

Chapter One

Introduction: Concepts, Definitions and Procedures

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, will start its sixtieth round from 1st January 2004.

1.0.2 Sixtieth round of NSS is earmarked for survey on 'Household Consumer Expenditure', 'Employment and Unemployment' and 'Morbidity and Health care'. In this round two separate schedules will be canvassed for 'household consumer expenditure' and 'employment and unemployment'. The field operations of the survey will commence on 1st January 2004 and will continue up to 30th June 2004.

1.0.3 Survey on household consumer expenditure will be conducted as a part of annual series of data on the subject. Two types of schedule on annual household consumer expenditure will be canvassed in the current round. For information on employment-unemployment situation, a separate schedule will be canvassed. Information relating to morbidity, problems of aged persons, utilisation of health care services and expenditure on medical treatment will be collected through 'Morbidity and Health Care' schedule and survey on the same subject was conducted in 42nd round (1986-87) and 52nd round (1995-96).

1.1 Outline of Survey Programme

1.1.1 **Subject Coverage:** The 60th round (January-June 2004) of NSS will cover annual survey of consumer expenditure, employment-unemployment situation and morbidity and health care. In the current round a separate schedule will be canvassed for employment and unemployment.

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

1.1.3 **Period of survey and work programme:** The period of survey will be of six months duration starting on 1st January 2004 and ending on 30th June 2004. The survey period of this round will be divided into two sub-rounds of three months duration each as follows:

sub-round 1 : January - March 2004
sub-round 2 : April - June 2004

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/blocks (FSUs) will be allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt should be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it has been allotted. *Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not*

be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

1.1.4 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

Schedule 0.0	: list of households
Schedule 1.0	: consumer expenditure
Schedule 10	: employment and unemployment
Schedule 25.0	: morbidity and health care

It has been decided that two types of Schedule 1.0 viz. Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 will be canvassed in this round. Schedule Type 1 is same as Schedule 1.0 of last few rounds including that of NSS 59th round. Schedule Type 2 has different reference period (7 days), for some items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants as compared to 30 days for block 6, Schedule Type 1.

1.1.5 Participation of States: In this round all the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating at least on an equal matching basis. The following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs.

Nagaland (U)	: triple
J & K , Manipur & Delhi	: double
Goa, Maharashtra (U)	: one and half
Remaining States/UTs	: equal

1.2 Contents of Volume I

1.2.0 The present volume contains five chapters. Chapter one, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in detail the sampling design and the procedure of selection of households adopted for this round. Instructions for filling in Schedule 0.0, Schedule 1.0, Schedule 10 and Schedule 25.0 are given in Chapters Two to Five respectively.

1.3 Sample Design

1.3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design has been adopted for the 60th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be the 1991 census villages in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors. In case of large villages/blocks requiring hamlet-group (hg)/sub-block (sb) formation, one intermediate stage will be the selection of two hgs/sbs from each FSU.

1.3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: *For the rural sector*, the list of Census 1991 villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) and Census 1981 villages for J & K will constitute the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks will be considered as the sampling frame.

1.3.3 Stratification

1.3.3.1 Rural sector: Two *special strata* will be formed at the State/ UT level, viz.

Stratum 1: all FSUs with population between 0 to 50 and

Stratum 2: FSUs with population more than 15,000.

Special stratum 1 will be formed if at least 50 such FSUs are found in a State/UT. Similarly, special stratum 2 will be formed if at least 4 such FSUs are found in a State/UT. Otherwise, such FSUs will be merged with the general strata.

From FSUs other than those covered under special strata 1 and 2, *general strata* will be formed and its numbering will start from 3. Each district of a State/UT will normally be treated as a separate stratum. However, if the census rural population of the district is greater than or equal to 2.5 million as per population census 2001 or 2 million as per population census 1991, the district will be split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils to form strata. However, in Gujarat, some districts are not wholly included in an NSS region. In such cases, the part of the district falling in an NSS region will constitute a separate stratum.

1.3.3.2 Urban sector: In the urban sector, strata will be formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Population Census 2001. The stratum numbers and their composition (within each region) are given below.

stratum 1 :	all towns with population less than 50,000
stratum 2 :	all towns with population 50,000 or more but less than 2 lakhs
stratum 3 :	all towns with population 2 lakhs or more but less than 10 lakhs
stratum 4, 5, 6,...:	each town with population 10 lakhs or more

The stratum numbers will remain as above even if, in some regions, some of the strata are not formed.

1.3.4 Total sample size (FSUs): 7612 FSUs have been allocated at all-India level on the basis of investigator strength in different States/UTs for central sample and 8260 for state sample.

1.3.5 Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs is allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to provisional population as per Census 2001 subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform work-load.

1.3.6 Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/UT level sample is allocated between two sectors in proportion to provisional population as per *Census 2001* with 1.5 weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. should not exceed the rural sample size. Earlier practice of giving double weightage to urban sector has been modified considering the fact that there has been considerable growth in urban population. A minimum of 8 FSUs will be allocated to each state/UT separately for rural and urban areas.

The sample sizes by sector and State/UT are given in Table 1 at the end of this Chapter.

1.3.7 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population as per census 2001. Allocations at stratum level will be adjusted to a multiple of 4 with a minimum sample size of 4.

1.3.8 Selection of FSUs: FSUs will be selected with Probability Proportional to Size With Replacement (PPSWR), size being the population as per Population Census 1991 in all the strata for rural sector except for stratum 1. In stratum 1 of rural sector and in all the strata of urban sector, selection will be done using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Within each stratum, samples will be drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples in both the rural and urban sectors.

1.3.9 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks/households - important steps

1.3.9.1 Proper identification of the FSU boundaries: The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the sample FSU as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. For urban samples, the boundaries of each Urban Frame Survey (UFS) block may be identified by referring to the map corresponding to the frame code specified in the sample list (even though map of the block for a latter period of the UFS might be available).

1.3.9.2 Criterion for hamlet-group/sub-block formation: After identification of the FSU, it is to be determined whether listing will be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the population of the selected village or block is found to be 1200 or more, it will be divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample village/block	no. of hgs/sbs to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
.....and so on	

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Doda districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups will be formed as follows.

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hgs to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
.....and so on	

Two hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be selected from a large village/UFS block wherever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks have been formed, by SRSWOR. Listing and selection of the households will be done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks.

1.3.9.3 Formation of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same should be done by more or less equalizing

population (details are in Chapter Two). Note that while doing so, it is to be ensured that the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

1.3.9.4 Listing of households: Having determined the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks, i.e. area(s) to be considered for listing, the next step is to list all the households (including those found to be temporarily locked after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry). The hamlet-group/sub-block with sample hg/sb number 1 will be listed first and that with sample hg/sb number 2 will be listed next.

1.4 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households and schedule types for Schedule 1.0:

1.4.1 For Schedule 1.0 all the households in the selected village/block/hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be stratified into two second stage strata (SSS) on the basis of land possessed by household in rural areas and household MPCE in urban areas.

For rural sector, a cut-off point 'X' (in hectares) has been determined at State/UT level from NSS 48th round data in such a way that top 20% of the rural households possessed land equal to or more than X. All the listed households possessing land less than X will be in SSS 1. Rest of the households will be in SSS 2.

Similarly, in the urban sector, a cut-off point 'A' (in Rs) has been determined at State/UT level from NSS 55th round data in such a way that top 20% of the households had MPCE equal to or more than 'A'. All the listed households with MPCE less than 'A' will be in SSS 1 while the rest of the households will be in SSS 2.

The values of X and A for each State/UT are given in Table 1 of Chapter two.

Composition of SSS with number of households to be surveyed for Schedule 1.0 will be as follows:

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of hhs to be surveyed for schedule 1.0	
		without hg/sb formation	with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
rural			
SSS 1:	households with land possessed < X	2	1
SSS 2:	other households	2	1
urban			
SSS 1:	households with MPCE < A	2	1
SSS 2:	other households	2	1

1.4.2 Both Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 would be canvassed in each FSU.

For FSUs without hg/sb formation: In this case, one each for both schedule types (one type 1 & one type 2) will be canvassed in each SSS. Type 1 schedule will be canvassed in the odd numbered sample households and type 2 will be canvassed in the even numbered

sample households. If after compensation of shortfall, there are 3 selected households in SSS 1 (or in SSS 2) and 1 household in SSS 2 (or in SSS 1) then type 1 will be canvassed in sample households 1 & 3 of SSS 1 (or SSS 2) and type 2 will be canvassed in the remaining sample households of both the SSS. If all 4 households belong to the same SSS, type 1 will be assigned to odd numbered sample households and rest to type 2.

For FSUs with hg/sb formation: Here Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in SSS 1 of hg/sb 1 and SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 while type 2 will be canvassed in SSS 2 of hg/sb 1 and SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If one SSS of a hg/sb is void, allocation will be done following the compensation rule and corresponding allocation of schedule type (type 1/type 2) will be transferred to the SSS of the hg/sb having more than 1 sample household. If each hg/sb has one SSS void, type 1 will be allocated to the odd numbered sample households of each remaining hg/sb \times SSS and type 2 to the even numbered sample households.

Two schedule types would be canvassed by two different field workers. However, in the states where team approach is not followed for canvassing schedules, both the types may be canvassed by same investigator.

1.5 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households for Schedule 10: In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block, two second stage strata (SSS) will be formed for Schedule 10 as given below.

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of hhs to be surveyed for schedule 10	
		without hg/sb formation	with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS 1:	households with at least one member of age below 30 years with educational level secondary or above	4	2
SSS 2:	other households	4	2

1.6 Formation of Second Stage Strata and allocation of households for Schedule 25.0: In each selected village/block/hamlet-group/sub-block, four second stage strata (SSS) will be formed as given below.

SSS	composition of SSS	no. of hhs to be surveyed for schedule 25.0	
		without hg/sb formation	with hg/sb formation (for each hg/sb)
SSS 1:	households with at least one member hospitalised during last 365 days	4	2
SSS 2:	from the remaining households,	2	1

	households having at least one child of age below 5 years		
SSS 3:	from the remaining households, households with at least one member of age 60 years or above	2	1
SSS 4:	other households	2	1

1.7 Selection of households for Schedules 1.0, 10 and 25.0: From each SSS the sample households for all the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR. If a household is selected for more than one schedule only one schedule will be canvassed in that household in the priority order of Schedule 1.0, Schedule 10 and Schedule 25.0 and in that case the household will be replaced for the other schedule. If a household is selected for Schedule 1.0 it will not be selected for Schedule 10 or Schedule 25.0. Similarly, if a household is not selected for Schedule 1.0 but selected for Schedule 10 it will not be selected for Schedule 25.0. However, for the household, selected from SSS1 of Schedule 25.0, the Schedule 25.0 will be canvassed even if the household is selected for other schedules.

1.8 Shortfall of households to be compensated: For schedule 1.0, 10 and 25.0, shortfall of households available in the frame of any SSS will be compensated from the same SSS of the other hg/sb or from the other SSS of the same or other hg/sb where additional household(s) are available. The procedure is as follows:

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

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb if available. Otherwise, go to Step 3.

Step 3: Find the SSS where additional households are available following the priority order of SSS 1, SSS 2, SSS 3 & SSS 4 and compensate.

The table given below will be useful for deciding the SSS from which the compensation is to be made.

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

If there is hg/sb formation, for each SSS as per priority order, compensation may be made from the hg/sb where shortfall occurs, failing which from other hg/sb and so on.

Similarly, if shortfall is in SSS 3 of hg/sb 1 for sch. 25.0, first try to compensate from SSS3 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 and so on.

For schedules 1.0 and 10, the procedure will be same except that choice will be limited to SSS 1 and SSS 2 only.

For example, if shortfall is in SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 for sch. 1.0 or sch. 10, first try to compensate from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1, failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1.

The resulting number of households (h) for each SSS will be entered at the top of relevant column(s) of block 5 and also in col.(6) against the relevant SSS \times (hg/sb) of block 6.

Some illustrations on compensation of shortfall are given below:

(a) FSU without hg/sb formation

Example 1 (schedule 25.0)

SSS	H	Step 1	Step 3	h
1	2	2*		2
2	15	2	2+2	6
3	0	0*		0
4	3	2		2
total	20	6	4	10
shortfall	—	4	0	\times

(b) FSU with hg/sb formation

Example 2 (for schedule 1.0)

hg/sb	SSS	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	h
1	1	110	1			1
	2	1	1			1
	total	111	2			2
2	1	112	1		1	2
	2	0	0*			0
	total	112	1		1	2
total		223	3	0	1	4
shortfall		—	1	1	0	-

Example 3 (for schedule 10)

hg/sb	SSS	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	h
1	1	122	2		1	3
	2	1	1*			1
	total	123	3		1	4
2	1	125	2		2	4
	2	0	0*			0
	total	125	2		2	4
total		248	5	0	3	8
shortfall		—	3	3	0	-

Example 4 (for schedule 25.0)

hg/sb	SSS	H	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	h
1	1	3	2	1		3
	2	0	0*			0
	3	1	1			1
	4	126	1		1	2
	total	130	4	1	1	6
2	1	1	1*			1
	2	1	1			1
	3	0	0*			0
	4	130	1		1	2
	total	132	3		1	4
total		262	7	1	2	10
shortfall		—	3	2	0	-

* indicates the SSS having shortfall

1.9 Concepts and Definitions:

1.9.0 Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

1.9.1 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

1.9.2 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood or marriage to one another. The following cases are to be noted while determining the group of persons to be considered as households for the current survey:

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together will be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a separate single household by itself.

(ii) Under-trial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., are to be excluded, but residential staff therein will be listed while listing is done in such institutions. The persons of the first category will be considered as normal members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.

(iii) Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc. more or less regularly in the same place will be listed.

(iv) Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/she will be covered.

(v) Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage for difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities.

(vi) Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

1.9.3 Household size: The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay-aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests. Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines:

(i) In deciding the composition of a household, more emphasis is to be placed on 'normally living together' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she will be treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(ii) A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.

(iii) When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.

(iv) If a member of a household (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the household) stays elsewhere (say, in hostel for studies or for any other reason), he/she will not be considered as a member of his/her parent's household. However, he/she will be listed as a single member household if the hostel is listed.

1.9.4 Pucca structure: A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement / ash bricks, stone, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material.

1.9.5 Katcha structure: A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

(a) **Unserviceable katcha structure** includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and

(b) **Serviceable katcha structure** includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

1.9.6 Semi-pucca structure: A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

1.9.7 Dwelling unit: It is the accommodation availed of by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of households sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (i.e. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit. In general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed veranda etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for non-residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment) etc., are considered to have no dwelling.

1.9.8 Independent house: An independent house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self-contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically the same, it should be considered as an independent house. In some parts, particularly in rural areas, two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures, the other structures may be used for sleeping, sitting and for store, bath etc. In all such cases, all the structures together will form a single housing unit and will be treated as an independent house.

1.9.9 Flat: A flat, generally, is a part of the building and has one or more rooms with self-contained arrangements and normal housing facilities like water supply, latrine, toilet, etc., which are used exclusively by the household residing therein or jointly with other households. It also includes detached room or rooms with or without other housing facilities.

1.9.10 Land possessed: The area of land possessed will include land 'owned', 'leased in' and 'land neither owned nor leased in' (i.e. encroached) by the household but exclude land 'leased out'. The total land area possessed by the household as on the date of survey is taken into account. A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title vests in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long-term lease for 30 years or more, etc., will also be considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also does not have lease agreement for the use of

land transacted, either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as ‘neither owned nor leased in’. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey will be considered. It may be noted that the ‘area of land possessed’ to be recorded should not include the area of land owned, leased-in, etc. by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household.

1.9.11 Household monthly per capita expenditure: Household consumer expenditure is measured as the expenditure incurred by a household on domestic account during a specified period, called reference period. It also includes the imputed values of goods and services, which are not purchased but procured otherwise for consumption. In other words, it is the sum total of monetary values of all the items (i.e. goods and services) consumed by the household on domestic account during the reference period. The imputed rent of owner-occupied houses is excluded from consumption expenditure. Any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the households is also excluded from the household consumer expenditure. Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is the household consumer expenditure over a period of 30 days divided by household size. A person’s MPCE is understood as that of the household to which he/she belongs.

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

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

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

1.9.13 Public Distribution System (PDS): means the distribution of some essential commodities by the government at subsidised rate through ration shops, fair price shops and control shops. These shops may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operatives or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc. For kerosene, ‘public distribution system’ will also include kerosene depots selling kerosene at controlled prices. ‘Super bazaars’ and co-operative stores will not generally be included under public distribution system. However, when they sell rationed commodities also at controlled prices

against ration cards, they will be taken as ration shops for particular commodities. (Presentation of ration card may not, however, be obligatory for some controlled price commodities like kerosene, coal, etc.).

1.9.14 Economic activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts is not covered in the definition adopted for the Employment and Unemployment surveys of NSSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. In the NSS surveys, activities relating to the production of primary goods for own consumption is restricted to the agricultural sector only and does not include activities in the mining and quarrying sector.

The term 'economic activity' in the Employment and Unemployment survey of NSSO in the 60th round will include:

- (i) all the market activities described above, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,
- (ii) of the non-market activities,
 - (a) all the activities relating to the agricultural sector (i.e. **industry Divisions 01 to 05 of NIC 1998**) which result in production (including gathering of uncultivated crops, forestry, collection of firewood, hunting, fishing etc.) of agricultural produce for own consumption
 - and
 - (b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells etc., and of machinery, tools etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labour or a supervisor.

It is to be noted that as in earlier rounds, the activities like prostitution, begging, smuggling etc. which may result in earnings, by convention, will not be considered as economic activities.

1.9.15 Activity status: It is the activity situation in which a person is found during a reference period which concerns with the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three status during a reference period:

- (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (work),
- (ii) being not engaged in economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and
- (iii) being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity status, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) with 'unemployment'. The three broad activity status have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. These are stated below:

(i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):

- (a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own-account worker
- (b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer
- (c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper'
- (d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee
- (e) worked as casual wage labour in public works
- (f) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works
- (g) did not work due to sickness though there was work in household enterprise
- (h) did not work due to other reasons though there was work in household enterprise
- (i) did not work due to sickness but had regular salaried/ wage employment
- (j) did not work due to other reasons but had regular salaried/wage employment

(ii) not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed) :

- (a) sought work
- (b) did not seek but was available for work

(iii) not working and also not available for work (not in labour force) :

- (a) attended educational institution
- (b) attended domestic duties only
- (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use
- (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc.
- (e) not able to work due to disability
- (f) beggars, prostitutes, etc.
- (g) others
- (h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only).

1.9.16 The various constituents of 'workers', 'unemployed', 'labour force', 'out of labour force' are as explained below:

(a) **Workers (or employed):** Persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have abstained from work for reason of

illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity status under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

(b) **Seeking or available for work (or unemployed):** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work *under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration* are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

(c) **Labour force:** Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constitute the labour force.

(d) **Out of labour force:** Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, smugglers, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

1.9.17 It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as *self-employed, regular salaried/wage employee and casual wage labour*. These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.

1.9.18 **Self-employed:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., regarding how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., regarding market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out operation. The fee or remuneration received by them consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In other words, their remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are produced.

The self-employed persons may again be categorised into the following three groups:

- (i) **own-account workers:** They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.
- (ii) **employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers, and
- (iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in

return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.9.19 There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like 'home workers', 'home based workers' and 'out workers' are synonymously used for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers will be commonly termed as 'home workers' and will be categorised as 'self-employed'. The 'home workers' have *some degree of autonomy and economic independence* in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised as is the case for the *employees*. Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that *employees* are not required to provide such inputs for production.

1.9.20 It may further be elaborated that the 'putting out' system prevalent in the production process in which a part of production which is 'put out' is performed in different household enterprises (and not at the employers establishment). For example, *bidi* rollers obtaining orders from a *bidi* manufacturer will be considered as home workers irrespective of whether or not they were supplied raw material (leaves, *masala*, etc.), equipment (scissors) and other means of production. The fee or remuneration received consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In some cases, the payment may be based on piece rate. Similarly, a woman engaged in tailoring or embroidery work on order from a wholesaler, or making *pappad* on order from some particular unit/contractor/trader at her home will be treated as 'home worker'. On the other hand, if she does the work in the employers premises, she will be treated as *employee*. Again, if she is not undertaking these activities on orders from outside, but markets the products by herself/other household members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.9.21 **Regular salaried/wage employee:** Persons working in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees. *The category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.*

1.9.22 **Casual wage labour:** A person casually engaged in others farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, a type of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in 'public works' activities. '*Public works*' are those activities which are sponsored by Government or local bodies for construction of roads, bunds, digging of ponds etc. as 'test relief' measures (like flood relief, drought relief, famine relief, etc.) and also employment generation scheme under poverty alleviation programmes (NREP, RLEGP, etc.).

1.9.23 **Different approaches for determining activity status:** The persons surveyed are to be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities pursued by them during certain specified reference periods. There are three reference periods for this survey

viz. (i) one year, (ii) one week and (iii) each day of the reference week. Based on these three periods, three different measures of activity status are arrived at. These are termed respectively as *usual status*, *current weekly status* and *current daily status*. The activity status determined on the basis of the reference period of 1 year is known as the *usual activity status* of a person, that determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 week is known as the *current weekly status (cws)* of the person and the activity status determined on the basis of a reference period of 1 day is known as the *current daily status (cds)* of the person.

