Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households and Non-Agricultural Enterprises

2.0.0 Introduction: Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing all the houses, households residing in the sample FSU (or segment 1 & 2 in case of large FSUs) along with all the non-agricultural enterprises including those without fixed premises found to operate for at least one day during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey. Some household particulars like household size, land possessed code, MPCE and some enterprise particulars like description of activity, number of hired and total workers, ownership particulars, duration of operation etc., are also collected. These auxiliary information will be used for arranging the households and grouping the enterprises into different enterprise type and different broad manufacturing groups. The sampling frames for selection of households / enterprises for each of the second-stage strata will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households / enterprises will be recorded in this schedule. Whenever hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation and selection of hamlet-groups/sub-blocks are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various items are given in Chapter One.

2.0.1 Unit of survey and sampling frame: The first stage unit (FSU) is the 2001 census village [panchayat ward for Kerala] in the rural sector. FSU in the urban sector is the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) block. The list of UFS blocks as per EC '98 has been considered as sampling frame for selection of sample blocks in 27 million plus cities. Latest list of UFS blocks will be used for selection of urban samples in other cities and towns. *Towns may, therefore, belong to different phases of UFS. It is indicated in the sample list under the head "frame code" as to which particular UFS phase has been used as the sampling frame for selection of FSUs belonging to a city/town*. The investigator, on arrival at a sample village (or panchayat ward for Kerala)/UFS block (hereinafter called block) will ascertain the exact boundaries of the sample FSU. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari, panchayat authorities etc. for rural areas and with the help of UFS maps / ward maps in the urban areas. If it is found that the selected village has been split into two or more villages then the original village as per census 2001 will be identified and surveyed.

2.0.2 Formation of segment 9: This will be formed only in the sample FSUs of sub-strata 1 and 2 in the rural sector. After ascertaining the boundaries of the sample FSU, all the DCSSI-listed non-ASI DMEs (i.e. manufacturing enterprises having 6 or more workers having at least one hired worker and registered with DCSSI) will be listed in block 2 of schedule 0.0. This will constitute s*egment 9* of the FSU. The list of such enterprises will be supplied by SDRD. Even if such an enterprise is not a DME at the time of survey, it will be listed. Segment 9 will be formed in the sample FSU irrespective of hg formation. For the FSUs without hg formation, listing of enterprises for segment 9 in block 2 and the listing of enterprises in block 5a may be done simultaneously. For the FSUs requiring hg formation, listing of enterprises of segment 9 in block 2 may be done at the time of the listing of hamlets (described in the para 2.0.3.1). *While listing the enterprises in block 5a, these DCSSI-listed units are not to be included again*. Further details are given in para 2.2.

2.0.3 **Formation of hamlet-groups / segments and their selection**: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households/enterprises, hamlet-group selection will be resorted to in the 'large' villages. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups. The number of hamlet-groups to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the approximate present population of the sample FSU and/or the approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises found to exist in the sample village. The criteria for deciding the number of hamlet-groups to be formed in a large village have been discussed in detail in Chapter One. Out of all hg's/sb's formed in the FSU, two hg's/ sb's may be selected for listing in the following manner - one with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDMEs if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as **Segment 1**; one more hg/sb may be selected *randomly* and termed as **Segment 2**.

Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done independently in segments 9, 1 & 2. FSUs without hg/sb formation will not have segment 2.

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

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

(i)   Identify the hamlets as described above.

(ii)   Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet.

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

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

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

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

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

As in the case of villages, for the sample blocks without sub-block formation entire block will be treated as *segment 1*. For large sample blocks *two segments* will be selected following the same criteria as in the case of large villages.

Listing and selection of households/enterprises will be done separately and independently for each selected segment.
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2.0.5 **Starting point for listing**: After determining the area unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses, households and the non-agricultural enterprises in the FSU. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2001 Census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the northwest corner of the village and proceeding southwards in serpentine manner. While listing the households and the non-agricultural enterprises, some essential minimum particulars about them will be collected for the purpose of classification (i.e. second stage stratification).

2.0.6 **Structure of the schedule**: The schedule 0.0 contains the following blocks:

Block 0: descriptive identification of sample village/ block

Block 1: identification of sample village/ block

Block 2: DCSSI-listed manufacturing enterprises (segment 9)

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

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

Block 4.2: list and selection of hamlet-group (hg's)/ sub-block (sb's)

Block 5a: list of households & non-agricultural enterprises and selection of households (segment 1 / 2)

Block 5b: list of manufacturing enterprises (under section 'D') and selection (segment 1 / 2)

Block 6: particulars of sampling of enterprises (for schedule 2.2)

Block 7: particulars of sampling of households (for schedule 1.0 and 10)

Block 8: particulars of field operations

Block 9: distance of the village from nearest facility

Block 10: particulars relating to public works programme in the village

Block 11: remarks by investigator / senior investigator

Block 12: comments by supervisory officer(s)

2.0.7 **Use of additional sheets of blocks 4.1, 4.2, 5a, 5b**: Whenever one schedule booklet is not adequate to list all the hamlets and hamlet-groups/sub-blocks (blocks 4.1, 4.2) or all the households / enterprises (blocks 2, 5a and 5b) of the sample FSU or hg/sb, additional sheets containing the relevant block(s) shall be used and tagged firmly to the main schedule.

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

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

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

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

Block 1: Identification of sample village/block

2.1.0 **General**: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample FSU in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). Each cell (box space) is meant for recording only one digit of the entry. For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place, the next left cell for the tenth place digit and so on. *Items 1, 4 to 11, 13 and 14 shall be copied from the sample list*.

2.1.1 **Item 12: FOD sub-region**: The four-digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample FSU belongs will be recorded against item 12. *A '−' will be put against this item for the state samples and also for the central samples for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura for which field work is carried out by the respective States*.

2.1.2 **Item 13: frame code**: The different types of frames used for selection of FSUs are indicated by 'frame code' in the sample list. *Entry against item 13 shall be copied from the sample list*. The frame codes to be used are:

Rural: 1991 census – 08; 2001 census – 13.
Urban: 1982-87 UFS – 06, 1987-92 UFS – 07, 1992-97 UFS – 09, 1997-2002 UFS – 11, 2002-2007 UFS –14.

2.1.3 **Item 14: frame population**: The population of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. This will be filled in for rural samples only. For urban samples, it is to be kept blank.

2.1.4 **Item 15: approximate present population**: The investigator will first ascertain the approximate present population of the entire sample FSU taking into consideration the normal growth of population along with any abnormal influx of population into or exodus of population from the sample FSU. This may be ascertained mainly from the knowledgeable persons by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be 2001 census population. In the case of large difference with census population, it may be asked whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the FSU after the census or the village has been split or partly merged with other village/urban area. If so, the approximate increase or decrease of population due to such events or any new settlements that have come up in the FSU after the census is to be ascertained.

2.1.5 **Item 16 : Approximate no. of non-agricultural enterprises** : Approximate number of non-agricultural enterprises in the whole sample village/block, as ascertained by local enquiry from knowledgeable persons, may be recorded here.

2.1.6 **Item 17: total number of hg's/sb's formed (D)**: The total number of hg's/sb's formed in the sample FSU will be the value of **'D'** as recorded in block 4.2. If the sample FSU does not require any hg/sb formation, the entry against this item will be '1'.

2.1.7 **Item 18: Survey code**: The different survey codes are:

> selected village/block has been surveyed:
> > inhabited ………………………… 1
> > uninhabited ……………………….2
> > zero case ………………………….3

> selected village/block is casualty but a substitute village/block has been surveyed:
> > inhabited …………………………. 4
> > uninhabited ……………………….5
> > zero case ………………………….6

> selected village/block is casualty and no substitute has been surveyed ………7.

