

Government of India  
National Sample Survey  
Forty ninth-Round : January – June 1993  
Instructions to Field staff : volume I

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National Sample Survey  
FORTY NINTH ROUND : JANUARY – JUNE 1993

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF : VOLUME-I  
DESIGN, CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS AND PROCEDURES  
SECTION ONE  
GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. The national sample survey (NSS), set-up by the government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, will complete its forty-eighth round field operations in december,1992. The forty-ninth round is planned as a six months , survey and will begin from January, 1993 to be-completed by June, 1993.
- 1.1.2. NSS 49<sup>th</sup> round will be devoted mainly to the survey on housing condition and migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers. The annual enquiry on household consumer expenditure and employment-unemployment shall also be carried out with a second stage sample of 4 households from each sample village/block selected in the first stage. In addition collection of the rural retail prices once in every month from the 41 old and 600 new villages will continue as a part of the 49<sup>th</sup> round survey programme.
- 1.1.3. Housing condition of the people is one of the very important indicators of the socio-economic development of the country. Statistical data on housing condition in qualitative and quantitative terms are needed periodically for an assessment of housing stock and formulation of housing policies and programmes. NSS therefore, started collecting data on housing condition of the dwelling units and basic housing amenities available to them from its 7<sup>th</sup> round (October 1953 – march 1954) to the 23<sup>rd</sup> round ( July 1968 – June 1969 ) with the exception in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> rounds. A comprehensive survey on housing condition was first carried out in the NSS 28<sup>th</sup> round (October 1973 – June 1974 ) in the rural and urban areas of the country with a sample six of about 1.2 lakhs households with a view to providing reliable estimates at state/union-territory level. The next comprehensive survey on housing condition was carried out in the NSS 44<sup>th</sup> round ( July 1988 – June 1989 ). The relevant information were collected in detail in a separate schedule canvassed from about 74,000 sample households.

The governing council of NSSO decided to conduct a similar comprehensive survey on housing condition in the NSS 49<sup>th</sup> round along with a survey on migration , broad information on which is now being collected quinquennially as a part of the employment - unemployment survey. However , it was decided that an integrated schedule may be designed for collecting data on ‘housing condition’ as well as ‘ migration ‘ . It was also decided that the design is formulated in such a way that the households living in the slums are adequately represented in the sample of households where the integrated schedule will be canvassed. Following the above guidelines, the listing schedule as well as the integrated schedule viz . schedule 1.2 : housing condition and migration have

been designed. In addition, a schedule, viz. Schedule, 0.21 : particulars of slum has also been framed to collect selected information about each for the slums in the sample villages/blocks. In this context , it may be mentioned that a nation-wide survey on the ‘economic condition of slum dwellers in urban cities ‘ was conducted earlier in the NSS 31<sup>st</sup> round ( July 1976 - June 1977 ) . The survey was restricted to ( i ) all the class – I towns having 1971 census population one lakh or more and (ii) two class-II towns viz. Shillong and Pondicherry. A sample of 1922 and 2486 slums were selected as first-stage units in the central sample and stage sample respectively at all-India level. From each sample slum , a sample of 14 households was selected as second-stage units for household enquiry on economic condition of slum dwellers.

## SCHEDULES OF ENQUIRY

1.2.1. The following table gives the list of schedules of enquiry for the current round :-

Table ( 1. 1 ) : Schedules to be canvassed in NSS 49<sup>th</sup> round :

Sl. No	Schedule no.	description	sector
( 1 )	(2)	( 3 )	( 4 )
1.	0.0	list of households	rural & urban
2.	0.21	particulars of slum	rural & urban
3.	1.2	housing condition and migration	rural & urban
4.	1.0	consumer expenditure	rural & urban
5.	3.01	rural retail prices	rural

## GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

1.3.1. the survey will cover the whole of Indian union excepting  
 ( I ) Ladakh and kargil districts of Jammu & kashmir  
 ( ii ) 768 interior villages of Nagaland ( out of a total of 1119 villages ) located beyond 5 kms. of a bus route and  
 ( iii ) 172 villages in Andaman & Nicobar islands ( out of a total of 520 villages ) which are inaccessible throughout the year.

## PERIOD OF SURVEY

1.4.1 As mentioned earlier, the 49<sup>th</sup> round survey will be of six months, duration, starting from January 1993 and ending by June 1993.

## CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME

1.5.1 The present volume contains the concepts and definitions relating to the topics of enquiry and detailed instructions for filling in the various schedules. It contains four sections and two appendices. Section One, besides giving an overview of the whole scheme, describes in details the sample design, sample size, work programme, etc. adopted for this survey round. Instructions for filling in schedules 0.0, 0.21 and 1.2 are

given in section Two, Three and Four respectively. Explanations of the major concepts and definitions of the technical terms used in respect of schedules 0.0, 0.21 and 1.2 are given in the respective sections. The instructions for schedules 1.0 and 3.01 are available in separate booklets and those are not, therefore, included here. While list of FOD sub-regions is given in Appendix-I, the compositions of the NSS regions are given in Appendix-II.

- 1.5.2 The facsimile of the schedules of enquiry are given in the instructions to Field Staff, Volume-II.

## SAMPLE DESIGN

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1.6.1. As usual, a stratified two-stage design is adopted for the current round. The first-stage units are census villages in the rural sector and the NSSO urban frame survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. However, for some of the newly declared towns of 1991 census for which UFS frame has not been received, the 1991 census enumeration blocks (Ebs) are the first-stage units. The second-stage units are households in both the sectors.

1.6.2. **SAMPLING FRAME FOR FIRST-STAGE UNITS** : The latest available lists of census villages (which are mostly the 1981 census lists) constitute the sampling frame for the rural sector. The information as to which particular census list has been used as the sampling frame is indicated in the sample list. For Nagaland, the villages located within 5 Kms. of a bus route constitute the sampling frame whereas, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the list of accessible villages constitutes the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the lists of NSSO urban frame Survey (UFS) blocks have been considered as the sampling frame. However, for some of the newly declared towns of 1991 census for which UFS frame has not been received, the lists of 1991 census Ebs have been considered as the sampling frame.

1.6.3. **STRATIFICATION** : States have been divided into regions by grouping contiguous districts similar in respect of population density and crop pattern. In Gujarat, however, some districts have been split for the purpose of region formation, considering the location of dry areas and the distribution of tribal population in the state. The compositions of the regions are given in Appendix-II.

1.6.4. In the rural sector, within each region, each district is treated as a separate stratum. However, if the census population of the district is greater than or equal to 1.8 million or 2 million (depending upon whether 1981 or 1991 census frame is used for selection of villages), the district has been split into two or more strata, by grouping contiguous tehsils to form strata. In Gujarat, in the case of districts extending over more than one region, the part of a district falling in each region constitutes a separate stratum.

1.6.5. In the urban sector, strata are formed, again within the NSS region on the basis of the census population size classes of towns. Each city with population 10 lakhs or more is treated as a separate stratum. Further, within each region, the different towns are grouped to form 3 different strata on the basis of their respective census population.

Table below gives the composition of the urban strata.

Table (1.2) composition of the urban strata

stratum no.	specification
1.	all towns with population less than 50,000
2.	“ “ 50,000 – 1,99,999
3.	“ “ 2,00,000 – 9,99,999
4.	each city with population 10 lakhs or more

1.6.6. **SUB-STRATIFICATION** : To net a sufficient number of households living in slums, each stratum in the urban sector is divided into 2 sub-strata as follows. All the UFS blocks of the stratum having area type and the remaining UFS blocks of the stratum constitute sub-stratum 2, “slum area” in the UFS frame constitute sub-stratum 1. No sub-stratification is done in the rural sector.

1.6.7. **ALLOCATION OF FIRST-STAGE UNITS** : The total all-India sample size of first-stage units (rural and urban combined ) for the central sample determined on the basis of central investigator-strength in different states / u.t.s. and the expected work load per investigator, has been allocated to different states / uts in proportion to the strength of central field staff in the respective states/u.ts. The states/u.t sample size thus obtained is allocated again to its rural and urban sectors considering the relative sizes of the rural and urban population with double weightage to the urban sector. Allocation of first-stage units by state/u.t. sector is given in table (1.4) at page 9. Within each sector of a state/u.t., the respective sample size is reallocated to the different strata in proportion to the stratum population. All the stratum-level allocations are adjusted to multiples of 4. Stratum-level sample size in the urban sector is further allocated to the 2 sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1 subject to a minimum sample size of 2 or 4 to substratum 1 depending upon whether stratum-level allocation is 4 or greater than 4. Sub – stratum level allocations in the urban sector are made even.

1.6.8. **SELECTION OF FIRST-STAGE UNITS** : The sample villages have been selected with probability proportional to population with replacement and the sample blocks by simple random sampling without replacement. Selection was done in both the sectors in the form of two independent sub-samples.

1.6.9. **ARUNACHAL PRADESH** : For the rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh, the procedure of cluster sampling has been followed. The field staff is supplied with a list of nucleus villages of each cluster and they will select the remaining villages of the cluster according to the procedure described in para 2.0.7 of section Two. The nucleus villages have been selected circular systematically with equal probability, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

1.6.10. SELECTION OF HAMLET-GROUPS/SUB-BLOCKS : Large villages and blocks having present population 1200 or more will be divided into a suitable number of hamlet-groups and sub-blocks respectively in a way to have approximately equal population content. Then the hamlet-group ( h.g. ) / sub-block ( s . b . having concentration of slum dwellers, if any, will always be selected and assigned number ` 0 ` . However, if there is such concentration of slum dwellers in more than one h. g. / s. b. , the one having maximum concentration ( i. e. highest entry in column 4, block 4, block 4, schedule 0. 0. ) will be selected as h. g. /s. b. number ` 0 ` . If there is no such slum in the village / block, the h. g. / s. b. containing maximum population ( i. e. highest entry in col. 3 . block 4, schedule 0. 0. ) will be selected as h. g. / s. b. number ` 0 ` . If the same maximum population figure (written in terms of percentage in col. 3, bl. 4, sch. 0. 0. ) occurs for more than one h. g. / s. b. the h. g. /s. b. listed first in block 4 of sch. 0. 0. Will be selected as h. g. / s. b. number ` 0 ` . After h. g. / s. b. number `0` is selected one more h. g. / s. b. will be selected at random from the remaining h. gs/s. bs. Of the village/block and assigned number `1`. These two selected hamlet-groups/sub-blocks will be considered seperately for listing and selection of the second-stage units. It may be noted that for village/blocks with present population less than 1200, the entire village/block will be treated as selected h. g. / s. b. number `0` .

1.6.11. SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR SCHEDULE 1.2 : In each selected village/block/h. g. /s. b., the households listed will be grouped into 2 second-stage strata as follows :

The households with at least one out-migrant during the last 5 years (who was formerly a member of the household and currently living ) or an immigrant ( who is presently a member of the household ) but migrated ( in or out ) for employment or education will constitute second-stage stratum 1 while the remaining households will constitute second-stage stratum 2.

2. For the purpose a person is to be considered immigrant if his/her place of enumeration is different from his/her last usual residence, if any. The usual residence ( for the purpose of the survey ) is defined as a place ( village / town where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. Similarly , a former member will be considered as out-migrant if he/she is staying elsewhere i. e. in another village / town other than the one under survey.

3. Within each second-stage stratum, the households will be arranged first by taking into consideration their ( i ) area type ( i. e. slum/non-slum ) and ( ii ) structure type ( for rural ) monthly per capita expenditure ( for urban ) and then the required number of sample households will be selected independently from each second-stage stratum using circular systematic sampling for canvassing sch. 1.2 : housing condition and migration. The

detailed procedure of this arrangement of households is given in para 2.9.14 of section two . The number of households to be selected from each h. g. /s. b. x second-stage stratum for sch. 1.2 is given below in Table (1.3) .

Table ( 1 . 3 ) : number of households to be selected from each sample village / block for canvassing schedule 1.2 .

status of village/block	h. g./s. b. no. `0`		h. g./s. b. no `11`	
	second-stage stratum		second-stage stratum	
	1	2	1	2
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )
1. Requiring h. g./s. b formation	5	3	5	3
2. not requiring h. g. /s. b. formation <u>1/</u>	10	6	–	–

1/ village /block not requiring h. g. /s. b. formation in identified as h. g. /s. b. number `0` .

1.6.12 ADJUSTMENT FOR SHORTFALL ( SCREDULE 1.2 ) : shortfall in the required number of households in any second-stage stratum ( as mentioned in Table 1.3 above ) will be made up by increasing the quota for the other second-stage stratum within the h. g. / s. b. for example, if there are only 5 households in second-stage stratum 1 and 100 households in second-stage stratum 2 of a village not requiring hamlet-group formation, then the number of households to be selected from second-stage stratum 1 and 2 will be 5 and 11 respectively.

1.6.13. SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR SCHEDULE 1.0 : for selection of house-holds for canvassing sch. 1.0, all the households listed in the selected village/block / h. g. /s. b. will be first arranged by their means of livelihood. Then the required number of households will be selected from this arranged frame by circular systematic sampling. A sample of 2 households will be selected from each h. g. / s. b. ( i. e. number `0` and `1` ). Whenever there is no h. g. / s. b. formation, a sample of 4 households may be selected from the whole village / block identified as h. g./s. b. number `0`.

1.6.14 SAMPLE SIZE ( CENTRAL SAMPLE ) : A total of 5072 sample villages and 2928 sample blocks will be surveyed in the central sample besides the customary `price` villages. Table ( 1.4 ) gives the distribution of the central sample by state/ u. t. and sector.

1.6.15. SAMPLE SIZE (STATE SAMPLE) : all the states and union territories except Andaman & Nicobar Island, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating in the 49<sup>th</sup> round at least on an equal matching basis. The sample size of the state sample is also given in table ( 1. 4 ) by sector for each state / u. t A total of 5540 sample villages and 3628 sample blocks will be surveyed in the state sample.

1.7.11. WORK PROGRAMME : The survey period of six months for this round is divided into two sub-rounds of three months` duration each as indicated below :

sub-round	period of survey
1	January - March 1993
2	April - June 1993

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

Table ( 1. 4 ) : distribution of sample village and blocks for NSS 49<sup>th</sup> round survey

State / union territory	<u>Number of sample villages / blocks</u>			
	<u>central sample</u>		<u>state sample</u>	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )
1. Andhra Pradesh	356	212	356	212
2. Arunachal Pradesh	80*	16	80*	16
3. Assm	224	72	224	72
4. Bihar	472	132	472	132
5. Goa	20	12	40	24
6. Gujarat	160	144	320	288
7. Haryana	72	40	144	80
8. Himachal Pradesh	132	28	132	28
9. Jammu & Kashmir	184	92	368	184

10. Karnataka	184	156	184	156
11. Kerala	204	92	204	92
12. Madhya Pradesh	376	192	376	192
13. Maharashtra	328	344	328	516
14. Manipur	68	44	136	88
15. Meghalaya	72	32	72	32
16. Mizoram	64	28	64	28
17. Nagaland	36	20	36	60
18. Orissa	224	68	224	68
19 Punjab	152	124	152	124
20 Rajasthan	208	116	208	116
21. Sikkam	28	12	56	24
22. Tamil Nadu	268	264	268	264
23. Tripura	124	32	124	32
24. Uttar Pradesh	620	276	620	276
25. west Bengal	300	216	300	216
26. Andaman & Nicobar Is.	44	24	–	–
27. Chandigarh	8	16	–	32
28. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	4	–	–
29. Daman & Diu	8	12	8	12
39. Delhi	8	84	24	252
31. Lakshadweep	8	12	–	–
32. Pondicherry	20	12	20	12
All-india	5072	2928	5540	3628

\*20 nuolaus villages

## SECTION TWO

### Schedule 0 . 0 : List of Households

#### INTRODUCTION

2.0.0. Schedule 0. 0 is meant for listing all the households residing in the sample village ( selected hamlet – groups in the case of large villages ) / blocks ( selected sub-blocks in case sub-block formation is required) , collection of some household particulars like household size, average monthly per capita expenditure. Means of livelihood , migration status of the household and the type of area in which the households reside, preparation of the sampling frame for selection of sample household for schedule 1. 2 and 1. 0 and recording the details of sample selection. Whenever hamlet-groups / sub-blocks selection are required , particulars relating to the formation and selection of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks will also be recorded in this schedule.

#### UNIT OF SURVEY

2.0.1 ( a ) Rural : The first-stage sampling unit ( FSU ) , is also the unit of survey in rural areas is the census village. In most of the cases, it is the 1981 census village. It is indicated in the sample list whether the sample FSU is the 1981 census village or some other ( i. e. 1991 or 1971 ) census village and the appropriate entry is to be recorded against the item ` frame code ` ( item no. 16 ) given in block 1 of the schedule. The investigator, on arrival at a sample village will ascertain the exact boundaries of the sampled census villages mentioned in the sample list. This may be done with the help of the village officials like patwari , panchayat authorities, etc. In the case where the sampled census village cannot be identified, the corresponding revenue village (s) will be surveyed ( for details see para 2. 0. 2.).

( b ) Urban : The NSS Urban Frame Survey ( UFS ) block is the unit of survey as well as the first-stage unit for urban areas. Different UFS frames according to the completion of the urban frame survey and the availability of the relevant records have been used for selection of FSUs. For newly declared towns of 1991 census for which UFS frame has not been available for selection the 1991 census Ebs are the units of survey as well as FSUs. The type of frame used for selection of FSUs is indicated by frame code in the sample list.

2.0.2 Selection of revenue village : Only in the extreme cases where the boundaries of a census village ( particulars i. e. village name, code, etc. of which are given in the sample list ) cannot be identified, the corresponding revenue village(s) will be surveyed. In such case, there may be two types of situations : (a) the sample census village containing wholly or partly several revenue villages. In such cases, all the revenue villages contained wholly or partly in the sampled census village together will be surveyed. (b) The sample census village is wholly contained in a revenue village which consists of several census villages ( partly or wholly ) . In such cases, the whole of the revenue village will be surveyed . It may be noted that whenever large revenue village is

surveyed (i.e. case (b) , above) particulars like village name, code and 1981 census population of each of the census villages contained in the larger revenue village are to be given in the remarks block.

2.0.3 Number of hamlet-groups/sub-block to be formed : With a view to controlling the work load mainly at the stage of listing of households, hamlet-group / sub-block selection will be resorted to in FSUs having large population. A large village will be divided into a certain number ( D ) of sub-divisions called `Hamlet-Groups` , two of which will be selected and the survey will be confined only to the selected hamlet-groups. For the purpose , the hamlet group containing the maximum slum population (in case the village is not having any slum , the hamlet-group with the maximum population ) will always be selected and designated as hamlet-group number `0` . For further details of selection of hamlet-group number `0` refer to para 1. 6. 10. From the remaining hamlet-groups ( i.e. D-1), one hamlet-group will be selected at random and designated as hamlet-group number `1` . Both the hamlet-groups thus selected will be listed separately and the required number of sample households will also be selected separately from each hamlet-group selected. In the case of a large block, the sub-divisions to be made are referred to as the `Sub-Blocks` . After dividing the block into the required number of sub-blocks (D) , two-sub-blocks numbered `0` and `1` will be selected for the survey in the same manner as outlined above for large villages. The procedure for forming the hamlet-groups. ( hgs ) / sub-blocks ( sbs ) is outlined overleaf :

2.0.4 The investigator will first ascertain the approximate population of the sample village / or , revenue village ( s ) selected as indicated in para 2. 0. 2 / block at the time of the survey. This has to be ascertained mainly from the village officials and / or other knowledgeable individuals by putting certain probing questions. The starting point can be the 1991 census population. In the cases of large difference with the 1991 census population, it may be asked : whether there has been any abnormal influx into or exodus from the village / block after 1991 census and if so , what is the approximate increase of decrease of population ascribable to such events : whether any new settlements have come up in the village / block after 1991 census and if so, what is the approximate population of the same: and so on. If it is not possible to know the present population or the 1991 census population , 1981 census population may be used for the purpose. The number of hgs / sbs to be formed ( D ) will be decided as follows :

Table 2. 1 : Number of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks to be formed in large villages / blocks

approximate present population of the sample village / block	number of hamlet-groups / sub-block to be formed ( D )
( 1 )	( 2 )
less than 1200	1 ( i. e. , no hamlet-group /sub-block

	formation )
1200 to 1799	4
1800 to 2199	5
2200 to 2599	6
2600 to 2999	7
3000 to 3399	8

and so on

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

2.0.5 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups : are as follows : The steps involved in the procedure for formation and selection of hamlet-groups are as follows.

( 1 ) Identify the natural hamlets i. e. pockets or localities where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. In case there are no 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.

( ii ) Ascertain approximate present population of each of the hamlets.

( iii) Draw a notional map in block 5 showing the approximate locations of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map uninhabited area ( non-abadi area ) of the village will be included as part of the nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals , footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc. so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the hamlet-groups formed in the village.

(iv) List the hamlets in block 3 of schedule 0.0 in the order of their numbering and indicate the present population content in terms of per centages.

(v) Grouping of the hamlets into `d` hamlet-groups is then to be done. The criteria to be adopted for hamlet-group formation are equality of population content and geographical contiguity. (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping ). In case there is a conflict between the two aspects, `geographical contiguity` is to be given priority over `equality of population content` . However, large hamlets may be divided artificially to achieve equality of population. Indicate the grouping in the map.

(vi) Numbering of the hamlet-groups will be done next in block 4 of schedule 0.0. hamlet-groups will be numbered serially in column (I) of block 4 of the first hamlet included in each. Indicate the numbers in the notional map. It is quite possible that a hamlet-group may not be constituted of hamlets with consecutive. Serial numbers.