1.9.24 Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of three types of broad activity status viz. 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in labour force' is concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, unique identification under any one of the three broad activity status is done by adopting either the *major time criterion* or *priority criterion*. The former is used for classification of persons under 'usual activity status' and, the latter, for classification of persons under 'current activity status'. If, by adopting one of the two criteria mentioned above, a person categorised as engaged in economic activity is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. Similar approach is adopted for non-economic activities also.

1.9.25 **Usual activity status:** The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the 365 days preceding the date of survey is considered the *principal usual activity status* of the person. To decide the principal usual activity of a person, he/she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time criterion**. Persons, thus, adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' is then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent in the labour force during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

1.9.26 **Subsidiary economic activity status:** A person whose principal usual status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some economic activity **for a relatively shorter time** (minor time) during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the relatively longer time spent criterion will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

- (i) a person may be engaged for a **relatively longer period** during the last 365 days in some economic/ non-economic activity and for a **relatively shorter period** in another economic activity and

- (ii) a person may be pursuing one economic activity/ non-economic activity **almost through-out the year** in the principal usual activity status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity for a **relatively shorter period** in a subsidiary capacity.

1.9.27 Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey. It is decided **on the basis of a certain priority cum major time criterion**. According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status of 'not working but seeking or available for work' which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. *A person is considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.* A person is considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if during the reference week no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work any time during the reference week, is considered to be engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force). Having decided the broad current weekly activity status of a person on the basis of 'priority' criterion, the detailed current weekly activity status is again decided **on the basis of 'major time' criterion if a person is pursuing multiple economic activities**.

1.9.28 Current daily activity status: The activity pattern of the population, particularly in the unorganised sector, is such that during a week, and sometimes, even during a day, a person can pursue more than one activity. Moreover, many people can even undertake both economic and non-economic activities on the same day of a reference week. The current daily activity status for a person is determined on the basis of his/her activity status on each day of the reference week **using a priority-cum-major time criterion** (day to day labour time disposition). The following points may be noted for determining the current daily status of a person:

- i) Each day of the reference week is looked upon as comprising of either two 'half days' or a 'full day' for assigning the activity status.
- ii) A person is considered 'working' (employed) for the entire day if he/she had worked for 4 hours or more during the day.
- iii) If a person was engaged in more than one of the economic activities for *4 hours or more* on a day, he/she would be assigned two economic activities out of the different economic activities on which he/she devoted relatively longer time on the reference day. In such cases, one 'half day' work will be considered for each of those two economic activities (i.e. 0.5 intensity will be given for each of these two economic activities).
- iv) If the person had worked for *1 hour or more but less than 4 hours*, he/she is considered 'working' (employed) for half-day and 'seeking or available for work' (unemployed) or 'neither seeking nor available for work' (not in labour force) for the other half of the day depending on whether he was seeking/available for work or not.

- v) If a person was not engaged in 'work' even for 1 hour on a day but was seeking/available for work even for 4 hours or more, he/she is considered 'unemployed' for the entire day. But if he/she was 'seeking/available for work' for more than 1 hour and less than 4 hours only, he/she is considered 'unemployed' for half day and 'not in labour force' for the other half of the day.
- vi) A person who neither had any 'work' to do nor was available for 'work' even for half a day was considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day and is assigned one or two of the detailed non-economic activity status depending upon the activities pursued by him/her during the reference day.

It may be noted that while assigning intensity in Block 5, an intensity of 1.0 will be given against an activity which is done for 'full day' and 0.5, if it is done for 'half day'.

1.9.29 There are certain terms used in connection with collection of items of information relating to current activity status of persons. These are explained in the following paragraphs.

1.9.30 **Manual work:** A job essentially involving physical labour is considered as manual work. However, jobs essentially involving physical labour but also requiring a certain level of general, professional, scientific or technical education are not to be termed as 'manual work'. On the other hand, jobs not involving much of physical labour and at the same time not requiring much educational (general, scientific, technical or otherwise) background are to be treated as 'manual work'. Thus, engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives, etc., are not considered manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But, peons, chowkidars, watchman, etc. are considered manual workers even though their work might not involve much physical labour. Manual work has been defined as work pursued in one or more of the following occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations (NCO 1968):

Division 5: Service workers:

- Group 52: cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional)
- Group 53: maid and other housekeeping service workers (not elsewhere classified)
- Group 54: building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers
- Group 55: launderers, dry cleaners and pressers
- Group 56: hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related worker
- Family 570: fire fighters
- Family 574: watchmen, gate keepers
- Family 579: protective service workers not elsewhere classified

Division 6: Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers:

- Group 63: agricultural labourers
- Group 64: plantation labourers and related workers
- Group 65: other farm workers
- Group 66: forestry workers
- Group 67: hunters and related workers
- Group 68: fishermen and related workers

Division 7-8-9: Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers:

All groups excluding Group 85 (electrical fitters and related workers) and Group 86 (broadcasting station and sound equipment operators and cinema projectionists).

1.9.31 Rural Labour: Manual labour working in agricultural and /or non-agricultural occupations *in return for wages* paid either in cash or in kind (excluding exchange labour) and *living in rural areas*, will be taken as rural labour.

1.9.32 Agricultural labour: A person will be considered to be engaged as agricultural labour, if he/she follows one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming
- (ii) dairy farming
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity
- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry
- (v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce.

Working in fisheries is excluded from agricultural labour. Further, 'carriage for transportation' refers **only to the first stage of the transport** from farm to the first place of disposal.

1.9.33 Wage paid-manual labour: A person who does manual work in return for wages in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind (excluding exchange labour) is a wage paid manual labour. Salaries are also to be counted as wages. A person who is self-employed in manual work is **not treated** as a wage paid manual labour.

1.9.34 Cultivation: All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities are considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) are not considered as cultivation activities for the purpose of this survey. In general, the activities covered under NIC 1998 sub-classes 01111, 01112, 01113, 01115, 01119, 01121, 01122 and 01135 (excepting plantation of pepper and cardamom) are to be considered as cultivation.

1.9.35 Operation: It is the type of work performed by a person during a reference period such as manual, non-manual, agricultural, non-agricultural etc. Operation has been combined with activity status and industry corresponding to the work performed. Information regarding the type of operation is collected **only for rural areas and relating to current status only**. The different types of operations are - ploughing, sowing, transporting, weeding, harvesting, others (manual) and others (non-manual). In the last two cases, the sector in which the work is performed is indicated by the industry. It may be noted, that for 'regular salaried/wage employees' on leave or on holiday, the 'operation' relates to their respective function in the work or job from which he/she is temporarily off. Similarly, for persons categorised as 'self-employed' but not working on a particular day in spite of having work on that day, the operation will relate to the work that he/she would have done if he/she had not enjoyed leisure on that day.

1.9.36 Earnings: Earnings refer to the wage/salary income (and not total earnings) receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week by the wage/salaried employees and casual labourers. The wage/salary receivable may be in cash or kind or partly in cash and partly in kind.

i) The kind wages are evaluated at the current retail price.

ii) Bonus and perquisites evaluated at retail prices and duly apportioned for the reference week are also included in earnings.

iii) Amount receivable as 'over-time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time is also included. This is a departure from the earlier practice.

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

1.9.38 Information on formal vocational training received by the members of the households is to be collected in a separate block of this schedule. Related concepts are discussed next.

1.9.39 Vocational Training: A vocational training may broadly be defined as a training which prepares an individual for a specific vocation or occupation. The main objective of vocational education and training is to prepare persons, especially the youth, for the world of work and make them employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. It aims at imparting training to persons in very **specific fields** through providing significant **'hands on'** experience in acquiring necessary skill, which will make them employable or create for them opportunities of self-employment.

1.9.40 Formal Vocational Training: For the purpose of this survey, only formal vocational training will be considered. Formal vocational training takes place in education and training institutions which follow a structured training programme, leading to recognised certificates, diplomas or degrees. But when the vocational training programme is organised by other agencies which are not specialised training institutes for imparting vocational education and training and the training does not lead to recognised certificates,

diplomas or degrees, those training programmes **will not be treated** as formal vocational training. For the purpose of our survey, formal vocational training **will have all** the following characteristics:

- i) structured training programme towards a particular skill having standard norms and syllabus and curriculum
- ii) more emphasis on skill development rather than building knowledge
- iii) certificate/diploma/degree received should have a recognition by State/Central Government, Public Sector and other reputed concerns.

By point (i) it is meant that:

- (a) the course should have definite title with prescribed syllabus and curriculum with specified duration of the training.
- (b) it should have some entry level eligibility in terms of education, age.

In point (iii), the term ‘reputed concern’ means reputed business concern as well as NGOs.

It may be noted that the term skill is meant as any marketable expertise, however acquired, irrespective of whether it is marketed or not, or whether the intention is to market it or not.

1.9.41 Sources for receiving vocational trainings: Conventionally, vocational education and training has been oriented towards a number of engineering and technical trades. Though they continue to form the core of vocational education, its scope had been considerably widened to include many non-engineering trades also. Some of the major sources from where vocational training can be received are: (a) programmes within the mainstream educational system; (b) technician-level vocational programmes initiated by the Ministry of Labour; (c) programmes offered by government-sponsored training institutions outside the school and university systems; and (d) miscellaneous programmes.

1.9.42 Programmes within the mainstream education system: This category covers vocational courses at secondary level and higher secondary level, at first-degree level and in polytechnics. At the school level, students can opt for vocational subjects from an approved list. The University Grants Commission (UGC) introduced the scheme of vocationalisation at first degree level in the academic year 1994-95. Polytechnics have been set up by both the Governments and private agencies. A wide range of vocational courses are offered by polytechnics. Besides the general polytechnics, there are also polytechnic-level specialised institutions established by State Governments which offer diploma courses only in their respective areas of specialisations such as printing technology, leather technology, tool engineering etc. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) is responsible for regulating polytechnic education.

1.9.43 Technician level vocational programmes initiated by Ministry of Labour: These programmes are mainly implemented by Central/ State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government is advised by National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT). Similar Councils at the state level are known as State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT). Some of the more important programmes in this category are:

- (a) **Craftsmen Training:** This training is imparted through the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)/Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) established by both government and private agencies. In all the states there are exclusive ITIs for women and special women wings in general ITIs. Trainings are imparted in both engineering and non-engineering trades.
- (b) **Women's Vocational Training:** The DGE&T, through its Women's Occupational Directorate, launched the Women's Vocational Training Programme in 1977 through a network of exclusive training institutes. The courses are open to women who have passed the Class 10 or Class 10+2, depending upon the nature of the courses.
- (c) **Apprenticeship Training:** The Apprentices Act, 1961, makes it obligatory on the part of the employers, both in public and private sector industries, to engage apprentices. The Act initially envisaged training of Trade Apprentices including ITI-passed candidates. The qualification requirements for trade apprentices vary from class VIII-passed to Class 10+2-passed. It was amended in 1973 to include the training of engineering diploma holders and graduate engineers as "technician" and "graduate" Apprentices, respectively. By a further amendment in 1986, the training of candidates passing out of the 10+2 vocational stream as "Technician (Vocational) Apprentices", was also brought within the purview of the Act. The overall responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Act is vested in the DGE&T. Ordinance Factory Board, Ministry of Defence, operates a large number of trade apprentice training programmes.

1.9.44 Programmes in Government-sponsored Institutions: Many specialised institutions have been established mostly by the Central government to offer training programmes in a number of areas. They offer courses only in their respective areas of specialisation. The entry requirements range from a pass in Class 10 examination to graduation. While these institutions are under the administrative control of the government, many courses offered by them are regulated by the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) if the subjects fall under its jurisdiction.

1.9.45 Miscellaneous Programmes:

- (a) **Open vocational education:** This is launched by National Open School (NOS). Need-based and job-oriented courses are offered through NOS, basically to suit the requirements of the unorganised sector to prepare skilled manpower for self-employment, entrepreneurship, and income-generating work. The programme is targeted at persons who cannot get admission in ITIs, polytechnics and other vocational education and training institutes. Training is provided at accredited vocational institutions (AVIs) and NOS conducts examinations and issue certificates.
- (b) **AICTE-CEP:** The All India Council for Technical Education has introduced a scheme of continuation of education programme(AICTE-CEP) under which it recognizes job-oriented short term programmes offered by various private institutions.

1.9.46 Ailment - illness or injury: Ailment, i.e. illness or injury, mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well being. An ailment may not cause any necessity of hospitalisation, confinement to bed or restricted activity. An ailing member is a normal member of the household who was suffering from any ailment during the reference period. For the purpose of survey, **one will be treated as sick if one feels sick.** This will also include among other things:

- Cases of visual, hearing, speech, locomotor and mental disabilities;
- Injuries will cover all types of damages, such as cuts, wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body;
- Cases of abortion - natural or accidental;

This will not include:

- Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, getting MTP etc.,
- Cases of pregnancy and childbirth.

1.9.47 Hospitalisation: One will be considered hospitalised if one has availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any hospital. Hospital, for the purpose of survey, refers to any medical institution having provision for admission of sick persons as indoor patients (inpatients) for treatment. Hospital covers public hospitals, community health centres and primary health centres (if provided with beds), ESI hospitals, private hospitals, nursing homes, etc. In this context it may be noted that admission for treatment of ailment and discharge thereof from the hospital will be considered as case of hospitalisation irrespective of the duration of stay in the hospital. It may also be noted that hospitalisation in the cases of normal pregnancy and childbirth will not be treated as hospitalisation cases as mentioned in the paragraph 1.9.46.

1.9.48 Confinement to bed: It refers to a state of health where the ailing person is required or compelled to mostly stay in bed at his/her residence/home.

1.9.49 Restriction of activity: By disability or restricted activity is meant the state of health which prevents the ailing person from doing any of his/her normal avocation. For economically employed persons, restricted activity will mean abstention from the economic activity. In case of a housewife, this will mean cutting down of the day's chores. In case of retired persons, this will refer to the pruning of his/her normal activity. In case of students attending educational institution, this will refer to abstention from attending classes. For infants below school going age and for the very old, restricted activity is not to be considered in view of the fact that their usual activities are of restricted nature.

1.9.50 Spell of ailment: A continuous period of sickness owing to a specific ailment will be treated as a spell of ailment.

1.9.51 Duration of ailment: Duration of ailment is the period between the commencement of the ailment and termination of it by recovery. For ascertaining the period of ailment during the reference period, commencement will be taken as on the first day of the reference period if it was on a day beyond the reference period. Similarly, if the ailment is

found to be continuing on the date of enquiry, the day of termination of the ailment will be taken as the last day of the reference period.

1.9.52 Medical treatment: A person will be considered to have received medical treatment if he/she has consulted a doctor anywhere (in OPD of a hospital, community health centre, primary health centre/sub-centre, dispensary, doctor's chamber, private residence, etc.) and obtained medical advice on his ailment. The doctor consulted may follow any system of medicine, viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic, unani, hakimi or some other recognised system. Treatment taken on the basis of medical advice/prescription of a doctor obtained earlier for similar ailment(s) will also be considered as medical treatment. Self-doctoring or acting on the advice of non-medical persons such as friends, relatives, pharmacists, etc., will not be considered as treatment.

1.9.53 Disability: A person with restrictions or lack of abilities to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being is treated as having disability. It excludes illness/injury of recent origin (morbidity) resulting into temporary loss of ability to see, hear, speak or move.

1.9.54 Mental disability: Persons who have difficulty in understanding routine instructions, who do not carry out their activities like others of similar age or exhibit behaviours like talking to self, laughing / crying, staring, violence, fear and suspicion without reason would be considered as mentally disabled for the purpose of the survey. The "activities like others of similar age" will include activities of communication (speech), self-care (cleaning of teeth, wearing clothes, taking bath, taking food, personal hygiene, etc.), home living (doing some household chores) and social skills.

1.9.55 Visual disability: By visual disability, it is meant, loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity. For the survey, visually disabled will include (a) those who do not have any light perception - both eyes taken together and (b) those who have light perception but cannot correctly count fingers of hand (with spectacles/contact lenses if he/she uses spectacles/contact lenses) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good day light with both eyes open. Night blindness is not to be considered as visual disability.

1.9.56 Hearing disability: This refers to persons' inability to hear properly. Hearing disability is to be judged taking into consideration the disability of the better ear. In other words, if one ear of a person is normal and the other ear has total hearing loss, then the person is to be judged as normal in hearing for the purpose of the survey. Hearing disability will be judged without taking into consideration the use of hearing aids (i.e., the position for the person when hearing aid is not used). Persons with hearing disability may have different degrees of disability, such as profound, severe or moderate. A person will be treated as having 'profound' hearing disability if he/she cannot hear at all or can only hear loud sounds, such as, thunder or understands only gestures. A person will be treated as having 'severe' hearing disability if he/she can hear only shouted words or can hear only if the speaker is sitting in the front. A person will be treated as having 'moderate' hearing disability if his/her disability is neither profound nor severe. Such a person will usually ask to repeat the words spoken by the speaker or will like to see the face of the speaker while he/she speaks or will feel difficulty in conducting conversations.

1.9.57 Speech disability: This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the person's speech is not understood by the listener. Persons with speech disability will include those who cannot speak, speak only with limited words or those with loss of voice. It also includes those whose speech is not understood due to defects in speech, such as stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice and discordant voice and articulation defects, etc.

1.9.58 Locomotor disability: A person with - (a) loss or lack of normal ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of himself/herself and objects from place to place and (b) physical deformities, other than those involving the hand or leg or both, regardless of whether the same caused loss or lack of normal movement of body – will be considered as disabled with locomotor disability. Thus, persons having locomotor disability will include those with (a) loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity or dysfunction of joints which affects his/her “normal ability to move self or objects” and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than limbs), such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc. Dwarfs and persons with stiff neck of permanent nature who generally do not have difficulty in the normal movement of body and limbs will also be treated as disabled.

1.9.59 Abortion: Abortion is the case of foetus born before the completion of 28 weeks since conception and showing no sign of life at birth.

1.9.60 Live-birth: When a child shows any evidence of life at birth, irrespective of the interval since conception, it is the case of a live-birth. The child may, however, expire within a very short time after birth.

1.9.61 Still-birth: It is the case of a baby born after completion of 28 weeks and showing no sign of life. The birth of a foetus caused by abortion is not considered a ‘still-birth’.

Table 1: Allocation of sample villages and blocks for NSS 60th round

state/u.t.	number of FSUs					
	central sample			state sample		
	total	rural	urban	total	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra pradesh	512	328	184	512	328	184
Arunachal pradesh	108	76	32	108	76	32
Assam	268	220	48	268	220	48
Bihar	424	360	64	424	360	64
Chhattisgarh	152	112	40	152	112	40
Goa	20	8	12	32	12	20
Gujarat	284	152	132	284	152	132
Haryana	144	88	56	144	88	56
Himachal pradesh	152	132	20	152	132	20
Jammu & kashmir	204	136	68	408	272	136
Jharkhand	204	144	60	204	144	60
Karnataka	344	192	152	344	192	152
Kerala	300	200	100	300	200	100
Madhya pradesh	360	232	128	360	232	128
Maharashtra	540	272	272	680	272	408
Manipur	160	108	52	320	216	104
Meghalaya	80	56	24	80	56	24
Mizoram	108	44	64	108	44	64
Nagaland	36	24	12	60	24	36
Orissa	268	212	56	268	212	56
Punjab	152	84	68	152	84	68
Rajasthan	344	236	108	344	236	108
Sikkim	52	44	8	52	44	8
Tamil nadu	520	260	260	520	260	260
Tripura	108	84	24	108	84	24
Uttar pradesh	944	680	264	944	680	264
Uttaranchal	56	36	20	56	36	20
West bengal	512	324	188	512	324	188
Andaman & nicobar islands	28	16	12	28	16	12
Chandigarh	44	8	36	44	8	36
Dadra & nagar haveli	16	8	8	16	8	8
Daman & diu	16	8	8	16	8	8
Delhi	108	8	100	216	16	200
Lakshadweep	16	8	8	16	8	8
Pondicherry	28	8	20	28	8	20
All- india	7612	4908	2708	8260	5164	3096

Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

2.0.0 Introduction: Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU) / hamlet-groups/sub-blocks in case of large FSUs. Some household particulars like household size, land possessed code, MPCE etc. will also be collected in this schedule. These auxiliary information will be used for grouping the households into different second-stage-strata (SSS). The sampling frames for selection of households will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households will be recorded in this schedule. Whenever hamlet-groups / sub-blocks (hg's/sb's) are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation and selection of hg's/sb's are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various items are given in Chapter One.

2.0.1 Unit of survey and sampling frame: The first stage unit (FSU) is the 1991 census village (panchayat ward for Kerala and 1981 census villages for Jammu & Kashmir) in the rural sector. FSUs in the urban sector are the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks. *Latest list of UFS blocks will be used for selection of urban samples. Towns may, therefore, belong to different phases of UFS. It is indicated in the sample list under the head "frame code" as to which particular UFS phase has been used as the sampling frame for selection of FSUs belonging to a town.* The investigator, on arrival at a sample village (or panchayat ward for Kerala)/UFS block (hereinafter called block) will ascertain the exact boundaries of the sample FSU. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps / ward maps in the urban areas.

2.0.2 Formation of hamlet-groups (hg's) and selection of hamlet-groups 1 & 2: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group formation will be resorted to in the large rural villages. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups (hg's). The number of hg's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the *approximate present population* of the sample village. The criterion for deciding the number of hg's to be formed in a large village have been discussed in detail in para 1.3.9.2 of Chapter One.

For the sample village without hg formation, entire village will be treated as *hamlet-group 1*. For large sample village, two hg's will be selected by the method of Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). *Listing and selection of households will be done separately and independently for each selected hamlet group.*

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

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

- (i) Identify the hamlets as described above.
- (ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.

