

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY
FIFTY SECOND ROUND : JULY 1995 - JUNE 1996
INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF : VOLUME I
DESIGN, CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES

SECTION ONE
GENERAL

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **GENERAL** : The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, will complete its fifty first round field operation in June 1995. The fifty second round will start from July 1995 to be completed by June 1996.

2. GENERAL PARTICULARS OF THE SURVEY

2.1 SUBJECT COVERAGE : The 52nd round of NSS will be primarily focused on health care and education including problems of the aged persons (60 years and above). The survey on consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment shall also be carried out as in the usual annual rounds. This apart, information on availability of some infra-structural facilities to the villages, relevant in the context of social consumption, will be collected through a separate block in the listing schedule itself. It may be mentioned that the subjects of health care, education and aged persons were earlier covered in the 35th (1980-81) and 42nd (1986-87) rounds of surveys on social consumption by NSSO.

2.2 SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY : The whole gamut of information intended to be collected through the survey on social consumption and aged persons has been modeled into two schedules of enquiry viz. schedule 25.0 (covering maternity, child care, medical services and aged persons) and schedule 25.2 (covering education). The following table gives the list of schedules of enquiry for the 52nd round.

Table (1.1) : Schedules to be conversed in NSS 52nd Round :

Sl. No.	Schedule No.	Description	Sector
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	0.0	List of Households	Rural & Urban
2.	1.0	Consumer Expenditure	Rural & Urban
3.	25.0	Survey on Health Care	Rural & Urban
4.	25.2	Participation in Education	Rural & Urban

2.3 PERIOD OF SURVEY : As mentioned earlier, the 52nd round survey will be of one year's duration, starting from July 1995 and ending by June 1996.

2.4 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE : The survey will cover the whole of Indian Union Excepting (I) Ladakh and Kargil districts of Jammu & Kashmir, (ii) interior villages of Nagaland (consistind of 71.2 % of total number of villages) situated beyond

5 kms. of a bus route and (iii) 35.5% villages of Andaman & Nicobar Islands which are inaccessible throughout the year.

2.5 WORK PROGRAMME : The survey period of one year of this round is divided into four sub-round of three months' duration each as indicated below :

Sub-Round	Period of Survey
1	July - September 1995
2	October - December 1995
3	January - March 1996
4	April - June 1996

Equal number of sample villages and blocks have been allotted for survey in each of these four sub-rounds. Each village/block will be surveyed during the sub-round period to which it has been allotted. Because of arduous field conditions, this restriction need not strictly be enforced in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

2.6 PARTICIPATION OF STATES :All the states/u.t.s excepting Andaman & Nicobar Islands., Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are expected to participate in this round at least on an equal matching sample basis.

3. CONTENTS : The present volume contains the concepts and definitions relating to the topics of enquiry and detailed instructions for filling in the various schedules. It contains four Sections and two Appendices. Section One, besides giving an overview of the whole scheme, describes in details the sample design, sample size, work programme, etc. adopted for this survey round. Instructions for filling in schedules 0.0, 25.0 and 25.2 are given in sections Two, Three and Four respectively. While the list of FOD Sub-regions is given in Appendix-I, the compositions of the NSS Regions are given in Appendix - II . Explanations of the major concepts and definitions of the technical terms used in respect of different schedules are given in the respective Sections.

4. SAMPLE DESIGN

4.1 GENERAL : As usual, a stratified two-stage design is adopted for the current round. The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector (panchayat wards in case of Kerala) and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The second-stage units are households in both the sectors.

4.2 SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST STAGE UNITS : The lists of census villages of 1991 census (1981 census list for J & K) constitute the sampling frame for the rural sector. For Kerala, however, the list of panchayat wards has been used as the sampling frame for selection of panchayat wards in the rural sector. For Nagaland, the villages located within 5 kms. of a bus route constitute the sampling frame whereas, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of 'accessible' villages constitutes the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the lists of NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks have been considered as the sampling frame.

4.3 STRATIFICATION

4.3.1 RURAL : In the rural sector, each district is treated as a separate stratum. However, if the 1991 census population of the district is greater than or equal to 2 million (1.8 million population as per 1981 census for J & K) , the districts is split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous thesis to form strata. In Gujarat, in the case of districts extending over more than one NSS region, the part of a district falling within each NSS region forms a separate stratum.

4.3.2 URBAN : In the urban sector, strata are formed, within each NSS region, by grouping towns on the basis of the population size class of towns. The urban strata are formed as follows :-

Table (1.2) : Composition of urban strata

NSS Region	
Stratum No.	Population size class (as per 1991 census) of towns
(1)	(2)
1	all towns with population less than 50,000
2	” ” ” 50,000 - 1,99,999
3	” ” ” 2,00,000 - 9,99,999
4,5	each city with population 10,00,000 or above

(Note : each city with population 10 lakhs or above forms a separate stratum)

4.4 ALLOCATION OF FIRST-STAGE UNITS (FSUs) : It is decided to select a total sample of 13,000 FSUs (rural & urban combined) for the ‘central sample’ at all-India level. The total sample size of FSUs (rural & urban combined) for the central sample for a state/ u.t. has been allocated to its rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with double weightage to the urban sector. State-level rural /urban allocations are adjusted to multiples of 8 . Allocation of first-stage units by state x sector is given in Table (1.5) . The state-level rural sample size is allocated to the rural strata in proportion to their rural population figures as per the census. Similarly urban sample size of the state/u.t. is allocated to the urban strata in proportion to urban population figures as per the census. All the stratum-level allocations are adjusted to multiples of 8 as far as possible (otherwise multiples of 4). Allocations have been them equally in each sub-sample x sub-round combination (2 sub-samples x 4 sub-rounds).

4.5 SELECTION OF FIRST-STAGE UNITS : Sample FSUs in the rural sector have been selected circular systematically with equal probability . In the u.t. of Goa, Daman & Diu, the district Diu consists of only two villages . Both the villages of the district have been selected for the purpose of the survey for each of central and state samples. Sample blocks in the urban sector have also been selected circular systematically with equal probability. Sample FSUs of both the rural and the urban sectors have been selected in the form of two independent sub-samples.

4.6 ARUNACHAL PRADESH : For the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of cluster sampling has been followed . The field staff will be supplied with a

list of nucleus villages and they will select the remaining villages of the cluster according to the procedure described in para 2.0.7 of Section Two . The nucleus villages have been selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

4.7 SELECTION OF HAMLET-GROUPS/SUB-BLOCKS (FOR ‘LARGE’ FSUs ONLY) : Large FSUs will be divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks having equal population content (refer to paras 2.0.5 for detailed guidelines). Two hamlet-groups are to be selected from large FSUs in the rural sector whereas, only one sub-block is to be selected from large FSUs of the urban sector. The procedures of hamlet-group and sub-block formation/selection have been discussed in detail in Section Two. The two selected hamlet-groups in large FSUs of the rural sector will be considered together as one unit for combined listing and selection of households.

4.8 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS (SECOND-STAGE UNITS) : From each selected FSU (or the selected hamlet-group/sub-block of the FSU for large FSUs), a sample of 4 households for schedule 1.0, 10 households for schedule 25.0 and 6 households for schedule 25.2 will be selected for the detailed enquiry. However, before selection, the listed households will be first grouped into second-stage strata for sch. 25.0 and 25.2 . The composition of different second-stage strata and the number of sample households to be selected from each of them are shown below in Table (1.3).

Table (1.3) : Number of sample households to be selected for different schedules of enquiry

sch. no.	subject coverage	no. of second- stage strata to be formed	second-stage stratum		no. of households to be selected
			no.	composition (sampling frame)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.0	consumer expenditure	-	-	all households	4
25.0	survey on health care	3	1	households reporting at least one child of age ‘0’ year	2
			2	of the remaining households, those reporting any case of hospitalisation* during the last 365 days	2
			3	remaining households	6
25.2	participation in education	2	1	households reporting at least one member in the age group 5-24 years as currently enrolled at post-primary level*	3
			2	remaining households	3

* Hospitalisation : A case of hospitalisation means availing of medical services by any member of the household (including the one who died during the reference period) as an indoor patient in any hospital. Hospital covers public/ private hospital,

community health centers, primary health centers (if provided with beds), nursing homes, etc.

* Enrollment at post-primary level : A member will be considered to be currently enrolled at post-primary level if he/she is enrolled for studies at any education level above the level primary. Primary level means classed up to I to IV or I to V standard depending upon the system followed in the state/ u.t. Thus students studying in, say , class VI/ class VIII or in the level of education: secondary/ higher secondary/ graduate/ post-graduate will be considered to be currently enrolled at post-primary level. Reference may also be made to paras 4.0.0 & 4.3.7 of Section Four to see the coverage of education.

For schedule 1.0, the households listed will be arranged by their means of livelihood and then the required number (i. e. 4) of sample households will be selected circular systematically with a random start. For schedules 25.0 and 25.2, the number of sample households to be selected from different second-stage strata is given in table (1.3). However, for any schedule type (i. e 25.0 or 25. 2), if there is a shortfall in the required number of households in the frame of any particular second-stage stratum, the quota for the other second-stage stratum/strata has to be increased within the same schedule type as per the guidelines given below so that the required total number of households (i.e 10 for schedule 25.0 and 6 for schedule 25.2) is selected for the particular schedule type from the FSU (or hamlet-groups/sub-block for large FSUs) for detailed enquiry.

Table (1.4) : Procedure of adjustment for shortfall

schedule number	procedure of adjustment for shortfall
25.0	<p>Shortfall in the required number of households in second-stage stratum 1, if any, may be made up by increasing the quota for second- stage stratum 2 and viceversa. After this adjustment there can be two situations as follows</p> <p>(1) There is still a shortfall in the required no. of (i.e. 4) households for second-stage strata 1 and 2 combined - Total quota for second-stage stratum 3 may be increased so that a total of 10 households is selected for the schedule.</p> <p>(2) There is no shortfall in the total quota of 4 households for second-stage strata 1 and 2 combined - A sample of 6 households may be selected from second-stage stratum 3 so that a total of 10 households is selected for the schedule, however, if there are less than 6 households in the frame of second-stage stratum 3, the shortfall of required number of households in second-stage stratum 3 may be made up by alternatively increasing the quota for second-stage strata 1 and 2. That is, if there is a shortfall of 1 household, the same be made up from second-stage stratum 1 (if no additional household is available in second-stage stratum 1, obviously the quota will have to be filled-in from second stage stratum 2) for a shortfall of 2 households in second-stage stratum 3, one additional household from each of second stage strata 1 and 2 is to be selected, and so on.</p>
25.2	Shortfall in the required number of households in any second-stage stratum may be made up by increasing the quota for the other second-stage stratum so that a total of 6 households is selected from each FSU.

After determining the number of households to be finally selected (h) from different second-stage as per the above guidelines, the required number of sample households for schedules 25.0 & 25.2 may be selected independently from each second-stage stratum by circular systematic sampling with a random start.

Some examples showing the number of households to be selected(h) from different second-stage strata (schedules 25.0 & 25.2) are given below:

sch. no.	2nd stage stratum	example 1		example 2		example 3		example 4		example 5	
		no. of hhs.		no. of hhs.		no. of hhs.		no. of hhs.		no. of hhs.	
		H	h	H	h	H	h	H	h	H	h
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
25.0	1	10	3	2	2	3	3	15	4	3	3
	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	8	5
	3	149	6	6	6	47	7	3	3	2	2
25.2	1	2	2	7	5	10	3	22	5	4	3
	2	158	4	1	1	40	3	1	1	9	3

(H : TOTAL NO. IN THE FRAME h : NO. TO BE SELECTED)

Table (1.5) : Distribution of sample villages and blocks for NSS 52nd round survey

state/union-territory		number of sample village/ block			
		central sample		state sample	
		rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	528	384	528	384
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	144*	24	144*	24
3.	Assam	360	88	360	88
4.	Bihar	768	232	768	232
5.	Goa	24	24	32	32
6.	Gujarat	256	264	512	528
7.	Haryana	112	80	224	160
8.	Himachal Pradesh	208	40	208	40
9.	Jummu & Kashmir	312	200	624	400
10.	Karnataka	280	248	280	248
11.	Kerala	288**	208	288**	208
12.	Madhya Pradesh	552	328	552	328
13.	Maharashtra	456	560	436	840
14.	Manipur	96	72	192	144
15.	Meghalaya	112	56	112	56
16.	Mizoram	56	96	56	96
17.	Nagaland	96	48	96	144
18.	Orissa	352	112	352	112
19.	Punjab	232	200	232	200
20.	Rajasthan	328	200	328	200
21.	Sikkim	120	24	120	24
22.	Tamil Nadu	448	472	448	472
23.	Tripura	192	72	192	72
24.	Uttar Pradesh	968	480	968	480
25.	West Bengal	480	368	480	368
26.	A & N Islands	72	48	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	8	16	-	32
28.	D & N Haveli	8	8	-	-
29.	Daman & Diu	8	8	8	8
30.	Delhi	8	128	24	384
31.	Lakshadweep	8	8	-	-
32.	Pondicherry	8	16	8	16
33.	All India	7888	5112	8592	6320

* 24 nucleus villages

** denotes number of panchayat wards.

SAMPLING DESIGN, NSSO 52ND ROUND - A FLOW CHART

The survey covers the whole of the country excepting (i) Ladakh & Kargil districts of J & K, (ii) villages beyond 5 kms. of a bus route in Nagaland and (iii) inaccessible villages of A & N Islands. A stratified two - stage design, with villages/urban blocks as the FSUs and hhs. as the SSUs, is adopted. A total sample of 13,000 FSUs in the central sample and 14,912 FSUs in the state sample is contemplated for survey at all India level.

	State/u.t				
	rural	urban			
STEPS					
1. SAMPLING FRAME OF FSUs	1991 census lists of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala, 1981 list for J & K)	Urban Frame Survey (UFS) lists of blocks			
2. STRATIFICATION	generally each district is a stratum, district having census population ≥ 2 , millions (1.8 million as per '81 census for J & K) is, however, split into a no. of strata. For Gujarat, some districts are spread over more than one NSS regions. In such cases part of district falling within each NSS region forms a separate stratum	strata are formed within each NSS region by grouping towns according to population size classes as follows : stratum 1 : $P < 0.5$ 2 : $0.5 \leq P < 2$ 3 : $2 \leq P < 10$ 4,5 : each city with $P \geq 10$ (P = '91 census population of the town in lakhs)			
3. ALLOCATION OF FSUs	state-level rural sample size [ref. Table (1.5), Section One] allocated to different strata in proportion to census population figures	state-level urban sample size [ref. Table (1.5), Section One] allocated to different strata in proportion to census population figures			
4. SELECTION OF FSUs	selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples	selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples			
5. H.G./S.B. SELECTION	2 h.g.s to be selected circular systematically from 'large' FSUs and be considered as one unit for survey	1 s.b. to be selected at random from 'large, FSUs			
6. SELECTION OF HOUSE - HOLDS (SSUs)	<u>second-stage stratum</u>				
	sch.	no.	composition	no. of hhs. to be selected	remarks
	1.0	-	all households	4	make adjustment for shortfall if necessary and select the required no. of hhs. circular systematically
	25.0	1	hhs. with any child of age '0' yr.	2	
		2	rest with cases of hospitalisation during last 365 days	2	
		3	rest of the hhs.	6	
	25.2	1	hhs. with any member (5-24 yrs.) currently enrolled at post-primary level	3	
		2	rest of the hhs.	3	

SECTION TWO

SCHEDULE 0.0 : LIST OF HOUSEHOLDS

2.0.0 Introduction : Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing all the households of the sample FSU (selected hamlet-groups/sub-block in case of large FSU), collection of same households particulars, preparation of the sampling frame for selection of sample households for schedules 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2 and recording the details of sample selection. Whenever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are required to be formed, particulars relation to their formation and selection will also be recorded in this schedule.

2.0.1 Unit of survey : The first stage sampling unit (FSU) and also the unit of survey is the census village in the rural sector and UFS block in the urban sector. It is indicated in the sample list under the head 'frame code' as to which particular list has been used as the sampling frame for selection of the FSUs. For the rural sector of Kerala, panchayat wards as per 1991 census are, however, the FSUs (Hereinafter, wherever the term 'village' is mentioned in the Instructions Manual, it means panchayat ward for the state of Kerala as an exception). The investigator, on arrival at a sample village/block, will ascertain the exact boundaries of the sampled census village/block mentioned in the sample list. Necessary help of the officials like patwari, panchayat/ municipal authorities, etc. may be taken in this regard.

2.0.2 Number of hamlet-group/sub-block to be formed : With a view to controlling the work load mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-groups/sub-block selection will be resorted to in FSU's having 'large' population. A village/block having present population 1200 or more (600 or more for rural areas of H.P., Sikkim and Punch. Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of J & K) will be divided into a certain number(D) of sub-divisions called 'hamlet-groups' (rural) /'sub-blocks' (urban). In the rural sector, two hamlet-groups will be selected circular systematically and the survey will be confined only to the selected hamlet-groups considering them as one unit. In the urban sector, however, only one sub-block will be selected for the purpose. The procedure for forming the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks is outlined in paras 2.0.3 to 2.0.5.

2.0.3 The investigator will first ascertain the approximate present population of the sample village/block at the time of survey. This has to be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable individuals by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be the 1991 census population. In the case of large difference with the 1991 census population, it may be asked : whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the FSU after 1991 census and if so, what is the approximate increase or decrease of population ascribable to such events; whether any new settlements have come up after 1991 census and if so what is the approximate population of the same, and so on. If it is not possible to know the present population or the 1991 census population, 1981 census population may be used for the purpose. The number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks to be formed (D) will be decided as follows :

Table (2.1) : Number of hamlet-groups (h.g)/sub-blocks (s.b) to be formed (D).

rural samples		urban samples	
approx. present population of the FSU	value* of D	approx. present population of the FSU	value of D
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
less than 1200	1 (i.e.no h.g. formation)	less than 1200	1 (i.e.no s.b. formation)
1200 - 1799	4	1200 - 1999	2
1800 - 2199	5	2000 - 2799	3
2200 - 2599	6	2800 - 3599	4
2600 - 2999	7	3600 - 4399	5
(and so on)		(and so on)	

* Note : For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur and Doda districts of Jammu & Kashmir, the values of D will be D=1 for population less than 600; D=4 for population 600 to 1199; D=5 for population 1200 to 1499; D=6 for population 1500 to 1799 and so on.

2.0.4 Formation of hamlet-groups : In a large village there exists usually a few localities or pickets where to 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 equality of population content for the purpose of hamlet-group formation (refer to para 2.0.4(V) in this context) .

The procedure for formation of hamlet-groups is best described, perhaps, by listing sequentially the steps involved. These are as follows :

- (i) Identify the hamlets as described above.
- (ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each of the hamlets.
- (iii) Draw a notional map in block 2 showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of the 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 3 of schedule 0.0 in the order of their numbering and indicate the present population content in terms of percentages.
- (v) Grouping the hamlets into 'D' hamlet-groups is then to be done. 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) Numbering of hamlet-groups will be done next in block 4 of schedule 0.0 Hamlet-groups will be numbered serially in col.(1) of block 4 in the order of the first hamlet included in each. 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.

2.0.5 Formation of sub-blocks : A sample block requiring sub-block formation will be divided into D sub-blocks each having approximately equal population content. Each sub-block should be a geographically compact aerial unit with well-defined identifiable boundaries. Draw a notional map in block 2 showing the location and boundary particulars of the sub-blocks and number them in serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and then proceeding south-wards. List the sub-blocks in block 4 of schedule 0.0 in order of their numbering.

2.0.6 Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block (For the large FSUs) : Two hamlet-groups may be selected circular systematically with a random start for the rural samples whereas only one sub-block may be selected at random for the urban samples.

2.0.7 Cluster sampling in Arunachal Pradesh : Due to the special field difficulties experienced in Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of 'cluster sampling' will be followed in the rural sector of this state. The different steps involved in the procedure to be adopted are described in the following sub-paras.

(I) The rural sample list gives in the case of Arunachal Pradesh, the list of what are called 'nucleus' villages. The clusters of villages to be surveyed will be built around the nucleus villages.

(ii) While forming the clusters the following points are to be kept in mind :

(a) The maximum distance to be traveled to move between the sample villages within a cluster may not ordinarily exceed 15 kms.

(b) Starting from the nucleus village, the households of each village within the cluster will be completely listed using separate listing schedule for each village of the cluster. The order of listing of villages will be that of increasing distance from the nucleus village.

(c) All the households of a village included in a cluster will be listed. That is to say, there will not be any hamlet-group formation/selection.

(d) After listing completely the households of a village, it will be checked whether the total number of households listed so far in the cluster is equal to or greater than 400. If it is so, no more villages are to be listed.

(e) If, however, even after listing four villages, the total number of households does not come to 100, one or at most two more villages are to be listed. In no case a cluster will include more than six villages.

(iii) After determining the villages forming a cluster, each of them will be treated as an individual sample village. Each will have a unique serial number and the survey will be carried out as described for the rural areas of the rest of the country (except that there will be no hamlet-group selection).

(iv) In the sample list, the serial numbers of the nucleus villages are given with a gap of six. The serial numbers of the remaining villages of each cluster will be given in continuation to that of the nucleus village in the order in which they are selected. In case, the selected number of villages in a cluster is less than six, there will be a gap in the serial numbering of the villages between this cluster and those of the next. Serial number of the nucleus village of the next cluster should not be altered to bridge this gap. The gap may be allowed to stand as it is. Sample village number will also be given in the same manner. The sub-sample and sub-round numbers of all the villages of a given cluster will be those of the nucleus village.

(v) After finalising the composition of the clusters, a consolidated list of the sample villages (both central and state samples) will be sent to SDRD in the same format as that of the sample list supplied originally.

2.0.8 Starting point for listing : After having determined the aerial unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses and the households in the unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 1991 census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the north-west corner of the village/block. While listing the households, some essential minimum information about the households will be collected. The definitions of some terms used in this connection are given below in para 2.0.9.