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

2.1.8 **Item 19: Reason for substitution of original sample**: In all the cases where the *originally* selected sample FSU is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted and subsequently

surveyed or not surveyed (i.e. for codes 4 to 7 against item 18), the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 19. The codes are:

Sample village/block:

not identifiable/traceable…………………….…………………1
not accessible...…………….2
restricted area (not permitted to survey) …………………….. 3
others (specify)...….………….9

A '–' may be put against this item if the entry against item 18 is 1 or 2 or 3. *Cases of FSUs comprising wholly the barracks of military and paramilitary forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 19. As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.*

2.2 **Block 2: DCSSI-listed manufacturing enterprises (segment 9)   (for rural sub-strata 1 and 2 only)**

This block is meant for listing the bigger SSI enterprises located within each FSU as per DCSSI census, which are not under the coverage of ASI. The block will be filled-in only for FSUs belonging to rural sub-strata 1 & 2. These enterprises will be identified by SDRD from the DCSSI census (conducted in 2003) data by such criteria as having 6 or more workers, large gross value of output, etc. of the enterprise. The names of such SSI enterprises situated in the sample FSUs will be supplied to field offices. All these SSI units will be treated as forming a separate segment *(segment 9)* within the FSU. The field investigator will have to locate these enterprises. The SSI unit may not be located within the selected segments but in another hamlet/hg of the FSU. *Care may be taken not to miss these units*. It is therefore, necessary to identify and list these big units at the stage of forming hg in the FSU and record the house number, name, address in cols. (1) and (2) of block 2 without fail. Suitable reference for the identity of the hamlet may also be kept within brackets on the right side of the row corresponding to the enterprise. Although these enterprises are listed as DME as per DCSSI census, a few of them might have become an NDME or an OAME or might be under coverage of ASI at the time of survey. Even in this situation, all these enterprises will be listed irrespective of their present status.

An enterprise, which is not covered under ASI, operating at the address provided by SDRD will be considered in segment 9 even if there is a change in the status of the enterprise from DME to NDME or OAME. All the eligible enterprises belonging to segment 9 will be surveyed and no sampling of enterprises will be necessary for segment 9. However, if the number of such enterprises is found to be more than 10, only top 10 enterprises, in terms of total number of workers, will constitute segment 9. If, out of these 10 enterprises, one enterprise is not surveyed due to non-cooperation of the informant, then rest 9 enterprises will be surveyed.

It is emphasised that if a DCSSI-listed enterprise is located in the area under selected segment 1 or 2, it will be included in segment 9 and listed in block 2 and not in block 5a or 5b. Exception to this can happen only in the case of there being more than 10 eligible enterprises in segment 9 as described in the previous paragraph. For example, if there are 12 enterprises in the list supplied by SDRD, the largest 10 enterprises in terms of number of total workers will be considered for segment 9. Suppose the geographical locations of 2nd and 11th enterprise are in segment 2. Then

the 11^(th) enterprise will be listed in segment 2 but the 2^(nd) enterprise will be listed under segment 9. No enterprise will be common between segments 1, 2 & 9.

Some of the columns of block 2 are same as some of the columns of block 5a and 5b. Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of block 2 correspond to the columns 1, 3 19, 20, 21 and 22 of block 5a respectively. Similarly, columns 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of block 2 will correspond to the columns 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 of block 5b respectively. Column headings are also same in both cases. Therefore, for the detailed procedure regarding filling-in the columns of block 2, descriptions for the corresponding columns given under blocks 5a and 5b may be referred to.

In case there are more than 10 eligible enterprises in block 2, Columns (12), (13) and (14) will be filled-in for the top 10 enterprises only, in terms of number of workers.

Column (13): second stage stratum (SSS): Second stage stratum (SSS) number corresponding to enterprise type $\times$ BMG will be recorded in this column. Six possible SSS are:

SSS	Enterprise type code	BMG code
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	1	3
4	2 or 3	1
5	2 or 3	2
6	2 or 3	3

Enterprise type codes are*: OAME – 1, NDME – 2, DME – 3.*

Broad Manufacturing Group (BMG) codes are:

NIC (15 to 20) – 1,

NIC (23, 27, 30 to 35) or NIC code 01405 (cotton ginning, cleaning and baling) – 2,

rest of NIC codes under section 'D' – 3.

Column (14): enterprise number: A running serial number starting from 1 will be given in this column against the eligible enterprises with an SSS number in column (13).

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

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

2.4.1 **Block 4.1: List of hamlets (only for rural samples with hamlet-group formation)**

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

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

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

2.4.2.0 **General**: This block is meant for recording the details of the hg/sb formation and their selection for FSUs requiring hg/sb formation (i.e. with D>1).   Reference may be made to paragraphs 2.0.3 and 2.0.4 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hg's/sb's.

2.4.2.1 **Column (1): serial no. of hg/sb**: The hg's/sb's formed will be given a running serial number (starting from 1) in column (1) as per the guidelines given in paragraphs 2.0.3 and 2.0.4. The last serial number in this column will be the value of 'D' which is to be recorded against '**D**' below the block heading.

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

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

2.4.2.4 **Column (4) – (5)**: Two hg's/sb's will be selected from the large FSU for the purpose of survey. The hg/sb for segment 1 will be slected purposively: the hg/sb with the maximum number of DMEs (or with maximum number of NDME if there is no DME or with maximum number of OAMEs if there is no DME/NDME or with maximum percentage share of population if there is no manufacturing enterprise in the entire FSU) will always be selected and termed as segment 1. Another hg/sb will be selected randomly and will be termed as segment 2.

2.4.2.4.1 **Column (4): sampling serial number for hg/sb**: Against the hg/sb chosen for segment 1, 0 will be entered in this column. Rest (D − 1) hg/sb will be given a running serial number starting from 1 in this column.

2.4.2.4.2 **Column (5): segment number**: '1' will be entered in column (5) against this hg/sb number '0' in column (4). Then a random number, say R, between 1 and (D − 1) will be drawn. Enter '2' in column (5) against the serial number in column (4), which is equal to R. This hg/sb will be termed as segment 2.

For all other hg's/sb's (except the two selected), column (5) may be left blank.

2.5 **Blocks 5a and 5b**

        In these blocks, various information are to be given separately for each of the two segments selected for survey. *When there is no hamlet-group/sub-block selection, the information in respect of the whole village/block shall be given against segment number '1' in these blocks.*

2.5a **Block 5a**:   **List of households and non-agricultural enterprises and selection of households (segment 1 / 2)**:

2.5a.1 Listing of houses, households and non-agricultural enterprises (**NAEs**) covered in the present survey (i.e. all non-agricultural enterprises excluding some as detailed in para 1.10.41 of Chapter One) will be done in this block**.** Collection of a few particulars for identification of unorganized manufacturing enterprises, preparation of sampling frame and selection of sample households (for sch. 1.0 and 10) - all these operations shall also be carried out in this block. *Listing of households / enterprises are to done separately for segment 1 and 2 for large FSU requiring hg/sb formation.*

2.5a.2 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house, household or non-agricultural enterprise. *Households which are found to be temporarily absent at the time of listing and the non-agricultural enterprises run by them are also to be listed and included in the frame of households/enterprises, as the case may be, before sample selection*. After obtaining as much details as possible from the neighbours about the absentee households and the enterprises run by them, attempt should be made to contact the households/enterprises at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the investigators) and if need be by revisiting the households/enterprises during the survey period in the sample village/block. All temporarily locked households should be listed and included in the overall frame for sample selection. All temporarily locked NAEs should be listed and included in the overall frame for sample selection provided it can be ascertained from local enquiry that the NAE belongs to manufacturing sector as per NIC-2004. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/households/NAEs, it is, therefore, better to follow some definite order for listing.   The order followed in 2001 population census may be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted; otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner and moving southwards. The names of any natural grouping of the houses like hamlet, street, mohalla, etc. and date of listing may be written at the top before the listing of houses starts. This will help in checking completeness.

2.5a.3   *A house to house* enquiry will be made to list all the houses, households and NAEs. A household is enumerated in the house where it resides and an enterprise will be listed in the house in which it is situated. The following two situations may be kept in mind during listing. First, an enterprise may not be clearly visible or prominent from outside of a house/room. For example, one member of a household may manufacture small toys, dolls, transistor/radios etc. inside a house not visible from outside. Secondly, the enterprise may not have physical existence at any fixed location; e.g. a hawker or a vendor selling his goods like vegetables, fruits, cloth, etc. without having any fixed premises. These types of enterprises can be detected only by enquiring about the activities of the members of the household. Necessary care may be taken to list such enterprises.