(iii) Draw a notional map in block 3 of schedule 0.0 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the hamlet-groups to be formed in the village.

(iv) List the hamlets in block 4.1 of sch. 0.0 in the order of their numbering. Indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.

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

(vi) Number the hamlet-groups serially in column (1) of block 4.2, schedule 0.0. The hamlet-group containing hamlet no. 1 will be numbered as 1, the hamlet-group with next higher hamlet number not included in hg 1 will be numbered as 2 and so on. Indicate the numbers also in the notional map. It is quite possible that a hamlet-group may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive serial numbers.

2.0.3 Formation of sub-blocks (sb's): In case sample UFS blocks are found to be large (in most cases they are not) in terms of population, they are subjected to sub-block formation. Procedure for formation of sub-blocks is, however, the same as that for the formation of hamlet-groups in the case of large villages. Here the sub-blocks are to be formed artificially by dividing the block into a certain number (say, D) of divisions *by more or less equalizing the population giving priority to geographical compactness* within each sub-block as per the criterion specified in para 1.3.9.2 of Chapter One. The number of sb's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will be determined according to the same criteria as adopted in the case of rural FSUs. Sub-blocks will be numbered serially in column (1) of block 4.2.

As in the case of rural villages, for the sample blocks without sub-block formation entire block will be treated as *sub-block 1*. For large sample blocks two sub-blocks will be selected by SRSWOR scheme. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately and independently for each selected sub-block.*

2.0.4 Starting point for listing: Having determined the areal unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses and households in this areal unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2001 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the northwest corner of the village and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential minimum particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of classification (i.e. second stage stratification).

2.0.5 Structure of the schedule: The schedule 0.0 contains the following blocks:

Block 0: descriptive identification of sample village/ block

Block 1: identification of sample village/ block

Block 2: particulars of field operations

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

- Block 4.1: list of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)
- Block 4.2: list and selection of hg's/sb's
- Block 5: list of households and record of selection for households (hg/sb 1 / 2)
- Block 6: particulars of sampling of households
- Block 7: distance of the village from nearest facility
- Block 8: remarks by investigator
- Block 9: remarks by supervisory officer(s)

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

The procedures to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the schedule 0.0 are described in the following paragraphs.

Before filling in blocks, it is necessary to put tick-marks in the appropriate boxes at left hand and right hand top corners of the first page of the schedule.

Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample village/block (i.e. FSU)

2.0.7 General: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample FSU. State/UT, district, tehsil / town name (tick-marking appropriately), village name, ward no. / investigator (IV) unit no., block no. are to be copied properly from the sample list in the appropriate places.

Block 1: Identification of sample village/block

2.1.0 General: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample FSU in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). Each cell (box space) is meant for recording only one digit of the entry. For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth place digit and so on. If the number of digits of the entry to be recorded against an item is less than the number of box spaces provided, '0' shall be entered in the left most box space(s). For example, if the total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample FSU is 5, the entry against item 15 should be recorded as 005. *Items 1, 4 to 10, 12 and 13 shall be copied from the sample list.*

2.1.1 Item 11: FOD sub-region: The four-digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample FSU belongs will be recorded against item 11. *A '-' will be put against this item for the state samples and also for the central samples for the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura for which field work is carried out by the respective States.*

2.1.2 Item 12: frame code: The different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' in the sample list. *Entry against item 12 shall be copied from the sample list.* The frame codes to be used are:

Rural: 1981 census – 05; 1991 census – 08.

Urban: 1982-87 UFS – 06, 1987-92 UFS – 07, 1992-97 UFS – 09, 1997-2002 UFS – 11, 2002-2007 UFS – 14.

2.1.3 Item 13: frame population: The population of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. This will be filled in for rural samples only. For urban samples, it is to be kept blank

2.1.4 Item 14: approximate present population: The investigator will first ascertain the approximate present population of the entire sample FSU taking into consideration the normal growth of population along with any abnormal influx of population into or exodus of population from the sample FSU. This may be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be 1991 census population (2001 census population if available). In the case of large difference with census population, it may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the FSU after the census. If so, the approximate increase or decrease of population due to such events or any new settlements that have come up in the FSU after the census is to be ascertained.

2.1.5 Item 15: total number of hg's/sb's formed (D): The total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample FSU will be the value of 'D' as recorded in block 4.2. If the sample FSU does not require any hg/sb formation, the entry against this item will be '001'.

2.1.6 Item 16: Survey code: The different survey codes are:

selected village/block has been surveyed:

inhabited 1
uninhabited2
zero case3

selected village/block is casualty but a substitute village/block has been surveyed:

inhabited 4
uninhabited5
zero case6

selected village/block is casualty and no substitute has been surveyed7.

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

2.1.7 Item 17: Reason for substitution of original sample: In all the cases where the *originally* selected sample FSU is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted and subsequently surveyed or not surveyed (i.e. for codes 4 to 7 against item 16), the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 17. The codes are:

Original sample FSU:

not identifiable/traceable.....1
not accessible.....2
restricted area, survey of which is not permitted 3
others (specify).....9

A ‘-’ may be put against this item if the entry against item 16 is 1 or 2 or 3. *Cases of FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 17. As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.*

2.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. While recording the total time taken to canvass the sch. 0.0 (i.e. column 3, srl. no. 4 of this block), it may be noted that the time taken to reach the sample village and journey back should not be considered for filling in this item. In other words, total time spent in identification of the boundaries of the sample village/block, hamlet-group/sub-block formation, listing of households, formation of second-stage strata, selection of households and filling in all other blocks of this schedule may be recorded in hours. All other items are self-explanatory.

Block 3: Sketch map of hamlet-groups (hg's)/sub-blocks (sb's) formation

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

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

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

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

Block 4.2: List and selection of hamlet-groups (hg's)/sub-blocks (sb's)

2.4.2.0 **General:** This block is meant for recording the details of the hg/sb formation and their selection for FSUs requiring hg/sb formation (i.e. with D>1). Reference may be made to paragraphs 2.0.2, 2.0.2.1 and 2.0.3 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hg's/sb's.

2.4.2.1 **Column (1): serial no. of hg/sb:** The hg's/sb's formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paragraphs 2.0.2, 2.0.2.1 and 2.0.3. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D' which is to be recorded against 'D' below the block heading.

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

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

2.4.2.4 Column (4): sample hg/sb number: Two hg's/sb's will be selected from the large FSU for the purpose of survey by the method of SRSWOR. The procedure is as follows:

First draw a random number, say R1, between 1 and D using random number table. Enter 1 in column (4) against the serial number in column (1) which is equal to R1. Next draw another random number between 1 and D. If it is equal to R1, reject it and draw another random number. Continue until a random number, say R2, different from R1, is drawn. Enter 2 in column (4) against the serial number in column (1) which is equal to R2. These are the two selected hg/sb. The selected serial numbers may be encircled in column (1).

For all other hg's/sb's (except the two selected), column (4) may be left blank.

2.5 Block 5: List of households and record of selection of households (hg/sb 1 / 2):

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

2.5.0.1 This is the main block of the schedule. Listing of all houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame, formation of second stage strata and selection of sample households for the schedules 1.0, 10 and 25.0 are to be carried out in this block.

2.5.0.2 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. A house to house enquiry will be made to list all the houses and households. *Households which are found to be temporarily absent at the time of listing are also to be listed and included in the frame of households before sample selection.* After obtaining from the neighbours as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempt should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the investigators) and if need be by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the investigator shall find out how many households (including temporarily absent i.e. locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the investigator will proceed to list the next house. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2001 Population Census may be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted; otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner and moving southwards. The name of any natural grouping of the houses like hamlet, street, mohalla, etc. and date of listing may be written at the top before the listing of houses starts. This will help in checking completeness.

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

First mark the hg/sb number (1 or 2) in the heading of the block 5 correctly and cross the one not applicable.

Various columns of block 5 are described below:

2.5.1 Column (1): house number: All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number. The 2001 Population Census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used if available. The houses without such numbers will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Wherever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any brackets. After listing all the households associated with a house, the next house shall be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, vacant structure, etc. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a ‘—’ may be put in this column.

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

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

2.5.4 Column (4): household size: The size of each household as defined in para 1.9.3 of Chapter One will be recorded in this column. A small box space is provided against this column at the end of each page to record the total for this column.

2.5.5 Column (5): land possessed code (rural only): This column will be filled in for rural FSUs only. Each household having a serial no. in col.(2) will get a code in this column. First, the information on area of land possessed, as defined in para 1.9.10 of Chapter One, as on the date of survey will be obtained from the household. The area will be determined in hectares and rounded off to two places of decimals. After that appropriate code will be given in this column. The codes are as given below:

area of land possessed (in hectares)	code
less than X.....	1
more than or equal to X.....	2

The value of ‘X’ for each State/UT is given in Table 1.

For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no information is available even from the neighbours, code 1 will be entered in this column.

(conversion factors for different area units: 1 acre \approx 0.4047 hectare, 1 hectare = 10,000 sq metre and 0.01 hectare = 100 sq metre)

Table 1: The values of cut-off points X (rural land possessed in hectares) & A (urban MPCE in Rs) by State/UT		
state/u.t.	X	A
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	1.22	1055
Arunachal Pradesh	2.02	955
Assam	1.08	1134
Bihar	0.81	732
Chhattisgarh	2.02	881
Goa	0.48	1496
Gujarat	2.07	1175
Haryana	2.23	1191
Himachal Pradesh	1.05	1678
Jammu & Kashmir	1.53	1217
Jharkhand	1.23	898
Karnataka	2.04	1219
Kerala	0.41	1258
Madhya Pradesh	3.00	873
Maharastra	2.44	1275
Manipur	1.04	789
Meghalaya	1.21	1254
Mizoram	1.21	1296
Nagaland	1.21	1640
Orissa	1.21	814
Punjab	2.03	1141
Rajasthan	3.80	1016
Sikkim	1.70	1239
Tamil Nadu	0.63	1176
Tripura	0.65	1217
Uttar Pradesh	1.26	1097
Uttaranchal	0.63	893
West Bengal	0.77	1140
A & N Islands	0.81	1465
Chandigarh	0.01	1962
D & N Haveli	1.01	1748
Daman & Diu	0.41	1336
Delhi	0.05	1902
Lakshadweep	0.18	1291
Pondicherry	0.14	1041

2.5.6 Columns (6) – (8): These columns will be filled in only for *urban* samples.

2.5.6.1 Column (6): normal monthly household consumption expenditure (Rs): The household consumer expenditure has been explained in para 1.9.11 of Chapter One. The amount of monthly consumer expenditure normally incurred by the household may be recorded in this column.

2.5.6.2 Column (7): monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) (Rs): The entry for this column will be derived as entry in col. (6) divided by the household size in col. (4). This will be recorded in whole number of rupees.

2.5.6.3 Column (8): MPCE code: Each household having a serial no. in col. (2) will get a code in this column. The codes are as follows:

MPCE (in rupees)	code
less than A.....	1
more than or equal to A.....	2

The value of 'A' for each State/UT is given in Table 1.

For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no information is available even from the neighbours, code 1 will be entered in this column.

2.5.7 Columns (9) – (10): Schedule 1.0: sampling serial number: SSS: It may be recalled that for schedule 1.0, there will be only two SSS. Columns (9) and (10) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1 & 2 pertaining to schedule 1.0. Households with code 1 in col.(5)/col.(8) will be tick-marked ($\sqrt{}$) in column (9) while households with code 2 in col.(5)/col.(8) will be given tick-marks ($\sqrt{}$) in column (10). Then all the tick-marks will be given running serial numbers starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS 1 and SSS 2 respectively.

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

2.5.8 Columns (11) – (12): schedule 1.0: sample household number: SSS: Required number of sample households (h) will be drawn from each (hg/sb) \times SSS by SRSWOR. The value of 'h' may be recorded in the space provided in the column headings.

For selecting the sample households of any particular (hg/sb) \times SSS, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (9)/(10)] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If $H = h$, all the households will be selected and no random number need to be drawn. Otherwise, first draw a random number, say R_1 , between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2 , also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh R_2 . Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e. $R_1, R_2, \dots, R(h)$] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers $R_1, R_2, \dots, R(h)$ [in column (9)/(10)] will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2,, h respectively in columns (11)/(12). Encircle the corresponding sampling serial numbers in columns (9)/(10).

As mentioned in Chapter One, after selecting the sample households for sch. 1.0, the households for canvassing Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 are to be decided. The allocation of Schedule Type 1 and Schedule Type 2 will be as follows:

a) *For FSUs without hg/sb formation:* In this case, both the schedule types will be canvassed in each SSS. Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in the odd numbered sample households and Schedule Type 2 will be canvassed in the even numbered sample households. If there are 3 selected households in SSS 1 (or in SSS 2) and 1 household in SSS 2 (or in SSS 1) then Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in sample households 1 & 3 of SSS 1 (or SSS 2) and Schedule Type 2 will be canvassed in the remaining sample households of both the SSS. If all 4 households belong to the same SSS, Schedule Type 1 will be assigned to odd numbered sample households and rest to Schedule Type 2.

b) *For FSUs with hg/sb formation:* Here Schedule Type 1 will be canvassed in SSS 1 of hg/sb 1 and SSS 2 of hg/sb 2 while Schedule Type 2 will be canvassed in SSS 2 of hg/sb 1 and SSS 1 of hg/sb 2. If one SSS of a hg/sb is void, first allocation of sample households will be made following the compensation rule given in Chapter one. Then corresponding allocation of schedule type (Type 1/Type 2) for the void SSS will be transferred to the SSS of the hg/sb having more than 1 sample household. If each hg/sb has one SSS void, Schedule Type 1 will be allocated to the odd numbered sample households of each remaining hg/sb \times SSS and Schedule Type 2 to the even numbered sample households.

After deciding the allocation of Schedule Types 1 and 2 to the selected households, 'T1' or 'T2' may be recorded within brackets against the corresponding sample households in columns (11) and (12).

2.5.9 Columns (13) – (14): Schedule 10: sampling serial number: SSS: There will be two SSS for the schedule 10. Sampling frames for SSS 1 & 2 will be prepared through these two columns. If there is any household member with age below 30 years and educational level secondary or above, a tick-mark (\checkmark) will be given against the household in col.(13). Remaining households will be tick-marked in col.(14). The tick-marks (\checkmark) in cols.(13)/(14) will then be serially numbered starting from 1 independently in each of the two columns.

The values of H, the highest serial nos. in each of these columns will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

2.5.10 Columns (15) – (16): Schedule 10: sample household number: SSS: The number of households to be selected (h) for each combination of hg/sb \times SSS has been given in Chapter One. The values are to be recorded in the space under the column headings. The sample households will be selected with SRSWOR in each hg/sb \times SSS. The procedure is similar to that described for schedule 1.0 in para 2.5.8. However, some modification is necessary in the event of a household already selected for schedule 1.0 is also selected for schedule 10. In such a situation, the common sample household will be replaced by the next household (not selected for schedule 1.0) in the frame. *Thus there will be no common sample households between schedules 1.0 and 10.* However, this restriction need not be followed if the compositions of the SSS of the two schedules are such that there are not enough households in the frame to select distinct sample households.

2.5.11 Columns (17) – (20): Schedule 25.0: sampling serial number: SSS: These columns are meant for preparation of frames for the four SSS of schedule 25.0. All the households with a serial number in col. (2) will be tick-marked (\checkmark) in one and only one of the four columns following the procedure given below.

First, it will be enquired from the household whether any member had been hospitalised (as defined in para 1.9.47 of Chapter one) during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. If the answer is affirmative then a tick-mark (✓) will be given in column 17.

If the answer is negative, then it will be asked whether there is any child member with age less than 5 years. If there is such a member then tick-mark (✓) will be given in column 18.

If not, it will be ascertained whether there is any member of age 60 years or more. Tick-mark (✓) in column (19) if such a member is present.

If there is no member satisfying the above three criteria, tick-mark (✓) will be given in column (20).

2.5.12 Columns (21) – (24): Schedule 25.0: sample household number: SSS: Sample households to be selected (h) for each combination of hg/sb × SSS has been given in Chapter One. The values of ‘h’ are to be recorded in the space under the column headings. The sample households will be selected with SRSWOR in each hg/sb × SSS. The procedure is similar to that described for schedule 1.0 in para 2.5.8. As in the case of schedule 10, it must be ensured that none of the selected households in SSS 2, SSS 3 and SSS 4 is common with any selected household for either schedule 1.0 or schedule 10. Common household(s) will be replaced by the next household in the frame as many times as required to avoid the situation of a sample household being selected either for schedule 1.0 and SSS 2/SSS 3/SSS 4 of schedule 25.0 or for schedule 10 and SSS 2/SSS 3/SSS 4 of schedule 25.0. *However, it is to be noted that such restriction do not apply for SSS 1 of schedule 25.0.* If a selected household of SSS 1 becomes common with that of schedule 1.0 or schedule 10, it should not be replaced. The restriction is not enforced here since number of households in SSS 1 of schedule 25.0 is not likely to be high.

Similarly, the restriction is not applicable when the compositions of the SSS of different schedules (say, 1.0 and 25.0 or 10 and 25.0, etc.) are such that there is not enough number of households in frame of SSS to select distinct sample households.

2.6 Block 6: particulars of sampling of households: Particulars of sampling of households, separately for schedules 1.0, 10 and 25.0 for each of the hg/sb 1 & 2 will be recorded in this block. If there is no hg/sb formation, entry will be made against hg/sb 1.

2.6.1 Column (3): population: Population as obtained by summing up the page totals of household sizes in column (4) of block 5 over all the listed households may be recorded in this column separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 1.0. The total of populations of hg/sb 1 & 2 will be recorded in the cell against ‘all’.

2.6.2 Columns (6) to (11): number of households: Total number of households in the frame of all the SSS of schedules 1.0, 10 and 25.0 will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (6) for each hg/sb. Number of selected households will be copied in column (7). These are to be copied from the relevant columns of block 5. References are as below:

Schedule 1.0: Column (6) entries for SSS are same as the value of ‘H’ recorded in heading spaces of columns (9) & (10) of block 5 for each hg/sb. The value of ‘H’ will be same for schedule type 1 and schedule type 2 for a particular hg/sb × SSS. Column (7) entries will be recorded after counting the number of sample households marked for schedule types 1 & 2 in columns (11) & (12) of block 5 for each combination of hg/sb × SSS. *It is to be noted that the sum of the entries in column (7) for a particular*

combination of $hg/sb \times SSS$ will be equal to the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (11) & (12) of block 5 for that combination of $hg/sb \times SSS$.

Schedule 10: Column (6) entries for SSS will be equal to the value of 'H' recorded in heading spaces of columns (13) & (14) of block 5 for each hg/sb while column (7) entries will be the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (15) & (16) of block 5.

Schedule 25.0: Column (6) entries for SSS will be equal to the value of 'H' recorded in heading spaces of columns (17) – (20) of block 5 for each hg/sb while column (7) entries will be the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (21) – (24) of block 5.

Columns (8), (9) and (11) of block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in item 17/item 18, block 1 of the respective schedules. The entries in columns (8), (9) & (11) will be the number of filled in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 in the corresponding schedules respectively. Total number households surveyed will be entered in column (10). It may be seen that (i) column (10) = column (8) + column (9) and (ii) column (11) = column (7) - column (10).

2.7 Block 7: distance of the village from nearest facility: In this block, it is aimed to collect information on the availability of some specific facilities like communication, markets, institutional agencies providing aid, assistance and credit to the villagers. *In case of hamlet group formation information are to be collected in respect of the entire sample village (panchayat ward in Kerala).*

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

This block may be filled in after completion of listing of households. The block has to be filled in for all surveyed villages including uninhabited/depopulated/zero cases also.

2.7.1 Items 1- 32: Column (3): distance code: Distance in terms of code will be entered in this column against items 1 to 32. Distance from the nearest facility available to the villagers will be considered. The distance will be measured from the geographical centre of the village. However, if a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the centre of the village. One of the codes 2 to 6 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distances of the nearest place will be considered for recording the distance code. In this connection, it may be noted that if at a particular location, more than one facility is available in a combined form and if that location is the nearest one to the village in respect of all the facilities under consideration, then the distance code of that location is to be recorded against all the facilities. For example if the nearest secondary school also provides primary as well as middle level education and the nearest primary school or the middle school is farther away than the secondary school then the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for both the primary school and middle school also. The codes for distances are:

within village.....	1
outside village:	
less than 2 kms.....	2
2 kms. or more but less than 5 kms.....	3
5 kms. or more but less than 10 kms.....	4
10 kms. or more but less than 20 kms.....	5

20 kms. or more.....6

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

2.7.1.1 Items 1- 6: These items are self - explanatory. In States/UTs where districts do not have tehsils, tehsil headquarters will mean headquarters of immediately lower administrative unit under the district.

2.7.1.2 Item 7: metalled road: This will include roads made of pucca materials like asphalt, cement, concrete, bricks, stones, etc.

2.7.1.3 Item 8: all weather road: This is the road usable for all seasons of a year, irrespective of the material used for the road.

2.7.1.4 Item 9: primary school: Generally, up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education. This item will cover institutions providing such educational facilities.

2.7.1.5 Item 10: secondary school: Secondary school provides education up to class X.

2.7.1.6 Item 11: higher secondary school / junior college: Higher secondary school provides education up to 10+2 standard. In some places it is also known as junior college. Institutions providing education up to 10+2 standard will be covered under this item.

2.7.1.7 Item 12: college: Colleges providing degree courses with a minimum of bachelor degree recognised by a university or equivalent will be covered under this item. Colleges providing diploma courses which are equivalent to degree courses are also to be covered under this item.