2.0.9 Concepts and definitions :

2.0.9.1 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.

2.0.9.2 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 to one another. The following cases are to be noted :

(I) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a 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. The residential staff of such establishments will also be treated as constituting households.

(ii) Undertrial 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 former persons 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 they belong to the foreign national's household. In some cases, however, a foreign national might have become an Indian citizen for all practical purposes. Such persons will be covered.

(v) Barracks of military and para-military forces (like police, BSF etc.) are outside the survey coverage. However, civilian population residing in their neighborhood, including the family quarters of service personnel are to be covered, for which, of course, permission may have to be obtained from appropriate authorities. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses will be outside the survey coverage.

2.0.9.0 Household size : The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stairways but exclude temporary visitors and guest. 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 followed 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 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.

2.0.9.4 Self-employed : Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprises are defined as self-employed. There are different types of self-employed persons. Some may operate their enterprises without hiring any labour. Others normally

work on their own but occasionally hire a few labourers. There is also a third category who by and large regularly run their enterprises by hiring labour. The first two groups of self-employed are known as 'own account workers' and the third as 'employers'.

2.0.9.5 Non-agricultural enterprises : All enterprises covered by industry section '0' of National Industrial Classification (NIC) 1987 are "agricultural enterprises" and all the others are "non-agricultural enterprises".

2.0.9.6 Manual work is work which essentially involves physical operations. 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, job not involving much of manual labour but at the same time not requiring much educational background either, are to be treated as manual work. Thus engineers, doctors, dentists, midwives etc. are not considered as manual workers even though their jobs involve some amount of physical labour. But peons, chowkidars, watchmen etc. are considered as manual workers even though their work may not involve much physical labour. Manual work will cover one or more of the following occupational groups of the National Classification of Occupations (Revised 1968) :-

Division 5 - Service workers :-

Group 52 : cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers.

Group 53 : maids and other housekeeping service workers.

Group 54 : building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers.

Group 55 : launders, dry cleaners and pressers.

Group 56 : hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers.

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).

2.0.9.7 Rural Labour : Manual labour (by a person living in rural area) in agricultural and/or non-agricultural occupations in return for wages/salary either in cash or kind (excluding exchange labour) is defined as 'rural labour'.

2.0.9.8 Means of livelihood : The means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For rural samples it will be classified as one of the following (a) self-employed in non-agriculture, (b) rural labour and (c) others and for urban samples, it will be any one of (a) self-employed, (b) regular wage/salary earning, (c) casual labour and (d) others. For the purpose, only the household's income from economic activities will be considered. If, a household has no such income, its m.l. class will be 'others'. For deciding the means of livelihood of a household, the income of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account.

(i) Rural samples : If a household's income is mostly from one source, there will not be any difficulty in classifying its means of livelihood but if it derives its income from several sources, the following procedure will be followed to determine its means of livelihood. At first the sources of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days will be grouped into the four categories given below :-

- (i) self-employment in non-agriculture.
- (ii) self-employment in agriculture.
- (iii) wage-paid manual labour (i.e., rural labour)
- (iv) wage-paid non-manual employment.

Then see if income from (i) > that from (iii) and also income from (i) + that from (ii) > that from (iv). If it does, the m.l. class will be self-employment in non-agriculture and code 1 will be given. If not, then see if income from (iii) ≥ that from (iv) and also income from (iii) ≥ that from (i) + (ii). If it does, then household's m.l. class is rural labour and the appropriate code will be 2. In all other cases, the m.l. class will be 'others' (code 9).

(ii) Urban samples : List the household's income from the economic activities under four categories viz. (i) self-employment, (ii) regular wage/salary earning, (iii) casual labour and (iv) other economic activities. If the income from at least one of the categories of (i) to (iii) is greater than or equal to the income from (iv), the household's m.l. code will be either of 1 to 3; the appropriate code will relate to the category [any one of (i) to (iii)] from which maximum income was derived (if income from different

categories is, however, equal, the code may be given in the priority order as listed). If income from category (iv) is greater than income from each of categories (i) to (iii) and also if there is no income from economic activities, the m.l. code will be 9.

2.0.10 The structure of the schedule : Schedule 0.0, to be filled in the sample FSUs, contains the following blocks :

- Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample village/block
- Block 1 : identification of sample village/block
- Block 2 : sketch map of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation
- Block 3 : list of hamlets
- Block 4 : selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block
- Block 5 : availability of some facilities in the village
- Block 6 : list of households and record of selection
- Block 7 : particulars of sampling of households
- Block 8 : remarks by investigator
- Block 9 : comments by supervisory officer
- Block 10 : particulars of field operations

2.0.11 Use of additional sheets of block 6 : Whenever one schedule booklet is not adequate to list all the households in the sample FSU, additional sheets containing block 6 shall be used and tagged firmly to the main schedule. The procedure to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the schedule are described in the following paragraphs.

2.0.12 **Block 0 : Descriptive identification of sample village/block** : This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the same village/block. Name of state/u.t., district, tehsil (for rural samples) / town (for urban samples and village alongwith ward/investigator unit/block/charge/circle/EB number relevant to the sample block, may be copied from the sample list.

2.1.0 **Block 1 : Identification of the sample village/block** : This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village/block 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 4 & 5, the codes for 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 no. of digits of the entry to be recorded against an item is less than the no. of big spaces provided, '0' shall be entered in the left most big space (s). For example, if the total no. of hamlet-group/sub-blocks formed in the sample village/block 5, the entry against item 15 should be recorded as 05. Items 1, 2 and 6 to 13 shall be copied from the sample list.

2.1.1 Item 3 : FOD sub-region : The four digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region (see Appendix - I) to which the sample village/block belongs will be recorded against item 3. A cross (x) 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 14 : Approximate present population : The approximate present population of the whole sample village/block will be ascertained as per the procedure laid down in para 2.0.3 and will be recorded against item 14.

2.1.3 Item 15 : Total number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed : The total number of hamlet-group/sub-blocks actually formed as per the guidelines given in table (2.1) in the sample village/block will be recorded against item 15. If the sample village/block does not require any hamlet-group/sub-block formation, the entry against this item will be “01”.

2.1.4 Item 16 : Survey code : When the original sample village/block (particulars of which are provided in the sample list) is surveyed, survey code will be one of the codes 1 to 3. Code will be 1 when the village/block is inhabited and 2 when it is found to be uninhabited. Code will be 3, when the sample village/block is treated as a ‘zero case’. Examples of zero cases are : villages/blocks comprised wholly of barracks of military and para-military forces (like CRPF, BSF etc.), rural areas declared as urban areas and now forming part of UFS frame used for urban sampling, villages/blocks wholly submerged under water in a dam or villages/blocks 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 village/block 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 village/block and will be given code 2. When the original sample village/block is a casualty and it has been substituted by another village/block which is surveyed (inhabited, uninhabited or zero case), the survey code will be 4 if the substitute village/block is inhabited; 5 if the substitute village/block is uninhabited and 6 if it is treated as a zero case. If the substitute village/block cannot be surveyed, survey code will be 7. Code 7 will also be applicable in cases where the originally selected sample village/block is a casualty and no substitute was even asked for.

2.1.5 Item 17 : Reason for substitution of original sample : In all the cases where the originally selected sample village/block is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted or not (i.e. when one of the codes 4 to 7 is given against item 16), the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 17. The codes are :

Sample village/block :

not identifiable/traceable	1
not accessible	2
restricted area (not permitted to survey)	3
others (specify)	4

This item will be left blank if the entry against item 16 is 1 or 2 or 3. Cases of purely barracks of military and para-military forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 17. As stated earlier (para 2.1.4), such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.

2.2.0 Block 2 : Sketch map of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation : (a) For large FSUs requiring hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation, the space provided for in the block shall be used to draw a free hand sketch-map of the village/block showing the boundaries of the hamlets and hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formed so that the hamlets/hamlet-groups sub-block formed 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 col.(1) of block 3 will be written down on the map against each hamlet. The hamlet-group number given in col. (1) of block 4 to which the hamlet belongs will also be shown against each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. For the urban areas, the sub-blocks numbers given in col. (1) of block 4 will be shown in the map. The areas for the two selected hamlet-groups for the rural samples and the area for the only selected sub-block for the urban samples shall be shaded in the map.

(b) In the case of rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, where no hamlet-group selection is to be done, this block will be used for giving the sketch-map of the cluster of villages to which the sample village belongs. The map to be drawn in the schedule of each village of a cluster will show the whole cluster along with names of the constituent villages of the cluster. The nucleus village will be indicated by writing 'nucleus village' within brackets below the name of the village in the map and the area corresponding to the nucleus village may be shaded.

2.3.0 Block 3 : List of hamlets : Block 3 is to be filled-in for the rural samples requiring formation of hamlet-groups. All the hamlets located in the village will be listed in the specified order as stated in para 2.0.4 (iii). A running serial number will be given in col. (1) for each hamlet listed and the names of the corresponding hamlets will be recorded in col. (2). The population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be given in col. (3) in whole numbers. Entries in col. (3) would add up to 100.

2.4.0 Block 4 : Selection of hamlet-groups/sub-block : This block is meant for recording the details of the hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation and their selection for village/blocks requiring hamlet-groups/sub-blocks formation. Reference may be made to paras 2.0.3 to 2.0.5 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks. Number of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks to be formed (D) will be decided as per the criterion given in Table (2.1).

2.4.1. Column (1) : Hamlet-group(h.g.)/sub-block(s.b.) no. : The hamlet-groups / sub-blocks formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paras 2.0.4 & 2.0.5.

2.4.2 Column (2) : Srl. Nos. of hamlets in the h.g. (rural samples only) : The serial numbers of the hamlets recorded in column (1) of block 3 constituting each hamlet-group are to be recorded in col. (2) separated by commas.

2.4.3 Column (3) : % of population in the h.g./s.b. : Approximate present population of the h.g. /s.b. in terms of percentage to total village/block population will be recorded in column (3) in whole number. Entries in this column should always add up to 100.

2.4.4 Column (4) : Order of selection : Two h.g.s will be selected for the rural samples whereas only one s.b. is to be selected for the urban samples. A random no. 'R' is to be drawn first between 1 and D (D is the total no. of h.g.s/s.b.s formed) from the table of random numbers (refer to para 2.11.0 for the guidelines). The h.g./s.b. whose serial number in column (1) agrees with the value of R will be the first selected h.g. /s.b. order of selection no. '1' may be recorded in column 4 for this h.g./s.b. For the rural samples, one more h.g. is to be selected. For doing so, the interval of sampling 'I' may be worked out as I =integral part of the ratio D/2. The h.g. whose srl. no. in column (1) agrees with the value (R+I) or '(R+I)-D' if (R+I) exceeds D, will be other selected h.g. and order of selection no. '2' be given in column (4) for this h.g. The serial numbers/number of the selected hamlet-groups/sub-block will be ringed in column (1), block 4.

2.5.0 Block 5 : Availability of some facilities in the village : This block has been provided to collect information on some facilities in the sample villages in terms of codes provided in the body of the schedule itself. The block will be filled-in only for rural samples and be left blank for the urban samples. The definitions of the terms used in this block are given below :

Item 1.1 : Primary school : Generality a school upto class IV standard is called 'primary school'. However, in some states, schools upto class V standard are also considered as primary schools. For the educational pattern followed in different states/u.t.s., reference may be made to the Appendix under Section Four.

Item 1.2 : Middle/Secondary school : Middle school is one which provided education generally upto class VIII and secondary school provides education upto class X (Also refer to Appendix under Section Four).

Item 1.3 : Higher Secondary School/Intermediate College : It is a school providing education upto 10+2 standard. An intermediate college having classes 10+2 in the present system of education or IA/ISc. class in the past system if it exists.

Item 1.4 : Adult/Non-formal education centre : AECs (adult education centres) are those meant for providing education to persons in the age-group 15-35 years, who are not enrolled in any formal educational institutions. There may be persons above 35 years also. There is no formal schooling hour in such education centres. NFEC (non-formal education centre) is there to provide education to the children in the age-group 6-

14 years who are not attending any formal institutions. As in AEC, there is no fixed school-hour. The syllabus is so designed that children if possible can attend formal institutions after some years of training here.

Item 1.5 : Child feeding centre : Under the 'Integrated Child Development Scheme', supplementary nutrition is given to the children upto 6 years and to expectant and nursing mothers through its service centres - anganwadi/balwadi and special nutrition centres. Some other special nutrition programmes are also there in some areas. All these along with similar service centres run by voluntary organisations will be considered here.

Item 1.6 : Maternity/child care centre : There are the centres exclusively meant for expectant mothers/infants, providing immunisation/vaccines to children below 6 years and the expectant mothers. It also guides women in family planning.

Item 1.7 : Civil hospital : Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Civil hospital here means Govt. hospital.

Item 1.8 : Other hospital (including nursing homes) : These are the hospitals run by private bodies. It also has inpatient and outpatient facilities. Nursing homes run by private bodies are also included in this category.

Item 1.9 : Private doctor's dispensary : This is the consulting place/chamber of private doctors.

Item 1.10 : Community health centre (CHC) : Health centre managed and run by a community for providing health services exclusively for the community. This includes health centres run by institutions/organisations for their employees.

Item 1.11 : Primary health centre (PHC) : This is a health centre purely run by the Government. It usually has in-patient and out-patient facilities.

Item 1.12 : Primary health sub-centre (PHSC) : A primary Health Centre may have small units in remote areas of the village. These small units are called Primary Health Sub-centres. They have similar activities like PHCs, but they usually do not have facilities for treatment as in-patients.

Item 2.2.1 : Registered medical practitioner : Medical practitioners are those having degrees 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, etc.

Item 2.2.2 : Other medical practitioner : Those who do not have degree/registration from any university/institution. They are generally the diploma holders in medicine/surgery. All para medical persons are to be considered in this category.

Item 2.2.3 : Traditional healer : They are the persons treating patients with herbs, etc. They do not have any formal education in medicine. Faith healers/witch-crafters are also covered here.

Item 2.2.4 Trained dai : They are the female nursing attendants who attend pregnant women at the time of child birth. They are trained at PHC/PHSC for this job.

Item 2.3.2 : All weather road : This is the road usable throughout the year every in the rainy season.

2.5.1 Detailed instructions (Block 5) :

(i) Item 1.1. to 1.12 : Distance from the nearest : The distance of the nearest school/various centres/hospital/dispensary (as listed against different items) from the centre of the village is to be recorded in code against each of the items. If it is located within the sample village, code 1 will be recorded. Otherwise, i.e. if it is outside the sample village, the appropriate code will be recorded as under :-

distance from the centre of the village	appropriate code
less than 2 kms.	2
2 kms. to less than 5 kms.	3
5 kms. to less than 10 kms.	4
10 kms. or more	5

It may be noted that if a new of the facilities listed against items 1.1. to 1.12 are available in the same building, the code corresponding to the distance of the building from the centre of the village, will be recorded against these facilities (i.e. items) provided that the building is nearest to the village than any other building providing these facilities.

(ii) Item 2.1 : Type of the nearest CHC/PHC/PHSC : It may first be seen which one of the community health centre (CHC), primary health centre (PHC) and primary health sub-centre (PHSC) is nearest to the village (it may be within the village also). If it has provision for bed, code 1 will be recorded against the item else code 2.

(iii) Items 2.2.1 (Registered medical practitioner), 2.2.2 (other medical practitioner), 2.2.3 (Traditional healer), 2.2.4 (Trained dai), 2.3.1 (Telephone), 2.3.2 (All weather road) & 2.3.3 (Bus service) : Admissible codes for each of these items are 1 & 2. Code 1 will be recorded against the item if the facility is available within the village and code 2 if not available within the village.

(iv) Item 2.3.3 : Bus Service : A village will be considered to be connected by bus services provided there is a bus road either passing through the village or through its boundary and there is a bus stop for the village (either within the village or at the boundary).

(v) Item 2.3.4 : Frequency of bus services : If the village is connected by bus services (i.e. code 1 in item 2.3.3), it may be inquired about the number of trips of bus services per day while counting the number of trips per day, the same will be considered in one particular direction. If the total number of trips different for two different directions, the lower value may be considered. Depending upon the actual number of trips per day, the appropriate code will be recorded against the item as follows :-

no. of trips per day (in one direction)	appropriate code
1-2	1
3-6	2
7-10	3
>10	4

A cross-mark(x) may be put against the item for code 2 in item 2.3.3.

(vi) Item 2.4 : Whether the village was covered under total literacy campaign during last five years ? : During the last few years, under the National Literacy Mission, Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) is being organised in many parts of the country. If the village was covered under TLC during the last five years, code 1 will be recorded against the item else code 2.

2.6.0 Block 6 : List of households and record of selection : This is the main block of the schedule. Apart from listing all the houses and households of the sample village/block/hamlet- groups/sub-block, some auxiliary information will also be collected from each household and recorded in this block. Preparation of sampling frame for selection of sample households and details of selection of sample households for schedules 1.0, 25.0 and 25.2 will also be recorded in this block. It may be noted that in the case of large village, two hamlet-groups are selected for survey. These two hamlet-groups together will be considered as one unit. and a running continuous serial number (true for sampling serial numbers also to be given in various columns) starting from 1 should be given to all the households residing in these two selected hamlet-groups. Instructions for filling in various columns of the block are given in the following paragraphs.

2.6.1 A house to house visit will be made to list all the houses and households of the selected village/block/hamlet-groups/sub-block. It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. Households which are found temporarily absent at the time of listing are also to be listed. After ascertaining from the neighbors 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 investigator) and if need be, by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample village/block. All locked households due to temporary absence should be listed and included in the overall frame for sample selection. For filling in different columns of blocks of block 6 for locked households, reference may be made to para 2.6.16. In order to ensure complete listing of households, it is always better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 1991 census may be adopted, if possible, taking care that any house/household that has come up after wards is not omitted. Otherwise, listing may be done starting from the north-west corner of the village/block/hamlet-groups/sub-block. The name of any natural grouping

of houses like hamlet, street, mohalla, etc. and the date of listing may be written at the top before starting the listing of the houses of the locality. This will help in checking completeness of the listing operation.

2.6.2 While listing in villages for which hamlet-group formation have been resorted to, the houses and households of the two selected hamlet-groups will be listed one after another maintaining a continuous serial numbering for households, as if they together constitute one unit. For doing so, the serial numbers and the names of the hamlets belonging to the hamlet-group which was selected first (i.e. the hamlet-group with order of selection 1) will be recorded in block capitals on the first line of the block. After completing the listing of houses and households of this hamlet-group, one line will be left blank and on the next line, the serial numbers and the names of the hamlets belonging to the next hamlet-group (i.e. the hamlet-group with order of selection 2) will be clearly written in block capitals and the listing of the houses/households belonging to this hamlet-group will start from the next line.

2.6.3 Col. (1) : House number : All houses including vacant ones, will be listed by giving a house number. The 1991 census house numbers or the numbers given by the local panchayat or any other local body may be used, if available. The house without any such numbers will be given a separate running serial no. within brackets, starting from 1. But whenever house numbers are available even for some houses, the actual house numbers will be recorded without any bracket for those houses.

After listing all the households residing in a house, the next house will be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purpose or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put, will be written across the line e.g. temple, dispensary, vacant, etc. In the case of households living within an establishment such as hospital, hotel, institution, etc., the name of the establishment will be written in the first line across the page and the normal resident households thereof be listed from next line. If two or more households live in a house, all of them will be listed one by one. The next house will be listed only after listing all the households living in the previous house. For a household living under a tree or bridge (i.e. without any house), a cross mark (x) may be put in col. (1).

2.6.4 Col. (2) : Household serial number : The household (s) normally residing in the house listed in col. (1) will be listed in col. (2). All households (including those found temporarily absent) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. Household serial number will be given against the lines listed for households only. In case of persons staying, say, in hostels and forming single member households, each of them will be listed in separate line bearing a household serial number. In case of large villages where two hamlet-groups have been selected for survey, a continuous serious numbering will be given in col. (2) considering the two selected hamlet-groups as one unit.

2.6.5 Cols. (3) & (4) : Name of head of household and household size : The name of head of the household will be recorded in col. (3) and the size of household, as defined in para 2.0.9.3, in col. (4).

2.6.6 Col. (5) : Means of livelihood (m.l.) code : The means of livelihood of the households will be determined according to the definitions given in para 2.0.9.8 and it will be recorded in terms of codes in col. (5). The codes are as follows :

(a) rural samples :	
self-employed in non-agriculture	1
rural labour	2
others	9
(b) urban samples :	
self-employed	1
regular wage/salary earning	2
casual labour	3
others	9

2.6.7 Col. (6) : Sampling serial number (schedule 1.0) : For rural samples, the households having m.l. code 1, 2 and 9 in col. (5) may respectively be given '✓', 'x' and '-' marks in col. (6). Then the sampling serial numbers will be given by the right side of these symbols as follows. All the '✓' marks may first be given continuous serial numbers starting from 1 ; followed by continuous serial numbering (in continuation of the previous numbering) to the 'X' marks and lastly to the '-' marks. It may be noted that the highest sampling serial number given in this column agrees with the last serial number in col.(2).

Similarly, for the urban samples, the households having m.l. code 1,2,3 and 9 in col. (5) shall respectively be given '✓', 'X', '-' and '+' marks in col. (6). Then the sampling serial numbers in a continuous fashion (starting from 1) be given to the households as done for the rural samples exhausting the marks '✓', 'X', '-' and '+' one by one as per the sequence given. The highest sampling serial number must agree with the last serial number recorded in col. (2).

