: This has been explained in paragraph 5.5.2.

5.5.10 Item 8 & 9: Whether sufficient drinking water available from principal source throughout the year (item 8) and Month wise sufficiency position of source (item 9): These are similar to items 5 and 6 and relate to the year-round availability of drinking water from the supplementary source. Items 8 and 9 are to be filled in if entry in item 7 is 2 and left blank (scored out) if entry in item 7 is 1.

5.5.11 Item 10 : Quality of drinking water from the principal source: The item will be filled for all households. The codes are :

Known to be polluted	1
Clean but contains excess of iron or other mineral	2
Bad taste due to unknown causes	3
Cloudy due to unknown causes	4
Other defects	5
Satisfactory	6

It more than one code (say, code 2 and code 3) are applicable, then the one appearing earlier in the list will be recorded. “Satisfactory” (code 6) will be recorded only if none of the codes 1 to 5 are applicable.

5.5.12 Item 11: Whether water filtered by household : The codes are :

Yes, with plain cloth	1
Yes, by other process	2
No.	3

“Other process” includes water filters using a “filter candle” seen in many urban houses nowadays. There are water purifiers, which have a filter as well as a process of chemical treatment (e.g. treatment by ultra-violet radiation). For households using such water purifiers, the entry in item 11 will be 2 (and the entry in item 12 will be 1).

5.5.13 Item 12 : Whether water chemically treated by household: Chemical treatment here includes alum treatment, chlorination and treatment with other halogens, treatment with permanganate, treatment with radiation, and other anti-bacterial treatment. The codes are : yes - 1, no - 2.

5.5.14 Item 13 : Whether water boiled by household: Code 1 (for yes) will be recorded only if the majority of household members drink boiled water. Otherwise code 2 (no) will be recorded.

5.5.15 Item 14 : Materials of the main container in which water is stored: The codes are

Earthen	1	Plastic	2	Other non-metal	3
Iron (galvanized)	4	Copper	5	Stainless steel	6
Brass	7	other metal	8	No storage	9

Some households, especially among those relying on tap water, may not have the habit of storing drinking water at all, preferring to take water directly from the source whenever the need to drink water arises. For them the entry will be 9 (no storage).

5.5.16 **Item 15 : How water is taken out from the main container :** The codes are :

Though tap1
Poured out2
Vessel with handle dipped into take out water3
Vessel; without handle dipped in to take out water.....4

This item will be left blank for households with code 9 (no storage) in item 14. If the main container is filled with a tap from which water flows out, the entry in item 15 will be 1. If household members take out water for drinking the container using a vessel (scoop or cup or mug) with a handle, so that the hand or fingers of the person holding the vessel do not touch the water in the main container, then code 3 will be entered in item 15. If household members use a vessel without a handle (say, a glass tumbler), dipping it into the main container o take out water, then code 4 will be entered. Code 2 will be entered if water is poured out from the main container (no cup/mug/glass being dipped into the main container to take out water).

5.5.17 **Item 16 : Bathroom type:** This item refers to the bathroom used by household members. In case more than household members use one bathroom, the one most commonly used will be considered for making the entry. Note that an open area without a roof used for bathing purposes is only a bathing place and not a bathroom for this survey. The codes are :

no bathroom1 detached2 attached3

Households whose members do not use a bathroom to take a bath will get code 1 (no bathroom). Other households will get code 3 or code 2 depending on whether the bathroom used by them is the structure in which their living rooms are “attached” or “detached”. **Attached here means: in the same structure as the dwelling unit.** If the dwelling unit is housed in a single structure, there is no problem. A dwelling unit may, however, be spread over more than one structure. In such cases, if the structure containing the bathroom has rooms for living purposes, then the bathroom will be considered as “attached” to the dwelling unit. “Rooms for living purposes” includes bedroom, sitting room, reading room, dining room and prayer room. A bathroom, which is not attached, is **detached.**

5.5.18 **Item 17 : Right of use of bathroom:** The codes are :

Household alone1
Shared by a restricted set of hhs2
Community use3

Households using no bathroom (code 1 in item 16) will not be asked this question. For households using some bathroom (code 2 or 3 in item 16), entry in item 17 will be made by

ascertaining “who has access to the bathroom used by the household members?” If only the members of the sample household have access, code 1 will be entered in item 17. “Shared by a restricted set of households” and “community use” will have the same meanings as in item 3 (right of use of the principal source of drinking water).

5.5.19 Item 18 : Distance from usual bathing place: This item will be filled in only for households with “no bathroom” (code 1 in item 16) and left blank for households with code 2 or 3 in item 16. The codes are :

Within dwelling	1
Outside dwelling but within premises	2
Outside premises at distance < 0.2 km	3
.....0.2 - 0.5 km	4
.....0.5 - 1.0 km	5
.....0.1 - 1.6 km	6
.....beyond 1.6 km	7

A bathing place is any place used for taking a bath. It need not be a bathroom.

5.5.20 Item 19 : Whether enough water for all household members to have a daily bath: This question will be asked to all households, whether using a bathroom or not. The codes are : yes - 1, no - 2.

5.5.21 Item 20 : Drainage arrangement for waste water: “Drainage arrangement” refers to built-up channels for carrying waste water away from the premises of a building to a drainage system, a water flow or a water deposit. The codes are :

No drainage	1
Open katcha	2
Open pucca	3
Covered pucca	4
Underground	5

5.5.22 Item 21 : Latrine type: This refer to the latrine used by the majority of the household members. Similarly, items 22 to 25 refer to the latrine used by the majority of the household members do not use any latrine. In case more than one kind of latrine is used by household members, the one most commonly used will be considered for making the entry. The codes are:

No	1
Service latrine	2
Septic tank	3
Pout flush pit	4
Sewerage system	5
Others	9

“Service latrine” refers to the non-sanitary latrine where the excreta accumulate at the excretion spot and have to be physically removed from time to time.

5.5.23 Item 22: Right of use of latrine: The entry will be made only for households using a latrine (codes 2-9) in item 21). For such households entry in item 22 will be made by ascertaining “who has access to the latrine used by the household members?” If only the members of the sample household have access, code 1 will be entered in item 22. “Shared by a restricted set of household” and “community use” will have the same meanings as in item 3 (right of use of the principal source of drinking water).

5.5.24 Items 23 & 24: Number of latrines to which the household has access (item 23) and number of households using the latrine(s) (item 24): These two entries will be made only for households with code 2-9 in item 21 and code 2 in item 22 (right of use). If, for instance, the household uses 2 latrines A and B, and there are 5 other households also having access to the latrines A and B then the entry in item 23 will be 2, and the entry in item 24 will be 6.

5.5.25 Item 25: Distance from the latrine used: This entry is to be made only for households a latrine (code 2-9 in item 21). The codes are:

Within dwelling	1
Outside dwelling but within premises	2
Outside premises at distance < 0.5 km	3
Beyond 0.5 km	4

5.5.26 Item 26: Mode of collection of garbage from house: The code are :

By local authorities	1
By private arrangement among residents	2
By household members	3
Other	9

If local authorities arrange for removal of garbage from the house, the entry will be 1. If a group of residents (including the household) of the area make the arrangement, the entry will be 2, and if the household makes its own arrangement, the code will be 3. “Other” will include removal by charitable bodies. If the household members have to dump the garbage in a common dumping spot away from the house and the local authorities arrange for its removal from the dumping spot, the entry will be 3 (“by household members”).