(vii) Select the two hamlet-groups as per guidelines in para 2. 0. 3.

2.0.6. Formation and selection of sub-blocks : A sample block requiring sub-block formation will be divided into `D` sub-block each having approximately equal population content. Each sub-block formed should be a well defined identifiable geographically compact areal unit. As in the case of `hamlet-groups` , draw the notional map in block 5 showing the location and boundary particulars of sub-blocks and number them in a serpentine order starting from the north-west corner and then proceeding south-wards. List the sub-blocks in block 4 of schedule 0.0 in the order of their numbering and indicate the present approximate population content in terms of percentages to the whole population of sample block as well as the approximate number of slum dwellers. As in the case of `hamlet-group` selection, two sub-blocks will be selected as per guidelines in para 2.0.3.

2.0.7. Cluster sampling in Arunachal pradesh : Due to the special field difficulties experienced in Arunachal pradesh, the procedure of `cluster sampling` will be followed in the rural sector of this state. The different steps involved in the procedure to be adopted are described overleaf.

( I ) The rural sample list gives in the case of Arunachal pradesh the list of what are called `nucleus` villages. The number of nucleus villages is one-fourth of the expected total sample size. The clusters of villages to be surveyed will be built around the nucleus villages. A cluster will generally contain 4 villages including the nucleus village. If the villages have large number of households, the number of villages in a cluster will have to be reduced. In the reverse case, it will have to be increased. But in no case it will be allowed to exceed 6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Listing of houses and households

2.0.8. after having determined the areal unit to be surveyed, the investigator will proceed to list the houses and the households in the units. The listing may be done in the same order as that of the 1991 census order of house listing. If the census order of house listing is not available, the listing may be started from the north-west corner of the village/block. While listing the households, some essential minimum information about the households will have to be collected. These are required mainly to prepare the second-stage sampling frame for selection of sample households. The definitions of the important terms to be used in this connection are given below :

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

2.0.10. Household : A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another. The following cases are to be noted :

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

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

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

( iv ) Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition they belong to the foreign national's household. In some cases, however, a foreign national might have become an India citizen for all practical purposes. Such persons will be covered.

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

2.0.11. Household size : The number of normally resident members of a household is its size. It will include temporary stay aways but exclude temporary visitors and guests. Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household will be left to the judgement of the hand of the household. The following procedures will be followed as guidelines :

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

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

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

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

2.0.12 Slum : A slum is a compact area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate

sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Such an area will be considered as `slum` for the purpose of survey if at least 20 households live in that area. Slum dwellings are commonly known as `Jhopad patti` in Bombay and `Jhuggi Jhopri` in Delhi. Some of the slums will be known as `declared slums`. they will be in urban areas. The remaining will be considered as undeclared slums.

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

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

- (a) ` Unserviceable katcha ` which includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i. e. walls made of grass, leaves reeds etc. and roof of a similar material and .
- (b) ` Serviceable katcha ` which includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.0.15 Semi-pucca structure : A structure which can not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition, is a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both , made of pucca materials. Walls / roof made partially of pucca materials are regarded as katcha walls / roof.

2.0.16 Gainful Activity : Activity pursued by persons for pay, profit or gained or in other words, the activity which adds value to the ` national product`. Normally it is an activity which results in production of ` goods and services ` for exchange. However the activities in ` agriculture ` ( i. e. all activities relating to industry section 0 ) in which a part or whole of the agricultural production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale are also considered `Gainful`. Execution of household chores or social commitments, etc. however, are not considered ` gainful ` activities. The activities, such as prostitution, begging etc. which may result in earnings, are also by convention not considered ` gainful `.

2.0.17 Self-employed : Persons who work in their own farm or non-farm enterprises are defined as self-employed , the term used to designate their activity status. There are different kinds of self-employed, some may operate their enterprises without hiring any labour, some others may occasionally hire a few labourers. There is also a third category who, by and large, regularly run their enterprise by hiring labourers. The first two categories of self-employed are ` own-account workers ` and the third the ` employer ` . self-employed persons who are mainly engaged in agriculture and related activities ( industry section 0) are self-employed in agriculture. Unpaid family workers who work for the family firms without receiving any payment and helpers, i. e. those household members who have no share in the family enterprises but receive

only shelter, food and clothing etc. and no wages are also to be considered as self-employed.

2.0.18 Rural labour : A rural labor is one who is engaged in manual labor (jobs essentially involving physical labor ), residing in rural areas and working in agricultural non-agricultural occupation in return for wages paid either in cash or kind ( excluding exchange labour ).

2.0.19 Casual labor : Persons engaged in others` farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household ) and getting in return wages according to terms of the daily wage or periodic work contract are treated as casual labourers.

2.0.20 The structure of the schedule : Schedule 0.0 is designed to be used for both the rural and urban areas and contain 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 : list of hamlets

Block 4 : list and selection of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks

Block 5 : sketch map of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks formation

Block 6 : remarks by investigator

Block : comments by supervisory officer

Block 8 : particulars of sampling of households

Block 9 : list of households and record of selection

2.0.21 Whenever one schedule booklet is not adequate to list all the households in the sample village / block, additional sheets containing block 9 shall be used and tagged firmly to the main schedule. The procedures to be followed for filling up the various blocks of the schedule are described in the following paragraphs.

2.0.22 Flat no. : This item placed at the top margin of block 0 is to be left blank by the investigator. This will be filled-in by the DPD at the processing stage.

2.0.23 Block 0 : Descriptive identification of sample village / block :

This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample village / block. Names of state /u. t. , district, tehsil/town and village ( for rural areas ) and ward-inv. Unit-block numbers / charge-circle / block numbers ( for urban areas ) are to be copied from the sample list. For a

sample village with hamlet-group selection . the names of the hamlets of the selected hamlet-groups will be recorded against 'hamlets surveyed'.

2.1.0 Block 1 : Identification of sample village / block : This block is meant for recording the identification particulars of the sample village / block in terms of codes or numbers. The particulars relating to all the items will be recorded in box space ( s ) provided in the block against each item ( except for items 1 and 2, the codes for which are already printed against them ). Each cell ( box space ) is meant for recording only one digit of the entry. For multiple cells, the rightmost cell shall be used for recording the digit of the unit place , the next left cell for the tenth place digit and so on. if the number of digits of the entry to be recorded against an item is less than the number of box spaces provided, `0` shall be entered in the left most box space ( s ). For example, if the total number of hamlet-groups formed in the sample village is 5, the entry against item 18 should be recorded as 0 5. Item and 3 to 10, 12, 13 16 shall be copied from the sample list. Item 7 is meant for the urban samples only and item 12 for the rural samples only.

2.1.1 Item 11 : Fod sub-region : The four digit code corresponding to the FOD sub-region to which the sample village / block belongs will be recorded against item 11. Code list for FOD sub-regions is given in appendix – I. a cross ( x ) will be put against this line for the state samples.

2.1.2 Items 14 & 15 : surveyed unit and number of census villages in surveyed revenue village : If the surveyed unit is a large revenue village, code 2 is to be entered against item 14. In such a case, the number of census villages contained wholly or partly in the surveyed revenue village including the selected the selected census village will be noted in the box spaces of item 15. However, if the sample census village is identical with the corresponding revenue village or it contains a number of revenue villages all of which together constitute the surveyed unit, code 1 will be put against item 14 and 01 will be recorded against item 15.

2.1.3 Item 17 : approximate present population : The approximate present population of the whole sample village / block will be ascertained as per the procedure laid down in para 2.0.4 and will be recorded against item 17.

2.1.4 Item 18 : Total number of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks formed : the total number of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks actually formed in the sample village / block will be recorded against item 18. If the sample village / block dose not require any hamlet-group / sub-block formation, the entry to be made against this item will be ` 01 `.

2.1.5 Item 19 : Whether there is a slum in the village / block :

The information as to whether the sample village / block contains slum area(s) (declared or undeclared ) or not is to be ascertained from knowledgeable persons and recorded against this item. If the sample village / block contains slum areas code 1 and otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

2.1.6 Item 20 : Survey code : When the original sample village / block ( particulars of which are provided in the sample list ) is surveyed, survey code will be one of the codes 1, 2 or 3, code will be 1 when the village / block is inhabited and 2 when it is found to be uninhabited. Code will be 3, when the sample village / block is treated as a `zero case`. examples of zero cases are : villages / blocks comprised wholly of barracks of military and para-military forces ( like CRPF, BSF etc .), rural areas declared as urban areas during or prior to 1981 census, rural areas declared as urban areas after 1981 census and now forming part of UFS frame / 1991 census EB,s used for sampling, villages / blocks wholly submerged under water in a dam or villages / blocks with the whole population evicted because of acquisition of land to construct a new factory or other project work etc. with no chance of habitation in future. As against this, the village / blocks 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 villages / blocks, and will be given code 2. When the original sample village or block is a casualty and it has been substituted by another village/block which is being surveyed ( inhabited, uninhabited or zero case ), the survey code will be 4 if the substitute village / block is inhabited ; 5 if the substitute village / block is uninhabited ; and 6 if it is treated as a zero case. If even the substitute village / block cannot be surveyed, survey code will be . code 7 will also be applicable in cases where the originally selected sample village / block is a casualty but no substitution is attempted.

2.1.7 Item 21 ; reason for substitution of original sample : IN all the cases where the originally selected sample village / block is a casualty irrespective of whether it has been substituted or not ( i. e. when one of the codes 4 to 7 is given against item 20 ), the reason for its becoming a casualty will be recorded in terms of codes against item 21. The codes are :

Sample village/block

Not identifiable / traceable.....1

Not accessible.....2

Restricted area ( not permitted to survey )..3

Others ( specify .....9

This item will be left blank, if the entry against item 20 is 1,2 or 3. Cases of purely barracks of military and para-military forces will not be considered as restricted area for providing code 3 against item 21. As stated earlier (para 2.1.6 ), such cases will be considered as surveyed and will be treated under zero cases.

2.2.0 Block 2 : Particulars of field operations : The details of field operations will be recorded in this block. All the items are self-explanatory.

2.3.0 Block 3 : List of hamlets : Block 3 is to be filled-in only for villages requiring formation of hamlet-groups. All the hamlets located in the village will be listed in the specified order as state in para 2.0.5 ( iii). A running serial number will be given in col. (1) for each hamlet listed and the names of the

corresponding hamlets will be recorded in col. ( 2 ). The population of each hamlet expressed as percentage of the total village population will be given in col.(3) in whole numbers.

2.4.0 Block 4 : list and selection of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks : This block is meant for recording the details of the hamlet-group /sub-blocks formation and their selection, wherever necessary ( viz. For large villages / blocks requiring hamlet-group / sub-block selection ). Reference may be made to paras 2.0.5 and 2.0.6 for the procedures of formation and numbering of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks. Number of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks ( d ) to be formed will be decided as per the criterion given in para 2.0.4.

2.4.1 Column (1) : Hamlet-group (h. g. ) / sub-block ( s. b.) no : the hamlet-groups sub-blocks formed for a large village / block will be given a running serial number in column (1).

2.4.2 Column (2) : sl. nos. of hamlets in the h. g. : The serial number of the hamlets recorded in column ( 1 ) of block 3 constituting each hamlet-group are to be recorded for each hamlet-group with comma (,)in between two numbers. This column is not applicable for urban samples and therefore shall be left blank in the case of urban sample blocks needing sub-block selection.

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

2.4.4 Column ( 4 ) : Approximate no. of slum dwellers in the h. g. /s. b. : The approximate number of slum dwellers residing in the hamlet-group / sub-block is to be ascertained either from the village / block officials or from some knowledgeable persons and is to be recorded in column ( 4 ). Entry `0` is to be made for the h. g. / s. b. which does not have any slum.

2.4.5 Column (5) : Sampling srl. No. of the h. g. / s. b. : The hamlet-group / sub-block having the maximum number of slum dwellers (viz. The one with the highest entry in col. 4 ) shall be given serial number `0` in column (5). In case, none of the hamlet-group / sub-block has any slum, the hamlet-group / sub-block having the maximum percentage of population (viz. One with the highest entry in col. 3 ) will be assigned the serial number `0`. The remaining hamlet-group. / sub-blocks will be given a running serial number from 1 to D-1. If two or more hamlet-groups / sub-blocks have the same ( highest ) number of slum dwellers ( or equal percentage of population, if the criterion for assigning the serial no. `0` is population ) then the hamlet-group / sub-block among them listed first in column (1) will get the serial number `0` in column ( 5 ) and others shall be given a running serial number from 1 to (D-1). The value of `D-1` will be recorded at the top. Of the block where space is provided for the purpose.

2.4.6 Column (6) : Srl. No. of the selected h. g. / s. b. : Two hamlet-groups / sub-blocks will be selected from the large sample villages / blocks for the purpose of the survey. The hamlet group / sub-block numbered `0` i. e.

with entry `0` in column (5) will always be selected for survey and assigned number `0` again in column (6). From the remaining (D-1) number of hamlet-groups / sub-blocks one more hamlet-group / sub-block will be selected at random. For the purpose, a random number R, satisfying the condition  $1 < R < D-1$  may be first drawn. The hamlet-group / sub-block whose serial number as given in column (5) (and not in col.1) agrees with R, will also be selected for survey. This selected hamlet-group / sub-block shall be given number `1` in column (6). The hamlet-group / sub-block srl. No. of the randomly selected hamlet-group / sub-block in col.(5) will be marked with a ring around it. The selected random number `R` will be recorded at the top of the block in, the space provided for it.

2.5.0. Block 5 : Sketch map of hamlet-groups / sub-block showing selected hamlet-groups / sub-blocks :

( a ) A free hand sketch map of the village / block showing the boundaries of the hamlets and hamlet-groups / sub-blocks formed, is to be given in the space provided so that the hamlets / hamlet-groups / sub-blocks formed may be identifiable in the field after 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 3 will be written down on the map against each hamlet. The hamlet-group number given in column (1) of block 4 to which the hamlet belongs will be also be shown again each hamlet within brackets on the right side of the hamlet number. For the urban areas, the sub-block numbers, as given in column (1) of block 4, will be noted on the map within brackets. For villages / blocks with hamlet-group /sub block formation, the areas for the two selected hamlet-groups / sub-blocks with serial numbers 0 and 1 respectively in column (6) of block 4 shall be shaded in the map and `hamlet-group / sub-block serial number 0/1` may be written prominently over the respective shaded areas.

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

2.6.0 Block 6 : Remarks by investigator : The investigator may give this remarks here on any abnormal situation or entry in the schedule.

2.7.0 Block 7 : Comments by supervisory officer : The assistant superintendent, the superintendent or any other officer who inspects the work relating to this schedule may give his comments in block 7.

2.8.0 Block 8 : Particulars of sampling of households : this block is meant for recording the summary information relating to sampling of households of the selected village / block from block 9, separately for

hamlet-group (h. g. ) / sub-block(s. b. ) serial numbers `0` and `1`. If there is no hamlet-group / sub-block formation, summary information shall be recorded in the columns against h. g. / s. b. number `0` and the lines for h. g. / s. b. serial number `1` may be left blank. Columns (4) and (5) of this block, are to be filled in only after completing entries in block 9. Columns (6) – (9) will be filled in after the completion of the entire survey of the sample village / block.

2.8.1 Column (4) : Total number of households (h) : Values of h1, h2 and h, as recorded in the headings of columns (19), (20) and (22) of block 9 will be recorded in this column against second-stage stratum 1 and 2 for schedule 1.2 and against schedule 1.0, respectively.

2.8.2 Column (5) : Number of households selected (h) : values of h1, h2 and h as recorded in column headings of columns (19), (20) and (22) of block 9 are to be recorded in column(5) against second-stage stratum 1 an 2 for schedule 1.2 and against schedule 1.0, respectively.

2.8.3 Columns (6) to (9) : Number of households surveyed and number of casualty households : As mentioned earlier, these columns will be filled in only after canvassing the detailed schedules in the selected sample households. Number of 1. 2 schedules belonging to different second-stage strata and 1.0 schedules with survey code 1 ( in item 18, block 1 for sch. 1. 2 and 1.0 ) will be recorded in column (6) against corresponding lines. Similarly, the number of respective schedules with survey code 2 shall be recorded in column (7). Column (8) will be the total of columns (6) and (7) for each line. The number of casualty households ( i. e. those out of the selected which could not be surveyed even after substitution ) will be recorded in column 9, which will be the difference of col.(5) and col.(8).

Thus,

$$\text{col (8)} = \text{col.(6)} + \text{col.(7)}$$

$$\text{col (9)} = \text{col.(5)} - \text{col.(8)}$$

2.9.0 Block 9 : List of households and record of selection : This is the main block of the schedule. Apart from listing all the houses & households of the sample village / block ( selected hamlet-groups / sub-blocks in the case of large sample village / block ) – some auxiliary information like average monthly per capita consumer expenditure, means of livelihood of the household, migration status etc. will also be collected from each household and recorded in this block. This block will also be used for preparation of the sampling frame for the selection of sample households and recording of the details of selection of sample for schedules 1.2 and 1. 0. Instructions for filling in various columns of this block are given in the following paragraphs.

2.9.1 A house to house visit will be made to list all the houses and households of the selected villages / hamlet-groups / block / sub-blocks. It is essential to ensure that there is no commission or duplication of any house or household. Households which are found temporarily absent at the time of listing are also to

be listed. After ascertaining from the neighbors, as much details as possible, about the absentee households, attempts should be made to contact the households at the appropriate hours. (even if outside the normal working time of the investigator ) and if need be, by revisiting the households during the listing period in the sample village / block. All locked households (due to temporary absence ) should be listed and included in the overall frame for sample selection.

In order to ensure complete listing of households, it is always better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 1991 census may be adopted if possible taking care that any house / household that has come up afterwards is not omitted. Otherwise, listing may be done starting from north-west corner of the village / block. the name of any natural grouping of houses like hamlet, street, mohalla etc. and date of listing may be written at the top before starting the listing of the houses in the locality. This will help in checking the completeness of the listing operation.

2.9.2 In sample villages / blocks with hamlet-group / sub-block formation list of houses and household will be recorded in separate pages of block 9 for hamlet-group / sub-block serial number 0 and 1. At first listing will be done for hamlet-group / sub-block serial number 0. Then listing for hamlet-group / sub-block serial number 1 will be started in a separate page of block 9. One of the hamlet-groups / sub-blocks serial numbers 0 or 1 (printed in the heading of block 9), as appropriate to the selected hamlet-group / sub-block, may be retained and the other serial number may be deleted in the heading of block 9 before listing is started. For villages / blocks without hamlet-group / sub-block formation, hamlet-group / sub-block serial number `1` may be deleted from the heading of block 9, i. e. , such villages / blocks will be deemed to have hamlet-group / sub-block number `0` only.

2.9.3 2.9.3 Column (1) : House number : All houses, including vacant ones, will be listed by giving a house number. The 1991 census house number or the number given by local panchayat or any other local body may be used, if available. The houses without any such number ( i. e., where house numbers are not available at all ) will be given a separate running serial number within brackets starting from 1. But whenever house numbers are available even for some houses, the actual house numbers will be recorded without any bracket for the houses for which house numbers are available and a running serial number starting from 1 enclosed within bracket will be given to those houses which do not have any house number. Whenever a house is listed all the households residing in the house will also be listed. After listing all the households residing in the house, the next house will be listed. If the house is used solely for non-residential purposes or is vacant, the purposes to which kit is put will be written across the line e. g. temple, dispensary, vacant etc. In the case of households living within any establishment such as hospital, hotel, institutions etc. the name of the establishment will be written in the first line across the page and the normal resident households in that establishment, will be listed in the subsequent lines. If two or more households live in a house, all of them will be listed one by one in column (2). The first household may be listed in the same line as the house. For a household living under a tree or bridge ( i.e. without any house ), a cross mark (x) may be put in column (1).

- 2.9.4 Column (2) : Household srl. No. : The household (s) normally residing in the house listed in column (1) will be listed in column (2). All households (including those found temporarily absent ) will be given a running serial number in this column starting from 1. Households serial number will be given against the lines listed for households only. Households staying in institutions like hotels, boarding houses will be listed just below the line in which the name of the institution is mentioned against the house number in column (1). This column will be left blank for the lines meant for vacant houses.
- 2.9.5 Column (3) : Name of head of household : The name of head of household will be ascertained and recorded in this column.
- 2.9.6 Column (4) : Household size : The household size (as defined in para 2.0.11) will be recorded in this column for each household.
- 2.9.7 Column (5) : Means of livelihood (m.l. ) code : The means of livelihood of the household will be recorded in this column in terms of codes. The means of livelihood of a household will be the source ( of household's income ) that fetched the maximum income to the household during the 365 days preceding the data of survey. For the purpose household's total income (net income) from gainful activities pursued by the members will be considered. If none of the members of a household pursue any gainful activity, its m. l. class will be `others` and code 3 will be assigned to such a household. The income of servants and paying guests who are members of household, will not be taken into account for deciding the means of livelihood of the household. Households would be classified into one of the following classes according to the maximum income earned from these and the relevant code will be recorded in column (5). The m. l. codes are :

		<u>means of livelihood</u>	<u>code</u>
rural	self-employed in agriculture	.....	1
	rural labor	.....	2
	others	.....	3
urban	self – employed	.....	1
	casual labor	.....	2
	others	.....	3

For definitions of `gainful activity` `self-employed`, `rural labor` and `casual labor` see paras 2.0.16, 2.0.17, 2.0.18 and 2.0.19, respectively. If the income earned by the household from the first two sources are equal, then the m.l. code which appears first in the list of codes is to be assigned to the household. In the case of locked households code 3 may be recorded in column (5) and encircled.