2.5a.4 *While listing a house*, the investigator shall first find out how many households (including temporarily absent i.e. locked households) reside there. From each household he will collect the details of all NAEs run for at least one day by its members during last 365 days preceding the date of survey *(the enterprise may not be in operation on the date of listing).* The NAEs run by the household during the reference period and located in the same house where the household lives and those run without any fixed premises shall be listed one after another against that

household. But NAEs run by the same household and located at other *fixed* premises will be listed at the location of the enterprise. After exhausting the resident households and all the different types of NAEs run by the household members as described above, the investigator will list other NAEs, if any, which may be located in that house and operated either by households staying in some other houses (either within or outside the selected segment/FSU) or by an institutional body. After this, the investigator will proceed to list the next house. *Care should be taken to list all the seasonal NAEs*, though may not be operating on the date of survey.

2.5a.5 NAEs *without fixed premises* may be listed against the **households** of the owners whereas those with *fixed premises* are to be listed at their **sites**. By 'fixed premises', we mean that the entrepreneurial activity is carried out within some sort of permanent structure (refer to Para 2.5a.7 for further details). Partnership enterprises run without fixed premises may be listed against the household of the **partner who takes major decisions** for running the enterprise. An enterprise pursuing mixed activities or an entrepreneur pursuing multiple activities may be listed separately under respective NIC codes if separate accounts of employment, receipts, expenses, etc. for each such activity are available. Otherwise, it will be listed as one enterprise with NIC code corresponding to the *major* activity. By major activity, we mean the activity fetching maximum income to the enterprise during the last accounting year. If it is difficult to decide major activity based on income, the same may be done by looking at the turnover/employment in the order specified.

It is to be noted that all NAEs found to be in operation for at least one day during the last 365 days are to be listed irrespective of whether they are *operating on the date of survey or not*. However, if any NAEs *with fixed premises* is come across which has changed its place of operation (i.e. stopped operating in the current structure under listing), the same may not be listed in the present place but be listed against the place/site where it is currently operating, provided the changed place/site is within the segments/FSU. On the other hand, an enterprise may be found which has shifted to the current location from another location within or outside the segment/FSU. In such cases, entire period of operation, considering both previous and current locations, will be taken into account for determining the eligibility.

2.5a.6 It may be noted that 'cotton ginning, baling and cleaning etc.' though classified under agriculture (code 01405) as per NIC-2004, will be covered in this round of survey under manufacturing. The enterprises falling under this code will be listed in block 5a / 5b. It may also be noted that NIC-2004 classifies 'custom tailoring' (code 18105) under manufacturing.

2.5a.7 In connection with listing, some special situations are described below:

(i) In a 'hat'(i.e. periodical market) there are some permanent structures built by panchayat or local bodies. The entrepreneurs occupy them on 'hat' days and carry out their activities. These will be considered as *activities without fixed premises* and listed through the residences of the owners even though they carry out the activities at more or less fixed locations. It may be mentioned that the activities carried on by the roadside or in the open public places like that under a bridge or a tree, etc. with temporary make-shift shelter or no structure at all, are deemed be carried out without fixed premises.

(ii) In daily markets or 'hats', some vegetable/fish sellers carry out their activities in open space or under tents/shelters (having canvas/cloth on the top and tied/fixed with sticks on the corners). These enterprises will be listed not in the markets/'hats' but against the households of the owners where they reside.

(iii) Enterprises run without fixed premises on partnership basis shall be listed against the household of the **partner who takes major decisions** for running the enterprise.

(iv) The brick kilns having fixed site (*with or without structure*) will *always* be listed at their sites. In case of pottery also, the same procedure may be followed.

(v) For mixed activities or the same activity being conducted in two different places, if the accounts, employment, etc. for various activities can be separated out, then each activity shall be separately listed. Otherwise, they should be listed under one major activity i.e. the one having major *income/turnover/employment in that order of preference*. To determine the appropriate NIC code for such enterprises, the major activity will be first determined at the two digit level of NIC on the basis of maximum income/turnover/employment. The exercise will then be repeated at the five-digit level of NIC to have the appropriate NIC 5-digit code to be recorded in schedule 2.2.

(vi) In cases of mixed activity of manufacturing and trade, such as handloom weavers, sweetmeat shops, by convention, manufacturing will be taken as the major activity. If the manufacturing activity of the enterprise is carried out in the household and products are sold in a fixed stall or shop or a fixed structure then the enterprise will be listed as manufacturing at the location of the household and not at the stall/shop.

(vii) Recording of *blank* audio and video tapes for sale or providing the service of recording on *blank* tapes of customers will be listed under NIC division code 92. Providing the service of Xerox copying will also be listed under NIC division code 74.

(viii) If a household prepares rice mainly for home consumption by husking paddy produced either from its own cultivation or obtained in exchange of services rendered to other households but sometimes sells out a part then such activity will not be treated as manufacturing. However, households undertaking milling of paddy into rice, mainly for the purpose of sale or the households which provide the service of husking to customers by using household devices like 'dhenki' etc. will be taken as engaged in manufacturing enterprise.

(ix) When a master weaver distributes yarn to weavers working at home according to his specifications, offers them credit facilities, etc. and pays them at agreed rates against delivery of woven cloth, he is treated as a manufacturer. Similar is the case of entrepreneur/master craftsman in bidi making, furniture making, etc. who procures orders, distributes raw materials to workers (who may work in their homes or elsewhere) and pays for the manufacturing services in piece rate or time rate. In all such cases, the master weaver/craftsman/entrepreneur will be treated as engaged in manufacturing activity. The persons who work for master weaver or under his patronage, may be either entrepreneurs in their own right i.e. self-employed persons or merely wage paid employees receiving remuneration for work done, either on time-rate or piece-rate basis. *This can be judged by studying the situation carefully*. Only when the persons working for the master craftsman are found to have tangible or intangible means of production and their

remuneration contains an element of profit in addition to labour compensation, they should be treated as constituting separate or independent household enterprises.

(x) Though the inmates of a hostel, etc. will be listed as single-member households, the institution itself will qualify as an enterprise (provided it satisfies the criteria of becoming an enterprise). The name of the institution and its nature of activity will be recorded in the first line and inmates will be listed in subsequent lines.

(xi) Sale of own agricultural produce directly by the producer will not be treated as non-agricultural (i.e. trading) activity. Similar is the case of a person engaged in production of milk and selling the same. However, door-to-door collection of milk and selling will be listed as a trading activity.

2.5a.8 In sample villages/blocks with hamlet-group/sub-block formation, list of houses, households and NAEs will be recorded in separate pages of block 5a / 5b for segment numbers 1 and 2. At first, listing will be done for segment number 1. Then listing for segment number 2 will be started in a separate page.

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

Various columns of block 5a are described below:

2.5a.9 **Column (1): house number**: All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number. The 2001 population census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used if available. The houses without such numbers will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Wherever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any brackets. After listing all the households and NAEs associated with a house, the next house shall be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purpose to which it is put will be written across the line, e.g. temple, dispensary, vacant, etc. However, details of the enterprise will be recorded for the non-residential houses having any non-agricultural enterprise. For family living under a tree or bridge etc. (i.e. without any house), a '–' may be put in this column.

2.5a.10 **Column (2): household serial number**: The household(s) normally residing in the house or in a fixed location (e.g. under a tree/bridge/open space etc.) listed in column (1) will be numbered in column (2). All households (including those found temporarily absent) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. Household serial number will be given against the lines listed for households only. The NAEs run by a particular household will be listed just below the line for the household. Separate line will be used for each such enterprise and serial number for the enterprise will be given in col (19). In case of persons staying, say, in hostels and forming single member households, each of them will be listed in separate lines giving a household serial number. Continuous serial number starting from 1 will be given in column (2) for each of the segments 1 & 2 separately. This column will be left blank for the lines meant for vacant houses, non-residential buildings, etc.

2.5a.11 Column (3): name of head of household/name and address of enterprise/establishment/owner/ operator: For a household having serial number in column (2), the name of the head shall be recorded here. For enterprise, name of the enterprise/owner/operator etc. will be recorded in this column. If an enterprise bears a distinct name, only then the name will it be recorded; otherwise the name of the owner shall be recorded. If the owner of an enterprise stays at different place, the name and address of the owner/operator shall be recorded. For an institutional enterprise, name of the enterprise shall be recorded.   In all cases, distinct name of the enterprise, if any, shall be given preference.