5.5.27 Item 27: Site where garbage is taken: The codes are:

To bio-gas plant or manure pit	1
To community dumping spot	2
To household’s individual dumping spot	3
Other	9

If the household dumps its garbage indiscriminately, the entry will be 3. If a small number of households dump their garbage in a particular spot, the entry will again be 3. If the garbage is first taken to a community dumping spot and from there to a bio-gas plant, the entry will be 1.

5.5.28 Item 28: How frequently garbage is cleared from common dumping spot: The codes are :

Daily	1
Not daily but at least once a week	2
Not even once a week	3
Not known	4

5.5.29 Items 29 & 34: Principal and supplementary source of water for cooking/bathing/washing utensils: For cooking, bathing and dishwashing, “principal” and “supplementary” source have the same definition (“major time” criterion) as for drinking water (see paragraph 5.5.2). The codes are as in case of items 1 and 7. If no supplementary source is used, the entry for supplementary source will be 10.

5.5.30 Items 29 to 30: Principal and supplementary source of cooking water; These are defined above in paragraph 5.5.29. If two sources of cooking water are used simultaneously, the source from which the largest amount of cooking water is taken will be considered as principal source and the other may be considered as the supplementary source.

5.5.31 Items 31 & 32: Principal and supplementary source of bathing water: These are defined above in paragraph 5.5.29. If different household member use two different source bathing water, the source used by the majority will be considered. If this source is available and used throughout the year, the other source (used by fewer household members) may be considered as the supplementary source.

5.5.32 Items 33 & 34: Principal and supplementary source of water for washing utensils: these are defined above in paragraph 5.5.29. If two source are used simultaneously, the water with which the majority of utensils are washed will be considered as the principal source and the other may be considered as the supplementary same.

5.5.33 Item 35/37/39: Are you concerned about the problem of flies/mesquites/foul odour in your area? The codes are : yes - 1, no - 2,. If the informant reports that the problem of, say, flies, does not exist in the area, the answer will be treated as “no”.

5.5.34 Item 36/38/40: Has the problem of flies/mosquitoes/odour increased over the last 5 years? The codes are:

Increased1 Remained unchanged2 Decreased3

It the informant cannot assess whether the problem has increased or decreased or remained unchanged, code 2 may be recorded.

5.5.35 Item 41/42: Are you willing to contribute towards improving sanitation in your neighborhood/your village or town ? The codes are :

Willing to contribute money1
.....Labour2
.....Both3
.....Neither4

Note that code 1 actually means “ willing to contribute money but not labour” and code 2 actually means “willing to contribute labour but not money”, since those willing to contribute both money and labour must be given code 3 (not 1 or 2). The question should be put to the head of the household or some earning member, if possible. If such members are not available, the informant’s opinion as to whether the household would be willing to contribute may be ascertained. If the answer is that the household would be willing to contribute to improvement of one specific aspect of sanitation (say, latrines) but not any aspect the response should be taken as “willing” (code 1/2/3).

Block 6: Access to and use of communication and other facilities.

5.6.0 Questions 1-12 of this block are about possession and use of radio, TV, telephones and newspapers, while the remaining questions are about use of financial services such as those provided by banks and cooperative credit societies.

5.6.1 Item 1 : Does the household possess a telephone? The codes are: yes-1, no-2. For “yes”, the telephone must be found installed on the date of survey (having got a telephone connection is not enough). Disconnected telephones will also be considered provided the household has not decided to give up the facility.

5.6.2 Item 2: Distance to nearest place where a telephone call can be made: The question will be asked to households not possessing a telephone (code 2 in item 1). The codes are :

Within 0.2 km	1
0.2 - 0.5 km	2
0.5 - 1 km	3
1 - 5 km	4
More than km	5

‘Can be made’ does not refer to legal right. If a households H feels that it can make a telephone call from the telephone belonging to a household K in a situation of emergency, then it will be considered that a telephone call “can be made” by household H from household K’s dwelling. If a telephone call can be made from a telephone located in the same building as the dwelling unit of the sample household, code 1 will be recorded.

5.6.3 Item 3: How long ago was a telephone last used by a member of the household? The question will be asked to households no possessing a telephone (code 2 in item 1). The codes are:

Less then a week	1
7 - 30 days ago	2
More than a month but less than a year	3
More than a year	4
Never	5

“Used” here covers both making a call and receiving a call. Use of any telephone, anywhere, the entry. (When more than one household member is in the habit of using the telephone, it is usually the case that one particular member uses the telephone much more frequently than others. Usually, it will be enough to ascertain how long ago this particular member last used a telephone)

5.6.4 Item 4 : Number of daily newspapers to which the household subscribes: If a household member goes out and buys a particular newspaper every day instead of having it delivered at his house, that, too, will be regarded as “subscription to a daily newspaper”. “0” will be entered if the household does not subscribe to any daily newspaper.

5.6.5 Item 5: Does any household member regularly read a daily newspaper available with neighbor, library, tea-shop, panchayat office etc,? This question will be asked if the household does not subscribe to any daily newspaper (entry 0 in item 4). “Regularly” means that the member reads the newspaper as a rule and that the days on which he/she fails to read the newspaper are the exception. The entire newspaper need not be read; reading a part of it is enough.

5.6.6 Item 6: Does the household possess a TV, set? The codes are:

Yes: colour	1
Yes: black and white	2
No	3

The question will be asked to all households. A household possessing both colour and black-and-white TV sets will get code 1, not code 2. Temporarily out-of-order sets will also qualify for “yes”.

5.6.7 Item 7: Does the TV set have cable connection? The question will be asked to households with TV sets (code 1 or 2 in item 6). The codes are yes-1, no-2. If the cable connection is out of order but expected to be restored shortly, the code for “yes” will be recorded.

5.6.8 Item 8: Does the household have access to a community TV set? The question will be asked to households not possessing a TV set (code 3 in item 6). The codes are: yes-1, no-2. Access to neighbor’s set will not be relevant here. However, a TV set in the possession of a club to which the household belongs will be included in “community TV set”. The code is 1 for households having access to a community TV set, regardless of whether any member actually watches TV on the set or not. However, if the community TV set is out of order and has been so for more than three months, code 2 (no access to community TV set) will be recorded.

5.6.9 Item 9: Does any household member regularly watch TV? This question, like the previous question, will be asked to households not possessing a TV set (code 3 in item 6). The codes are: yes-1, no-2. For code 1, it is enough if just one household member regularly watches TV somewhere (neighbor’s set included). It is not important whether the member watches TV in the same place or house every day or in different places. “Regularly” is used in the same sense as in item 5.

5.6.10 Item 10: Does the household possess a radio/ The question will be asked to all households. The codes are: yes-1, no-2. “Radio” includes transistor radio. However, if a household has only an out-of-order radio, which it intends to sell as scrap, code 2 (no radio) should be given.