2.7.1.8 Item 13: health sub-centre / dispensary: A health sub-centre is the most peripheral contact point in the primary health care system. It covers around 5,000 populations in plain area and 3,000 populations in hilly / tribal area. It is run by government and located in the rural area. It is manned by two multi-purpose health workers – one male and one female. A sub-centre usually does not have facilities for treatment as in-patients. Dispensary is the consulting place / chamber which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients.

2.7.1.9 Item 14: primary health centre: Primary health centre (PHC) is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out -patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 Sub-centres and serves about 30,000 populations in plain area and 20,000 populations in hilly / tribal area.

2.7.1.10 Item 15: community health centre / government hospital: Community Health Centres (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly / tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central / state government or local bodies like municipalities will be covered under this item.

2.7.1.11 Item 16: private clinic / doctor: Private clinic is the consulting place / chamber of private doctors. Doctors are those having degrees/diploma in medicine and also registration from recognised universities / institutions deemed to be universities. These doctors may follow any of the systems - allopathic, homeopathy, ayurvedic, unani.

2.7.1.12 Item 17: medicine shop: A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, will be considered as a medicine shop.

2.7.1.13 Item 18: community centre: It is a place accessible to the villagers where facilities of viewing TV, video, etc., arranging ceremonies like marriage, festivals and other community programmes, etc., are available. The centre is generally located at a fixed place. The villagers will have access to the centre.

2.7.1.14 Items 19 – 20: post office, police station/police outpost: The items are self-explanatory.

2.7.1.15 Item 21: wholesale market: Wholesale market is a market where the buying and selling of goods or merchandise is done to retailers and other merchants and commercial users but generally not to ultimate consumers. Thus, it is a market where wholesaler acts as a middleman between producer and retailer or ultimate consumer. The operations like sales, purchases and prices etc. of a wholesale market are sometimes supervised/controlled by market committee or some other agency.

2.7.1.16 Item 22: cooperative credit society: Co-operative credit society is a society that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons (members of the society) for the benefit of the members. The funds are raised through contributions / investments by the members and the profits are shared by the members. Cooperative banks will also be considered here.

2.7.1.17 Item 23: commercial bank: This includes all nationalised banks including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. All other scheduled and non-scheduled banks, other than co-operative banks, should also be considered here.

2.7.1.18 Item 24: land development bank: Land development banks are co-operative societies established for advancing loans for acquiring assets of capital nature connected with land improvements, productivity of land and agricultural development. The land development banks sanction long terms loans, which are repayable over a period exceeding five years. If a cooperative bank performs the activities of a land development bank in addition to the usual activities of a cooperative bank, it will be considered under item 22 and not under this item.

2.7.1.19 Item 25: marketing society: Co-operative marketing society means a registered society established for the purpose of promoting marketing facilities primarily of agricultural produce. The marketing society receives the produce directly from the producers or through primary credit societies. The produce is then sold in different markets or to the high level marketing organisations etc. In addition to the marketing function, the societies may also undertake supply of agricultural requisites such as seeds, manure and fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides etc.

2.7.1.20 Item 26: PCO: Distance of the facility which is nearest to the village among telegraph office / public call office (PCO) / e-mail centre will be recorded in this item in code. A public call office or e-mail centre will refer to a place accessible to the villagers with or without payment of fee. E-mail is the electronic mail which is sent through network (internet) from one place to another.

2.7.1.21 Item 27: video parlour/cinema hall: Distance of the nearest video parlour/cinema hall will be recorded in terms of codes.

2.7.1.22 Item 28: veterinary hospital / dispensary: A veterinary hospital / dispensary has provision for the treatment of animals.

2.7.1.28 Item 29: fertiliser / pesticide shop: Fertiliser / pesticide shop is one which sells fertiliser and / or pesticide.

2.7.1.29 Item 30: fair price shop: Fair price shop is the shop which sells some essential commodities at subsidised rate. This may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operative(s) or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc.

2.7.1.30 Items 31 – 32: cold storage, rice mill: These items are self-explanatory.

2.7.2.1 Item 33: electricity: If electricity is used in any part of the village for any purpose (agriculture, industry, street light, domestic etc.), it will be considered that the facility is available for the villagers and code 1 will be recorded in col. (3).

2.7.2.2 Item 34: informant code: The information in block 7 is to be collected from one or more knowledgeable person(s) of the village. The source of such information collected is to be reported in this item. In case there is more than one source then the code will relate to the information from whom maximum information has been collected. The codes are:

sarpanch (male).....	1
sarpanch (female).....	2
other panchayat member.....	3
gram sewak.....	4
school teacher.....	5
health personnel.....	6
others.....	9

2.8 Block 8: remarks by investigator: The investigator may give his remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.9 Block 9: remarks by supervisory officer(s): The Assistant Superintendent, the Superintendent or any other officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule, may give his comments here.

2.10 Substitution of sample households:

If a sample household of a particular schedule type cannot be surveyed due to some reason or the other, it will be substituted by the next one having higher sampling serial number (provided not already selected) of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having last sampling serial number of an SSS in a column will be the one having first sampling serial number within the same column. If the substituted household becomes a casualty, *it will be substituted by another in the same manner. If this household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. However, it must be ensured that a minimum of one sample household is always surveyed for each SSS if $H > 0$ and for each hg/sb. Substitution may be attempted more than twice in a few cases to adhere to this restriction.* In such cases, the fact has to be recorded in the remarks block (block 8 & 9).

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

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

The first two random numbers will be used for hamlet-group/sub-block selection whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households in the order: (i) for hg/sb 1 – households for two SSS of schedule 1.0, households for two SSS of schedule 10, households for four SSS of schedule 25.0 and then (ii) for hg/sb 2 – households for two SSS of schedule 1.0, households for two SSS of schedule 10, households for four SSS of schedule 25.0. If the particular column of random numbers is exhausted in the process, next column may be used. Similarly, if all the columns of the Random number table is exhausted, then the first column will be used.

2.12 Substitution of sample FSU:

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

The Director (TC), DPD, NSSO,
Mahalanobis Bhavan,
164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
e-mail address: dpdnsso@cal.vsnl.net.in
fax: 033-25771025

A copy of the letter may be given to:

The Director (Coordination), SDRD, NSSO
Mahalanobis Bhawan
164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road
Kolkata- 700108.
fax: 033-25776439, Tele: 033-25781495

If the substituted FSU has same problem as the original, correspondences may be made immediately so that another substitute can be provided to prevent voidness of stratum. In case no substitute FSU could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 16, block 1], a blank schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

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

- (b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey, or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity, or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will

be treated as a valid sample and blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word/words 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern states where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

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

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

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

2.13.1 Repetition within state or central sample FSUs:

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

Case (b): With hamlet-group/sub-block formation: If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed during the first occasion will be used for all subsequent repetitions. However, on the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in the hamlet-group/ sub-block selected afresh. If one or both hg/sb are repeated, random number may be drawn afresh to get different hamlet-group/sub-block not selected earlier. For the selection of households, the usual procedure as suggested for fresh FSUs may be followed. If, however, repetition of the FSU takes place in a *different sub-round*, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

An example showing selection of households for a rural FSU without hg formation

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

house number	household serial number	household size	land possessed (code) (rural only)	Schedule 1.0				Schedule 10				Schedule 25.0							
				sampling serial number		sample household number		sampling serial number		sample household number		sampling serial number				sample household number			
				SSS		SSS		SSS		SSS		SSS				SSS			
				1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
				H=19	H=6	h=2	h=2	H=8 age 30 yrs with edu. level second. or above	H=17 others	h=4	h=4	H=4 hospit- alised during last 365 days	H=9 child of age less than 5 yrs	H=3 age 60 yrs or more	H=9 others	h=4	h=2	h=2	h=2
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
12	1	5	1	√ 1				√ 1					√ 1						
13	2	2	2		√ 1			√ 2		1					√ 1				
14/1	3	3	1	√ 2					√ 1						√ 2				
14/2	4	10	1	√ 3		1 (T1)			√ 2				√ 2						
21	5	4	1	√ 4				√ 3							√ 3				1
22	6	8	1	√ 5					√ 3		3			√ 1				1	
(1)	7	7	1	√ 6					√ 4			√ 1				1			
(2)	8	1	1	√ 7					√ 5						√ 4				
23	9	2	1	√ 8				√ 4		2					√ 5				
24A	10	4	2		√ 2		2 (T2)		√ 6				√ 3						
24B	11	6	1	√ 9		2 (T2)			√ 7				√ 4						
(-)	12	1	1	√ 10					√ 8		2			√ 2					
(3)	vacant																		
25	13	2	1	√ 11					√ 9			√ 2				2			
26	14	3	2		√ 3			√ 5		4			√ 5						
31	15	5	1	√ 12					√ 10				√ 6				2		
32	16	3	1	√ 13					√ 11		4		√ 7						
	17	4	2		√ 4				√ 12						√ 6				2
	18	1	2		√ 5		1 (T1)	√ 6				√ 3				3			
33/1	19	7	1	√ 14					√ 13		1	√ 4				4			
33/2	20	2	1	√ 15					√ 14					√ 3				2	
33/3	21	6	1	√ 16				√ 7		3					√ 7				
34	22	4	1	√ 17					√ 15						√ 8				
(4)	mosque																		
37	23	7	2		√ 6				√ 16				√ 8				1		
38	24	5	1	√ 18				√ 8							√ 9				
	25	5	1	√ 19					√ 17				√ 9						
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* T1 indicates type 1 and T2 indicates type 2 schedules for 1.0.

Chapter Five

Schedule 25.0: Morbidity and Health Care

5.0.0 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has carried out a series of comprehensive and nationwide surveys on social consumption during its 35th (1980 - 1981), 42nd (1986 - 1987) and 52nd (1995 – 1996) rounds. The emphasis of the morbidity and health care survey in this round is on the collection of information on morbidity and utilization of health care services provided by the public and private sector, together with the expenditure incurred by the households for availing these services. The concepts, definitions and procedures used in the 52nd round for the purpose of survey on utilisation of health services and problem of aged persons are to be followed in this round also.

5.0.1 **Summary description of Schedule 25.0:** The schedule on morbidity and health care (Schedule 25.0) framed for the 60th round consists of 13 blocks. The different blocks of the schedule are:

- Block 0: descriptive identification of sample household
- Block 1: identification of sample household
- Block 2: particulars of field operation
- Block 3: household characteristics
- Block 4: demographic particulars of household members
- Block 5: particulars of earstwhile household members who died during last 365 days
- Block 6: particulars of economic independence and ailments for persons aged 60 years and above
- Block 7: particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during last 365 days
- Block 8: expenses incurred for treatment of members treated as inpatient of hospital during last 365 days and source of finance
- Block 9: particulars of spells of ailment of household members during last 15 days (including hospitalisation)
- Block 10: expenses incurred during last 15 days for treatment of members (not as an inpatient of hospital) and source of finance
- Block 11: particulars of immunisation of children (0 – 4 yrs.), pre-natal and post-natal care for ever married women of age below 50 years during last 365 days
- Block 12: remarks by investigator
- Block 13: comments by supervisory officer(s)

Details of Schedule

5.1.0 **Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household:** This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household. All the items are self-explanatory. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items. For example, village name is not applicable for urban sample; therefore, dash (-) may be put in that case against the village name.

5.1.1 **Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1 to 12:** The particulars to be recorded in items 2 and 3 have already been printed in the schedule. For items 1 & 5 to 12, the identification particulars will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing Schedule 0.0.

5.1.2 Item 13: sample hg/sb number (1 / 2): The terms ‘hamlet-group (hg)’ and ‘sub-block (sb)’ have been explained in Chapter 1. Two hgs/sbs are to be selected wherever formation of hgs/sbs will be resorted to, within the selected village/block. Code 1 or 2 will be recorded against this item depending upon whether the sample household has been selected from hg/sb number 1 or 2. Code 1 will be recorded in all other cases wherever hg/sb formation will not be done.

5.1.3 Item 14: second stage stratum: The second stage stratum, to which the sample household belongs, will be copied from columns 21 to 24 of block 5 of Schedule 0.0. The second stage stratum numbers are indicated in the heading of the corresponding columns of block 5 of Schedule 0.0.

5.1.4 Item 15: sample household number: The sample household number (i.e., order of selection) of the selected household is to be copied from the appropriate column (cols. 21 to 24) of the listing schedule (block 5 of Schedule 0.0) against this item.

5.1.5 Item 16: srl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4): This item may be filled in after canvassing the schedule in the sample household. The person, who will provide major portion of the information for of the schedule, will be treated as the informant. His or her srl. no. will be copied from col. 1 of block 4 of this schedule. Note that the informant must be a household member.

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

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

5.1.7 Item 18: survey code: Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item. Code 1 will be recorded if the originally selected sample household has been surveyed, and code 2 otherwise. If neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 12 and 13 will be filled in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

5.1.8 Item 19: reason for substitution of original household (code): For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 18 in terms of the specified codes. The codes are:

informant busy	1
members away from home	2
informant non-cooperative	3
others	9

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

5.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operation: The identity of the Investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent associated, date of survey / inspection / scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, person-codes of field officials are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2 (i). The total time taken for the survey (item 4) should include actual time taken for canvassing the schedule only, and should not include time for journey or for any break during the survey caused due to some unavoidable circumstances either in the part of the investigator or the informant.

5.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics: Information on some socio-economic characteristics of the sample households, which have a direct bearing on the data collected in the subsequent blocks, is included in this block. These characteristics are usually used for classifying the households.

5.3.1 Item 1: household size: The size of the sample household will be recorded against this item. For detailed definition please see paras 1.9.1 to 1.9.3 of Chapter One. This number will be same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

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

5.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO 1968 is to be recorded in the three cells, which have been provided for recording each digit separately. The procedure for determination of principal industry and occupation has been described in para 1.9.37 of Chapter One.

5.3.4 Item 4: household type: The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. The procedure for determination of household type is given in paras 3.3.5 to 3.3.9 of Chapter Three. The selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following:

For the rural areas:

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

For urban areas:

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3.7 Item 7: land possessed as on the date of survey: Land possessed is given by (land owned including land under 'owner like possession') + (land leased-in) - (land leased out) + (any land possessed by the household which is neither owned nor leased-in). For detailed definition please see para 1.9.10 of Chapter One. The land possessed by the household is to be recorded in terms of specified codes which are given below:

Land possessed (hectares)			
less than 0.005	01	2.01 – 3.00	07
0.005 – 0.01	02	3.01 - 4.00	08
0.02 - 0.20	03	4.01 – 6.00	10
0.21 – 0.40	04	6.01 – 8.00	11
0.41 – 1.00	05	greater than 8.00	12
1.01 – 2.00	06		

5.3.8 Item 8: type of structure: The type of structure refers to the materials used for different parts of building and is to be identified as per the definitions given earlier for each of the different types of structure viz., pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable kutcha and non-serviceable kutcha . For detailed definition please see paras 1.9.4 to 1.9.6 of Chapter One. If the household had no structure to live in, it is also to be entered against this item. The relevant codes are as below:

with structure: pucca	1
semi-pucca	2
serviceable kutcha	3
unserviceable kutcha	4
no structure	5

5.3.9 Item 9: type of latrine: The information about the type of latrine used by the household will be recorded in codes. The codes are:

latrine:			
service latrine	..... 1	septic tank/ flush system	.... 3
pit	..... 2	others	..... 9
no latrine		.....4	

If the household does not have any latrine facility, i.e., its members use open area as latrine code 4 will be recorded. In a few areas, one may still comes across latrines that are serviced by scavengers. These are called service latrines. A latrine connected to underground sewerage system is called flush system latrine. A latrine connected to underground septic chambers will be considered as a septic tank latrine. A latrine connected to a pit dug in earth is called a pit latrine. If the household uses a latrine of any other type, code 9 will be recorded.

5.3.10 Item 10: type of drainage: Drainage arrangement means arrangement for carrying off the wastewater and liquid waste of the house. Information on the type of drainage available to the household members will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are:

drainage: open katcha	1
open pucca	2
covered pucca.....	3
under ground	4
no drainage	5

5.3.11 Item 11: major source of drinking water: The information in respect of the household's major source of drinking water will be collected and entered against this item in codes. The codes are:

bottled water	1
tap	2
tube well / hand-pump	3
tankers	4
pucca well	5
tank / pond (reserved for drinking)...	6
river / canal / lake.....	7
others.....	9

If an arrangement is made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe for household uses and if the sample household is availing such facility, then code 2 will be appropriate. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river etc. by the owner / occupants only for convenience of the household, however, will not be treated as tap water. Instead, such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. Code 4 will be appropriate if drinking water is supplied through tankers engaged by Municipality or other organisations. The other codes are self-explanatory. If the household gets drinking water from more than one source, the source, which is in major use, should be its source. In this connection, it may be mentioned that particularly in rural areas, the source of drinking water may be different in different seasons. In such cases, the investigator is to ascertain the household's major source of drinking water and record it considering all the seasons during the last 365 days against this item.

5.3.12 Item 12: is water treated before drinking: It is to be ascertained whether any treatment of water is done before drinking. Some involve the precipitation of soluble impurities and others, the separating out of insoluble impurities through various kinds of “filters” including cloth screens. Bacteria in the water are killed by boiling the water or by ultraviolet rays in the “Aquaguard”-type water treatment appliances. All these cases are to be considered as “treatment” of water. If any such treatment of water is done before drinking then code 1 is to be recorded. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

5.3.13 Item 13: type of water treatment: The entries are to be recorded here in codes. Treatment of water with “Zeoline”-type tablets or with alum or with bleaching powder, may be classified under ‘any disinfectant’ (code 5). “Filter” (code 3) refers to commercially produced filters (usually of the “candle” type). “Aquaguard”-type appliances, although they contain a filtering device in addition to the ultraviolet radiation chamber, will not be classified under “filter” but will get code 1. The codes to be used are:

ultraviolet rays/ resin /			
reverse osmosis	... 1	cloth screen	..... 4
boiling	..... 2	any disinfectant	..... 5
filter	..... 3	others	..... 9

5.3.14 Items 14: primary source of energy used for cooking: Against this item, the code corresponding to the primary source of energy that is used by the household for cooking during **last 30 days preceding the date of survey**, will be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilised, the primary or principal one on the basis of its use will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes are:

coke, coal	..... 01	charcoal	..... 06
firewood and chips	..... 02	kerosene	..... 07
LPG	..... 03	electricity	..... 08
gobar gas	..... 04	others	..... 99
dung cake	..... 05	no cooking arrangement	.... 10

5.3.15 Item 15: is there any pet animal: It is to be ascertained whether the household has any pet animals like pet dogs, cats, birds, etc. in the same premises. The information is to be recorded in terms of code. Code 1 will be recorded if the household has any pet animal and 2 otherwise.

5.3.16 Items 16 to 21: household consumer expenditure during last 30 days: Basically, the five items 16-20 constitute a break-up of monthly household consumer expenditure (item 21) corresponding to five different ways – cash payment and four alternatives - in which an item of consumption may be acquired by a household or may become available to a household. For detailed instructions for filling items 16 to 21, refer paras 3.3.19 to 3.3.26.

5.4.0 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members: All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education), working status, whether hospitalised/ailing, etc. will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

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

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

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

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

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

5.4.5 Column 5: age (years): The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in column 5. For infants below one year of age at the time of listing, '0' will be entered in column 5. Similarly, for persons of age 109 years or more, 99 will be entered in this column.

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

never married	1	widowed	3
currently married	2	divorced/separated	4

5.4.7 Column 7: general education level: Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in column 7 in terms of the specified code. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 06).

not literate	01		
literate:		secondary	06
without formal schooling	02	higher secondary	07
below primary	03	diploma/certificate course....	08
primary	04	graduate	10
middle	05	post-graduate & above.....	11

5.4.8 Column 8 : usual activity status: The usual (principal) activity status (as defined in para 1.9.25) of each of the persons will be ascertained and recorded in this column as per the codes given below :

working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):	
worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own account worker ...	11
worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer.....	12
worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper'	21
worked as regular salaried/wage employee	31
worked as casual wage labour in public works	41
worked as casual wage labour in other types of works.....	51
not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed):	
not working but seeking and/or available for work	81
not working and also not available for work (not in labour force):	
attended educational institution.....	91
attended domestic duties only	92
attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use.....	93
recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc.	94
not able to work due to disability	95
beggars, prostitutes, etc.	96
others	97

5.4.9 Column 9: during last 365 days whether hospitalised: Whether or not the members of household were hospitalised during last 365 days for treatment of ailments will be enquired upon. Code 1 will be recorded for those who were hospitalised and 2 otherwise. For definition of ailment and hospitalisation, see para 1.9.46 and 1.9.47 of Chapter One.

5.4.10 Column 10: if hospitalised during last 365 days, number of times hospitalised: The 'number of times hospitalised' means the number of cases of hospitalisation (see paras 1.9.46 and 1.9.47 of Chapter One for definition of ailment and hospitalisation). Those who were hospitalised for treatment of any ailment during last 365 days i.e., those with code 1 in column 9, for each of them the number of cases of hospitalisation will be entered here. The following points may be noted for deciding the number of cases of hospitalisation:

- Even when it is reported that a particular member had been hospitalised more than once - whether in the same or different hospitals, for the same or different spells of an ailments, or for the same or different ailments - each admission to hospital should be counted as a separate hospitalisation case.
- For convenience, however, more than one hospitalisation case for the same spell of ailment of a person may be recorded as a single case, if no separate account of expenditure is kept, provided that the concerned hospitals are of the same type.
- Thus, different hospitalisation cases involving different types of hospitals should always be recorded as separate cases of hospitalisation.
- The admission in and discharge from the hospital, irrespective of the duration, may be considered as a case of hospitalisation.

