

Chapter Two

Schedule 0.0: List of Households

2.0.0 Introduction: Schedule 0.0 is meant for listing of all the houses and households residing in the sample first stage unit (FSU) or sample hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks in the case of large FSUs. Some household information like household size, structure type, usual monthly consumer expenditure of a household, whether household members made any overnight trip during last 365 days or 30 days, whether household has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity etc. will also be collected in this schedule. These auxiliary information will be used for grouping the households into different second-stage-strata (SSS). The sampling frames for selection of households will be prepared and details of the selection of sample households will be recorded in this schedule. Whenever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks (hg's/sb's) are required to be formed, particulars relating to the formation and selection of hg's/ sb's are also to be recorded in this schedule. Concepts and definitions of various items are given in Chapter one.

2.0.1 Structure of the schedule: The Schedule 0.0 contains the following blocks:

- Block 0: descriptive identification of sample village/block
- Block 1: identification of sample village/block
- Block 2: particulars of field operations
- Block 3: sketch map of hamlet-group (hg)/ sub-block (sb) formation
- Block 4.1: list of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)
- Block 4.2: list and selection of hamlet-groups (hg's)/ sub-blocks (sb's)
- Block 5A: list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)
- Block 5B: record of selection of households for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)
- Block 6: particulars of sampling of households
- Block 7: distance of the village to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities and participation in MGNREG work (for inhabited villages only)
- Block 8: remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)
- Block 9: comments by supervisory officer(s),

2.0.2 Unit of survey: The first stage unit (FSU) is the 2011 census village in the rural sector. FSU in the urban sector is the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks of Phase 2007-12. The field investigator/ ASO, on arrival at a sample FSU, will ascertain the exact boundaries of it. 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/ town maps in the urban areas.

2.0.3 Formation of hamlet-groups (hg's) and selection of hamlet-groups 1 & 2: With a view to controlling the workload mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group formation

will be resorted to in the large villages. A large village will be divided into a certain number (D) of sub-divisions called hamlet-groups (hg's). The number of hg's to be formed (i.e. the value of D) will depend on the *approximate present population* of the sample village. The criterion for deciding the number of hg's to be formed in a large village has been discussed in details in Chapter one.

For large sample village, two hg's will be selected. Out of all hg's formed in the village, the one with the highest percentage share of population will be selected with probability 1. In case there is more than one hg with same highest percentage share of population, the one among them which is listed first in Block 4.2 will be selected with probability 1. The hg selected with certainty will be designated as hg 1. Another hg will be selected randomly (Simple Random Sampling) from the rest of hg's of the village and designated as hg 2. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately for each selected hamlet-group.* For the sample village without hg formation, entire village will be treated as *hamlet-group 1*.

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 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 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. The hamlet-group containing hamlet number 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 urban sample FSUs i.e. UFS blocks are found to be large in terms of population, they are subjected to sub-block formation. 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 FSU into a certain number (say, D) of sub-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 large sample FSUs, two sub-blocks will be selected. The procedure of selection will be same as that described for villages with hg formation – one with probability 1 and the other with SRS from the remaining sub-blocks. *Listing and selection of households will be done separately and independently for each selected sub-block.* For the urban sample FSUs without sub-block formation entire FSU will be treated as *sub-block 1*.

2.0.5 Starting point for listing: Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the FI/ASO will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 2011 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 FSU and proceeding southwards in serpentine order. While listing the households, some essential minimum particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of formation of second stage strata.

2.0.6 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 (Block 5A, 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.

2.0.7 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

2.0.8 General: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample village/block. State/ UT, district, sub-district/ tehsil/ town name (to be tick-marked appropriately), village name, investigator unit no., block no. are to be copied properly from the sample list in the appropriate places. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items (e.g., item 4 i.e. village name is not applicable for urban sample and items 5 and 6 i.e. investigator unit and block are not applicable for rural sample).

Block 1: Identification of sample village/block

2.1.0 General: This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village/block in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box spaces provided in the block against each item (except for items 2 & 3, the codes of which are already printed). 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 in respect of 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' available in the sample list. *Entry against item 13 shall be copied from the sample list.* The frame codes to be used are:

Rural: panchayat wards (in Kerala) – 13, 2011 census – 16

Urban: 2007-12 UFS – 15

2.1.3 Item 14: frame population/households: The population or the number of households of the sample FSU as given in the sample list will be copied here. For UFS blocks, the number of households in the UFS block as per UFS frame 2007-12 will be recorded.

2.1.4 Item 15: approximate present population: The FI/ASO 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 2011 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. **In the case of large difference between frame population and approximate present population, adequate remarks for such differences should be recorded in Block 8/9.**

2.1.5 Item 16: 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'.

2.1.6 Item 17: Survey code: The survey codes are:

selected FSU has been surveyed:	
inhabited	1
uninhabited	2
zero case	3
selected FSU is casualty but a substitute FSU has been surveyed:	
inhabited	4
uninhabited	5
zero case	6
selected FSU 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 or 5 as the case might be. If the substitute FSU cannot be surveyed, survey code will be 7.

2.1.7 Item 18: Reason code for substitution of original sample (for codes 4 – 7 in item 17): 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 17), the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of code against item 18. The codes are:

Original sample FSU:

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 17 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 18. As stated earlier, such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated as zero cases.

2.2 Block 2: Particulars of field operations: The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. In the serial number 1(a) and 1(b), names of the field investigator (FI)/Asst. Superintending officer (ASO)/ Field Officer (FO)/ Superintending Officer (SO), codes (permanent employee code in case of regular employees and temporary codes, if available, for other staff) and signatures will be recorded. In the serial number (4), total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) will be recorded. Time taken by the **team jointly** may be reported in hours after rounding off to whole numbers. While recording the total time taken to canvass (i.e. column 3, srl. no. 4 of this block), it may be noted that the time taken to reach the sample FSU and return back should not be considered for filling in this item. In other words, total time spent in identification of the boundaries of the sample FSU, 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. In serial number 5, number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team will be recorded in column (3). All other items are self-explanatory.

For recording the entry in column (3) and (4) corresponding to serial number 2 (i) and (ii), following procedure may be adopted. For entering date of commencement of survey/ inspection the date when commencement of identification of village/block was started will be recorded. But while entering date of completion of survey/ inspection, the date when completion of listing and selection of households was done will be recorded. However, the minor part relating to columns (8) to (11) of Block-6 may be ignored.

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 for in the block shall be used to draw a free hand sketch-map of the FSU 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 Block 4.1: List of hamlets (only for rural samples with hg formation)

2.4.0 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 **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.

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

2.5.0 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, 2.0.3.1 and 2.0.4 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hg's/ sb's.

2.5.1 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, 2.0.3.1 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.

2.5.2 Column (2): serial no. of hamlet 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.

2.5.3 Column (3): percentage (%) 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.

2.5.4 Column (4): sampling serial number of the hg/ sb: First locate the hg/ sb with maximum percentage of population in column (3) and enter '0' against this hg/ sb in column (4). If the percentage population in column (3) is same for more than one hg/ sb, the one among them listed first in this block may be assigned '0' in this column. Then, other listed hg's/ sb's may be serially numbered from 1 to $(D - 1)$ in this column starting from the top. These will be the sampling serial numbers for selecting another hg/ sb.

2.5.5 Column (5): sample hg/ sb number: Two hg's/ sb's will be selected from the large FSU for the purpose of survey. Enter '1' in this column against the sampling serial number '0' in column (4). This will be sample hg/ sb 1. The procedure for selecting sample hg/ sb 2 is as follows:

Draw a random number, say R, between 1 and $(D - 1)$ using random number table. Enter 2 in column (5) against the sampling serial number in column (4) which equals R.

The selected serial numbers may be encircled in column (4). For all other hg's/ sb's (except the two selected), column (5) may be left blank.

2.6 Block 5A: List of households and record of selection of households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)

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

2.6.0.2 Listing of all the houses and households along with collection of a few particulars for identification, preparation of sampling frame, formation of second stage strata and details of the selection of sample households are to be carried out in this block.

2.6.0.3 It is essential to ensure that there is no omission or duplication of any house or household. A house to house enquiry will be made to list all the houses and households. *Households, which are found to be locked (including such households which are absent in the present place for a period of less than six months during last one year) at the time of listing, are also to be listed and included in the frame of households before sample selection.* After obtaining from the neighbours as much details as possible about the absentee households, attempt should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours (even outside the normal working hours of the FI/ASOs) and if required by revisiting the households during the survey period in the sample FSU. While listing a house the FI/ASO shall find out how many households (including locked households) reside there and list all of them. After this, the FI/ASO will proceed to list the next house. In order to ensure complete listing of houses/ households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2011 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.

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

First tick-mark the appropriate hg/ sb number (1 or 2) in the headings of the Blocks 5A and 5B correctly and strike out the one which is not applicable.