2.9.8 Column (6) : Area type code : In this column the type of area in which the household is located is to be recorded in terms of codes as mentioned below :

<u>Area type</u>	<u>code</u>
Slum area .....	1
Other areas.....	2

Whether the area is a `slum area` or not is to be decided on the basis of the definition of `slum area` given in para 2.0.12.

2.9.9. Columns (7) to (9) : These three columns are to be filled in only for the households with code 2 in column (6). Otherwise, a (x) mark may be put in these columns. Again, columns (7) & (8) are to be filled in only for households belonging to sample blocks / sub-blocks, i. e. those belonging to urban areas. The details are given below.

2.9.10 Column (7) : Average MCE (Rs.) : The average monthly consumer expenditure (MCE) worked out on the basis of the preceding 12 months` (from the data of survey) expenditure on domestic consumption of each listed household is to be recorded in column (7) in whole number of rupees.

2.9.11 Column (8) : Average MPCE (Rs.) : The average monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) for a household is to be first derived by dividing its MCE (given in col. 7) by its size (given in col.4) and recorded in column (8) in whole number of rupees.

2.9.12 Column(9) : Structure type / MPCE code : In this column, the structure type code or the MPCE code for each household is to be recorded according as to whether the household belongs to rural or urban sector, respectively. While deciding the structure type code for the household. The relevant codes are given below:

<u>Structure type (for rural area)</u>	<u>Code</u>
Pucca .....	1
Semi-pucca.....	2
Katcha / no structure.....	3

For definitions of pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structure please see paras 2.0.13, 2.0.14 and 2.0.15 respectively. Households residing in open space or under bridge or tree more or less regularly, are to be considered as households residing in house with `no structure` and assigned code 3. Households residing in house with a pucca-structure are to be assigned code1, semi-pucca structure code 2 and katcha / no structure, code 3. For the urban areas the code structure for household MPCE is given below :

<u>MPCE (in Rs.)</u>	<u>Code</u>
MPCE < A.....	1
A ≤ MPCE ≤ B.....	2
MPCE > B.....	3

The values of A and B are determined for each state / u. t. such that these three classes include approximately bottom 30% middle 60% and top 10% of the urban population of the state / u. t, respectively. The values of A and B are given in table 2.2 by state / u. t. at the end of this section. The value for average MPCE for each household, already recorded in column(8), is to be taken into account while assigning the code in column(9). The MPCE code for a household will be `1` if the entry under column (8) against that household is less than A. MPCE code will be 2, if the entry under column (8) against that household lies between A & B, both inclusive. The MPCE code will be 3, if the entry under column (8) against that household is more than B. for locked households, entry in column (9) may be recorded as `2` and encircled.

2.9.13 Column (10) : Migration status code : the migration status of each household is to be recorded in terms of code in column (10). Households having at least one member who has migrated in or out for the purpose of employment or education are to be assigned code 1. Code 2 is to be assigned for the other households i. e., those not having any member who has migrated for the purpose of employment or education. A person is considered to have in migrated if his / her place of enumeration is different from his / her last usual residence. The usual residence for the purpose of this survey being defined as a place (village / town) where the person has stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. For determining the migration status of a household, the migration particulars of paying guests and servants are also to be considered. If a former household member has left the household under listing during the last 5 years and is staying elsewhere (another village / town other than the village or town under survey) for the purpose of study / employment (at the time of leaving) the household will be treated as having an out migrant and code 1 is to be given. The codes to be used for the purpose of entry are :

<u>migration status</u>	<u>code</u>
household having at least one member migrated for employment / education.....	1
other households.....	2

In the case of locked households code 2 may be recorded in column (10) and the entry may be encircled.

2.9.14 Columns (11) to (18) : Sampling serial number : These columns will be used for preparing the sampling frame for selection of households for canvassing schedule 1.2. For the purpose the households will be divided into two second-stage strata assigning one set of serial number to households with code 1 in

col.(10) under columns (11) to (14) and a separate set of serial numbers to households with code 2 in column (10) under columns (15) to (18). To make this numbering convenient, the following procedure will be adopted :

(a) Columns (11) to (14) : All the households with code 1 in column (10) will be given continuous serial number under these columns. First, against each household with code 1 in col.(6) a tick mark (✓) will be made in left margin of column (11). Similarly, against all the households with code 2 in col.(6) and code 1, 2 or 3 in column (9), tick mark will be made in the left margin of column (12), (13) or (14), respectively. Sampling serial numbers will then be assigned to each of the tick marks. All the tick marks in column (11) will be given a running serial number, starting from 1. The next serial number will then be given to the first tick mark in column (12) and there after running serial number will be given to the tick marks in that column. This procedure will be continued for column (13) and (14). Thus, if 5 is the sampling serial number for the last tick mark in column (12), the first tick mark in column(13) will be assigned the sampling serial number 6. Note that the highest serial number assigned in columns (11) to (14) will be the same as the total number of households in second-stage strata 1 (h1). For each household with code 1 in col.(10), tick-mark will be put in one and only one of the columns (11) to (14).

(b) Columns (15) to (18) : All the households with code 2 in column(10) will be given continuous serial numbers under these columns. The procedure for assigning serial numbers to the households is exactly the same as the one followed for columns (11) to (14) and described in para 2.9.14 (a) above the tick marks in columns (15) to (18) are to be serially numbered. Starting from 1 and the highest serial number will be the same as the total number of households in second-stage stratum 2(h2).

2.9.15 Columns (19) & (20) : Order of selected for schedule 1.2 : Before making the actual selection of households, the total number of households in each second-stage stratum (h1) and the number of households to be selected from each second-stage stratum (h1) are to be recorded at the top of column (19) and (20) for second-stage stratum 1 and 2, respectively, in the space provided for the purpose. The value for total number of households in second stage stratum 1 and 2 i. e. h1 and h2 will be the same as the highest serial numbers in columns (11) to (14) and columns (15) to (18), respectively. As has already been discussed, the total number of households to be selected for schedule 1.2. in general, will be 16, of which 10 will be selected from second-stage stratum 1 and 6 from second-stage stratum 2. In the case of hamlet-group sub-block formation, 5 households each will be selected from second-stage stratum 1 of the two selected hamlet groups / sub-block` 0 and `1` and 3 households each will be selected from second-stage stratum 2. Hence, the values for h1 and h2 will be 10 and 6, respectively and in the case of hamlet-groups / sub-block formation it will be 5 and 3 respectively for each of the selected hamlet-groups / sub-blocks (which will be recorded at the top of columns 19 and 20, respectively). If the number of households available for any second-stage stratum is less than the prescribed sample size for that second-stage stratum, the shortfall will be compensated by adding it to the sample size of the other second-stage stratum. For details please see para 1.6.12 of section 1.

2.9.16 The selection of households within each second-stage stratum will be made using circular systematic sampling with a random start. The procedure to be followed for selection of households is the same for the households of both the second-stage strata. The procedure for, say, second-stage stratum 1, is as follows : Let  $H_1$  be the total number of households in the frame and  $h_1$  the number of sample households to be selected. Calculate  $H_1/h_1$ . The sampling interval, denoted by  $I_1$ , will be given by the integer part of  $H_1/h_1$ . No rounding off need be done. Then, draw a random number between 1 to  $H_1$  as per the procedure given in para 2.10.0. let it be  $R_1$ . Obtain the  $h_1$  number –  $R_1, R_1 + I_1, R_1 + 2I_1, \dots, R_1 + (h_1 - 1) I_1$ .

The sample households to be selected are those whose sampling serial numbers in columns (11) to (14) agree with these numbers. When any of these numbers  $R_1 + I_1, R_1 + 2I_1, \dots$  exceeds  $H_1$ , the sampling serial number is to be obtained by subtracting  $H_1$  from the number. The order of selection will be 1, 2, 3,  $\dots, h_1$  for the sampling serial numbers  $R_1, R_1 + I_1, R_1 + 2I_1, \dots, R_1 + (h_1 - 1) I_1$ , respectively. The values for  $I_1$  and  $R_1$  will also be entered in the heading of column (19) in the space provided for the purpose. In the case where  $h_1$  is less than or equal to the stipulated value of  $h_1$ ,  $h_1$  will be made equal to  $H_1$  and no selection need be made. In such a case all the households will be considered for survey of sch. 1.2 from second-stage stratum 1. A cross mark `x` will be entered against  $I_1$  and  $R_1$  in such a case. A similar procedure is to be followed for selecting households in the second-stage stratum 2. The difference being the use of  $H_2, h_2, I_2$  and  $R_2$  in the case of selection of households from second-stage stratum 2 and the sampling serial numbers relating to those given in columns (15) to (18) of the block. for the selected households from second stage stratum 1, the sampling serial numbers appearing in column (11) to (14) may be encircled and for selected households from second stage stratum 2, those appearing in columns (15) to (18) may be encircled.

2.9.17 Column (21) and (22) : Sampling serial number and order of selection for schedule 1.0 : All the households with means of livelihood code in column (5) as 1 will be serially numbered in column ( 21 ) starting from 1. After exhausting all such households, those with m.l. code 2 in column (5) will be numbered serially continuing the previous series of serial numbers (given to those households with code 1 in col,5). And starting from the household which appears first with code 2 in column (5). Similarly, after exhausting all the households with code 2 those with code 3 in column (5) will be serially numbered in column (21). For the purpose for all the households with code 1 in column (5), tick mark will be made in left margin of column (21). Similarly, cross mark (x) will be made for the households with code 2 in column (5) and dash mark ` - ` for those with code 3 in column (5) in the left margin of column (21). First, all the tick marks will be serially numbered followed by serial numbering of all cross marks and lastly all the dash marks.

2.9.18 The sampling frame thus prepared in column (21) is to be used for selecting households for canvassing schedule 1.0 and the order of selection is to be recorded in column (22). The value of total number of households ( $H$ ) in the frame, which will be the same as the highest serial number in column (21) (or last serial number in column 2) will be

entered at the top of column (22). The number of households to be selected for schedule 1.0 will be 4 in the case of village / blocks with no hamlet-group / sub-block formation and 2 in each of the selected hamlet-group / sub-block in the case of the FSUS with hamlet-group / sub-block formation. This number of 4 or 2 as the case may be, is to be recorded against `h` at the top of column (22). The households will be selected using circular systematic sampling with a random start. The sampling interval I will be worked out as the integer part of the ration  $H / h$ . A random number R, between 1 and H, will be drawn from the random number table as per the procedure given in para 2.10.0. The procedure for selecting `h` households, using the values H, I and R, will be the same as described in para 2.9.16. The order of selection will be 1 for the sampling serial number R, 2 for sampling serial number R + I, 3 for R + 2I and 4 for R + 3I. In case any of these numbers R + I, R + 2I or R + 3I exceeds H, the sampling serial number is to be obtained by subtracting H from it. The sampling serial numbers of the selected households will be encircled in column (21).

2.9.19 Example : An example is given below illustrating how sampling serial numbers, orders of selection and values of H, h, I, R,  $H_i$ ,  $h_i$ ,  $I_i$  and  $R_i$  will be recorded in columns (11) to (22). It is assumed that the village/block does not require any hamlet-group / sub-block formation. A facsimile of block 9 with the required relevant information (columns 5, 6, 9 and 10) about the households the village/block is given in the Appendix – III.

2.9.20 In the given example, for schedule 1. 2 the total number of households belonging to the second-stage stratum 1 ( $h_1$ ) is 15 and the number of households to be selected ( $h_1$ ) from it is 10. The interval of selection ( $I_1$ ) will be the integer part of the ration  $15/10 (=1.5)$  or 1. Tick marks are put in the left margins of column (11) to (14) for each household according to the codes in column (6), (9) and (10), when the random number ( $R_1$ ) drawn is 11, according to the example, the households with sampling serial numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 will be selected (as per the instructions in para 2.9.15). They will be assigned orders of selection 1, 2, 3, ....., 10, respectively in column (19).

2.9.21 Similarly, the total number of households belonging to the second-stage stratum 2 ( $h_2$ ) is 14 and the number of households to be selected ( $h_2$ ) from it is 6. The interval of selection ( $I_2$ ) will be the integer part of the ration  $14/6 (=2.3)$  or 2. Tick marks are put in the left margins of columns (15) to (18) for each household according to the codes in columns (6), (9) and (10). As per the example, if random number drawn is 3, the households to be selected will be the ones with sampling serial numbers 3, 5, 7, ....., 13 (as per instructions in para 2.9.15) and the orders of selection will be 1, 2, 3, ....., 6 respectively in column (20).

- 2.9.22 For selecting households for canvassing schedule 1.0, all the households will be first given tick marks, cross marks and dash marks in the left margin of column (21) using the m.l. code in column (5).
- 2.9.23 The households having code 1 in column (5) will be given tick-mark in column (21). The households having code 2 and 3 in column (5) will be given cross-marks and dash-marks respectively in column(21). Then all the households having tick-marks in column (21) will be given running serial number starting from 1 in column (21). Then the households having cross-marks in column (21) will be given continuous running serial number in the same column and lastly all the households having dash-marks in column (21) will be given continuous serial number in col.(21).

As per the example, the total number of households in the frame (H) is 29 and the number of households to be selected (h) is 4. The interval of selection (I) is integer part of the ratio  $29/4 (=7.2)$  or 7. The random number ® drawn in the example is 19. The household with sampling serial numbers 19,26,4 and 11 will be selected and will be assigned orders of selection 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively in column (22).

2.10.0 Random numbers : A table of random numbers is supplied to each investigator. The n-th column of the table will be consulted in the case of the central sample 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 village/block. when n=00, it will be taken as 100. The number of digits to be used will be the same as that of the highest number of the range within which the random number is to be selected. The first random number will be used from hamlet-group/sub-block selection, whenever required. The subsequent random numbers may be used for selection of households in the order (i) hamlet-group/ sub-block `0` : schedule 1.2 – second-stage stratum 1 & 2 and schedule 1.0 and (ii) hamlet-group/sub-block `1` : schedule 1.2 – second-stage stratum 1 & 2 and sch.1.0.

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

The Deputy Director,  
NSSO (DPD) Co-ordination,  
164, Gopal Lal Tagore Road,  
Calcutta – 700035.

In case no substitute village / block could be surveyed even with best efforts (i.e. code 7 in item 20 block 1), a blank sch.0.0 will be submitted with only blocks 0.1..2.6 and 7 filled-in. The work `CASUALTY` is to be written at the top of the front page of the schedule in such cases.

2.11.1 If a sample village/block is found to be depopulated at the time of survey or its population has been shifted elsewhere due to some natural calamity or it is a zero case, it will not be substituted. It will be

treated as valid sample and a blank schedule 0.0 with only blocks 0,1,2,6 and 7 filled-in will be submitted in such cases. The word/words UNINHABITED or ZERO CASE, as appropriate, is/are to be written on the top of the front page of the schedule (for any one of the survey codes 2,3,5 and 6 in item 20 of block 1). 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 case the sample village will be surveyed in the place where it is currently located and not treated as a zero case even if found absent in its original location.

2.11.2 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 prior to 1981 census or by census authorities in 1981/1991 census, it will be treated as a zero case and the procedure given in the previous para will be followed in this case. However, if the government notification declaring it as urban has been issued after 1981 census, 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. However, if the UFS frame/ 1991 census EBs` of the town, of which the sample village is a part, includes it, it will be treated as ``zero case`` provided that UFS frame/1991 census EBs` of the town as frame has been used for selection of sample. If only a part of the village has been merged with town, the remaining part will be surveyed as per rural programme in this situation also.

2.11.3 It is important to note that the schedule 0.0 will be submitted for every sample village/block irrespective of whether it is surveyed/substituted (including zero case) or a casualty.

2.12.0 Repetition of FSUs : If a sample FSU is repeated in the sample list, it will be surveyed as many times as it has been selected. The following procedures will be followed in the respective cases cited below.

2.12.1 Case (a) : Without hamlet-groups/sub-block selection : If the repetition is in the same sub-round, listing is to be done only once. The listing schedule will be copied with the identification particulars changed to those of the serial number against which it is found repeated. (The items that may change are only these : serial number, sub-sample and sample village/block number). The sample households will be selected afresh. In case any household already selected on the previous occasion is selected again, it is to be substituted. In case due to the new random start, the whole set of sample households is reselected, another random start will be taken. If the required number of fresh households (viz. not selected in the first visit) is not available in the frame as a result of which some (or all) households are reselected in the second visit, for such households, the entries in various blocks of the relevant schedule, may be copied. If the repetition of FSU takes place in a different sub-round, it is to be surveyed just like a new sample FSU with fresh listing and sample selection.

2.12.2 Case (b) : With hamlet groups/sub-blocks selection : If repetition is in the same sub-round, the hamlet-groups/sub-block formed during the first

visit will be used for all subsequent repetitions. Hamlet group/sub-block serial number `0` will be the same (listing schedule for this h. g. / s. b. will be copied) in all subsequent repetitions but one more hamlet-group / sub-block (viz. serial number 1) will be selected afresh at random from the remaining ones. Selection of households will be done afresh for both hamlet-groups/sub-blocks with serial numbers `0` and `1`. Also see case (a) given above. However, if the repetition takes place in a different sub-round, it may be surveyed just like a new sample as in case (a) above.

2.13.0 Substitution of sample households : If any sample household for a schedule could not be surveyed due to some reason or other, it will be substituted by another suitable household. In the case of schedule 1.2: the household to be considered as substitute should also belong to the same second-stage stratum as that of the household to be substituted. The household with the next sampling serial number of the same column will be the substitute for the originally selected household. The substitute for the last household (i.e. having highest serial number ) of a column will be the first household (i.e. having lowest serial number) of the same column. If there is no proper substitute in the same column, the first household of the next column is to be taken. If there is no proper substitute for a household selected from the last column , the substitute will be taken from the nearest previous column. If a household has already been selected (either in the original sample or as substitute) it will not be considered as a substitute. In the case of schedule 1.0, household with the next sampling serial number with the same m.l. code will be taken as the substitute. The substitute for a household with last sampling serial number of any m.l. code will be household with the first sampling serial number of that m.l. code.

Table 2.2 : The value of the cut-off points (A&B) of per capita consumer expenditure in Rupees for urban sector by state/u.t.

Srl. no.	State u.t.	a*	B*	srl. no.	State/u.t.	a*	b*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Andhra pradesh	202	613	18.	Orissa	213	629
2.	Arunachal pradesh	252	673	19.	Punjab	278	739
3.	Assam	250	702	20.	Rajasthan	222	617
4.	Bihar	192	474	21.	Sikkim	267	808
5.	Goa	270	912	22.	Tamil nadu	224	687
6.	Gujrat	242	627	23.	Tripura	290	718
7.	Haryana	259	676	24.	Uttar Pradesh	199	577
8.	Himachal pradesh	333	945	25.	West Bengal	216	719

9. Jammu & Kashmir	273	719	26. Andaman & Nicobar Island	413	949
10. Karnataka	207	580	27. Chandigarh	440	1063
11. Kerala	224	787	28. Dadra & nagar Haveli	242	627
12. Madhya Pradesh	218	659	29. Daman & Diu	242	627
13. Maharashtra	250	773	30. Delhi	365	1159
14. Manipur	244	443	31. Lakshadweep	252	523
15. Meghalaya	334	906	32. Pondicherry	193	561
16. Mizoram	405	733			
17. Nagaland	466	791			

\*The values of A and B are based on 43<sup>rd</sup> Round NSS estimates and adjusted by correction factor (C.F.) given by

$$\text{C.F.} = \frac{\text{projected CPI at March 1993 for ALL-INDIA}}{\text{CPI at mid-point 1987-88 for All-India}}$$

#### Schedule 0.21 : PARTICULARS OF SLUM

3.0.0 INTRODUCTION : The 49<sup>th</sup> round survey among other objectives has also aimed to generate results on the condition of slum dwellings as well as on some general particulars of slum areas (for definition of slum area see para 2.0.12). Apart from formulating the sampling design with an emphasis to obtain an adequate number of slum households for the survey on housing condition and migration, attempt has also been made to survey slum areas to collect information on some general particulars of the slums. For this purpose, schedule 0.21 has been designed. The schedule will be canvassed in both the rural and urban areas. All the slums, both the declared ones as well as the others (undeclared), found in the selected first stage units will be surveyed even if hamlet-group/sub-block selection has been resorted to in some of them. Block 5 of the schedule is meant for collecting the particulars of the slum. Provision has been made to record the information for three slums in the schedule.

3.0.1 Summary description of schedule 0.21 : The schedule on 'particulars of slum' (schedule 0.21) framed for the 49<sup>th</sup> round consists of 5 blocks. The different blocks of the schedule are as follows :

Block (0) : descriptive identifications of sample village/block

having slum

Block (1) : Identification of sample village/block having slum

Block (2) : Particulars of field operations

Block (3) : remarks by investigator

Block (4) : comments by supervisory officers(s)

Block (5) : particulars about slum.

The identification particulars of the sample village/block having the slums for which the schedule will be canvassed are to be recorded in blocks 0 & 1. Block 2 is meant for recording the particulars of the field operations. Any relevant remarks by the investigator will be recorded in block 3 and the comments by the supervisory officer(s) in block 4. The particulars about slum will be recorded in block 5. The information as to whether the slum is a declared one or not, ownership, area type and location, type of structure, approach, road to the slum, type of road within the slum, living facilities, distance from the nearest motorable road, primary school, hospital and any improvement/ change in the condition of the slum during the last 5 years etc. will be collected and recorded in this block.

#### DETAILS OF SCHEDULE :

##### 3.0.2 Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample village/block having slum :

This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample village/block having the slum(s). All the items of this block are self-explanatory and are exactly the same as the first five items of block 0 of schedule 0.0. Therefore, the entries against these items are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 0 of sch. 0.0.