5.4.11 Column 11: whether ailing anytime during last 15 days: For each member of the household, it will be enquired whether he/she suffered from any ailment anytime during last 15 days. Those who suffered from any ailment, code 1 will be recorded for them. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded. It may be noted that some ailments may be treated (either as an inpatient of a hospital or otherwise) and some untreated - both the cases should be considered here. For detailed definition of ailments please see para 1.9.46 of Chapter One. It may be further noted that

- a person under medication for an ailment during the reference period, whether he/she felt sick or not, **will be** treated as ailing;
- cases of complications arising during pregnancy or after childbirth **will be** considered as ailment;
- untreated injuries like cuts, burns, scald, bruise etc. of minor nature **will not be** covered, if the informant does not consider them to be severe enough.

5.4.12 Column 12: whether ailing on the day before the date of survey : As in column 11, here the reference period is one day - the day before the date of survey. If any member was ailing on the day before the date of survey, for him/her code 1 will be entered here, otherwise code 2 will be entered.

5.4.13 Column 13: reporting of items under columns 11 & 12 (self – 1, proxy – 2): As has already been mentioned, efforts are to be made to collect information relating to ailments of each household member from the member themselves. But in spite of the best efforts it may be possible that this information is provided by some other person, say the head of the household. Code 1 is to be recorded under this column if the ailing member himself/herself provides information for his/her ailments during last 15 days or for the day before the date of survey (cols. 11 & 12). Otherwise, code 2 may be recorded.

5.4.14 Columns 14 & 15: annual amount paid on medical insurance premium and on health schemes like the CGHS, ESI, etc.: Annual amount of money paid by the household as medical insurance premium for each of the household member will be recorded under column 14 in whole number of rupees. Similarly, amount of money paid for various health schemes like that of CGHS, ESI, etc. will be recorded under column 15. It may be noted that for medical insurance premium, only the amount, which is paid for a particular member, will be recorded against that member. In case a fixed amount is paid annually for CGHS or ESI, etc. by the household, the amount is to be apportioned equally between the members of the household who are covered by the health scheme and recorded against each of them. In the case of contribution for CGHS or ESI, if a part of the money is still payable for the last year, it is also to be considered here for recording. If no such amount is paid, a '0' mark may be recorded.

5.5.0 Block 5: particulars of deaths in the household during last 365 days: This block is meant for listing the persons who were members of the sample household and have died during the last 365 days preceding the day of survey. The particulars of death like, age at death, medical attention before death, whether hospitalised during the last 365 days or not, etc. are to be recorded in this block. For females, information relating to pregnancy and time of death with respect to pregnancy are also to be collected. The information to be recorded in different columns of the block is explained below:

5.5.1 Column 1: serial number: A running serial number starting from 91 is already printed in column 1. This is done to have a different set of serial numbers in this block from the demographic block. In case more than 3 deceased persons are found in a household, a separate sheet of block 5 will be used. In that case, the serial number in the second sheet of block 5 will be made as 94, 95 and 96 and so on.

5.5.2 Columns 2 & 3: name and sex of the deceased member: The name of the deceased member will be written in column 2 and his/her sex in column 3 in terms of codes. Code 1 is to be assigned for deceased male members and 2, for the female members.

5.5.3 Column 4: age at death (years): For each deceased person, the age at death in completed years will be recorded against this item.

5.5.4 Column 5: medical attention received before death: It will be ascertained whether the deceased person received any medical attention before death or not and the information be recorded in terms of codes 1 or 2. Type of medical attention received by the deceased before death may be from government institution, private institution, registered medical practitioners, etc.

5.5.5 Column 6: whether hospitalised during last 365 days: This column will be filled-in for the deceased who were hospitalised for treatment before death during last 365 days. Code 1 will be recorded in case the deceased was hospitalised, otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

5.5.6 Column 7: number of times hospitalised: For the deceased who were hospitalised during last 365 days preceding the day of survey, i.e. those with code 1 in column 6, the number of times of hospitalisation will be recorded here. Here, number of times hospitalised means the cases of hospitalisation for a person (see para 5.4.10).

5.5.7 Columns 8 and 9: for the deceased females it will be ascertained whether they were pregnant during the last 365 days (col. 8) and if pregnant, time of death (col. 9): This column will be filled-in for those ever married woman who were pregnant any time during last 365 days and died subsequently. The time of death in respect of their pregnancy will be enquired upon and recorded in codes. The codes are:

for deaths relating to pregnancy/ delivery/ abortion:	
during pregnancy	1
during delivery	2
during abortion	3
within 6 weeks of delivery/abortion	4
other deaths	9

The deaths which are not covered under codes 1 to 4 are to be included under 'other deaths' and for such deaths code 9 will be recorded.

5.5.8 Columns 10 & 11: amount paid during the last 365 days on medical insurance premium and on health schemes like the CGHS, ESI, etc.: The instructions for filling up these columns are same as those given in block 4 (Cols. 14 & 15).

5.6.0 Block 6: Particulars of economic independence and ailments for persons aged 60 years and above: This block will be used for recording details of economic independence or

otherwise of the aged persons, their economic condition, living arrangement along with the details of ailments from which they are suffering on the day of survey. The information in this block may be collected from the aged himself/herself as far as possible.

5.6.1 Item 1: srl. no. as in block 4: The serial number of each of the persons of age 60 years and above (henceforth referred to as 'aged persons') is to be copied from block 4 and recorded in this item following the same sequence as they appear there. One column is to be used for each aged person. Provision has been made for recording information of 5 aged persons. If there are more than 5 aged persons in the household, an additional sheet of block 6 is to be attached to the schedule.

5.6.2 Item 2: age (years) (as in col. 5, block 4): The age of the aged person corresponding to the serial number recorded in item 1, is to be entered against this item. This item is also to be copied from column 5 of block 4.

5.6.3 Item 3: number of sons living: The number of sons of each of the aged persons alive on the date of survey is to be recorded here.

5.6.4 Item 4: number of daughters living: The number of daughters of each of the aged persons, alive on the date of survey, is to be recorded here.

5.6.5 Item 5: state of economic independence: An aged person is to be considered economically dependent on others if he/she is required to take financial help from others in order to lead his/her day-to-day normal life. The information on economic independence of the aged persons will be collected and relevant codes entered against this item as per following details:

not dependent on others.....	1
partially dependent on others.....	2
fully dependent on others.....	3

If the aged person is to depend partly or fully for his/her day-to-day normal life, then code 2 or 3 is to be recorded depending upon the situation.

5.6.6 Item 6: for code 1 in item 5, no. of dependants: For the aged persons who are not economically dependant on others, information on the number of persons depending economically on them is to be collected and recorded against this item. In other words, through this item the number of dependants of an economically independent aged person will be collected. It may be noted that a dependant need not necessarily be the household member. '0' may be entered for a person if he does not have anyone dependent on him. However, the domestic servants, paying guests and employees residing in the household will not be considered for counting the number of dependents.

5.6.7 Item 7: for code 2 or 3 in item 5, person financially supporting aged person: For an aged person who is dependent - partially or fully - on others, information about the person(s) who financially support(s) him/her will be recorded against this item. In this case also, the person providing the financial support to the aged need not necessarily be the household member. The relevant codes to be used for recording against this item are:

spouse.....	1
own children.....	2
grandchildren.....	3
others.....	9

If more than one person supports the aged person financially, the code, among the applicable ones, which appears first in the code list, will be entered.

5.6.8 Item 8: if code 1 in item 5, amount of loan(s) outstanding (Rs.): This item will be filled in for each of the economically independent aged person. Information on the loans outstanding on the date of survey will be collected and entered against this item in whole number of rupees. A loan is any borrowing to be repaid in cash or kind. This should include the amount due for payment in the case of hire-purchase. When a loan is granted by a banker/financier, the whole amount is placed at the disposal of the borrower and interest, at an agreed rate, is charged from the date of loan. In case a person has more than one loan, the total amount outstanding (including interest) will be entered.

5.6.9 Item 9: living arrangement: The living arrangement of the aged persons will be recorded against this item in terms of codes which are given below. The codes for different types of living arrangement are:

<i>living alone:</i>	
as an inmate of old age home.....	1
but not as an inmate of old age home....	2
living with spouse only	3
living with spouse and other members ...	4
<i>living without spouse but with :</i>	
children	5
other relations	6
non-relations	9

5.6.10 Item 10: if codes 1, 2 or 3 in item 9, whether child / grandchild / sibling staying nearby: This item will be filled in for aged persons who are staying alone or staying with spouse only. It is to be first ascertained whether the aged person is having any child / grand child / sibling or not and if they have, then to enquire about their place of stay. The information thus obtained will be recorded in codes here. The codes are:

yes: within the same building	1
within the village/town	2
outside the village/town	3
not applicable	4

For those who do not have any child / grandchild / sibling living, code 4 will be applicable for them.

5.6.11 Item 11: physical mobility: Persons who are unable to go to lavatory/latrine on their own will be treated as physically immobile. Person who are able to go to lavatory/latrine and

also able to move within the house but unable to move outside the house will also be treated as physically immobile. The codes to be used for recording entry here are:

physically immobile: confined to bed	1
confined to home	2
physically mobile	3

5.6.12 Item 12: if code 1 or 2 in item 11, person helping: Information on the person helping the physically immobile person (code 1 or 2 in item 11) will be collected and recorded against this item. The codes used are:

household member.....	1
other than household member.....	2
none.....	3

Persons like domestic servants, paying guests, hired attendants although household members will get code 2.

5.6.13 Items 13 to 17: ailments on the date of enquiry: Provision has kept to record information on up to five ailments that an aged person may suffer on the day of survey. In case an aged person is suffering from more than five ailments on the date of survey, the information on the first five ailments, depending on their severity as reported by the aged person, will be recorded through items 13 to 17 in terms of codes. The codes to be used are given below:

ailment	code	ailment	code
Gastro-intestinal		<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	22
<i>Diarrhoea/ dysentery</i>	01	<i>Under-nutrition</i>	23
<i>Gastritis/gastric or peptic ulcer</i>	02	<i>Anaemia</i>	24
<i>Worm infestation</i>	03	<i>Sexually transmitted diseases</i>	25
<i>Amoebiasis</i>	04	Febrile illnesses	
<i>Hepatitis/jaundice</i>	05	<i>Malaria</i>	26
Cardiovascular Diseases		<i>Eruptive</i>	27
<i>Heart disease</i>	06	<i>Mumps</i>	28
<i>Hypertension</i>	07	<i>Diphtheria</i>	29
<i>Respiratory including ear/nose/throat ailments</i>	08	<i>Whooping cough</i>	30
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	09	<i>Fever of unknown origin</i>	31
<i>Bronchial asthma</i>	10	<i>Tetanus</i>	32
<i>Disorders of joints and bones</i>	11	<i>Filariasis/Elephantiasis</i>	33
<i>Diseases of kidney/urinary system</i>	12	Disabilities	
<i>Prostatic disorders</i>	13	<i>Locomotor</i>	34
<i>Gynaecological disorders</i>	14	<i>Visual including blindness (excluding cataract)</i>	35
<i>Neurological disorders</i>	15	<i>Speech</i>	36
<i>Psychiatric disorders</i>	16	<i>Hearing</i>	37
Eye ailments		<i>Diseases of Mouth/Teeth/Gum</i>	38
<i>Conjunctivitis</i>	17	<i>Accidents/Injuries/Burns/</i>	
<i>Glaucoma</i>	18	<i>Fractures/Poisoning</i>	39
<i>Cataract</i>	19	<i>Cancer and other tumours</i>	40
<i>Diseases of skin</i>	20	<i>Other diagnosed ailments</i>	41
<i>Goitre</i>	21	<i>Other undiagnosed ailments</i>	99

The working definitions of these ailments are given at the end of this chapter.

5.6.14 Items 18 to 22: whether any treatment taken for ailments reported above (against items 13 to 17): For each of the ailments recorded against items 13 to 17, information as to whether any treatment was taken for each of them or not will be recorded against items 18 to 22, respectively. Code 1 is to be recorded if any treatment was taken, otherwise code 2 will be recorded. For definition of 'treatment', see para 1.9.52 of Chapter One.

5.6.15 Item 23: own perception about current state of health: Current state of health, as reported preferably by the aged person himself/herself, will be recorded here in codes. These are:

excellent/very good.....	1	good/fair.....	2
poor.....	3		

5.6.16 Item 24: own perception about relative state of health: In this item, the perception of the aged person about his/her health condition, as compared to the previous year, will be recorded. The relative state of health of the aged will be recorded in codes as given below:

<i>compared to the previous year:</i>			
much better.....	1	somewhat better.....	2
nearly the same.....	3	somewhat worse.....	4
worse.....	5		

5.7.0 General Instructions for blocks 7, 8, 9 & 10: These blocks are meant for collecting information on general morbidity, expenditure incurred in medical treatment of ailments and use of medical services by the members of the sample households. The information to be collected in these blocks relates to ailments suffered by the members, the nature of treatment undergone, the extent of utilisation of public health services and private medical agencies, direct and indirect cost incurred by the household for treatment and the means of meeting the cost.

5.7.0.1 For ascertaining whether the members have suffered from any ailment during the reference period and whether they have received any medical treatment on that account, the following probes may be made to as many individual members as possible, instead of obtaining the information only from the main informant:

- During the reference period, did the member feel anything wrong relating to skin, head, eyes, ears, nose, throat, arms, hands, chest, heart, stomach, liver, kidney, legs, feet or any other organ of the body?
- Does the member suffer from any disease of chronic nature relating to stomach, lungs, nervous system, circulation system, bones and joints, eye, ear, mouth or any other organ of the body?
- Whether the member has any kind of hearing, visual, speech or locomotor disability.
- During the reference period, did the member take any medicine or medical advice for his/her own ailment or injury?

5.7.0.2 For collection of information in these blocks, cases of ailments have been classified into three categories, as described below :

- A. **First category of ailments:** The ailments for which the patients were hospitalised during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would fall in this category. Particulars of these ailments and their treatment as inpatients in hospitals during the reference period will be collected in block 7. The expenses incurred during the reference period for treatment (as inpatient of hospital) of such ailments and particulars of how the expenditure was financed will be recorded in block 8. **The expenses to be recorded in this block will include only that part of the expenditure of the household which was incurred while the household member was treated as an inpatient of a hospital.**
- B. **Second category of ailments:** This would include all such ailments for which the patients were treated during the last 15 days preceding the date of survey, **whether or not hospitalised during the last 365 days.** Particulars of these treatments will be collected in block 9, **separately for each spell** (see para 1.9.50 for definition of spell). A hospitalised ailment (during the 365 days), which is an ailment of the first category, may fall in the second category as well. This would happen if any treatment is received during the last 15 days for a spell of ailment for which the patient was hospitalised during the last 365 days. The expenses incurred during the last 15 days for treatment of ailments of the second category, **excluding those incurred while the patient was treated as an inpatient of a hospital,** will be recorded in block 10, **separately for each person reporting illness treated.** For the ailments falling in both the first and second category, only some rudimentary information on treatment outside hospital will be collected in block 9 and detailed information will be collected in block 10. It may be noted that a patient may take treatment from more than one source for a single spell of ailment.
- C. **Third category of ailment:** All ailments suffered during the last 15 days preceding the date of survey for which no medical treatment was availed of would be included in this category. Particulars of such ailments and reasons for not taking treatment will be recorded in block 9. Note that **self-medication and treatment on advice of non-medical persons will not be considered as medical treatment.** But, the case of treatment on the basis of medical advice/prescription obtained earlier for similar ailment(s), will be considered as a treated one. This is a departure from the earlier round.

5.7.0.3 For making entries in these blocks detailed enquiry on ailments suffered, treatments undergone, as inpatient of hospital or otherwise, should be made about all the members of the household enumerated in block 4. Similar enquiry should also be made about the deceased members enumerated in block 5. Adult males listed in block 4 may be interviewed personally as far as possible. Female members may have to be interviewed through intermediaries (husbands in the case of married women and mothers in case of unmarried women). For children, their mothers may have to be contacted, if necessary.

5.7.0.4 In each of blocks 7, 8 & 9 provision for recording information has been made for only five cases. If the number of cases exceeds the provision made for in any of these blocks, extra page(s) of the block may be used and continuous serial numbers (starting from 6) may be

given against item 1 of blocks 7, 8 & 9 in the extra page(s). In block 10, the particulars expenditure for all the spells taken together for a ailing person will be recorded in one column only. That is, particulars expenditure will be recorded person-wise. Thus, if more than five ailing persons are found in the sample household, then an additional sheet of block 10 will be used and the serial number of the ailing person will appear against item 1 as in column 1 of block 4/5.

5.7.0.5 Block 7: particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during the last 365 days: In this block particulars of hospitalisation during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. In the detailed instructions for blocks 7, 8, 9 and 10 the term ‘member’, unless otherwise mentioned will also include deceased members also. For collection of information in this block, it is essential to note the following:

- Hospital here refers to any medical institution having provision for admission of sick as inpatients for treatment.
- Temporary camps set up for treatment of ailments (say eye ailments) will be treated as medical institution for the purpose of the survey.
- All cases of treatment as an inpatient of a medical institution during any time within the reference period for each member of the household will be enumerated.
- All cases of treatment as an inpatient during any time within the reference period for the deceased members as listed in block 5 will also be enumerated.
- The particulars of treatment in hospital to be recorded here will refer only to the period of hospitalisation contained within the reference period.
- Even when it is reported that a particular (deceased) member had been hospitalised more than once - whether in the same or different hospitals, for the same or different spells of an ailments, or for the same or different ailments - each admission to hospital should be counted as a separate hospitalisation case.
- For convenience, however, more than one hospitalisation case for the same spell of ailment of a person may be recorded as a single case, if no separate account of expenditure is kept, provided that the concerned hospitals are of the same type.
- Thus, different hospitalisation cases involving different types of hospitals should always be recorded as separate cases of hospitalisation.
- The admission in and discharge from the hospital may be on the same day for a hospitalisation case.
- Particulars of each hospitalisation case will be recorded in separate columns of the block.

5.7.1 Item 1: serial number of the hospitalisation case: A running serial number is printed against this item for all hospitalisation cases. There is a provision for recording information on only five cases in this block. If the number of cases exceeds five, additional page(s) of

block 7 will be used and continuous serial numbers will be given in the extra page against this item to record the additional cases.

5.7.2 Item 2: serial number of member hospitalised: This is a transfer entry from block 4 or 5 as the case may be. The serial number recorded in col.1 of block 4 for the hospitalised member will be entered here. For the deceased members, the serial number printed in col.1 of block 5, viz. 91, 92, 93, etc., will be recorded here.

If a member be hospitalised more than once during the reference period, the serial number of the member will be repeated in this line in each of the columns used for hospitalisation cases of the member. All cases of hospitalisation of a particular deceased member should be recorded in adjacent columns. After exhausting all the hospitalisation cases of the living members, the hospitalisation cases of the deceased members will be enumerated.

5.7.3 Item 3: age: This is also a transfer entry from block 4 (col. 5) or block 5 (col.4) for the hospitalised member. For the deceased member age here refers to age at death, which would be recorded in item 3 of block 7. This data will also be repeated in each of the columns used for different cases of hospitalisation of the members.

5.7.4 Item 4: type of hospital: The type code appropriate to the hospital where the ailing member was admitted as an inpatient will be recorded here. The codes for types of hospitals are:

public hospital (incl. PHC/ sub-centres/CHC).....	1
public dispensary (incl. CGHS/ESI)	2
private hospital	3

5.7.5 Item 5: nature of ailment: The nature of ailment for which the member was hospitalised will be recorded in codes against this item. The code list which is given in the body of the schedule is also given below. A hospitalised member may be found to be suffering from more than one type of ailment. In such cases, the code corresponding to the major ailment will be recorded. For example, a patient admitted in hospital for heart ailment might have sustained a minor leg injury as well. The appropriate code in this case will be that for the heart ailment. However, if it is not possible to determine the major ailment, the code which appears first in the code list, among the relevant codes, will be recorded here. But, if the informant is unable to report the type of ailment or if the ailment is not diagnosed, code 99 will be recorded.

ailment	code	ailment	code
Gastro-intestinal		<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	22
<i>Diarrhoea/ dysentery</i>	01	<i>Under-nutrition</i>	23
<i>Gastritis/gastric or peptic ulcer</i>	02	<i>Anaemia</i>	24
<i>Worm infestation</i>	03	<i>Sexually transmitted diseases</i>	25
<i>Amoebiasis</i>	04	Febrile illnesses	
<i>Hepatitis/jaundice</i>	05	<i>Malaria</i>	26
Cardiovascular Diseases		<i>Eruptive</i>	27
<i>Heart disease</i>	06	<i>Mumps</i>	28
<i>Hypertension</i>	07	<i>Diphtheria</i>	29
<i>Respiratory including ear/nose/throat ailments</i>	08	<i>Whooping cough</i>	30
<i>Tuberculosis</i>	09	<i>Fever of unknown origin</i>	31
<i>Bronchial asthma</i>	10	<i>Tetanus</i>	32

ailment	code	ailment	code
<i>Disorders of joints and bones</i>	11	<i>Filariasis/Elephantiasis</i>	33
<i>Diseases of kidney/urinary system</i>	12		
<i>Prostatic disorders</i>	13	Disabilities	
<i>Gynaecological disorders</i>	14	<i>Locomotor</i>	34
<i>Neurological disorders</i>	15	<i>Visual including blindness (excluding cataract)</i>	35
<i>Psychiatric disorders</i>	16	<i>Speech</i>	36
		<i>Hearing</i>	37
Eye ailments		<i>Diseases of Mouth/Teeth/Gum</i>	38
<i>Conjunctivitis</i>	17	<i>Accidents/Injuries/Burns/</i>	
<i>Glaucoma</i>	18	<i>Fractures/Poisoning</i>	39
<i>Cataract</i>	19	<i>Cancer and other tumours</i>	40
<i>Diseases of skin</i>	20	<i>Other diagnosed ailments</i>	41
<i>Goitre</i>	21	<i>Other undiagnosed ailments</i>	99

5.7.6 Item 6: type of ward: There are usually different classes or types of wards in a hospital. The type of the ward where the patient was admitted (for the particular hospitalisation case) will be recorded here in codes. The codes are:

free 1
 paying general 2
 paying special 3

A paying ward with a number of beds will be treated as a paying general ward. A cabin (generally with one or two beds) will be treated as a paying special ward. When a patient is reported to have stayed in more one than type of ward, the code for the type where the patient had stayed for the longest duration will be recorded here.

