

SECTION FOUR
SCHEDULE 1.0 : HOUSEHOLD CONSUMER EXPENDITURE

INTRODUCTION

4.0.1 In accordance with the programme of quinquennial survey on Consumer Expenditure and Employment & Unemployment adopted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) since 1972-73, the third quinquennial survey on household consumer expenditure will be carried out during January-December, 1983. The Second Quinquennial Survey on household consumer Expenditure was carried out last in the NSS 32nd round (1977-78). The present survey like the previous one, will cover the entire population on the expenditure incurred by the sample household for the purpose of domestic consumption are to be collected for the 30 days preceding the date of survey. No. account will, however, be taken out any expenditure incurred towards the productive enterprises of the household.

4.0.2 According to the recommendations of the Working Groups, Set up for the purpose of finalizing the 38th round survey design, the schedule canvassed in the earlier enquiry has undergone some modifications which are indicated in the appropriate places in the instructions.

4.0.3 **A three-digit code system**, for identification of each item of consumer expenditure, has been introduced in this round: the hundreds and tens place indicates a broad division of items; the hundreds and tens place together specify a group of items and all the three digits together indicates a particular item. In the system of code structure introduced here, an item code ending with 9 represents 'others' that is any item not classified under the particular group. Similarly, a code with 'O' in the units place would be identified as a sub-total item.

4.0.4 It will be clear from the procedure laid down in the subsequent paragraphs of this instruction manual that there may be a difference between the quantity of consumption of food as recorded (in the block relating to consumption of food) and the quantity of food actually consumed by the members of the household. This difference may be on either side – positive or negative. Although, the algebraic sum of the differences at the global level is likely to be insignificant, at the household level, on the contrary, the reported consumption may, in some cases, reflect quite a distorted picture of the true consumption. To obtain an idea about the extent of variation and to construct correction factors of deriving an estimate of food consumption which is closer to true consumption, provision has been made in the schedule to collect a set of information on meals consumed by the members of the household and the meals served by the household to its guests and employees.

4.0.5 The consumer expenditure to meet the daily needs of the members of the household is expected to follow a steady pattern. The pattern may, however, exhibit

undulations over seasons but, those are generally bonded within a narrow range. There may be a large gap between the levels of expenditure of a rich and a poor household which is maintained over time so long as no conspicuous expenditure is incurred by either of the households – like expenses on marriage ceremony, expenditure incurred in admitting a student for higher technical education and the consequent expenditure for purchase of books and stationery, expenditure on medical treatment for a household member, etc. Such expenditures, though high, are sporadic in nature, and, therefore, may significantly disturb the pattern of usual consumption expenditure of the household if, that expenditure is made in the reference period. Purchase of durables within the reference period of 30 days may also cause the expenditure level of the household to move to a significantly higher level as compared to its usual level. To minimize the effects of such disturbances, a long reference period of 365 days has been prescribed for collection of data relating to a number of items in the schedule on consumer expenditure of the NSS 38th Round.

4.0.6 In earlier rounds, some information were being provided in the remarks block of the consumer expenditure schedule, Remarks like- ‘very poor household’, ‘the household do not get enough food’, there was a marriage ceremony in the household’ and similar other remarks – were not too in frequent to be found in the filled in schedules which had helped in explaining any usual low/high consumption reported by the household. In this schedule on consumer expenditure survey of the NSS 38th Round , a question block 12) has been provided in the schedule to collect such information in an organized manner in terms of code number.

4.1.0 **Block 1: identification of sample household** : In this block the detailed information on identification of the sample household will be recorded.

4.1.1 **Items 1-6, 8-11 and 13-14:** Entries against the corresponding items of the listing schedules 0.1 and 0.2 will be copied here.

4.1.2 **Item 12 : hamlet(s) surveyed:** This will be filled in only in case of villages where hamlet group selection will be resorted to, and will be copied from item 17, block 1 of schedule 0.1. This will be crossed out for urban schedules.