5.6.11 Item 11: Does the household have access to a community radio? The question will be asked to households with code 2 (no radio) in item 10. The codes are: yes-1, no-2. Access to a neighbor's radio is not relevant. However, a radio in the possession of an association to which the household belongs will be included as “community radio”. Access is the important factor and whether any household member actually listens to the radio or not is irrelevant. However, if the community radio is out of order and has been so for more than three months, code 2 (no access to community radio) will be recorded.

5.6.12 Item 12: Does any household member regularly listen to the radio? The question, like the previous question, will be asked to households not possessing a radio (code 2 in item 10). The codes are: yes-1, no-2. For code 1, it is enough if just one household member regularly listens to the radio somewhere (neighbor's house included). It is not important whether the member listens to the radio in the same place or house every day or in different place. “Regularly” is used in the same sense as in item 5.

5.6.13 Item 13: Does any household member have a bank or P.O. saving A/c or belong to a cooperative credit society or self-help group? Here “bank” includes commercial banks, regional rural banks, district or central cooperative banks and primary or central land development banks. “Cooperative credit society” includes primary cooperative credit societies, primary cooperative marketing societies, handloom weavers’ cooperative societies and other industrial or other types of cooperative societies.

5.6.14 Item 14: When was the account last operated? The question will be asked for those households answering yes (code 1) to item 13, that is, to households with at least one member having a bank or P.O. savings A/c or belonging to a cooperative credit society or self-help. The codes are:

less than 3 months ago1
3 months to 1 year ago2
more than 1 year ago3

For cooperative credit society (CCS) and self-help group (SHG) “operation of the account” will be understood to take place whenever any transaction involving the household member belonging to the CCS/SHG takes place, such as granting or repayment of a loan or making of any deposit in or withdrawal from personal account. Of the four conditions (1) having a bank A/c (2) having a P.O. Saving A/c (3) belonging to a CCS (4) belonging to a SHG, if more than condition

is fulfilled by the household members (e.g. one household member has a bank A/c and another member belongs to a CCS), then the “account last operated” among these will be considered for making the entry. Similarly, if a member has two bank accounts, the account last operated among the two will be considered.

5.6.15 Items 15 & 17: Did the household, during the last 2 years, make any effort to borrow money from any bank (item 15)? from any cooperative credit society (item 16)? from any self-help group (item 17)? The three questions will be asked to all households. The codes, for each of the three questions, are:

No	1
Yes, but loan no granted	2
Yes, and loan obtained	3

If a bank loan (say) has been applied for and the application is currently being processed by the bank, code 2 or code 3 will be entered depending on the situation. Code 2 (lone not granted) will be entered if the informant reports that a problem has arisen in obtaining the loan, which the household is unable to solve (e.g. the bank may have asked for certain documents which the household is unable to provide). On the other hand, if the informant reports that things are going smoothly and only certain formalities are to be completed for the loan to be sanctioned, then code 3 (lone obtained) will be entered.

5.6.16 Item 18: Purpose for which the money was required: This will be ascertained for households answering “yes” (code 2 or 3) to any of the questions in items 15 to 17. The code are :

Farm business	1
Non-farm business	2
Financial investment by household members.....	3
Residential land or building	4
Marriage	5
Medical.....	6
Education	7
Debt repayment.....	8
Other	9

Codes 1 and 2 cover all enterprise purposes. Financial asset formation is covered by code 3 and debt repayment by code 8. Purchase, construction, improvement and repair of residential land and building come under code 4. Certain specific consumption purposes are covered by items 5,6,7 and 9. Purchase of consumer durables, and other consumption, for purposes not related to marriage, medical treatment or education would be given code 9.

- (I) The true purpose for which the money sought was intended to be used should be ascertained and recorded. This may not be the same as the purpose mentioned in the application made by the household to the bank/CCS/SHG.
- (ii) In case the money was intended to be used for more than one of the purpose categories listed, so that more than one of the codes 1 to 9 appear to be applicable, the entry will be made according to the major purpose. This will be understood to mean that purpose for which the maximum amount of money was meant to be used. If the money was to be spent on one item, say, a tractor, to be used for both household and enterprise purposes, then the enterprise purpose is to be given priority for making the entry.

5.6.17 Item 19: Was any difficulty faced in obtaining this loan? This question will also asked for households answering yes (code 2 or 3) to any of items 15-17 . The codes are: yes -1, no - 2. Note that if a household has been unsuccessful (code 2 in any of items 15-17, the answer to “Was any difficulty faced ...?” (item 19) must be “yes’. That is, if code 2 has been put in any of items 15 to 17 code 1 should be put in item 19. In case code 2 or 3 appears in more than one of the items 15-17, there may be a problem of more than one response to item 19. In such cases, code 1 (difficulty) will get priority over code 2 (no difficulty)

5.6.18 Item 20: Main difficulty faced: This question will be asked only to households with code 1 (difficulty faced) in item 19. The main difficulty faced will be ascertained. The codes are :

collateral requirement very high	1
household’s ability to repay doubted	2
purpose not acceptable	3
other eligibility criteria not fulfilled	4
bank officials unhelpful	5
prolonged delay	6
other difficulties	7

Block 7: Details of journeys on tours undertaken by household members ended at any time during the last 60 days and involving overnight stay

DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

5.7.1 Tour involving overnight stay: A member of a household ordinarily sleeps under the same roof as other members. There are cases of some persons who sleep in a different dwelling unit from other members of their household. However, each person has a normal sleeping place where he normally spends the night. For the purpose of this survey, a member of a household will be said to go on a “tour involving overnight stay” if he

undertakes a journey or journeys starting from his normal residence to a different place (within or outside his village/town)

and

spends the night in a dwelling or lodging unit (or vehicle) other than his normal sleeping place and other than his household dwelling unit

and

returns to his household **within six months** of leaving it.

5.7.2 The tour will be considered to begin when the person leaves his normal residence and will be considered to end when the person returns to his normal residence. Note that a “tour involving overnight stay”, as defined above, will begin and end on different days not more than six months apart.

5.7.3 Only tours involving overnight stay which ended not more than 60 days ago will be considered for making entries in Block 7. Note that even tours which began more than six months earlier than the date of survey may be eligible.

5.7.4 journeys on tours involving overnight stay: Before making entries in Block 7 relating to a particular tour, it must first be decided whether the tour fulfils the requirements of Block 7, viz, (a) it must be a tour involving overnight stay as defined in paragraph 5.7.1, and (b) it must have ended not more than 60 days before the date of survey.

5.7.5 The following points are to be noted regarding **Journeys**.

- (I) When two household members travel together, it is considered not as two journeys but as one journey in which two persons take part. This is a very important point to be noted in making entries Block 7.
- (ii) For each tour, two lines are to be filled in Block 7, one for the “outward journey” and one for the “return journey”.