5.7.7 Item 7: when admitted: The time with respect to the date of survey when the patient was admitted to the hospital will be recorded here in codes. The codes are:

during last 15 days 1
 16 days to 365 days ago..... 2
 more than 365 days ago 3

5.7.8 Item 8: when discharged: The time with respect to the date of survey when the patient was discharged from the hospital will be recorded here in codes. The codes are:

not yet 1
 during last 15 days 2
 16 days to 365 days3

5.7.9 Item 9: duration of stay in hospital: The duration of stay of the patient in the hospital within the reference period will be recorded here in number of days. Thus, the duration of stay will be ascertained as the number of days:

(i) from the commencement of the reference period to the date of discharge, if admitted more than 365 days ago, and discharged within the reference period;

(ii) from the date of admission to the date of discharge, if admitted and discharged within the reference period;

(iii) elapsed since admitted, if admitted within the reference period and not yet discharged.

In the most unlikely cases of continuous stay of more than 365 days, as on the date of survey, in a hospital, the entry against this item will be 365.

5.7.10 Item 10: loss of household income, if any due to hospitalisation: Often ailment of a working member of the household causes loss of household income. Ailment of a non-working member too causes disruption of usual activity of the working member of the household, which in turn results in loss of household income. If it is reported that there was a loss of household income owing to the hospitalisation case, the amount of loss incurred during the reference period will be recorded against this item in whole number of rupees.

5.7.11 Items 11 to 14: details of medical services received: The entries against these items will be made in codes. The codes are:

not received	1
received: free	2
partly free	3
on payment	4

If a particular service is not required or not taken from the hospital, owing to non-availability or other reasons, code 1 will be recorded against it. If it is received free of any charge from the hospital, code 2 will be recorded, and if received partly free, code 3 will be recorded. When the patient is required to make full payment for the service received, code 4 will be recorded. For example, if the patient receives all the required medicines from the hospital free of any charge, code 2 will apply. If some of the medicines are supplied free by the hospital and the remaining are purchased from the hospital or from elsewhere on payment, code 3 will be recorded. When all the prescribed medicines are received from the hospital on payment, code 4 will be recorded. The medical services listed in items 11 to 14 are briefly described below:

Surgery: Treatment requiring an operation to cut into or to remove or to manipulate tissue or organs or parts of the body is considered as surgery. All surgical operations done within the reference period will be considered for this item.

Medicine: Drugs or preparations used for treating an ailment are considered as medicine. For the survey, medicine will include such liquids, syrups, pills, tablets, capsules, injections, ointment, drips etc.

X-ray/ECG/EEG/Scan: ECG stands for electro-cardiogram, EEG for electro-encephalogram and scan includes CAT scan, all computer aided X-ray, scanning of body or brain and ultrasonography.

Other diagnostic tests: Other diagnostic tests include all pathological tests, such as testing urine, stool, blood, sputum, tears, biopsy, all tests of eyes, audiogram for testing loss of hearing etc.

5.7.12 Items 15, 16 and 17: If any medical treatment is undergone immediately before getting admitted to the hospital for the same case of illness which caused hospitalisation, code 1 will be entered against item 15. Otherwise, the entry will be 2. The treatment undergone before getting admitted to hospital might have been taken from another hospital or outdoor department of the same or other hospital or public dispensary or private institution. To record code 1, it is not necessary that the treatment before hospitalisation is undergone within the reference period.

5.7.13 Item 16: source of treatment: Items 16 and 17 will be filled in only if the entry in item 15 is 1. The source of treatment undergone before hospitalisation will be recorded here in item 16 in codes. The codes are given below.

public hospital (incl. PHC/ sub-centres/CHC).....	1
public dispensary (incl. CGHS/ESI)	2
private hospital	3
private doctor	4

5.7.14 Item 17: duration of treatment: The duration of treatment undergone before hospitalisation will be recorded in number of days. The total number of days for which the patient was under the treatment before hospitalisation, even if a part of the period falls outside the reference period, will be recorded here.

5.7.15 Items 18, 19 and 20: If after getting discharged from the hospital the patient continues medical treatment, code 1 will be recorded against item 18. Otherwise, the entry in item 18 will be 2. When the patient is not yet discharged from the hospital, a 'X' mark will be put against this item. For item 19 and 20, the procedure of making entry is similar to that for items 16 and 17.

5.8.0 Block 8: expenses incurred for treatment of members treated as inpatient of hospital during the last 365 days and source of finance: This block is meant for collection of information on expenses incurred for treatment as inpatient, separately for each of the hospitalisation cases recorded in block 7. It is important to note that:

- The expenses for a hospitalisation case should be recorded under the same serial number as that assigned to the hospitalisation case in block 7.
- The expenditures to be recorded here will include only that part which relates to the period of hospitalisation within the reference period.
- The information on source of finance will relate only to the part of the expenses recorded in this block.

5.8.1 Item 1: serial number of hospitalisation case: The entry in this item is similar to item 1 of block 7. Care should be taken to record information on a hospitalisation case in blocks 7 & 8 under the same serial number, printed against item 1 of the blocks.

5.8.2 Item 2 & 3: serial number of member hospitalised and age (as in items 2 & 3 of block 7): The serial number and age of the member hospitalised assigned in items 2 and 3 of block 7 will be repeated here. In most of the cases where a member does not report more than 1 case of hospitalisation, entries against items 1, 2 & 3 will be the same in blocks 7 and 8.

5.8.3 Item 4: whether any medical service provided free by employer: Often employers have their own arrangements for medical treatment of their employees and their dependents. If any part of the expenditure on medical treatment during the hospitalisation period is borne by the employer (of the patient or the one on whom the patient is dependant) code 1 or 2, depending upon the employer is a Govt. agency or a private agency, will be entered against this item. If such a provision is not there for the ailing member or his/her dependants even if employed, entry 3 will be recorded. In all other cases, entry will be 4, that is, this item is not applicable. The codes for this item are as follows:

yes:

medical services provided free by	
Government (employer)	1
private (private employer)	2
no (medical service not provided free by employer)	3
not applicable	4

It may be noted that only such cases will be given codes 1 or 2 where the medical services are directly provided, free or partly free, by the employer or where the entire or partial expenditure is directly borne by the employer. In the cases where the employer only reimburses the expenditure on medical treatment, code 3 will be applicable.

The following are a few examples of medical services provided free by the employer:

- (a) Indian Railways run hospitals that provide free medical treatment to its employees and their dependents.
- (b) There are private industrialists who run hospitals to extend medical facilities to their employees.
- (c) Factory workers are mostly covered under the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Scheme, which entitles them to receive free medical treatment in ESI hospitals or in dispensaries.
- (d) CGHS dispensaries provide free medical services to the Central Government employees and their dependents.
- (e) Some employers, who do not run a hospital or dispensary of their own, make arrangements with medical institution for medical treatment of the employees. The expenses are either entirely or partially met by the employer.

5.8.4 Items 5 to 17: medical expenditure for treatment during stay at hospital (Rs): The total expenditure for medical treatment during the stay in the hospital within the reference period will be accounted for against these items. It will, however, not include the expenses for the treatment in the hospital for the period that is not within the reference period. The following may be noted for recording the expenditure against these items:

- The item of total medical expenditure (item 18) has been designed to collect expenditures for the items of goods and services received during the stay at hospital. Every attempt should be made to collect information for each of the items 5 to 17 and the total medical expenditure (item 18) to be arrived at accordingly.

- In case an item of expenditure is not applicable for a case of hospitalisation i.e. say the services of physiotherapy was not required, entry 'N' will invariably be recorded against that item. Similarly if an item of good/service was availed of but information on expenditure for that item is not available, entry 'Y' must be recorded.
- In case, the information for each of the items 5 to 17 is not available separately, but the total medical expenditure is available, then the total medical expenditure must be recorded against item 18. The expenditure for the items for which information are available will be recorded against the respective items and the remaining expenditure - for which item-wise break ups are not available - will be recorded against 'expenditure not elsewhere classified' (item 17). In rare cases where information on any of the items 5 to 16 is not available but the total expenditure is available, the entire expenditure will be recorded against items 17 as well as in 18.

Advance payment on account of bed charges, tests & therapies, medicines etc., which are not performed or not consumed till the date of survey will be excluded from these items. Only that part of the advance payment will be taken into account which relates only to the medical services already provided. All charges for the medical services already received but not paid will be taken into account while making entry against this item. Any tips paid to the employees of the hospital will, however, be excluded from this item. In these items the amount payable by the household for treatment during the stay at hospital will be recorded against different major heads of expenditure that are given below.

5.8.5 Items 5 & 6: doctors / surgeons fee: While the amount payable for the fees of doctors/surgeons who are a part of the hospital staff will be recorded against item 5, the expenses made for consultation to the doctors/surgeons (specialists), who are not among the hospital staff, by the household during the stay at hospital will be recorded against item 6.

5.8.6 Items 7 & 8: medicines: The expenses for medicines (including drips) made available from the hospital will be recorded against item 7 (by hospital) and the amount payable for medicines (including drips) purchased by the household from 'outside' but during the stay at hospital will be recorded against item 8.

5.8.7 Item 9: diagnostic tests: The charges for diagnostic tests done at the hospital as well as those done from outside during the stay at hospital will be recorded against this item.

5.8.8 Item 10: bed charges: Amount payable for bed charges in the hospital will be recorded here. If the charges for food are included with the bed charges, the combined charges will be recorded.

5.8.9 Item 11: attendant charges: Here the charges for the services of the attendant, if kept for the patient, will be written. If any household member attends to the patient, no imputation for his/her services, is to be made.

5.8.10 Item 12: physiotherapy: If the patient has undergone any physiotherapy during the stay at hospital, the amount payable for that will be recorded here.

5.8.11 Item 13: personal medical appliances: The amount payable for acquisition of personal medical appliances of durable nature like spectacles / contact lens, intro-ocular lens, hearing aid, trusses, crutches, artificial limb, pacemaker etc. for the purpose of treatment of

the patient at the hospital will be recorded here. Note that appliances like thermometer, infra-red lamp, blood-pressure measuring equipment, blood-sugar measuring kit, bed-pan / urinal etc. will not be treated as personal medical appliances. If such items have been purchased for the purpose of treatment and during the stay at hospital, those will be recorded against item 15 (blood, oxygen cylinder, etc.).

5.8.12 Item 14: others: food and other material: Expenses incurred on food and other refreshment materials supplied by the hospital or purchased from outside for the patient will be recorded here. The expenditure for meals supplied from home for the patient would be excluded.

5.8.13 Block 8, item 15: others: blood, oxygen cylinder, etc.: For acquiring blood, oxygen cylinder and goods like bandage, plaster, etc. supplied by the hospital or made available from outside will be recorded here.

5.8.14 Item 16: others: services (ambulance, etc.): Amount payable for getting the services of ambulance, charges for operation theatre for the patient will be recorded against this item.

5.8.15 Item 17: expenditure not elsewhere recorded: Although efforts are to made to collect information about the medical expenditure incurred by the household under each of the heads given in items 5 to 16, in some cases the household may not be able to provide item wise expenditure as it might have made a lump sum payment for a number of goods and services taken together. As already mentioned, in such cases information available for the specific items may be recorded against them and that for the remaining items taken together will be recorded against item 17. All the medical expenditure that is not recorded against any of the items 5 to 16 would be recorded against this item.

5.8.16 Item 18: total: The total of entries in items 5 to 17 will be recorded here for each case of hospitalisation.

5.8.17 Items 19 to 22: other expenses incurred by the household (Rs) (not included in item 18): Expenses other than those on medical treatment (i.e. other than those included in items 5 to 17 above) incurred by the household in connection with the hospitalisation case will be recorded under the separate heads as given below.

5.8.18 Item 19: transport (other than ambulance): Here the amount payable for transport charges for other household members for the purpose of hospitalisation of the ailing person will be recorded. The transport charges paid for travelling to and from the hospital by the escorts (excluding ambulance charges), transport costs incurred by the household for procuring medicines, blood, oxygen, etc. for the treatment, etc. will be included.

5.8.19 Item 20: lodging charges of escort(s): If the escort(s) is (are) required to stay in a hotel or a lodge for attending the patient while he/she is hospitalised, the charges for lodging will be recorded against this item.

5.8.20 Item 21: others: This will include all other incidental charges payable and expenses incurred due to hospitalisation like that of telephone charges made from PCO, on items like soap, towel, toothpaste, etc. for the patient and escort(s).

5.8.21 Item 22: total: This will be total of entries made in items 19 to 21 for each case of hospitalisation.

5.8.22 Item 23: total expenditure incurred by the household: The total expenditure of the household (including both medical and other expenditures) owing to hospitalisation of household member(s) is to be recorded against this item. Hence, for making entry against this item a sum of items 18 and 22 over all the cases of hospitalisation (filled in columns) is to be made and the total recorded here.

5.8.23 Items 24 to 28: sources of finance for meeting the expenses in item 23: These items are meant for recording the particulars of how the total expenditure incurred by the household on account of hospitalisation of its members (including those deceased) during the last 365 days was met. The financing of the total expenditure of the household recorded against item 23 is to be recorded. The major sources of finance are listed against items 24 to 27. The part of the expenditure that was not met by any of the sources listed in items 24 to 26 will be recorded against item 27, i.e. 'other sources'. These items are self-explanatory. The total of all these sources of finance will be given in item 28 which would match with the entry in item 23.

5.8.24 Item 29: amount of reimbursement: The amount reimbursed or expected to be reimbursed by the employer or such insurance companies or other agencies will be recorded against item 29. Under medical reimbursement scheme of the employer, the employee may be required to meet the medical expenditure initially which would be reimbursed subsequently by the employer. Similarly, the medical insurance companies and other such agencies reimburse expenses made on medical treatment.

5.8.25 Items 30 to 33: If any amount of money reimbursed or reimbursable for treatment, such amount by individual sources of reimbursement will be recorded against items 30 to 33. The amount reimbursable from the employer will be recorded against items 30 and 31 depending upon whether the employer is the Government or a Private company. It may be noted that there will not be any entry against items 30 and 31 if the entry against item 4 of this block is 4, i.e. there is no employer. Reimbursement receivable from medical insurance companies will be recorded against item 32 and the amount of reimbursements receivable from other agencies or any other scheme will be recorded against item 33.

5.9.0 Block 9: particulars of spells of ailment of household members during the last 15 days (including hospitalisation): In this block, particulars of all the spells of ailments suffered during the last 15 days preceding the date of survey by the members or deceased members of the household will be collected. For filling in the block, it is essential to note the following:

- A continuous period of sickness due to a specific ailment will be considered as a spell.
- A spell will be identified separately by ailments.
- Attempt has to be made to identify illness from two different causes as two spells of ailment.
- Particulars of each reported spell of every member (including deceased) will be collected, whether or not it is treated.

- However, untreated injuries like cuts, burns, scald, bruise etc. of minor nature will not be covered, if the informant does not consider it to be severe enough.
- All the hospitalisation cases falling (entirely or partly) within the reference period of last 15 days will be enumerated in this block as well.
- Particulars of each spell of ailment will be recorded in separate columns of the block.

5.9.1 Item 1: serial number of spell of ailment: A running serial number is printed against this item for all spells of ailment. Information for an ailing member will be recorded under one column and separate columns will be used for recording separate spells of ailments for a member or for spells of ailments for different members. There is a provision for recording information on only five cases in this block. If the number of cases exceeds five, additional page(s) of block 9 will be used and continuous serial numbers will be given in the extra page against this item to record the additional cases.

5.9.2 Item 2 : serial number of member with ailment reporting ailment (as in col.1 of blocks 4 / 5): The serial number of the ailing members, as recorded in block 4, col. 1, will be copied and recorded here. For the deceased members, the serial number is to be copied from col. 1 of block 5.

5.9.3 Item 3: age: The age of the member/deceased member who was ailing during the last 15 days, is to be copied from col. 5, block 4 / col. 4, block 5, and recorded here.

5.9.4 Items 4, 5 and 6: Number of days within the reference period - ill, on restricted activity, confined to bed : These three items are meant for assessing severity of the ailment suffered during the reference period. Number of days of illness, confinement to bed and restricted activity owing to a spell of ailment represent different degrees of severity of the ailment. While recording the number of days confined to bed, the number of days in a hospital within the reference period will also be counted against item 6, i.e. confined to bed.

The number of days the member suffered from the particular spell of ailment during the reference period will be recorded against item 4. Ailment involving periodic check up will be treated as a single spell. The number of days on restricted activity will be recorded against item 5 and the number of days confined to bed against item 6. Days with illness would mean the duration for which the member felt that he/she feels sick. The terms "confined to bed" and "on restricted activity" are explained in paras 1.9.48 and 1.9.49. Clearly, the day's confinement to bed will also be counted as on restricted activity. Thus, the entry in item 5 will not be smaller than the entry in item 6. Similarly, the entry in item 4 will not be less than that in item 5. An exception to this will however be made for children below school going age and very old persons. For them, a cross 'x' mark will be put against item 5. For infants of age below 6 months, a cross 'x' mark will be put against item 6 as well.

5.9.5 Item 7: nature of ailment: This item is same as item 5 of block 7 and will be filled in as per instructions given in para 5.7.5.

5.9.6 Item 8: status of ailment: The period of the spell of ailment with respect to the reference period will be recorded here in terms of codes. The codes are:

started more than 15 days ago and is continuing	1
started more than 15 days ago and has ended	2
started within 15 days and is continuing	3
started within 15 days and has ended	4

For the deceased members, the spell will be considered to have ended.

5.9.7 Item 9: total duration of ailment: The total duration of the ailment in number of days is to be recorded against this item irrespective of the reference period. Here, the duration, from the commencement of the ailment - whether the ailment started before or within the reference period - to its termination or the date of survey if the ailment is continuing, is to be recorded.

5.9.8 Item 10: whether treatment taken on medical advice: If any treatment is reported to have been taken on medical advice for the spell of ailment, whether consulting the doctor was within or outside the reference period, code 1 will be recorded against this item. If no medical treatment is **ever** taken for the spell of ailment, code 2 will be recorded. In such cases, items 11 & 12 will not be filled in.

5.9.9 Items 11 & 12: whether any treatment received from govt. sources and if no, reason: These two items will be filled in only when the entry against item 10 is 1. If for a spell of ailment, the treatment taken during the reference period is from the government sources, code 1 will be entered against item 11. Otherwise, the entry will be 2. It may happen that for a particular spell the treatment has been availed of from both govt. and private sources. In that case, 'govt. source' should get priority over 'private'. Note that the non-government source includes private hospital and private doctor. If treatment is taken from non-government source only, i.e. if 2 is recorded against item 11, the reason for availing of the treatment from a non-government source will be recorded in codes against item 12. The codes to be used for item 12 are:

Govt. doctor/facility too far	1
not satisfied with medical treatment by	
Govt. doctor/facility	2
long waiting	3
required specific services not available	4
others	9

5.9.10 Items 13 to 16: if the ailment is not treated on the basis of medical advice : The set of items 13 to 16 will be filled in if the treatment taken for the ailment is not based on medical advice, i.e., entry is 2 in item 10. The details are given below.

5.9.11 Item 13: reason for no treatment: The codes to be use are:

no medical facility available in the neighbourhood.....	1
facilities available but no treatment sought owing to:	
lack of faith.....	2
long waiting.....	3
financial reasons.....	4
ailment not considered serious.....	5
others.....	9

5.9.12 Item 14: whether any other measure taken for recovery/relief: All non-medical treatment sought for recovery for the spell of ailment will be considered for this item. Self-drugging, treatment on advice of non-medical persons, like pharmacist, druggists, compounder, faith-healers, unqualified friends & relative etc. and activities like offering prayers or conducting rituals for recovery, will be regarded as non-medical treatment. If any non-medical treatment is taken for recovery, code 1 will be entered here. Otherwise, the entry will be 2.

5.9.13 Item 15: if 1 in item 14, whom consulted: If 1 is recorded against item 14, the person consulted will be recorded in codes against this item. The codes are:

self/other household member/friend.....	1
medicine shop.....	2
others.....	9

5.9.14 Item 16: If 1 in item 14, expenditure incurred (Rs): If 1 is recorded in item 14, the expenditure incurred on account of non-medical treatment during the reference period will be recorded against this item in nearest rupees. Even if no expenditure has been incurred, '0' will be recorded.

5.9.15 Item 17: loss of household income, if any, due to ailment (Rs): The loss in household income will be recorded against this item for each spell of ailment. This item is similar to item 10 of block 7, except that it is to be recorded for each spell of ailment and the reference period here will be the last 15 days. (See para 5.7.10).