2.5a.12 Column (4): household size: The size of each household as defined in Chapter One will be recorded in this column. A small box space is provided against this column at the end of each page to record the total for this column.

2.5a.13 Columns (5): land possessed code (rural only): This column will be filled in for rural FSUs only. Each household having a serial no. in col. (2) will get a code in this column. First, the information on area of land possessed, as defined in para 1.10.10 of Chapter One, as on the date of survey will be obtained from the household. The area will be determined in hectares and rounded off to two places of decimals. After that appropriate code will be given in this column. The codes are as given below:

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

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

Table 1: The values of cut-off points X (rural land possessed in hectares)	
state/u.t.	X
Andhra Pradesh	1.22
Arunachal Pradesh	2.02
Assam	1.08
Bihar	0.81
Chhattisgarh	2.02
Goa	0.48
Gujarat	2.07
Haryana	2.23
Himachal Pradesh	1.05
Jammu & Kashmir	1.53
Jharkhand	1.23
Karnataka	2.04
Kerala	0.41
Madhya Pradesh	3.00
Maharastra	2.44
Manipur	1.04

Table 1: The values of cut-off points X (rural land possessed in hectares)	
state/u.t.	X
Meghalaya	1.21
Mizoram	1.21
Nagaland	1.21
Orissa	1.21
Punjab	2.03
Rajasthan	3.80
Sikkim	1.70
Tamil Nadu	0.63
Tripura	0.65
Uttar Pradesh	1.26
Uttaranchal	0.63
West Bengal	0.77
A & N Islands	0.81
Chandigarh	0.01
D & N Haveli	1.01
Daman & Diu	0.41
Delhi	0.05
Lakshadweep	0.18
Pondicherry	0.14

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

2.5a.14 **Column (6): urban only: average monthly household consumption expenditure (Rs):** The household consumer expenditure has been explained in para 1.10.11 of Chapter One. The average monthly consumer expenditure incurred by the household during last 12 months may be recorded in this column.

2.5a.15 **Column (7): urban only: monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) (Rs):** The entry for this column will be derived as entry in col. (6) divided by the household size in col. (4). This will be recorded in whole number of rupees.

2.5a.16 **Column (8): urban only: MPCE code:** Each household having a serial no. in col. (2) will get a code in this column. The codes are as follows:

MPCE (in Rs)   **code**

less than A……..1
more than or equal to A…….. …................2

The value of 'A' for each NSS region is given in Table 2.

Table 2: The values of cut-off point A (urban MPCE in Rs) for each NSS region

state/u.t.	State-Region code	description	A
Andhra Pradesh	281	Coastal	1043
	282	Inland Northern	1098
	283	South Western	916
	284	Inland Southern	910
Arunachal Pradesh	121	Arunachal Pradesh	955
Assam	181	Plains Eastern	1184
	182	Plains Wester n	1121
	183	Hills	975
Bihar	101	Northern	633
	102	Central	792
Chhattisgarh	221	Chhattisgarh	881
Goa	301	Goa	1496
Gujarat	241	Eastern	1306
	242	Plains	1200
	243	Plains Southern	1327
	244	Dry areas	941
	245	Saurashtra	999
Haryana	061	Eastern	1233
	062	Western	925
Himachal Pradesh	021	Himachal Pradesh	1678
Jammu & Kashmir	011	Mountainous	1419
	012	Outer Hills	1179
	013	Jhelam Valley	1021
Jharkhand	201	Jharkhand	898
Karnataka	291	Coastal & Ghats	1014
	292	Inland Eastern	917
	293	Inland Southern	1460
	294	Inland Northern	898
Kerala	321	Northern	962
	322	Southern	1444
Madhya Pradesh	231	Vindhya	823
	232	Central	886
	233	Malwa	931
	234	South	830
	235	South Western	784
	236	Northern	924
Maharashtra	271	Coastal	1479
	272	Inland Western	1250
	273	Inland Northern	1114
	274	Inland Central	754
	275	Inland Eastern	918
	276	Eastern	1118

Table 2: The values of cut-off point A (urban MPCE in Rs) for each NSS region

state/u.t.	State-Region code	description	A
Manipur	141	Plains	791
	142	Hills	762
Meghalaya	171	Meghalaya	1254
Mizoram	151	Mizoram	1296
Nagaland	131	Nagaland	1640
Orissa	211	Coastal	826
	212	Southern	906
	213	Northern	755
Punjab	031	Northern	1143
	032	Southern	1135
Rajasthan	081	Western	1016
	082	North Eastern	1029
	083	Southern	1194
	084	South Eastern	833
Sikkim	111	Sikkim	1239
Tamil Nadu	331	Coastal Northern	1349
	332	Coastal	985
	333	Southern	1049
	334	Inland	1104
Tripura	161	Tripura	1217
Uttaranchal	051	Uttaranchal	1097
Uttar Pradesh	091	Western	961
	092	Central	824
	093	Eastern	817
	094	Southern	923
West Bengal	191	Himalayan	976
	192	Eastern Plains	937
	193	Central Plains	1181
	194	Western Plains	1029
A & N Islands	351	A & N Islands	1465
Chandigarh	041	Chandigarh	1962
D & N Haveli	261	D & N Haveli	1748
Daman & Diu	251	Daman & Diu	1336
Delhi	071	Delhi	1902
Lakshadweep	311	Lakshadweep	1291
Pondicherry	341	Pondicherry	1041

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

2.5a.17 **Columns (9) – (10): Schedule 1.0: sampling serial number: SSS:** It may be recalled that for schedule 1.0, there will be only two SSS. Columns (9) and (10) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1 & 2 pertaining to schedule 1.0. Households with code 1 in col.(5)/col.(8) will be tick-marked ($\sqrt{}$) in column (9) while households with code 2 in col.(5)/col.(8) will be given tick-marks ($\sqrt{}$) in column (10). Then all the tick-marks will be given running serial numbers starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS 1 and SSS 2 respectively.

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

2.5a.18 **Columns (11) – (12): schedule 1.0: sample household number: SSS***: Required number of sample households (h) will be drawn from each segment × SSS by SRSWOR and sample household numbers, 1 to h, will be recorded here. The value of 'h' may be recorded in the space provided in the column headings.

For selecting the sample households of any particular segment × SSS, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (9)/(10)] and 'h' the number of households to be selected. If H = h, all the households will be selected and no random number need to be drawn. Otherwise, first draw a random number, say R1, between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R2, also between 1 and H. If R2 = R1, then reject R2 and draw a fresh R2. Continue this way till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e. R1, R2, …. , R(h)] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R1, R2, ..… , R(h) [in column (9)/(10)] will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2,..…...., h respectively in columns (11)/(12). Encircle the corresponding sampling serial numbers in columns (9)/(10).

2.5a.19 **Columns (13) – (15): Schedule 10: sampling serial number: SSS:** There will be three SSS for the schedule 10 for rural FSUs while there will be only two SSS (SSS 2 & SSS 3) in the urban FSUs.

2.5a.19.1 **Column (13): SSS 1: (rural only)**: Sampling frames for SSS 1 for the rural FSUs will be prepared in this column. First, it will be enquired whether there is any member in the household who has worked in any public works scheme of the Government any time during the last 365 days. For definition of 'public work', para 1.10.31 to 1.10.34 of Chapter One may be referred. If the answer is yes, then a tick-mark ($\sqrt{}$) will be given against the household in col. (13). All the tick-marks ($\sqrt{}$) in cols. (13) will then be serially numbered starting from 1. This column will remain blank for urban FSUs.

2.5a.19.2 **Columns (14) – (15)**: Sampling frames for SSS 2 and SSS 3 will be prepared through these two columns. For the rural sector, if a household has already been tick-marked in column (13), these two columns need not be filled in. If the household has any household member with age below 30 years and educational level secondary or above, a tick-mark ($\sqrt{}$) will be given against the household in col. (14). Remaining households will be tick-marked in col. (15). The

tick-marks (√) in cols. (14)/(15) will then be serially numbered starting from 1 independently in each of the two columns.

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

2.5a.20 **Columns (16) – (18): schedule 10: sample household number: SSS:** Column (16) relates to rural FSUs only. For urban samples, it will be kept blank.