2.6.8 Col. (7) : Order of selection (Schedule 1.0) : Usually 4 sample households will be selected for conversing the schedule 1.0. The sample households will be selected circular systematically with a random start. The procedure is as follows : Let H be the total number of households in the frame [Value of H to be recorded in col. (7) = the last serial no. in col. (2)]. Let h be the number of households to be selected [h = 4 generally]. Calculate H/h . The sampling interval, denoted by I be given by the integer part of H/h . Next select a random number between 1 and H from the table of random numbers as per the procedure given in para 2.11.0. Let it be R. Obtain h numbers R, R+I, R+2I, R+(H-1)I. The sample households are those households whose sampling serial numbers in col. (6) agree with these numbers. However, when any of these numbers say, $R+K.I$ [$1 \leq K \leq (h-1)$] exceeds H, obtain $R' = R+K.I-H$. The household whose sampling serial no. agrees with R' will be the selected household corresponding to the number R+K.I.

Again calculate R' , $R'+I$, $R'+2I$, and so on to decide about the other selected households. The order of selection numbers will be given in col. (7) starting from 1 exactly in the order R, R+I, R+2I..... That is to say, it will be 1 for sampling serial no. R, 2 for sampling serial no. R+I, and so on. The sampling serial numbers of the selected households will be encircled in column (6). It may be noted

that if $H = h$ (which might be true in rare cases), all the households listed are to be surveyed and hence no selection is required to be done. In such a situation values of I and R may be crossed and the order of selection numbers will be the same as sampling serial numbness. This principle holds good for other schedules also for which instructions are given in subsequent paragraphs.

2.6.9 Col.(8) : Whether there is any child of age '0' year in the household ? : From each household, it may be ascertained if there is any member (child) in the household who has not completed one year of age. If it is there, ✓ may be put in this column else 'x' mark may be given. All the households with ✓ marks in this column will form second-stage stratum 1 for schedule 25.0 and these households may be given continuous sampling serial numbers (starting from 1) in this column by the right side of the ✓ marks.

2.6.10 Col. (9) : Whether there is any case of hospitalisation during the last 365 days ? : For the households with 'x' in col. (8), it may be enquired if there was any case of hospitalisation (including hospitalisation of any former member died) during last 365 days. If it is, '✓' may be put in this column else 'x' mark may be put. The households getting '✓' marks in this column form second-stage stratum 2 for schedule 25.0 and these households be given continuous sampling serial numbers starting from 1 in this column by the right side of the '✓' marks.

2.6.11 Col. (12) : Schedule 25.0 : Second-stage stratum 3 -Sampling serial number : The households getting 'x' marks in col. (9) will form second-stage stratum 3 for schedule 25.0. All such households may be given continuous sampling serial numbers starting from 1 in col. (12).

2.6.12 Col. (10)/(11)/(13) columns : Order of selection for second-stage stratum 1/2/3 (Schedule 25.0) : The last sampling serial number in col. (8)/(9)/(12) will be the value of $H_1/H_2/H_3$ (i.e. total number of households in the frame of second-stage stratum 1/2/3 for schedule 25.0). It may be seen that the value of $(H_1+H_2+H_3)$ agrees with the value of H in col. (7). The number of sample households to be selected ($h_1/h_2/h_3$) from second-stage stratum 1/2/3 for schedule 25.0 may be decided as per the guidelines given in para 4.8 of section one (after making necessary adjustments for shortfall). Values of h_1/h_2 may be recorded appropriately. The order of selection numbers may be given independently in col. (10)/(11)/(13) separately for households belonging to different second-stage strata exactly as per the guidelines given for schedule 1.0 (para 2.6.8). Sampling serial numbers of the selected households may be encircled in col. (8)/(9)/(12).

2.6.13 Col. (14) : Whether any member currently enrolled at post-primary level ? For each household, it may be inquired if there is any member in the age-group 5-24 years in the household who is currently enrolled at post-primary level. If it is there, '✓' mark may be put in this column else a 'x' mark. The households getting '✓' marks form second-stage stratum 1 for schedule 25.2 and they may be given continuous sampling serial numbers starting from 1 in this column by the right side of the '✓' marks.

2.6.14 Col. (16) : Schedule 25.2 : Second-stage stratum 2 - sampling serial number : The households having 'x' marks in col. (14) form second-stage stratum 2 for schedule

25.2. All such households may be given continuous sampling serial numbers starting from 1 in col. (16).

2.6.15 Col. (15)/(17) : Order of selection for second-stage stratum 1/2 (schedule 25.2) : The last sampling serial number in col. (14)/(16) will be the value of H1/H2. It may be seen that the value of (H1 + H2) agrees with the value of H in col. (7). The number of sample households to be selected (after adjustments for shortfall) i.e. h1/h2 may be decided as per the guidelines given in para 4.8 of section one and their values may be recorded in these columns against h1/h2. The sample households may be selected independently for second-stage strata 1 and 2 and their order of selection numbers may be given in col. (15)/(17) exactly as per the guidelines given for sch.1.0 (para 2.6.8). Sampling serial numbers of the selected households may be encircled in col. (14)/(16).

2.6.16 Treatment of locked households at the time of listing : As stated earlier, all the locked households will be listed and included in the overall sampling frame. Thus the locked households will also get serial numbers in col. (2) of block 6. After making attempts, if the member of the locked households could not be contacted, efforts may be made to collect related information in cols. (3), (4), (5), (8), (9) & (14) from the neighbours failing which the following entries are to be made :- (a) cols. (3) & (4) : 'Locked household' may be written against the space; (b) col. (5) : entry = '9' for rural and '2' for urban; cols. (8), (9) & (14) : 'x' may be put in each of the columns .

2.7.0 **Block 7 : Particulars of sampling of households** : This block is meant for recording the summary information relating to sampling of households of the selected village/block. Entries in cols. (3) & (4) will be copied from block 6 and cols. (5) to (8) will be filled-in after completion of the entire survey of the sample village/block.

2.7.1 **Column (3) : Total number of households (H) in the frame** : Values of H are to be copied appropriately from cols. (7), (10), (11), (13), (15) and (17) of block 6.

2.7.2 **Column (4) : Number of households selected (h)** : Values of h as recorded on the top of cols. (7), (10), (11), (13), (15) and (17) of block 6 are to be recorded in this column.

2.7.3 **Column (5) to (8) : Number of households surveyed and number of casualty households:** As mentioned earlier, these columns will be filled-in after canvassing the detailed schedules in the selected sample households. For each line i.e. for a particular schedule type x second-stage stratum, number of households with survey code 1 in block 1 of schedules 1.0/25.0/25.2 will be recorded in col. (5). Similarly, number of households with survey code 2 in block 1 of schedules 1.0/25.0/25.2 will be recorded in col. (6) in the appropriate lines. The number of casualty households (i.e. those out of the selected which could not be surveyed even after substitution) will be recorded in col. (8). It may be seen that :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{col. (7)} &= \text{col. (5)} + \text{col. (6)} \\ &\text{and} \\ \text{col. (8)} &= \text{col. (4)} - \text{col. (7)}\end{aligned}$$

2.8.0 Block 8 : Remarks by investigator : This block is meant for recording the remarks by the investigator.

2.9.0 Block 9 : Comments by supervisory officer : The supervisory officer inspecting the work of the investigator may record his/her comments here.

2.10.0 Block 10 : Particulars of field operations : The block is self-explanatory. For serial no. 2, total time taken to canvass the schedule 0.0 may be recorded in 0.0 hours against the item. The total time includes the time spent in visiting different households, time required for hamlet-groups / sub-blocks formation/selection and time for drawing their sketch map in block 2 but excludes the journey time to reach the FSU and to return back from the FSU.

2.11.0 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 as (n+1)-the column in the case of the state sample, where n is the last two digits of the serial number of the sample village/block. 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 random number will be used for hamlet-group / sub-block selection, whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection 25.0 - second stage stratum 1, 2, 3; schedule 25.2 - second stage stratum 1, 2.

2.12.0 Substitution of villages/blocks : If a sample village/block cannot be surveyed due to say, it being not identifiable or traceable, not accessible or for any other reason, it will be substituted. All such cases will be referred to :

The Joint Director,
N.S.S.O. (D.P.D) co-ordination,
164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road,
Calcutta - 700 035.

In case no substitute village/block could be surveyed even with best effort [i.e. code 7 in item 16 of block 1], sch. 0.0 will be submitted with only blocks 0, 1, 8, 9 and 10 filled-in. the word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. In this context it may be kept in mind that at least one fsu must always be surveyed from each stratum x sub-sample for both the rural and the urban sectors.

2.12.1 If a sample village/block is found to be depopulated at the time of survey or its population has been shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity or it is 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, 8, 9 and 10 filled-in, will be submitted in such cases. The word / words 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE' as appropriate, is/are to 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 hilly 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 a zero case even if found absent in its original location.

2.12.2 If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) by the appropriate 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 with town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per the rural programme in this situation.

2.13.0 Dispatch of listing schedules : It is important to note that the schedule 0.0 will be submitted for every sample village/blocks irrespective of whether it is surveyed or not.

2.14.0 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 following procedures will be followed in the respective cases cited below.

2.14.0.1 Case (a) : Without hamlet-groups/sub-block selection : If the 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, sub-sample and sample village/block number). The sample households will be selected afresh.. In case 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 earlier occasions) is both available in the frame as a result of which some (or all) households are reelected, for such households, the entries in various blocks of the relevant schedules, may be copied. In case due to the new random start, the whole set of sample households is reselected, another random start will be taken. If the repetition of FSU takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample FSU with fresh listing and sample selection.

2.14.0.2 Case (b) : With hamlet-groups/sub-block selection : If repetition is in the same sub-round, the hamlet-group / sub-block formed in 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-groups / sub-block selected afresh. In the rural sector, if two earlier hamlet-groups are re-selected, then a new random may be drawn so that different hamlet-groups are selected for survey. But if only one hamlet-groups is re-selected, it may be substituted by the next one not selected earlier. For the urban sector, the sub-block in the second or subsequent occasions may be selected from the remaining sub-blocks not selected earlier. If the repetition of FSU is in a different sub-round, it may be treated as a new sample.

2.15.0 Substitution of sample households : If any sample household cannot be surveyed due to some reason or other it will be substituted by another suitable household.

For schedule 1.0, the substitute may be the household (not selected already) having the next higher sampling serial number within the same m.l. code. Substitute for the higher

sampling srl. no. may be the lowest sampling srl. no. in the same m.l. code. If there is no fresh household (i.e. not selected earlier) in the same m.l. code, substitute may be taken from the next m.l. code. If suitable substitute is not available in m.l. code 9 the same may be taken from m.l. code 1.

For schedule 25.0 & 25.2, the substitute of any household will be the household having the next higher sampling srl. no. (which is not already selected) in the same second-stage stratum. The substitute of the last household (i.e. the one having highest sampling srl. no.) may be the first household (i.e. the one having lowest sampling srl. no.) in the same second-stage stratum.

For any schedule type (1.0/25.0/25.2), if the substituted household also becomes a casualty, another substitute may be taken in the same manner. If this also becomes a casualty, no further substitutes need to taken. However, it must always be ensured that at least one household is invariably surveyed from each second-stage stratum of schedules 25.0 & 25.2. To achieve this, the process of substitution may be repeated more than twice, if required.

Selection of households – An example : An illustration is given below regarding selection of sample households for schedules 1.0 and 25.0 only in respect of a rural sample. It is assumed that there are 13 households in the FSU.

(6) List of households and record of selection									
hh. srl. no.	hh. m.l. code	sch. 1.0		any child of age‘0’year? (✓ or X)	for ‘X’ in col.(8) any case of hosp- Italisation in last 365 days ? (✓ or X)	sch.25.0			
		SS	OS H=13 h=4 l=3 R=8*			second-stage stratum			
						1	2	3	
						OS	OS	SS	OS
H1=4 h1=3 l1=1 R1=3*	H2=1 h2=1 l2=X R2=X	H3=8 h3=6 l3=1 R3=5*							
(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		(12)
1	1	✓(1)	3	X	X			(1)	5
2	9	- (8)	1	X	X			(2)	6
3	9	- 9		✓ (1)		3			
4	1	✓ 2		✓ 2					
5	2	X 5		X	X			3	
6	9	- 10		X	X			4	
7	9	-(11)	2	X	✓ (1)		1		
8	1	✓ 3		X	X			(5)	1
9	2	X 6		✓ (3)		1			
10	9	- 12		X	X			(6)	2
11	1	✓(4)	4	✓ (4)		2			
12	9	- 13		X	X			(7)	3
13	2	X 7		X	X			(8)	4

* indicates 'assumed'

SECTION THREE

Schedule 25.0 : Survey on Health Care

3.0.0 The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) carried out the first comprehensive and nationwide survey on social consumption during its 35th round survey (July 1980 - June 1981) operations. After a gap of five years, during July 1986 to June 1987 (NSS 42nd round), a second survey of the same kind was repeated retaining the same concepts and definitions but with some modifications in the coverage of subjects. The topics like, problems of aged persons and ex-armed forces personnel were included in the 42nd round. However, the survey on health care of infants, maternity care and family planning services, utilisation of medical services, carried out in NSS 42nd round was almost a no change model of the 35th round. In the present round also, the concepts, definitions and procedures used for the purpose of survey on maternity, child care, utilisation of health services and problem of aged persons in NSS 42nd round are to be followed. The Working Group set up by the Governing Council of the NSS to plan all aspects of the 52nd round survey recommended the following :

(i) In order to facilitate collection of more comprehensive information relating to morbidity, the three schedules of enquiry, viz., (a) maternity and child care, (b) utilisation of health services and (c) problem of aged persons should be merged into one schedule;

(ii) The concepts, definitions and procedures as used in the 42nd round survey should also be followed in the 52nd round survey to get comparable estimates ;

(iii) The information relating to utilisation of public distribution system need not be collected in this round, since such information were collected in NSS 50th round (July 1993- June 1994);

(iv) Recently, the Ministry of Welfare has conducted a nationwide survey on utilisation of family planning services. Therefore, the information on utilisation of family planning services need not be collected;

(v) For the collection of information on ailments, the reference period may be reduced from 30 days to 15 days.

(vi) With a view to generating estimates on indirect cost incurred for ailments, some items of information may be added in the module;

(vii) Collection of particulars of immunisation and health care may be restricted to the children in the age-group 0-4 years;

(viii) Along with the information on maternity care, history of pregnancy of ever married women of age below 50 years may be collected. This apart, information on the pre-natal care received by the pregnant and infant feeding practices followed should be collected.

3.0.1 The Governing Council of NSSO approved the schedule of enquiry, thus framed, along with concepts, definitions and operational procedures of the survey in its 61st meeting.

3.0.2 **Summary description of schedule 25.0:** The schedule on survey on health care (schedule 25.0) framed for the 52nd round consists of 20 blocks. The different blocks of the schedule are:

- Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample household
- Block 1 : identification of sample household
- Block 2 : household characteristics
- Block 3 : demographic particulars of household members
- Block 3.1 : particulars of pregnancy(ies) of ever married women of age below 50 years
- Block 3.2 : particulars of deaths in the household during last 365 days
- Block 3.3 : use of tobacco/intoxicants by members aged 10 years and above
- Block 4 : particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during last 365 days
- Block 4.1 : expenses incurred for treatment of members treated as inpatient of hospital during last 365 days and source of finance
- Block 5 : particulars of spells of ailments of household members during last 15 days
- Block 5.1 : expenses incurred during last 15 days for treatment of members (not as an inpatient of hospital) and source of finance
- Block 6 : particulars of immunisation and other health care for children of age 0-4 years
- Block 7 : particulars of pre-natal care of women of age below 50 years who were pregnant during last 365 days
- Block 8 : particulars of maternity and post-natal care of mothers of children born during last 365 days
- Block 9 : particulars of economic independence and chronic ailments for persons aged 60 years and above
- Block 10 : particulars of retirement and/or withdrawal from economic activity for persons aged 60 years and above who were ever employed but are currently not employed
- Block 11 : particulars of familial integration of persons aged 60 years and above
- Block 12 : particulars of field operations
- Block 12.1 : remarks by investigator
- Block 12.2 : comments by supervisory officers

The identification particulars of the sample village/block and the sample household in which the survey schedule will be canvassed are to be recorded in blocks 0 & 1. Some socio-economic characteristics of the sample household, such as, social-group, household type, major source of drinking water, type of latrine, etc., will be recorded in

block 2. The demographic particulars like age, sex, marital status, etc., along with the prevalence of ailments will be collected for all the normal resident members of the sample household and will be

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recorded in block 3. Block 3.1 is meant for recording, for each ever married women of age below 50 years, the detailed particulars of pregnancy during last 365 days as well as during life time. For the members who died during last 365 days, the sex, age at death, cause, place, whether hospitalised, etc., will be enquired. All these particulars will be recorded in block 3.2. Normally, the consumption of tobacco/intoxicants are prevalent among the persons in the age-group 10 years and above. For them, the use (consumption) of some specified items of tobacco/intoxicants will be collected and recorded in block 3.3. The next four blocks 4, 4.1, 5 & 5.1 are meant for recording the particulars of morbidity, utilisation of medical services and particulars of expenses incurred directly or indirectly for treatment of ailments that the household members suffered during the reference period. In fact, the particulars for the part relating to the cases of hospitalisation due to ailments of household members during a period of 365 days will be recorded in block 4 and related expenses in block 4.1. For each spell of ailment that the household members suffered during last 15 days, the particulars of utilisation of health services will be recorded in block 5 and that of the expenses for the non-hospitalised (not as an inpatient of hospital) part of the treatment in block 5.1. Certain health services in the form of inoculation for immunisation against certain infectious diseases are administered to the children in the first four years of life. Block 6 is meant for recording information on utilisation of such inoculation services as well as other health cares for the children in the age-group 0-4 years. While particulars of pre-natal care of women who were pregnant during last 365 days will be recorded in block 7, the information on maternity and post-natal care of mothers who gave births to children will be recorded in block 8. The subsequent three blocks 9 to 11 relate the aged persons (i.e. those of age 60 years and above). Particulars of their economic independence and chronic ailments will be collected in block 9. For the aged persons who were ever employed but currently not employed, the information like, age at retirement/withdrawal, cause of retirement/withdrawal, etc. will be collected and recorded in block 10. Particulars of familial integration in social matters, religious matters, household chores, etc. will be recorded in block 11. While block 12 is meant for recording the particulars of field operations, blocks 12.1 & 12.2 are meant for recording the remarks/comments by the investigators and supervisory officers, respectively.

3.0.3 CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS: The concepts and definitions of the terms used for collecting information in different blocks of

3.0.4 Chawl/bustee : A 'chawl/bustee' is a collection of huts (thatched house or huts) or tenements which is generally constructed of katcha or semi-pucca materials like mud,

bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt bricks etc. and is inhabited by a large number of households.

3.0.5 Independent house : An independent house is one which has a separated 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. Here dwelling unit will mean living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store-room and verandah (both open and closed).

3.0.6 Pucca structure : A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs (at least) are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, stone, stone blocks, cement plastered reeds, iron and other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheets, etc.

3.0.7 Kutcha structure : A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a kutcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds and/or other thatch.

3.0.8 Semi-pucca structure : A structure which cannot be classified as pucca or kutcha 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.

3.0.9 Economic activity: Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to the national product is considered as **economic activity**. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay and profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities.

3.0.10 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 statuses 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 statuses mentioned in (i) & (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) is associated with 'employment' and that of (ii) with 'unemployment'.

3.0.11 Workers (or employed): Persons who are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather , festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work constitute workers.

3.0.12 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 remunerations are considered as those who are 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed).

3.0.13 Self-employed in household enterprise: 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 self-employment is that the remuneration is determined wholly or mainly by sales or profits of the goods or services which are being produced.

3.0.14 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 a periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular salaried/wage employees.

3.0.15 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.

3.0.16 Usual activity status : The usual activity status relates to the activity status of a person (as defined in para 3.0.10) during a 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. The broad principal usual activity status will be obtained on the basis of a two stage dichotomous classification depending on the major time spent. Person will be classified in the first stage into (i) those who were engaged in any economic activity (i.e. employed) and/or available for any economic activity (i.e. unemployed) and (ii) who are not engaged and not available for any economic activity . In other words, persons will be first classified as those in the labour force and those not in the labour force depending on in which of these of two statuses the person spent major time of the year. In the second stage, those who were found in the labour force will be further classified into working (i.e. engaged in economic activity or employed) and seeking and/or available for work (i.e. unemployed) based on the major time spent. Thus the principal usual status will be one of the three viz. employed, unemployed and out of labour force.

3.0.17 Subsidiary economic activity : 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 is the **subsidiary economic activity status** of the person. In the case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the status of the activity in

which relatively longer time has been spent will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the following situations :

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(i) a person may be engaged for a relatively longer period during the last 365 days in 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 throughout the year in the principal usual status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity for a relatively shorter period in a subsidiary capacity.

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

3.0.19 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 to be treated as a wage paid manual labour.

3.0.20 Agricultural labour : A person will be considered to be engaged in 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 in 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.

3.0.21 Visual disability : Loss or lack of ability to execute tasks requiring adequate visual acuity is considered as visual disability. Visually disabled, for the purpose of survey, 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 a hand (with spectacles/contact lenses for those who are normally using) from a distance of 3 metres (or 10 feet) in good daylight with both eyes open.

3.0.22 Hearing disability : This refers to persons' inability to hear properly. Hearing disability is to be judged taking into consideration disability of the better ear. Hearing disability will be judged without taking into consideration the use of hearing aids (i.e. the position obtaining for the person without the aids used).

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3.0.23 Speech disability : This refers to persons' inability to speak properly. Speech of a person is judged to be disordered if the persons' speech is not understood by the listener, draws attention to the manner in which he speaks than to the meaning and is aesthetically unpleasant. Persons with speech disability include those who cannot speak, speak only limited words or those with loss of voice. It also includes those having speech but with defects in speech such as, stammering, nasal voice, hoarse voice, discordant voice and articulation defects etc.

3.0.24 Locomotor disability : Locomotor disability means (a) an individual's loss or lack of ability to execute distinctive activities associated with the movement of himself 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. Thus, persons having locomotor disability will refer to (a) those with loss or absence or inactivity of whole or part of hand or leg or both due to amputation, paralysis, deformity and dysfunction of joints and (b) those with physical deformities in the body (other than than limbs) which do not affect normal movement, such as, hunch back, deformed spine, etc.