3.1.1 Block 1, item 3 to 12 : Identification of sample village/block having slum : Against items 3 to 12 of this block, the identification particulars of the sample village/block having the slum(s) are to be recorded. These items are exactly the same as items 3 to 11 and item 13 of block 1 of schedule 0.0. So, the entries against these items are to be copied from items 3 to 11 and item 13 respectively from block 1 of sch.0.0.

3.1.2 Block 1, item 13 : Number of slums in the village/block : The total number of slums, both the declared ones as well as the others, found in the sample village/block will be recorded against item 13.

3.2.1 Block 2 : Particulars of field operations : The names of the investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent, their signatures, dates of survey/inspection/scrutiny, duplication of schedules, despatch etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns.

3.3.1 Block 3 : Remarks by investigator : Any relevant remarks relating to the problems encountered in collection of the data, attitude of respondents etc., will be recorded in this block. If the investigator feels that certain information given by the informant is of doubtful nature ; it may also be indicated with comments. Any other qualified comments which may help to make proper assessment of the entries made in the schedule may also be recorded in this block.

3.4.1 Block 4 : Comments by supervisory officer(s) : This block will be used by the supervisory officers to record their comments and suggestions. They may highlight particularly the inconsistent entries, if any, recorded in the schedule giving possible reasons of such entries.

This, of course, has to be done after making necessary reference to the concerned investigator.

- 3.5.0 Block 5 : Particulars about slum : Some broad information about the slum as a whole will be recorded in this block. The information is to be collected by contacting one or more knowledgeable persons. Most of the items and the related codes of this block are self explanatory. If more than one code is applicable for any particular item, then the most predominant code, is to be recorded against that item.
- 3.5.1 Item 1 : Serial number of the slum : Against this item, the serial numbers 1,2 and 3 are already printed in the schedule. Each serial number is meant for recording the particulars about one slum.
- 3.5.2 Item 2 : Number of households in the slum : the number of households residing in the slum area as ascertained from local enquiry will be recorded against this item.
- 3.5.3 Item 3 : Is the slum a declared one? : The information whether the slum is a declared one or not will be ascertained from the local panchayat, municipality or other appropriate authorities and will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.
- 3.5.4 Item 4 : If `yes` in item 3, year of declaration : If the slum is a declared one, the year of declaration by any government agency i.e., panchayat, municipality or any appropriate authority will be recorded against this item in two digits.
- 3.5.5 Item 5 : Ownership : The ownership of the land under the slum will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : private-1, public : railways-2, local bodies-3, others-9.
- 3.5.6 Item 6 : Area type : Area type does not refer to the slum area but the area surrounding the slum. The type of the area surrounding the slum will be recorded in terms of codes which are : residential-1, industrial-2, commercial-3, others-9.
- 3.5.7 Item 7 : Location : The location of the slum refers to the part of the village/town in which the slum is situated. The appropriate code depending on the location of the slum is to be recorded against this item. The codes to be used for this purpose are : fringe area-1, other area-2. Fringe area is the border of the village/town.
- 3.5.8 Item 8 : does the slum remain water logged in monsoon ? information as to whether the slum area remains water logged for some days during monsoon will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.
- 3.5.9 Item 9 : is the slum electrified ? : This item is self explanatory and appropriate code is to be entered against this item. The codes are : no-1, street lights only-2, all uses – 3. Even, if the street lights are only on the boundary of the slum, code 2 will be recorded. Instead of street light, in

some places, some lights at two or three important positions are found to be fixed. In that case also, code 2 will be given.

- 3.5.10 Item 10 : lay-out of the slum : Information as to whether the structures have been constructed in a planned manner or not will be ascertained and recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : planned structure-1, others – 2.
- 3.5.11 Item 11 : type of structure : Information relating to the type of structure of the dwellings (for definitions see paras 2.0.13, 2.0.14 & 2.0.15) of the slum will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The relevant codes are : pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha-3, unserviceable katcha-4. In case, the slum contains dwellings of different structure types, the code will relate to the majority of the dwellings.
- 3.5.12 Item 12 : type of road within the slum : The information will relate to the road used for main through fare. The entry is to be made in terms of codes which are : katcha-1, pucca-2.
- 3.5.13 Item 13 : does the road within the slum remain waterlogged in monsoon ? It is to be ascertained whether the road within the slum area remains sub-merged in water for some days during the monsoon or not. The entry against this item will be noted in codes. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.
- 3.5.14 Item 14 : approach road to the slum : The approach road will mean the main road leading to the slum area. If there is more than one approach road, the one which is used by majority of slum dwellers is to be considered for this purpose. The construction type of the approach road or lane for entrance to the structures of the slum will be recorded in terms of codes. The relevant codes are : cartable pucca –1, cartable katcha –2, non-cartable pucca –3, non-cartable-katcha –4. A cartable road is one which is wide enough for bullock cart to pass through.
- 3.5.15 Item 15 : does the approach road remain water-logged in monsoon ? : Information as to whether the approach road to the slum remains water-logged for some days during the monsoon or not will be recorded in codes. The codes are : yes-1, no-2.
- 3.5.16 Item 16 : source of drinking water : Information about the source of drinking water available for the slum dwellers will be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes. The relevant code are : tap-1, tube-well, hand-pump – 2, well – 3, tank, pond (reserved for drinking) – 4, other tank, pond-5, river, canal, lake –6, spring – 7, others – 9.
- 3.5.17 Item 17 : latrine facility : The latrine facility available to slum area is to be noted in codes against this item. The codes are : no latrine – 1, service latrine – 2, septic tank – 3, flush system –4, others – 9.
- 3.5.18 Item 18 : does the slum have underground sewerage system ? : This information as ascertained from the slum dwellers/knowledgeable persons is to be recorded in codes and the codes are : yes-1, no-2.

- 3.5.19 Item 19 : type of drainage system : The type of drainage system existing in the slum area is to be entered in terms of codes against this item. The relevant codes are : no drainage –1, open katcha-2, open pucca – 3, covered pucca –4, underground – 5.
- 3.5.20 Item 20 : garbage disposal : The information on the garbage disposal system existing in the slum area is to be ascertained and will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : no arrangement – 1, by residents – 2, by panchayat/municipality/corporation –3, other –9.
- 3.5.21 Items 21, 22 & 23 : distance from the nearest motorable/primary school and hospital/health centre : The distance from the nearest motorable road, school having primary classes and nearest hospital/health centre will be recorded respectively against items 21, 22 and 23 in terms of codes. The codes to be used are : less than 0.5 km-1, 0.5 to 1 km-2, 1 to 2 kms-3, 2 to 5 kms-4, 5kms & above – 5.
- 3.5.22 Item 24 : do the slum dwellers have an association? It is to be enquired whether there is an association of the slum dwellers to look after the environmental facilities within and surrounding the slum, cultural activities etc. and the information obtained will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : Yes : for cultural activities only- 1, for improving the condition of the slum only – 2, for both – 3, no – 4.
- 3.5.23 Item 25 : has there been any improvement in the condition of the slum during the last 5 years ? : From the slum dwellers and/or knowledgeable persons, it is to be ascertained whether any improvement or development in the condition of the slum area has taken place during the last 5 years in regard to roads (approach and/or those inside the slum), water supply, latrine facility, underground sewerage, drainage system and garbage disposal or not and relevant information will be recorded in codes under cols. (2)/(4)/(6). The codes are : improvement-1, no improvement-2, deterioration – 3. Also in respect of each item, if any improvement has taken place, whether has taken place, whether that has been undertaken by government or non-governmental agency etc. is to be recorded in codes under cols. (3)/(5)/(7) for each one of the slums. The code for source of improvement (i.e., for those with code 1 in col.(2)/(4)/(6) ) are government – 1, non-governmental organisation – 2, residents – 3, others – 9.

#### Section Four

#### SCHEDULE 1.2 : HOUSING CONDITION AND MIGRATION

- 4.0.1 A comprehensive survey on `housing condition` was carried out by the NSSO in its 44<sup>th</sup> round (1988-89) operations. Data on immigration were last collected as a part of the fourth quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment during 1987-88 (NSS 43<sup>rd</sup> round). In view of the importance of upto date statistical intelligence regarding housing stock as well as additions – both in quantitative and qualitative terms – for formulation of housing policies, the NSS 49<sup>th</sup> round has mainly been devoted to the survey on housing condition. As the last survey on the

conditions of the slum dwellers was carried out by the NSSO over 15 years back, special emphasis has been given to obtain the needed information to study the conditions of the slum dwellers. But the slum dwellers consist of mainly migrant labour, so an integrated schedule to collect information on both the housing condition and migration with emphasis on slum dwellers has been formulated for the 49<sup>th</sup> round survey.

4.0.2 The schedule has been framed to collect housing statistics relating to information on (i) the characteristics of the stock of residential housing and amenities currently available and (ii) addition through construction of buildings for habitation purpose. Relating to migration, attempts have been made to include items to collect information on out migration and also international migration. In addition, the schedule also aims to collect information on out migration and also international migration. In addition, the schedule also aims to collect information on conditions of slum dwellers and also utilisation of public distribution system in respect of essential commodities.

4.0.3 Definitions : Some important definitions and explanations of the terms used for this schedule (but not explained elsewhere) are given below.

(a) Building : Building is a free-standing structure comprising one or more rooms or other spaces covered by a roof and usually enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundation to the roof. Dividing walls refer to the walls of adjoining buildings i.e. dividing walls of a row of houses. These houses are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. If more than one physically separated structure constitute one living unit, all of them together also form a building. Usually, buildings will have four external walls. But in some areas, the nature of building construction is such that it has no walls. Instead, it has a roof which almost touches the ground and it is provided with an entrance. Such structures and also structures standing only on pillars will also be treated as buildings for the purpose of the survey.

(b) Dwelling house (unit) : The accommodation availed by a household for its residential purpose. It may be an entire structure or a part thereof or consisting of more than one structure. There may be cases of more than one household occupying a single structure such as those living in independent flats or sharing a single housing unit, in which case, there will be as many dwelling units as the number of household sharing the structure. There may also be cases of one household occupying more than one structure (e.g. detached structures for sitting, sleeping, cooking, bathing etc.) for its housing accommodation. In this case, all the structures together constitute a single dwelling unit, in general, a dwelling unit consists of living room, kitchen, store, bath, latrine, garage, open and closed verandah etc. A structure or a portion thereof used exclusively for other than residential purposes or let out to other households does not form part of the dwelling unit of the household under consideration. However, a portion of a structure used for both residential and non-residential purposes is treated as part of the dwelling unit except when the use of such portion for residential purpose is very nominal. The dwelling unit covers all pucca, semi-pucca and katcha

structures used by a household. Households living more or less regularly under bridges, in pipes, under staircase, in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side (which are liable to be removed at any moment ) etc. are considered to have no dwelling.

- (c) ROOM : A constructed area with walls or partitions on all sides with at least one door way and a roof overhead. Wall/partition means a continuous solid structure (except for the doors, windows, ventilators, air-holes etc.) extending from floor to ceiling. A constructed space with grill or net on one or more sides in place of wall or partition is not treated as a room. In case of conical shaped structures in which the roof itself is built to the floor level, the roof is also regarded as wall.
- (d) Living room : A room with floor area (carpet area) of at least 4 square metres and a height of at least 2 metres from the floor to the highest point in the ceiling and used for living purposes. Thus, rooms used as bed room, sitting room, prayer room, dining room, servants` room-all are considered as living rooms provided they satisfy the size criterion. Kitchen, bath room, latrine, store, garage etc. are not living rooms. A room used in common for living purpose and as kitchen or store is also considered as living room.
- (e) Other room : A room which does not satisfy the specification of 4 square meters floor area and 2 meters height from the floor to the highest point of the ceiling or a room which though satisfies the specification, not used for living purposes. A room satisfying the size criterion, when shared by more than one household or when used for both residential and business purposes is to be treated as other room.
- (f) Verandah : a roofed space often without a door adjacent to living/ other room. It is generally used as an access to the room(s) and is not walled from all sides. In other words, at least one side of such space is either open or walled only to some height or protected by grill, net etc. a verandah is considered a `covered /verandah` if it is protected from all sides and a `uncovered verandah`, if it is not protected at least from any one of the sides. A covered verandah may have a door also. Corridor or passage within the dwelling unit is treated as portion of a room or a verandah depending on its layout. However, verandah does not cover a common corridor or passage used mainly as a access to the dwelling itself.
- (g) Completed building : A new building construction will be considered as `completed` if it is considered by its owner as completed and ready for its first occupation. In the case of addition, alteration and improvement, a construction will be considered as `completed` if the owner feels so.

4.0.4 the schedule : the schedule consists of 13 blocks as given below :

Block – 0 : descriptive identification of sample household

Block – 1 : identification of sample household

Block – 2 : particulars of field operations

Block - 3 : household characteristics

Block – 4 : demographic and migration particulars of members of household

Block - 5 : building and environment particulars

Block – 6 : particulars of the dwelling

Block – 7 : particulars of living facilities

Block - 8 : particulars of building construction for residential purpose

Block - 9 : particulars of dwelling/land owned elsewhere

Block – 10 : use of public distribution system(pds)

Block – 11 : some general particulars of slum dwellers

Block – 12 : remarks by investigator

Block – 13 : comments by supervisory officer(s)

The description of these blocks and procedure of making entries in them are given in the subsequent paragraphs.

4.0.5 Block 0 : descriptive identification of sample household : This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of the sample household and the sample village / block to which the sample household belongs. All the items in this block are self - explanatory. The first four items and sixth item are exactly the same as the first five items of block 0 of schedule 0.0 Therefore, the entries to be made against these items are to be copied from the corresponding items of block 0 of schedule 0.0. In the case of sample villages with hamlet group selection, the name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the fifth item `hamlet name`. In the case of villages where no hamlet group formation has been done a cross mark `x` is to be recorded against this item. The name of the head of the sample household (seventh item) will be copied from column 3 of block 9, schedule 0.0. Name of the person providing the major part of information in respect of the particular household is to be noted against the last item `name of informant`.

4.1.1 Block 1 : identification of sample household : The identification particulars of sample household will be recorded in this block. There are nineteen items in this block. entries against items 1 and 2 are already provided. Entries against items 3 to 11 are to be copied from the corresponding items 3 to 11 of block 1 of the listing schedule (schedule 0.0) and entries against items 13 to 15 are to be copied from the block 9 of the listing schedule (schedule 0.0. It may be noted that entry in item 15 is to be copied from column 19 or 20 of block 9 of schedule 0.0. Entry against item 12 of this block is to be copied from item 13 of block 1 of listing schedule.

4.1.2 Item 16 : informant`s relation to head : Relation of the informant with the head of the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes are : head of the household-1, other member of the household-2, others-9.

4.1.3 Item 17 : response code : This item will be filled-in on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall response of the informant after collecting the required information for all items of blocks 3 to 11. The entry is to be made in terms of the following codes :

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

4.1.4 Item 18 : Survey code : Entry against this item will be made in terms of codes. Code 1 will be entered if the originally selected household has been surveyed. code-2 will be recorded if instead of the original household, a substitute household has been surveyed. If neither to originally selected household nor a substitute could be surveyed i.e., if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 is to be recorded. In such cases, only blocks 0-2, 12 & 13 will be filled-in and on top of the front page of the schedule, the word casualty will be written in block capitals.

4.1.5 Item 19 : reason for substitution of the original household : If the originally selected sample household could not be surveyed, irrespective of whether substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason, there of will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are :

- informant busy.....1
- members away from home.....2
- informant non-co-operative.....3
- others.....9

4.2.0 Block 2 : particulars of field operation : The name of the investigator, assistant superintendent and superintendent, their signatures, dates of survey/inspection/scrutiny, duplication of schedules, despatch, etc. will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns.

4.3.0 Block 3 : household characteristics : This block is meant for recording certain information pertaining to the household as a whole and also of

movement particulars of the individuals who were once part of the household but is now residing in another state in India or abroad. Item wise description of the block and instructions for recording the information are as follows.

4.3.1 Item 1 : Size : Size refers to the number of normally resident members of the household as listed in block 4. The total number of normally resident members of the household (i.e., the last serial number in column 1 of block 4) will be recorded in a 2 digit formation against this item. Thus `5` will be recorded as `05`.

4.3.2 Item 2 : land possessed : Land possessed is given by land owned (including land under `owner like possession) plus land leased in minus land leased out plus land held by the household but neither owned nor leased in (i.e., encroached land). A piece of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title is vested in a member or the members of the household. Land held in owner like possession, say, under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure, long term leases for 30 years or more etc., will also be considered as land owned. For a piece of land under the possession of the household, if the household lacks title of ownership and also it does not have lease agreement for the use of land transacted either, verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as “neither owned nor lease-in”. In certain tribal areas, land is possessed by an individual tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village council etc. sometimes the tight of ownership is vested in the community. In all such cases the persons possessing or occupying the land will be considered as the owner. In collecting information regarding land possessed, the actual position as obtained on the date of survey will be considered. It may be noted that the “ area of land possessed” to be recorded against this item should not include the area of land owned, leased-in etc., by the servant/paying guest who are considered as the normal members of the household. For the purpose of recording the land possessed by the household, the area of the land in hectares is to be considered. Once the area is ascertained the appropriate code for the class intervals in which the area falls is to be recorded against this item. Codes for class intervals are as follows :

<u>(unit in hectares)</u>	<u>code</u>
Less than 0.01	01
0.01 - 0.20	02
0.21 - 0.40	03
0.41 - 1.00	04
1.01 - 2.00	05
2.01 - 3.00	06

3.01 - 4.00	07
4.01 - 6.00	08
6.01 - 8.00	09
8.01 & more	10

( 1 acre - 0.40469 hectares)

The codes will be recorded in two digit formation.

4.3.3 Item 3 : average monthly consumer expenditure (Rs) : This is the expenditure of a household on domestic consumption and is same as the expenditure covered in the consumer expenditure surveys of NSS. The average monthly consumer expenditure worked out on the basis of the preceding 12 months from the date of survey will be recorded against this item. The expenditure will be entered in whole number in rupees.

4.3.4 Item 4 : Social group : Social group refers to one of the following groups viz, scheduled tribe , schedule caste and others, scheduled caste will also include ` Neo-Buddhists`. The group to which the household members belong will be the one to be considered. If different members of the household claim to belong to different social groups, the social group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the social group of the household.

Social group will be recorded in codes as follows :

Scheduled tribe - 1

Schedule caste - 2

Others - 9

4.3.5 Item 5 : number of family nuclei : Family nucleus or alternatively nuclear family is the basic family unit consisting of the mother and father with their children. The simplest case is the of a married couple with unmarried children. Each of the following cases will consists of separate family nucleus.

( i ) a married couple with or without their unmarried children.

( ii ) one parent (i.e, father or mother) living with one or more unmarried children.

Children referred to in ( i ) & ( ii ) above may also be widowed, separated or divorced but without any child of their own. If also includes step children and adopted children.

( iii) in the case of a husband having more than one wife ( i.e, case of polygamy) the husband and each wife will constitute one Family nucleus and there will be as many family nuclei as the number of wives.

( iv ) in the case of one wife living with more than one husband in the household (i. e., case of polyandry) the wife with all her husbands together forms one family nucleus.

( v ) in the case of brothers and / or sister(s) who are unmarried, separated, widowed living together, the number of family nuclei is zero.

A single member household does not form a family nucleus. A man and woman living together without formal marriage will be treated as having zero nucleus family. Similarly, friends, cousins etc. staying together will also not constitute a family nucleus. A married couple staying with unmarried friends and relatives etc. will form only one family nucleus. Further a member in a household will be considered only in one family nucleus except in case of polygamy. The number of family nucleus in the household as ascertained following the above concepts will be recorded against this item.

4.3.6 Item 6 : Whether the household moved to the village/town of enumeration during the last 365 days (yes-1, no-2) : This is for recording the information on movement of the sample household. If the entire household, as now being enumerated has moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey, the same will be considered for recording `yes` against this item. If one member of the household has moved ahead of other members to the present household and others have joined later (but all of them during the reference year) such cases will also be considered for recording `yes`. Where, some members of the household were born or married into households which have moved, during the last year, the entire household is to be treated as moved to the place of enumeration. Within a village or town, shifting or house from one locality to another should not be considered as movement. The entry will be recorded in codes, i.e., 1 for `yes` and 2 for `no`.

4.3.7 Item 7 : location of last residence ( code ) : Item 7 to 10 will be filled up only if the household has moved to the place of enumeration during the last 365 days i.e., only if the entry in item 6 is `1`. The type of the place from which the household moved to the place of enumeration is to be recorded here. The location, therefore, refers to whether the place was rural or urban in the same district or state etc. The following 7 possible combinations are to be considered.

location of last residence	code
rural areas of the same district.....	1
urban areas of the same district.....	2
rural area of another district of the same state.....	3
urban area of another district of the same state ...	4
rural area of another state.....	5
urban areas of another state.....	6

another country.....7

After identifying the location of the last residence, the appropriate code will be recorded against this item.