Various columns of Block 5A are described below:

2.6.1 Column (0): serial number of rows: The serial numbers of rows are already printed in column (0) of Block 5A.

2.6.2 Column (1): house number: All houses including vacant ones shall be listed by giving a house number. The 2011 Population Census house number or the number given by the local

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

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

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

2.6.4 Column (4): household size: The size of each household will be recorded in this column. Two small box spaces are provided against this column at the end of each page to record the current page total for this column and the cumulative total for the pages.

2.6.5 Column (5): structure type code (rural only): The concept of strong dwelling structure has been explained in para 1.7.5 of Chapter one. The type of structure in which the household resides may be entered in code in this column. The codes are:

<u>type of structure</u>	<u>code</u>
strong dwelling structure	1
other dwelling structure	2

2.6.6 Columns (6) – (8): These columns are relevant **for urban samples only**.

2.6.6.1 Column (6): usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household (in `): Household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure has been explained in para 1.7.6 of Chapter one. The usual monthly consumer expenditure incurred by the household may be recorded in this column in whole number of rupees.

For locked household, a ‘–’ may be recorded in this column.

2.6.6.2 Column (7): MPCE (in ` in whole numbers): Monthly per capita expenditure of the household will be recorded in this column. The figure will be derived by dividing the usual

monthly consumer expenditure (column 6) by the household size (column 4) and rounding it off to the nearest whole number.

For locked household, a '–' may be recorded in this column.

2.6.6.3 Column (8): MPCE code: One cut-off point 'A' (in `) has been determined from NSS 68th round data for **each NSS region** for urban areas in such a way that top 40% of the population have monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) more than 'A'. The values of 'A' are given in Table 1.

For entry in column (8), MPCE of the households in column (7) may be compared with the values of 'A'. The households with MPCE > 'A' will be given code 1 while those with MPCE ≤ 'A' will be assigned code 2 in column (8).

For locked households, code 2 may be given in column (8).

Table 1: The values of urban cut-off point A (MPCE in `) for each NSS region			
State/UT	NSS Region	description	cut-off values (A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	281	Coastal Northern	2280
	282	Coastal Southern	2640
	283	Inland North Western	2470
	284	Inland North Eastern	2090
	285	Inland Southern	1920
Arunachal Pradesh	121	Arunachal Pradesh	2190
Assam	181	Plains Eastern	1840
	182	Plains Western	2090
	183	Cachar Plain	1230
	184	Central Brahmaputra Plains	1700
Bihar	101	Northern	1370
	102	Central	1340
Chhattisgarh	221	Northern Chhattisgarh	1870
	222	Mahanadi Basin	1490
	223	Southern Chhattisgarh	1020
Goa	301	Goa	2810
Gujarat	241	South Eastern	2650
	242	Plains Northern	2360
	243	Dry areas	1420
	244	Kachchh	2290
	245	Saurashtra	2170
Haryana	061	Eastern	2900
	062	Western	2400

Table 1: The values of urban cut-off point A (MPCE in `) for each NSS region

State/UT	NSS Region	description	cut-off values (A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Himachal Pradesh	021	Central	2300
	022	Trans Himalayan & Southern	3270
Jammu & Kashmir	011	Mountainous	2740
	012	Outer Hills	1850
	013	Jhelam Valley	1910
	014	Ladakh	2110
Jharkhand	201	Ranchi Plateau	2150
	202	Hazaribagh Plateau	1570
Karnataka	291	Coastal & Ghats	2860
	292	Inland Eastern	1740
	293	Inland Southern	3370
	294	Inland Northern	1490
Kerala	321	Northern	1890
	322	Southern	3100
Madhya Pradesh	231	Vindhya	1160
	232	Central	1640
	233	Malwa	1730
	234	South	1580
	235	South Western	1330
	236	Northern	1500
Maharashtra	271	Coastal	2900
	272	Inland Western	2310
	273	Inland Northern	2000
	274	Inland Central	1850
	275	Inland Eastern	2080
	276	Eastern	2010
Manipur	141	Plains	1440
	142	Hills	870
Meghalaya	171	Meghalaya	2350
Mizoram	151	Mizoram	2400
Nagaland	131	Nagaland	2290
Odisha	211	Coastal	1770
	212	Southern	1110
	213	Northern	1780
Punjab	031	Northern	2540
	032	Southern	2600

Table 1: The values of urban cut-off point A (MPCE in `) for each NSS region

State/UT	NSS Region	description	cut-off values (A)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Rajasthan	081	Western	1790
	082	North-Eastern	2150
	083	Southern	2690
	084	South Eastern	1860
	085	Northern	1870
Sikkim	111	Sikkim	2500
Tamil Nadu	331	Coastal Northern	2500
	332	Coastal	2230
	333	Southern	1980
	334	Inland	2430
Tripura	161	Tripura	2010
Uttar Pradesh	091	Northern Upper Ganga Plains	2160
	092	Central	1440
	093	Eastern	1350
	094	Southern	1400
	095	Southern Upper Ganga Plains	1250
Uttarakhand	051	Uttarakhand	2180
West Bengal	191	Himalayan	2090
	192	Eastern Plains	1420
	193	Southern Plains	2680
	194	Central Plains	1830
	195	Western Plains	1730
A & N Islands	351	A & N Islands	3720
Chandigarh	041	Chandigarh	2700
Delhi	071	Delhi	2720
Dadra & N. Haveli	261	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2370
Daman & Diu	251	Daman & Diu	2090
Lakshadweep	311	Lakshadweep	2450
Puducherry	341	Puducherry	2890

2.6.7.1 Column (9): household member made any overnight trip during last 365 days for medical or holidaying or shopping purpose (yes – 1, no – 2): From each household, first it will be ascertained if any household member has performed any domestic overnight trip during the last 365 days for medical or holidaying or shopping purpose. Chapter one may be referred to for definition of ‘trip’ and different types of trips. If the reply is in the affirmative, code 1 will be given in this column, otherwise code 2.

2.6.7.2 Column (10): household member made any other overnight trip during last 30 days (yes – 1, no – 2): For the households with code ‘2’ in column (9), it will be enquired if any household member has undertaken any other domestic overnight trip during last 30 days for any purpose (except for medical, holidaying and shopping). If such a member is found, code 1 will be recorded in this column, else code 2.

However, for the households with code ‘1’ in column (9), put a ‘-’ mark in column (10). For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no such information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 may be given in both the columns (9) and (10).

2.6.7.3 Column (11): household has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity (yes – 1, no – 2): From each household, it will be enquired whether the household has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity. If such a household is found, code 1 will be put in this column, else code 2.

For locked households, efforts must be made to get the information from the neighbours. If no such information is available even from the neighbours, code 2 may be given in column (11).

2.6.7.4 Column (12): household purchased any major durable goods not meant wholly for entrepreneurial purpose during last 365 days (yes – 1, no – 2): For the households with code ‘1’ in column (11), it needs to be ascertained whether the household has purchased (i.e. acquisition through purchase) any major durable goods, not meant wholly for entrepreneurial purpose, during last 365 days. If the household has purchased any such durable goods during last 365 days, code 1 will be entered in column (12), otherwise code 2. The list of major durables, to be used for this survey, is as follows:

- (a) Bicycles and motorised vehicles such as motor cars, two wheelers, tractors
- (b) Computer i.e. desktop, laptop, notebook, netbook, palmtop, smartphone and tablet
- (c) Other household appliances running on electricity such as television, refrigerator/freezer, air conditioner, air cooler, geyser & hot water system, microwave oven, water purifier.
- (d) Inverters/ generators
- (e) Large furniture such as bedsteads, almirahs, etc. (excluding folding cots, cots with nylon or rope as the base material)

Note: Ordinary cellphones (which are not smartphones) used for making calls are excluded.

For the households with code '2' in column (11), put a '-' mark in column (12).

2.6.7.5 Column (13): This column will be used to form Second Stage Strata for Schedule 1.5 in Block 5B. Code 1 will be entered in this column for all those households with entry code 1 in both the columns (11) and (12). For other households, code 2 will be given.

Entry in Col. (11)	Entry in Col. (12)	Corresponding entry in Col. (13)
1	1	1
1	2	2
2	-	2

2.6.7.6 Column (14): reference for sampling frame: A cross (×) may be put in the appropriate cell for each household selected for different schedules.

2.6.7.7 Preparation of sampling frames and selection of sample households: In this round five schedules will be covered, but one and only schedule will be canvassed in each selected household. That means, even in the case of inadequate number of households in any Second Stage Stratum (SSS), a household already selected for one schedule cannot be selected for another schedule, which is a departure from the earlier rounds. This can be done if the already selected households (for some schedules) are technically excluded from the sampling frame prepared for each SSS for different schedules. The word 'technically' is used here to emphasize that, as usual, all eligible households for an SSS are to be (i) tick (√) marked, (ii) numbered serially for getting value of H and recorded in the column heading, but some or all of these households may not be available for selection in this SSS because of exclusion principle. Provision has been made to record the technical exclusion of a selected household by putting a cross mark (×) in column (14) of Block 5A or column (8) of Block 5B. Note that cross marks (×) are to be given in column (14) of Block 5A for the selected households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 & 1.62 and these cross-marks (×) are to be copied in column (8) of Block 5B carefully to avoid selection of same household for Schedules 21.1 & 1.5. The same procedure of putting cross marks (×) in column (8) of Block 5B is to be followed to record the exclusion of the selected households in different SSSs of Schedules 21.1 and 1.5.