3.0.25 Duration of pregnancy : The length of time between the fertilisation of ovum and its termination in the form of birth or abortion is the duration of pregnancy. In practice, this is measured from the beginning of the last menstrual period in view of the difficulty encountered in pin-pointing the exact time of fertilisation.

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

3.0.27 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.

3.0.28 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'.

3.0.29 Ailment - illness or injury : Ailment, i.e. illness or injury, mean any deviation from the state of physical and mental well being. In other words, one will be treated as sick if one feels sick. This will also include cases of visual, hearing, speech, and locomotor disabilities. Injuries covers all types of damages, such as cuts, wounds, haemorrhage, fractures and burns caused by an accident, including bites to any part of the body. 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. Cases of sterilisation, insertion of IUD, getting MTP etc., pregnancy and child birth will not be treated as cases of ailment. But abortion, natural or accidental, will be treated as ailment. A case of ailment will generally be

identified with a specific cause and attempt has to be made to treat ailment from two different causes as two cases of ailment even when the person is the same.

3.0.30 Hospitalisation : One will be considered hospitalised if one has availed of medical services as an indoor patient in any hospital. Hospital here 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), private hospitals, nursing homes etc.

3.0.31 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.

3.0.32 Restriction of activity : By disability of 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 house wife, 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.

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

3.0.34 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.

3.0.35 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. Self doctoring or acting on the advice of a non-medical person will not be treated as treatment.

DETAILS ON SCHEDULE

3.0.36 Block 0 : Descriptive identification of sample household: This block is meant for recording the descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the name of the sample village/block to which the household belongs. All the items of this block are self-explanatory. The first four items are exactly the same as the first four items of block 0 of schedule 0.0. Therefore, the entries against these items are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 0 of schedule 0.0. When the sample household belongs to rural areas, a 'x' mark is to be put against the sixth item and if it resides in the urban areas, the 'x' marks are to be put against fourth and fifth items. For sample villages with hamlet-group selection, the name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the item 'hamlet name'. A 'x' may be recorded against this item for sample villages with no hamlet-group selection. The house number and the name of the head of the household (seventh and eighth items, respectively) are to be copied from block 6 of schedule 0.0.

3.1.0 Block 1 : Identification of sample household : The identification particulars of the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs are to be recorded against items 1 to 11 of this block. The entries for items 4 & 5 are pre-printed in the schedule. Items 1 to 3 and 6 to 11 are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of schedule 0.0.

3.1.1 Block 1, item 14 : sample household no. : This is the same as the order of selection of the household and is to be copied from column 10/11/13 of Block 6, schedule 0.0.

3.1.2 Block 1, item 15 : srl. no. of informant & name : The name of the principal informant , i.e. the person from whom bulk of the information is collected will be recorded in the dotted line provided in this item and the srl. no. of the person, as recorded, in col. 1 of block 3 will be copied in the box space provided for the purpose.

3.1.3 Block 1, item 16 : general educational level of informant: Information regarding general educational level attained by the informant as recorded in col. 7 of block 3 will be copied against this item.

3.1.4 Block 1, item 17 : response code : This item will be filled-in on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant after collection of the required information for all the items of blocks 2 to 11. The relevant codes are :

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

3.1.5 Block 1, item 18 : survey code : Whether the originally selected household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed will be indicated against this item by recording '1' if the case is the former one and by recording '2' if the case is the latter one. If neither the originally selected nor a substituted household could be surveyed, i.e. if the sample household was a casualty, code '3' is to be recorded. In such cases, only blocks 0-1, 12, 12.1 & 12.2 will be filled-in and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word '**casualty**' will be written in block capitals.

3.1.6 Block 1, item 19 :reason for substitution of the original household : If the originally selected household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for the one originally selected becoming a casualty will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are :

household member not available.....	1
hh. member unwilling.....	2
others.....	9

3.2.0 Block 2 : household characteristics :Information on some socio-economic characteristics of the sample household, which have a direct bearing on the data collected in the subsequent blocks, will be collected and recorded in this block. These are described below :

3.2.1 Block 2, Item 1 : household size : The size of the household i.e. the total number of members normally residing together in the household surveyed will be entered here. The criteria for identifying a group of persons who constitute a household are explained in section 2 (See definitions for schedule 0.0). The number recorded here will be exactly equal to the number of members who will be listed in block 3 and, therefore, will be the same as the last serial number recorded in col.1 of block 3. This may be recorded after completing block 3 entries.

3.2.2 Block 2, item 2 : no. of persons (60 +) : A count of the members of the household of age 60 years and above is to be taken and the number so obtained recorded against this item. In case there are no such members in the household, '0' will be recorded against this item and Blocks 9, 10 & 11 would be left blank.

3.2.3 Block 2, item 3 : social group : Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe or scheduled caste will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe.....	1
scheduled caste.....	2
others.....	9

In case different members of the household belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' and the group code appropriate for the household will be assigned. It may be

noted that household belonging to neo-buddhist category will also be considered as scheduled caste.

3.2.4 Block 2, 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 activity will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. **For the rural areas**, the selected households will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes :

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

3.2.4.1 As for the urban areas, the household type codes are as follows :

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

A household will be assigned the appropriate type code according to the major source of its income from "economic activity" during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. In case a household does not have any income from economic activity, then it will be classified as "others" with type code 9 in both the sectors.

3.2.4.2 In case 50% or more of a household's income from economic activity comes from one of the sources listed above, it will be given the type code corresponding to that source. If there is no such source which contributes 50% or more of the total income, then, that source which contributes the maximum income will be considered for giving type code. However, in the rural sector this rule will have to be slightly modified in order to conform to the definitions followed in earlier rounds. The modifications are described below.

3.2.4.3 For the rural sector, if any household derived income from more than one source during last 365 days, then the broad category of household type i.e. self-employed in non-agriculture, rural labour or others will be determined first as per guidelines given in para 2.0.9.8(i). If the broad category of household type is found to be "rural labour", then the income from the rural labour will be grouped into : (i) agricultural labour and (ii) other labour. The household type will be "agricultural labour" if the income from this source is greater than or equal to the income from "other labour". Similarly, if the broad category of household type is found to be "others", then the income from "others" will be grouped into : (i) self-employed in agriculture and (ii) others and thus the appropriate

household type i.e. self-employed in agriculture or others,
will be the one from which income is maximum.

3.2.5 Block 2, item 5 : average monthly expenditure (Rs.) :

The average monthly consumer expenditure worked out on the basis of the preceding 12 months will be recorded against this item in whole number of rupees. This will be obtained from the working sheet provided for the purpose.

3.2.6 Block 2, item 6 : monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.) :

The entry to be made against this item will be obtained as the average monthly expenditure recorded against item 5 divided by the household size recorded against item 1 of the block. The entry will be made in two places of decimals of rupees i.e. Rs.(0.00).

3.2.7 Block 2, item 7 : major source of drinking water : The information in respect of household's major source of drinking water will be collected and recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

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

If an arrangement is made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or 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 1 will be appropriate. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river etc. 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. The other codes are self-explanatory. Wells whose inner wall is protected from subsiding and which have pucca parapet around the top to prevent inflow of contaminated water may be treated as pucca wells. 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 against this item.

3.2.7.1 Block 2, item 7.1 : whether perennial : Nature of availability of the drinking water to the sample household will be ascertained and recorded in this item. If the water from the source recorded in item 7 is availed of for drinking purpose by the household throughout the year, code 1 will be recorded here. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.2.7.2 Block 2, item 7.2 : agency constructed : The agency responsible for constructing the source of drinking water reported in item 7 will be recorded in codes in this item. The codes are:

Government.....	1	charitable instt.....	3
community.....	2	others.....	9

Government here means central and state govts., local self-governments and government undertakings. Community means the body of beneficiary households of the locality. When the drinking water is collected from the natural sources, then the agency will be considered as 'others'.

3.2.8 Block 2, item 8 : type of structure : The type of structure of the dwelling unit of the household will be recorded against this item in terms of code. If the dwelling unit consists of more than one structure, type of structure will be determined considering the structure having greater floor area. The relevant codes are:

kutchha structure.....	1
semi-pucca structure.....	2
pucca structure.....	3

The definitions of the above mentioned structures are given in para 3.0.6, 3.0.7 and 3.0.8.

3.2.9 Block 2, item 9 : type of dwelling unit : A dwelling unit is a type of house in which a sample household resides. Information on the type of dwelling unit will be entered against this item in codes. The codes are :

chawl/bustee.....	1
flat.....	2
independent house.....	3
others.....	9

3.2.10 Block 2, item 10 : type of latrine : Information about latrine facility availed of by the household will be ascertained and entered against this item in codes (in the same manner in which item 7-major source of drinking water- is entered). The codes to be used for recording information are:

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

If the household does not have any latrine facility i.e., its members use open area as latrine, code 1 will be recorded. Mostly, in small towns and in some areas of big towns and cities one still comes across latrines which are serviced by scavengers of the municipality, municipal corporation etc. For household having latrine facility of this type, code 2 will be recorded. A latrine which is connected to underground septic chambers will be considered as a latrine with septic tank and code 3 will be recorded if the household has a latrine of that type. If the household has flush system latrine i.e. latrine connected to underground sewerage system, code 4 will be recorded. If the house has a latrine of any other type, code 9 will be recorded.

3.2.11 Block 2, item 11 : type of drainage arrangement : By drainage arrangement is meant built up channels for carrying waste water away from the premises of the building to a drainage system, a water flow or a water deposit. Information on the drainage arrangement available to the building will be recorded

against this item in codes. The codes are:

no drainage.....	1	covered pucca.....	4
open kutcha.....	2	underground.....	5
open pucca.....	3		

3.2.12 Block 2, item 12 : whether the premises was sprayed with any insecticides during last year : Insecticides are used to make a place free from insects and pests. Whether the premises of the house was sprayed with any insecticide like DDT during last 365 days by any agency free of cost other than the particular household itself will be noted against this item. If the premises was sprayed with any insecticide, code 1 will be recorded here and code 2 will be recorded, otherwise. By premises, the house/building with its ground and accessories is meant.

3.2.13 Block 2, item 13 : Whether animal kept in the same building : Normally, in the rural areas, animals are kept in a separate shed detached from the residential building or by sharing part of the residential building. It is to be ascertained whether the household is having any animal (including livestock but excluding pet animals) or not and if having whether kept in the same building or not. The information obtained for the household will be recorded here in terms of the codes as:

no animal	1
having animal :	
kept in the building	2
kept outside the building	3

3.2.14 Block 2, item 14 : whether any death during last 365 days : Whether any member died during last 365 days preceding the day of survey is to be ascertained and the information will be recorded in terms of the codes. The code is 1 for the response "yes" and 2 for "no". Here death includes death of any erstwhile member who were staying in a mess or boarding house - forming a single member household before his/her death. For such deceased persons, information should also be recorded in block 3.2.

3.2.15 Block 2, item 15 : number of deaths : If the response to item 14 is "yes", then the number of household members (including those who were staying in mess or boarding house as single member household) died during last 365 days is to be recorded against this item. Entry '0' should be made here for no death reported.

3.2.16 Block 2, item 16 : no. of living members hospitalised during last 365 days : It is to be enquired upon whether any member of the household was hospitalised for treatment of ailment(s) during last 365 days. The number of members hospitalised should be ascertained and recorded in this item. It should be noted that if a person hospitalised for more than once due to the same ailment or for different ailments, he/she should be counted once only. Further, the cases of **hospitalisation of the deceased members** during the last 365 days

should **not be considered here**. Also note that hospitalisation for child birth will not be couted for this item.

3.2.17 Block 2, item 17 : no. of members reporting any ailment during last 15 days : As in item 16, the number of members reporting any ailment, whether treated or not, during last 15 days preceding the day of survey will be entered against this item.

3.2.18 Block 2, item 18 : no. of family nuclei : Family or alternatively nuclear family is the basic family unit consisting of mother and father with their children. The simplest case is that of a married couple with unmarried children. The following may serve as important guidelines:

- (i) a married couple with or without unmarried children will form one nucleus family;
- (ii) one parent (i.e., father or mother) living with one or more unmarried children will form one nucleus family;
- (iii) in the case of a husband having more than one wife, (i.e., case of polygamy) the husband and each wife will constitute one family nucleus and there will be as many family nuclei as the number of wives;
- (iv) in the case of one wife living with more than one husband in the household (i.e., case of polyandry) the wife with all her husbands together forms one family nucleus;
- (v) in the case of brother(s) and/or sister(s) who are unmarried, separated, or widowed living together, the number of family nuclei will be zero. Similarly, freinds, cousins etc. staying together will not constitute a family nucleus;
- (vi) a single member household does not form a family nucleus. Further, a member in a household will be considered only in one family nucleus except in a case of polygamy.

3.2.19 Block 2, item 19 : whether each aged couple/person gets separate room : This item will be filled-in if there is positive entry in item 2, otherwise this item along with item 20 will be left blank. Whether or not a separate room is available to each of the aged couple/person (i.e. those of age 60 years and above) in the house will be ascertained and recorded in this item in terms of the specified codes.

3.2.20 Block 2, item 20 : no. of aged couples/persons not getting a separate room : The item is self-explanatory. The item will be filled-in only if code 2 is recorded in item 19.

3.2.21 Block 2, item 21 : awareness of health services/care :
 Certain health services in the form of inoculation for immunisation against certain infectious diseases are administered. Again, some health care measures are advised for prevention of certain diseases. All these health services and cares are generally addressed to the people through mass media, hoardings and advertisements. **Items 21.1 to 21.4 are for collecting information on immunisation of children, immunisation of pregnant women, consumption of iodised salt and ORT (oral rehydration therapy) for severe diarrhoea, respectively are**

listed. It is to be ascertained whether any member of the household is aware of these services or not.

Against each of these items, code 1 will be recorded if any member is aware of the service and code 2, otherwise.

3.2.22 Block 2, item 22 : annual amount of insurance premium(Rs.) : Actual amount of premium paid (including fines for delayed payments) for 3 specified insurance policies made by the household during last 365 days will be recorded in **item 22.1 (life insurance), item 22.2 (medical insurance) and item 22.3 (accident insurance)**. It may be noted that while life insurance covers death only, accident insurance covers both injuries/burns due to accident and death. It may be noted that accident insurance excludes vehicle insurance.

3.3.0 Block 3 : demographic particulars of household members: This block is meant to record the demographic particulars like sex, age, and marital status of all members of the household and the activity particulars of the aged members of the household. The description of the items and the procedure for recording the entries are explained below:

3.3.1 Block 3, col. 1 : serial number : All the normally resident members of the sample household will be listed in this block with continuous serial number starting with 1. While listing, the head of the household will be listed first, followed by his/her spouse, the first son, his wife and children, second son, his wife and children, etc. After the sons are listed, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependents, servants, etc. For definition of a 'household', see section 2.

3.3.2 Block 3, col.2 : name : The name of the normally resident members corresponding to the serial number in col. 1 in the order specified above will be entered in col.2.

3.3.3 Block 3, col. 3 : relation to head : The family relationship of each member of the household to the head of the household will be recorded in codes in this column. The head of the household, who will be listed first, will be given code 1, corresponding to 'self'. The codes to be used to indicate various relationships are as follows :

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

3.3.4 Block 3, col.4 : sex (male-1, female-2) : The sex of each of the members of the household will be recorded in this column in terms of codes specified for the purpose.

3.3.5 Block 3, col.5 : age(in completed years) : Age (in completed years) of each of the member of the household as on

the date of survey will be entered in this column. For a person of age more than 99 years will have an entry of '99' only.

3.3.6 Block 3, col.6 : marital status : The marital status of each of the members will be recorded in this column in terms of codes. The codes are :

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

3.3.7 Block 3, col.7 : general educational level : The information on the general educational level (highest) attained by the members of the household will be recorded in this column in terms of codes. For the purpose of making entries here only the course successfully completed will be considered. the relevant codes are given below:

illiterate	01
literate:	
without formal schooling.....	02
below primary.....	03
primary.....	04
middle.....	05
secondary.....	06
higher secondary.....	07
graduate and above.....	09

A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate. Those who cannot do so will be treated as not literate and will be assigned code 01 . Persons achieving literacy through attending some non-formal courses like Non-formal Education Courses(NFEC), Adult Education Centres(AEC), etc. will be assigned code 02. Codes 04,05,06 and 07 will be assigned to those who have passed the appropriate levels. For those who are literates and attending educational institutions but yet to pass the primary level will be assigned code 03. The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary etc. levels will be the one followed in the concerned states/u.t.'s. For persons who have graduated in any discipline, code 09 will be recorded.

3.3.8 Block 3, col.8 : usual activity status : The usual (principal) activity status (as defined in para 3.0.16) of each of the persons will be ascertained and recorded in this column as per the codes given below :

self-employed in : agriculture	1
non-agriculture.....	2
regular wage/salaried employee	3
casual wage labour in :	
in agriculture.....	4
in non-agriculture.....	5
did not work but seeking and/or	
available for work (unemployed)	6
students	7
engaged in domestic duties	8
others	9

3.3.9 Block 3, column 9/10 : 3-digitized NIC code for principal/subsidiary status : These columns will be filled in for the persons who are working either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. For those who are working in the principal status, codes 1 to 5 will appear in column 8 and the corresponding 3-digitized industry code (NIC 1987) will be recorded in column 9. Next, the subsidiary activity status is to be ascertained for each member. Persons found working in the subsidiary status i.e. any of the activity status codes 1 to 5 (given for column 8) is applicable, for them 3-digitized industry code according to their subsidiary activity will be recorded in column 10. In case two or more industry codes corresponding to the activity status are applicable to a person, the one in which more time has been spent by the person during preceding 365 days will be taken into account.

3.3.10 Block 3, column 11 : 3-digitized occupation code : This column will be filled in for the persons who are working in the principal status i.e., those with any of the codes 1 to 5 in column 8. The 3-digitized occupation code (NCO 1968) according to the persons' activity will be recorded here. In case two or more occupation codes corresponding to the activity status are applicable to the person, the one in which more time has been spent by the person will be taken into account.

3.3.11 Block 3, column 12 : whether hospitalised during last 365 days : 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 hospital, see para 3.0.30.

3.3.12 Block 3, column 13 : no. of times hospitalised: The 'number of times hospitalised' means the number of cases of hospitalisation (see para 3.4.0.5 for definition of 'cases of hospitalisation'). Those who were hospitalised for treatment during last 365 days i.e., those with code 1 in column 12, for each of them the number of cases of hospitalisation will be entered here.

3.3.13 Block 3, column 14 : whether ailing during last 15 days : For each member of the household, it will be enquired whether he/she suffered from any ailment during last 15 days. Those who suffered from any ailment, code 1 will be recorded for them. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded against this item. 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 definition of ailments, see para 3.0.29.

3.3.14 Block 3, column 15 : whether ailing on the day before the date of survey : As in column 14, 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.

3.3.15 Block 3, column 16 : whether usual activity disrupted : This column will be filled in for those who were ailing on the

day before the date of survey i.e. those with code 1 in column
15. In this context, the usual activity means the normal

activity that a person does in his/her normal course of day to day life. If the person's usual activity was disrupted on the day before the date of survey due to illness, code 1 will be recorded for him/her. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.3.1.0 Block 3.1 : Particulars of pregnancy of ever married women of age below 55 years: This block is meant for recording the particulars of pregnancy of ever married women of age below 50 years during last 365 days and their life time. The ever married women for whom the information is to be collected in this block should appear in the sequence as they appear in block 3. The information of this block will preferably be collected from an elderly woman of the household. Information to be recorded in different columns of the block is given below.

3.3.1.1 Block 3.1, columns 1 & 2: The serial number and age of each ever married woman will be copied from the respective columns of block 3.

3.3.1.2 Block 3.1, column 3 : whether became pregnant during last 365 days: For each ever married woman, it is to be enquired whether she was pregnant any time during last 365 days or not. If the woman was pregnant, code 1 will be recorded and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.3.1.3 Block 3.1, column 4: status of pregnancy : This column will be filled in for those women who were pregnant any time during last 365 days. The status of pregnancy will be ascertained for them and recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are :

currently pregnant.....	1	had spontaneous	
delivered: live birth....	2	abortion	4
still birth...	3	had induced abortion ..	5
		had MTP	6

It may be noted that spontaneous abortions are the cases not affected by any known cause, like accident or injury or medicine. When the pregnancy is terminated due to some accident or injury, it will be considered as induced abortion and when it is by medicine(with or without the advice of medical practitioners), it will be considered as MTP(Medical Termination of Pregnancy).

3.3.1.4 Block 3.1, column 5 to 9 : total number of pregnancies/abortions/deliveries/births/surviving children :
Columns 5 to 9 will be filled-in for all the ever married women of age below 50 years irrespective of whether they were pregnant any time during last 365 days preceding the day of survey or not. For definitions of different terms used here, paras 3.0.25 to 3.0.28 may be referred to. The term 'deliveries' includes both live-births and still births. Births mean live births only. The information relating to each of the items in columns 5 to 9 will be recorded for each ever married woman of age below 50 years. For multiple births in a delivery, the number of deliveries will be taken as the number of children born. It should be kept in mind that for a woman, total number of pregnancies should tally with the sum of total number of abortions and deliveries. Again, the total number of deliveries

should be greater than or equal to

the total number of births and in turn, births to surviving children.

3.3.1.5 Block 3.1, column 10 : period since last delivery : This means the length of time that elapses between the date of last delivery and date of survey. For each ever married woman who have given any birth, period elapsed since last delivery will be recorded in completed years. Those who have not given any birth earlier, for them '0' will be recorded here.