4.3.8 Item 8 : nature of movement (temporary : seasonal – 1, non-seasonal – 2, permanent – 3) : The movement of the household to the place of enumeration may be only a temporary movement (i. e., the household intends to move again to the original place or another place within six months) or a permanent movement (i. e., the household intends to stay (or has stayed) at the place of enumeration for more than six months). A temporary movement could be a seasonal movement or non-seasonal. This nature of movement will be recorded in code as follows.

temporary :  
seasonal.....1  
non-seasonal.....2  
permanent.....3

4.3.9 Item 9 : reason for movement ( code ) : For each household reported as having moved, the reason for such movement will be ascertained and recorded in codes. While ascertaining the reason, it may be noted that though different members of the household may have differing reasons to record, only that factor which is the basic reason for the decision to shift the household should be considered. This has to be ascertained through proper probings. This reasons for movement categorised with their corresponding codes are given below :

in search of employment.....01  
in search of better employment.....02  
to take up employment/better employment...03  
transfer of service/contract.....04  
proximity to place of work.....05  
studies.....06  
acquisition of house/flat.....07  
housing problems.....08  
social/political problems.....09  
health.....10  
others.....19

4.3.10 Item 10 : type of structure where household lived last (pucca-1, semi-pucca-2, serviceable katcha-3, non-serviceable katcha-4, no structura-5). For the household which has moved to the place of enumeration, the type of structure where the household lived before movement to the place of enumeration is to be ascertained. The places and structures where the household had lived as a stop gap measure (period less than six months) before moving to the place of enumeration are to be ignored for the purpose. The type of structure refers to the materials used for different parts of building and is to be identified as per the definitions given earlier for each of the different type of structure viz, pucca, semi pucca, serviceable and non-serviceable katcha. If the household had no structure to live in, it is also to be entered against this item. The relevant code for

the various types mentioned above only is to be recorded against this item.

4.3.11 Item 11 : did any former member of the household leave the household for stay outside the state during the last 5 years ( yes : abroad-1, India-2, no : 3 ) :

In order to collect data on out migration to other states in the country, as also emigration to other countries, information regarding the persons who have left the household and gone outside the state where the household is located is to be collected. Code 1 or 2 will be given depending on if any member of the household has taken up residence in another state or gone abroad during the last 5 years. In case no member has left the household code 3 will be given. It is important to note that only those persons who were members of the household at the time and their departure and are presently alive and staying in another state or abroad are to be considered. Any member who had gone abroad during the last five years but returned to the household or to another place within the state will not be considered. Persons gone out for purely temporary purposes for short periods, say, for meetings/conferences of official tours or tourism purpose, participation in games, sports etc. will not be considered. Where more than one former member of the household are staying outside, and one is abroad and the other(s) in India, code 1 may be recorded, ie, person(s) staying abroad getting priority.

4.3.12 Item 12 : If yes (code 1 or 2 ) in item 11, their particulars : number if for any household, its past members are found to be staying outside the state/country and their migration has happened during the last five years (i.e., `yes` recorded in item 11) , then, the particulars of such persons are to be recorded in different columns of this item. Number of such former members is to be entered in the space provided and thereafter such persons are to be listed in column 1 with a continuous serial numbering. While listing, all those who are abroad may be listed first. Provision for recording particulars for up to 3 persons is provided in the schedule. If there are more than 3 persons, their particulars are also to be recorded by giving them suitable serial numbers and using additional space or splitting the existing line spaces. For each such person listed, the sex code (male-1, female-2) is to be recorded in column 2.

4.3.13 Item 12 col. (3) : age (years) : Age in completed years is to be entered in col.(3) for each person listed.

4.3.14 Item 12 col.(4) : Where residing (in abroad-1, Indis-2) For each person who is staying outside the state, the place where he/she is now staying (viz , abroad or in India) is to be recorded in this column. Code 1 or 2 is to be noted as the case may be.

4.3.15 Item 12, col.(5) : reason for migration (code) : Migration here refers to the movement of the household members to a place outside state. The reason for such movement is to be ascertained for each of the members listed in col.1 of this item and noted in this column. While ascertaining the reasons for migration of persons who have first moved to a state and then to another state or abroad, the following procedure may be adopted. In the case of persons who have moved to state A and then to state B, the reason is to be recorded for the first move. In the case of persons who first moved to state A and then to country C, the reason for moving to

country C is to be recorded. In case of persons who moved to country C and then to country D, the reason for going to country C is to be recorded.

Lastly, if a person has moved from country C to state A the reason for moving to state A is to be recorded. The reasons for migration are coded as follows :

- In search of employment/better employment.....1
- transfer of service/contract/take up employment.....2
- studies.....3
- marriage.....4
- movement of parents/earning member.....5
- others.....9

Appropriate code among the above will be entered in the column for each migrant.

4.3.16 item 12 col. (6) : period since leaving (years) : The period, since the person has left the household will be recorded in completed years, i.e., period less than 1 year will be entered as `0`, 1 to 2 years will be entered as 1 and so on. However in the case of a person who goes abroad after first staying in another state within the country, then only the period since leaving the country, will be counted. It is also worth nothing that period as obtained in this column will not exceed 5 years.

4.3.17 Item 12, col. (7) : If '0' in col. (6), expected duration of stay (code) : In the case of a person who has left the household during the last year, i.e., the period since leaving is '0' year, then the expected duration of stay abroad or in another state including the period already stayed will be noted in this column. This duration will be recorded in codes as follows :

- less than six month.....1
- six month or more.....2

4.3.18 Item 12, col. (8) : whether employed ( yes-1, no-2) : For each person the fact whether he/she is employed will be noted in the column. Code 1 or 2 will be entered as the case may be.

4.3.19 Item 12, col. (9) : whether making remittances (yes-1, no-2) : Remittance refer to the transfer of money by the persons staying outside to any member of the household more or less on a regular manner. The interval may be say, 1 month, six month or even a year. code 1 or 2 will be entered depending on whether remittances are being received or not.

4.4.0 Block 4 : demographic and migration particulars of members of household : This block is meant for recording the demographic and migration particulars of each member of the household (hh). All the

persons who are deemed to be members of the household are to be listed in this block. thus the household size mentioned in block 3 and the number of persons recorded in this block will tally exactly . the detailed description of each of the columns and the method of recording the entries are explained in the following paragraphs.

4.4.1 column (1) : serial no. (s) : continuous serial numbers are already printed in column 1 of the block. the head of the household will always be entered against the first line, assigning him / her serial number 1. The other members will be assigned the subsequent serial number and listed accordingly. After assigning one serial number to each of the members, the remaining printed numbers are to be crossed out. In case the total number of members exceed the serial number printed, they may be assigned succeeding number consecutively and listed. While listing the members using the serial numbers printed in column 1, certain procedure is to be adopted. As mentioned earlier the head of the household will be listed first, followed by his/her spouse, the first son, first son's wife and children, second son etc. After sons are listed, the daughters will be listed followed by relatives, dependents, resident employees, servants and paying guests etc.

4.4.2 Column (2) : name\_ : In this column, the name of each member of the household is to be recorded in a single line. In case the space is insufficient the name may be shortened appropriately.

4.4.3 Column ( 3 ) : relation to head (code) : Relation refers to the family relationship of the member to the head of the hh. The codes to be used for recording the relationship of each member to the head of the household are :

- self ( i.e., head of the household ).....1
- spouse of head.....2
- married child.....3
- spouse of married child .....4
- unmarried child.....5
- grand child.....6
- father / mother / father-in-law / mother-in-law.....7
- brother / sister / brother-in-law / sister-in-law.....8
- other relatives
- servants / employees / other-non-relatives.....9

One of the above codes will be recorded in this column against each member of the hh.

4.4.4. Column (4) : sex (male-1, female-2) : Depending on the sex of each member of the hh, 1 (for male) or 2 (for female) will be entered in this column.

4.4.5 Column ( 5 ) : age ( years ) : Age of each member in completed years as on the date of survey will be recorded in this column in a two digit formation. Thus, a child who is less than an year old will have an entry `00` and a person who is less than an year old will have an entry `00` and a person who is 35 years and 9 months, will have an entry `35`. For a person who has completed 8 years, the entry will be `08`.

4.4.6 Column (6) : marital status (code) : The marital status of each member will be recorded in this column in codes which are as follows :

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

4.4.7 Column (7) : educational level (code) : Educational level here refers to only the general education standard of the member of the household. For a person who has attended educational institutions or qualified in educational courses, the standard will be ascertained on the basis of the course successfully completed. Merely having studies up to a level, say BA., will not be enough. He/she should have completed the BA.. course successfully to be treated as graduate. For this column, one will be considered literate if he / she can `read and write a simple sentence in any language. Primary level signifies classes I-IV or I-V as per the local practice. Classes V/VI to VII will be middle. Classes VIII to X will be secondary and XI to XII or equivalent course will be higher secondary. The educational level will be entered in codes as follows.

- not literate..... 0
- literate without formal schooling ..... 1
- literate but below primary..... 2
- primary..... 3
- middle..... 4
- secondary..... 5
- higher secondary..... 6
- graduate and above..... 7

Graduate in the above case may be a graduate in any discipline including technical subjects. However, diplomas and other certificate courses after

higher secondary will not be considered. In these case, only code 6 will be recorded. For each member suitable code as above will be recorded in this column.

4.4.8 Column (8) : school attendance ( code ) for age 5-24 years : for persons in the age group 5 to 24 years, the information about their attendance in schools is to be collected. The various cases are coded as follows.

- completed schooling..... 1
- currently attending..... 2
- attended but dropped out of school..... 3
- never attended..... 4

4.4.9 Column (9) : principal usual activity status (code) : The principal usual activity status of a person will be determined on the basis of the various activities pursued by the person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey adopting a 'relatively long time' ( or major time) criterion. The usual activities are grouped into three major categories 'working' 'not working but seeking and / or available for work' and 'neither working nor available for work'. For assigning suitable usual activity status codes to a person, he has to be first assigned one of the above three categories on the basis of the time spent on them during the reference period of 365 days. Only the normal working time available for pursuing any activity and not the 24 hours of each day will be considered for the purpose.

To take an example, if a person A was employed for 5 months in the reference year, unemployed for 4 months and neither working nor available for work for the rest of the three months his / her broad usual status category will be 'employed'. However, if he / she was unemployed for 5 months and employed only for 4 months he /she will be assigned the status 'unemployed' and so on. after the broad usual status category of the person is determined the detailed activity status within the broad usual status category will be determined adopting once again the `relatively long` or `major time` criterion, and this will be recorded as the principal usual activity status of the person in this column. The principal usual activity status of a person will be assigned as follows. Suppose, A in the above case was self employed for 3 months and worked as casual labour for 2 months out of 5 months for which the he / she was employed, then he /she will be categorised as `self employed` If, further A's self employment was in agriculture his / her principal usual activity status will be self employed in agriculture`. For this column a person will be assigned one of the following 11 principal usual activity status codes. Children in the age group 0-4 years will be assigned code 11 straightaway.

- self employed : in agriculture.....01
- in non-agriculture.....02
- regular employee : in agriculture.....03

	in non-agriculture.....	04
casual labour :	in agriculture.....	05
	in non-agriculture.....	06
unemployed.....		07
students.....		08
engaged in household duties.....		09
others.....		10
children of age 0 – 4 years.....		11

The following definitions will be useful for better understanding of the terms used in explaining the method of recording principal usual activity status.

( a ) Gainful activity : It is the activity pursued by persons for pay, profit or family gain or in other words the activity which adds value to the `national product`. Normally , it is an activity which results in production of `goods and service` for exchange. However, the activities in agriculture` ( i. e., all activities relating to industry section 0) in which a part or the whole of the agricultural production is used for consumption and does not go for sale are also considered `gainful`. Execution of household chores or social commitments etc. however are not considered `gainful` activities. Certain activities such as prostitution, begging etc. which may result in earnings are also by convention not considered `gainful`.

( b ) Principal usual activity status : The principal usual activity status of an individual is the activity situation obtaining for the individual in the respect situation obtaining for the individual in respect of his / her participation in gainful and also non-gainful activities during the reference period of 365 days proceeding the date of survey. The method of assigning one of the three major activity situations viz, ( i ) working or being engaged in gainful activities (work) for pay, profit or family gain, ( ii) of being not engaged in gainful activities (work) but either of making tangible efforts to seek work or being available for work, and (iii) of being not available for work because of various reasons has been described in the beginning of the para.

( c ) Workers (or employed) : persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered workers (or employed).

(d) self-employed : Persons who are engaged in their own farm or non-farm enterprises without receiving any wage/salary will be treated as `self-employed`. If the enterprises relate to industry division `0`, they will be referred to as `self employed in agriculture` and otherwise as self `employed in non-agriculture`. Helpers in household enterprises i.e., those working as full-time or part-time in the household enterprises and do not receive any cash payment in return for the work or any share of the family earnings from the enterprise will also be considered `self employed`.

(e) Regulat salaried/wage employees : These are persons working in others` farm or non farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). This will include not only salary and wage earners getting time wage but also earners getting piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part time.

(f) Casual labour : These are persons engaged in others` farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wages according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract. This will also include persons who are engaged in `public works` on a casual basis.

(g) Unemployed : (seeking and/or available for work ) persons who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration are considered unemployed.

4.4.10 Column (10) : occupation (NCO`68) for persons with codes 1-6 in col. (9) : Persons who are assigned the broad usual activity as `employed` will be those with any of the codes 1-6 in col.(9). For those persons, the occupations codes as per the National classification of occupations (NCO) of 1968 will be recorded here. These codes will be in three digits.

4.4.11 Column (11) subsidiary gainful activity status (code) : Persons are assigned the principal usual status `activity bases on the activity pursued for a relatively longer time. Such persons may also have pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity. This has to be ascertained for all the three broad categories of persons viz. `employed`, `unemployed` and not in `labour force` classified for the purpose of recording usual status in column 9 (ie. for persons with code 1-10 in column 9). To elaborate further suppose a person was employed for five months, during the reference year and classified as self-employed in agriculture based on the major time spent criteria and this he is assigned code 1 in column 9. However he is also engaged as a casual labour in agriculture for a relatively minor time, during the five months he was `employed`. This means that he has a subsidiary gainful status viz., that of a casual labour in agriculture, which is different from his principal status recorded in column 9. To quote another case, a person might be self-employed in trade (ie. Non-agriculture) for a relatively longer time and also engaged in agriculture production for a relatively minor time. Here the principal usual activity status will be `self-employed` in non-agriculture` and subsidiary gainful activity status will be `self-employed in agriculture`. Similarly persons categorised as unemployed or not working or not available for work bases on their major time criterion may have pursued some gainful activity for a relatively minor time.

For all persons listed in block 4 other than those in age group 0-4 years, the subsidiary gainful activity status, if any, will be recorded in codes similar to those used in recording principal usual activity status. However as only `subsidiary gainful` activity status is recorded in this column, codes 7-11 will not be

applicable. For persons also have no subsidiary gainful activity status it will be indicated by a ` - ` against that person.

4.4.12 Column ( 12 ) : Subsidiary gainful activity – occupation : For persons with code 1–6 in column 11, occupation codes as per NCO of 1968 will be recorded in three digits.

4.4.13 Column (13) : If employed 9 (in ps or ss) distance to place of work (codes) : For those who are employed ie. having principal status code in column 9 and / or subsidiary status code in column 11 any one of 1 to 6, the distance to place of work will be ascertained in kilometers and entered in code corresponding to different class intervals. The place of work will be first broadly classified in the three groups viz. (i) same village or town (ii) another village and (iii) another town, and codes will be assigned there after as follows :-

same village or town : less than 0.5 - 01

0.5 to 1 - 02

1 to 2 - 03

2 to 5 - 04

5 to 10 - 05

10 to 20 - 06

20 and above - 07

another village : less than 0.5 - 08

0.5 to 1 - 09

1 to 2 - 10

2 to 5 - 11

5 to 10 - 12

10 to 20 - 13

20 and above - 14

another town : less than 0.5 - 15

0.5 to 1 - 16

1 to 2 - 17

2 to 5 - 18

5 to 10 - 19

10 to 20 - 20

20 and above - 21

0.5.1 .

( I ) For persons who have only moved from one locality to another within the same town / village, the place of enumeration and place of last upr will be the same.

( ii ) Stay in a different town or fillage for less than six months will be ignored. :For example, if a person staying in place a moves to place B where he stays for 8 months and then moves to place C and stays there for 4 months before finally settling down at place D, and if he is enumerated at place D his last upr will be B and not C.

0.5.2 :

Period less than one year will be recorded as `0` year.

One year or more but less than 2 years as 1 year.

years or more but less than 3 yeara as 2 years and so on.

In other words, only the completed number of years will be reocrded.

Periods of temporaty stay (less than six months) in other places after leaving the last upr will also be included while determining the years since leaving last upr.

0.5.3

Bangla desh.....	01
Nepal.....	02
Pakistan.....	03
Srilanka.....	04
Bhutan.....	05
Gulf countries ( Sudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq,. Kuwait, UAE and other countries of the region ).....	06
Other Asian Countries.....	07
U. S. A. ....	08
Other countries of North & South America.....	09
U. K. ....	10

Other countries of europe.....	11
Countries of Africa.....	12
Rest of the World.....	13

0.5.4

<u>Insearch of employment</u> .....	01
In search of better employment.....	02
To take up employment / better employment.....	03
Transfer of survice / contract.....	04
Proximity to place of work.....	05
Studies.....	06
Acquisition of own house / flat .....	07
Housing problems.....	08
Social / political problems.....	09
Health.....	10
Marrige.....	11
Movements of parent / earning member.....	12
others.....	19

The reason for migration has to be arrived at after suitable probes for each member of the household whose last upr was different from the place of enumeration. It may be noted that different members will report different reasons. Head of the household might have moved on transfer, but the members of family will be moving due to his movement only and not due to transfer of service. A few illustrative cases will help clarify the different reasons further. ( Those are not exhaustive and are given only as guidelines).

( i ) persons who move to a city or town in search of employment will be given code 1 if they were not already in employment at the time of leaving.

( ii ) Persons who were employed at the last upr, but have come to the place of enumeration in search of better employment or regular employment or for other occupations will be given code 2.

( iii ) The above two cases are different from persons who come to the place of enumeration to take up jobs. These persons were not in search of job but

were offered jobs for the first time or were offered better jobs than the one they were having at the last upr.

( iv ) Transfer of service / contract will include persons who as part of the employment contract or service liability move from one place of posting to another. Regular employees like govt. servants on transfer will fall in this category.

( v ) Persons who had moved to be nearer to their place of work will be given code 5. These are people who move either to sub-urban towns or to nearby cities and should be distinguished from the earlier cases by noting that such persons do not move place to take up their jobs but only at a later period, with the explicit purpose of avoiding or reducing commuting to place of work or other similar reasons.

( vi ) Students and others who leave their upr for further studies due to lack of requisite facilities at the last upr or other reasons will be classified under code 6. If a person changes upr and pursued his studies and at the same time looks for employment, which is the case in many occasions, the factor which is basic for his change of residence should be considered. No priority rule exists in recording reason codes.

( vii ) persons who move to a place to stay in house / flat acquired by the will be given code 7. Here again the reason for movements should be directly attributable to the acquisition. persons who on retirement move to their own house etc. will not be included.

( viii ) Certain persons move from metropolitan cities or large towns to nearby smaller towns or other areas due to the problems of getting suitable accommodation on high rent etc. in the city or town of original residence. Such cases may be reported in villages also. They will be categorised under code 8.

( ix ) Migration arising out of social or political problems including communal problems will be recorded under code 9.

( x ) Persons sometimes sometimes move from one place to another due to the availability of better medical facilities for treatment or because of the unsuitable weather in the last upr etc. they will be counted as leaving upr for health reasons.

( xi ) A substantial number of women in India change their upr after marriage to join their husbands. Person whose change in upr occurs exclusively due to marriage will be given code 11.

( xii ) In many cases of household migration the members are passive movers in the sense that their changing upr is purely as a result of the parent or earning member changing upr. That the member might benefit by such moves in other ways should not count. Such passive movers will be recorded with code 12.

( xiii ) reasons for migration which cannot be classified into any of the cases with codes 1 to 12 will be assigned code 19.

4.4 Block 5 : Building and environment particulars : information relating to the building as a whole in which the sample household lives and particulars relating to the environment of the building will be collected in this block. ( for definition of building see para 4.0.3 (a).

4.4.3 Item 1 : area type in which building is located : Information on the type of area in which the building housing the sample household is located will be recorded against this item in terms of codes.

The different codes are :

no building.....	1
squatter settlement.....	2
undeclared slum.....	3
declared slum.....	4
other areas.....	5

To collect this information, part from the informant belonging to the sample household, some knowledgeable persons of the locality may have to be contacted. For a household living under a tree or bridge, in a pipe, or on a footpath without a structure etc.code 1 will be recorded and item 2 to 15 of this block will be left bland.

Some times an area develops into an unauthorised settlement with unauthorised structures put up by `squatters . such an area, if not categorised as a slum area, will be considered as a ` “squatter settlement” and buildings in such an area will get code 2 for item 1. If the building is situated in a slum area, then code 4 will be recorded if the area is declared as a slum by the municipality or other appropriate authorities and otherwise code 3 will be recorded. For all other areas code 5 will be recorded against this item. ( for definition of slum area see para 2.0.12. )

4.4.4 Item 2 : plinth area of the building : The plinth area of the building will be recorded against this item in terms of codes which are as follows :

less than 10 sq. mt. ....	1
10 - 20sq. mt. ....	2
20 - 30sq. mt. ....	3
30 - 40sq. mt. ....	4
40 - 50sq. mt. ....	5
50 - 75sq. mt. ....	6
75 - 100sq. mt ....	7
100 - 150sq. mt. ....	8
150 - 200sq. mt. ....	9
200 - mt. & above.....	10

`plinth` refers to the construction extending from the top of the foundation to the ground floor level of the building i. e. foundation B base of a building. Plinth area is the total constructed area of the surface on the ground over which the structure is erected.

4.5.3 Item 3 : plinth level : plinth level means the constructed ground floor level from the land ( at the main entrance of the building) on which the

building is constructed. Plinth level of the building will be recorded against this item in codes.