2.6.8 Columns (15) – (22): Household Consumer Expenditure, Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption, Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption: Schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62: These columns are relevant for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62. There will be two SSS for each of these schedules. Note that only one schedule will be surveyed in one household.

2.6.8.1 Column (15)/ (16): Household Consumer Expenditure, Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption, Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption: Schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62: SSS1/ SSS2: sampling serial number: For each of the schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 there will be two SSS. Columns (15) and

(16) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1 & 2 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (✓) in one and only one of these columns.

For rural FSUs: The households with 'structure type' code 1 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (15), while the households with 'structure type' code 2 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (16).

For urban FSUs: The households with MPCE code 1 in column (8) will be tick-marked in column (15), while for those, with MPCE code 2 in column (8), tick-marks will be given in column (16).

Then all the tick-marks will be given running serial numbers from the top starting from 1 in each column independently. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS 1 and 2 respectively. The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for all the schedules. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

2.6.8.2 Columns (17) – (18): Household Consumer Expenditure: Schedule 1.60: SSS1/ SSS2: sample household number: The number of households to be selected from each hg/sb is given under sample design in Chapter one. **However it may be required to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS.** In general number of households selected without applying compensation procedure will be recorded against 'h₁' and those which are selected after considering the shortfall and compensation procedure (discussed in para 2.7.6) will be recorded against 'h₂' in the column headings. Next the final number of sample households selected will be the sum of 'h₁' and 'h₂' for respective SSS. This value will be recorded against 'h' in the space provided in the column headings.

Sample households are to be selected by SRSWOR from each hg/sb. For selecting the sample households of any particular (hg/sb × SSS) by SRSWOR, the following procedure will be followed. Suppose 'H' denotes the total number of households in the frame [i.e. the highest entry in column (15)/ (16)] and 'h₁' the number of households to be selected without applying compensation procedure. If $H = h_1$, all the households will be selected and no random number need to be drawn. Otherwise, first draw a random number, say R_1 , between 1 and H. Next, draw another random number, say, R_2 , also between 1 and H. If $R_2 = R_1$, then reject R_2 and draw a fresh R_2 . Continue this process till requisite number of distinct R's [i.e. R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{h_1}] have been drawn. Then the households with sampling serial numbers R_1, R_2, \dots, R_{h_1} [in column (15)/ (16)] will be the selected households and be given sample household numbers as 1, 2,....., h_1 respectively in columns (17)/ (18). Encircle the corresponding sampling serial numbers in columns (15)/ (16). A cross (×) will be given in column (14) of Block 5A corresponding to the encircled households (i.e. those households selected for Schedule 1.60).

2.6.8.3 Columns (19) – (20): Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption: Schedule 1.61: SSS1/ SSS2: sample household number: The number of sample households to

be selected for each combination of (hg/sb X SSS) will be determined considering the sample design in different SSS. **However it may be required to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS.** The number of households selected without applying compensation procedure will be recorded against 'h₁'. While doing so, the households already selected for Schedule 1.60 i.e. households with cross-marks (×) in column (14) will not be considered for selection of households of Schedule 1.61. The households which are selected after considering the shortfall and compensation procedure (discussed in para 2.7.6) will be recorded against 'h₂' in the column headings. Next the final number of sample households selected will be the sum of 'h₁' and 'h₂' for respective SSS. This will be the value of 'h' and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings.

The sample households may be selected thereafter from each of the SSS by SRSWOR following the procedure described in para 2.6.8.2 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for Schedule 1.60 (i.e. having cross-marks (×) in column (14)), it will be replaced by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice to indicate that it has been replaced for Schedule 1.61. However, if the number of households in any SSS is inadequate (even after compensation), Schedule 1.61 will not be canvassed in that particular SSS. Note that any household which has already been selected for Schedule 1.60 will not be repeated for Schedule 1.61. A cross (×) will be given in column (14) of Block 5A corresponding to the households selected for Schedule 1.61.

2.6.8.4 Columns (21) – (22): Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption: Schedule 1.62: SSS1/ SSS2: sample household number: The number of sample households to be selected for each combination of (hg/sb X SSS) will be determined considering the sample design in different SSS. **However it may be required to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS.** The number of households selected without applying compensation procedure will be recorded against 'h₁'. While doing so, the households already selected for Schedule 1.60 and 1.61 i.e. households with cross-marks (×) in column (14) will not be considered for selection of households of Schedule 1.62. The households which are selected after considering the shortfall and compensation procedure (discussed in para 2.7.6) will be recorded against 'h₂' in the column headings. Next the final number of sample households selected will be the sum of 'h₁' and 'h₂' for respective SSS. This will be the value of 'h' and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings.

The sample households may be selected thereafter from each of the SSS by SRSWOR following the procedure described in para 2.6.8.2 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 (i.e. having cross-marks (×) in column (14)), it will be replaced by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice and also '#' may be given to indicate that it has been replaced for Schedule 1.62. However, if the number of households in any SSS is

inadequate (even after compensation), Schedule 1.62 will not be canvassed in that particular SSS. Note that any household selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 will not be repeated for Schedule 1.62. A cross (×) will be given in column (14) of Block 5A corresponding to the households selected for Schedule 1.62.

2.7 Block 5B: Record of selection of households for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)

2.7.0.1 In this block, some information is to be copied from Block 5A separately for each selected hg/ sb. Formation of SSS and record of selection of households will be done for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5.

Various columns of Block 5B are described below:

2.7.1 **Column (0):** The serial numbers of rows are already printed in the schedule.

2.7.2 **Columns (1) – (7):** Entries for these columns will be copied from the columns (1), (2), (5), (8), (9), (10) and (13) of Block 5A against the corresponding row number of Block 5B. Care must be taken to copy the entries correctly. For the columns of Block 5B entries may be copied only for those households which have running serial numbers in column (2) of Block 5A. For those houses which are solely used for non-residential purposes or are vacant etc. a dash (-) may be put across the columns (1) – (7) and remaining columns of Block 5B will be left blank.

2.7.3 **Column (8): reference for sampling frame:** The serial numbers cross-marked (×) in column (14) of Block 5A will also be cross-marked in column (8) of Block 5B, indicating that these households have already been selected for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 & 1.62 and to ensure that these households cannot be selected for the remaining Schedules 21.1 and 1.5. Please refer to para 2.6.7.7 for detailed discussion on preparation of sampling frame.

2.7.4 **Columns (9) – (18): Domestic Tourism Expenditure: Schedule 21.1:** These columns are relevant for Schedule 21.1. There will be five SSS for this schedule.

2.7.4.1 **Column (9)/ (10)/ (11)/ (12)/ (13): Domestic Tourism Expenditure: Schedule 21.1: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3/ SSS4/ SSS5: sampling serial number:** For Schedule 21.1, there will be five SSS. Columns (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (√) in one and only one of these columns.

For households with code 1 in column (5), tick-mark (√) will be given either in column (9) or column (10):

For rural FSUs: The households with 'structure type' code 1 in column (3) and code 1 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (9), while the households with 'structure type' code 2 in column (3) and code 1 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (10).

For urban FSUs: The households with MPCE code 1 in column (4) and code 1 in column (5) will be tick-marked in column (9), while for those, with MPCE code 2 in column (4) and code 1 in column (5), tick-marks will be given in column (10).

For households with code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6), tick-mark (✓) will be given either in column (11) or column (12):

For rural FSUs: The households with ‘structure type’ code 1 in column (3), code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6) will be tick-marked in column (11) while the households with ‘structure type’ code 2 in column (3), code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6) will be tick-marked in column (12).

For urban FSUs: The households with MPCE code 1 in column (4), code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6) will be tick-marked in column (11) while the households with MPCE code 2 in column (4), code 2 in column (5) and code 1 in column (6) will be tick-marked in column (12).

For households with code 2 in column (6), tick-marks (✓) will be given only in column (13).

Then all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column separately. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2, SSS3, SSS4 and SSS5 respectively. The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of ‘H’ for the respective SSS for the Schedule 21.1. This value will be recorded against ‘H’ in the space provided in the column headings.

In the case of hamlet-group/sub-block formation, the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hg’s/sb’s.

2.7.4.2 Column (14)/ (15)/ (16)/ (17)/ (18): Domestic Tourism Expenditure: Schedule 21.1: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3/ SSS4/ SSS5: sample household number: The number of sample households to be selected for each combination of (hg/sb X SSS) will be determined considering the sample design in different SSS. **However it may be required to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS.** The number of households selected without applying compensation procedure will be recorded against ‘h₁’. While doing so, the households already selected for Schedule 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 i.e. households with cross-marks (×) in column (8) of Block 5B will not be considered for selection of households of Schedule 21.1. The households which are selected after considering the shortfall and compensation procedure (discussed in para 2.7.6) will be recorded against ‘h₂’ in the column headings. Next the final number of sample households selected will be the sum of ‘h₁’ and ‘h₂’ for respective SSS. This will be the value of ‘h’ and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings.