3.3.2.0 Block 3.2 : particulars of deaths in the household during last 365 days : This block is meant for listing the persons who have died during the last 365 days preceding the day of survey and also the particulars of death like, age at death, time elapsed since death, cause of death, place of death, medical attention before death, etc. The information to be recorded in different columns of the block are explained below :

3.3.2.1 Block 3.2, column 1 : serial number : A running serial number starting from 91 is already printed in column 1. In case more than 3 deceased persons are found in a household, a separate sheet of block 3.2 will be used. In that case, the serial number in the second sheet of block 3.2 will be made as 94, 95 and 96 and so on.

3.3.2.2 Block 3.2, 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 code - 1 for male and 2 for female.

3.3.2.3 Block 3.2, column 4 : age at death (years) : For each deceased person, the age at death in completed years will be recorded against this item.

3.3.2.4 Block 3.2, column 5 : time elapsed since death : This means the length of time that elapses between the date of death and the day of survey. For each deceased person, the time elapsed since death will be obtained in days and recorded in terms of the appropriate code as :

15 days or less	1
more than 15 days	2

3.3.2.5 Block 3.2, column 6 : cause of death : The cause of death, as known to the informant, will be recorded in this column. In case the deceased is an ever married woman, it is to be ascertained first whether she was pregnant any time during last 365 days or not. The ever married woman who was pregnant time during last 365 days, one of the codes 01 to 09 and 11 to 19 will be applicable to her. For others, only codes 01 to 09 will

be applicable. The description of the codes are :

old age	01	cause relating to	
childbirth/pregnancy:			
disorders of respi- bleeding	11		
ratory system	02	sepsis	12
diseases of circulatory		obstruction/prolonged	
system	03	labour	13
causes typical of		convulsions	14
infancy	04	anaemia	15
accidents and injuries.	05	jaundice	16
fevers	06	heart failure	17
digestive disorders ...	07	others	19
disorders of central			
nervous system	08		
other symptoms	09		

It may be noted that in the case of a person (other than the ever married women who was pregnant any time during last 365 days) who died due to say, jaundice code 16 will not be applicable to him/her. Code 09 (other symptoms) will be recorded against him/her.

3.3.2.6 Block 3.2, column 7 : place of death : This column will be filled-in in terms of the following codes :

at home	1	pvt. hospital	4
during transport	2	others	9
govt. hospital	3		

3.3.2.7 Block 3.2, column 8 : medical attention before death : Type of medical attention received by the deceased before death will be recorded in this column in terms of the following codes :

institutional : govt.	1	other medical practioners ...	
4			
	others	2	no medical attention
5			
registered medical			
practitioners	3		

Here, institution means hospital (for definition of hospital, see para 3.4.0.5).

3.3.2.8 Block 3.2, column 9 : 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.

3.3.2.9 Block 3.2, column 10 : number of times hospitalised : The deceased who were hospitalised during last 365 days preceding the day of survey, i.e. those with code 1 in column 9, the number of times of hospitalisation will be recorded here for them. Here, number of times hospitalised means the cases of hospitalisation for a person (for definition, see para 3.4.0.5).

3.3.2.10 **Block 3.2, column 11 : if pregnant, time of death :**
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 :

during : pregnancy	1	within 6 weeks after	
delivery	2	delivery/abortion	4
abortion	3	others	9

3.3.3.0 Block 3.3 : use of tobacco/intoxicants by members aged 10 years and above : This block is meant for recording the regular habit of consumption of some specified items of tobacco/intoxicants by the members aged 10 years and above. The items of tobacco/intoxicants considered here are alcohol, biri/cigar/cigaratte/hukka, tobacco (snap, chewing tobacco, gurakhu, etc.), ganja, charas and opium. These are listed in items 4.1 to 4.6 respectively. It is to be ascertained for each item whether the person consumes it more or less regularly or not. For the item, code 1 will be recorded if the person consumes it regularly, otherwise code 2 will be recorded. It may be noted that items 1 to 3 giving srl.no., age and sex will be copied from the respective columns of block 3 for the persons aged 10 years and above. While listing the persons of specified age-group in this block, the same sequence in which they appear in block 3 may be maintained.

3.4.0 General Instructions for blocks 4, 4.1, 5 & 5.1 : These blocks are meant for collecting information on general morbidity and aspects relating to social consumption of medical services - measured by their utilisation by the members of the sample households. The information to be collected in these blocks relates to ailments, i.e. illness or injury, 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.

3.4.0.1 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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Whether the member has any kind of hearing, visual, speech or locomotor disability.

- (iv) During the reference period, did the member take any medicine or medical advice for his/her own ailment or injury.

3.4.0.2 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 4. 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 4.1. The expenses to be recorded in this block will include only that part of the expenditure which was incurred while the patient 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 5, separately for each 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 5.1, separately for each treatment. For the ailments falling in both the first and second category, only some rudimentary information on treatment outside hospital will be collected in block 4 and detailed information will be collected in block 5.1. 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 5. Note that **self-medication and treatment on advice of non-medical persons will not be considered as medical treatment**.

3.4.0.3 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 3. Similar enquiry should also be made about the deceased members enumerated in block 3.2.

Adult

males listed in block 3 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.

3.4.0.4 In each of these blocks, 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 block in the extra page(s).

3.4.0.5 Block 4 : particulars of medical treatment received as inpatient of a hospital during last 365 days : In this block particulars of hospitalisation during 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. 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 3.2 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.

- * Particulars of each hospitalisation case will be recorded in

separate columns of the block.

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3.4.1 Block 4, 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 4 will be used and continuous serial numbers will be given in the extra page against this item to record the additional cases.

3.4.2 Block 4, item 2 : serial number of member hospitalised : This is a transfer entry from block 3 or 3.2 as the case may be. The serial number recorded in col.(1) of block 3 for the hospitalised member will be entered here. For the deceased members, the serial number printed in col.(1) of block 3.2, viz. 91,92,93 etc., will be recorded here.

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

3.4.3 Block 4, item 3 & 4 : sex and age : These are also transfer entries from block 3 (cols.4 & 5) or block 3.2 (cols.3 & 4) for the hospitalised (deceased) member. For the deceased member age here refers to age at death, which would be recorded in col.(4) of block 3.2. These two data will also be repeated in each of the columns used for different cases of hospitalisation of the (deceased) members.

3.4.4 Block 4, item 5 : type of hospital : The type code appropriate to the hospital where the ailing (deceased) member was admitted as an inpatient will be recorded here. The codes for types of hospitals are :

public hospital	1,	primary health centre
....2,		
public dispensary	3,	private hospital
.....4,		
nursing home	5,	charitable institution run
		by public trust
.....6,		
ESI doctor, AMA etc.....	7,	private doctor
.....8,		
others	9.	

Codes 7, 8 and 9 are not applicable for this item.

3.4.5 Block 4, item 6 : nature of ailment : The type of ailment for which the (deceased) member was hospitalised will be recorded in codes against this item. The code list is given in the body of the schedule. It may be noted that the applicable codes are 101 to 118 and 198 for short duration ailments (less than 30 days) and 201 to 236 and 298 for long duration ailments

(30 days or more), if the ailment is diagnosed, as is likely in hospitalised cases. But, if the informant is unable to report the type of ailment or if the ailment is not diagnosed, codes 199 or 299 will be recorded, depending upon the duration of ailment. A hospitalised (deceased) member may be found to be suffering from more than one type of ailment. In such cases, the code

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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.

3.4.6 Block 4, item 7 : 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.

3.4.7 Block 4, item 8 : 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	2
more than 365 days ago	3

3.4.8 Block 4, item 9 : 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 days	3

3.4.9 Block 4, item 10 : 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.

3.4.10 Block 4, items 11.1 to 11.5 : details of medical services received : The entries against these items will be made in codes. The codes are :

not taken	1
taken/done : 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 11.1 to 11.5 are briefly described below :

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 the 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.

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.

other treatment : This includes :
physiotherapy, i.e. treatment by massage exercise, with or without aid or gadget, or heat treatment or infrared lamps etc.

radiotherapy, i.e. treatment by
radiation, like X-rays, gamma-rays etc.

electrotherapy, i.e. treatment by low frequency electric current, and other similar treatments.

3.4.11 Block 4, items 12, 12.1 & 12.2 : If any medical treatment is undergone immediately before getting admitted to the hospital for the same case of illness as that which caused hospitalisation, code 1 will be entered against item 12. Otherwise, the entry in item 12 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.

3.4.11.1. Item 12.1 : source of treatment : Items 12.1 & 12.2 will be filled in only if the entry in item 12 is 1. The source of treatment undergone before hospitalisation will be recorded here in codes. The codes for item 5 of the block given in para 3.4.4 will be applicable to this item as well. Put a 'X' mark if the entry in item 12 is 2.

3.4.11.2 Item 12.2 : 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.

3.4.12 Block 4, items 13, 13.1 & 13.2 : If after getting discharged from the hospital the patient continues medical treatment, code 1 will be recorded against item 13. Otherwise, the entry in item 13 will be 2. When the patient is not yet discharged from the hospital, a 'X' mark will be put against this item. For item 13.1 & 13.2, the procedure of making entry is similar to that for items 12.1 & 12.2.

3.4.1.0 Block 4.1 : expenses incurred for treatment of members treated as inpatient of hospital during 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 4. 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 4.
- * The expenditures to be recorded here will relate only to the part that 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 the block.

3.4.1.1 Block 4.1, item 1 : serial number of hospitalisation case : This item is similar to item 1 of block 4. Care should

be taken to record information on a hospitalisation case in
blocks 4

& 4.1 under the same serial number, printed against item 1 of the blocks.

3.4.1.2 Block 4.1, item 2 : serial number of member hospitalised (as in block 4) : The serial number of the member hospitalised case assigned in block 4 will be repeated here. (Thus, under usual circumstances, entries against items 1 & 2 will be the same in this block).

3.4.1.3 Block 4.1, 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 hospitalisation period is borne by the employer (of the patient or the one on whom the patient is dependent) code 1 or 2, depending upon the employer is a Govt. agency or a private agency, will be entered against this item. Otherwise, whether or not there is a employer, the entry will be 3. The codes for this item are as follows :

Government (employer providing free medical services)....1
 private (" " " " " ")2
 no (medical service not provided free by employer)3

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

- (a) Indian Railways run hospitals which 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 Scheme (ESI), 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.

It may be noted that only such cases will be given cods 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.

3.4.1.4 Block 4.1, Item 4 : Whether any hospital charges paid :

If any amount is payable to the hospital for treatment during the stay in the hospital, code 1 will be entered against this item; otherwise the entry will be 2. The amount payable to the hospital includes all expenditure on items like

- * bed charges (with charges for food, if included in it)
- * medicines (including drips) supplied by the hospital
- * materials for bandages, plaster etc. supplied by the hospital
- * fees for the services of medical & para medical staff
- * charges for diagnostic tests done at the hospital
- * operations and therapies done at the hospital
- * charges for ambulance provided by the hospital
- * costs of oxygen and blood supplied by the hospital

3.4.1.5 Block 4.1, Item 5 : amount paid : The total amount payable to the hospital for items mentioned in para 3.4.1.4 for the period of stay in the hospital will be recorded against this item in nearest rupees, provided the whole period falls within the reference period. Thus, it will not include the expenses for the treatment in the hospital for the period that is not within the reference period. It may be noted that the **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 this item. Only that part of the advance payment will be taken into account which relates only to the medical services already provided. Correspondingly, 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.

3.4.1.6 Block 4.1, Item 6 : total medical expenditure for treatment during the stay at hospital : The total expenditure for medical treatment during the stay in the hospital within the reference period will be accounted for while making entry against this item. This will include the entire expenditure recorded against item 5 and all other expenses for medical treatment. Items of expenditure to be included in other expenses are

- * purchase of medicines, bandages, plaster, oxygen, blood etc. from outside the hospital
- * diagnostic tests and therapies done from outside the hospital
- * consultation fees paid to medical personnel outside the hospital
- * charges for ambulance when not provided by the hospital

It may be noted that the following will not be included in this item :

- (a) transport charges in connection with treatment
- (b) cost of food for the patient

(c)purchase of medical appliances of durable nature for the
patient

3.4.1.7 Block 4.1, Items 7.1 to 7.9 : particulars of other expenses incurred by the household : Expenses other than those on medical treatment (i.e. other than those included in item 6) incurred by the household in connection with the hospitalisation case will be recorded under the separate heads of

- * transport other than ambulance
- * lodging charges of escort(s)
- * attendant charges
- * personal medical appliances

These will be recorded against items 7.1 to 7.4 respectively, and their total will be entered against item 7.9. It may be noted that all transport charges paid by the household in this connection will be accounted for while making entry against item 7.1. This will include transport charges paid for travelling to and from the hospital by the patients or escorts or visitors (excluding ambulance charges), transport costs incurred by the household for procuring medicines, blood, oxygen etc. for the treatment, etc. If the escort(s) are required to stay in a hotel or a lodge for attending the patient while he/she is hospitalised, the lodging charges will be recorded against item 7.2. The fees paid to the non-medical attendant in the hospital will be recorded against item 7.3. The total expenditure on purchase of personal medical appliances for the patient will be entered against item 7.4. Examples of personal medical appliances are spectacles / contact lens, intra-ocular lens, hearing aid, trusses, crutches, artificial limb, pacemaker etc. 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.

3.4.1.8 Block 4.1, Item 8 : whether any loss of household income incurred : 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, code 1 will be recorded against this item. Otherwise, the entry will be 2.

3.4.1.9 Block 4.1, Item 9 : amount of loss during last 365 days : If any loss of household income is reported against item 8, the amount of loss during the reference period will be recorded against this item in nearest rupees.

3.4.1.10 Block 4.1, Items 10.1 to 10.7, 11, 11.1 & 12 : particulars of sources of finance for meeting the expenses in items 6 & 7, 9 : These items are meant for recording the particulars of how the total expenditure incurred by the household on account of hospitalisation was met. The likely sources of finance are listed as items 10.1 to 10.6. The total expenditure (i.e. sum of entries against items 6 & 7.9) will be broken up by the sources of finance and recorded against items 10.1 to 10.6. The part of the expenditure that was not met by any of the sources listed in items 10.1 to 10.6 will be recorded

against item 10.7, i.e. "other sources". 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. The amount reimbursed or expected to be reimbursed by the employer will be recorded against item 11. If any such reimbursement is made or is expected to be made, item 11.1 will be filled in. If the employer is reported to be the Government, code '1' will be recorded against item 11.1, otherwise the entry will be code '2'. The amount reimbursable from other agencies like insurance companies/ESIC/MEDICLAIM may be recorded against item 12.

3.5.0 Block 5 : particulars of spells of ailment of household members during last 15 days : 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.

3.5.1 Block 5, Item 1 : serial number of spell of ailment : A running serial number is printed against this item for all spells of ailment. (Refer para 3.4.1).

3.5.2 Block 5, Item 2 : serial number of member with ailment : Similar to paras 3.4.2. & 3.4.2.1.

3.5.3 Block 5, Items 3 & 4 : sex and age : Similar to para 3.4.3.

3.5.4 Block 5, Items 5.1 to 5.3 : Number of days within the reference period - ill, on restricted activity, confined to bed : These three lines 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 5.3, i.e. confined to bed.

3.5.5 The number of days the member suffered from the particular spell of ailment during the reference period will be recorded against item 5.1. Chronic ailment involving periodic check up will be treated as a single spell. The number of days on restricted activity will be recorded against item 5.2 and the number of days confined to bed against item 5.3. Days with illness 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 3.0.31 & 3.0.32. Clearly, the days confined to bed will also be counted as on restricted activity. Thus, the entry in item 5.2 will not be smaller than the entry in item 5.3. Similarly, the entry in item 5.1 will not be less than that in item 5.2. 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 5.2. For infants of age below 6 months, a cross 'x' mark will be put against item 5.3 as well.

3.5.6 **Block 5, Item 6 : nature of ailment :** This item is same as item 6 of block 4 and will be filled in as per para 3.4.5.

3.5.7 **Block 5, Item 7 : 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
	and has ended	2
started within 15 days :	and is continuing	3
	and has ended	4

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

3.5.8 **Block 5, Item 8 : Whether treated :** If any medical treatment is reported to have been taken for the spell of ailment, whether 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 8.1 to 11 will not be filled in.

3.5.8.1 **Block 5, Items 8.1 to 8.3 : number of days of treatment recommended, taken taken within the reference period :** If medical treatment is ever taken, for the spell of ailment, i.e. 1 is recorded in item 8, the number of days treatment recommended, taken and taken within the reference period will be recorded against items 8.1 to 8.3 respectively. It may be noted that if the number of days reported for items 8.1 & 8.2 exceeds 999 the entry against these items will be 999. For the spells with life-long treatment recommended as well 999 will be entered against item 8.1. The entry against item 8.3 will obviously be 15 or less. In case no medical treatment is taken within the reference period, 0 will be recorded against item 8.3.

3.5.9 **Block 5, Item 9 & 10 : number of sources of treatment :** This item will be filled in only when the entry against item 8.3 is 1 or more, i.e. some medical treatment is taken within the reference period. It is possible that a single spell of ailment is treated by two sources of treatment. The number of sources

of treatment taken for the spell of ailment will be recorded
against

item 9. For operational convenience, however, two treatments from same kind of source of treatment may be regarded as a single source of treatment. (This is disussed in further details in para 3.5.1.0). It may also be noted that treatment undergone as an inpatient of a hospital will not be counted for item 9. If the only treatment taken during the reference period be as an inpatient of a hospital, 0 will be entered against this item.

3.5.10 Block 5, Items 10 & 11 : Whether any treatment received from non-govt. sources and if yes, reason : These two items will be filled in only when the entry against item 8.3 is 1 or more. Treatment as an inpatient of a hospital will not be considered here. If among the sources of treatment taken during the reference period, there be at least one source falling in the non-government category, code 1 will be entered against item 10. Otherwise, the entry will be 2. The non-government sources are :

private hospital, nursing home, charitable institution run by public trust, private doctor etc. If any treatment is taken from a non-government source, i.e. if 1 is recorded against item 10, the reason for availing of the treatment will be recorded in codes against item 11. The codes are :

Govt. doctor/facility too far	1
(as the available govt. sources:)	
not satisfied with treatment	2
long waiting.....	3
lacks personal attention.....	4
bad treatment.....	5
doctor/staff corrupt/charge money.....	6
medicines not available or ineffective	
if available.....	7
private doctor more easily available.....	8
others.....	9

3.5.11 Block 5, Item 12 : reason for no treatment : This item will be filled in when 2 is recorded against item 8, i.e. no medical treatment is availed of for the spell of ailment. In such cases, the reason for not taking any medical treatment will be recorded in codes against this item. The codes are :

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

3.5.12 Block 5, Item 13 : Whether any other measure taken for recovery/relief : This item will be filled in when 2 is recorded against item 8. 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.

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3.5.13 Block 5, Item 14 : if 'yes' in item 13, whom, consulted
: If 1 is recorded against item 13, the person consulted will be recorded in codes against this item. The codes are :

self/other household member/friend.....	1
medicine shop.....	2
non-medical professional practitioner	3
others.....	9

3.5.14 Block 5, Item 15 : If 'yes' in item 13, expenditure incurred : If 1 is recorded in item 13, the expenditure incurred on account of non-medical treatment during the reference period will be recorded against this item in nearest rupees.

3.5.15 Block 5, Item 16 : loss of household income : This item is same as item 9 of block 4.1, except that the reference period here will be the last 15 days (refer para 3.4.1.9).

3.5.1.0 Block 5.1 : 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 the last 15 days for recovery from a spell of ailment will be collected in this block. **Care should be taken to exclude hnospitalised cases of ailments 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 all the treatments taken during the reference period for each spell of ailment recorded in block 5 will be collected separately in this block.

- * However for convenience, more than one treatment for the same spell of ailment of a person may be recorded as a single spell, if no separate account is kept, provided that the concerned sources of treatment are of the same type. (See para 3.4.4 for sources of treatment).

- * Thus different treatments from different types of sources of treatment should always be recorded as separate treatments.

- * Particulars of each treatment will be recorded in a separate column of the block.

- * For each spell of ailment recorded in block 5, there will be as many separate columns in block 5.1 as the number of sources of treatment recorded against item 9 of block 5 for the spell.

* There will be no entry in this block for the spells of ailment not medically treated during the reference period.

*The particulars of and 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.

*If two or more overlapping spells of ailment are treated by the same source of treatment, it may be difficult to ascertain particulars of expenditure separately for them. In such cases, efforts should be made to apportion the total expenditure and amounts met from different sources of finance, to the extent possible, into separate parts for the different treatments taken.

* The information on source of finance will relate only to the expenses recorded in the block.

3.5.1.1 Block 5.1, Item 1 : serial number of treatment : A running serial number is printed against this for all treatments (refer para 3.4.1).

3.5.1.2 Block 5.1, Item 2 : serial number of spell (as in block 5) : The serial number of the spell, as printed against item 1 of block 5, will be recorded here. Note that the serial number of spell will occur as many times against item 2 of this block as the number of sources of treatment recorded against item 9 of block 5 for the spell.

3.5.1.3 Block 5.1, Item 3 : serial number of ailing member as in block 5) : The serial number of the ailing member, as recorded against item 2 of block 5, will be recorded against this item. Like the serial number of spell, this will occur as many times against item 3 of this block as the number of sources of treatment recorded against item 9 of block 5 for the spell.

3.5.1.4 Block 5.1, Item 4 : whether any medical service provided free by employer : This is same as item 3 of Block 4.1 and will be filled in as per instructions given in para 3.4.1.3.

3.5.1.5 Block 5.1, Item, 5 : source of treatment : This is similar to item 5 of block 4 and will be filled as per instructions given in para 3.4.4.

3.5.1.6 Block 5.1, Item,s 6.1 to 6.5 : Details of medical services received : These are same as items 11.1 to 11.5 of block 4. Refer para 3.4.10.

3.5.1.7 Block 5.1, Item 7 : total medical expenditure for treatment by the household : The coverage of this item is the same as that of item 6 of block 4.1, only the reference period here is the last 15 days. Refer para 3.4.1.6 for detailed instructions.