4.1.3 **Item 7,15 & 16 :** These items of information are also provided in the schedules on ‘list of households and record of selection’ (0.1 and 0.2 respectively for Rural and the Urban areas) and are to be collected while preparing the list of households in a village/block and selecting samples for the detailed enquiry. The entries against items 7,15 & 16 are to be copied respectively from the entries made in columns 14,1 and 3, block 6, schedule 0.1, for rural sample households and in columns 18, 1 and 3, block 6, schedule 0.2, for urban sample households.

4.1.4 **Item 17: name of primary informant** : The name of the person providing the information sought for in the enquiry will be considered as the informant and his/her name will be written in this line. During the interview, if more than one person

contribute in providing the information the particular person providing the major part of the information will be 'primary informant' and his/her name will be recorded here.

4.1.5 **Item 18 : informant code** : If the informant is the head of the household himself, '1' will be recorded here. Any other member of household providing information will be assigned code 2. Sometimes a non-member guest or a visitor of a household may act as the informant. In such cases code 9 will be recorded here.

4.1.6 **Items 19-21:** These items are provided to assess the extent of cooperation of the informant (item 19) and also to ascertain whether the selected household is a substitute one (item 20). If on the other hand, the original household is substituted or is a casualty for the survey, the reason for substitution/casualty will be noted against item 21. All these information will be recorded in terms of code numbers as follow:

<u>Informant code</u>	<u>Survey code</u>
Head of household..... 1	Original household surveyed.....1
Other member of household...2	substitute household.....2
Others.....9	surveyed
Type of informant (code)	Casualty (nothing surveyed).....3
Cooperative & capable.....1	reason for casualty (code)
Cooperative but not.....2	informant busy.....1
Capable	members away from home.....2
Busy.....3	informant non-cooperative.....3
Reluctant.....4	others.....9
Others.....9	

4.1.7 **Items 22 & 23:** Some people are in the habit of maintaining account of their personal income and expenditure. It will be ascertained, through these two items, whether the account of income and/or expenditure relating to the household is maintained. The information will be coded as '1' for yes and '2' for no.

4.2.0 **Blocks 2.1 & 2.2 : particulars of field operations and processing particulars** : The particulars of field work will be collected in block 2.1. Block 2.2 is provided for recording some details about processing of data collected for the sample household at the respective Data Processing Centres of the NSSO where the data will be processed further for tabulation.

4.3.1.0 **Block 3.1 : household characteristics** : This block has been provided for recording some particulars relating to the household and information reflecting the living condition of the members constituting the household..

4.3.1.1. **Items 1-4** : The number of normally resident members of the household which includes temporary stay-a ways and excludes temporary visitors, will be taken as the size of the household. This total number of normal members will be noted against item 4.

Entries in items 1, 2 & 3 will indicate the total number of adult males (aged 15 years & above), adult females (aged 15 years & above), adult females (aged 15 years and above) and children (boys and girls up to 14 years) respectively. Thus the entries in items 1,2 and 3 should add up to the entry made against item 4 which is the size of the household.

4.3.1.2 **Item 5 : household principal industry occupation (code):** The entry against this item will be recorded in terms of six digit code numbers of which the first three left hand digits will refer to the appropriate 'industry group' and the next three to the relevant 'occupation family' of the NIC, 1970 and NCO 1968 respectively. Detailed instructions are given in paragraphs 5.3.2 & 5.3.3.

4.3.1.3. **Item 6 : household type (code) :** household type will be recorded against this item in terms of the following codes.

- (a) **for rural areas**
 - household self-employed in non-agricultural occupation.....1
 - agricultural labour household.....2
 - other labour household.....3
 - household self-employed in agricultural occupations.....4
 - other households.....9
- (b) **for urban areas**
 - self-employed household.....1
 - other households.....9

Detailed instructions are given in paras 5.3.4 to 5.3.6.

4.3.1.4 **Items 7 & 8 : household religion & household group:** In item 7, the code of the particular religious faith which the head of the household follows, will be recorded. Similarly, for making entry against item 8, it will have to be ascertained whether the household belongs to schedule tribe, scheduled caste or neo-Buddhist and accordingly the respective codes 1, 2 or 3 will be recorded here. The entry in these columns will be made in terms of the following codes:

<u>household religion (code)</u>	<u>household group (code)</u>
Hinduism.....1	scheduled tribe.....1
Islam.....2	scheduled caste.....2
Christianity.....3	neo-Buddhist.....3
Sikhism.....4	others.....9
Jainism.....5	
Buddhism.....6	
Zoroastrianism.....7	
Others.....9	

Detailed instructions are given in paras 5.3.7 & 5.3.8.