The sample households may be selected thereafter from each of the SSS by SRSWOR following the procedure described in para 2.6.8.2 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 or 1.62 (i.e. having cross-marks (×) in column (8) of Block 5B), it will be replaced by the next non-selected household in the

frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice and also '@' may be given to indicate that it has been replaced for Schedule 21.1. However, if the number of households in any SSS is inadequate (even after compensation), Schedule 21.1 will not be canvassed in that particular SSS. Note that any household which has already been selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 or 1.62 will not be repeated for Schedule 21.1. A cross (×) will be given in column (8) of Block 5B corresponding to the households selected for Schedule 21.1.

2.7.5 Columns (19) – (24): Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods: Schedule 1.5: These columns are relevant for Schedule 1.5. There will be three SSS for this schedule.

2.7.5.1 Column (19)/ (20)/ (21): Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods: Schedule 1.5: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sampling serial number: For Schedule 1.5, there will be three SSS. Columns (19), (20) and (21) will provide the sampling frames for SSS 1, 2 & 3 respectively. Each household will be tick-marked (✓) in one and only one of these columns.

For households with code 1 in column (7), tick-mark (✓) will be given either in column (19) or column (20):

For rural FSUs: The households with 'structure type' code 1 in column (3) and code 1 in column (7) will be tick-marked in column (19), while the households with 'structure type' code 2 in column (3) and code 1 in column (7) will be tick-marked in column (20).

For urban FSUs: The households with MPCE code 1 in column (4) and code 1 in column (7) will be tick-marked in column (19), while for those, with MPCE code 2 in column (4) and code 1 in column (7), tick-marks will be given in column (20).

For households with code 2 in column (7), tick-marks (✓) will be given only in column (21).

Then, as usual, all the tick-marks will be given a running serial number from the top starting from 1 in each column separately. These will be the sampling serial numbers for SSS1, SSS2 and SSS3 respectively. The highest serial numbers in each of these columns will be the value of 'H' for the respective SSS for Schedule 1.5. This value will be recorded against 'H' in the space provided in the column headings.

In the case of hamlet-group/sub-block formation the tick marking and serial numbering will be done separately and independently in each of the hg's/sb's.

2.7.5.2 Column (22)/ (23)/ (24): Household Consumption of Services and Durable Goods: Schedule 1.5: SSS1/ SSS2/ SSS3: sample household number: The number of sample households to be selected for each combination of (hg/sb X SSS) will be determined considering the sample design in different SSS. **However it may be required to modify this number if there is a shortfall in any of the SSS.** The number of households selected without applying compensation procedure will be recorded against 'h₁'. While doing so, the households already

selected for Schedule 1.60, 1.61, 1.62 and 21.1 i.e. households with cross-marks (×) in column (8) of Block 5B will not be considered for selection of households of Schedule 1.5. The households which are selected after considering the shortfall and compensation procedure (discussed in para 2.7.6) will be recorded against 'h₂' in the column headings. Next the final number of sample households selected will be the sum of 'h₁' and 'h₂' for respective SSS. This will be the value of 'h' and may be recorded in appropriate places in the column headings.

The sample households may be selected thereafter from each of the SSS by SRSWOR following the procedure described in para 2.6.8.2 with the modification that if the sample household is found to have been already selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 or 1.62 or 21.1 (i.e. having cross-marks (×) in column (8) of Block 5B), it will be replaced by the next non-selected household in the frame. The household selected after replacement will be treated as an originally selected household. The sampling serial number of this household will be encircled twice and also '\$' may be given to indicate that it has been replaced for Schedule 1.5. However, if the number of households in any SSS is inadequate (even after compensation), Schedule 1.5 will not be canvassed in that particular SSS. Note that any household which has already been selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 or 1.62 or 21.1 will not be repeated for Schedule 1.5. A cross (×) will be given in column (8) of Block 5B corresponding to the households selected for Schedule 1.5.

In a typical situation, shortfall of households arising in some of the SSS in any of the Schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 21.1 and 1.5, may require compensation from other SSS of the respective schedules.

2.7.6 Shortfall and compensation: Allocation of sample households for each SSS has been specified in Chapter one. However, there may be situation where number of households in the frame of an SSS is less than the required allocation leading to a shortfall.

The usual method of schedule-wise shortfall compensation (followed in earlier rounds) first by identifying the SSS having shortfall and noting magnitude of shortfall, then by identifying the SSS having additional households available for compensation, following some steps sequentially, in a tabular format before drawing of samples cannot be used here because repetition of same household for more than one schedule is not allowed. In this round different approach will be followed as described below.

For managing the compensation of shortfall a **worksheet** has been introduced here to record the number of households selected in different SSS of different schedules – (i) first by recording in column (4) the number of households selected (h₁) without considering compensation for shortfall of all schedules, (ii) identification of SSS having shortfall and recording count of shortfall in column (5), (iii) recording compensation (h₂) against the SSS after adjusting shortfall in column (6), if there is any shortfall for a particular SSS.

As per the sampling design, allocation for any SSS is either '2' if hg/sb is not formed or '1' if hg/sb is formed. For any SSS of any schedule after preparation of sampling frame by tick-marking and putting running serial number (up to H) a random number is to be drawn between 1

to H. Select the household in consultation with column (14) of Block 5A/column (8) of Block 5B to check whether the household has already been selected for another schedule. If there is a cross-mark (×) in column (14) of Block 5A/column (8) of Block 5B, then next available household, if any, is to be identified in consultation with column (14) of Block 5A/column (8) of Block 5B.

To illustrate the procedure of selection of households, the following cases may be considered for a particular SSS.

Case (i) In case of hg/sb formation, when allocation is '1' and one household has been selected following the steps detailed above then record 1 against h_1 in the column headings and column (4) of worksheet. This indicates that there is no shortfall for this SSS. Hence, record '-' in column (5) of the worksheet against that particular SSS.

Case (ii) If there is no hg/sb formation:

- (a) If allocation is '2' and two households are selected then record 2 against h_1 (in the column headings and column (4) of worksheet), '-' in column (5) of worksheet indicating that there is no shortfall for this SSS.
- (b) If allocation is '2' and only one household could be selected then record $h_1=1$ in the column headings and column (4) of worksheet, '1' in column (5) of worksheet indicating shortfall in this SSS. Proceed for selection of households from remaining SSS/schedule. Do not try to compensate shortfall at this stage.
- (c) If no household could be selected then record $h_1=0$ in the column headings and column (4) of worksheet, '2' in column (5) of worksheet indicating shortfall in this SSS. Proceed for selection of households from remaining SSS/schedule. Do not try to compensate shortfall at this stage.

Following the above approach households will be selected from all SSS of all five schedules in Blocks 5A & 5B without compensation. The worksheet shows where shortfall has occurred, if there is any shortfall.

Now for Schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 21.1 and 1.5, procedure of compensation may be implemented by following the steps described below after completion of selection of ' h_1 ' households for different schedules.

Step 1: Identify the SSS having shortfall from column (5) of worksheet for different SSS of different schedules.

Step 2: In case of hg/sb formation, compensate from the same SSS of the other hg/sb by drawing a random number (from 1 to H of that particular SSS) and identifying a non-selected household. The sample household number of the selected household after applying compensation procedure will be a continuous serial number after considering the sample households already selected before compensation in a particular SSS. *Complete the step sequentially for all SSS of hg/sb 1*

and thereafter for all the SSS of hg/sb 2. If the shortfall still remains identify the SSS having shortfall and go to Step 3.

Step 3: As per priority order identify the SSS, hg/sb and draw a random number (from 1 to H of the SSS under consideration) and identify a non-selected household. This procedure will continue till compensation is done for all the SSS of different schedules. At the end the number of households compensated using the above procedure will be recorded against 'h₂' in column (6) of the worksheet and column headings for the relevant SSS in Blocks 5A and 5B. If compensation cannot be done because of non-availability of non-selected households in any SSS of a particular schedule, '0' will be recorded against 'h₂' in column (6) of the worksheet.

For Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 if shortfall arises in any SSS, compensation will be done from the other SSS following steps 1, 2 and 3 as mentioned above.

SSS having shortfall	priority order of SSS for compensation
Schedule 21.1	
1	2, 3, 4, 5
2	1, 3, 4, 5
3	1, 2, 4, 5
4	1, 2, 3, 5
5	1, 2, 3, 4
Schedule 1.5	
1	2, 3
2	1, 3
3	1, 2

Find the SSS where additional non-selected households (**referring column (14) of Block 5A/ column (8) of Block 5B**) are available as per the above priority order of SSS and compensate. The step may be repeated for **all** SSS having shortfall after step 2. First, SSSs of hg/sb 1 will be compensated and thereafter SSSs of hg/sb 2 will be completed sequentially.