- (iii) Actually, both the outward and the return journey will often be “compound” journeys involving one major journey and some minor ones. For instance, undertaking a train journey may involve traveling from home to the railway station by rickshaw. The entries in the different columns of Block 7 (distance, expenses, etc.) will in most cases refer to the **entire “compound” journey from home to destination (or destination to home). Thus the total distance traveled and total transport expenses will be recorded.** For mode of journey (col. 3: on foot/bus/rail/bicycle/.....), **the mode relating to the major journey will be recorded.** Here “major” journey refers to that sub-journey of the total outward (or return) journey on which the maximum distance was traveled.
- (iv) **Circular tours:** Some tours may involve traveling from home (H) to one place of visit V1, from V1 to another place V2, and from V2 back to H. Although there are three journeys involved here, this tour can also be thought of as consisting of one outward journey and one return journey, as follows. Suppose, of the two places V1 and V2, V1 is farther away from home than V2. Then the tour can be thought of as:

Outward: H - v1
Return : V1 - H (via V2)

In other words, **the place of visit which is farther from home will be regarded as the “destination”.** Thus, even for a circular tour, only two lines of Block 7 are to be filled, one for home- --> destination and the other for destination -->home. For such “circular” tours, the distance traveled will normally be different for the “outward” and “return” journeys.

5.7.6 Col. 1; Serial number of journey: Serial numbers are printed in the schedule for the rows provided. If additional sheets are used, the serial numbers in the additional sheets will have to be changed to make the serial numbering continuous.

5.7.7 Col. 2: Purpose: The codes are :

leisure	1	study	5
business	2	sports	6
pilgrimage	3	medical	7
social function	4	other	8

If there is more than one purpose involved, the most important one will be recorded. Thus, if a person makes a business trip and his family accompanies him to enjoy a vacation, the purpose which is considered more important by the household will have to be ascertained and recorded. The question may be asked: would the tour have been undertaken if business was the only motive? or, Would the tour have been undertaken if leisure were the only purpose? **For “return” journey, the same purpose code will be give as for “outward” journey.**

5.7.8 Col. 3: Mode of journey; The codes are :

on foot	1	own car	8
bus	2	rickshaw	9
rail	3	animal-driven transport:	
bicycle	4	owned	10
taxi/hired car	5	hired	11
auto-rickshaw	6	ship, boat etc.	12
motorcycle/scooter	7	air	13

(I) “Bus” will include trams and trucks. Vans, trekkers and other vehicles used for public transportation or transportation of a large number of persons will also be given the code for “bus”. If a journey is made by government vehicle, the code for “own car” may be given.

(ii) When the outward (or return) involves two or more sub-journeys, the sub-journey by which the maximum distance is covered will be considered for determining mode of journey.

5.7.9 Cols. 4, 5 & 6: Number of members who took part: adult male, adult female, children: Only members of the sample household will be counted and not members of other households accompanying them. adults are those having completed 15 years of age.

5.7.10 Col. 7: Distance: one way: The codes are :

less than 1 km	1	20-50 km	5
1-5 km	2	50-200 km	6
5-10 km	3	200-500 km	7
10-20 km	4	more than 500 km	8

The total distance traveled from origin to destination will be recorded, in code, for the outward journey, and the total distance traveled from destination to origin, for the return journey. For “circular” tours - see paragraph 5.7.5 (iv) - the total distances traveled on outward and return journeys may be different. Occasionally, this may result in different codes being applicable for the distance entry for “outward” and “return” journeys.

5.7.11 Cols. 8 & 9: Duration of journey: This is to be recorded in hours and minutes in cols 8 and 9 respectively. For example, for a journey of three hours, the entry in col. 8 will be “3” and the entry in col. 9 will be “00”. For a journey of two days, the entry in col. 8 will be “48” and the entry in col. 9. will be “00”. However, waiting times, say, between two train journeys, should be excluded as far as possible and only actual traveling time should be considered.

5.7.12 Col. 10: Whether single journey entry: *The instructions given here must be read carefully in order to understand this item; the schedule is not self-explanatory.* Suppose for a particular tour, the informant reports that there is no difference between “outward” and “return” journeys in respect of

- (a) mode of journey
- (b) number of members who took part
- (c) distance
- (d) total expenditure on transport, and
- (f) whether subsidized.

In other words, consider the case when these particulars, for the return journey, are identical with the outward journey. **In such cases the following option is open to the investigator. Instead of making two lines of entries, one for “outward” and the other for ‘return’ journey, the investigator may make one line of entries only, the record 2 (“double journey”) in col. 10: “whether single journey entry”.**

- (I) The choice of whether to make a “double-journey” entry (one line of entries with code 2 in col. 10), or two separate and identical single-journey entry (two lines of entries with code 1 in col. 10) lines with the investigator.
- (ii) However, when the two journeys are not identical in every respect, for instance, if the mode of journey differs (say, the outward journey is by rail and the return journey by bus) than option to make a double-journey entry does not exist, and two single-journey entries must necessary be made. Single-journey entries will have code 1 in col. 10.
- (ii) In double-journey entries, the particulars recorded in columns other than col. 10 will relate to “one way” only; for instance, distance will be one-way distance, similarly, duration, expenses, etc. will relate to only one of the journeys (outward/return). They are not to be multiplied by 2.

5.7.13 Col. 11: Total expenditure on transport: This will include passenger transport expenditure incurred in all the stages of the journey, but will exclude porter charges and all charges for transportation of goods.

- (I) The entry will be in whole number of rupees; “00” is printed in the “paise” sub-column of the schedule to remind the investigator that paise figures one not to be recorded
- (ii) Expenses incurred will be included regardless of whether they are subsidized (or

reimbursed) by the employer.

- (iii) All expenditure incurred on the services of travel agents for passenger transport arrangements (but not food, accommodation etc.) will be included.
- (iv) For package tours where a lump sum payment is made which includes travel expenses, board and/or lodging, the transport charges have to be separated out according to the informant's best judgment and recorded in col. 11.
- (v) Amount payable will be recorded even if not yet paid

5.7.14 Col. 12 : Whether subsidized: If the transport expenses incurred, as recorded in col. 11, are subsidized/financed by the employer or any institution (such as a school), code 1 is to be recorded in col. 12. If the expenditure is wholly financed from domestic account, code 2 is to be recorded.

Note that Blocks 8 to 14 will be canvassed in rural households only

Block 8: Use of land resources in last 365 days

5.8.1 This block is meant for recording information on diverse uses of different categories of land resources (classified by kind of property rights) made by the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. The types of uses of land considered for the block are:

Cultivation of:

- fodder
- other (i.e. all crops other than fodder)

grazing of livestock

collection of:

- manure
- fruits, roots, tubers etc.
- honey
- medicinal herbs etc.
- leaves
- weed, grass, canes etc.

There is a column for each type of use in the block. It may be noted that leaves and twigs collected for use as manure will be considered for col. 5, i.e. “manure”. “Medicinal herbs etc.” will include barks collected for medicinal use.

5.8.2 Note that collection of materials from water bodies located on different categories of land will be considered for this block. For example, if water chestnuts (*Pani phal or singara*) are collected from a tank formally held by a community of the village, an appropriate code for purpose of use’ will be entered in col. 6 of the second row. Also note that no entry will be made in cols. 5 to 10 of the first row, i.e. the row for “owned land”.