4.3.1.5 **Item 9 : homestead type :** If the homestead (house and house site) is owned by the household, code '1' will be entered in the box space provided against this item. But, if that is not owned by otherwise possessed, code 2 will be recorded.

4.3.1.6 **Item 10 : household land possessed (acres 0.00) :** The total land possessed by the household as on the date of survey will be recorded against this item. Detailed instructions are given in para 5.3.10.

4.3.1.7 **Item 11: per capita monthly consumer expenditure (Rs. 0.00):** This item will be filled in after completing recording of entries in block (12) 'summary of consumer expenditure'. The derived figure recorded in block 12, item 33, column (6), will be copied here.

4.3.1.8 **Item 12: type of latrine (code):** Usually a household will be using only one type of latrine out of the 9 types described in the code list. The code for the particular type will be recorded in this line. If the household has access to more than one type of latrine, preference will be given to the type having the higher code among codes 1 to 7 only, codes to be used are :

no latrine.....1	flush system (shared).....6
service (shared).....2	flush system (exclusive).....7
service (exclusive).....3	others (shared).....8
septic tank (shared).....4	others (exclusive).....9
septic tank (exclusive).....5	

4.3.1.9 **Item 13 : number of latrines (flush system) :** If the household uses flush system of latrine, the number of such latrines to which the members of the household have access will be noted here. If only one such latrine is shared by more than one household, then also the entry will be 1. If the household has, for its exclusive use, one or more latrine and also it shares some with others, the total number used will be recorded. If all the units are shared, the total number of those will be recorded.

4.3.1.10 **Item 14: primary source of drinking water:** The source from which the household fetches water for drinking will be noted here in terms of code numbers printed below the block. The household may use more than one source of water for drinking purposes but only the code corresponding to the primary or principal source of drinking water will be recorded here. The codes to be used are:

tap water.....1	pond.....5
tube well.....2	canal, river, spring.....6
hand pump.....3	others.....9
pucca well.....4	

Tube well – a shaft sunk in ground to obtain water by a power operated pump. Hand pump – a shaft of relatively smaller cross section sunk in ground to obtain water by hand operated suction pump.

4.3.1.11 **Items 15-16 : primary source of energy used for cooking and lighting :** Against these two items, the respective codes corresponding to the primary source of energy that is being used by the household for the purpose of cooking and for lighting, will have to be recorded. If more than one type of energy is utilized, the primary or principal one will have to be identified and the corresponding code will be noted in the appropriate box. The codes to be used are :

fuel

coke, coal.....1	charcoal.....6
firewood & chips.....2	kerosene.....7
gas (coal, oil or natural).....3	electricity.....8
gober gas.....4	others.....9
dung cake.....5	

lighting

kerosene.....1	candle.....4
other oil.....2	electricity.....5
gas.....3	others.....9

4.3.2.0 **Block 3.2 : ceremonies performed and meals served by the household :** Ceremonies are performed to solemnize some events of life like, birth, annarambha, birthday, marriage etc. Members of a household may have to perform some religious rites consequent upon the death of a person. For various religious faiths, there are some days in a year which are observed with ceremonial performances like offering puja, prayer, ritual performances etc. Such ceremonies may be performed by household members as required under the social/religious customs and not incurring expenditure for entertaining guests. On the other hand, some households may spend some amount of money for entertaining guests with meals which are considered as essential part of the ceremonies performed by them. The purpose of providing this block in this schedule is to estimate the meals served to guests on ceremonies performed by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry as also the meals served to guests and employees (non-members only) on any other occasion (other than ceremonies). Hence, only those ceremonies on which guests were entertained with meals, should be listed here.