To illustrate further, if shortfall exists in SSS 4 of hg/sb 2 for Schedule 21.1 details of step 2 & step 3 are given below.

step 2: Try to compensate the shortfall of SSS 4 of hg/sb 2 from SSS 4 of hg/sb 1. Draw a random number (from 1 to H) and try to select a household from SSS 4 of hg/sb 1 from the non-selected households. If the shortfall still remains in SSS 4 of hg/sb 2,

step 3: Try to compensate from SSS 1 of hg/sb 2 by drawing a random number (from 1 to H of SSS 1 of hg/sb 2), failing which try from SSS 1 of hg/sb 1 by drawing a random number (from 1 to H of SSS 1 of hg/sb 1). If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 2 of hg/sb 1. Even if the shortfall persists, try to compensate from SSS 3 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 3 of hg/sb 1. If the shortfall still remains then try from SSS 5 of hg/sb 2, failing which try from SSS 5 of hg/sb 1.

The total number of households selected (h) i.e. sum of values of 'h₁' and 'h₂' for each SSS of each schedule, will be entered in column (7) of worksheet, at the top of relevant column(s) of

Blocks 5A and 5B and also in column (6) against the relevant hg/ sb \times SSS number of Block 6 of Schedule 0.0.

Worksheet for determining shortfall & compensation (without hg/sb formation):

Schedule	SSS	allocation	originally selected (h_1)	shortfall (if any)	compensation (h_2)	total ($h=h_1+h_2$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.60	1	2				
	2	2				
1.61	1	2				
	2	2				
1.62	1	2				
	2	2				
21.1	1	2				
	2	2				
	3	2				
	4	2				
	5	2				
1.5	1	2				
	2	2				
	3	2				

Worksheet for determining shortfall & compensation for hg/sb 1 (with hg/sb formation):

Schedule	SSS	allocation	originally selected (h_1)	shortfall (if any)	compensation (h_2)	total ($h=h_1+h_2$)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.60	1	1				
	2	1				
1.61	1	1				
	2	1				
1.62	1	1				
	2	1				
21.1	1	1				
	2	1				
	3	1				
	4	1				
	5	1				
1.5	1	1				
	2	1				
	3	1				

Worksheet for determining shortfall & compensation for hg/sb 2 (with hg/sb formation):

Schedule	SSS	allocation	originally selected (h ₁)	shortfall (if any)	compensation (h ₂)	total (h=h ₁ +h ₂)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.60	1	1				
	2	1				
1.61	1	1				
	2	1				
1.62	1	1				
	2	1				
21.1	1	1				
	2	1				
	3	1				
	4	1				
	5	1				
1.5	1	1				
	2	1				
	3	1				

2.7 Block 6: particulars of sampling of households:

2.7.0 Particulars of sampling of households will be recorded in this block for each of the hg/sb 1 & 2 for different schedules. If there is no hg/sb formation, entry will be made against hg/sb 1 only.

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 hg/sb 1 & 2 in appropriate places.

2.7.2 **Columns (5) to (10): number of households:** Total number of households listed in the frame of each SSS for all the schedules will be recorded in the corresponding cells of column (5) for each hg/sb. Number of selected households will be copied in column (6) for Schedules 1.60, 21.1 and 1.5 from the relevant columns of Blocks 5A and 5B.

Columns (7), (8) and (10) of Block 6 may be filled up on the basis of survey codes given in item 18, Block 1 of the Schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 21.1 and 1.5. The entries in columns (7), (8) & (10) will be the number of filled-in schedules with the survey codes 1, 2 & 3 for respective schedule, hg/sb and SSS. 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).

Entry against 'all (9)' will be sum of SSS 1 – 2, sum of SSS 1 – 5, sum of SSS 1 – 3 for each hg/sb for each of Schedules 1.60, 1.61, 1.62 and Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 respectively.

2.7.3 Column (11): number of households replaced: Total number of households for Schedule 1.61 replaced (being already selected for Schedule 1.60) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for Schedule 1.61. Entries will be the number of double circles in columns (15) & (16) of Block 5A for each hg/sb. Total number of households for Schedule 1.62 replaced (being already selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for Schedule 1.62. Entries will be the number of double circles with ‘#’ in columns (15) & (16) of Block 5A for each hg/sb. Total number of households for Schedule 21.1 replaced (being already selected for Schedule 1.60 or 1.61 or 1.62) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for Schedule 21.1. Entries will be the number of double circles with ‘@’ in columns (9) to (13) of Block 5B for each hg/sb. Total number of households for Schedule 1.5 replaced (being already selected for Schedule 21.1 or 1.60 or 1.61 or 1.62) will be reported for all SSS separately for hg/sb 1 & 2 against the rows for Schedule 1.5. Entries will be the number of double circles with ‘\$’ in columns (19) to (21) of Block 5B for each hg/sb. Entry against ‘all (9)’ will be sum of all SSS for hg/sb 1 & 2.

2.8 Block 7: distance of the village to the nearest facility, availability of some amenities and participation in MGNREG work (for inhabited villages only):

2.8.0.1 In this block, it is aimed at collecting information on the availability of some specific facilities like communication, educational institutions, health institutions, banks, credit societies, drainage, participation in MGNREG works etc. in rural FSUs. *In case of hamlet-group formation, information is to be collected in respect of the entire sample FSU.*

2.8.0.2 If a facility is available in general to the residents of an FSU, 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 Office or other related agencies may be contacted for collection of the relevant information.

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

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

2.8.1 Items 1- 22 and 23(b): Column (3): distance (in code):

Distance in terms of code will be entered in this column against items 1 to 22 and also for 23 (b). Distance from the nearest facility available to the villagers will be considered. The distance will be measured from the geographical centre of the village irrespective of whether hamlet-groups have been formed or not. 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 or 3 will be applicable when the facility is available at a place outside the village. If a facility is available at two different places, the distance 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 education and the nearest primary school is farther away than the secondary school then the distance code of the secondary school is to be recorded for the primary school also. The codes for distances are:

within village.....	1
outside village:	
less than 5 kms	2
5 kms. or more	3

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- 3: These items are self – explanatory.

2.8.1.2 Item 4: metalled road: This will include roads made of pucca materials like asphalt, cement, concrete, bricks, stones, etc.

2.8.1.3 Item 5: school having primary level classes: 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.

2.8.1.4 Item 6: school having secondary level classes: Secondary level means education up to class X. A school providing secondary level education will be considered for entry against this item.

2.8.1.5 Item 7: 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.

2.8.1.6 Item 8: 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 population in plain area and 3,000 population 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 which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids in a hospital from which medical supplies, preparations and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries.

2.8.1.7 Item 9: 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 population in plain area and 20,000 population in hilly/ tribal area.

2.8.1.8 Item 10: community health centre: Community Health Centre (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh population 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.

2.8.1.9 Item 11: government hospital: 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.

2.8.1.10 Item 12: AYUSH Unit: AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Center/ unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH as detailed in Para 1.7.41 in Chapter one.

2.8.1.11 Item 13: private clinic/ doctor: Private clinic has facilities for consultation with private doctors, but no in-patient facility. 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 14: medicine shop: A shop which is registered to sell 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 15: anganwadi centre (ICDS): The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is the primary government programme providing health and nutrition services for children under age 6, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. These services are provided through community based *anganwadi* centres.

2.8.1.14 Items 16: post office: The item is self-explanatory.

2.8.1.15 Item 17: 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.

2.8.1.16 Item 18: 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 19: 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 20: veterinary hospital/ dispensary:** A veterinary hospital/ dispensary has provision for the treatment of animals.

2.8.1.19 **Item 21: fertilizer/ pesticide shop:** Fertilizer/ pesticide shop is one which sells fertilizer and / or pesticide.

2.8.1.20 **Item 22: agricultural produce market/rural primary market:** This category would include periodical markets regulated/linked to regulated markets and markets owned by local bodies i.e. panchayats in the rural areas popularly called haats, painths, and shandies etc.

2.8.2 **Items 23 - 25: Column (3): availability of amenities (code):**

2.8.2.1 **Item 23(a): drinking water: major source (code):** Major source of water used for drinking by the residents of the village may be identified and recorded in codes here. 'Bottled water' means packaged drinking water obtained through sealed bottles, jars or pouches. These are the items supplied through market. The codes are:

<u>major source</u>	<u>code</u>	<u>major source</u>	<u>code</u>
bottled water	01	tank/ pond (reserved for drinking)	06
tap	02	other tank/ pond	07
tube well/ hand pump	03	river/ canal/ lake	08
well:		spring	10
protected	04	harvested rainwater	11
unprotected	05	others	19

2.8.2.2 **Item 23(b): drinking water: distance (code):** Major source of drinking water may be situated within or outside the village. If it is within the village, code 1 may be entered. Otherwise code 2 or 3 may be recorded depending on the distance of the major source.

2.8.2.3 **Item 24: type of drainage arrangement (code):** The information may be recorded in codes. The codes are:

<u>type of drainage</u>	<u>code</u>
underground	1
covered pucca	2
open pucca	3
open katcha	4
no drainage	5

2.8.2.4 **Item 25: electricity connection (code):** The information is to be recorded in code. The codes are:

<u>availability of electricity connection</u>	<u>code</u>
yes:	
percentage (P) of households connected:	
P < 25%	1
25% ≤ P < 50%	2
P ≥ 50%	3
no:	4

If no household is using electricity, code will be 4. When the villagers use non conventional energy (e.g. solar energy, wind energy etc.) same will also be considered.