Required number of sample households (h) will be drawn from each segment × SSS by SRSWOR and sample household numbers, 1 to h, will be recorded here. The values of 'h' are to be recorded in the space under the column headings. The procedure for selection of sample households in a segment × SSS is similar to that described for schedule 1.0 in para 2.5a.18 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for schedule 1.0 (either in SSS 1 or in SSS 2), it will be *replaced* by the next non-selected household in the frame (of the particular segment × SSS of schedule 10). The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice. This modification has been done with a view to select separate households for the two schedule types. However, if the number of households in frame of any SSS is small, one or more sample households may be common for sch 1.0 and 10. In such cases both schedules will be canvassed in the same household.

2.5a.21 **Column (19): non-agricultural enterprise: serial number**: All non-agricultural enterprises shall be given a running serial number starting from 1 in this column. Locked enterprise will be listed and numbered serially only when information relating to cols (20) & (21) are available from knowledgeable persons. Otherwise it should not be listed at all.

2.5a.22 **Column (20) : non-agricultural enterprise: description of activity**: The activity of the enterprise shall be briefly described in words in this column, such as bread making, coffee curing, grocery, etc .

2.5a.23 **Column (21): non-agricultural enterprise: NIC-2004 code (2 digits)**: The left most two-digit code of NIC-2004 pertaining to the activity of the enterprise will be recorded here.

   However, activities with NIC code 01405 may be entered in 5-digit codes. Again, activities with NIC division code 75 are excluded from the purview of this survey.

2.5a.24 **Column (22): non-agricultural enterprise: ownership code**: For all the NAEs, ownership codes are to be recorded in this column. *Codes are as follows*: proprietary (male)-1, proprietary (female)-2, partnership with members of the same household-3, partnership between members not all from the same household - 4, co-operative society – 5 and others - 9.

   If an individual is the sole owner of the enterprise, the enterprise will be termed proprietary and for such an enterprise ownership code will be 1/2 if the proprietor is male/female. If there are two or more owners of the enterprise on a partnership basis with or without formal registration, code shall be 3/4 if all the owners belong/do not belong to the same household. Code 5 shall be recorded for enterprises registered as co-operative societies irrespective of possession of share by

government, local body etc. Public sector establishments which are wholly owned or run/managed by central or state government or quasi-government institution, or by local bodies like Panchayat, Zilla Parisad, City Corporation, Municipal authorities, autonomous bodies like universities, education boards and institutions like schools, libraries etc. set up by the government, panchayat, etc., enterprises run on loans granted by Government, local body etc. and all enterprises registered as public or private limited company, will be given ownership code as 9 irrespective of the amount of share held by the Government. All other enterprises shall also get ownership code 9.

2.5a.25 **Column (23): manufacturing enterprise serial number**:   All the manufacturing enterprises in a selected segment will be separated out through this column. The non-agricultural enterprises with NIC codes 15 – 37 or 01405 in column (21) will be first tick-marked (√) in this column. Then a running serial number starting from 1 will be given to all the tick-marks. This will be done separately for each segment.

For manufacturing enterprises that are seasonal in nature, the code 'S' shall also be recorded within brackets in this column. This will be consulted for recording the eligibility code in column (25) of block 5b.

2.5b **Block 5b**: **list of manufacturing enterprises and selection (segment 1 / 2)**

In this block only manufacturing enterprises will be considered. After copying the manufacturing enterprise serial number and the NIC codes from block 5a, formation of frame for enterprise type × BMG (i.e. SSS 1 – 6) and selection of sample enterprises will be completed here.

2.5b.1 **Columns (1), (23) and (21)**: Entries for these columns will be copied from the corresponding columns of block 5a. Care must be taken to transfer the entries correctly.

 2.5b.2 **Column (24): registration code**: If the enterprise is registered under section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 or if the enterprise is a bidi or cigar manufacturing enterprise registered under Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of employment) Act 1966 under the coverage of ASI or if the enterprise is a Govt. manufacturing enterprise/PSU, code 1 shall be recorded. If the enterprise has been included in the list frame enterprise in the urban sector, code 2 will be given. Otherwise, code 9 shall be recorded. For locked enterprise, appropriate code will be entered in this column, only after local enquiry.

     Columns (25) to (41) relate to manufacturing enterprises with code 9 in column (24). If the code in column (24) is other than 9, there will be no entries in subsequent columns.

2.5b.3 **Column (25): eligibility code**: Code 1 shall be recorded if the enterprise operated for at least 30 days (15 days for seasonal enterprises) during the reference year. For enterprises, which operated for less than 30 days (15 days for seasonal enterprises), code 2 shall be recorded in this column.

 For locked enterprise, 1 will be entered in this column.

Columns (26) to (41) shall be filled up if eligibility code in column (25) is 1 .

2.5b.4 **Column (26): broad manufacturing group (BMG) code**: One of the codes 1 to 3 as appropriate to the enterprise depending upon its activity noted in cols (20) and (21), shall be recorded here for each enterprise.

The codes are as follows.

BMG	Activities under NIC 2004 codes
1	15 – 20
2	23, 27, 30 – 35, 01405
3	Rest of NIC codes under section 'D'

For locked enterprise, '1' will be entered in this column.

2.5b.5 **Column (27): number of workers: total**: The total number of persons *usually working on a working day* during the reference year for perennial and casual enterprises and during the last working season of the reference year for seasonal enterprises, shall be recorded in this column. This total should include both household workers and hired workers. All categories of workers including supervisory and primary shall be considered. Total should also include other workers, working proprietors and apprentices (paid or unpaid), unpaid helpers and part-time workers so long they are engaged on a fairly regular basis. A worker need not mean that the same person is functioning continuously; it only refers to a position. Two part-time workers will be counted as 2 and not 1. Part-time workers are those who work for less than or equal to half of the period of normal working hours of the enterprise on a fairly regular basis. *For enterprises running in shifts*, workers of all the shifts may be considered together (i.e. the numbers of workers will be added) for the purpose of making entries in columns (27) and (28). *The average* number of workers on a working day during the reference year shall be recorded for both total and hired workers in columns (27) and (28) respectively.

2.5b.6 **Column (28): number of workers: hired**: The number of hired workers in the enterprise, usually employed on fairly regular basis (i.e. for most of the days during the period of operation) shall be recorded in this column. If there is no hired worker, '0' shall be entered here. Apprentices, paid or unpaid, shall be treated as hired workers. Unpaid helpers and labour exchanged between households shall be treated as household workers. A paid household member/ servant/ resident worker working in the enterprise shall be considered as hired worker.

Information on number of workers, total and hired, may be recorded properly so as to avoid misclassification of enterprises by enterprise type.

2.5b.7 **Column (29): enterprise type code**: Each eligible manufacturing enterprise shall be given enterprise type code on the basis of the entries made in columns (27) and (28). The codes are as follows:

(i) OAME i.e enterprises with entry zero in col. (28) ……… 1

(ii) NDME i.e. establishment with entry 1 – 5 in col (27) and positive entry in col. (28). ….. 2

(iii) DME i.e. establishment with entry 6 or more in col (27) and positive entry in col. (28) ….. 3

For locked enterprise, 1 will be entered in this column.

2.5b.8 Columns (30) – (32): **Schedule 2.2: sampling serial number: enterprise type 1 (OAME): BMG 1 / 2 / 3: SSS 1 / 2 / 3**: The enterprises with enterprise type code 1 in column (29) and broad manufacturing group (BMG) code 1, 2 or 3 in column (26) shall be separately tick-marked (√) in columns (30), (31) and (32) as the case may be. Then all the tick-marks (√) appearing in each of the columns (30), (31) & (32) shall be given a separate running serial number starting from 1. Total number of OAMEs in the frame under each BMG will be the number of tick-marks (i.e. the highest serial number) appearing in columns (30)/(31)/(32) and these values will be recorded against 'E' in respective columns.

2.5b.9 Columns (33) – (35): **Schedule 2.2: sampling serial number: enterprise type 2 or 3 (NDME / DME): BMG 1 / 2 / 3: SSS 4 / 5 / 6**: The enterprises with enterprise type code 2 or 3 i.e. DME or NDME, in column (29) and broad manufacturing group (BMG) code 1, 2 and 3 in column (26) shall be separately tick-marked (√) in columns (33), (34) and (35) as the case may be. Then all the tick-marks (√) appearing in each of the columns (33), (34) & (35) shall be given a separate running serial number starting from 1. Total number of DME/NDME in the frame under each BMG will be the number of tick-marks (i.e. the highest serial number) appearing in columns (33)/(34)/(35) and these values will be recorded against 'E' in respective columns.