No plinth .....	1
less than 0.5 mt .....	2
0.5 to 1 mt. ....	3
1 mt. & above .....	4

If the ground floor is at the same level as the land on which the house stands, code 1 will be recorded against this item. It may be noted that plinth level of the building is to be recorded, even if the household is residing in a floor higher or lower than the ground floor. If the building consists of more than one structure, plinth level of the building will relate to the main ( in the sense of having greater floor area ) structure used for residential purpose.

4.4.5 item 4 : type of building : The type of building in respect of the purpose for which it is used will be entered against this item. The entry will be in codes. The codes are :

residential only .....	1
residential-cum-factory.....	2
residential-cum-office.....	3
residential-cum-shop.....	4
any combination of 2, 3 and 4 .....	5
others.....	9

if the building is wholly residential, code 1 will be recorded. If the building consist only of residential dwelling (s) and factory (s) workshop(s) code 2 will be recorded. If it consists only of residential dwelling(s) and office(s) code 3 will be recorded. On the other hand, if it consists only of residential dwelling(s) and trading establishments, i. e. shops, code 4 will be entered. If the building consists of residential dwelling(s) plus any combination of factory, office or shop, code 5 will be recorded. For all other cases, i. e. cases of buildings with other type of establishments, institutions, code 9 will be recorded.

4.4.6 Item 5 ; type structure : The `type of structure` as defined in para 2.0.13, 2.0.14, & 2.0.15 will be entered against this item. If the building consists of more than one structure, type of structure of the building will be determined considering the main structure in the sense of having greater floor area. The relevant codes are :

pucca – 1 , semi-pucca – 2 , serviceable katcha – 3 , serviceable unserviceable katcha – 4.

4.5.6 Item 6 : Period since built : `period since built` will be counted from the time of the first occupation after completion of the building and this information will be entered in terms of codes.

Less than 1 year .....	1
1 to 5 years .....	2
5 to 10 years .....	3
10 to 20 years .....	4
20 to 40 years .....	5
40 to 60 years .....	6
60 to 80 years .....	7

80 years and above .....8

Period since built is in respect of the ground floor of the building when the different storeys were built at different times.

4.5.7 Item 7 : condition of structure : Condition of structure refers to the physical condition of the structure of the building and will be recorded in appropriate code. The codes are : good – 1, satisfactory – 2, bad – 3. The code relevant for the building will be determined as follows :

( i ) if the structure does not require any immediate repairs, major or minor it will be regarded as in `good` condition and code 1 will be assigned.

( ii ) if the structure requires immediate minor repairs but not major repairs, it will be regarded as in `satisfactory` condition and code `2` will be recorded for such a structure.

( iii ) if the structure of the building requires immediate major repairs without which it may be unsafe for habitation or requires to be demolished and rebuilt, it will be regarded as in `bad` condition and code 3 will be recorded for such a building.

4.5.8 Item 8 : drainage arrangement : By drainage / arrangement is meant built up channels for carrying waste water away from the premises of the building to a drainage system, a water flow or a water deposit. Information on the drainage arrangement available to the building will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

- no drainage.....1
- open katcha .....2
- open pucca.....3
- overed pucca .....4
- under-ground.....5

4.5.9 Item ( ) : garbage disposal ( urban ) : In the urban areas, some arrangements usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, the public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage. In some places, a body of residents themselves make the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body till the final disposal. Information on the arrangement prevailing for the colony / locality of the dwelling unit will be obtained and entered in codes. The codes are :

- no arrangement .....1
- by resident(s) .....2
- by panchayat/municipality/corporation .....3
- others .....9

If the households in the locality throw their garbage in the household premises or in the street from where it is not regularly collected for carrying away from the locality, code 1 will be given. If an arrangement is made by the

residents to put their garbage at dumping spots away from the locality, code 2 will be recorded. If the garbage is collected daily or at regular intervals from the household premises or fixed points in the locality by panchayat, municipality or corporation, code 3 will be recorded. For rural areas, a `x` mark will be put against this item.

4.5.10 Item 10 : animal shed : Information as to whether there is any animal shed in the building or its neighbour hood or not will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

- no animal shed .....1
- attached to the building .....2
- detached from the building .....3

if there is no animal shed within 100 feet of the building ( even on the adjacent plots ) code 1 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed in the building or attached to the building code 2 will be recorded. If there is an animal shed within 100 feet of the building but not within / attached to it, code 3 will be recorded. The animals and the shed need not be owned or possessed by any household in the building. Animal shed, for the purpose of this survey, is a structure where livestock ( cattle, buffalo, horse, goat, pig etc. but not poultry and pets ) are sheltered.

4.5.11 Item 11 : flood risk : If rain water during monsoon and / or water from sea, river etc. enters into the building premises i. e. into the ground floor of the building in normal years, the there is a flood risk for the building. To be so classified, water must have entered the grtound floor of the building at least once during the last 5 years. Information about flood risk will be recorded in cods. The codes are :

- none .....1
- excessive rain .....2
- river, sea etc .....3

These codes are self-explanatory. In case both codes 2 and 3 are applicable, code 3 will be recorded.

4.5.12 item 12 : approach road : Information as to whether the building has a direct opening to any road or not will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

- direct opening to : electrified cartable road .....1
- non-electrified cartable road ....2
- other electrified road .....3
- other non-electrified road .....4
- non direct opening to road.....5

If from the plot of the building, one can approach a public road / lane / constructed path without passing through another plot, the building is to be regarded as having a direct opening to a road. If , on the other hand, one has to pass through another plot to approach a public road / lane / constructed path, the building is to be regarded as an electrified road if it has lighting provision as on the data of survey. It will be treated as cartable if it is wide enough for a bullock cart to pass through.

4.5.13 Items 13 & 15 : distance from primary school and post office : The distance of the building from the nearest school having primary classes and post office will be recorded in codes against items 13 and 15 respectively. The codes are :

- less than 0.5 km. ....1
- 0.5 to 1 km. ....2
- 1 to 2 km. ....3
- 2 to 5 km. ....4
- 5 km. & above .....5

4.5.14 Item 14 : distance from the hospital / health center : The distance of the building from the nearest hospital / health centre will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes are :

- less than 0.5 km. ....1
- 0.5 to 1 km. ....2
- 1 to 2 km. ....3
- 2 to 5 km. ....4
- 5 to 10 km. ....5
- 10 km. & above .....6

4.5.15 Item 16 : whether the building is complete in respect of basic amenities : This information is to be ascertained from the sample household / residing in that building and will be recorded in codes, which are : yes – 1, no – 2.

4.5 Block 6 : particulars of the dwelling : In this block , details regarding the living accommodation occupied by the household will be collected. The items cover mainly some structural aspects of the dwelling unit occupied by the sample household.

4.6.1 Item 1 : ownership of the dwelling : Information in respect of the possession type of the dwelling unit ( for definition of dwelling unit see para 4.0.3(b)) will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

- no dwelling .....1
- owned .....2
- quarters .....3
- other hired accommodation ....4
- others .....9

Households living more or less regularly , under bridge , in pipe , under staircase , in purely temporary flimsy improvisations built by the road side ( which is liable to be removed any moment ) etc. are considered to have no dwellings and for such households code 1 will be recorded against this item. If the dwelling unit is owned by the sample household or it has owner – like possession of the dwelling , code – 2 will be recorded. If the accommodation is provided by the employer of a member of the sample household , it will be treated as quarters and code 3 will be given. If the dwelling is taken on rent payable at monthly , quarterly or any other periodic intervals or / on lease , it will be treated as a hired dwelling and code 4 will be recorded. code 9 will be entered in all other types of possession .

4.6.2 Item 2 : if hired , monthly rent : This item will be filled in for all dwellings with code 3 ro 4 against this item. For other households , a `x`

may be put against this item. The actual amount ( in whole number of rupees ) payable per month by the household will be recorded against this item. If the household is residing in quarters , ( i. e. for those with code 3 against item 1 ) , the amount deducted from the salary of the household member for whom the quarter is allotted on account of rent for the dwelling unit plus the house rent allowance the person might have received if he / she had not been provided the accommodation will be the rent of the dwelling unit. Rent does not include any salami / pugree or any kind of cess payable to local bodies or government or monthly maintenance charges payable to the co-operative society etc.

4.6.3 Item 3 : residential status of the landlord : Residential status of the landlord ( for those households with code 4 against item 1 ) will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

Staying in :

- same building .....1
- same village / town .....2
- same district .....3
- other district of the same state .....4
- other state .....5
- other country .....6

4.6.4 Item 4 : If not hired , imputed monthly rent ( Rs. ) : Information on imputed rent for those dwellings which are not hired ( i. e. for those with codes 2 & 9 in item 1 of this block ) will be collected and entered against this item. Imputation will be done on the basis of the prevailing rate of rent for similar accommodation in the locality . for hired dwellings ( I. e. for those with codes 3 or 4 in item 1 ) a `x` will be put against this item. Imputed rent will be recorded in rupees in whole number. Proper probing and local enquiry is essential to ascertain the rent the dwelling unit may fetch at the prevailing market rate.

4.6.5 Item 5 : type of dwelling : The information on the types of the dwelling unit will be entered against this item in codes. The codes are : independent house – 1 , flat – 2 , chawl – 3 , others – 9.

( a ) An independent house : A separate structure comprising one or more rooms , with accessories , if any , built, re – built or converted to form a single housing unit will be considered an independent house. It must have a separate entrance from a road or a common ground. In other words, if the dwelling unit coincides with the entire building , it should be considered an independent house . In some parts , particularly in rural areas , two or more structures together may constitute a single housing unit. While the main residence may be in one of the structures , the other structures may be used for sleeping , sitting and / or as kitchen , store , bath etc. In all such cases , all the structures together form a single housing unit and treated as an independent house and code 1 may be given for such units.

( b ) A Flat is a self contained housing arrangement occupying a portion of a building. It consists of one or more rooms with normal housing facilities like water supply , bath and toilet for exclusive use of a single

household. If a household occupying a portion of a building has some housing facilities like water supply , bath and / or toilet for it's a exclusive use in a detached structure ( s ) , it is also regarded as occupying a flat. If a house hold resides in a flat as described above , code 2 will be recorded against this item.

( c ) A chawl may be described as a building with a number of tenements , generally single-roomed having common corridor and common bathing and toilet facilities. Chawl type buildings are generally of three or four storeys. The common facilities of a bath and toilet may be available in each floor for the tenements of that floor. If the household resides in such a building ten code 3 will be recorded against this item.

( d ) others cover all other types of housing arrangements. This will include flat-like dwellings which are not self contained in respect of water , bath and toilet facilities , hostel accommodation etc.

4.6.6 item 6 : Ventilation arrangement : Information as to whether , in general , ventilation of the dwelling unit is good , tolerable or bad will be collected and entered against this item in terms of codes.

The codes are : good .....1  
tolerable .....2  
bad .....3

It is to be noted that ventilation of only the living rooms is to be considered. By ventilation is generally meant the extent to which the rooms are open to air and light. For eliciting this information , the investigator will have to depend mainly on the judgement of the informant. A few guide – lines are suggested below which may be helpful for the investigator for assessing the situation :

( i ) If the majority of the living rooms have more than one window with arrangement for cross ventilation , the dwelling unit may be considered as having `good` ventilation and code 1 will be recorded.

( ii ) If the majority of the living rooms have two or more windows without having any arrangement for cross ventilation or if majority of the living rooms have only a single window each with proper arrangement for cross ventilation , the dwelling unit will be considered to have a `tolerable` ventilation arrangement and in such cases code 2 will be recorded.

( iii ) If the majority of the living rooms have no window or have only one window each without any arrangement for cross ventilation , the dwelling unit will be considered unit will be considered to have `bad` ventilation and code 3 will be entered.

4.6.7 Items 7 & 8 : Number of living rooms and other rooms : Number of `living rooms` will be recorded against t item 7 and number of `other room` will be recorded against item 8. Definitions of living rooms and other rooms are given in paras 4.0.3 (d) & (e).

4.6.8 Items ( & 10 : area of living rooms and other rooms ( sq. mt. ) : The information on inside floor area ( carpet area ) of all living rooms taken together and that of other rooms will be recorded respectively against items 9 and 10 in square metres. If a room is used without any apportioning for both business and residential purposes and the residential use is not very nominal , the total area of the room will be included for recording the entry. On the other hand , if only a portion of a room is used for residential purposes , only the area of that portion will be included for making the entry. The same procedure will be adopted in case of a room being shared with another household. ( 1 sq. ft. = 0.0929 sq. mt. )

4.6.9 Item 11 & 12 : area of covered and uncovered verandah : The floor space of the covered verandah and that of uncovered verandah are to be recorded against items 11 and 12 respectively in square metres. Covered and uncovered verandahs are defined in para 4.0.3 (f). ( 1 sq. ft. = 0.0292 sq.mt. )

4.6.10 Item 13 : Whether a separate room is available to each married couple : Information as to whether a married couple of the household has a separate room for their use or not is to be ascertained and recorded against this item in terms of codes. Even if children of age 10 years or below are also using the room along with the couple , it is to be considered as a case of having a separate room for the couple.

The codes to be used are :

- yes.....1
- no .....2
- not applicable .....3

4.6.11 Item 14 : (for code 1 or 2 in item 13 ) , total number of couples : Total number of married couples in the sample household will be recorded against item 14. For code 3 against item 13 , cross mark `x` will be put against items 14 & 15.

4.6.12 Item 15 : ( for code 1 or 2 in item 13 ) , number of couples not getting a separate room : If code 2 is recorded against item 13 , the number of married couples not getting a separate room will be recorded against item 15. for code 1 against item 13 , the entry against item 15 will be zero.

4.6.13 Item 16 : kitchen : Information about the kitchen facility in the dwelling unit will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

- no separate kitchen .....1
- separate kitchen : With out water tap .....2
- with water tap .....3

If the dwelling unit has a room used exclusively as a kitchen , it will be considered to have a separate kitchen. If such a kitchen has a water tap inside , code 3 will be recorded and code 2 will be recorded otherwise. If a room is used as kitchen-cum-store or kitchen-cum-dining room , then also the household will be considered to have a separate kitchen. In all other cases , code 1 will be recorded. If a room is shared with or without partition (which does not extend up to the ceiling ) as kitchen by two or

more households code 1 will obviously be the appropriate entry and against this item .

4.6.13. Items 17 , 18 & 19 : floor , wall / roof type : Information on the basic building materials with which the floor , walls and roof of the dwelling unit are constructed will be collected and recorded in codes against items 17 , 18 and 19 respectively.

The codes are :

floor type :

- mud .....1
- bamboo , log .....2
- wood , plank .....3
- brick , limestone , stone ..4
- cement .....5
- mosaic , tiles .....6
- others .....9

wall type

- grass, straw, leaves, reeds, bamboo , etc, .....1
- mud ( with/without bamboo) , unburnt brick .....2
- canvas , cloth .....3
- other katcha .....4
- timber .....5
- burnt brick , stone , limestone .....6
- iron or other metal sheet .....7
- cement , RBC , RCC .....8
- other pucca .....9

Roof type

- grass , straw , leaves , reeds , bamboo , etc. ....1
- mud , unburnt brick.....2
- canvas , cloth .....3
- other katcha .....4
- tiles , slate .....5
- burnt brick , stone , limestone .....6
- iron , zinc or other metal sheet .....7
- asbestos sheet .....8
- cement , RBC , RCC .....9
- other pucca .....10

When the basic building materials used are different for different walls , the materials used for greater portion of wall area of the dwelling will be the wall type. For determining the wall type , only the walls of the dwelling will be considered. Roof / floor type will also be determined , similarly , if the different portions of the roof / floor are made of different building materials. For determining the material of the roof , the material of which the outer roof exposed to the weather ( and not the ceiling ) is made i. e. tiles , thatch , corrugated iron , zinc or asbestos sheet etc. Will be considered. However , if the roof is mainly made of bricks , stone etc. with a mud , cement or lime plaster exposes to the sky , the material of roof will not be mud , cement , lime etc. and it will be brick , stone etc. which constituted the fabric of the roof. In multi-storeyed buildings , roof will refer to the top floor roof.

4.6 Block 7 : particulars of living facilities : In this block information relating to housing amenities such as drinking water , sanitation , lighting , cooking , electricity and electric fittings and fixtures will be collected as explained below.

4.7.1 Item 1 : source of drinking water : The information in respect of the household's source of drinking water will be collected and entered against this item in codes. The codes are :

tap .....	1
tubewell , hand-pump .....	2
well .....	3
tank , pond ( reserved for drinking ) .....	4
other tank , pond .....	5
river , canal , lake .....	6
spring .....	7
others .....	9

If an arrangement is made by corporation , municipality , panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe for household uses and if the sample household is availing such facility , then code 1 will be appropriate. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well , tank , river etc. only for convenience of the household , however , will not be treated as tap water . instead , such a source will get the code appropriate to the actual source from which water is carried through pipe. The other codes are self-explanatory. If the household gets drinking water from more than one source , the source which is in major use should be its source . In this connection , it may be mentioned that particularly in rural areas , the source of drinking water may be different in different seasons . In such cases , the investigator is to ascertain the household's major source of drinking water and record it against this item.

4.7.2 Item 2 : Whether availability of drinking water is sufficient : for collection this information , the investigator will have to depend on judgement of the informant . The collected information is to be recorded in codes. The codes are : yes – 1 , no – 1.

4.7.3 Item 3 : facility of drinking water : Information as to whether the household's source of drinking water is for its exclusive use or is shared with other households will be indicated in code . the codes are :

household's exclusive use .....	1
common use of households in the building .....	2
community use .....	3

If the source is for the exclusive use of the household's , code 1 will be recorded. If the source is shared by the household with one or more other households in the building , code 2 will be recorded. If the source is for community use 1. E. , for use of households in two or more buildings in the locality, code 3 will be recorded.

4.7.4 Item 4 : distance to the source of drinking water : The distance to the source of drinking water from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and recorded in codes. The codes are :

within dwelling .....	1
outside dwelling but within the premises .....	2
less than 0.2 km. ....	3
0.2 to less than 0.5 km. ....	4
0.5 to less than 1.0 km. ....	5
1.0 to 1.6 km. ....	6
more than 1.6 km. ....	7

If the source of drinking water is within the dwelling unit , code 1 will be recorded. When the source is outside the dwelling but within the building plot of the dwelling unit , code 2 will be recorded . In the other cases i. e. , when the source is outside the premises , the distance of the source from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and appropriate distance code will be entered.

4.7.5 Item 5 : bathroom : Information about the bathing facility available in the household premises to the members of the household will be indicated against item 5 in codes . the codes are :

no bathroom .....	1
detached .....	2
attached .....	3

If the dwelling unit does not have a bathroom in its premises, code 1 will be recorded. on the other hand, if it has a bathroom in its premises but not attached to dwelling unit, code 2 will be recorded. If the dwelling unit has one or more bathrooms attached to the dwelling unit ( o. e. with direct access from its rooms, verandah or corridor ) code 3 will be recorded. If the bathroom is in a structure separated from the main building but which also contains rooms used for living purposes, 3 will be the appropriate code. As has been stated earlier, a room used as bedroom, sitting room, reading room, prayer room or dining room will be considered a room used for living purposes. An enclosed area without a roof used for bathing purposes is only a bathing place and not a bathroom for this survey.

4.7.6 Item 6 : distance from bathing place : The distance of the bathing place from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and entered against this item in codes. The codes are :

Within the premises .....	1
less than 0.2 km. ....	2
0.2 to 0.5 km. ....	3
0.5 to 1 km. ....	4
1 km. & above .....	5

this item will be entered in the same manner as item 4 above. If the household members use more than one bathing place the one used by majority of the members will be its bathing place.

4.7.7 Item 7 : Latrine : The information about the types of latrine used by the household will be collected and recorded in codes.

The codes are :

no latrine .....	1
------------------	---

service latrine .....	2
septic tank .....	3
flush system .....	4
other .....	9

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

4.7.8 Item 8 : facility of latrine : Information about latrine facility availed of by the household will be ascertained and entered against this item in codes in the same manner in which item 3 ( facility of drinking water ) is entered. This item is not relevant for households having no latrine, i. e. , for households having code 1 against item 7. Hence, `x` mark may be put against this item for such households. The codes to be used for filling in this item are:

Household's exclusive use .....	1
common use of households in the building .....	2
community use .....	3

4.7.9 Item 9 : number of latrines : This item will be filled-in if the entry against item 8 is 2. Number of latrines which are available to the households for their use will be recorded against this item.

4.7.10 Item 10 : number of households using the latrine (s) : This item is to be filled-in only for these households for which code 2 is entered against item 8. Number of households who normally use the latrine used by the sample household will be recorded here. This number will include the sample household also.

4.7.11 Item 11 : distance from the latrine used : The distance of the latrine used from the dwelling unit in which the sample household lives will be ascertained and the appropriate distance is to be recorded in codes. The codes are :

within the premises .....	1
less than 0.2 km. ....	2
0.2 to 0.5 km. ....	3
0.5 to 1 km. ....	4
1 km. and above .....	5

4.7.12 Item 12 : cooking fuel : The type of cooking fuel used by the household will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes are :

no cooking .....	1
leaves/straw .....	2

firewood	.....3
coal/cake	.....4
kerosene	.....5
bio-gas	.....6
LPG or piped gas	.....7
electricity	.....8
others	.....9

4.7.13 Item 13 : Lighting : Information on type of lighting used by the household will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

no lighting	..... 1
kerosene	..... 2
electricity	..... 3
others	..... 9

There may be households which do not burn even oil lamp or firewood to light their dwellings owing to their very poor economic condition. Such households will get code 1. Households using kerosene for lighting their dwellings will get code 2, those using electricity will get code 3 and others, code 9. If a household uses two or more of these lighting means, the code appropriate to the one used for longer duration will be entered.