There may be instances that electricity connections used by the villagers are unauthorised/illegal. Since the facility is being availed by the villagers, it will be considered.

2.8.3 Item 26: whether the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days: It may be enquired if the villagers participated in MGNREG programme during last 365 days. Status of participation will be recorded, participation need not be within the village, it may be in any neighbouring villages also. If the answer is yes then code 1 may be recorded, otherwise code 2 may be entered.

2.8.4 Item 27: 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
sarpanch (third gender).....	3
other panchayat member	4
patwari/gram sevak	5
teacher.....	6
health personnel.....	7
others.....	9

For definition of 'third gender', please refer to para 3.1.4.4, page C-8 of Instructions to Field Staff, Volume-I.

2.9 Block 8: remarks by investigators (FI/ASO): The field investigator (FI)/ Asst. superintending officer (ASO) may give remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.10 Block 9: comments by supervisory officer(s): The supervising officer inspecting the work relating to this schedule may give comments here.

2.11 Substitution of sample households: If a sample household of a particular schedule 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 for any other schedule) of the same SSS. The substitute for the one having last sampling serial number of an SSS will be the one having smallest sampling serial number within the same SSS. If the substituted household becomes a casualty, it will be substituted by another in the same manner. If this household also turns out to be a casualty, further substitute need not be taken. 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 (Blocks 8 & 9).

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

2.12 Random numbers: A table of random numbers is supplied to each field officials. 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, as the cases may be, 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 in the order: for hg/ sb 1 – (i) households for two SSS for Schedule 1.60: Household Consumer Expenditure, (ii) households for two SSS for Schedule 1.61: Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption, (iii) households for two SSS for Schedule 1.62: Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption, (iv) households for five SSS for Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure, (v) households for three SSS for Schedule 1.5: Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods, and then for hg/ sb 2 – (i) households for two SSS for Schedule 1.60: Household Consumer Expenditure, (ii) households for two SSS for Schedule 1.61: Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Food Consumption, (iii) households for two SSS for Schedule 1.62: Household Consumer Expenditure with details of Non-Food Consumption, (iv) households for five SSS for Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure, (v) households for three SSS for Schedule 1.5: Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods. 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 are exhausted, then the first column will be used.

2.13 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 Deputy Director General (TC), DPD, NSSO
 Mahalanobis Bhawan,
 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
 e-mail address: dpd_tc@yahoo.co.uk
 fax: 033-25771025

A copy of the letter may be given to:

The Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), SDRD, NSSO
 Mahalanobis Bhawan,
 164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road, Kolkata- 700108.
 e-mail address: nss0.sdrd@gmail.com
 fax: 033-25776439

If the substituted FSU has same problem as the original, correspondences may be made immediately so that another substitute can be provided to prevent that stratum/sub-stratum from being void. In case no substitute FSU could be surveyed even with best efforts [i.e. code 7 in item 17, Block 1], a blank Schedule 0.0 will be submitted with only Blocks 0, 1, 2, 8 and 9 filled in. The word 'CASUALTY' is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

All efforts must be made to ensure that at least one FSU is always surveyed from each stratum/ 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, 2, 8 and 9 filled in will be submitted in such cases. The word/ words 'UNINHABITED' or 'ZERO CASE', as appropriate will be written on the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases. However, in Arunachal Pradesh and possibly elsewhere also in the hill tracts of North Eastern States where, for example, jhum cultivation is prevalent, whole village may shift from place to place. In such cases the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as uninhabited if found absent in its original location.

(c) If a sample village is found to have been declared as urban (as a town by itself or as merged in another town) either by State Govt. notification or by census authorities after Census 2011 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.

2.14 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:

2.14.1 Repetition within state or central sample FSUs:

Case (a): without hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, listing is to be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number against which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these: serial number and sub-sample). The sample households will be

selected afresh. However, if any household already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. If the required number of fresh households (i.e. not selected in the first occasion) is not available in the frame as a result of which some households are reselected in the second/ subsequent occasion, entries in various blocks for such household may be copied. If, however, repetition of the FSU takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample with fresh listing and sample selection.

Case (b): With hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: If repetition is in the *same sub-round*, the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed during the first occasion will be used for all subsequent repetitions. However, on the second and subsequent occasions, the survey will be conducted in the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks selected afresh. Of course, sample hg/ sb number '1' will remain the same. However, if any hg/sb already selected is selected again, it is to be substituted. For the selection of households, the usual procedure as suggested in case (a) 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.

Worksheet used for determining shortfall & compensation for the following example of Block 5A and 5B without considering hg formation

Worksheet for determining shortfall & compensation (without hg/sb formation):						
Schedule	SSS	allocation	originally selected (h ₁)	shortfall (if any)	compensation (h ₂)	total (h=h ₁ +h ₂)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.60	1	2	2	-	0	2
	2	2	2	-	0	2
1.61	1	2	2	-	0	2
	2	2	2	-	0	2
1.62	1	2	2	-	0	2
	2	2	2	-	0	2
21.1	1	2	2	-	1	3
	2	2	2	-	0	2
	3	2	2	-	0	2
	4	2	2	-	0	2
	5	2	1	1	0	1
1.5	1	2	2	-	2	4
	2	2	0	2	0	0
	3	2	2	-	0	2

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)*																								
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	structure type code (rural only)	urban only			hh member made overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose? (yes-1, no-2)	for 2 in col. (9), hh member made any other overnight trip during last 30 days? (yes-1, no-2)	hh has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity? (yes – 1, no – 2)	for 1 in col. (11), hh purchased any major durable goods not meant wholly for entrepreneurial purpose during last 365 days? (yes – 1, no – 2)	code '1' if 1 in both cols. (11) and (12), else code '2'	reference for sampling frame	sampling serial number		sample household number							
						usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household (')	MPCE (') (col. 6 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE code							SSS		schedule 1.60		schedule 1.61		schedule 1.62			
															1 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	2 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	SSS		SSS		SSS			
																	1	2	h ₁ =2	h ₂ =0	h ₁ =2	h ₂ =0	h ₁ =2	h ₂ =0
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)		
1		1			1				2	1	2	-	2	6	√(1)		2							
2		2			1				1	-	1	2	2	2	√2									
3		3			1				1	-	1	1	1	3	√3									
4		-												4										
5		-												5										
6		4			2				1	-	2	-	2	6	√1		1							
7		5			1				2	2	2	-	2	7	√4									
8		6			2				2	1	1	1	1	8	√2									
9		7			1				2	2	1	2	2	9	√(5)						1			
10		-												10										
page total																	random nos.		13	01	20	07	05	12
cumulative page total																			01	07	15	10	06	06

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 (hg/ sb 1/ 2) *

serial number of rows	house number (to be copied from col.(1) of block 5A)	household serial number (to be copied from col.(2) of block 5A)	structure type code (rural only) (to be copied from col.(5) of block 5A)	MPCE code (urban only) (to be copied from col.(8) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 365 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(9) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 30 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(10) of block 5A)	code 1 or 2 (to be copied from col.(13) of block 5A)	reference for sampling frame	schedule 21.1										schedule 1.5						
									SSS										SSS						
									sampling serial number					sample household number					sampling serial number		sample household number				
									for 1 in col. (5)		for 1 in col. (6)		for 2 in col. (7)						for 1 in col. (7)						
									1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U							1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U					
									1	2	3	4							5	1					2
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	
1		1	1		2	1	2	1			√1										√1				
2		2	1		1	-	2	2	√((1))					3							√2				
3		3	1		1	-	1	3	√2										√((1))			3			
4		-						4																	
5		-						5																	
6		4	2		1	-	2	6		√1											√3				
7		5	1		2	2	2	7					√((1))				1				√4				
8		6	2		2	1	1	8				√((1))				2			√1						
9		7	1		2	2	2	9					√2								√5				
10		-						10																	
														4	3	09	3	2					2, 4	3	15
														7	6	06	2						5, 1	4	04
														9											

random
nos.