5.10.0 Block 10: expenses incurred during last 15 days for treatment of members (not as inpatient of hospital) and source of finance: The particulars of medical treatment undergone (but not as inpatient of a hospital) during the reference period of last 15 days for recovery from a spell of ailment will be collected in this block. **Care should be taken to exclude the expenditure for treatment in the hospital as inpatient from the purview of this block even when the period of hospitalisation falls within the last 15 days.** However, medical treatments undergone before hospitalisation or after discharge from hospital will be covered here if they are taken within the reference period. It is essential to note the following points for proper collection of information in this block:

- Particulars of expenditure for treatment and other **details will be recorded (ailing) person-wise in this block**, and not spell-wise as in block 9. This is attempted for the convenience of data collection. It is expected that during the reference period of 15 days, most of the ailing person may experience a single spell of ailment and they may avail the treatment, if any, from a single source. Moreover, it has been experienced that in the case of multiple spell and particularly for the overlapping spells, no separate account is kept for expenditure and therefore, it is difficult to segregate the expenditure by spell-wise or by source of treatment.
- For some items (items 4 to 7) in this block, the particulars are to be collected with respect to the **major spell decided in terms of total duration of ailment** (item 9, block 9).

- There will be **no entry in this block for the spells of ailment not medically treated** during the reference period.
- The particulars of expenditures for treatment to be recorded in this block should account for **only the part that relates to the treatment taken during the reference period.**
- The information on source of finance will relate only to the expenses recorded in the block.

5.10.1 Item 1: serial number of the ailing member (as in item 2, block 9): The serial number of the ailing member is to be copied from item 2 of block 9 and recorded against this item.

5.10.2 Item 2: age (as in item 3, block 9): The age of the ailing member is to be copied from item 3 of block 9 and recorded against this item.

5.10.3 Item 3: whether any medical service provided free by employer: Often employers have their own arrangements for medical treatment of their employees and their dependents. If any part of the expenditure on medical treatment during the reference period is borne by the employer (of the patient or the one on whom the patient is dependant) code 1 or 2, depending upon the employer is a Govt. agency or a private agency, will be entered against this item. If such a provision is not there for the ailing member or his/her dependants even if he/she is employed, entry 3 will be recorded. In all other cases, entry will be 4, that is, this item is not applicable. The codes for this item are as follows:

yes:

medical services provided free by

Government (employer) 1

private (private employer) 2

no (medical service not provided free by employer) 3

There may be problem for the cases if an ailing person has suffered from two or more spells. The expenditure for a spell which has been treated from a particular category of source (hospital) may be provided by the employer and not for the other spell – being treated from an other category of source. In these cases, the situation obtaining for the person may be recorded. In the above example, code 1 or 2 will be applicable depending upon the source. However, code 1 should get priority over code 2 if both are applicable.

5.10.4 Items 4 to 7: Details of medical services received: These are same as items 11 to 14 of block 7. Refer para 5.7.11 for instructions. It is important to note that for each item, the situation is to be obtained for the major spell (decided in terms of duration), irrespective of whether all or some items are applicable for the major spell or not.

5.10.5 Items 8 to 22: medical expenditure for treatment by the household: The coverage and the instructions for items 8 to 19 are similar to that of items 5 to 17 of block 8. The important point is to note that the reference period for this block is the last 15 days and the medical expenditure for treatment of an ailing person will relate to the goods and services purchased/availed of (not as an inpatient of a hospital) for all the treated spells taken together

for that person. For items 8 and 10, the coverage is the goods and services received from hospital only. Refer to paras 5.8.4 to 5.8.16 for detailed instructions on items 8 to 19.

5.10.6 Items 20 to 22: total medical expenditure: The total medical expenditure incurred for a ailing member (and given against items 8 to 19) will be recorded against item 20. The part of this total expenditure (given in item 20) made for the goods and services received from the various government sources, will be recorded against 21. The remaining part of the total expenditure, i.e. those made for goods and services received from non-government sources, will be recorded against item 22.

5.10.7 Items 23 to 26: other expenses incurred by the household for treatment (Rs): These items are similar to items 19 to 22 of block 8. Refer paras 5.8.17 to 5.8.21 for detailed instructions.

5.10.8 Item 27: total expenditure incurred by the household: The total expenditure of the household (including both medical and other expenditures) owing to the ailments of member(s) of the household is to be recorded against this item. Hence, for making entry against this item a sum of items 22 and 26 over all the ailing household members (filled in different columns of this block) is to be made and the total recorded here.

5.10.9 Items 28 to 37: source of finance for meeting the expenses in items 23 and details of reimbursement received: These items are similar to items 24 to 33 respectively, of block 8. Refer paras 5.8.23 to 5.8.25 for detailed instructions.

5.11.0 Block 11: Particulars of immunisation of children (0 – 4 yrs.), pre-natal and post-natal care of ever married women of age below 50 years during last 365 days: This block is meant for recording expenditure payable by the household for availing the services and goods relating to immunisation of children, and pre-natal and post-natal care of the ever married women of age below 50 years during last 365 days.

5.11.1 Columns 1 & 2: sl. no. and age (years) as in block 4/5: The serial number and the corresponding age of children and ever married women of age below 50 years are to be copied from block 4/5 and recorded in columns 1 and 2, respectively in the sequence they appear in blocks 4/5.

5.11.2 Column 3: for children of age 0 to 4 years, whether any immunisation received: For children below the age of 5 years, it is to be ascertained whether they have received any immunisation during the last 365 days or not. Code 1 is to be recorded for a child if he/she had received any of the following vaccinations viz., BCG, Measles, DPT (any of the 3 doses), Polio (excluding polio 0 which is given at the time of birth), Hepatitis vaccine (A or B), MMR, Pneumovax (for pneumonia) and Oral typhoid. Code 2 will be recorded if none of these vaccinations are received during the last 365 days.

5.11.3 Column 4: for children of age 0 to 4 years, expenditure incurred (Rs): If a child received any immunisation (any of the 10 immunisations mentioned above), i.e. code 1 in col. 3, the expenditure incurred for the administration of the vaccination is to be recorded under this column in whole rupees. The expenditure will include only the cost of availing the goods and services and not the transport charges, etc.

5.11.4 Columns 5 to 11: for ever married women of age below 50 years, particulars of pre-natal care of pregnant women and post-natal care of mothers: In these columns details of expenditure incurred during the last 365 days for the pre-natal care of pregnant women, post-natal care of mothers and expenditure for child birth will be collected. If an unmarried woman reports pregnancy during the reference period, particulars relating pre-natal care, post natal care and information on childbirth will also be collected for her.

5.11.5 Column 5: whether pregnant any time: Each of the ever married women of age below 50 years would be asked whether she was pregnant any time during the last 365 days. Code 1 will be assigned if she was pregnant any time and otherwise, code 2 will be assigned. Information in columns 6 to 11 will be collected only for those women who were pregnant during the last 365 days, i.e. those with code 1 in column 5.

5.11.6 Column 6: whether any pre-natal care received: Usually an expectant mother gets pre-natal care in a medical institution where she is likely to be admitted for child birth. She may also consult private medical practitioners at regular intervals for pre-natal care and advice. When she goes to the out patient department of a hospital for pre-natal care, usually her name is registered in the hospital and a card/ticket, on which attending physician records his/her advice and the next date of check up, is given to her. In case of consultation in a doctor's clinic, such registration may not be necessary. Nevertheless, the doctor advises her as to when she is to report to him again for the next check up. Usually, the expectant mothers are given Tetanus Toxoid injections to immunise them from affectation of tetanus. Sometimes Iron Folic Acid tablets are also prescribed to prevent anaemia during pregnancy. The information on the receipt of pre-natal care will be collected on the basis of codes as given below:

yes: from Govt. sources	1
from private sources	2
no.....	3

Occasional consultation with a doctor or in a hospital during pregnancy for some sudden complication or ailment will not be treated as pre-natal care.

5.11.7 Column 7: if 1 or 2 in col. 6, expenditure incurred (Rs): For women who had received pre-natal care, i.e. those with code 1 or 2 in col. 6, expenditure incurred for such care (goods and services) will be collected and recorded under column 7 in whole rupees.

5.11.8 Column 8: whether given birth to child: All those women who were pregnant any time during last 365 days will be asked whether they gave birth to a child during the last 365 days. Birth here means live births only. The response will be collected in the form of codes as given below:

yes:	
in govt. hospital	1
in private hospital ...	2
at home	3
no	4

5.11.9 Column 9: if 1, 2 or 3 in col. 8, expenditure on childbirth (Rs): The total expenditure on childbirth for women who gave birth to a child during the last 365 days will be ascertained and recorded under this column. This will also include expenditure made for treatment of any complication arising at the time of childbirth.

5.11.10 Column 10: if 1, 2 or 3 in col. 8, whether any post-natal care received: For mothers giving birth to a child during the last 365 days i.e. those with code 1, 2 or 3 in col. 8, it will asked as to whether they received any post-natal care or not. After childbirth, mothers are given medicines, tonics and nutrients as a part of post-natal care. The information on the receipt of post-natal care will be collected on the basis of codes as given below:

yes: from Govt. sources	1
from private sources	2
no.....	3

5.11.11 Column 11: if 1 or 2 in col. 10, expenditure incurred (Rs): For women who had received any post-natal care, i.e. those with code 1 or 2 in col. 10, expenditure incurred for such care will be collected and recorded under column 11 in whole rupees.

5.12.0 Block 12: remarks by investigator: Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collecting the data, attitude of respondents, etc., will be recorded in this block by the investigator. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any. Any other comment, which may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule, may also be recorded here.

5.13.0 Block 13: comments by supervisory officer(s): This block will be used by the Supervisory Officer(s) to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly highlight the inconsistent data, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reason for such entries.

Working Definitions of Ailments

Definitions	code
Gastro-intestinal	
Diarrhoea/dysentery: Passage of 3 or more semisolid or liquid stools a day with/without fever/abdominal pain. If blood and mucus are found in stool, this will be Dysentery.	01
Gastritis/gastric or peptic ulcer: Pain and discomfort in the upper abdomen	02
Worm infestation: Vague symptoms like nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, irregular passage of stools with history of passing worms with stools or vomitus.	03
Amoebiasis: Intermittent diarrhoea and/or constipation with 1 to 4 loose or watery foul smelling stools with mucus accompanied by flatulence(passing gas) and abdominal pain.	04
Hepatitis/jaundice: Presence of yellowish discoloration of eyes, passing high colored urine, nausea, and itching	05
Cardiovascular Diseases	
Heart Disease: Chest pain, breathlessness, sweating with/without palpitation	06
Hypertension: Reported history of having been diagnosed as hypertensive	07
Respiratory ailments including ear/nose/throat: Characterized by one or more of the following: Running nose, Cough, Sore throat, Difficulty in breathing, Pain/discharge from the ear, With/without fever	08
Tuberculosis: Cough for 3 weeks or longer duration, and/or chest pain, and/or coughing of blood, and demonstration of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the sputum.	09
Bronchial Asthma: Difficulty in breathing, wheezing. Cough with expectoration, history of taking medication	10
Disorders of joints and bones: Swelling, pain, stiffness or deformities of the bone(s) and / or joint(s)	11
Diseases of kidney/urinary system: Difficulty in passing urine and/or burning sensation while passing urine at frequent intervals and/or fever and/or passing blood in urine	12
Prostatic disorders: In males, passing small quantities of urine and frequent intervals, sense of incomplete emptying, inability to hold urine, with/without pain/burning sensation	13
Gynaecological disorders: Any abnormal bleeding per vaginum and /or abnormal discharge and /or lower abdominal pain and /or genital ulcer and /or mass or growth and /or inability to conceive without contraception	14

	code
Neurological disorders: Severe headache, vomiting, loss of consciousness, convulsions, neck rigidity with or without fever, paralysis, may or may not be associated with loss of activity in an acute episode: if it is of a longer duration, there can be difficulty in walking/speaking	15
Psychiatric disorders: Diseases of longer duration of irregular nature affecting mental and emotional conditions which significantly interferes with the performance of major life activities such as learning, thinking, communicating, sleeping etc.	16
Eye ailments	
Conjunctivitis: Redness of eyes with watering and foreign body sensation with/without discharge and carrying out the normal day-to-day functions with muscle weakness, abnormal body movements, tremors	17
Glaucoma: Pain in the eyes with blurring/loss of vision of sudden onset in either/both eyes	18
Cataract: As above with presence of opacity in either or both eyes	19
Diseases of skin: Characterized by presence of any of the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Lesions-raised, rings, blisters, scales, discolored patches 2.Itching, 3.Redness. 	20
Goiter: Swelling in the front of the neck	21
Diabetes mellitus: Excessive thirst, frequent eating, passing large quantities of urine at frequent intervals associated with impaired glucose tolerance	22
Under-nutrition: When the child is very thin built, lethargic and the actual weight of the baby/child is 60% or less than its desirable body weight for age.	23
Anaemia: Pallor associated with fatigue, general weakness, and palpitation.	24
Sexually transmitted diseases: Characterized by any of the following features: Urethral discharge, genital ulcers, vaginal discharge, scrotal discharge, scrotal swelling, lower abdominal pain, swelling in the groin and history of exposure.	25

Febrile Illnesses	code
Malaria: Fever with chills and rigors, profuse sweating, intense headache and presence of malarial parasite in the peripheral blood smear	26
Eruptive: Fevers with eruptive lesions/rashes. (This includes Chickenpox, measles and German measles)	27
Mumps: Fever with pain and swelling behind the ear	28
Diphtheria: Fever, sore throat, and presence of a patch over the tonsils confirmed by the presence of C.diphtheriae on culture.	29
Whooping cough: Fever with bouts of coughing followed by a whoop and confirmed by the presence of B.pertussis	30
Fever of unknown origin: Any other fever which has not been included in the above list of diseases	31
Tetanus: Generalized painful spasm and stiffness of muscles without loss of consciousness with/without history of injury	32
Filariasis /Elephantiasis: Fever with unilateral / bilateral swelling of any limb / gland / scrotum confirmed by the presence of microfilaria in peripheral night blood smear or elephantiasis	33
Disability:	
Locomotor disability	34
Visual Disability including Blindness (excluding cataract)	35
Speech disability	36
Hearing disability	37
Other congenital deformities	38
Diseases Of The Mouth/Teeth/Gums:	
Presence of white elevated curd like patches in the mouth that are difficult to remove, / bleeding from the gums/bad breath/pus discharge/tooth ache/decayed/missed /filled tooth/teeth.	39
Accidents/Injuries/Burns/Fractures/Poisoning	40
Cancer and other Tumours:	
Changes in bowel and bladder habits, non healing ulcers/sores, unusual bleeding and discharge, thickening or lump in breast or any other part of the body, indigestion or difficulty in swallowing, any obvious change in wart or mole, nagging cough or hoarseness with or without pain not responding usual medication and with documentary evidence of diagnosis.	41

	code
Other Diagnosed Ailments:	
Any other ailment(s) not included in the above list, but information on the nature of illness is available on the basis of records by healthcare provider.	42
Undiagnosed Ailment:	
Characterized by the symptoms, which are not specific and diagnosis is yet to be made either because the respondent has not consulted a health care provider or because investigations have not yet been carried out or results not available at the time of survey.	99

APPENDIX - I

LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

sl. no.	state/u.t.	regional office		sub-regional office		
	name	sl. no.	name (code)	sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (28)	1.	Cudappah (281)	1.	Cudappah	2810
				2.	Anantpur	2811
				3.	Guntur	2812
				4.	Kurnool	2813
				5.	Nellore	2814
		2.	Hyderabad (282)	6.	Hyderabad	2820
				7.	Karimnagar	2821
				8.	Nizamabad	2822
				9.	Warangal	2823
		3.	Vijayawada (283)	10.	Vijayawada	2830
				11.	Kakinada	2831
				12.	Visakhapatnam	2832
2.	Assam (18)	4.	Guwahati (181)	13.	Guwahati	1810
				14.	Dibrugarh	1811
				15.	Jorhat	1812
				16.	Silchar	1813
				17.	Tezpur	1814
3.	Bihar (10)	5.	Muzaffarpur (101)	18.	Muzaffarpur	1010
				19.	Darbhanga	1011
				20.	Motihari	1012
				21.	Purnea	1013
		6.	Patna (102)	22.	Patna	1020
				23.	Bhagalpur	1021
				24.	Gaya	1022
4.	Chhattisgarh (22)	7	Raipur(221)	25.	Raipur	2210
				26.	Bilaspur	2211
				27.	Ambikapur	2212
				28.	Durg	2213
5.	Gujarat (24)	8.	Ahmedabad (241)	29.	Ahmedabad	2410
				30.	Bhavanagar	2411
				31.	Jam Nagar	2412
				32.	Rajkot	2413
				33.	Surendranagar	2414
		9.	Baroda (242)	34.	Baroda	2420
				35.	Mahesana	2421
				36.	Nandiad	2422
				37.	Surat	2423
				38.	Valsad	2424
6.	Haryana (06)	10.	Chandigarh (061)	39.	Chandigarh	0610
				40.	Ambala	0611

sl. no.	state/u.t.	regional office		sub-regional office		
	name	sl. no.	name (code)	sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				41.	Bhiwani	0612
				42.	Hissar	0613
				43.	Karnal	0614
				44.	Rohtak	0615
7.	Himachal Pradesh (02)	11.	Shimla (021)	45.	Shimla	0210
				46.	Bilaspur	0211
				47.	Dharamshala	0212
				48.	Mandi	0213
8.	Jammu & Kashmir (01)	12.	Jammu (011)	49.	Jammu	0110
				50.	Udhampur	0111
		13.	Srinagar (012)	51.	Srinagar	0120
				52.	Anantnag	0121
				53.	Baramula	0122
9.	Jharkhand (20)	14.	Ranchi (201)	54.	Ranchi	2010
				55.	Hazaribagh	2012
				56.	Jamshedpur	2013
				57.	Dumka	2011
10.	Karnataka (29)	15.	Bangalore (291)	58.	Bangalore	2910
				59.	Mangalore	2911
				60.	Mysore	2912
				61.	Shimoga	2913
		16.	Hubli (292)	62.	Hubli	2920
				63.	Belgaum	2921
				64.	Bellary	2922
				65.	Gulbarga	2923
11.	Goa (30)			66.	Panaji	2924
12.	Kerala (32)	17.	Kozhikode(321)	67.	Kozikode	3210
				68.	Palakkad	3212
				69.	Thrissur	3213
				70.	Kannur	3211
		18.	Thiruvananthapuram (322)	71.	Thiruvananthapuram	3220
				72.	Kochi	3221
				73.	Kollam	3222
				74.	Kottayam	3223
12.	Madhya Pradesh (23)	19.	Bhopal (231)	75.	Bhopal	2310
				76.	Chindwara	2311
				77.	Khandwa	2312
				78.	Sagar	2313
.	Madhya Pradesh (23)	20.	Gwalior (232)	79.	Gwalior	2320
				80.	Indore	2321
				81.	Ratlam	2322
				82.	Shivpuri	2323

sl. no.	state/u.t.	regional office		sub-regional office		
	name	sl. no.	name (code)	sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
				83.	Ujjain	2324
		21.	Jabalpur (233)	84.	Jabalpur	2330
				85.	Rewa	2331
13.	Maharashtra (27)	22.	Aurangabad (271)	86.	Aurangabad	2710
				87.	Jalgaon	2711
				88.	Nanded	2712
				89.	Nasik	2713
		23.	Mumbai (272)	90.	Mumbai	2720
				91.	Thane	2721
		24.	Nagpur (273)	92.	Nagpur	2730
				93.	Akola	2731
				94.	Amravati	2732
		25.	Pune (274)	95.	Pune	2740
				96.	Kolhapur	2741
				97.	Sholapur	2742
14.	Meghalaya (17)	26.	Shillong (171)	98.	Shillong	1710
				99.	Tura	1711
				100.	Agartala	1712
15.	Nagaland (13)	27.	Kohima (131)	101.	Kohima	1310
				102.	Imphal	1311
16.	Orissa (21)	28.	Bhubaneswar (211)	103.	Bhubaneswar	2110
				104.	Baripada	2111
				105.	Berhampur	2112
				106.	Cuttack	2113
		29.	Sambalpur (212)	107.	Sambalpur	2120
				108.	Bhawanipatna	2121
17.	Punjab (03)	30.	Jalandhar (031)	109.	Jalandhar	0310
				110.	Amritsar	0311
				111.	Ferozpur	0312
				112.	Hoshiarpur	0313
		31.	Ludhiana (032)	113.	Ludhiana	0320
				114.	Bhatinda	0321
				115.	Patiala	0322
18.	Rajasthan (08)	32.	Ajmer (081)	116.	Ajmer	0810
				117.	Jodhpur	0811
				118.	Udaipur	0812
18.	Rajasthan (08)	33.	Jaipur (082)	119.	Jaipur	0820
				120.	Alwar	0821
				121.	Ganganagar	0822
				122.	Kota	0823

sl. no.	state/u.t.	regional office		sub-regional office		
	name	sl. no.	name (code)	sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
19.	Sikkim (11)	34.	Gangtok (111)	123.	Gangtok	1110
20.	Tamil Nadu (33)	35.	Coimbatore (331)	124.	Coimbatore	3310
				125.	Dharmapuri	3311
				126.	Salem	3312
				127.	Tiruchirapalli	3313
		36.	Chennai (332)	128.	Chennai	3320
				129.	Cuddalore	3321
				130.	Vellore	3322
				131.	Pondicherry	3323
		37.	Madurai (333)	132.	Madurai	3330
				133.	Thanjavur	3331
				134.	Tirunelveli	3332
				135.	Virudhu Nagar	3333
21.	Uttaranchal (05)	38.	Dehradun (051)	136.	Dehradun	0510
				137.	Almora	0511
22.	Uttar Pradesh (09)	39.	Agra (091)	138.	Agra	0910
				139.	Aligarh	0911
				140.	Meerut	0912
				141.	Saharanpur	0913
		40.	Allahabad (092)	142.	Allahabad	0920
				143.	Azamgarh	0921
				144.	Faizabad	0922
				145.	Gorakhpur	0923
				146.	Varanasi	0924
		41.	Bareilly (093)	147.	Bareilly	0930
				148.	Moradabad	0931
				149.	Sitapur	0932
		42.	Lucknow (094)	150.	Lucknow	0940
				151.	Fatehpur	0941
				152.	Gonda	0942
				153.	Jhansi	0943
				154.	Kanpur	0944
23.	West Bengal (19)	43.	Burdwan (191)	155.	Burdwan	1910
				156.	Bankura	1911
				157.	Chinsura	1912
				158.	Midnapur	1913
23.	West Bengal (19)	44.	Kolkata (192)	159.	Kolkata	1920
				160.	Howrah	1921
		45.	Malda (193)	161.	Maldah	1930
				162.	Barhampur	1931
				163.	Siliguri	1932

sl. no.	state/u.t.	regional office		sub-regional office		
	name	sl. no.	name (code)	sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24.	A & N Islands (35)	46.	Port Blair (351)	164.	Port Blair	3510
25.	Delhi (07)	47.	Delhi (071)	165.	Delhi	0710