2.5b.10 Columns (36) – (38): sample enterprise number: enterprise type 1 (OAME): BMG 1 / 2 / 3: SSS 1 / 2 / 3: The number of enterprises to be selected (after adjustment for shortfall, if necessary) for each OAME × BMG will be recorded against 'e'. The required number of enterprises will be drawn from each OAME × BMG by SRSWOR and sample enterprise number will be recorded. *The sampling serial numbers of the selected enterprises may be encircled in col.(30)/(31)/(32).*

2.5b.11 Columns (39) – (41): sample enterprise number: enterprise type 2 or 3 (DME/NDME)): BMG 1 / 2 / 3: SSS 4 / 5 / 6:. The number of enterprises to be selected (after adjustment for shortfall, if necessary) for each DME/NDME and BMG will be recorded against 'e' of the respective column. The required number of enterprises will be drawn from each (DME/NDME) × BMG by SRSWOR and sample enterprise number will be recorded. *The sampling serial numbers of the selected enterprises may be encircled in columns (33)/(34)/(35).*

2.6 Block 6: particulars of sampling of enterprises (for Schedule 2.2): In this block, particulars of sampling of enterprises shall be recorded.

2.6.1 Columns (5) to (10): Number of enterprises: Total number of enterprises in the frame for each SSS i.e. the entries for column (5), are the highest sampling serial numbers recorded in columns (30) to (35) respectively of block 5b. These highest entries are also recorded against the symbols 'E' appearing in the headings of columns (30) to (35) of block 5b. They may be recorded properly in column 5 of block 6 for each segment. Number of enterprises selected for survey shall be recorded in column (6). These numbers are also recorded against 'e' in the headings of column (36) to (41) of block 5b. Columns (7) and (8) shall be filled up on the basis of survey code recorded against item 20 of block 1 of schedule 2.2. Number of filled-in 2.2 schedules with survey codes 1 and 2 shall be recorded in columns (7) and (8) respectively. For entries relating to segment 9, block 2 will be the basis instead of block 5b. Number of enterprises for SSS numbers

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be counted from column (13) of block 2 and entered against the corresponding SSS of segment 9 in block 6. Total number of surveyed enterprises shall be recorded in column (9). It may be seen that (i) column (9) = column (7) + column (8) and (ii) column (10) = column (6) – column (9). For segment 9, column (10) = column (5) – column (9). The row for 'all' will give the totals of the relevant columns.

2.7 **Block 7**: **particulars of sampling of households (for schedules 1.0 and 10)**: Particulars of sampling of households, separately for schedules 1.0 and 10 for each of the segments 1 & 2 will be recorded in this block. If there is no hg/sb formation, entry will be made against segment 1.

2.7.1 **Column (3): population**: Population as obtained by summing up the page totals of household sizes in column (4) of block 5a over all the listed households may be recorded in this column separately for segments 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 1.0. The total of populations of segment 1 & 2 will be recorded in the cell against 'all'.

2.7.2 **Columns (5) to (10): number of households listed**: Total number of households in the frame of each SSS of schedules 1.0 and 10 will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (5) for each segment. Number of selected households will be copied in column (6). These are to be copied from the relevant columns of block 5a. References are as below:

Schedule 1.0: Column (5) entries for SSS are same as the value of 'H' recorded in heading spaces of columns (9) and (10) of block 5a for each segment. Column (6) entries will be equal to the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (11) and (12) of block 5a for that combination of segment × SSS.

Schedule 10: Column (5) entries for SSS are same as the value of 'H' recorded in heading spaces of columns (13), (14) and (15) of block 5a for each segment. Column (6) entries will be the value of 'h' recorded in heading spaces of columns (16), (17) & (18) of block 5a.

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

2.7.3 **Column(11): number of replaced household**: Total number of households for schedule 10 replaced (being already selected for schedule 1.0) will be reported for all SSS separately for segment 1 & 2 against the rows for schedule 10. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (13), (14) & (15) of block 5a for each segment. Entry against 'all' will be sum of the entries for all SSS for segments 1 & 2.

2.8 **Block 8**: **distance of the village from nearest facility**: In this block, it is aimed to collect information on the availability of some specific facilities like communication, markets, institutional agencies providing aid, assistance and credit to the villagers, etc.. *In case of hamlet group formation information are to be collected in respect of the entire sample village (panchayat ward in Kerala).*

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

The block will be filled-in for inhabited villages and will be kept blank for villages that are uninhabited or are zero cases.

This block may be filled in after completion of listing of households.

2.8.1 **Items 1- 33: Column (3): distance code**: Distance in terms of code will be entered in this column against items 1 to 33. Distance from the nearest facility available to the villagers will be considered. The distance will be measured from the geographical centre of the village. However, if a particular facility is available within the village, the distance code will always be 1 irrespective of its distance from the centre of the village. One of the codes 2 to 6 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distances of the nearest place will be considered for recording the distance code. In this connection, it may be noted that if at a particular location, more than one facility is available in a combined form and if that location is the nearest one to the village in respect of all the facilities under consideration, then the distance code of that location is to be recorded against all the facilities. For example if the nearest secondary school also provides primary as well as middle level education and the nearest primary school or the middle school is farther away than the secondary school then the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for both the primary school and middle school also. The codes for distances are:

> within village…………………………………….....1
> outside village:
>   less than 2 kms……………………………….2
>   2 kms. or more but less than 5 kms………….……3
>   5 kms. or more but less than 10 kms…………….....4
>   10 kms. or more but less than 20 kms…………..…5
>   20 kms. or more…………………………………….....6

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

2.8.1.1 **Items 1- 7:** These items are self - explanatory. In States/UTs where districts do not have block/mandal, block/mandal headquarters will mean headquarters of immediately lower administrative unit under the district.

2.8.1.2 **Item 8: metalled road:** This will include roads made of pucca materials like asphalt, cement, concrete, bricks, stones, etc.

2.8.1.3 **Item 9: all weather road:** This is the road usable for all seasons of a year irrespective of the material used for the road.

2.8.1.4 **Item 10: primary school**: Generally, up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is

also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education. This item will cover institutions providing such educational facilities.

2.8.1.5 **Item 11: secondary school**: Secondary school provides education up to class X.

2.8.1.6 **Item 12: higher secondary school / junior college**: Higher secondary school provides education up to 10+2 standard. In some places it is also known as junior college. Institutions providing education up to 10+2 standard will be covered under this item.

2.8.1.7 **Item 13: college**: Colleges providing degree courses with a minimum of bachelor degree recognised by a university or equivalent will be covered under this item. Colleges providing diploma courses which are equivalent to degree courses are also to be covered under this item.

2.8.1.8 **Item 14: health sub-centre / dispensary:** A health sub-centre is the most peripheral contact point in the primary health care system. It covers around 5,000 populations in plain area and 3,000 populations in hilly / tribal area. It is run by government and located in the rural area. It is manned by two multi-purpose health workers – one male and one female. A sub-centre usually does not have facilities for treatment as in-patients. Dispensary is the consulting place / chamber which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients.

2.8.1.9 **Item 15: primary health centre:** Primary health centre (PHC) is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out -patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 populations in plain area and 20,000 populations in hilly / tribal area.

2.8.1.10 **Item 16: community health centre / government hospital:** Community Health Centres (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly / tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central / state government or local bodies like municipalities will be covered under this item.

2.8.1.11 **Item 17: private clinic / doctor**: Private clinic is the consulting place / chamber of private doctors. Doctors are those having degrees/diploma in medicine and also registration from recognised universities / institutions deemed to be universities. These doctors may follow any of the systems - allopathic, homeopathy, ayurvedic, unani.

2.8.1.12 **Item 18: medicine shop:** A shop which sells drugs and medicines of any system of medicine viz. allopathic, homeopathic, ayurvedic or unani medicines, will be considered as a medicine shop.

2.8.1.13 **Item 19: community centre:** It is a place accessible to the villagers where facilities of viewing TV, video, etc., arranging ceremonies like marriage, festivals and other community programmes, etc., are available. The centre is generally located at a fixed place. The villagers will have access to the centre.