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)*																							
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	structure type code (rural only)	urban only			hh member made overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose? (yes-1, no-2)	for 2 in col. (9), hh member made any other overnight trip during last 30 days? (yes-1, no-2)	hh has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity? (yes – 1, no – 2)	for 1 in col. (11), hh purchased any major durable goods not meant wholly for entrepreneurial purpose during last 365 days? (yes – 1, no – 2)	code '1' if 1 in both cols. (11) and (12), else code '2'	reference for sampling frame	sampling serial number		sample household number						
						usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household (₹)	MPCE (₹) (col. 6 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE code							SSS		schedule 1.60		schedule 1.61		schedule 1.62		
															1 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	2 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	SSS		SSS		SSS		
																	1	2	1	2	1	2	
															H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1		8			1				2	1	1	2	2	X	√(6)							2	
2		9			2				1	-	2	-	2	2		√3							
3		10			2				1	-	2	-	2	3		√4							
4		11			1				2	1	2	-	2	4	√7								
5		12			1				2	1	1	1	1	5	√8								
6		-												6									
7		13			2				1	-	1	2	2	7		√5							
8		14			1				1	-	1	1	1	8	√9								
9		15			1				1	-	1	2	2	9	√10								
10		16			1				2	1	2	-	2	10	√11								
page total																							
cumulative page total																							

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 (hg/ sb 1/ 2) *																								
serial number of rows	house number (to be copied from col.(1) of block 5A)	household serial number (to be copied from col.(2) of block 5A)	structure type code (rural only) (to be copied from col.(5) of block 5A)	MPCE code (urban only) (to be copied from col.(8) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 365 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(9) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 30 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(10) of block 5A)	code 1 or 2 (to be copied from col.(13) of block 5A)	reference for sampling frame	schedule 21.1										schedule 1.5					
									SSS										SSS					
									sampling serial number					sample household number					sampling serial number		sample household number			
									for 1 in col. (5)		for 1 in col. (6)		for 1 in col. (7)											
									1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (6)						1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U				
									1	2	3	4	5						1	2				
									h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =		
1	2	3	4	5	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	1	2	3	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =									
H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=									
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1		8	1		2	1	2	1			√2										√6			
2		9	2		1	-	2	2		√2											√((7))			2
3		10	2		1	-	2	3		√(3)					1						√8			
4		11	1		2	1	2	4			√3										√9			
5		12	1		2	1	1	5			√4								√(2)			1		
6		-						6																
7		13	2		1	-	2	7		√4											√10			
8		14	1		1	-	1	8	√3										√((3))			4		
9		15	1		1	-	2	9	√(4)					1							√11			
10		16	1		2	1	2	10			√5										√12			

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)*																						
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	structure type code (rural only)	urban only			hh member made overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose? (yes-1, no-2)	for 2 in col. (9), hh member made any other overnight trip during last 30 days? (yes-1, no-2)	hh has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity? (yes – 1, no – 2)	for 1 in col. (11), hh purchased any major durable goods not meant wholly for entrepreneurial purpose during last 365 days? (yes – 1, no – 2)	code '1' if 1 in both cols. (11) and (12), else code '2'	reference for sampling frame	sampling serial number		sample household number					
						usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household (₹)	MPCE (₹) (col. 6 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE code							SSS		schedule 1.60		schedule 1.61		schedule 1.62	
															1 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	2 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	SSS		SSS		SSS	
																	1	2	h ₁ =	h ₂ =	h ₁ =	h ₂ =
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1		-												1								
2		17			2				1	-	1	2	2	2		√(6)						2
3		18			1				2	1	2	-	2	3	√12							
4		19			1				1	-	1	1	1	4	√(13)		1					
5		20			2				2	1	1	1	1	5		√(7)		2				
6		21			1				1	-	2	-	2	6	√14							
7		22			2				1	-	1	2	2	7		√((8))				1		
8		-												8								
9		23			1				2	1	2	-	2	9	√(15)			2				
10		24			1				1	-	2	-	2	10	√16							
page total																						
cumulative page total																						

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 (hg/ sb 1/ 2) *																								
serial number of rows	house number (to be copied from col.(1) of block 5A)	household serial number (to be copied from col.(2) of block 5A)	structure type code (rural only) (to be copied from col.(5) of block 5A)	MPCE code (urban only) (to be copied from col.(8) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 365 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(9) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 30 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(10) of block 5A)	code 1 or 2 (to be copied from col.(13) of block 5A)	reference for sampling frame	schedule 21.1										schedule 1.5					
									SSS										SSS					
									sampling serial number					sample household number					sampling serial number			sample household number		
									for 1 in col. (5)		for 1 in col. (6)		2 in col. (6)						for 1 in col. (7)		for 2 in col. (7)			
									1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U							1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U				
									1	2	3	4							5	1				
									h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	
1	2	3	4	5	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	1	2	3	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =									
H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=									
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1		-						1																
2		17	2		1	-	2	2		√5											√13			
3		18	1		2	1	2	3			√(6)					2					√14			
4		19	1		1	-	1	4	√5										√4					
5		20	2		2	1	1	5				√2								√2				
6		21	1		1	-	2	6	√6												√(15)			1
7		22	2		1	-	2	7		√6											√16			
8		-						8																
9		23	1		2	1	2	9			√7										√17			
10		24	1		1	-	2	10	√(7)					2							√18			

[5A] list of households and record of selection of households for Schedules 1.60, 1.61 and 1.62 (hg/ sb 1/ 2)*																						
serial number of rows	house number	household serial number	name of head of the household	household (hh) size	structure type code (rural only)	urban only			hh member made overnight trip during last 365 days for medical/ holidaying/ shopping purpose? (yes-1, no-2)	for 2 in col. (9), hh member made any other overnight trip during last 30 days? (yes-1, no-2)	hh has any unincorporated non-agricultural entrepreneurial activity? (yes – 1, no – 2)	for 1 in col. (11), hh purchased any major durable goods not meant wholly for entrepreneurial purpose during last 365 days? (yes – 1, no – 2)	code '1' if 1 in both cols. (11) and (12), else code '2'	reference for sampling frame	sampling serial number		sample household number					
						usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household (₹)	MPCE (₹) (col. 6 ÷ col. 4)	MPCE code							SSS		schedule 1.60		schedule 1.61		schedule 1.62	
															1 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	2 in col. (5) R/ (8) U	SSS		SSS		SSS	
																	1	2	h ₁ =	h ₂ =	h ₁ =	h ₂ =
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1		25			2				1	-	1	1	1	1		√9						
2		26			2				1	-	1	2	2	2		√(10)				2		
3		-												3								
4		27			1				2	1	2	-	2	4	√17							
5		28			2				2	1	1	1	1	5		√11						
6		29			1				1	-	2	-	2	6	√18							
7		30			1				2	1	1	2	2	7	√19							
8		31			1				1	-	2	-	2	8	√(20)				1			
9		32			2				1	-	1	2	2	9		√(12)						1
10		33			1				2	1	1	1	1	10	√21							
page total																						
cumulative page total																						

[5B] record of selection of households for Schedules 21.1 and 1.5 (hg/ sb-1/ 2) *																								
serial number of rows	house number (to be copied from col.(1) of block 5A)	household serial number (to be copied from col.(2) of block 5A)	structure type code (rural only) (to be copied from col.(5) of block 5A)	MPCE code (urban only) (to be copied from col.(8) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 365 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(9) of block 5A)	overnight trip during last 30 days (code 1 or 2) (to be copied from col.(10) of block 5A)	code 1 or 2 (to be copied from col.(13) of block 5A)	reference for sampling frame	schedule 21.1										schedule 1.5					
									SSS										SSS					
									sampling serial number					sample household number					sampling serial number			sample household number		
									for 1 in col. (5)		for 1 in col. (6)		2 in col. (6)						for 1 in col. (7)		for 2 in col. (7)			
									1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U							1 in col. (3) R/ (4) U	2 in col. (3) R/ (4) U				
									1	2	3	4							5	1				
									h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	h ₁ =	
1	2	3	4	5	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	1	2	3	h ₂ =	h ₂ =	h ₂ =									
H=	H=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=	h=	h=	H=	H=	H=	h=	h=	h=									
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1		25	2		1	-	1	1		√((7))					2					√3				
2		26	2		1	-	2	2		√8										√19				
3		-						3																
4		27	1		2	1	2	4			√8									√20				
5		28	2		2	1	1	5				√(3)				1			√4					
6		29	1		1	-	2	6	√8											√21				
7		30	1		2	1	2	7			√(9)					1				√22				
8		31	1		1	-	2	8	√9											√23				
9		32	2		1	-	2	9		√9										√24				
10		33	1		2	1	1	10			√10								√((5))			2		