4.7.14 Item 14 : whether electrified : whether the dwelling unit is electrified or not will be indicated in codes. The codes are : yes - 1, no – 2, . It will be considered electrified if there is at least one electric point in the accommodation occupied by the household, no matter, whether the source is a service connection or a generator.

4.7.15 Item 15 : type of electric wiring : Type of electric wiring done in the dwelling unit will be indicated in codes. The codes are :

conduit wiring	.....1
fixed to the walls	.....2
temporary	.....3

If the dwelling unit is not electrified, put a `x` against item 15. Conduit wiring is concealed wiring which is done by taking the electric wires through tubes which are laid inside the plastering of walls. Code 1 will be entered if the electric wiring in the house is mainly of this type. If the wiring is fixed properly to the walls, code 2 will be recorded. If the wiring is just like a temporary arrangement of wires hanging partly free from the walls, code 3 will be recorded. If the dwelling unit is not electrified, put a `x` against item 15.

4.7.16 Item 16 to 25 : certain asset articles are listed in items 16 – 25. It will be ascertained whether the household is possessing any of these listed assets. For each item, if the household has the asset, code-1 will be recorded; otherwise code-2 will be entered.

4.7 Block 8 : Particulars of building construction for residential purpose : Some general particulars of the building construction made during the last 5 years by the sample household for residential purposes will be collected and

recorded in this block. Provision has been made in this block to record the particulars of 5 building constructions.

- 4.7.3 Item 1 : whether undertook any building construction during the last 5 years (yes – 1, no – 2) : If the sample household has undertaken any work of building construction for residential purposes during the last 5 years, code 1 will be recorded against item1, otherwise, code 2 will be recorded. Apart from construction of new building, work relating to addition of floor space, alteration, improvement or major repair of the existing building will also be considered construction for collecting the relevant information.
- 4.7.4 Items 3 – 11 : These items will be filled-in only if the household has undertaken building construction during the last 5 years, i. e. when the entry against item 1 is `1`.
- 4.7.5 Item 2 & 3 : Against item 2, serial numbers of construction 1 – 5 are already printed. This provision has been made to record information relating to 5 constructions. Against item 3, type of construction will be recorded in codes in different columns. if there was only one construction, column with serial number 1 is to be used. First two columns are to be used when there are 2 constructions and so on.

The codes are :

- new building .....1
- addition to floor space .....2
- alteration/improvement/major repairs .....3

For construction of an entirely new structure code 1 will be recorded. If extension of existing building results in the increase of floor area, it is to be considered as addition to floor area and code 2 will be recorded for such construction. aNy type of remodelling, renovation or major repair work is to be treated as alteration/improvement/major repair and code 3 will be recorded for such constructions.

- 4.7.6 Items 4 to 7 : these four items will be canvassed only for the building constructions which are completed during the five-year reference period. In the case of ongoing constructions, information relating to these items will not be collected and, therefore, cross marks `x` may be given against these items.
- 4.7.7 Item 4 : month and year of completion : For the building construction completed during the last 5 years, the date of completion will be recorded against this item in a 4-digit formation of which the leftmost 2 digits will indicate the month of the year and the rightmost 2 digits the year of completion. Thus, if the construction was completed in august 1992, the appropriate entry will be `0892`.
- 4.7.8 Item 5 : type of structure : The type of structure i. e. whether the structure constructed is pucca, semi-pucca or katcha will be recorded against this item in terms of codes for each construction completed. If a building consists of different types of structures, the determination of its

type will be based on the type of structure which covers major floor area.

The codes are :

pucca .....1

semi-pucca ....2

katcha .....3

Katcha includes both serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha. For details of pucca, semi-pucca and katcha, see paras 2.0.13, 2.0.14 & 2.0.15.

4.7.9 Item 6 : floor area (sq.mt. ) : This item will be filled-in for ( i ) new building and ( ii ) also in the case of building where addition to floor space has taken place ( for those constructions with codes 1 or 2 against item 3 ). Floor area refer to the carper area of the building. It includes the area of room, kitchen etc., but excludes uncovered area both inside and outside the structure ; e. g. terrace, stairs, stairways, landing etc.

4.7.10 Item 7 : no. of dwelling units : The number of dwelling units occupying or expected to occupy the new building or the additional dwelling units occupying or expected to occupy the additional floor space constructed will be recorded against item7, in the relevant columns.

4.8.9 Item 8 : cost of construction during last 5 years (Rs ) : Actual cost incurred for the construction during the last 5 years will be recorded in whole number of rupees against this item. The cost of purchase or procurement of only that part of the total materials, labour ( household labour will be evaluated at the wage rate prevailing at the time of construction ) and services ( i. e. expenditure incurred on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees etc. for construction ) hired which have actually been utilised in the construction during the reference period will be considered for making entries. Materials supplied from home will be evaluated at the ex-farm/ex-factory price prevailing at the time of its use. For materials obtained as free collection and used in the construction, only transport charges and the related hired and household labour will be evaluated. The total cost will also include the cost of site preparation such as demolition of the existing structure, development of land, etc. however, the value of land on which the construction is made will not be included in the cost to be recorded against this item as also the expenditure incurred on routine repairs and maintenance of the structure such as white washing, painting etc.

4.8.10 Item 9 : source of finance : For each construction, the amount spend in actual money terms during the reference period will be recorded in the relevant columns by the sources from where the money was obtained. Eight different sources are already listed and the amount obtained from each source for the construction will be recorded against the different source in whole number of rupees. As item 9 refers to only cash expenditure, the amount recorded against item 9(j) need not agree with the total cost of construction recorded against item 8. While recording the entries against the different sources of finance the following may be kept in mind.

( i ) The amount to be recorded against `own source` relates to the savings of the different members of the household for whom the construction has been undertaken and other resources which are not through borrowings, say, gift (cash) etc.

( ii ) Amount spent on construction out of the borrowings from co-operative society, co-operative bank etc. will be recorded against `co-operative`.

( iii ) All institutions ( excluding co-operative societies, co-operative banks etc. ) primarily engaged in banking and financing activities, insurance services etc. will be treated as `financial institutions`. Those run by the government, local bodies etc. will be considered as `government financial institutions` and those run by private agencies will be treated as `non-government financial institutions`.

( iv ) Persons who lend money on interest will be considered as money-lenders.

( v ) Friends and relatives in this particular context are those who lend money free of interest. A friend or relative who charges interest for any loan advanced will be regarded as a money lender.

( vi ) In case of final withdrawal from provident fund, for construction, it will be considered as taken from own source, but if money is taken as a loan from provident fund which is to be repaid, it should be considered as borrowing from government or non-government non-financial institution depending on the status of the employer.

4.8.11 Item 10 : cost of construction during last year ( Rs ) : Expenditure on construction incurred during last year will be recorded against this item with the break down ( a ) material, ( b ) labour and ( c ) other. The total expenditure will be recorded against. Expenditure relating to the material and labour purchased, hired or procured but not used in the construction will not be taken into account for filling in this item. It may be noted that, service charges i.e expenditure incurred ( including payments due ) on account of professional and personal services, municipal and other taxes and fees if any for construction, rental and hire charges of equipment used for construction will be included with others.

4.8.12 Item 11 : cost of construction of building completed during last year (Rs) : This item will be filled in for all those building constructions which were completed during last year irrespective of whether the construction had begun during the 5 year reference period or prior to the beginning of the reference period. Total cost incurred for the completed building will be recorded with the bread down – (a) material, (b) labour and (c) others as defined above. Total will be given against (d).

4.8 Block 9 : Particulars of dwelling / land owned elsewhere : This block will be used for collection and recording the information regarding the dwelling unit / land owned by the sample household at places other than the one in which the household is presently residing.

4.9.1 Item 1 : does the household own any dwelling elsewhere : It is to be ascertained as to whether or not the sample household owns any dwelling unit elsewhere i. e. place (s) other than the place of present stay and the information obtained will be recorded in codes against item 1. The codes to be used for this purpose are :

Yes : at the native place ..... 1  
other than the native place : same village/town ..... 2  
elsewhere .....3  
native place as well as other place .....4  
no .....5

4.9.2 Item 2 : type of structure : If the sample household owns any dwelling elsewhere ( i.c. for codes 1, 2, 3 and 4 against item 1 ), the dwelling elsewhere (i. c., Whether the structure is pucca, semi-pucca, katcha or katcha will be indicated against this item in terms of codes. The codes are :

pucca ..... 1  
semi pucca .....2  
serviceable katcha ...3  
unserviceable katcha ..4

for details of pucca, semi-pucca, serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha, see paras 2.0.13, 2.0.14 & 2.0.15.

When the household owns dwellings at two or more places ( i. e. for code 4 against item 1 ), the information to be recorded will relate to the best of the lot. This procedure is to be adopted for filling in tems 3 and 4 also.

4.9.3 Item 3 : ( if yes i. e., codes 1-4 in item 1) location : The location of the dwelling owned by the household elsewhere will be recorded in terms of codes against this item. The codes are :

rural area of the same district .....1  
urban area of the same district .....2  
rural area of another district of the same state .....3  
urban area of another district of the same state .....4  
rural area of another state .....5  
urban area of another state .....6

4.9.4 Item 4 : ( if yes i.c., codes 1-4 in item 1 ) present use : The present use of the dwelling owned by the household elsewhere will be ascertained and recorded against this item in terms of the following codes :

occupied : rented .....1  
free of charge .....2  
vacant .....3

4.9.5 Item 5 : does the household own any cultivable land elsewhere ? : As in the case of dwelling(s) owned elsewhere, it is to be ascertained where the sample household owns any cultivable land elsewhere or not. The information obtained is entered against this item in codes which are :

yes : at native place .....1  
other than native place : same village/town ..2

- else where .....3
- native place as well as other place .....4
- no : .....5

4.9.6 Item 6 : does the household own a plot for house construction ? : The information as to whether or not the sample household owns a plot for house construction will be ascertained and recorded in codes against item 6. The codes are :

- yes : at native place ..... 1
- other than native place :
- same village/town .....2
- elsewhere .....3
- native place as well as other place .....4
- no .....5

4.9.7 Item 7 : does the household plan to construct/acquire a house during the next 2 years ? : If the household on enquiry, reports that it plans to construct/acquire a house during the next two years, for such a household, code 1 will be recorded against this item; otherwise, code 2 will be recorded.

4.9.8 Item 8 : if yes in item 7, source of finance : The source of finance for the planned construction/acquisition of the house, ( if the household has such a plan, i. e. for code 1 in item 7 ) will be recorded against this item in codes. The codes to be used are :

- own savings .....1
- borrowings .....2
- both .....3

4.9.9 Item 9 : did any member of the household participate in farm/non-farm activities elsewhere during the last year ? : it is to be ascertained as to whether or not any member of the household participated in the activities relating to farm or non-farm business elsewhere i.e. , place(s) other than the place of stay and the information reported by the household will be recorded against this item. If the information is in the affirmative code 1; otherwise code 2 will be recorded. Activities relating to industry section `0` will be considered as belonging to `farm` and those relating to industry section 1 – 9 as belonging to `non-farm`.

4.9.10 Item 10 : if yes in item 9, period of stay elsewhere during the last year : This item will be filled-in for those households with code 1 against item 9. If more than one member of the household stayed elsewhere during the last 365 days in connection with farm/non-farm activities, the period of stay to be reported will relate to the member who stayed elsewhere for the longest period. The period of stay will be recorded in terms of codes. the codes are :

- less than 1 month .....1
- 1 – 2 months .....2
- 2 - 4 months .....3
- 4 - 6 months .....4
- 6 months or more .....5



If a particular commodity is not supplied at all through the pds, code-1 will be recorded in column 4, against that commodity. On the other hand, if it is available from the pds but supply of that commodity is irregular, then code 6 will be recorded against that commodity. Other codes are self-explanatory.

4.9.7 cols. ( 5 ) : Whether purchased during last month (codes) : Information as to whether a particular commodity listed in column(1) had been purchased during the last 40 days preceding the date of survey and if the household had purchased that item, the source of purchase will be ascertained and recorded in codes for each of the 6 specified commodities. The codes to be used for the purpose are :

yes-from :

pds only .....	1
other sources only ...	2
both sources .....	3
no .....	4

4.9.8 cols. ( 6 ) and ( 7 ) : quantity and value purchased from pds : these two columns will be filled-in for the commodities purchased either in full or in part from pds ( i. e. for those with codes 1 or 3 in column ( 5 ) during the last month. The quantity and the corresponding value of the commodity purchased from pds during last month will be recorded in columns ( 6 ) and ( 7 ) respectively. Quantity will be recorded in the unit specified in column 2 in one place of decimal and the value will be recorded in rupees in whole number. Cross `x` marks will be put in these columns if no purchase of the particular commodity from pds is made during the reference period.

4.9.9 Col. ( 8 ) & ( 9 ) : quantity and value purchased from other sources : These two columns relate to purchase from sources other than pds ( i. e. cases of code 2 or 3 in col. ( 5 ) during the last month. Quantity and value figures of these purchases will be recorded in columns ( 8 ) and ( 9 ) respectively in the similar manner in which columns ( 6 ) and ( 7 ) are entered. If any commodity mentioned in col. ( 1 ) is not purchased from sources other than public distribution system during the reference period, cross `x` marks will be put in columns ( 8 ) & ( 9 ) against that commodity.

4.9.10 Col. ( 10 ) : if not purchased from pds ( code 2 or 4 in column 5 ) reason : When a household did not purchase a particular commodity from the pds during the reference period, the reason for not purchasing it from pds will be enquired and the reported reason will be recorded in col.( 10 ) in codes. The codes to be recorded are :

not entitled .....	1
not having ration/permit card .....	2
not required .....	3
not available .....	4
quality not satisfactory .....	5
not available in the required quantity .....	6

credit not possible .....	7
others .....	9

For an item with code 1 in column ( 4 ), put a ,x, in column(10)

4.9.11 cols. ( 11 ) & ( 12 ) : consumption out of home grown : consumption of any of the six items made out of home grown/produced stock i. e. out of good produced by the household in its own farm or manufacturing establishments during the last 30 days will be recorded. The quantity of an item consumed out of home-grown stock will be recorded in col.(11) and its value will be recorded in col.(12). The value will be imputed at the ex-far/ex-factory price. Produced and brought from village home and consumed in urban residence will also be treated as `home grown` stock. Home produced agricultural production include any produce obtained from cultivation by household or obtained in the form of rent-share of land leased out. It may be noted here that when wheat is grown by the household but consumed in the form of atta. Then consumption of atta (not wheat) out of home grown stock will be considered to have taken place and is to be recorded against `atta`.

4.9.12 Cols. (13) & (14) : total consumption : These columns relate to the total consumption of the household during the reference period. Col.(13) relates to the quantity of total consumption and col.(14) to the corresponding value. The total consumption should be restricted to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animals will be excluded. It may be noted that the consumption by livestock of the household will not be included in the household consumption. Total consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of

- ( 1 ) commodities purchased in cash.
- ( 2 ) commodities received exchange of goods and services,
- ( 3 ) home-grown/home-products stock,
- ( 4 ) transfer receipts such as gifts, loans, charities etc.
- ( 5 ) free collection.

If wheat is purchased or grown, but consumed in the form of atta, then this consumption is to be accounted against `atta`.

4.11.0 Block 11 : some general particulars of slum dwellers : This block is to be filled-in only when the entry against item 1, block 5 is either 3 or 4. Some broad information about the slum dwellers in regard to their stay in the slum, reason for movement to the slum, whether received/expects any benefit as a slum dweller, whether tried to move out of the slum etc., will be recorded in this block. most of the items and the relevant codes are self-explanatory.

4.11.1 Item 1 : whether the slum is a declared one ? : This information is to be ascertained from the slum dwellers and/or knowledbe persons and will be entered in codes which are : yes-1, no- 2.

4.11.2 Item 2 : duration of stay in the village / town (years) : The period of stay in the village/town will be recorded in years rounded off to the

nearest integer against this item. If the period of stay is less than 6 months, then the entry will be `0`.

- 4.11.3 Item 3 : duration of stay in the slum (years) : The period of stay in the slum will be ascertained and indicated in years rounded off to the nearest integer against this item. If the period of stay is less than 6 months, then the entry will be `0`.
- 4.11.4 Item 4 : ( If the household was living in the same village/town before moving to the slum) type of accommodation availed of earlier : The type of accommodation used before moving to the slum will be recorded in codes. The codes are : no dwelling-1, katcha-2, semi-pucca-3, pucca-4.
- 4.11.5 Item 5 : ( If the household was living in the same village/town before moving to the slum ) reason for movement to the slum : The reason for movement to the slum for those households which were living elsewhere in the same village/town before moving into the slum will be ascertained and indicated in codes. The codes are : low rent-1, independent accommodation-2, proximity to place of work-3, other-9.
- 4.11.6 Item 6 : does the household possess specified document ? : The information as to whether the household possesses any of the specified documents will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : yes : ration card-1, photopass -2, both 3, no -4. An identity card with or without a photo of the individual may be taken as photopass.
- 4.11.7 Item 7 whether received/expects any benefit as a slum dweller ? : It is to be ascertained whether or not the household received/expects any benefit as a slum dweller and the appropriate code relating to the information given is to be recorded against this item. The codes are : received allotment of land/tenement - 1, expects allotment of land/tenement - 2, received other benefits - 3, expects other benefits - 4, received/expects no benefit - 5.
- 4.11.8 Item 8 : Whether tried to move out of the slum ? : This informant is to be asked whether or not the household ever tried to shift from the present place to a locality outside the slum. The answer obtained will be entered against this item in terms of codes. The codes are : yes -- 1, no - 2.
- 4.11.9 Item 9 : ( if yes in item 8 ) reason : If the informant has at any time attempted to move out of the slum, the reason thereof will be given in terms of codes. The relevant codes are : better accommodation - 1, proximity to place of work - 2, social / religious factors - 3, others - 9.
- 4.10 Blocks 12 & 13 : Remarks by investigator and comments by supervisory officer(s) :

Block 12 and 13 are meant for recording the remarks of the investigator and the comments of the supervisory officer(s) respectively. The remarks/comments should describe only special features of the sample household, difficulties if any in collecting information from the household,

impression about the quality of data collected and any other aspect relating to the nature and type of entries recorded. Reasons for casualty or incomplete filling of the schedule are also to be covered in these blocks.

## APPENDIX - I

### LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

state/u.t		regional office		sub-regional		office
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. no.	Name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra pradesh	1.	Cudapoah (021)	1.	Cadappah	0210
				2.	Anantpur	0211
				3.	Guntur	0212
				4.	Kurnool	0213
				5.	Nellore	0214
		2.	Hyderabad (022)	6.	Hyderabad	0220
				7.	Narim Nagar	0221
				8.	Nizamabad	0222
				9.	Warrangal	0223
		3.	Vijayawada (023)	10.	Vijayawada	0230
				11.	Kakinada	0231
				12.	Visakhapatnam	0232
	2. Assam (04)	4.	Gauhati (041)	13.	Gauhati	0410
				14.	Dibrugarh	0411
				15.	Jorhat	0412
				16.	Silchar	0413
				17.	Tozpur	0414
	3. Bihar (05)	5.	Mazaffarpur (051)	18.	Muzaffarpur	0510
				19.	Darbhanga	0511
				20.	Motihari	0512
				21.	Purnca	0513
		6.	Patna (052)	22.	Patna	0520
				23.	Bhagalpur	0521
				24.	Dumka	0522
				25.	Gaya	0523
		7.	Ranchi (053)	26.	Ranchi	0530
				27.	Hazaribagh	0531
				28.	Jamshedpur	0532
	4. Gujarat (07)	8.	Ahmedabad (071)	29.	Ahmedabad	0710
				30.	Bhavanagar	0711
				31.	Jam nagar	0712

	32. Rajkot	0713
	33. Surendranagar	0714
9. Baroda (072)	34. Baroda	0720
	35. Mehsana	0721
	36. Nandiad	0722
	37. Surat	0723---

APPENDIX-I

LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

state/u.t		regional office		sub-regional		office
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. no.	Name	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
5.	Haryana (08)	10.	Chandigarh (081)	38.	Chandigarh	0810
				39.	Ambala	0811
				40.	Bhiwani	0812
				41.	Hissar	0813
				42.	Karnal	0814
				43.	Rohtak	0815
6.	Himachal Pradesh (09)	11.	Shimla	44.	Shimla	0910
				45.	Bilaspur	0911
				46.	Dharma shala	0912
				47.	Mandi	0913
7.	Jammu & Kashmir (10)	12.	Jammu (101)	48.	Jammu	1010
		13.	Srinagar (102)	49.	Udhampur	1011
				50.	Srinagar	1020
				51.	Anantanag	1021
				52.	Baramulla	1022
8.	Karnataka	14.	Bangalore	53.	Banglore	1110
				54.	Manglore	1111
				55.	Mysore	1112
				56.	Shimoga	1113
		15.	Hubli (112)	57.	Hubli	1120
				58.	Belgaum	1121
				59.	Bellary	1122
				60.	Gulabarga	1123
				61.	Panaji	1124
9.	Kerala (12)	16.	Trivandrum (121)	62.	Trivandrum	1210
				63.	Cochin	1211
				64.	Kozhidode	1212
				65.	Lakeshadweep	1213
				66.	Palghat	1214
				67.	Trichur	1215
				68.	Kottayam	1216

10. Madhya - Pradesh (13)	17. Bhopal (131)	69. Bhopal	1310
		70. Chindwara	1311
		71. Durg	1312
		72. Khandwa	1313
		73. Sagar	1314
	18. Gwalior (132)	74. Gwalior	1320