2.8.1.14 **Items 20 – 21: post office, police station/police outpost:** The items are self-explanatory.

2.8.1.15 **Item 22: wholesale market:** Wholesale market is a market where the buying and selling of goods or merchandise is done to retailers and other merchants and commercial users but generally not to ultimate consumers. Thus, it is a market where wholesaler acts as a middleman between producer and retailer or ultimate consumer. The operations like sales, purchases and prices etc. of a wholesale market are sometimes supervised/controlled by market committee or some other agency.

2.8.1.16 **Item 23: cooperative credit society:** Co-operative credit society is a society that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons (members of the society) for the benefit of the members. The funds are raised through contributions / investments by the members and the profits are shared by the members. Cooperative banks will also be considered here.

2.8.1.17 **Item 24: commercial bank:** This includes all nationalised banks including the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. All other scheduled and non-scheduled banks, other than co-operative banks, should also be considered here.

2.8.1.18 **Item 25: land development bank:** Land development banks are co-operative societies established for advancing loans for acquiring assets of capital nature connected with land improvements, productivity of land and agricultural development. The land development banks sanction long terms loans, which are repayable over a period exceeding five years. If a cooperative bank performs the activities of a land development bank in addition to the usual activities of a cooperative bank, it will be considered under item 22 and not under this item.

2.8.1.19 **Item 26: marketing society:** Co-operative marketing society means a registered society established for the purpose of promoting marketing facilities primarily of agricultural produce. The marketing society receives the produce directly from the producers or through primary credit societies. The produce is then sold in different markets or to the high level marketing organisations etc. In addition to the marketing function, the societies may also undertake supply of agricultural requisites such as seeds, manure and fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides etc.

2.8.1.20 **Item 27: PCO:** Distance of the facility which is nearest to the village among telegraph office/ pubic call office (PCO) / e-mail centre will be recorded in this item in code. A public call office or e-mail centre will refer to a place accessible to the villagers with or without payment of fee. E-mail is the electronic mail which is sent through network (internet) from one place to another.

2.8.1.21 **Item 28: video parlour/cinema hall:** Distance of the nearest video parlour/cinema hall will be recorded in terms of codes.

2.8.1.22 **Item 29: veterinary hospital / dispensary**: A veterinary hospital / dispensary has provision for the treatment of animals.

2.8.1.23 **Item 30: fertiliser / pesticide shop**: Fertiliser / pesticide shop is one which sells fertiliser and / or pesticide.

2.8.1.24 **Item 31: fair price shop**: Fair price shop is the shop which sells some essential commodities at subsidised rate. This may be owned by the government, local self-government, a government undertaking, the proprietor of a firm, co-operative(s) or private persons (individually or jointly) or other bodies like club, trust, etc.

2.8.1.25 **Items 32-33: cold storage, Industrial training institute**: These items are self-explanatory.

2.8.2 **Item 34: electricity connection (yes – 1, no – 2):** If electricity is used in any part of the village for any purpose (agriculture, industry, street light, domestic etc.), it will be considered that the facility is available for the villagers and code 1 will be recorded.

2.8.3 **Item 35: informant code:** The information in block 7 is to be collected from one or more knowledgeable person(s) of the village. The source of such information collected is to be reported in this item. In case there is more than one source then the code will relate to the informant from whom maximum information has been collected. The codes are:

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

2.9 **Block 9**: **particulars relating to public works programme in the village**: the purpose of this block is to collect some information about public works taken up in the village during last 12 months. For explanation of the term public works, reference may be made to para 1.10.31 to 1.10.34 of Chapter One. Enquiries about the most recent public works programme will also be made through the block. *In case of hamlet group formation information are to be collected in respect of the entire sample village (panchayat ward in Kerala).*

The required information has to be obtained by contacting the panchayat/village officials and / or other knowledgeable person(s). In case they are unable to provide any information about public works programmes in the village, the nearest Block Development Officer or other related agencies might be contacted for collection of the relevant information.

The block will be filled-in for inhabited villages and will be kept blank for villages that are uninhabited or are zero cases.

This block may be filled in after completion of listing of households.

2.9.1 **Item 1: whether any public works taken up in the village in last 12 months?**: If any public works was in operation in the village during last 12 months, code '1' will be entered, otherwise '2' will be entered. Public works might be of different types, e.g. road construction, building construction, land levelling, digging of ponds, making embankments, digging/construction of irrigation canal, etc. They might be sponsored under various 'public

works programme' such as EGS, SGRY, NFFWP, IAY etc. Two or more 'types of public works' might be taken up under same 'public works programme' or one of them might be sponsored under one 'public works programme' while others might be sponsored under another 'public works programme'. Also, same 'type of public work' might be undertaken at different point of time under different 'public works programmes'.

For code '2' against this item, items 2 – 8 will remain blank.

2.9.2 **Item 2: number of public works taken up in last 12 months**: The number of distinct public works under different programmes that were in operation in the village during last 12 months will be recorded here. If same 'type of public works' is going on under two different 'public works programme', it will be counted only once.

2.9.3 **Items 3 – 8**: These items relate to the most recent public works programme. If two or more types of public works were in operation under the same public works programme, information will relate to the public work that started later. But if there were two or more public works in operation under more than one public works programme, the information will relate to the *public works programme* that started later and the type of public work will be the one that started later under the same public works programme.

2.9.3.1 **Item 3**: **type of programme (code)**: After identifying the most recent public works programme, codes will be entered for the public works programme as follows:

Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) ………..	1
Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana (SGRY)…..	2
National Food for Work Scheme (NFFWP) …..	3
Indira Awaas Yojna (IAW) …………………...	4
Any other wage employment programme for 'poverty alleviation' or as 'relief measure' …...	5

2.9.3.2 **Item 4: type of public works (code)**: Type of work, most recent one under the most recent public works programme, will be recorded here in terms of code. The codes are:

irrigation canal/ water conservation/ water harvesting/ drought proofing/ flood control/ embankment etc. ………………………………………	1
land levelling, development of orchard etc…………………	2
road construction, laying pipes and cables…………………	3
building construction/ repair………………………………	4
sanitation, running creche, etc……………………………..	5
any other work…………………………………………….	9

2.9.3.3 **Item 5: wage rate for public works (Rs.)**: Wage rate given to the persons working under the most recent public works programme in the village will be reported here in whole number of rupees. If there were more than one wage rate, average wage rate will be reported.

2.9.3.4 **Item 6: prevailing casual agricultural wage rate at that time (Rs.)**: The prevailing wage rate for casual workers in agriculture during the time of operation of the most recent public works programme in the village will be reported here in whole number of rupees. If there is more than one agricultural wage rate, e.g. different rates for males and females or for different agricultural activities, the average wage rate will be reported.

2.9.3.5 **Item 7: who made the choice of the public works**: Code for the authority deciding the choice of the type of public work under reference will be recorded in this item. The codes are:

gram panchayat…………...	1
zila parishad ………...	2
State Govt… ………	3
don't know………………..	4

2.9.3.6 **Item 8: was there enough work on public works to satisfy demand?**: Perception of the informant about the sufficiency of work generated by the type of public works under consideration in relation to the demand for work will be recorded here. The codes are: *yes – 1 , no – 2, don't know – 3*.

2.9.4 **Item 9: informant code**: Code will be entered against this item even if there was no public work in the village. The information is to be collected from one or more knowledgeable person(s) of the village. The source of such information collected is to be reported in this item. In case there is more than one source then the code will relate to the informant from whom maximum information has been collected. The codes are:

sarpanch (male)…………………………..	1
sarpanch (female)…………………………..	2
other panchayat member…………………....	3
gram sevak………………………………....	4
others………………………………………	9

2.10 **Block 10**: **Particulars of field operations**: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. While recording the total time taken to canvass the sch. 0.0 (i.e. column 3, srl. no. 4 of this block), it may be noted that the time taken to reach the sample village and come back should not be considered for filling in this item. In other words, total time spent in identification of the boundaries of the sample village/block, hamlet-group/sub-block formation, listing of households, formation of second-stage strata, selection of households and filling in all other blocks of this schedule may be recorded in hours. All other items are self-explanatory.