5.8.3 For each of these “types of uses”, the main purpose of use, i.e. how the produce is used, will be recorded in codes in each of the cells of the respective columns. The code-structure for ‘main purpose of use’ provides for three alternatives:

(used for) home consumption1

(used for)sale2

(used for) household enterprise3

If a category of land resources is not used by the household for a ‘type of use’, a ‘X’ mark will be put in the corresponding cell of the block. If a ‘type of use’ is not at all made by the household, the entire column may be struck out.

5.8.4 In general, ‘home consumption’ will bear the same meaning as for Schedule 1.0. Similarly, the main purposes ‘for sale’ and for ‘household enterprise’ will mostly be used in their ordinary senses. Some special cases which require different treatment are given in the following table :

Codes to be used in Block 8, Schedule 31 (special cases)

type of use	home consumption (code ‘1’)	sale (code ‘2’)	household enterprise (code ‘3’)
cultivation of fodder (col. 2)	not applicable	if sold	if consumed by livestock reared at home
grazing of livestock (col. 4)	not applicable	not applicable	always
collection of manure (col. 5)	not applicable	if sold	if used for cultivation
collection of ‘leaves’ and weeds, grass, canes etc. (cols. 9&10)	if used for construction& repairs of won house, household durables, etc.	if sold	if used for any household enterprise

Evidently, code '1' i.e., 'for home consumption', will not be applicable in cols. 2, 4, & 5, i.e. "cultivation of fodder", "grazing of livestock" and "collection of manure". Again, code '2', i.e. "for sale", will not be applicable to col. 4, i.e., "grazing of livestock".

5.8.5 Col. 1: (Categories of) land resources: For this block, land resources are classified by kind of property right the user has on the land. Different kinds of property rights associated with private property, common property and state (government) property are considered for classifying the land resources. The categories of land resources are briefly discussed below:

5.8.6 Item 1: Owned land: This refers to all land owned by the household. For this item, a plot of land will be considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession, **with right to transfer** (sale), the title, is vested in a member or members of the household. The area figures in all the items of this block will be recorded in *hectares* in *two places of decimal*. Note that only those with right of sale will be considered for this item (unlike Item 1 of Block 13).

5.8.7 Item 2: Vill. common/ panchayat/ tribal community land: This category of land will be understood as all *de jure* CPR land (including tribal community land), other than village forests & woodlots. The discussion on CPR land in the Box. "Coverage of Common Property Land Resources (commons) in *de jure* and *de facto* Approaches" (see page 44, Chapter Four) gives the distinguishing features of *de jure* CPR land. Evidently, the revenue land not normally assigned to village panchayat or to a community of the village will not be considered for Item 2 of this block. Such revenue land will be considered for in Item 5 ("Govt. revenue land") of the block. However, the beds of water bodies like rivers, streams and tanks will not be considered for this item, as these are covered in Item 7.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE

Only the revenue land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village, i.e. *de jure* CPR land, will be considered for Item 2 of Block 8 and Items 1, 5, 9 & 13 of Block 10 of this schedule and Block 4 of Schedule 3.3. On the other hand, all land nominally held by a village *panchayat* will also be taken into consideration for collections from "commons" in Block 6 of Schedule 3.3 and quantity & value of collections in Block 11 of this schedule.

5.8.8 Item 3; Village forest: As for Block 4 of Schedule 3.3, this will include all village forests & woodlot and Van Panchayat forests. (See Box: “Village forests & Woodlot and van Panchayats” on *page 48*).

5.8.9 Item 4: Government forest: As defined in paragraph 4.4.19 (on *page 47*), ‘government forest’ includes all reserved forests, protected forests and unclassed forest which are neither individually owned nor recognized as village forest or Van panchayat forest.

5.8.10 Item 5: Government revenue land: Besides the revenue land not formally held by *Panchayat* or a village community, this category will include land under the jurisdiction of all other government departments (except forest department) like PWD, Railways, Irrigation departments etc. Uses of land collections from all such land will be recorded against this item. For example, collection of fuel wood, leaves, etc. from road-side trees will be treated as collections from government revenue land. However, beds of water bodies like rivers, streams and tanks will not be considered for this item as these are covered in Item 7.

5.8.11 Item 6: Land of other households (including area leased in): This includes all land owned by households other than the sampled household. Uses of land taken on lease by the sample household will be recorded against this item.

5.8.12 Item 7: River/ tank bed: Any of the “type of use” of the bed of water bodies like river, stream, tank, pond and lake will be considered for this item. Note that no distinction is required to be made between water bodies located on village commons or on government revenue land; use of their beds will be recorded against Item 7. Only those privately owned by households or organizations like companies, corporations, etc. will be excluded.

Block 9: Use of water resources in last 365 days

5.9.1 This is meant for recording information non-domestic use of water by the household from different sources. Use of water for different domestic purposes like drinking, bathing, washing etc. will not be considered for this block. Only uses for irrigation, feeding and washing of livestock, fishing and other household enterprises will be recorded here.

5.9.2 Cols 2 to 5: of the block are for recording the following four specific kinds of non-domestic use of water in the specified columns:

(a) **Col 2: (For) irrigation:** This will cover irrigation of (seasonal) field crops, plantation

crops, orchards and kitchen gardens.

- (b) **Col. 3: (For) livestock:** This will include for feeding livestock and poultry, washing animal and poultry shed, bathing livestock etc.
- (c) **Col. 4: (For) household enterprise:** All kinds of uses of water for household *manufacturing* enterprises will be covered in this column.
- (d) **Col. 5: (For) fishing:** Use of water resources for catching fish, either for sale or home consumption, will be considered for this column. It is evident from the sources of water given in col. 1 that marine fishing will not be considered for this block. (In fact, marine is excluded from the coverage of the survey).

5.9.3 For each of these uses, code '1' will be put in the column meant for the kind of use, against the water resource(s) used for the purpose any duration of time in the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. A "X" mark will be put in a cell, if the use of water is not made from the type of water resource to which the cell corresponds. However, if a particular kind of use of water is not made at all by the household, then the entries column meant for the kind of use may be struck out.

5.9.4 **(Types of) water resources:** The types of water resources are given in col. 1 of this block. The water resources are divided into two broad groups:

- 1. Tank / well / tubewell
- and 2. Government canal / river / springs.

The group "tank / well / tubewell" will include the following:

- (a) all tanks, ponds and lakes, with the coverage same as specified for Items 1.4 to 1.6 of block 5, Schedule 3.3.
- (b) all dug wells, step wells and *surangams*, as for Item 1.2 of Block 5, Schedule 3.3.
- (c) all kinds of tubewells, viz. shallow tubewells, deep tubewells, cluster tubewells etc.

5.9.5 Note that the broad group "tank / well / tubewell" will also include the non-government canal systems, like *kul* or *kuhal* or *kuhl* or *guhl* systems in the hilly regions of northern states, pat system practised among the Bhils of Madhya Pradesh, *phad* system of north-western Maharashtra and other community-based canal irrigation systems (see paragraph 4.5.21 on pages 58 and Box: "Some forms of community management of water resources" on pages 59 & 60). Most of these systems are traditionally run by the people. Thus, these will be considered water resources of either "village *Panchayat*" or "community", except when they are owned by the household, individually or jointly with other households.

5.9.6 The group "tank / well / tubewell" are further subdivided into six sub-groups by the type of

ownership and management. They are briefly described below.