APPENDIX – I

LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

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

15. Punjab (20)	28. Jalandhar (201)	106. Jalandhar	2010
		107. Amritasar	2011
		108. Ferozpur	2012
		109. Hoshiarpur	2013
	29. Ludhiana (202)	110. Ludhiana	2020
		111. Bhatinda	2021
		112. Patiala	2022

APPENDIX –II

LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

state/u.t		regional office		sub-regional		office
srl.	Name no.	srl. (code)	Name no. (code)	srl Name no.	Name no.	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16. Rajasthan (21)		30. Ajmer (211)		113. Ajmer		2110
				114. Jodhpur		2111
				115. Udaipur		2112
		31. Jaipur (212)		116. Jaipur		2120
				117. Alwar		2121
				118. Ganga Nagar		2121
				119. Kota		2123
17. Sikkim (22)		32. Gangtok (221)		120 Gangtok		2210
18. Tamilnadu (23)		33. Coimbatore (231)		121. Coimpatore		2310
				122. Dharmapuri		2311
				123. Salem		2312
				124. Tiruchirapalli		2313
		34. Madras (232)		125. Madras		2320
				126. Chuddalore		2321
				127. Pondicherry		2322
				128. Vellore		2323
		35. Madurai (233)		129. Madurai		2330
				130. Tanjore		2331
				131. Tirunelveli		2332
				132. Virudu Nagar		2333
19. Uttar Pradesh (25)		36. Agra (251)		133. Agra		2510
				134. Aligarh		2511
				135. Meerut		2512
				136. Saharanpur		2513
		37. Allahabad (252)		137. Allahabad		2520
				138. Azamgarh		2521
				139. Faizabad		2522
				140. Gorkhpur		2523
				141. Varansi		2524
		38. Bareilly (253)		142. Bareilly		2530

	143. Almorah	2531
	144. Dehradun	2532
	145. Moradabad	2533
	146. Sitapur	2534
39. Lucknow (254)	147. Lucknow	2540
	148. Fatehpur	2541
	149. Gonda	2542
	150. Jhansi	2543
	151. Kanpur	2544

APPENDIX - I

LIST OF FOD SUB-REGIONS

state/u.t		regional office		sub-regional		office
srl.	Name no.	srl. (code)	Name no.	srl. (code)	Name no.	code
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
20. West Bengal		40. Burdwan (261)		152. Burdwan		2610
				153. Bankura		2611
				154. Chinsura		2612
				155. Midnapur		2613
		41. Calcutta (262)		156. Calcutta		2620
				157. Howrah		2621
		42. Maldah (263)		158. Maldah		2630
				159. Barhampur		2631
				160. Siliguri		2632
21. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(31)	43. Port Blair (271)		161. Port Blair		2710
22. Delhi	(31)	44. Delhi (311)		162. Delhi		3110

APPENDIX – I I

List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t						Detailed composition of region					
srl. no.	Name (code)		srl.	Description	Nameof district (code )						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
01.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands			Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Andaman(01)	Nicobar				(02)	
02.	Andhra Pradesh	021		Costal	Srikakulam	(01) Krishna	(06)	Vizianagaram	(02) Guntur	(07)	
		(02)			Vishakhapatnam	(03) Prakasam	(08)	East Godavari	(04) Nellore	(09)	
					West Godavari	(05)					
03.		022		Inland Northern	Mahbubnagar	(14) Adilabad	(19)	Rangareddy	(15) Karimnagar	(20)	
					Hyderabad	(16) Warangal	(21)	Medak	(17) Khammam	(22)	
					Nizamabad	(18) Nalgonda	(23)				
04.		023		South Western	Anantapur	(12) Kurnool	(13)				
05.		024		Inland Southern	Chittoor	(01) Cuddapah	(11)				
06.	Arunachal pradesh	031		Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	(01) West siang	(06)	West kameng	(02) East siang	(07)	
		(03)			East kameng	(03) Dibang		Siri	(03) Valley	(08)	
					Siri	(04) Lohit	(09)	Upper siri	(05) Tirap	(10)	
					Suba nsiri	(05) Changlong	(11)				
07.	Assan(04)	041		Plains Eastern	Bongaigaon	(03) Sibsagar	(16)	Barpeta	(05) Dibrugarh	(17)	
					Nalbari	(06) Tinsukia	(18)	Sonitpur	(09) Cachar	(23)	
					Lakhimpur	(10)		Morigaon	(12)		
08.		042		Plains Western	dhubri	(01) Golaghat	(14)	Goalpara	(04) Jorhat	(15)	

			kammup	(07)Karimgang(21)
			Darrang	(08)Hailakandi(22)
			Dhemaji	(11)
			Nowgaong	(13)
09.	043	Hills	Kokrajhar	(02)
			Karbianglong	(19)
			North cachar	
			Hills	(20)

APPENDIX – II

List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region		
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl.	Description	Name of district (code )
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Bihar (05)	051	Southern	Godda (28) Ranchi (38) Sahibaganj (29) Purbi Singbhum(39) dumka (30) Paschim Singbhum (40) Deoghar (31) Dhanbad (32) Giridih (33) Hazaribagh (34) Palamau (35) Lohardaga (36)
		052	Northern	Gumla (37) 11. saran (09) Darbhanga (19) siwan (10) Madhubani (20) Gopalgang (11) Saharsa (21) West champaran (12) Mahepur (22) East champaran (13) Purnea (23) Sitamari (14) Katihar (24) Muzaffarpur (15) Araria (41) Vaishali (16) Kishanganj (42) Samastipur (18)
12.		053	Central	Patna (01) Begusarai (17) Nalanda (02) Khagaria (25) Bhojpur (03) Monghyr (26) Rohtas (04) Bhagalpur (27) Arurangabad (05) Jhenabad (06) Gaya (07) Nawada (08)
13.	Chandigarh (28)	281	chandigarh	Chabdigarh (01)
14.	Dadra &	291	Dadra &	Dadra & Nagar

	nagar Havli (29)		Nagar haveli havli	Havli	(01)	
15.	Daman & diu (30)	301	Daman & Diu	Daman	(01)	Diu (02)
16.	Delhi (31)	311	Delhi	Delhi	(01)	
17.	Goa (06)	061	Goa	Goa North	(01)	Goa South (02)

## APPENDIX – II

### List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region			
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. no.	Description	Name of district (code )	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
18.	Gujarat (07)	071	Eastern	Sabar Kantha : Khendbrahma, (09) Vijayanagar, Bhiloda and Meghraj Panch Mahals: Limkheda, Dahad, halod (14) and Santrampur Vadodara : Nasvade, Tilokwada, (15) Chotta udaipur and Jabugam Bharuch(16) : Ankleswar, Valia, Jagadita, Dadipada, Sagbhara, Nandod Surat (17) : Vyara, Mahnva, Valad, Nizar, Songadh, Mandvi Uchhal, Mangrol, Palsana, Dadrdoli, Valsad (18) : Chikkli Dharapur, Ransada, Umborgaon, Pardi, Valsad The dangs : Whole District, (19)	
19.		072	Plains Northern	Sabar Kantha : Prantij, Modasa, (09) Malpur, Himmotnagar, Bayed, Idar Mahesana : Mahesana, Kali Patn, (10) Sindhpur, Kheralu, Kalol, Visanagar, Vizapur Gandhinagar : Whole district (11) Ahmedabad : Whole district	

(12)  
 Kheda (13) : Whole district  
 Bharuch :

APPENDIX – II

List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region		
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. (3)	Description (4)	Name of district (code) (5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
20.		073	Plains Southern	Panchmahals : Nalol, Jambu-Ghoda, (14) Sehon, Lunawada Vadodara : Savli, Dadhoi, Rarjan, (15) Paora, Sinor, vaghodie, Vadodara and Sankheda Bharuch : Hansot, Vagra, Amod, (16) Jambusar, Bharuch Surat (17) : Ghorasi, Kamrej, Olpad Valsad (18) : Navasari, Gandevis
21.		074.	Dry areas	Surendrangar : Whole district (03) Kachchh (07) : Whole district Bans Kantha : Whole district (08) Mahesana : Chanasma, Sami, (10) Harij
22.	Gujarat (07)	075	Saurashtra	Jamnagar (01) Rajkot (02) Bhavnagar (04) Amreli (05) Junagadh (06)
23.	Haryana (08)	081	Eastern	Ambala (01) Panipat (06) Yamuna Ngr (02) Sonipat (07) Kurukshetra (03) Rohtak (08) Kaithal (04) Faridabad (09) Karnal (05) Gurgaon (10)
24.		081	Western	Jind (14) Hisar (15) Mahendragarh(12) Sirsa (16)

25.	Himachal Pradesh (09)	091 Himachal Pradesh	Bhiwani Chamba Kangra Hamirpur Una Bilaspur Mandi	(13) Rewari (01) Kulu (02) Lahaul & (03) Spiti (04) Shimla (05) Solan 06) Sirmaur Kinnaur	(11) (07) (08) (09) (10) (11) (12)
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APPENDIX – II

List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region			
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl.	Description	Name of district (code )	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
26.	Jammu & Kashmir(10)	101	Mountainous	Kathua	(11) Jammu (12)
27.		102	Outer hills	Doda	(09) Rajouri (13)
				Udhampur	(10) Poonch (14)
28.		103	Jhelam valley	Anantanag	(01) Baramula (05)
				Pulwama	(02) Kupwara (06)
				Srinagar	(03) Kargil* (07)
				Badgam	(04) Ladakh* (08)
29.	Karnataka (11)	111	Coastal and	Dakshin Ghats	(09) Uttar Kannad Kannad (20)
30.		112	Inland Eastern	Chikmagalur	(07) Kodagu (13)
				Hassan	(12) Shimoga (18)
31.		113	Inland Southern	Bangalore (Urban)	(01) Mysore (16)
				Bangalore (Rural)	(02) Tumkur (19)
				Mandya	(15) Kolar (14)
32.		114	Inland Northern	Belgaum	(03) Chitradurga (08)
				Bellary	(04) Dharwad (10)
				Bidar	(05) Gulbarga (11)
				Bijapur	(06) Raichur (17)
33.	Kerala (12)	121	Northern	Kasargod	(01) Malapuram (05)
				Wayanand	(03) Kanpur (02)
				Rozhikode	(04) Palkkad (06)
34.		122	Southern	Trichur	(07) Alappuzm (11)
				Ernakulam	(08) Pathanamthitta (12)
				Idukki	(09) Kollam (13)
				Kottayam	(10) Thapuram (14)

35. Lakshadweep 321 Lakshadweep Lakshadweep (01)  
(32)

\* not yet covered by NSS

APPENDIX – II

List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region			
srl.	Name	srl.	Description no.	Name of district (code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
36. Madhya Pradesh (13)	131	Chattisgarh	surguja	(39) Durg	(43)
			Bilaspur	(40) Raipur	(44)
			Raigarh	(41) Bastar	(45)
			Raj Nandgaon	(42)	
37.	132	Vindhya	Tikamgarh	(07) Rewa	(13)
			Chhatarpur	(08) Shahdol	(14)
			Panna	(09) Sidhi	(15)
			Satna	(12)	
38.	133	Central	Sagar	(10) Bhopal	(28)
			Damoh	(11) Sehore	(29)
			Vidisha	(27) Raisen	(30)
39.	143	Malwa	Mandsaur	(16) Jhabua	(21)
			Ratlam	(17) Dhar	(22)
			Ujjain	(18) Indore	(23)
			Shajapur	(19) Rajgarh	(26)
			Dewas	(20)	
40.	135	South Central	Jabalpur	(33) Chhindwara	(36)
			Narsimhapur	(34) Seoni	(37)
			Mandla	(35) Balaghat	(38)
41.	136	South Western	Khargone	(24) Betul	(31)
			(w. Nimar)		
			Khandwa	(25) Hoshangabad	(32)
			(E.nimar)		
42.	137	Northern	Morena	(01) Datia	(04)
			Bhind	(02) Shivpuri	(05)
			Gwalior	(03) Guna	(06)
43. Maharashtra (14)	141	Costal	Greater Bombay	(01) Ratnagiri	(04)
			Thane	(02) Sindhudurg	(05)
			Raigarh	(03)	

44.	142	Inland Western	(Kulaba) Ahmadnagar Pune Satara	(09) Sangli (10) Solapur (11) Kolhapur	(12) (13) (14)
45.	143	Inland Northern	Nashik Dhule	(06) Jalgaon (07)	(08)
46.	144	Inland Central	Aurangabad Parbhani Bid	(15) Nanded (17) Osmanabad (18) Jalna Latur	(19) (20) (26) (21)

## APPENDIX – II

### List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region				
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl.	Description	Name of district (code )		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
47.	Maharashtra (14)	145	Inland Eastern	Buldana Akola Amravati	(22) Yavatmal (23) Wardha (24) Nagpur	(25) (26) (27)
48.		146	Eastern	Bhandara Gadchiroli	(28) Chandrapur (30)	(29)
49.	Manipur (15)	151	Plains	Imphal	(07) Bishnupur Thoubal	(06) (05)
50.		152	Hills	Senapati Tamenglong Churachandpur	(01) Chandel (02) Ukhrul (03)	(04) (08)
51.	Meghalaya	161	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills East Khasi Hills	(01) East Garo Hills (03)	(04)
52.	Mizoram (17)	171	Mizoram	Aizawal Lunglei	(01) Chhimtuipui (02)	(03)
53.	Nagaland (18)	181	Nagaland	Kohima Phek Wokha Zunheboto	(01) Mukokchung (02) Tuensang (04) Mon (03)	(05) (06) (07)
54.	Orissa (19)	191	Coastal	Baleshwar Cuttack	(05) Ganjam (06) Puri	(12) (13)
55.		192	Southern	Phulbani	(08) Kalhandi Koraput	(10) (11)
56.		193	Northern	Sambalpur Sundargarh Keonjhar	(01) Mayurbhanj (02) Dhenkanal (03) Bolangir	(04) (07) (09)
57.	Pondicherry (33)	331	Pondicherry	Pondicherry Karaikal	(01) Mahe (02) Yanam	(03) (04)
58.	Punjab (20)	201	Northern	Gurdaspur Amritsar	(01) Kapurthala (02) Hoshiarpur	(06) (07)

59.	202	Southern	Ludhiana	(04) Rupnagar	
			Jalandhar	(05) (Ropar)	(08)
			Firozpur	(03) Bhatinda	(11)
			Patiala	(09) Faridkot	(12)
			Sangrur	(10)	

## APPENDIX – II

### List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region			
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. (3)	Description (4)	Name of district (code ) (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
60.	Rajasthan (21)	211	Western	Ganganagar	(01) Nagar (15)
				Bikaner	(02) Pali (16)
				Churu	(03) Barmer (17)
				Jaisalmer	(13) Jalor (18)
				Jodhpur	(14) Sirohi (19)
61.		212	North	Jhunjhunu	(04) Sikar (10)
			Eastern	Alwar	(05) Ajmer (11)
				Bharatpur	(06) Tonk (12)
				Sawai Madhopur	(08) Bhilwara (20)
				Jaipur	(09) Dholpur (07)
62.		213	Southern	Udaipur	(21) Banswara (24)
				Dungarpur	(23)
63.		214	South	Chittaurgarh	(22) Kota (26)
			Eastern	Bundi	(25) Jhalawar (27)
64.	Sikkim (22)	221	Sikkim	North(mangam)	(01) South (Nimachi) (03)
				East (Gangtok)	(02) West (Gyalshing) (04)
65.	Tamil Nadu (23)	231	Costal	Madras	(01) North arcot (03)
			Northern	Chengai Anna (Chengalpattu)	(02) Ambedhkar South arcot (06)
				Thiruvannamalai	
				Sambuvarayar	(05)
66.		232	Coastal	Tiruchirapalli	(12) Pudukkottai (14)
				Thanjavur	(13)
67.		233	Southern	Madurai	16) Tirunelveli

			Ramanathapuram(18) Kottabomman(20)
			Kamarajar (17) Kannya Kumari (21)
			Dindigul-guaide v.o.Chidambaram(19)
			Milleth (anna) (11)
			Pasupomthevar
			Thirumaganar (15)
			(Pasumpon Mathuamlingam)
68.	234	Inland	Dharmapuri (04) Coimbatore (10)
			Salem (07) Nilgiri (09)
			Periyar (08)
69. Tripura	241	Tripura	West-Tripura (01) South Tripura (03)
(24)			North Tripura (02)

## APPENDIX – II

### List of NSSO Regions and their composition

-----					
state/u.t	Detailed composition of region				
-----					
srl.	Name	srl.	Description no. (code)	Name of district (code )	
-----					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
-----					
70. Uttar Pradesh	251	Himalayan	Uttarkacshi	(01) Garhwal	(05)
(25)			Chamoli	(02) Pithoragarh	(06)
			Tehri	(03) Almora	(07)
			Garhwal	Nainital	(08)
			Dehra Dun	(04) Bareilly	(25)
71.	252	Eestern	Saharanpur	(12) Pilibhit	(26)
			Muzaffar Nagar	(14) Shahjahanpur	(27)
			Bijnor	(09) Aligarh	(18)
			Meerut	(15) Mathura	(19)
			Ghaziabad	(16) Agra	(20)
			Bulandshahr	(17) Etah	(22)
			Moradabad	(10) Mainpuri	(23)
			Rampur	(11) Farrukhabad	(34)
			Budaun	(24) Etawah	(35)
			Haridwar	(13) Firozabad	(21)
				Sondadra	(63)
72.	253	Central	Kanpur Dehat	(36) Unnao	(31)
			Kanpur Nagar	(37) Lucknow	(32)
			Fetehpur	(43) Raibareli	(33)
			Kheri	(28) Bara Banki	(48)
			Sitapur	(29)	
			Hardoi	(30)	
73.	254	Eastern	Allahabad	(45) Deoria	(55)
			Bahraich	(46) Azamgarh	(57)
			Gonda	(47) Jaunpur	(58)

Faizabad	(49)	Ballia	(59)
Sultanpur	(50)	Ghazipur	(60)
Pratapgarh	(44)	Varanasi	(61)
Basti	(53)	Mirzapur	(62)
Gorakhpur	(54)		
Maunath			
Bhanjan	(56)		
Maharajganj	(52)		
Sidhartha			
Nagar	(51)		

APPENDIX – II  
List of NSSO Regions and their composition

state/u.t		Detailed composition of region				
srl. no.	Name (code)	srl. (3)	Description (4)	Name of district (code ) (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
74.	Uttar Pradesh (25)	255	Southern	Jalaun	(38)	Hamirpur (41)
				Jhansi	(39)	Banda (42)
				Lalitpur	(40)	
75.	West Bengal (26)	261	Himalayan	Kochbihar	(01)	Darjiling (03)
				Jalpaiguri	(02)	
76.		262	Eastern Plains	West Dinajpur	(04)	Nadia (07)
				Maldah	(05)	Birbhum (17)
				Nurshidabad	(06)	
77.		263	Central	24-Parganas (North)	Hugli (08)	Burdwan (12)
				Calcutta	(10)	24 Paraganas (09)
				Howrah	(11)	(South)
78.		264	Western Plains	Midnapur	(13)	Puruliya (15)
				Bankura	(14)	



[ 9 ]

List of households and record of selection

hamlet-group/sub-block number 0/4

House hold srl. no.	m.l. code	area type code	If code 2 in col. 5	migration status code	sampling serial number								order of selection		schedule 1.0	
			structure type/MPCE code		Migration status as in col. 10								schedule 1.2		samp- ling srl. no.	order of sel- ection H=29 h= 4 I=7 R=19
					1 (second – stage str.1)				2 (second – stage str.2)				second-stage str.			
					code1 in Col.6	code 2 in col.6 and code in col.9 as			code 1 in col.6	code 2 in col. 6 and code in col.9 as			1 H <sub>1</sub> = 15 h <sub>1</sub> = 10 I <sub>1</sub> = 1 R <sub>1</sub> = 11	2 H <sub>2</sub> = 14 h <sub>2</sub> = 6 I <sub>2</sub> = 2 R <sub>2</sub> = 3		
1	2	3	1	2		3										
(2)	(5)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	2	2	3	2								⊕ 12			x 12	
2	2	2	3	1				⊕ 12					2		x 13	
3	1	2	2	2							⊕ 10				⊕ 1	
4	1	2	2	1			⊕ 9								⊕ 2	
5	1	1	x	1	⊕ 1								6		⊕ 3	
6	2	1	x	1	⊕ 2								7		x 14	
7	1	1	x	2					⊕ 1						⊕ 4	3
8	2	1	x	1	⊕ 3								8		x 15	
9	2	1	x	1	⊕ 4								9		x 16	
10	3	1	x	2					⊕ 2						- 20	
11	3	1	x	2					⊕ 3					1	- 21	
12	3	2	1	1		⊕ 8									- 22	
13	2	2	2	2							⊕ 11			5	x 17	
14	3	2	3	1				⊕ 13					3		- 23	
15	3	2	3	1				⊕ 14					4		- 24	

(2)	(5)	(6)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
16	3	2	1	2						⊕6					- 25	
17	1	1	x	1	⊕5								10		⊕5	
18	1	1	x	2					⊕4						⊕6	
19	2	1	x	1	⊕6										x 18	
20	1	1	x	1	⊕7										⊕ 7	
21	1	1	x	2					⊕ 5					2	⊕8	
22	1	2	3	2								⊕13		6	⊕9	
23	2	2	3	2								⊕14			x19	1
24	3	2	2	1			⊕10								○	- 26
25	3	2	3	1				⊕15					5		- 27	
26	3	2	1	2						7				3	- 28	
27	1	2	1	2						8					⊕10	
28	3	2	2	1			⊕11							1		- 29
29	1	2	1	2						9				4	⊕1	4