3.5.1.8 Block 5.1, Item 8.1 to 8.9 : particulars of other expenses incurred by the household for treatment : These items are similar to items 7.1 to 7.9 of block 4.1. Here, the separate heads 'transport'and 'lodging charges' of block 4.1 are merged into one item, the 'attendant charges' is omitted and an

additional head 'others' is introduced. Refer para 3.4.1.7 for a detailed discussion. In this block all expenses, other than

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'transport & lodging charges' and 'personal medical appliances' will be accounted for against 'others'. In addition, expenditure on non-medical treatment for a spell of ailment will also be included in 'others', in one of the columns for (medical) treatments of the spell.

3.5.1.9 Block 5.1, Items 9.1 to 9.7, 10, 10.1 & 11 : particulars of source of finance for meeting the expenses in items 7 & 8.9 : These items are same as items 10.1 to 10.7, 11, 11.1 & 12 respectively, of block 4. Refer para 3.4.1.10.

3.6.0 Block 6 : particulars of immunisation and other health care for children of age 0-4 years : Information as to whether children of age 0-4 years have ever been immunised with BCG, DPT, OPV and measles vaccines, which are administered generally as a course of several doses with one or more booster doses is to be collected and recorded in this block for each such children. This apart, particulars relating to their paediatric care, nutritional care and feeding practices will also be collected. The details of each information to be collected in this block is explained below.

3.6.1 Block 6, items 1 & 2 : serial number and age : Serial number and age of each children aged 0-4 years will be copied from the respective column of block 3 in the same order they are listed in block 3. One column will be used for recording particulars of a child.

3.6.2 Block 6, item 3 : whether BCG taken : This injection is meant for immunising the child from an attack of tuberculosis, which is usually injected in a single dose when the child is 3-9 months old. The information is to be recorded in codes and these are :

yes : at birth	1	no	4
within 3 months	2		
after 3 months	3		

Here, at birth means within first week of life.

3.6.3 Block 6, item 3.1/4.1/5.1 : source : By source is meant type of agency (i.e., govt. agency or private agency) coupled with type of service (i.e. free of cost or on payment) - the inoculation/immunisation services (BCG, DPT and OPV) - (as the case may be) received by the children. The information is to be recorded in terms of codes for the children who have received such services. The codes are :

from govt: free of cost ...1	from pvt. agency: free of cost..
3	
on payment2	on payment ...
4	
	not received
5	

In case any such service has been received partly free i.e. partly on payment will be considered as 'on payment' and one of

the codes 2 & 4, depending upon the type of agency, will be considered. Further, if any service is received from more than one source, the source from which the most of the service has been received will be considered.

3.6.4 Block 6, item 4 : whether DPT taken : This vaccine is usually injected in 3 doses at an interval of 1-2 months for immunising the child from diptheria, whooping cough and tetanus. Generally a booster dose is also injected when the child is in the age of 18-24 months. The information as to whether each child of 0-4 years has taken DPT or not is to be collected and recorded in codes as :

yes : 3 doses before 1 year and
 booster dose within 3 years 1
 1 to 3 doses before 1 year 2
not taken 3

It may be noted that code 1 will not be applicable for the children of age '0' year since the booster dose is generally administered at the age of 18-24 months. Code 3 includes any combination of doses other than those mentioned against codes 1 & 2.

3.6.5 Block 6, item 5 : whether OPV taken : OPV (Oral Polio Vaccine) is given generally as oral liquid and sometimes as injection in 3 or 4 doses at an interval of 1-2 months. The first dose is given when the child is 3-9 months old. One or more booster doses are also given after the child attains the age 18 months. The information to be recorded in codes are same as given for item 4.

3.6.6 Block 6, item 6 : whether measles vaccine taken : This vaccine for immunisation against measles is usually given in a single dose when the child is 9 to 15 months old. The codes to be used for recording information for each child of age 0-4 years are :

yes : taken before 12 months 1
 between 12 to 24 months 2
 after 24 months 3
not taken 4

3.6.7 Block 6, item 7 : whether the child registered for paediatric care : New born children are often registered in hospitals, primary health centres/sub-centres, family welfare centres, maternity homes or with doctors, auxiliary nurses, lady health visitors etc. for periodic medical check up. Such services are rendered by these institutions and medical/para-medical persons upto certain period after birth. In some cases, on receipt of information of child birth, an auxiliary nurse or lady health visitor (ANM/LHV) visits the household for the health care of the new born. These cases will also be regarded as registered for paediatric care. The codes to be used for recording information are :

yes : in hospital 1
 with doctor 2
 with ANM/LHV 3
no 4

For this item, hospital includes the institutions like, primary health sub-centres, family welfare centres etc. Though the

institutions do not have facilities for treatment as an

inpatient. Thus, if the child is registered in a hospital, maternity home, primary health centre/sub-centre, family welfare centre or any other medical institution, code 1 will be recorded. If the child is attended by a doctor in his/her private clinic or at the residence of the child, code 2 will be recorded here. If the child is attended by an auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor, code 3 will be recorded. Code 4 will be recorded if the child is not given any such medical check up. If the child is registered say first in a hospital and later with a doctor, the place/person where the child was taken the most for paediatric consultations may be considered for recording code against him/her.

3.6.8 Block 6, item 8 : type of hospital/doctor : This item will be filled in for those children who are registered for paediatric care with a hospital or doctor i.e. those with code 1 or 2 in item 7. The type of medical institution in which or the type of doctor under whose charge the child has been registered for paediatric care will be recorded here in codes. The codes are :

public hospital	1	charitable institution
6		
PHC	2	ESI doctor/AMA
7		
public dispensary	3	private doctor
8		
private hospital	4	others
9		
nursing home	5	

For definition of hospital, see para 3.4.0.5. Nursing homes are medical institutions with provision of treatment for indoor patients only.

3.6.9 Block 6, item 9/9.1 : food supplementation programme : Now-a-days food is served from food distribution centres to children as supplementary to the food they get at home with a view to raising their nutritional standard and thus improving their health. Such centres distribute nutritive food like milk, bread etc. to vulnerable sections of the children. If any such food has been received by the child any time during 365 days preceding the day of enquiry, code 1 will be entered in item 9.1. Code 2 will be entered, otherwise.

3.6.9.2 Block 6, item 9.2 : type of feeding centre : If the child has received any supplementary food, that is if the entry in item 9.1 is 1, the agency which has provided the food to the child will be indicated in this item in codes. The codes are :

govt. agency	1	ICDS/Anganwadi	3
(excl. ICDS/Anganwadi)			
pvt. bodies/trusts	2	agency not known	4

3.6.9.3 Block 6, item 9.3 : food supplementation received during last 30 days : Code 1 will be recorded against this item if the child has been provided with supplementary food from a feeding

centre any time during 30 days preceding the day of enquiry and code 2 will be recorded here otherwise.

3.6.9.4 Block 6, item 9.4 : number of days supplementary food received : Number of days the child has received supplementary food during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded here if code-1 is reported in item 9.3.

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3.6.9.5 Block 6, item 9.5 : type of food received : If entry in item 9.3 is 1, that is if the child has received supplementary food from a feeding centre, the type of food received will be noted here in codes. The codes are :

milk	1	both	3
cereals	2		

Code 3 will be appropriate if both milk and cereals food has been given or the food given is of mixed type containing different ingredients like milk, cereals, pulses, gram, nuts etc.

3.6.10 Block 6, item 10 : feeding practices during infancy : New born babies are generally breast fed by the mothers. At the age of 3-6 months of the baby, breast milk is supplemented by other milk, weaning food, etc. Owing to some reason, food supplementations starts at early or later ages of baby. For each child of age 0-4 years information on feeding practices during infancy (i.e. during the first year of life) will be collected and recorded in codes. The codes to be used are :

breast fed	1
bottle fed	2
both	3

3.6.11.1 Block 6, item 11.1: age at introduction of supplements: This item will be filled-in for the children who are taking either only bottle feed or bottle and breast feed both i.e. those with code 2 or 3 in item 10. Age of the child when the supplementary food was introduced will be enquired upon and recorded in terms of the following codes :

less than 3 months	1
4 to 6 months	2
after 6 months	3

3.6.11.2 Block 6, item 11.2 : type of breast feed supplements : Entry against this item will be made for the children with code 2 or 3 in item 10. The following codes are used for recording type of breast feed supplements :

milk	1	biscuits	4
home made weaning food	2	family food-mashed	5
commercial weaning food	3		

Weaning food are the foods other than mother's milk, which are given to alienate the infant from mother's milk. The cow-milk, buffalo-milk, etc. boiled or otherwise given to a child at

his/her infancy to supplement or alienate from mothers' milk will be considered as home made weaning food. Commercial baby foods, like, Amul, Cerelac etc. will be considered as commercial weaning food. Any other food given to an infant to supplement mothers milk will be considered as family food-mashed.

3.6.11.3 Block 6, item 11.3: reason for introducing supplements
: The reason for introducing supplementary food to the children

will be recorded in codes which are :

working mother	1	doctors'/nurses' advice
3		
inadequate breast milk ...	2	others
9		

Note that this item will be filled in for those children with code 2 or 3 in item 10.

3.7.0 Block 7 : particulars of prenatal care of women of age below 50 years who were pregnant during last 365 days : Details to be collected in this block include particulars of pre-natal care and food supplement given to the women of age below 50 years who were pregnant during last 365 days i.e. to those with code 1 in column 3 of block 3.1.

3.7.1 Block 7, items 1 & 2 : serial number and age of woman as in block 3.1 : Serial number and age of the women with code 1 in col.3 of block 3.1 will be copied here in the same order as they are listed in block 3.1. It may be noted that the serial number and age of the women recorded in this block should also tally with those given in block 3.

3.7.2 Block 7, item 3.1 : whether the woman registered for pre-natal care : Usually an expectant mother gets herself registered for 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. Such cases should also be treated as 'registered for pre-natal care'. The cases of a doctor attending to the expectant mother for pre-natal care as per schedule at the residence of the woman will also be treated similarly. However, occasional consultation with a doctor or in a hospital during pregnancy for some sudden complication or ailment will not be treated as 'registered for pre-natal care'. In case the mother was not registered in a hospital or with a doctor but was advised by an auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor regularly visiting the household, then also the expectant mother would be regarded as registered for pre-natal care. The codes to be used for recording entries are :

yes: in hospital/PHC/	no.....	4
maternity home.....	1	
with doctor.....	2	
with auxiliary		
nurse/LHV.....	3	

3.7.3 Block, item 3.2: type of hospital/doctor : This item will be filled in for those women who were registered for pre-

natal care in hospital or with doctor i.e., for those with code 1 or 2 in item 3.1. Type of hospital wherein or the type of doctor with whom the women was registered for pre-natal care will be recorded

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here in codes. The codes are:

public hospital.....	1	nursing home	5
PHC	2	charitable instt	6
public dispensary.....	3	ESI doctor/AMA	7
private hospital	4	private doctor	8
		others	9

3.7.4 Block 7, item 3.3: number of times woman was attended to for pre-natal care : Items 3.3 & 3.4 will be filled in for women registered for pre-natal care i.e. those with codes 1,2 or 3 in item 3.1. Number of times the woman was attended to by a doctor, auxiliary nurse or lady health visitor for pre-natal care will be recorded here.

3.7.5 Block 7, item 3.4 : reason for seeking pre-natal care : For those who have sought pre-natal care i.e. those with code any of the codes 1-3 in item 3.1, the reason for seeking pre-natal care will be recorded against this item. The codes to be used are :

routine pre-natal care	1
felt ill	2
ANM/LHV advised	3
others	9

In the case of a woman advised by the medical practitioner for pre-natal care, the reason code will be 9.

3.7.6 Block 7, item 4.1 : did she receive tetanus toxoid during pregnancy : Expectant mothers are given tetanus toxoid injections of generally three doses at scheduled intervals to immunise them from affectation of tetanus during intranatal period. It will be enquired whether the woman had been administered tetanus toxoid injection during the pregnancy as part of pre-natal care. Code 1 will be recorded against this item if 1 dose had been administered, code 2 if 2 or more had been administered and code 3 otherwise.

3.7.7 Block 7, item 4.1.1 : source : To those who had been administered tetanus toxoid injection, the source of availing the service will be enquired upon and recorded in codes. The codes are same as those given for item 3.2 of this block.

3.7.8 Block 7, item 4.2 : did she receive IFA during pregnancy: In order to prevent anemia in pregnant women, Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets are given to them during second and third trimester (12 weeks to delivery) of pregnancy. The number of such tablets consumed by the women during pregnancy will be recorded in codes as follows :

yes : 1-49 tablets	1	no	4
50-99 tablets	2		

100 or more tablets ... 3

3.7.9 Block 7, item 4.2.1 : source : Those who have consumed IFA, the source of availing such services will be recorded in codes for them. The codes to be used here are same as those given for item 3.2.

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3.7.10 Block 7, item 5 : whether hospitalised due to complications in pregnancy : For each woman listed in this block it will be inquired whether the woman was hospitalised due to any complication arising out of pregnancy. Code 1 will be recorded if she was hospitalised due to complication of pregnancy and code 2, otherwise. Hospitalisation for delivery of birth will not be considered here. However, hospitalisation due to spontaneous abortion or induced abortion (excluding MTP) will be considered here. For definition of hospitalisation see para 3.0.30.

3.7.11 Block 7, item 6 : whether food supplements given during pregnancy : Expectant mothers are given nutritious food to supplement the requirements of nutrients of the baby they carry. Government and private institutions/organisations distribute nutritious food free of cost to the expectant mothers during pregnancy. It will be enquired whether the women received food supplements from any institution/organisation. Code 1 will be recorded if the answer is in affirmative and code 2, otherwise.

3.7.12 Block 7, item 7 : source of food : The codes to be used for recording the source of food supplements are

Govt. agency	1
private bodies/trusts	2
ICDS/Anganwadi	3
agency not known	4

Appropriate code for source will be recorded for each woman who have received food supplements during pregnancy (i.e. code 1 in item 6).

3.8.0 Block 8 : particulars of maternity and post-natal care of mothers of children born during last 365 days : In this block, the particulars of maternal and post-natal care of mothers in respect of births corresponding to the infants born within a period of 365 days preceding the date of survey, irrespective of whether the infant living on the date of survey or not. That is, this block will be filled in for the ever married women with code 2 in column 4 of block 3.1. The information to be collected in this block are explained below :

3.8.1 Block 8, items 1 & 2 : serial number and age : All the women with code 2 in column 4 of block 3.1 will be listed in this block in the same order as given there. Serial number and age of each such woman will be copied from block 3.1. These should also tally with the corresponding entries in block 3.

3.8.2 Block 8, item 3 : maternity care : The maternity care provided/made available to the mother at the time of child birth such as medical attendance, place of birth, type of delivery, etc. will be collected in items 3.1 to 3.5.4. The items are described below.

3.8.3.1 Block 8, item 3.1 : medical attendance at childbirth:

This item has been provided to collect information about the type of medical attendance the mother received at the time of child birth. More than one person of different status might have attended to her at the time of delivery. In such a situation,

from amongst the applicable codes, the one which appears first in the code list will be recorded. The codes in which this information is to be recorded are :

no attendance	1
govt. appointed doctor	2
other doctor	3
govt. appointed nurse or mid wife	4
other nurse/mid wife	5
others	9

3.8.3.2 Block 8, item 3.2 : place of child birth : In this item the place where the child was born will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

at home	1
hospital/PHC/maternity home/ nursing home	2
other places	9

code 1 covers any house, may be the residence of the mother, of her father or any relative. Thus 'at home' will mean at a residential place.

3.8.3.3 Block 8, item 3.3 : type of delivery : The type of delivery will be entered against this item in codes. The codes are :

normal	1
operation	2
others	9

Delivery without any surgical intervention will be considered as normal. Delivery with surgical intervention will be considered as an 'operation' only when it is a case of abdominal operation and 'others' for the rest including vaginal operation, forcep delivery etc.

3.8.3.4 Block 8, item 3.4 : reason for not going to hospital/PHC/maternity home : This item will be filled-in for mothers with code 1 or 9 in item 3.2. The reason for not getting the mother admitted to a medical institution for child delivery will be recorded here in codes. The codes are :

by preference	1
too expensive	2
not available in the neighbourhood	3
others	9

Code 3 (not available) will be put if there is no medical institution for rendering medical services for maternity in the neighbourhood. The same code will be recorded also in case the woman was refused admission to the hospital(s) owing to non-availability of vacant bed there.

3.8.3.5.1 Block 8, item 3.5.1 : type of hospital : In case the mother was admitted to a hospital, primary health centre or

maternity home for intranatal care i.e., those with code 2 in item 3.2, information about that hospitalisation will be
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collected in items 3.5.1 to 3.5.4. In item 3.5.1, the type of hospital will be recorded in codes. The codes are the same as those given in para 3.6.8 for making entry in item 8 of block 6.

3.8.3.5.2 Block 8, item 3.5.2 : type of ward : The entry here will indicate whether the ward of the hospital where the mother was admitted for child birth was a free ward or a paying ward, and if a paying ward whether a general paying ward or a special paying ward like full cabin, half cabin etc. The entry will be made in codes and the codes are :

free ward	1
paying general ward	2
paying special ward	3

3.8.3.5.3 Block 8, item 3.5.3 : duration of mother's stay in the hospital : The number of days the mother stayed in the hospital for child birth will be recorded here. The number of days will be reckoned from the day of admission in the hospital to the day of discharge from it, counting both the days.

3.8.3.5.4 Block 8, item 3.5.4 : whether the mother required more than normal stay in the hospital for post-natal complications : Mother and the child are normally released from the hospital a few days after delivery. The number of days of stay in the hospital may vary from one hospital to another. Everything being normal, number of days of stay in the hospital may still vary to some extent on several other considerations. Even considering all these, there would be a 'normal duration' for which a woman admitted in a hospital for child birth is expected to stay there if all other conditions are otherwise normal. Sometimes, the number of days of stay in the hospital for the mother is more than this 'normal duration' owing to some **post-natal complications**. In such a situation, code '1' will be recorded in this item. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded here.

3.8.4 Block 8, item 4 : post-natal care : Proper health care under medical advice is necessary for the mother to regain her health after the strains of child bearing. She needs also more nutrients in her food as she is to feed her baby with her own milk. Hence, on discharge from hospital, mothers are advised to register themselves in the hospital for post-natal care. Particulars of post-natal cares will be collected through items 4.1 to 4.5. The items are described below :

3.8.4.1 Block 8, item 4.1 : registered for post-natal care : A mother may register herself for post-natal care in the hospital where she gave birth or in any other hospital. She may register herself for post-natal care also with a doctor or an auxiliary nurse/lady health visitor. Information on this aspect will be recorded in this item in codes. The codes are :

yes : in hospital/PHC/maternity home	1
with doctor	2
with auxiliary nurse/LHV	3

not registered 4

3.8.4.2 Block 8, item 4.2 : type of hospital/doctor : If the mother had got herself registered for post-natal care in a hospital or with a doctor i.e. those with code 1 or 2 in item 4.1, the type of hospital wherein or the type of doctor with whom she had registered will be recorded here in codes. The codes are the same as those given in para 3.6.8 for making entry in item 8 of block 6.

3.8.4.3 Block 8, item 4.3 : number of times mother attended to for post-natal care : Number of times the mother was attended to for post-natal care by a doctor, auxiliary nurse or lady health visitor during last 365 days will be recorded here. The entry will be made here for mothers with one of the codes 1-3 used in item 4.1.

3.8.4.4 Block 8, item 4.4 : whether received food supplementation : If the mother had received any food free of cost from any institution/organisation as part of post-natal care, code 1 will be recorded here. Code 2 will be recorded, otherwise.

3.8.4.5 Block 8, item 4.5 : whether received any free medicine : If the mother had got any medicine, tonic and/or nutrient, free of cost, during post-natal care, code 1 will be recorded here. Code 2 will be recorded, otherwise.

3.9.0 Block 9 : Particulars of economic independence and chronic 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 chronic ailments from which they are suffering. The itemwise description is given below:

3.9.1 Block 9, item 1 : srl. no. as in block 3 : 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 3 and recorded in this item following the same sequence as they appear in block 3. 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 9 is to be attached to the schedule.

3.9.2 Block 9, item 2 : age (years): 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 block 3 (col.5).

3.9.3 Block 9, item 3 : number of sons : The number of sons of each of the aged persons, alive on the date of survey, is to be recorded here.

3.9.4 Block 9, item 4 : number of daughters : The number of daughters of each of the aged persons, alive on the date of survey, is to be recorded here.

3.9.5 **Block 9, item 5 : (for codes 6,7, 8 or 9 in col. 8 of block 3) ever economically active** : It is to be ascertained from the aged persons who are not working whether they were ever

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economically active or not. Codes 1 or 2 is to be assigned accordingly to them. For definition of **economic activity**, please see para 3.0.9.

3.9.6 **Block 9, item 6 : state of economic independence** : A person is to be considered economically dependent on others if he/she is required to take financial help from others in order to lead a normal life. The information on economic independence or otherwise, 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

3.9.7 **Block 9, item 7 : for code 1 in item 6, no. of dependents**: For the aged persons who are not economically dependent on others the information on the number of dependents they have is to be collected. In other words, through this item the number of dependents of an economically independent aged person will be collected. '99' is to entered for a person if he does not have any one dependent on him. It may be noted that the domestic servants, paying guests and employees residing in the household will not be considered for counting the number of dependents.

3.9.8 **Block 9, item 8 : for code 2 or 3 in item 6, person supporting aged person** : For an aged person who is dependent - partially or fully - on others, information about the person(s) who support(s) him/her will be recorded against this item. The relevant codes are:

spouse.....	1
own children.....	2
grand-children.....	3
others.....	9

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

3.9.9 **Block 9, item 9 : if code 1 in item 6, 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. When a loan is granted by a banker/financier, the whole amount is placed at the disposal of the customer and interest at an agreed rate is charged from the date of loan. In case a person has more than one loans, the total amount outstanding (including interest) will be entered.