5.9.7 Item 1.1: Owned by the household: This will refer to the water resources individually owned by the sample household (with right of sale).

5.9.8 Item 1.2: Owned jointly with other household(s): The inherited water resources are often jointly owned by members of a family currently residing in different households. Sometimes, share of a joint-holder may be sold to some one who is not a member the family. Even then, the ownership-type of the water resource remains just like that of a private property. In all such cases, the water resource will be treated as “joint ownership of households”. Care should be taken to distinguish this sub-groups of water resources from “community” water resources, particularly when the water resource is owned jointly by the beneficiary households.

5.9.9 Item 1.3 to 1.5: Village *panchayat*, Community and Government: These are the common water resources falling under the broad group “Tank / well/ tubewell” (including the non-government canal systems) which are *not* owned by individual households.

5.9.10 All those resources which are assigned to the village panchayat for their up keeping and management, even if located on land of Revenue Department or other government departments, will be treated as belonging to *village panchayat*. Sometimes, a tank may be given on short-term lease to an individual or an agency by the *panchayat*. Even then, it will be treated as **Village panchayat water resource**.

5.9.11 Community water resources include all water resources under *community management* (see paragraph 4.5.24 of *page 57*), except government tubewells and sources fed by government irrigation canals. There are irrigation tanks in the southern states which are under community management though they are formally under the jurisdiction of PWD or Minor Irrigation Department (MID). Such resources will also be considered as community resources. Note that all community managed non-governmental canal systems will be included in this item.

5.9.12 Government “tanks / wells/ tubewells” will include all those which are under the jurisdiction of any government department and are not under any kind of *community management*.

5.9.13 Item 1.6: Other households: All privately owned water resources not under the ownership of the sample household will be considered for this item.

5.9.14 Item 2: Government canal / river / springs: Apart from the government irrigation canals, this will include all those uses of river and springs which are not made through any community-managed system of water harvesting. Thus, only the water drawn directly from a river or spring by the household through an arrangement of its own or hired will be considered as use of river and spring water

Block 10 : Average collection, consumption and sale of fuelwood and fodder

5.10.1 Fuelwood and fodder are the two most important items collected from common property resources. This block is meant for recording information on quantity and value of fuelwood and fodder collected from *de jure* **CPR** land, forests and other land, *within or outside the village*, by the sample household. The quantity and value of the collections from the respective sources, will also be recorded in this block. The field officials should record the value of the product evaluated at the **local market price**.

5.10.2 It is felt that the field officials will find it difficult to ascertain the quantity figures in some cases. If the quantity of a produce can not be expressed in Kg., a “X” mark may put in the corresponding cell. However, for fuelwood and fodder, collection of data on quantity in Kg. is expected to pose little problem.

5.10.3 Two reference periods are used in this block. Both for fuelwood and fodder, information will be collected last 30 days as well as last 365 days. Items 1 to 8 are meant for fuelwood - first four items for ‘365 days’ reference period and the latter four for ‘30 days’ reference period. Items 9 to 16 are meant for fodder, with Items 9 to 12 and Item 13 to 16 similarly meant for ‘365 days’ and ‘30 days’ reference period respectively.

5.10.4 **Collection, consumption and sale:** The *quantity* (in Kg.) and value (in Rs.) of *collections* made in the reference period will be recorded in cols. 2 & 3 respectively. Both the quantity and value figures will be recorded in **whole numbers**. As for consumption and sale, entries will be made appropriately in cols. 4 to 7 in the same units. Only that part of consumption and sale during the reference period will be considered which the household had collected from the respective source any time during or before the reference period. Those made out of purchases will not be considered.

NOTE THE DIFFERENCE

Only the revenue land formally held by the panchayat or a community of the village, i.e. *de jure* CPR land, will be considered for Item 1, 5, 9 & 13 of Block 10 as for Item 2 of Block 8 of this schedule and Block 4 of Schedule 3.3. On the other hand, all land nominally held by a village *panchayat*, i.e. *de facto* CPR land, will also be taken into consideration for collections from “commons” in Block 6, Schedule 3.3 and quantity & value of collections in Block 11, of this schedule 31.

5.10.5 **Source:** The possible sources of collection of fuelwood and fodder are grouped into *four* categories, viz.

Village common land/ panchayat land

Village forest / woodlot and Van panchayat forest
Government forest
others

The first three categories have been discussed earlier in Chapter 4 of this manual. The village common land / panchayat land, in this block, will be taken as ‘commons’ in the *de jure* sense (See Box: “Coverage of Common Property land Resources (commons) in *de jure* and *de facto* Approaches” on Page 44, Chapter Four). All other land nominally under *panchayat*’s control will be included in the last category, ‘**others**’. Collections from any other type of land, including private land, will be accounted in ‘others’.

Block 11: Collection and sale of selected items from village common land or forest land and their sale during last 365 days.

5.11.1 This block is meant for recording information on quantity and value of some selected items (other than fuelwood and fodder) collected from the commons, forests and other land, *within and outside the village*, by the sample household. Besides collection, information on sale of produce collected will also be recorded in this block. Unlike Block 10, data on consumption at home need not be collected will also be recorded here. Moreover, only one reference period is used in this case, and it is last 365 days. Otherwise, the block is similar to block 10 and will be canvassed in a similar manner.

5.11.2 A large variety of products are collected from the CPRs and forests. Here data will be collected for only a few groups of products. The group “fruits” will include all kind fruits. Item “roots, tubers, spinach etc.” will over all leafy vegetables, besides roots and tubers. Note that the Item “fish” will exclude marine catch “Medicinal herbs” will include barks used for medicinal purposes.

5.11.3 The field officials should attempt to record the value of the collected products evaluated at the **local market price**. Some of the collected products are usually not sold in the market. If some such products are eventually sold after some kind of processing (as are usually done in certain household manufacturing enterprises), the price at which the processed products are sold will be considered for evaluating the valued of sales as well as collections. If the market price of a products, either in its original form or processed from, is not available, the usual practice of evaluating the labour involved in collection may be adopted.

Block 12: Some general information on uses of common land resources

5.12.1 This block is for collecting information on certain aspects relating to the household’s requirements of major CPR products, viz. fuelwood and fodder, and user rights it has on CPRs. The reference period to be used for these items are either the date of survey or that last 365 days preceding the date of survey.

5.12.2 Item 1: :Purpose fuelwood used for: Firewood is still the fuel used in rural India. If no, or an insignificant amount of, fuelwood is reported to have been used by the household during the last 365 days, code '9' will be entered in this item. Otherwise, i.e. if fuelwood is used by the household, an appropriate code from 1 to 5 will be entered in this item. The codes are as follows:

cooking only	1
household enterprise only	2
heating only	3
cooking & heating (household) only	4
enterprise & household use	5
not at all used	9

Note that if fuelwood is used only for cooking, heating and other household uses, and not at all for any household enterprise, code '4' will be applicable. The rest of the codes are self-explanatory.

5.12.3 Item 2: Did the household possess any livestock in last 365 days (yes- 1, no - 2): If the household reports to have possessed any livestock, i.e. cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, pig, camel, horses, donkeys, and mules, any time during the last 265 days code '1' (i.e. yes) will be recorded in this item.