Frequently asked questions and their replies: Schedule 0.0

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Concepts, Definitions			How to treat an urban block for this survey, if the town is deurbanized after Census 2011?	If the de-urbanised town is not yet included in the rural frame, it should be surveyed as an urban FSU.
2.	Concepts, Definitions			If a sample village with hg formation is repeated in the same sub-round, how to select the sample hg's?	Sample hg1 will remain the same as selected in the first occasion. Sample hg2 is to be taken randomly. If the sample hg2 selected is already selected in first occasion it is to be rejected and fresh random number is to be drawn for selection of hg2.
3.	Concepts, Definitions			During detailed enquiry if two households are found not listed at listing stage, how it is to be treated?	These households should be listed at the end of listing after drawing a line and corresponding 'H' values may be modified without fresh selection.
4.	Concepts, Definitions			Old age persons deserted by their children and staying in Old Age Home on payment. Whether they should be listed?	Yes. However, if they are deserted by children and living in destitute home like orphans they will not be listed.
5.	Concepts, Definitions			A new born baby is still in the hospital at the time of listing. Whether this child will be considered as a member of a household?	Yes, the child will be considered as a member of the mother's household.
6.	Concepts, Definitions			The movements for getting employed are out of purview of the coverage of domestic trip. Whether the word 'getting employed' is inclusive of 'searching for employment'?	No, 'getting employed' means taking up an employment and not search for employment.
7.	Concepts, Definitions			One person used to visit his parents regularly, say, every weekend during the last seven months preceding the date of survey and stays there overnight. Will it be considered as an overnight trip?	No, it will not be considered as an overnight trip. Please refer to para 1.7.20.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8.		Concepts, Definitions		One person moves out of his UPR once in a month in connection with the construction of a house and stays there for a few days. Will this movement be treated as an overnight trip?	Yes, it will be considered as an overnight trip.
9.		Concepts, Definitions		A person visits various religious places all over India and the total duration of visit is around seven months. Whether such tour can be considered as trip undertaken by the person?	It will not be considered as trip as the period of movement of person is more than 6 months.
10.		Concepts, Definitions		Whether a trip is also to be considered even for a small distance say 3 kms from a village to town when the same is not a regular routine of life.	Yes, distance is not a criterion for a trip.
11.		Concepts, Definitions		Mr. A is a chronic patient who lives in Ambala and visits PGI, Chandigarh for his treatment every month. Whether his visits to PGI be treated as trips?	Yes.
12.		Concepts, Definitions		A household member is found to be on a trip during the listing stage and he has not yet returned to his UPR. But when the household is selected for the detailed enquiry of Schedule 21.1, the household member who was on trip has returned home. What treatment will be given to the household?	In the listing schedule SSS formation and selection of sample households will not be changed. As the trip was completed by date of enquiry, the trip details including expenses of the trip may be considered for making entry in Schedule 21.1 with remarks, without changing the formation and selection of SSS.
13.		Concepts, Definitions		A pregnant woman travels to her mother's house in a nearby village for five months upto delivery and returns after delivery. Will it be treated as an overnight trip?	Yes.
14.		Concepts, Definitions		Will the individual providing tuition at four different households be considered as an NAE?	No.
15.		Concepts, Definitions		Whether a person providing tuition at his house is to be listed as an	Yes.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				NAE?	
16.		Concepts, Definitions		A household sells mobile recharge coupon/ card of different denominations of different service providers like BSNL, Airtel etc. He purchases voucher/ coupon from the company and also maintains stock of the voucher coupon. Will the household be considered as having any NAE?	Yes.
17.		Concepts, Definitions		Will preparation of cow dung cake, out of own dairy farming, be considered as a non agricultural enterprise?	Preparation of cow dung cake for sale is NAE.
18.		Concepts, Definitions		Will the second hand purchases be considered for Schedule 1.5?	Yes.
19.		Concepts, Definitions		Can the household appliances running on electricity generated through solar power be taken into consideration?	Yes.
20.	4.1	-	1	Can the number of hamlets listed in Block 4.1 be less than the number of hamlet groups?	No. However, number of natural hamlets can be less than number of hamlet groups if the population of natural hamlet is very high.
21.	4.1	-	2	Sample village requires hg formation but there are no natural hamlets. Whether only one entry i.e. name of the sample village with 100% population be recorded?	No, in case the sample village requires hamlet group formation, it should be artificially divided and the name of mohulla, street etc should be recorded. Refer to para 2.0.3.1.
22.	5A	-	-	Whether military barracks given to the civilians to be considered for listing.	Civilians living in there should only be considered for listing.
23.	5A	-	-	Newly married couple shifts to the area of listing. Should they be considered for listing?	If they are likely to stay in that area for the next six months or more, they should be considered.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24.	5A	-	-	If the household has left the village due to drought for short period and expected to return before 6 months whether it is to be listed?	If the household has not been residing in the village for the last 6 months, it will not be listed.
25.	5A	all	1	A household is living under tent. Whether house number is to be assigned to this household structure.	A ‘-’ may be put.
26.	5A	-	1	Three households are residing in a single structure, whether house number is to be repeated for all households?	Not necessary to repeat, only the first household needs to have house number and may be left blank in other two households.
27.	5A	-	2	A group of persons living together and pooling money only for food and the other expenditures are independent. Will it be considered as a single household?	No, they will be treated as separate households.
28.	5A	-	2	A truck driver stays away from home for more than six months continuously or otherwise during the reference year. Will he be listed as a normal household member?	No, he will not be listed.
29.	5A	-	9/10	A person visits his relatives who live in his ancestral home, which is outside his UPR, every fortnight. Will this be considered as trip?	Yes, it will be considered as a trip.
30.	5A	-	9/10	A member of the sampled household is posted in Reserve Police Force at Allahabad and has been sent to another district for 5 days as per requirement. Whether his duty would be treated as overnight trip?	Yes, it will be treated as overnight trip.
31.	5A	-	9/10	The head of the household visited Bangalore which is outside his UPR for attending an interview for employment purpose and stayed there for two days. Will this be considered as an overnight trip?	Yes, it will be an overnight trip.
32.	5A	-	9/10	Even after reaching the destination the purpose of pilgrimage was not fulfilled. Due to serious illness the darshan could not be performed. Will this be considered as overnight trip?	Yes. It will be considered as an overnight trip.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
33.	5A	-	9/10	If a person while going to some foreign country stayed overnight in India outside his UPR and returned to his UPR within last 30 days. Whether it should be considered as trip for the survey?	This will not be considered as overnight trip for stratification purpose.
34.	5A	-	9/10	(i) A person leaves his UPR around 11.00 p.m. on a particular day to see-off his relatives at railway station (in other town) and return back around 1.00 a.m. the next day. Will it be considered as overnight trip? (ii) A person leaves his UPR around 5.00 p.m. on a particular day to see-off his relatives at railway station (in other town) and return back around 6.00 a.m. the next day. Will it be considered as overnight trip?	(i) No, it will not be considered as overnight trip. (ii) Yes, it will be considered as overnight trip.
35.	5A	-	9/10	Due to unforeseen incidents like break down of vehicle, a person has to spend one night on the highway outside his UPR. Will it be considered as overnight trip?	Yes, provided the trip fulfills the criteria of domestic overnight trip.
36.	5A	-	9/10	A housewife who has undertaken an overnight trip during last 365 days for holidaying purpose before marriage. Will this be considered as an overnight trip?	Trips of persons who are household members as on the date of survey will be taken into consideration.
37.	5A	-	12	Will purchase of an induction oven be considered as a major durable good?	Yes.
38.	5A	-	12	A household with NAE has purchased a T.V. set and subsequently sold it during last 365 days. What code will be reported in column 12 in this case?	Code 2 will be given in column 12.
39.	5A	-	12	How to treat hire purchase of goods at the stage of listing? Will it be treated as purchased even if a few EMIs are still unpaid?	Yes.
40.	5B	-	13	At the time of listing/ selection a household is selected from SSS 5. However, at the time of detailed	The stratification will not be changed.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
				enquiry, it is found that selected household has performed some overnight trip during last 30 days. What treatment is to be given?	
41.	6	-	8 & 10	If all the original schedules are canvassed and there are no substitute or casualty schedules, what is to be reported in Cols. 8 & 10?	'0' may be reported in Cols. 8 & 10.
42.	6	-	11	Why this column has been shaded when there is a possibility to substitute households for schedule 1.60 also?	'Substitution' cases are different than the 'replaced' cases.
43.	7	general	-	Some facilities which are available to the villages located in the inter-state borders are spread over neighbouring states. While calculating the distance code, can the nearer facilities in other states be taken into account?	Yes, nearest facilities irrespective of state boundaries are to be taken into account.
44.	7	7	-	A Higher Secondary School in a sample village is having recognition up to secondary level. The school arranges classes for Higher Secondary but board exams are conducted through some other school. Whether this will be considered as having Higher Secondary School?	Yes, the village will be considered as having HS school.
45.	7	8 to 11	-	In a village if a Government hospital exists, does it mean Primary Health Centre/ Health Sub Centre is also available?	No all are to be considered separately.
46.	7	18	-	Whether self-help groups can be considered as co-operative credit societies?	No, only co-operative credit societies are to be considered.
47.	7	19	-	In a sample village one ATM counter is there. Will this be treated as having banking facility?	No, it may not be considered as the village having banking facility.
48.	7	20	-	There is a treatment facility of veterinary in a village but there is no formal hospital or dispensary. What code will be given in such a situation?	Code of distance of nearest dispensary or hospital will be given.

sl. no.	block	item	col.	query	reply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
49.	7	21	-	If an unregistered seller sells pesticides and fertilizers seasonally in the house hold, whether that facility is to be considered as facility available?	The facility is to be considered as not available as the seller is not a registered seller for pesticides and fertilizers.
50.	7	25	-	Whether electricity provided through solar energy is to be considered?	In case electricity using solar energy is provided through institutional means it is to be taken but in case individual households are provided with solar panels etc. the same may not be taken.
51.	7	26	-	Do we record the entries for a person who has worked under MGNREG in some other village of some other State/District for this item?	Yes entry will be made for that person.
52.	7	27	-	If information is collected from the husband of female sarpanch (in her presence) as the sarpanch is new or illiterate, which code will be given?	The code will be 2 (sarpanch female).