3.9.10 **Block 9, item 10 : living arrangement :** The living arrangement of the aged persons will be recorded against this item in terms of codes which are given below:

living alone:

as an inmate of old age home..... 1

but not as an inmate of old age home.... 2

living with spouse only..... 3

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living with spouse and other members..... 4

living without spouse but with:

children.....	5
---------------	---

other relations.....	6
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non-relations..... 9

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3.9.11 **Block 9, item 11 : if codes 1, 2 or 3 in item 10, whether child / grand child / 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 enquired whether the aged person is having any child / grand child / sibling or not and then their place of stay. The information thus obtained will be recorded in codes here. The codes are :

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 / grand child / sibling living, code 4 will be applicable for them.

3.9.12 **Block 9, item 12: whether physically immobile** : 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 :

```
yes : confined to bed ..... 1
```

confined to home	2
------------------------	---

no 3

3.9.13 **Block 9, item 13** : if code 1 or 2 in item 12, person **helping** : Information on the person helping the physically immobile person (code 1 or 2 in item 12) will be collected and recorded against this item. The codes used are:

household member..... 1

other than household member.....	2
----------------------------------	---

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gender      chain      household      member      ...      1
none.....3

```

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

3.9.14 **Block 9, item 14 : whether having disability :** The aged person would be asked whether he/she has any of the following disabilities : **visual (item 14.1)**

hearing (item 14.2)

speech (item 14.3)

locomotor (item 14.4)
dementia/senility (item 14.5)

If he/she has any of these disabilities, code 1 will be recorded against the corresponding item. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded. For definitions of different types of disabilities, see paras 3.0.21 to 3.0.24.

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3.9.15 Block 9, item 15 : chronic ailments : Information on whether the aged person has any of the eight listed chronic ailments will be collected through items 15.1 to 15.8. The items are self-explanatory. Code 3 "not known" is relevant for some diseases which require medical check-up to know its presence. The informant may not know the presence of diseases of high/low blood pressure, heart diseases, diabetes or cancer unless he/she undergoes a medical check-up and hence code 3 is applicable only to these diseases.

3.9.16 Block 9, item 16 : 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 :

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

3.9.17 Block 9, item 17 : relative state of health : In this item the persons perception 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 :

compared to the previous year :

much better.....	1
somewhat better.....	2
nearly the same.....	3
somewhat worse.....	4
worse.....	5

3.10.0 Block 10 : Particulars of retirement and/or withdrawal from economic activity for persons who were ever employed but are currently not employed (code 1 in item 5 of block 9) : This block will be filled in for aged persons who were ever employed and subsequently retired/withdrew from economic activity. Information on economic activity and particulars of retirement/withdrawal benefits will be collected from such persons and will be recorded in this block. For persons who were ever engaged in wage/salaried job, information on their age and occupation at retirement along with the cause of retirement and the retirement benefits will be collected. Similar information will be collected from those who were ever employed but not in wage/salaried status, on the aspects of withdrawal from job. For persons who remained economically active for sometime even after retirement from regular wage/salaried job, information on the aspects of their withdrawal from the job during major part of their working life will be collected. The label 'retirement' will be applicable to persons who were ever engaged in wage/salaried job while the label 'withdrawal' will be

applicable to others, i.e. those who were ever employed in self-employed capacity.

3.10.1 Block 10, item 1 : srl. no. as in block 3 : This item will be copied from col.1 of block 3 for the aged persons with code 1 in item 5, block 9. As in block 9, in this block also, one column will be used for one aged person.

3.10.2 Block 10, item 2 : age (years) : The age of the aged person will also be copied from col. 5 of block 3 (for the corresponding srl. no. of the person).

3.10.3 Block 10, item 3 : usual activity for major part of working life : The usual activity status of the aged person during the major part of his/her working life will be collected here. The usual activity status to be recorded in codes are :

self employed in :	agriculture.....	1
	non-agriculture....	2
regular wage/salaried employee.....		3
casual labour in :	agriculture.....	4
	non-agriculture....	5

For the persons who have pursued one type of activity throughout his/her working life, assigning appropriate code will not pose any difficulty. But for the persons who have pursued more than one type of activity, assigning appropriate code may pose some problem. For them the activity pursued for the major part of the working life has to be obtained and appropriate status code for the activity is to be recorded. For example, for the major part of working life a person was employed, say, in regular wage/salaried job. After retirement, he/she was again working in self employed capacity in agriculture and then withdrew from economic activity. For this person the appropriate usual activity code will be 3.

3.10.4 Block 10, item 4 : particulars at the time of retirement/withdrawal : With reference to the activity status for major part of the working life, recorded in item 3, the particulars of age at retirement /withdrawal etc. will be collected in sub-items 4.1 to 4.3. These are discussed below :

3.10.4.1 Block 10, item 4.1 : age at retirement/withdrawal : The age at which an aged person retired/withdrew from pursuing economic activity will be recorded against this item. The age will be recorded in completed years.

3.10.4.2 Block 10, item 4.2 : industry section NIC 1987 : The industry section, as per NIC 1987, in which the aged person was working for major part of his/her life will be recorded here.

3.10.4.3 Block 10, item 4.3 : occupation division NCO-1968 : The occupation of the person, determined on the basis of dominant economic activity pursued during the major part of working life of his/her retirement/withdrawal, will be recorded against this item. NCO-1968 division code will be used for the purpose.

3.10.5 Block 10, item 5 : cause of retirement/withdrawal : The cause of retirement/withdrawal of the aged person will be ascertained and recorded in terms of code against this item. The relevant codes are :

superannuation.....	1
accident while on work.....	2
bad health.....	3
children capable of running the enterprise..	4
become free from social liability.....	5
winding up of enterprise.....	6
others.....	9

3.10.6 Block 10, item 6 : for code 3 or 4 or 5 in item 3, retirement benefit : For the aged persons who were ever engaged in either wage/salaried job or as casual labour, the benefit received by them on the event of their retirement from the job will be ascertained and recorded against this item. The codes to be used are :

pension only.....	1
pension with other benefits.....	2
no pension but other benefits.....	3
no benefit.....	4

3.10.7 Block 10, item 7 : for code 1 or 2 in item 3, whether made provisions for regular income (yes-1, no-2) : For the aged persons who were ever engaged in economic activity in the self-employed capacity, information will be collected on provisions they had made for a regular income. Code 1 will be recorded against this item if they had made such provisions, otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

**(ITEMS 8.1 AND 8.2 WILL BE FILLED IN FOR THOSE WITH
CODE 2 IN ITEM 5 ONLY)**

3.10.8.1 Block 10, item 8.1 : whether covered for compensation : For aged persons who had to retire due to an 'accident while on work' (cause of retirement), it will be ascertained whether they were covered for compensation against any accident in their employment or not. Accordingly, codes 1 or 2 will be assigned to them.

3.10.8.2 Block 10, item 8.2 : whether received compensation : For the same set of persons as in item 8.1, it will be enquired upon whether they received any compensation for the loss of job(retirement) due to the accident. For those who received compensation, code 1 will be recorded. Otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.11.0 Block 11 : Particulars of familial roles of persons aged 60 years and above : This block will be filled in for all persons of age 60 years and above. In this block, particulars of psychological integration of aged persons with their families and information on their awareness of home for aged persons will be recorded.

3.11.1 Block 11, item 1 : serial no. as in block 3 : The serial number of each of the persons of age 60 years and above is to be copied from block 3 and recorded in this item. One column is to be used for one aged person. If there are more than 5 aged persons in the household, an additional sheet of block 11 will be used and attached to the schedule.

3.11.2 Block 11, item 2 : age (years) : 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 block 3 (col. 5).

3.11.3 **Block 11, item 3 : living arrangement** : This item is the same as item 10 of block 9 and, hence, is to be copied from there.

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3.11.4 **Block 11, items 4.1 to 4.5 : participation of the aged person in - management of financial assets, management of property, social matters, religious matters and daily household chores** : The participation of aged persons in some specific spheres/matters will be ascertained and information recorded against these items. Code 1 is to be recorded if a persons is participating in the activity, otherwise code 2 is to be recorded. However, for items 4.1 and 4.2 the relevant codes are given below :

for **item 4.1: management of financial assets**
 owning assets and:
 participating in management..... 1
 not participating in management..... 2
 not owning but managing assets..... 3
 not owning and not managing assets..... 4

for **item 4.2: management of property**
 owning property and:
 participating in management..... 1
 not participating in management..... 2
 not owning but managing property..... 3
 not owning and not managing property..... 4

Participation in management of financial assets means involvement in making decisions such as making or encashing fixed deposit etc. in bank or post office, purchase or encashment of N.S.C./bonds/shares, and generally deciding the change in portfolio of financial assets held by the household (conversion of one form of asset into another).

3.11.5 **Block 11, item 5 : whether aware of home for aged/institutions for elderly** : Each of the aged persons would be asked whether he/she is aware of **home for aged persons/institutions for elderly** or not. A **home for aged persons** is a boarding house where only **aged persons** are entitled to become boarders and the persons/institutions running such homes take complete care for the physical and mental well being of its boarders. Code 1 would be assigned to persons replying in affirmative to this question and code 2 would be assigned to those giving negative replies.

3.11.6 **Block 11, item 6 : are your day to day requirements on food/clothing/medicines adequately met** : Three specified items are listed item 6.1 (food), item 6.2 (clothing) and item 6.3 (medicines). Whether the requirement of each of these items in day to day life is adequately met or not will be enquired upon. If the requirement of an item is adequately met as reported by the aged person, code 1 will be recorded and otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

3.12.0 **Block 12 : Particulars of field operations** : The particulars of field operations, viz. the name of the officials

involved, dates of survey, inspection, scrutiny etc. will be recorded in this block.

3.12.1 Block 12.1 : remarks by investigator : Any relevant remarks relating to problems encountered in collecting the data,

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attitude of respondents, etc. will be recorded in this block by the investigators. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature, it may also be indicated with comments, if any. Any other qualified comment which may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule may also be recorded.

3.12.2 Block 12.2 : comments by supervisory officers : This block will be used by the Supervisory officers to record their comments and suggestions. They should particularly highlight the inconsistent data, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reasons for such entries. This, of course, has to be done after making necessary reference to the investigator concerned.

Worksheet for collection of household consumer expenditure data

3.13.0 Introduction : The value or worth of the household data obtained on social consumption will be greatly increased if information can be obtained on one additional aspect : the overall level of living of the household. If this can be done the survey will be able to generate information not only on social consumption of the population (all-India or state) as a whole but also separately for sections of the population at different standards of living.

3.13.0.1 The difficulty in achieving this objective is that level of living in itself a multi-dimensional phenomenon and even if reduced to the uni-dimensional concept of monthly household consumer expenditure measured in rupees, is difficult to elicit easily from the surveyed household. Getting this information accurately requires a full-fledged household consumer expenditure survey in itself. It is not operationally feasible to tag such an enquiry on to the present social consumption enquiry.

3.13.0.2 A short-cut device would be to ask a single question to the informant : what was your household's total consumer expenditure during the last 30 days?

3.13.0.3 Even if the informant is exceptionally well informed on the household's spending and consumption habits, the concept of household consumer expenditure is so complex that such an approach would be too much of a short cut. It would obtain biased and unreliable information in most cases.

3.13.0.4 The present approach : In this survey a middle course between the above two approaches - the one-shot question and the full-fledged consumer expenditure schedule - is envisaged. The idea is to obtain as accurate a figure for household consumer

expenditure (defined as for Sch.1.0) as possible within a time span of 15-20 minutes.

3.13.0.5 With the limited time which can be afforded, the detailed item break-up of Sch.1.0 obviously cannot be followed. The worksheet drawn up provides for about 25 different components of household consumer expenditure which the investigator is to ascertain for the sample household.

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3.13.0.6 The definition of household consumer expenditure and the procedure for evaluating it (involving reference period, concept of household member, exclusion of expenditure on enterprise account, treatment of transfer receipts, inclusion of consumption of home produce and its evaluation, the adoption of "consumption" approach for food, fuel, clothing and footwear, and "expenditure" approach for other items) will be the same as for Sch.1.0.

3.13.0.7 Investigators conversant with Sch.1.0 will find in the worksheet such familiar descriptions as "meat, fish & egg", "milk & milk products", etc. However, the worksheet will not provide for reporting of the detailed break-up of these item groups as in Sch.1.0. The investigator will be expected to explain to the informant the articles of food which constitute (say) the item (group) "milk & milk products" : milk, curd, butter, etc. But the investigator is in general **not advised to break up the item of the worksheet into sub-items for collecting information** (value of milk consumed, value of curd consumed, etc.). This would take up too much time. However, there are exceptions. In case of two or three items of the worksheet (especially items 8, 14 and 15) a break-up of the item will be necessary for collecting information (see detailed instructions given below).

Detailed Instructions

3.13.1 Value of last 30 days' consumption

3.13.1.1 **Item 1 : cereals** : This includes cereal substitutes. Consumption by livestock and poultry must be excluded. Consumption out of gifts, free collection, etc. is to be evaluated at local retail prices.

3.13.1.2 **Item 2 : pulses** : This includes not only pulse products such as besan, but also gram and gram products.

3.13.1.3 **Item 8 : other food items - sugar, salt, spices, beverages, processed food, etc.** : It would perhaps be best for the investigator to split this group into three or four parts e.g. (a) sugar, salt & spices, (b) beverages, (c) processed food and (d) cooked meals, obtain figures separately for the different parts and enter the total in the worksheet. The range of food items covered by beverages, and of processed food, should be explained to the informant in detail. For the purpose of this worksheet, it is not considered necessary to spend time

probing into whether any ingredient of home processed food, such as sugar or spices, is being inadvertently double-counted.

3.13.1.4 Item 9 : fuel & light : Firewood collected free of charge is to be evaluated at local retail prices.

3.13.2 Value of last 365 days' expenditure

3.13.2.1 Item 11 : clothing & footwear : The coverage of the item "clothing" should be explained to the informant. The fact that "clothing" includes bedsheets, rugs, blankets, pillows, quilts,

mattresses, cloth for upholstery, curtain, tablecloth, mosquito nets, mats, cotton wool and yarn and knitting wool, should be mentioned.

3.13.2.2 Item 12 : education : Care should be taken not to miss admission fees and other fees paid annually. Donations, however, and charitable contributions to the school fund, should not be included as these are considered transfer payments.

3.13.2.3 Item 13 : medical expenses : The coverage of the term "medical expenses" is as in sch.1.0. (a) **Hospitalisation** : This covers all medical expenses incurred as in-patient of a hospital **except** when hospitalisation is on account of childbirth. (b) **Childbirth** : All medical expenses in connection with childbirth, whether or not involving hospitalisation, will be recorded here. (c) **Others** : This will include all medical expenses other than those in (a) and (b). For convenience, medical expenses under the head "others" may be ascertained by obtaining the "last 30 days" figure first and using it to derive (approximately) the "last 365 days" figure, as there might be many small expenses of this kind incurred in a one-year period which may be difficult to recall.

3.13.2.4 Item 14 : durable goods : It should be explained that expenditure on repair and construction is to be included. It should also be made clear that second-hand purchases are to be **excluded**. The entire list of durable goods as provided in Sch.1.0 should be quickly gone over with the informant to see if any expenditure can be recalled on any of the items. For the groups "jewellery and ornaments" and "household utensils" it is not necessary to go into the item break-up of Sch.1.0 as the break-ups do not help the recall process.

3.13.2.5 Item 15 : other non-food items - conveyance, amusement, sundry articles, etc. : This covers miscellaneous goods and services according to the 52nd round concept and additionally includes rents and taxes. It is best for the investigator to collect the information separately for four or five major heads following block 8 of schedule 1.0. However, note that unlike sch.1.0, a "365 days" reference period has been specified here. This has been done mainly to ensure that large expenses such as rail/road/air fares for long-distance tours, which may occur only once in a year, are not missed, and also that such expenses, if occurring during the last 30 days, do not unduly inflate the MPCE figure obtained. Fare for LTC journeys should be included. However, most other expenses under item 15 normally occur with a monthly regularity, e.g. transport to and from place of work, washing, cleaning and toilet expenses, etc. For these, it is best to actually ask for 30 days' expenditure and multiply by 12. It is important to realize that item 15 accounts for quite a large proportion of total household expenditure, especially in urban areas. Consequently, it may be worthwhile to spend a little time in explaining the coverage of each of the heads - e.g. conveyance, amusement, sundry articles - before collecting information, so that no significant expenditure is missed.

blanket,rug	lantern,lamp,electric
lampshade	
pillow,quilt,mattress	
knitting wool,cotton wool,yarn	dur. goods contd. on next
page	