4.3.2.1 **Sub-block A:** Code 1 will be entered in the box space provided against the item if, at least one ceremony of the type described in the previous para had been performed by the household during the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry, and code 2 will be entered if no such ceremony was performed by the household.

4.3.2.2 **.Sub-block A(a):** This sub-block will be filled in, if code 1 is recorded in sub-block A that is, if the household reported to have performed a ceremony. There are 5 lines for recording particulars of five ceremonies. The serial number of ceremony is printed in the first column. In the second and the third columns, the description and code for a ceremony will be recorded. The codes for the ceremonies are printed on the body of the schedule. Particulars about the ceremony performed last (within the reference period of 30 days) will be recorded in line 1. Other ceremonies performed within the period will be noted in the following lines in sequential order of the dates of performance of the ceremonies. The entry in the fourth column of this sub-block will indicate the number of meals served to guests during the ceremony. The total number of meals served to guests in all the ceremonies performed by the household during the reference period will be recorded in the fourth column in line 6 of the sub-block. The ceremony codes to be recorded in column 3 are :

birth.....	1
marriage.....	2
death.....	3
others.....	9

4.3.2.3 **Sub-block B :** In this sub-block, the number of meals served by the household to its guests and to its employees, during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in the box spaces provided against items 1 and 2 respectively. While reckoning the number of meals served to guests, those meals which have already been accounted for in sub-block A(a) that is, ‘meals served to guests’ during ceremonies should not be counted.

An employee of the household who lives under the same roof and takes food from the same kitchen, as the other members of the household do, should by NSS convention, be treated as a normal member of the household. Hence, meals served to employees members should not be counted for making entry against item 2 of this sub-block.

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

4.3.2.5 A person rendering domestic service to a number of households during the day time (like cleaning utensils, dusting and cleaning of rooms, washing linens, carrying water from outside etc.) and gets some food from each of the households he/she serves. Although the quantum of food received from a single household may, by quantity, be far

less than a full meal, the total quantity of food received from all the households taken together would often, if not more, be at least equivalent to a full meal. In this particular situation, the person will be considered to be consuming one meal every day under 'meals taken away from home'.

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

4.4.0 **Block 4 : particulars of household members:** All normal members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education will be recorded for every member, using one line for each.

4.4.1 **Column(1): serial number :** For all members of the sample household, a running serial number will be put in this column, starting with the head who will get serial no. 1.

4.4.2 **Column(2): name of member :** The name of the household member corresponding to serial number of member as recorded in col. (1) will be recorded here.

4.4.3 **Column(3): relation to head :** The relationship of each member of the head of the household will be recorded in terms of the following codes:

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

4.4.4 **Column(4): Sex :** The sex of each household member will be recorded in codes. The codes are :

male.....1
female.....2

4.4.5 **Column (5): age in completed years:** The age of each member will be recorded in terms of completed years on the date of survey and will thus relate to the age last birth day.

4.4.6. **Column (6) : marital status:** The marital status of each household member will be recorded here. The marital status may be one of the following:

- never married.....1
- currently married.....2
- widowed, divorced or separated.....3

4.4.7 **Column (7): general education:** The level of general education of each household member will be recorded in this column in terms of code numbers. The codes are as follows.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Not literate.....00 | graduate and above in |
| Literate without formal.....01 | agriculture.....06 |
| Schooling | engine ring/technology.....07 |
| Literate but below primary...02 | medic ire.....08 |
| Primary.....03 | other subjects.....09 |
| Middle.....04 | |
| Secondary.....05 | |

4.4.8 A person who can both read and write a simple message in at least one language is considered to be 'literate'. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered 'not literate' and will be given code 0. Detailed instructions are given in para 5.4.1.8.

4.4.9 **Column (8): number of days stayed away from home during the last 30 days:** The number of days for which the member 'stayed away from home' during the 30 days preceding the date of enquiry, should be recorded here. A continuous absence from home for 24 hours will be reckoned as a 'day stayed away'. That is, the entry will be made in completed number of days and any fraction of a day will be ignored. The location of the place where the person stayed, having been away from his/her own household, may also be within the same village/town and staying away will not only mean physical absence but also non-participation in food consumption from his/her household.