2.11 **Block 11**: **remarks by investigator/senior investigator**: The investigator/senior investigator may give his remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.12 **Block 12: comments by supervisory officer(s)**: The supervising officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule, may give his comments here.

2.13 Substitution of sample enterprises/ households, misclassification of enterprises and random numbers

2.13.1 Substitution of enterprises/households: If any sample enterprise/household cannot be surveyed due to some reason or the other, it will be substituted by the next one having higher sampling serial number (provided not already selected) of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having highest sampling serial number of an SSS will be the one having smallest sampling serial number within the same SSS. If the substituted enterprise/household becomes a casualty, *it will be substituted by another in the same manner. If this enterprise/household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. However, it must be ensured that a minimum of one sample enterprise is always surveyed for each of second stage strata if E>0 and for each segment; similar restriction will hold for sample household also when H>0 . Substitution may be attempted more than twice in a few cases to adhere to this restriction.* In such cases, the fact has to be recorded in the remarks block (block 11 & 12).

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

2.13.2 Misclassification of an enterprise during listing:

(a)   It is quite possible in a few cases that a sample enterprise listed under a particular type (i.e. OAME × BMG or DME/NDME × BMG) in schedule 0.0 actually belongs to other type as detected during canvassing of schedule 2.2. *Entries for schedule 0.0 will not be changed if misclassification is found to occur*.

 (b) In case a sample enterprise is found, during detailed enquiry, having some NIC-2004 code/ BMG code other than the one recorded in column (21)/(26) of block 5b of schedule 0.0, then the same enterprise *will be surveyed (fresh selection will not be done) under revised codes recorded in schedule 2.2. However, if the enterprise goes out of the survey coverage because of the revision in industry division code, substitute may be taken*. In all these cases entries made in block 6 need not be disturbed.

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

The first random number will be used for hamlet-group/sub-block selection whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households/enterprise in the order: (i) for segment 1 − households for SSS of schedule 1.0, households for SSS of schedule 10, enterprises for schedule 2.2 and then (ii) for segment 2 − households for SSS of schedule 1.0, households for SSS of schedule 10, enterprises for schedule 2.2. If the particular column of

random numbers is exhausted in the process, next column may be used. Similarly, if all the columns of the Random number table is exhausted, then the first column will be used.

2.14 Substitution of sample FSU:

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

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

A copy of the letter may be given to:

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

If the substituted FSU has same problem as the original, correspondences may be made immediately so that another substitute can be provided to prevent voidness of stratum. In case no substitute FSU could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 18, block 1], a blank schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only blocks 0, 1, 8, 11 and 12 filled in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

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

(b) If a sample FSU is found to be depopulated at the time of survey or its population has shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity or it is treated as a "zero-case", it will not be substituted. It will be treated as a valid sample and blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 0, 1, 8, 11 and 12 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word/words 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern states where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

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

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

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

2.15.1 **Repetition within state or central sample FSUs**:

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

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

2.15.2 **Repetition between state and central sample FSUs**:

 (a) **Urban list frame enterprises**: These will be surveyed by the central agency only. Soft copy of the validated data will be supplied by DPD to the state agencies.

 (b) **Rural sub-stratum 1**: The FSUs are common in central and state samples. DPD will provide the validated data in respect of these samples to the state agencies if they so desire. Otherwise, States may canvass the schedules in the these FSUs themselves. However, it may not be possible to provide the copies of schedules to States.

 (c) **All other cases of repetitions**: As usual, the central and the state agencies will survey the sample FSUs independently.

<center>****</center>

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

[5a] list of households & non-agricultural enterprises and selection of households (segment ½)*

house number	household -serial number	household size	land possessed (code) (rural only)	Schedule 1.0 sampling serial number SSS 1 H=11	Schedule 1.0 sampling serial number SSS 2 H=7	Schedule 1.0 sample household number SSS 1 h=2	Schedule 1.0 sample household number SSS 2 h=2	Schedule 10 sampling serial number SSS 1 (rural only) H=4 any member worked in any public works …..	Schedule 10 sampling serial number SSS 2 H=4 any member of age below 30 years with edu level second…	Schedule 10 sampling serial number SSS 3 H=10 others	Schedule 10 sample household number SSS 1 (rural only) h=2	Schedule 10 sample household number SSS 2 h=2	Schedule 10 sample household number SSS 3 h=4	non-agrl enterprise serial number	non-agrl enterprise NIC−2004 code (2 digits) @	non-agrl enterprise ownership code	manufacturing enterprise serial number
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(21)	(22)	(23)
12	1	4	1	√ 1						√ 1							
13/1	2	3	2		√ 1				√1								
13/1														1	15	2	√ 1
13/1														2	16	3	√ 2
15B	3	5	1	√2						√2			3				
9	4	4	1	√3				√1			2						
10														3	80	1	
16	5	3	1	√4		1				√3							
17														4	01405	4	√3
(1)	6	7	2		√2				√2		1						
19														5	31	3	√4
20														6	85	1	
21	7	1	2		√3		2			√4							
22/1	8	6	1	√5				√2									
22/1														7	17	1	√5 (S)
–	9	1	1	√6				√3			1						
23			TEMPLE														
24														8	55	2	
(2)														9	22	3	√6
25														10	32	1	√7
26	10	3	1	√7						√5			1				
27	11	5	2		√4				√3			2					
28														11	36	1	√8
29	12	4	2		√5					√6			2				
30														12	19	1	√9
31														13	19	1	√10
31														14	16	1	√11
–	13	2	1	√8		2				√7							
32														15	71	1	
33														16	36	3	√12
34														17	63	1	
35														18	01405	3	√13
35/1														19	15	2	√14
35A	14	4	1	√9				√4									
35A	15	5	1	√10						√8							
36A	16	5	2		√6		1		√4								
36C	17	6	1	√11						√9			4				
42														20	31	1	√15
43														21	16	1	√16
44														22	36	1	√17
45	18	4	2		√7					√10							

Instructions to Field Staff, Vol. I: NSS 62nd round

[5b] list of manufacturing enterprises (under section 'D') and selection (segment 1/2)*

house number	manufacturing enterprise serial number	NIC –2004 code @ (2 digits)	registration code	eligibility code	Broad Manufacturing Group (BMG) code	number of workers total	number of workers hired	enterprise type code	Schedule 2.2 — sampling serial number — enterprise type 1 OAME — BMG 1 / SSS 1 / E=4	enterprise type 1 OAME — BMG2 / SSS 2 / E=1	enterprise type 1 OAME — BMG3 / SSS 3 / E=2	enterprise type 2 or 3 NDME/ DME — BMG 1 / SSS 4 / E=4	enterprise type 2 or 3 NDME/ DME — BMG2 / SSS 5 / E=3	enterprise type 2 or 3 NDME/ DME — BMG3 / SSS 6 / E=1	sample enterprise number — enterprise type 1 OAME — BMG 1 / SSS 1 / e=2	enterprise type 1 OAME — BMG2 / SSS 2 / e=1	enterprise type 1 OAME — BMG3 / SSS 3 / e=2	enterprise type 2 or 3 NDME/ DME — BMG 1 / SSS 4 / e=3	enterprise type 2 or 3 NDME/ DME — BMG2 / SSS 5 / e=3	enterprise type 2 or 3 NDME/ DME — BMG3 / SSS 6 / e=1
(1)	(23)	(21)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
13/1	1	15	9	1	1	5	3	2				√1						3		
13/1	2	16	9	2																
17	3	01405	9	1	2	2		1		√1						1				
19	4	31	9	1	2	7	5	3					√1						1	
22/1	5 (S)	17	9	1	1	2	1	2				√2						2		
(2)	6	22	9	1	3	2	1	2						√1						1
25	7	32	9	1	2	2	1	2					√2						2	
28	8	36	9	1	3	1		1			√1						1			
30	9	19	9	1	1	1		1	√1						1					
31	10	19	9	1	1	1		1	√2											
31	11	16	1																	
33	12	36	9	1	3	1		1			√2						2			
35	13	01405	9	1	2	2	1	2					√3						3	
35A	14	15	9	1	1	1		1	√3											
42	15	15	9	1	1	1		1	√4						2					
43	16	16	9	1	1	2	1	2				√3						1		
44	17	17	9	1	1	3	2	2				√4								