mosquito net,mats,mattings	

14. durable goods (contd.)

car/bicycle/other vehicle	clock, watch
tyres and tubes	electric shaver/hair drier
perambulator/baby walker	typewriter
thermometer	taps, pipes & other
hearing aids	sanitary fittings
contact lenses	plugs, switches & other
artificial limbs, orthopaedic	electrical fittings
braces and supports	
surgical belts, trusses and	
supports	

15. other non-food items

amusement	cons. services (excl. conveyance)
photography	domestic servant, cook, sweeper
hiring video cassette/VCR/VCP	tailoring
cinema/theatre/mela/picnic	washerman, laundry, ironing
club fees	barber, beautician, priest, legal
sports goods/toys/other hobby	expenses
/recreational goods	postal expenses
	telephone charges
petty durables	pet animals
	water carrying charges & other
spectacles, walking stick	miscellaneous expenses
pens, torch, lock, lighter	
umbrella/raincoat	conveyance
toilet articles	long-distance journeys
toilet soap	(air/rail/bus fare)
powder, snow, cream	school/office commuting con-
hair oil, lotion, shampoo, etc.	veyance expenses
sanitary napkins	other short journeys (taxi/
shaving blades, shaving stick,	bus/train/auto-rickshaw/boat/
razor, toothbrush, comb	steamer/rickshaw/cart fare)
	petrol, diesel, lubricating oil
	porter charges
other household articles	rent
electric bulb, tubelight,	
batteries	house/garage/residential land/
bucket, water bottle, feeding	other consumer rent
bottle, other plastic goods	
earthenware, glassware	consumer taxes and cesses
washing soap, detergent,	
other washing requisites	
agarbati, flowers, acid, insec-	
ticide, mosquito repellent	

APPENDIX

Educational pattern in States/Union Territories

Sl. no.	State/ut	primary stage	upper primary stage(middle)	secondary stage	Hr. Sec. stage	Hr. Sec. attached to Degree college
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	I-V	VI-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
3.	Assam	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	YES
4.	Bihar	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
5.	Goa	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	YES
6.	Gujarat *	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	
7.	Haryana	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
8.	Himachal Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
9.	Jummu & Kashmir	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
10.	Karnataka	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	YES
11.	Kerala	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	YES
12.	Madhya Peadesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
13.	Maharashtra	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	YES
14.	Manipur	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
15.	Meghalaya	I-IV	V-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
16.	Mizoram	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	YES
17.	Nagaland	I-IV	V-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
18.	Orissa	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
19.	Punjab	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
20.	Rajasthan	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
21.	Sikkim	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
22.	Tamil Nadu	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
23.	Tripura	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
25.	West Bengal**	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	YES
26.	A & N Islands	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
27.	Chandigarh	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
28.	D & N Haveli	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	
29.	Daman & Diu	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	
30.	Delhi	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	
31.	Lakshadweep	I-IV	V-VII	VIII-X	XI-XII	
32.	Pondicherry	I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII	

* (Composite primary stage consisting of classes I-VII)

** (More than 90% primary schools have classes I-IV)

APPENDIX-I
LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office	
Sl. no.	name	Sl. no.	name (code)	Sl. no.	name code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh (02)	1.	Cudappah (021)	1.	Cudappah 0210
				2.	Anantpur 0211
				3.	Guntur 0212
				4.	Kurnool 0213
				5.	Nellore 0214
		2.	Hyderabad (022)	6.	Hyderabad 0220
				7.	Karim 0221
				8.	Nizamabad 0222
				9.	Warrangal 0223
		3.	Vijayawada (023)	10.	Vijayawada 0230
				11.	Kakinada 0231
				12.	Visakhapatnam 0232
2.	Assam (04)	4.	Gauhati (041)	13.	Gauhati 0410
				14.	Dibrugarh 0411
				15.	Jorhat 0412
				16.	Silchar 0413
				17.	Tezpur 0414
3.	Bihar (05)	5.	Muzaffarpur (051)	18.	Muzaffarpur 0510
				19.	Darbhanga 0511
				20.	Motihari 0512
				21.	Purnea 0513
		6.	Patna (052)	22.	Patna 0520
				23.	Bhagalpur 0521
				24.	Dumka 0522
				25.	Gaya 0523
		7.	Rahcni (053)	26.	Ranchi 0530
				27.	Hazaribagh 0531
				28.	Jamshedpur 0532
		8.	Ahmedabad (071)	29.	Ahmedabad 0710
				30.	Bhavanagar 0711
				31.	Jam Nagar 0712
				32.	Rajkot 0713
				33.	Surendranagar 0714
		9.	Baroda (072)	34.	Baroda 0720
				35.	Mehsana 0721

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
Sl. no.	name	Sl. no.	name (code)	Sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	Gujarat (07)	9.	Baroda (072)	36.	Nandiad	0722
				37.	Surat	0723
5.	Haryana (08)	10.	Chandigarh (081)	38.	Chandigarh	0810
				39.	Ambala	0811
				40.	Bhiwani	0811
				41.	Rissar	0812
				42.	Karnal	0813
				43.	Rohtak	0814
6.	Himachal Pradesh (09)	11.	Shimla (091)	44.	Shimla	0910
				45.	Bilaspur	0911
				46.	Dharmashala	0912
				47.	Mandi	0913
7.	Jammu & Kashmir (10)	12.	Jammu (101)	48.	Jammu	1010
				49.	Udhampur	1011
		13.	Srinagar (102)	50.	Srinagar	1020
				51.	Anantnag	1021
				52.	Baramula	1022
8.	Karnataka (11)	14.	Bangalore (111)	53.	Bangalore	1110
				54.	Mangalore	1111
				55.	Mysore	1112
				56.	Shimoga	1113
		15.	Hubli (112)	57.	Hubli	1120
				58.	Belgaum	1121
				59.	Bellary	1122
				60.	Gulbarga	1123
9.	Kerela (12)	16.	Trivandrum (121)	61.	Trivandrum	1210
				62.	Cochin	1211
				63.	Kozhikode	1212
				64.	Lakshadweep	1213
				65.	Palghat	1214
				66.	Trichur	1215
				67.	Kottayam	1216
10.	Madhya Pradesh (13)	17.	Bhopal (131)	68.	Bhopal	1310
				69.	Chindwara	1311
				70.	Durg	1312
				71.	Khandwa	1313
				72.	Sagar	1314

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
Sl. no.	name	Sl. no.	name (code)	Sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
10.	Madhya Pradesh (13)	18.	Gwalior (132)	73.	Gwalior	1320
				74.	Indore	1321
				75.	Ratlam	1322
				76.	Shivpuri	1323
				77.	Ujjain	1324
		19.	Jabalpur (133)	78.	Jabalpur	1330
				79.	Ambikapur	1331
				80.	Bilaspur	1332
				81.	Raipur	1333
				82.	Rewa	1334
11.	Maharashtra (14)	20.	Aurangabad (141)	83.	Aurangabad	1410
				84.	Jalgaon	1411
				85.	Nanded	1412
				86.	Nasik	1413
		21.	Bombay (142)	87.	Bombay	1420
				88.	Thane	1421
		22.	Nagpur (143)	89.	Nagpur	1430
				90.	Akola	1431
				91.	Amravati	1432
		23.	Pune (144)	92.	Pune	1440
				93.	Kolhapur	1441
				94.	Sholapur	1442
				95.	Panaji	1443
12.	Meghalaya (16)	24.	Shillong (161)	96.	Shillong	1610
				97.	Tura	1611
				98.	Agartala	1612
13.	Nagaland (18)	25.	Kohima (181)	99.	Kohima	1810
14.	Orissa (19)	26.	Bhubaneswar (191)	100.	Bhubaneswar	1910
				.		
				101.	Berhampur	1911
				.		
				102.	Cuttack	1912
				.		
		27.	Sambalpur (192)	103.	Sambalpur	1920
				.		
				104.	Baripada	1921
				.		
				105.	Bhavanipatna	1922
				.		
15.	Punjab (20)	28.	Jalandhar (201)	106.	Jalandhar	2010
				.		
				107.	Amritsar	2011
				.		
				108.	Ferozpur	2012

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
Sl. no.	name	Sl. no.	name (code)	Sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15.	Punjab	29.	Ludhiana (202)	110	Ludhiana	2020
	(20)			.		
				111	Bhatinda	2021
				.		
				112	Patiala	2022
				.		
16.	Rajasthan	30.	Ajmer (211)	113	Ajmer	2110
	(21)			.		
				114	Jodhpur	2111
				.		
				115	Udaipur	2112
				.		
		31.	Jaipur (212)	116	Jaipur	2120
				.		
				117	Alwar	2121
				.		
				118	Ganganagar	2122
				.		
				119	Kota	2123
				.		
17.	Sikkim	32.	Gangtok (221)	120	Gangtok	2210
	(22)			.		
18.	Tamil Nadu	33.	Coimbatore (231)	121	Coimbatore	2310
	(23)			.		
				122	Dharmapuri	2311
				.		
				123	Salem	2312
				.		
				124	Tiruchirapalli	2313
				.		
		34.	Madras (232)	125	Madras	2320
				.		
				126	Cuddalore	2321
				.		
				127	Pondicherry	2322
				.		
				128	Vellore	2323
				.		
		35.	Madurai (233)	129	Madurai	2330
				.		
				130	Tanjore	2331
				.		
				131	Tirunelveli	2332
				.		
				132	Virudhu Nagar	2333
				.		
19.	Uttar Pradesh	36.	Agra (251)	133	Agra	2510

(25)		.	134	Aligarh	2511
		.	135	Meerut	2512
		.	136	Saharanpur	2513
		.			
37.	Allahabad (252)	.	137	Allahabad	2520
		.	138	Azamgarh	2521
		.	139	Faizabad	2522
		.	140	Gorakhpur	2523
		.	141	Varanasi	2524
		.			
38.	Bareilly (253)	.	142	Bareilly	2530
		.	143	Almorah	2531
		.	144	Dehradun	2532
		.	145	Moradabad	2533
		.	146	Sitapur	2534
		.			

state/u.t.		regional office		sub-regional office		
Sl. no.	name	Sl. no.	name (code)	Sl. no.	name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
19.	Uttar Pradesh	39.	Lucknow (254)	147	Lucknow	2540
	(25)			.		
				148	Fatehpur	2541
				.		
				149	Gonda	2542
				.		
				150	Jhansi	2543
				.		
				151	Kanpur	2544
				.		
20.	West Bengal	40.	Burdwan (261)	152	Burdwan	2610
	(26)			.		
				153	Bankura	2611
				.		
				154	Chinsura	2612
				.		
				155	Midnapur	2613
				.		
		41.	Calcutta (262)	156	Calcutta	2620
				.		
				157	Howrah	2621
				.		
		42.	Malda (263)	158	Malda	2630
				.		
				159	Barhampur	2631
				.		
				160	Siliguri	2632
				.		
21.	A & N Islands	43.	Port Blair	161	Port Blair	2710
	(27)		(271)	.		
22.	Delhi	44.	Delhi (311)	162	Delhi	3110
	(31)			.		

APPENDIX-II
LIST OF NSS REGIONS AND THEIR COMPOSITION

srl. 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)
01.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	271	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman	(01)	Nicobar	(02)
02.	Andhra Pradesh (02)	021	Costal	Srikakulam	(01)	Krishna	(06)
				Vizianagaram	(02)	Guntur	(07)
				Vishakhapatnam	(03)	Prakasam	(08)
				East Godavari	(04)	Nellore	(09)
				West Godawari	(05)		
03.		022	Inland Northern	Mahbubnagar	(14)	Adilabad	(19)
				Rangareddy	(15)	Karimnagar	(20)
				Hyderabad	(16)	Warangal	(21)
				Medak	(17)	Khammam	(22)
				Nizamabad	(18)	Nalgonda	(23)
04.		023	South - Western	Anantpur	(12)	Kurnool	(13)
05.		024	Inland Southern	Chittoor	(10)	Cuddapah	(11)
06.	Arunachal Pradesh (03)	031	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	(01)	West Siang	(06)
				West kameng	(02)	East Siang	(07)
				West Kameng	(03)	Dibang	(08)
				Lower Subansiri	(04)	Lohit	(09)
				Upper Subansiri	(05)	Tirap	(10)
						Changlong	(11)
07.	Assam (04)	041	Plains Eastern	Bongaigaon	(03)	Sibsagar	(16)
				Barpeta	(05)	Dibrugarh	(17)
				Nalbari	(06)	Tinsukia	(18)
				Sonitpur	(09)	Cachar	(23)
				Lakhimpur	(10)		
				Morigaon	(12)		
08.		042	Plains Western	Dhubri	(01)	Golaghat	(14)
				Goalpara	(04)	Jorhat	(15)
				Kamrup	(07)	Karimgang	(21)
				Darrang	(08)	Hailakandi	(22)
				Dhemaji	(11)		
				Nowgong	(13)		

srl. 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)
09.	Assam (04)	043	Hills	Kokrajhar Karbianglong	(02) (19)	North Cachar Hills	(20)
10.	Bihar (05)	051	Southern	Godda Sahibganj Dumka Deoghar Dhanbad Giridih Hazaribagh Palamo Lohardaga Gumla	(28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37)	Ranchi Purbi Singhbhum Paschim Singhbhum Pakur Bokaro Kodarma Chatra Garhwa	(38) (39) (40) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52)
11.		052	Northern	Saran Siwan Gopalganj West Champaran East Champaran Sitamari Muzaffarpur Vaishali Samastipur	(09) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (18)	Darbhanga Madhubani Saharsa Madhepur Purnea Katihar Araria Kishanganj Supaul	(19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (41) (42) (45)
12.		053	Central	Patna Nalanda Bhojpur Rohtas Aurangabad Jehanabad Gaya Nawada	(01) (02) (03) (04) (05) (06) (07) (08)	Begusarai Khagaria Monghyr Bhagalpur Buxar Bhabua Jamui Banka	(17) (25) (26) (27) (43) (44) (46) (47)
13.	Chandigarh (28)	281	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	(01)		
14.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (29)	291	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(01)		
15.	Daman & Diu	301	Daman & Diu	Daman	(01)	Diu	(02)

srl. 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)
16.	Delhi (31)	311	Delhi	Delhi	(01)		
17.	Goa (06)	061	Goa	Goa North	(01)	Goa South	(02)
18.	Gujarat (07)	071	Eastern	Sabar Kantha (09) : Khedbarhma, Vijaynagar, Bhiloda, Meghraj Panch Mahals (14) : Limkheda, Dohad, Jhalod, Santrampur Vadodara (15) : Nasvadi, Tilakwada, Chhota Udaipur, Jetpur Pavi Bharuch (16) : Anklesvar, Valia, Dediapada, Sagbara, Nandod Surat (17) : Vyara, Mahuva, Valod, Nizar, Songadh, Mandvi, Uchchhal, Mangrol, Bardoli, Palsana Valsad (18) : Chikhli Dharampur, Bansda, Umbergaon, Pardi, Valsad The Dangs (19) : Whole District			
19.		072	Plains Northern	Sabar Kantha (09) : Prantij, Modasa, Malpur, Himatnagar, Bayad, Idar Mahesana (10) : Mahesana, Kadi, Patan, Sidhpur, Kheralu, Kalol Visnagar, Vijapur Gandhinagar (11) : Whole district Ahmedabad (12) : Whole district Kheda (13) : Whole district			

srl. 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)
20.	Gujarat (07)	073	Plains Southern	Panch Mahals Halol, Kalol, Godhra, Shehera, Lunawada, Devgadbaria, Jambughoda Vadodara Vadodara, Savli, Dabhoi, Karjan, Padra, Sinor, Vaghodia, Sankheda Bharuch Hansot, Vagra, Amod, Jambusar, Bharuch, Jhagadia Surat Chorasi, Kamrej, Olpad Valsad Navsari, Gandevi	(14 :) (15 :) (16 :) (17 :) (18 :)		
21.		074	Dry areas	Surendranagar Whole district Kachchh Whole district Bans Kantha Whole district Mahesana Chanasma, Sami Harij	(03 :)		
22.		075	Saurashtra	Jamnagar Rajkot Bhavnagar	(01 :) (02 :) (04 :)	Amreli Junagadh	(05) (06)
23.	Haryana (08)	081	Eastern	Ambala Yamuna Nagar Kurukshetra	(01 :) (02 :) (03 :)	Panipat Sonipat Rohtak	(06) (07) (08)

Kaithal	(04	Faridabad	(09)
)		
Karnal	(05	Gurgaon	(10)
)		

Srl. 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)
24.	Haryana (08)	082	Western	Jind	(14)	Hisar	(15)
				Mahendragarh	(12)	Sirsa	(16)
				Bhilwani	(13)	Rewari	(11)
25.	Himachal Pradesh (09)	091	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	(01)	Kullu	(07)
				Kangra	(02)	Lahul & Spiti	(08)
				Hamirpur	(03)	Shimla	(09)
				Una	(04)	Solan	(10)
				Bilaspur	(05)	Sirampur	(11)
				Mandi	(06)	Kinnaur	(12)
26.	Jammu & Kashmir (10)	101	Mountainous	Kathus	(11)	Jammu	(12)
27.		102	Outer Hills	Doda	(09)	Rajouri	(13)
				Udhampur	(10)	Poonch	(14)
28.		103	Jhelam Valley	Anantnag	(01)	Barmula	(05)
				Pulwama	(02)	Kupwar	(06)
				Srinagar	(03)	Kargil*	(07)
				Badgam	(04)	Ladakh*	(08)
29.	Karnataka (11)	111	Coastal & Ghats	Dakshin Kannad	(09)	Uttar Kannad	(20)
30.		112	Inland Eastern	Chikmagalur	(07)	Kodagu	(13)
				Hassan	(12)	Shimoga	(18)
31.		113	Inland Southern	Bangalore (Urban)	(01)	Mysore	(16)
				Bangalore (Rural)	(02)	Tumkur	(19)
						Kolar	(14)
						Mandhya	(15)
32.		114	Inland Northern	Belgaum	(03)	Chitradurga	(08)
				Bellary	(04)	Dharwad	(10)
				Bidar	(05)	Gulbarga	(11)
				Bijapur	(06)	Raichur	(17)

* not yet covered by NSS

Srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name of district	code
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
33.	Kerala (12)	121	Northern	Kasargod Wayanad Kozhikode	(01) (03) (04)	Malapuram Kannur Palakkad	(05) (02) (06)
34.		122	Southern	Trichur Ernakulam Idukki Kottayam	(07) (08) (09) (10)	Alappuzm Pathanamthitta Kollam Triruvanantha- puram	(11) (12) (13) (14)
35.	Lakshadweep (32)	321	Lakshad- weep	Lakshadweep	(01)		
36.	Madhya Pradesh (13)	131	Chattisgar h	Surguja Bilaspur Raigarh Raj Nandgaon	(39) (40) (41) (42)	Durg Raipur Bastar	(43) (44) (45)
37.		132	Vindhya	Tikamgarh Chhatarpur Panna Satna	(07) (08) (09) (12)	Rewa Shadol Sidhi	(13) (14) (15)
38.		133	Central	Sagar Damoh Vidisha	(10) (11) (27)	Bhopal Sehore Raisen	(28) (29) (30)
39.		134	Malwa	Mandsaur Ratlam Ujjain Shajapur Dewas	(16) (17) (18) (19) (20)	Jhabua Dhar Indore Rajgarh	(21) (22) (23) (26)
40.		135	South	Jabalpur Narsimhapur Mandla	(33) (34) (35)	Chhindwara Seoni Balaghat	(36) (37) (38)
41.		136	South Western	Khargone (W. Nimar) Khandwa (E. Nimar)	(24) (25)	Betul Hoshangabad	(31) (32)

Srl. 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)
42.	Madhya Pradesh (13)	137	Northern	Morena	(01)	Datia	(04)
				Bhind	(02)	Shivpuri	(05)
				Gwalior	(03)	Guna	(06)
43.	Maharashtra (14)	141	Coastal	Greater Bombay	(01)	Ratnagiri	(04)
				Thane	(02)	Sindhudurg	(05)
				Raigarh (Kulaba)	(03)		
44.		142	Inland Western	Ahmadnagar	(09)	Sangli	(12)
				Pune	(10)	Solapur	(13)
				Satara	(11)	Kolhapur	(14)
45.		143	Inland Northern	Nasik	(06)	Jalgaon	(08)
				Dhule	(07)		
46.				144	Inland Central	Aurangabad	(15)
	Parbhani	(17)	Osmanabad			(20)	
	Bid	(18)	Jalna			(16)	
			Latur	(21)			
47.		145	Inland Eastern	Buldana	(22)	Yavatmal	(25)
				Akola	(23)	Wardha	(26)
				Amravati	(24)	Nagpur	(27)
48.		146	Eastern	Bhandara	(28)	Chandrapur	(29)
				Gadchiroli	(30)		
49.				Manipur (15)	151	Plains	Imphal
	Thoubal	(05)					
50.	152	Hills	Senapati				(01)
			Tamenglong	(02)	Ukhrul	(08)	
			Churachandpur	(03)			
51.	Meghalaya (16)	161	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	(01)	East Garo Hills	(04)
				East Khasi Hills	(02)	West Garo Hills	(05)
				West Khasi Hills	(03)	South Garo Hills	(07)
				Ri - bhoi	(06)		

Srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name district	of code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
52.	Mizoram (17)	171	Mizoram	Aizwal Lunglei	(01) (02)	Chhimtuipui	(03)
53.	Nagaland (18)	181	Nagaland	Kohima Phek Wokha Zunhehoto	(01) (02) (04) (03)	Mukokchung Tuensang Mon	(05) (06) (07)
54.	Orissa (19)	191	Coastal	Baleshwar Cuttack	(05) (06)	Ganjam Puri	(12) (13)
55.		192	Southern	Phulbani	(08)	Kalahandi Koraput	(10) (11)
56.		193	Northern	Sambalpur Sundargarh Keonjhar	(01) (02) (03)	Mayurbhanj Dhenkanal Bolangir	(04) (07) (09)
57.	Pondicherry (33)	331	Pondiche- rry	Pondicherry Karaikal	(01) (02)	Mahe Yanam	(03) (04)
58.	Punjab (20)	201	Northern	Gurdaspur Amritsar Ludhiana Jalandhar	(01) (02) (04) (05)	Kapurthala Hoshiarpur Rupnagar (Ropar)	(06) (07) (08)
59.		202	Southern	Firozpur Patiala Sangrur	(03) (09) (10)	Bhatinda Faridkot Fatehgarh Sahib Mansa	(11) (12) (13) (14)
60.	Rajasthan (21)	211	Western	Ganganagar Bikaner Churu Jaisalmer Jodhpur	(01) (02) (03) (13) (14)	Nagaur Pali Barmer Jalor Sirohi	(15) (16) (17) (18) (19)
61.		212	North- Eastern	Jhunjhuna Alwar Bharatpur Sawai Madhopur Jaipur	(04) (05) (06) (08) (09)	Sikar Ajmer Tonk Bhilwara Dholpur Dasua	(10) (11) (12) (20) (07) (28)

Srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name district	of code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
62.	Rajasthan (21)	213	Southern	Udaipur	(21)	Banswara	(24)
				Dungarpur	(23)	Rajsamand	(30)
63.		214	South- Eastern	Chittaurgarh	(22)	Kota	(26)
				Bundi	(25)	Jhalawar	(27)
						Baran	(29)
64.	Sikkim (22)	221	Sikkim	North (Mongam)	(01)	South	(03)
				East (Gangtok)	(02)	(Nimachai) West (Gyalshing)	(04)
65.	Tamil Nadu (23)	231	Coastal	Madras	(01)	North Arcot	(03)
			Northern	Chengai Anna (Chengalpattu)	(02)	Ambedhkar	(06)
				Thiruvannamalai		South Arcot	(22)
				Sambuvarayar	(05)	Villupuram	
66.		232	Coastal	Tiruchirapalli	(12)	Pudukkottai	(14)
				Thanjavur	(13)	Nagapattinam- Quaid-E- Milleth	(23)
67.		233	Southern	Madurai	(16)	Tirunelveli	(20)
				Ramnathapuram	(17)	Kottabomman	
				Kamarajar	(18)	Kannya	(21)
				Dindigul-Quide	(11)	Kumari	
				Milleth (Anna)		V.O.	(19)
				Pasupomthevar	(15)	Chiudambara m	
				Thirumaganar (Pasumpon Mathuamlingam)			
68.		234	Inland	Dharampuri	(04)	Coimbatore	(10)
				Salem	(07)	Nilgiri	(09)
				Periyar	(08)		
69.	Tripura (24)	241	Tripura	West Tripura	(01)	South Tripura	(03)
				North Tripura	(02)		

Srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name district	of code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
70.	U.P. (25)	251	Himalayan	Uttar Kashi	(01)	Garhwal	(05)
				Chamoli	(02)	Pithoragarh	(06)
				Tehri Garhwal	(03)	Almora	(07)
				Dehra Dun	(04)	Nainital	(08)
						Bareilly	(25)
71.		252	Western	Saharanpur	(12)	Pilibhit	(26)
				Muzaffarnagar	(14)	Shahjahanpur	(27)
				Bijnor	(09)	Aligarh	(18)
				Meerut	(15)	Mathura	(19)
				Ghaziabad	(16)	Agra	(20)
				Bulandshahr	(17)	Etah	(22)
				Moradabad	(10)	Mainpuri	(23)
				Rampur	(11)	Farrukhabad	(34)
				Budaun	(24)	Etawah	(35)
				Hardwar	(13)	Firozabad	(21)
						Sonbadra	(63)
72.		253	Central	Kanpur Dehat	(36)	Unnao	(31)
				Kanpur Nagar	(37)	Lucknow	(32)
				Fatepur	(43)	Rai Bareli	(33)
				Kheri	(28)	Bara Banki	(48)
				Sitapur	(29)		
				Hardoi	(30)		
73.		254	Eastern	Allahabad	(45)	Deeria	(55)
				Bahraich	(46)	Azamgarh	(57)
				Gonda	(47)	Jaunpur	(58)
				Faizabad	(49)	Ballia	(59)
				Sultanpur	(50)	Ghazipur	(60)
				Pratapgarh	(44)	Varanashi	(61)
				Basti	(53)	Mirzapur	(62)
				Gorakhpur	(54)	Maharajganj	(52)
				Maunath	(56)	Sidhartha	(51)
				Bhanjan		Nagar	
74.		255	Southern	Jalaun	(38)	Hamirpur	(41)
				Jhansi	(39)	Banda	(42)
				Lalitpur	(40)		

Srl. no.	state/u.t. (code)	SR	detailed composition of region				
			description	name of district	code	name district	of code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
75.	West Bengal (26)	261	Himalayan	Kochbihar Jalpaiguri	(01) (02)	Darjiling	(03)
76.		262	Eastern Plains	West Dinajpur Maldah Murshidabad	(04) (05) (06)	Nadia Birbhum	(07) (17)
77.		263	Central Plains	24-Parganas (North) Calcutta Howrah	(08) (10) (11)	Hooghly Burdwan 24-Parganas (South)	(12) (16) (09)
78.		264	West Plains	Midnapur Bankura	(13) (14)	Puruliya	(15)