5.12.4 Item 3.1 ; Whether the household or any of its members has membership in a local body involved in Joint Forest Management/ Van panchayat (yes - 1, no - 2): For Schedule 3.3, Joint Forest Management (JFM) committee and *Van Panchayat* have been discussed in Chapter 4. (See Box: Joint Forest management, on page 50, and box: Village forest & woodlots and *Van Panchayat* on page 46). Using the same discussion, it will be ascertained whether, *as on the date of survey*, the household, or any of its members, is involved in any of these associations as a bona fide member

5.12.5 Item 3.2: Whether the household or any of its members has membership in a local body involved in managing irrigation tanks / ponds (yes - 1, no - 2): Likewise, it will be ascertained whether the household (or any of its members) is a member of any local body involved in community management of a common irrigation resource as on the date of survey. Note that all kinds of local bodies for community management, whether formal or informal, will be considered for this item. Also, community management of all kinds of resources for irrigation, including traditional canal systems, field channels of government irrigation works and other trading traditional canal systems, will be covered in this item. (See box; "Some forms of community management of water resources", on page 59 & 60).

5.12.6 Item 4: Whether the household has tree patta on any CPR land (yes- 1, no - 2): Under the 'Tree patta' scheme the beneficiary is issued a patta (deed) on the trees planted on degraded revenue or forest land. For this item, the field official will ascertain whether any member of the sample household has "tree patta", as on the date of survey, and accordingly put the applicable code. If the household is a member of a co-operative society which is given patta, (See Box: Tree Patta Scheme).

Tree Patta Scheme

Tree Patta scheme was initiated by the Government of India with the objective of helping the poor. Up to 31-12-1988, 1.1 lakhs tree pattas were granted covering an area of 2.52 lakh acres.

Under the scheme, degraded revenue land or forest land is leased out to the poor, either as individual or as co-operative, or to the panchayat for plantation of trees. The degraded CPR lands are planted with trees and the land is allotted to the rural poor, ranging from 0.5 to 2.00 acres per household. The ownership or the plantation lies with the forest department. Patta (deed) is issued on the trees to the beneficiaries, who are not allowed to cut the trees but only to collect the usufructs. When the trees mature, forest department cuts them and the beneficiaries get a share of the value of the output. The share varies from state to state.

5.12.7 Item 5: Do the villages have timber right for self use (yes - 1, no - 2): Wood is broadly classed as fuelwood and timber. People living in areas adjoining forests, particularly protected and unclassified forests, usually have user right, more often restricted, to collection of fuelwood. Occasionally, villagers also have right to timber. The right being usually confined to timber for self use. It will be

ascertained from the household whether there is a practice of granting villages the permit of cutting trees for timber. The response will be recorded in this item in terms of codes (yes - 1, no - 2)

5.12.8 Item 6: If '1' in Item 5, how often a household gets the right?: If the response to Item 5 is 'yes' (code '1'), the periodicity of such grants of cutting will be recorded in this item in the following codes :

once in 3 years 1
 once in 5 years 2
 only in times of dire needs ... 3

5.12.9 Item 7 : Are SC households normally allowed to use CPRs in the village? (yes-1, no-2) : This question will be put to all the sample households. The response of the household will be recorded as it is. For this item, only the *de jure* CPRs will be considered.

5.12.10 Item 8 : Has any member of the household been prevented from using any of the CPRs during the last two years? (yes--1, no--2) : This question will also; be put to all the sample households, irrespective of the response to Item 7. Like item 7, only the *de jure* CPRs will be considered for this item.

BLOCK 13 : Some general information on cultivation by the household

5.13.1 This block is meant for collecting certain general information relating to cultivation carried out by the sample household. It may be noted that for filling this block different references periods will be used. The reference periods to be used for different items are clearly specified in the discussion on respective items.

5.13.2 Items 1.1 to 1.3 : Land owned (0.00 ha.) : These items relate to ;ownership of land by the household as on the date of survey. A plot of land is considered to be; owned by the household if permanent heritable possession, with or without right to ;transfer (sale) the title, is vested in a member or members of the household. All the items of this block will be filled in **hectares in two places of decimal**. Note that for Item 1 of Block 8 of ;the schedule, only the land owned with right of transfer is considered.

5.13.3 Item 1.1 : owned land with right of sale : The part of the land owned with right of transfer by the household will be recorded in this item. The entries should always be in hectares in two places decimals.

5.13.4 Item 1.2 : owned land without right of sale : The part of land owned without right of transfer by the household will be recorded in this item. This will includes all land held by the household on long-term lease of 30 years or more.

5.13.5 Item 1.3 : total land owned : The total of items 1.1 & 1.2 will be recorded in this item.

5.13.6 Item 2 : Land possessed (0.00 ha.) : Land possessed is given by land owned (including land held under long term lease of 30 years or more) + land leased in - land leased out + otherwise possessed land. The last class of land, i.e. otherwise possessed land, is understood to mean all public/ institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right.

5.13.7 Item 3 : Net are sown during 1997-98 (0.00 ha.) : This consists of area sown with

field crops and area under orchards and plantations, counting only once the area sown more than once during the same year. The reference period for this item will be the agricultural year 1997-98. Note that the survey period (Jan. - June 1998) being a part of the reference period. complete information on the actual net sown area during the agricultural year will not be available when the households are visited. The additional area on which cultivation might be undertaken during the rabi season will, therefore, be ascertained by asking the informant regarding the plans for rabi. The net sown area, worked out on the basis of actual sown area in kharif and the additional area planned to be sown during the rabi season, will be recorded in this item.

5.13.8 Item 4: Area sown more than once (0.00 ha.): The area sown more than once, or planned to be sown more than once, during the agricultural year 1997-78 will be recorded in this item. The area recorded should be in hectares in two places of decimal.

5.13.9 Item 5; Whether soil of cultivation field ever tested (yes - 1, no - 2): It will be ascertained whether the household has ever got the soil of its owned (as on the date of survey) cultivation fields tested by a soil-testing laboratory. If the soil is found to have been tested any time in the past, the entry in this item will be code '1' (i.e. 'yes'). Note that if the household does not own any land as on the date of survey, code '2' will be recorded.

5.13.10 Item 6: If 'yes' (code - 1) in Item 5, whether recommendations followed (yes - 1, no - 2): This Item will be filled in if soil of any cultivation fields owned by the household is reported to have been tested. The soil testing laboratories usually recommend certain treatment of the land or prescribes cultivation of certain crops. Whether the household followed the recommendations of the testing laboratory will be recorded in this item in terms of codes (yes - 1, no -2). Note that if it is reported that the testing laboratory did not recommend any special measure based on the soil test, then code '1' will be recorded in this item.

5.13.11 Item 7: Does the household own well or tubewell? (yes - 1, no - 2): If the household owns a dug well or a tubewell on the date of survey, whether or not in working conditions, code '1' ('yes') will be recorded in this item.