APPENDIX - II

LIST OF NSS REGIONS AND THEIR COMPOSITION

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (35)	351	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andamans	(01)	Nicobars	(02)
2.	Andhra Pradesh (28)	281	Coastal	Srikakulam	(11)	Krishna	(16)
				Vizianagaram	(12)	Guntur	(17)
				Visakhapatnam	(13)	Prakasam	(18)
				East Godavari	(14)	Nellore	(19)
				West Godavari	(15)		
3.		282	Inland Northern	Adilabad	(01)	Rangareddi	(06)
				Nizamabad	(02)	Mahbubnagar	(07)
				Karimnagar	(03)	Nalgonda	(08)
				Medak	(04)	Warangal	(09)
				Hyderabad	(05)	Khammam	(10)
4.		283	South - Western	Kurnool	(21)	Anantapur	(22)
5.		284	Inland Southern	Cuddapah	(20)	Chittoor	(23)
6.	Arunachal Pradesh (12)	121	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	(01)	East Siang	(08)
				West Kameng	(02)	Upper Siang	(09)
				East Kameng	(03)	Dibang Valley	(10)
				Papum Pare	(04)	Lohit	(11)
				Lower Subansiri	(05)	Changlang	(12)
				Upper Subansiri	(06)	Tirap	(13)
				West Siang	(07)		
7.	Assam (18)	181	Plains Eastern	Lakhimpur	(12)	Jorhat	(17)
				Dhemaji	(13)	Golaghat	(18)
				Tinsukia	(14)	Cachar	(21)
				Dibrugarh	(15)	Karimganj	(22)
				Sibsagar	(16)	Hailakandi	(23)
8.		182	Plains Western	Kokrajhar	(01)	Nalbari	(07)
				Dhubri	(02)	Darrang	(08)
				Goalpara	(03)	Marigaon	(09)
				Bongaigaon	(04)	Nagaon	(10)
				Barpeta	(05)	Sanitpur	(23)
				Kamrup	(06)		
9.		183	Hills	Karbi Anglong	(19)	North Cachar Hills	(20)

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
10.	Bihar (10)	101	Northern	Champaran(W) Champaran(E) Sheohar Sitamarhi Madhubani Supaul Araria Kishanganj Purnia Katihar	(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10)	Madhepura Saharsa Darbhanga Muzaffarpur Gopalganj Siwan Saran Vaishali Samastipur	(11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19)
11.		102	Central	Begusarai Khagaria Bhagalpur Banka Munger Lakhisarai Shekhpura Nalanda Patna	(20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28)	Bhojpur Buxar Kaimur (Bhabua) Rohtas Jehanabad Aurangabad Gaya Nawada Jamui	(29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37)
12.	Chandigarh (04)	041	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	(01)		
13.	Chhattisgarh (22)	221	Chhattisgarh	Koriya Surguja Jashpur Raigarh Korba Janjgir-champa Bilaspur Kawardha	(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08)	Rajnandgaon Durg Raipur Mahasamund Dhamtari Kanker Baster Dantewada	(09) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16)
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (26)	261	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(01)		
15.	Daman & Diu (25)	251	Daman & Diu	Diu	(01)	Daman	(02)
16.	Delhi (07)	071	Delhi	North West North North East East New Delhi	(01) (02) (03) (04) (05)	Central West South West South	(06) (07) (08) (09)
17.	Goa (30)	301	Goa	North Goa	(01)	South Goa	(02)
18.	Gujarat (24)	241	Eastern	Sabar Kantha [Khedbarhma, Vijaynagar, Bhiloda, Meghraj]	(05)		

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Panch mahal	(17)		
				[Kadana, Santrampur]			
				Dahod	(18)		
				[Dahod, Garvada, Limkheda, Dhanpur, Devgad, Bariya, Jhalod, Fatehpur]			
				Vadodara	(19)		
				[Nasvadi, Kavant, Chhota Udaipur, Jetpur Pavi]			
				Narmada	(20)		
				[Tilakwada, Nandod, Dediapafda, Sag Bara]			
				Bharuch	(21)		
				[Anklesvar, Valia, Jhagadiya]			
				Surat	(22)		
				[Vyara, Mahuva, Valod, Nizar, Songadh, Mandvi, Uchchhal, Mangrol, Bardoli, Palsana, Umarpada]			
				The Dangs	(23)		
				Navsari	(24)		
				[Chikhli, Bansoda]			
				Valsad	(25)		
				[Dharampur, Kaprada, Umbergaon, Pardi, Valsad]			
19.	Gujarat (24)	242	Plains Northern	Patan	(03)		
				[Patan, Siddhpur, Vagdod, Unjha]			
				Mahesana	(04)		
				[Mahesana, Kadi, Gozaria, vадnagar, Bechraji, Satlasana, Kheralu, Visnagar, Vijapur]			
				Sabar Kantha	(05)		
				[Prantij, Modasa, Malpur, Himatnagar, Bayad, Idar, Vadali, Dhansura, Talod]			
				Gandhinagar	(06)		
				[Gandhi Nagar, Kalol, Dehgam, Mansa]			
				Ahmedabad	(07)		
				[Ahmedabad, Daskori, Dholka, Bavla, Ranpur, Dhandhuka, Barwala, Sanand, Viramgam, Mandal, Rampura, Detroj]			
				Anand	(15)		
				[Anand, Umereth, Petlad Sojitra, Aklav, Khambhat, Tarapur, Borsad]			
				Kheda	(16)		
				[Khedia, Matar, Kathlal, Mehemdabad, Virpur, Kapadwanj, Balasinor, Thasra, Mahudha, Nadiad]			
20.	Gujarat (24)	243	Plains Southern	Panch mahals	(17)		
				[Halol, Kalol, Godhra, Sehera, Lunawada, Khanpur, Morwaharap, Goghamba, Jambughoda]			
				Vadodara	(19)		
				[Vadodara, Savli, Dabhoi, Karjan, Padra, Sinor, Vaghodia, Sankheda]			
				Bharuch	(21)		
				[Hansot, Vagra, Amod, Jambusar, Bharuch]			
				Surat	(22)		
				[Olpad, Surat City, Chorasi, Kamrej]			
20.	Gujarat (24)	243		Navsari	(24)		
				[Navsari, Gandevi, Jalalpur]			
21.		244	Dry areas	Kachchh	(01)		

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				[Bhuj, Mundra, Mandvi Abdasa, Lakhpat, Nakhatrana, Rapar, Bhachau, Anjar, Gandhi Dham]			
				Bans Kantha	(02)		
				[Palanpur, Amir Garh, Vad Gam, Deesa, Bhiladi, Kankrej, Deodar, Vav, Bhabhar, Tharad, Dhanera, Dantiwadw, Danta, Pantha Wada]			
				Patan	(03)		
				[Chanasma, Sami, Harij, Radhanpur, Santalpur]			
				Surendranagar	(08)		
				[Wadhwan, Limbdi, Chuda, Sayala, Chotila, Muli, Halvad, Dasada, Dharangadhra, Lakhtar]			
22.		245	Saurashtra	Rajkot	(09)	Junagadh	(12)
				Jamnagar	(10)	Amreli	(13)
				Porbander	(11)	Bhavnagar	(14)
23.	Haryana (06)	061	Eastern	Panchkula	(01)	Panipat	(07)
				Ambala	(02)	Sonipat	(08)
				Yamuna Nagar	(03)	Rohtak	(14)
				Kurukshetra	(04)	Jhajjar	(15)
				Kaithal	(05)	Gurgaon	(18)
				Karnal	(06)	Faridabad	(19)
24.		062	Western	Jind	(09)	Bhiwani	(13)
				Fatehabad	(10)	Mahendragarh	(16)
				Sirsa	(11)	Rewari	(17)
				Hisar	(12)		
25.	Himachal Pradesh (02)	021	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	(01)	Una	(07)
				Kangra	(02)	Bilaspur	(08)
				Lahul & Spiti	(03)	Solan	(09)
				Kullu	(04)	Sirmaur	(10)
				Mandi	(05)	Shimla	(11)
				Hamirpur	(06)	Kinnaur	(12)
26.	Jammu & Kashmir (01)	011	Mountainous	Jammu	(13)	Kathua	(14)
27.		012	Outer Hills	Doda	(09)	Punch	(11)
				Udhampur	(10)	Rajauri	(12)
28.		013	Jhelam Valley	Kupwara	(01)	Pulwama	(05)
				Baramula	(02)	Anantnag	(06)
				Srinagar	(03)	Leh* (Ladakh)	(07)
				Badgam	(04)	Kargil*	(08)

* not yet covered by NSS

29.	Jharkhand (20)	201	Jharkhand	Garhwa	(01)	Pakaur	(10)
				Palamau	(02)	Dumka	(11)
				Chatra	(03)	Dhanbad	(12)
				Hazaribagh	(04)	Bokaro	(13)
				Kodarma	(05)	Ranchi	(14)
				Giridih	(06)	Lohardaga	(15)

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Deoghar	(07)	Gumla	(16)
				Godda	(08)	Singhbhum(W)	(17)
				Sahibganj	(09)	Singhbhum (E)	(18)
30.	Karnataka (29)	291	Coastal & Ghats	Uttar Kannad	(10)	Dakshin Kannada	(24)
				Udupi	(16)		
31.		292	Inland Eastern	Shimoga	(15)	Hassan	(23)
				Chikmagalur	(17)	Kodagu	(25)
32.		293	Inland Southern	Tumkur	(18)	Mandya	(22)
				Kolar	(19)	Mysore	(26)
				Bangalore	(20)	Chamarajnagar	(27)
				Bangalore (Rural)	(21)		
33.		294	Inland Northern	Belgaum	(01)	Gadag	(08)
				Bagalkot	(02)	Dharwad	(09)
				Bijapur	(03)	Haveri	(11)
				Gulbarga	(04)	Bellary	(12)
				Bidar	(05)	Chitradurga	(13)
				Raichur	(06)	Davanagere	(14)
				Koppal	(07)		
34.	Kerala (32)	321	Northern	Kasaragod	(01)	Kozhikode	(04)
				Kannur	(02)	Malappuram	(05)
				Wayanad	(03)	Palakkad	(06)
35.		322	Southern	Thrissur	(07)	Alappuzha	(11)
				Ernakulam	(08)	Pathanamthitta	(12)
				Idukki	(09)	Kollam	(13)
				Kottayam	(10)	Triruvananthapuram	(14)
36.	Lakshadweep (31)	311	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	(01)		
37.	Madhya Pradesh (23)	231	Vindhya	Tikamgarh	(08)	Rewa	(14)
				Chhatarpur	(09)	Umeria	(15)
				Panna	(10)	Shahdol	(16)
				Satna	(13)	Sidhi	(17)
38.		232	Central	Sagar	(11)	Bhopal	(32)
				Damoh	(12)	Sehore	(33)
				Vidisha	(31)	Raisen	(34)
39.		233	Malwa	Neemuch	(18)	Dewas	(23)
				Mandsaur	(19)	Jhabua	(24)
				Ratlam	(20)	Dhar	(25)
				Ujjain	(21)	Indore	(26)
				Shajapur	(22)	Rajgarh	(30)
40.	Madhya Pradesh (23)	234	South	Katni	(38)	Mandla	(42)
				Jabalpur	(39)	Chhindwara	(43)
				Narsimhapur	(40)	Seoni	(44)
				Dindori	(41)	Balaghat	(45)
41.		235	South Western	W. Nimar	(27)	Betul	(35)
				(Khargaoan)		Harda	(36)
				Barwani	(28)	Hoshangabad	(37)

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				E. Nimar (Khandwa)	(29)		
42.		236	Northern	Sheopur	(01)	Datia	(05)
				Morena	(02)	Shivpuri	(06)
				Bhind	(03)	Guna	(07)
				Gwalior	(04)		
43.	Maharashtra (27)	271	Coastal	Thane	(21)	Raigarh	(24)
				Mumbai	(22)	Ratnagiri	(32)
				Suburban Mumbai	(23)	Sindhudurg	(33)
44.		272	Inland Western	Pune	(25)	Satara	(31)
				Ahmadnagar	(26)	Kolhapur	(34)
				Solapur	(30)	Sangli	(35)
45.		273	Inland Northern	Nandurbar	(01)	Jalgaon	(03)
				Dhule	(02)	Nashik	(20)
46.		274	Inland Central	Nanded	(15)	Aurangabad	(19)
				Hingoli	(16)	Bid	(27)
				Parbhani	(17)	Latur	(28)
				Jalna	(18)	Osmanabad	(29)
47.		275	Inland Eastern	Buldana	(04)	Wardha	(08)
				Akola	(05)	Nagpur	(09)
				Washim	(06)	Yavatmal	(14)
				Amravati	(07)		
48.		276	Eastern	Bhandara	(10)	Gadchiroli	(12)
				Gondiya	(11)	Chandrapur	(13)
49.	Manipur (14)	141	Plains	Bishnupur	(04)	Imphal West	(06)
				Thoubal	(05)	Imphal East	(07)
50.		142	Hills	Senapati	(01)	Ukhrul	(08)
				Tamenglong	(02)	Chandel	(09)
				Churachandpur	(03)		
51.	Meghalaya (17)	171	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	(01)	Ri Bhoi	(05)
				East Garo Hills	(02)	East Khasi Hills	(06)
				South Garo Hills	(03)	Jaintia Hills	(07)
				West Khasi Hills	(04)		
52.	Mizoram (15)	151	Mizoram	Mamit	(01)	Serchip	(05)
				Kolasib	(02)	Lunglei	(06)
				Aizwal	(03)	Lawngtlai	(07)
				Champhai	(04)	Saiha	(08)
53.	Nagaland (13)	131	Nagaland	Mon	(01)	Wokha	(05)
				Tuensang	(02)	Dimapur	(06)
				Mukokchung	(03)	Kohima	(07)
				Zunheboto	(04)	Phek	(08)

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
54.	Orissa (21)	211	Coastal	Baleshwar	(08)	Nayagarh	(16)
				Bhadrak	(09)	Khordha	(17)
				Kendrapara	(10)	Puri	(18)
				Jagatsinghapur	(11)	Ganjam	(19)
				Cuttack	(12)	Gajapati	(20)
				Jajapur	(13)		
55.		212	Southern	Kandhamal	(21)	Rayagada	(27)
				(Phoolbani)		Nabarangapur	(28)
				Baudh	(22)	Koraput	(29)
				Nuapada	(25)	Malkangiri	(30)
				Kalahandi	(26)		
56.		213	Northern	Bargarh	(01)	Mayurbhanj	(07)
				Jharsuguda	(02)	Dhenkanal	(14)
				Sambalpur	(03)	Anugul	(15)
				Debagarh	(04)	Sonapur	(23)
				Sundargarh	(05)	Balangir	(24)
				Kendujhar	(06)		
57.	Pondicherry (34)	341	Pondicherry	Yanam	(01)	Mahe	(03)
				Pondicherry	(02)	Karaikal	(04)
58.	Punjab (03)	031	Northern	Gurdaspur	(01)	Hoshiarpur	(05)
				Amritsar	(02)	Nawanshahr	(06)
				Kapurthala	(03)	Rupnagar	(07)
				Jalandhar	(04)	Ludhiana	(09)
59.		032	Southern	Fatehgarh sahib	(08)	Bathinda	(14)
				Moga	(10)	Mansa	(15)
				Firozpur	(11)	Sangrur	(16)
				Muktsar	(12)	Patiala	(17)
				Faridkot	(13)		
60.	Rajasthan (08)	081	Western	Ganganagar	(01)	Jaisalmer	(16)
				Hanumangarh	(2)	Barmer	(17)
				Bikaner	(03)	Jalor	(18)
				Churu	(04)	Sirohi	(19)
				Nagaur	(14)	Pali	(20)
				Jodhpur	(15)		
61.	Rajasthan (08)	082	North-Eastern	Jhunjhunun	(05)	Dausa	(11)
				Alwar	(06)	Jaipur	(12)
				Bharatpur	(07)	Sikar	(13)
				Dhauipur	(08)	Ajmer	(21)
				Karauli	(09)	Tonk	(22)
				Sawai Madhopur	(10)	Bhilwara	(24)
62.		083	Southern	Rajsamand	(25)	Dungarpur	(27)
				Udaipur	(26)	Banswara	(28)

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
63.		084	South-Eastern	Bundi Chittaurgarh Kota	(23) (29) (30)	Baran Jhalawar	(31) (32)
64.	Sikkim (11)	111	Sikkim	North (Mongam) West (Gyalshing)	(01) (02)	South (Nimachai) East (Gangtok)	(03) (04)
65.	Tamil Nadu (33)	331	Coastal Northern	Thiruvallur Chennai Kancheepuram Vellore	(01) (02) (03) (04)	Tiruvanamalai Viluppuram Cuddalore	(06) (07) (18)
66.		332	Coastal	Karur Tiruchirappalli Perambalur Ariyalur	(14) (15) (16) (17)	Nagapattinam Thiruvavarur Thanjavur Pudukkottai	(19) (20) (21) (22)
67.		333	Southern	Dindigul Sivaganga Madurai Theni Virudhunagar	(13) (23) (24) (25) (26)	Ramnathapuram Toothukudi Tirunelveli Kanniyakumari	(27) (28) (29) (30)
68.		334	Inland	Dharmapuri Salem Namakkal	(05) (08) (09)	Erode The Nilgiris Coimbatore	(10) (11) (12)
69.	Tripura (16)	161	Tripura	West Tripura South Tripura	(01) (02)	Dhalai North Tripura	(03) (04)
70.	Uttaranchal (05)	051	Uttaranchal	Uttar Kashi Chamoli Rudraprayag Tehri Garhwal Dehradun Garhwal Pithoragarh	(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07)	Champavat Almora Bageshwar Nainital Udham Singh Nagar Hardwar	(08) (09) (10) (11) (12) (13)
71.	Uttar Pradesh (09)	091	Western	Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar Bijnor Moradabad Rampur J Phule Nagar Meerut Baghpat Ghaziabad G Buddha Nagar Bulandshahar Aligarh	(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08) (09) (10) (11) (12)	Mathura Agra Firozabad Etah Mainpuri Budaun Bareilly Pilibhit Shahjahanpur Farrukhabad Kannauj Etawah	(14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (29) (30) (31)

sl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				Hathras	(13)	Auraiya	(32)
72.		092	Central	Kheri	(23)	Rai Bareli	(28)
				Sitapur	(24)	Kanpur Dehat	(33)
				Hardoi	(25)	Kanpur Nagar	(34)
				Unnao	(26)	Fatehpur	(42)
				Lucknow	(27)	Barabanki	(46)
73.		093	Eastern	Pratapgarh	(43)	Gorakhpur	(58)
				Kaushambi	(44)	Kushi Nagar	(59)
				Allahabad	(45)	Deoria	(60)
				Faizabad	(47)	Azamgarh	(61)
				Ambedkar Nag.	(48)	Mau	(62)
				Sultanpur	(49)	Ballia	(63)
				Bahraich	(50)	Jaunpur	(64)
				Shrawasti	(51)	Ghazipur	(65)
				Balrampur	(52)	Chandauli	(66)
				Gonda	(53)	Varanasi	(67)
				Sidhartha nagar	(54)	S.R.Nagar	(68)
				Basti	(55)	(Bhadohi)	
				S Kabir Nagar	(56)	Mirzapur	(69)
				Maharajganj	(57)	Shonbhadra	(70)
		094	Southern	Jalaun	(35)	Mahoba	(39)
				Jhansi	(36)	Banda	(40)
				Lalitpur	(37)	Chitrakoot	(41)
				Hamirpur	(38)		
75.	West Bengal (19)	191	Himalayan	Darjiling	(01)	Koch Bihar	(03)
				Jalpaiguri	(02)		
76.		192	Eastern Plains	Uttar Dinajpur	(04)	Murshidabad	(07)
				Dakshin Dinajpur	(05)	Birbhum	(08)
				Maldah	(06)	Nadia	(10)
77.		193	Central Plains	Bardhaman	(09)	Howrah	(16)
				North 24-Parganas	(11)	Kolkata	(17)
				Hugli	(12)	South 24-Parganas	(18)
78.		194	Western Plains	Bankura	(13)	Medinipur	(15)
				Puruliya	(14)		