5.13.12 Item 8 & 9: Whether dug well/ tubewell remains unused during sometimes due to lack of groundwater: These items will be filled if the response to Item 7 is 'yes' (code '1') Item 8 & 9 relate to sufficiency of ground water. For the each of these items, code '1' (for 'yes') will be recorded if the respective sources remain unused during sometime of the year due lack of ground water. A reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey will be used for these items. If the household owns only one type of well among dug well and tubewell, code '1' will be recorded against ht etype which the household does not own.

5.13.13 Item 10: Are there any surface water irrigation sources which can be used only in some seasons due to lack of water supply? (yes - 1, no - 2): Apart from the ground water sources of irrigation, there are many forms of irrigation using surface flow water. All such sources, whether individually or collectively operated, will be considered for this item. If any of

the sources used by the household is reported to have remained unused during any part of the last 365 days, code '1' (for 'yes') will be recorded in this item.

5.13.14 Item 11 & 12: Does the household own any diesel pump for irrigation? If 'yes', does the electric pump remain unused sometime due to unavailability of oil?: It will be first ascertained whether the household owns a diesel pump on the date of survey and an appropriate entry will be made in Item 11. If it owns, i.e. if there is '1' in Item 11, Item 12 will be filled in, otherwise it will be crossed. If the household owns a diesel pump, it will be ascertained whether any such pump remained unused due to unavailability of oil for some time during the last 365 days and recorded in terms of code (yes - 1, no - 2).

5.13.15 Item 13 & 14: Does the household own any electric pump for irrigation? If 'yes' does the electric pump remain unused sometime due to irregular supply of electricity? Likewise, these two items will be filled for electric pumps. First, ownership will be ascertained. If the household owns an electric pump, the field staff will enquire whether it had remained unused due to irregular supply of electricity any time during the last 365 days.

Block 14 : Some particulars of cultivation during 1997-98 (five major crops)

5.14.1 In this block, information relating to cultivation by the household will be collected for the agricultural year 1997-98. Since the agricultural year will not end before the survey is conducted, information regarding the remaining part of the year will be collected on the basis of the household's plans for the rabi season and extrapolations based on its experience of cultivation in the earlier rabi seasons.

5.14.2 There are provisions of recording the particulars of cultivation of only five major crops in the block. For each of the five crops, information will be recorded in a separate column. In the first item (row), serial numbers are printed. Thus no serial number need be given by the field official. In most cases, it is felt, five columns would be sufficient. But there will be households which undertake cultivation of more than five crops in an agricultural year. In such cases, the five most important crops will be identified on the basis of the value of production of the crops. Information on these crops will be recorded in this block.

5.14.3 **Item 2: Crop-group** (code): The codes for the crop-groups are given in the right margin of the block. The codes are :

paddy	1
wheat	2
other cereals	3
pulses	4
oil seeds	5
mixed crop	6
sugar cane	7
vegetables	8
fodder	9
fruits & nuts	10
other cash crops	11
others	99

The crops-group code will be recorded in Item 2, for each of the crops.

5.14.4 **Item 3: Season (Kharif - 1, Rabi - 2):** The season of a crop is determined by the time of the year it is harvested. All crops harvested during July to December are called kharif crops and these harvested during January to June are called rabi crops. These periods are, however, a little different in some states. The field official may take guidance from the practice followed by the department of agriculture of the respective states in this regard.

5.14.5 Note that same crop grown more than once during the agricultural year will be considered as separate crops and, therefore, will be recorded using as many columns of the block as the number of times it is cultivated, provided of course they are all considered as major crops of the household. For example, if a household grows kharif paddy and summer paddy, their particulars will be recorded in two separate columns. however, if a crop is grown on two or more plots during the same season, the particulars of the crop to be recorded in the rest of the items will refer to the entire area under that crop.

5.14.6 **Item 4: Area sown (hectare 0.00):** The area under the crop (during a season) will be recorded in this item, taking into account all land under the crop.

5.14.7 **Item 5.1 to 5.6; Whether the following (machinery and inputs) used for cultivation of the crop** [entirely - 1, partly - 2, not at all - 3]: These items refer to use of machinery or an input may be done partially, i.e. may be used for a part of the land under the crop: Thus, the following three codes will be used for this item:

entirely 1
 partly 2
 not at all 3

5.14.8 The particulars of use of the following machinery and inputs will be collected in Items 5.1 to 5.6.

- 5.1 tractor / power-tiller
- 5.2 electric pump
- 5.3 oil pump
- 5.4 manure
- 5.5 fertilizers
- 5.6 improved seeds

5.14.9 **Item 6: If '1' or '2' in item 5.6, type of seeds** (certified - 1, uncertified - 2, home grown - 3, other - 4): Improved seed bought from other sources are usually uncertified. Normally, the farmers tend to use the certified seeds even after some generation of cultivation. Use of such improved seeds will not get code '1'. They will be assigned code '3' if the seeds used are grown on their own fields. In all other cases of use of improved seeds code '4' (i.e., 'others') will be recorded in this item. This item will be crossed if the code in Item 5.6 is other than '1' or '2'.

5.14.10 **Item 7: If '1' or '2' in item 5.4, type of manure** (compost - 1, bio-gas slurry - 2, other manures - 3): This item will filled in only if the code in Item 5.4, is '1' or '2' otherwise the item will crossed out. 'Compost' will be understood as manures obtained only from a compost pit. Bio-gas slurry is the residual matter that remains of the refuse fed to a Bio-gas plant. All other manures used fore the crop will be assigned code '3', i.e. 'other manure'.

5.14.11 **Item 8 : If '1' or '2' in item 5.1, whether hired** (yes-1, no-- 2) : This question will put to the household, if tractor or power tiller is reported to have been used for the crop, whether on the entire land or part of the land under the crop. Many farmers take tractor or power tiller on hire for tilling the field. In all such cases, code '1' will be recorded in this item.

5.14.12 **Item 9 : Whether irrigated** (yes--1, no--2) : If any part of the land under the crop is irrigated, the crop will be treated as irrigated. This will apply even to cases where the crop is sown in two or more plots of land. In such cases, if one plot is irrigated and the others are not, the crop will treated as irrigated.

5.14.13 **Item 10 : If '1' in item 9, whether irrigation services hired from other households** (yes--1, no--2) : When the crop is irrigated, i.e. code '1' in Item 9, it is to be ascertained whether any irrigation service is taken from other households. Irrigation services will be understood as services like hiring of a pump, or direct purchase of water for irrigation. Only those irrigation services will be considered for this item which are taken on hire from a household. Those taken

from a government or local body managing irrigation will not be considered for this item.

5.14.14 Items 11 & 12 : Whether weedicide/pesticide, insecticide, fungicide etc. used (yes--1, no--2): Item 11 relates to use of weedicide and Item 12 to use of pesticide, insecticide etc. For each crop, if weedicide is applied to any part of the land under the crop, '1' (for 'yes') will be recorded in Item 11. Likewise, if any one among those given in Item 12 is used for the crop, '1' (for 'yes') will be recorded.

5.14.15 Item 13 : How harvested (manually --1, owned machine--2, hired machine--3) : Crops entirely harvested by manual labour will be assigned code '1'. Of the rest, for those entirely harvested using owned machine like harvester or combine harvester code '2' will be recorded. Thus, if crop in any part of the area sown with it is harvested using hired machines, code '3' will be applicable.