4.4.10 **Column (9): number of meals usually taken in a day:** The number of meals consumed by a person is usually reported as 2 or 3. In rare cases one may come across a person who may be taking food only once in a day or more than three times a day. While in the former case the number of meals for the person will be 1 per day, in the latter case, however, only 3 should be entered. That is, in this column, the recorded number of meals taken in a day, even if it is reported to be higher, should not exceed 3. A breast fed baby does not directly share the food consumed by members of the household. Hence for such babies the entry in this column will be '0'.

4.4.11 **Column (10), (11) & (12): number of meals taken during last 30 days :** It is important to note that the entries are to be made in these columns on the basis of the place where food is served and not the place, where food is consumed. Sometimes meals are provided by employer. These meals are generally consumed at the place of work and

are to be considered as meals taken away from home. It may not also be a rare event when meals provided by employer are brought home by the employee and consumed there. Such meals are also to be considered as meals taken away from home. It is often difficult to evaluate the meals provided free of cost or of unknown cost. An employee, getting meals from employer's household does not receive it free but as payment in kind against the services rendered. But it is not possible to evaluate the cost of such meals. In column (10), the number of such meals received and consumed during the reference period by an individual member will be recorded. Similarly meals consumed as guests in other households, will also be taken into account while making entries in column (10). For the purpose of making entry in column (11), 'meals received on payment' will mean that the informant has to incur some expense or part with a certain portion of his salary/wage for getting the meals. Meals purchased from hotel, restaurant or an eating house will be considered as 'meals taken away from home on payment', and will have to be counted also for making entry in column (11). Meals taken away from home during the days of absence from the household should also be accounted for in making entries in these columns. Such meals need be counted under columns (10) and (11) only.

4.4.12 **In column (12):** the number of meals taken at home by each member of the household during the period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded. A meal will be considered to be taken at home if, the meal is prepared at home irrespective of the place where it is consumed.

That is, all the meals consumed by a member which are either prepared by the household or purchased from outside and the expenditure relating to which is collected and recorded at appropriate places of block 5 of the schedule, should be considered either as 'meals taken away from home, on payment' or as 'meals taken at home'.

4.5.0 **Blocks 5 to 9.2:** In these blocks information on consumer expenditure on various items/groups of items will be collected. The title of the blocks are:

Blocks on consumer expenditure

Block 5: cash purchase, consumption out of home-grown stock and total consumption of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel and light during the last 30 days;

Block 6.1 : cash purchase, consumption out of home-produced stock and total consumption of clothing during the last 30 days;

Block 6.2 : cash purchase, consumption out of home-produced stock and total consumption of clothing during the last 365 days;

Block 7.1: cash purchase, consumption out of home-produced stock and total consumption of footwear during the last 30 days;

Block 7.2 : cash purchase, consumption out of home-produced stock and total consumption of footwear during the last 365 days;

Block 8 : expenditure (cash & kind) on miscellaneous goods and services and rents and taxes during the last 30 days;

Block 9.1: expenditure for purchase (cash & kind) of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not included in block 8) for domestic use during the last 30 days/the last 365 days;

Block 9.2: expenditure (cash and kind) for construction and repairs of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not included in block 8) for domestic use during the last 30 days/the last 365 days.

4.5.1 After the consumer expenditure blocks, some more miscellaneous blocks have been provided to collect some other information as also to provide the information collected in earlier blocks in summary form. These blocks are:

Block 10 : particulars of dwelling unit

Block 11 : do all members of your household get two square meals a day?

Block 12 : summary of consumer expenditure during the last 30 days/during the last 365 days.

Block 13 : particulars on entries made in different blocks of the Schedule

Blocks 14 & 15 : remarks by investigator : comments by supervisory officer

4.5.2 **Block 5 :** Cash purchase and consumption of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel and light : In this block information on purchase, consumption out of home grown stock and the total consumption of all items of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants and fuel and light for the household during last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be collected. Purchase and consumption of items by members of the household during their days of absence from usual residence should also be taken into account while making entries against the items of this block.

4.5.3 **Columns (1) and (2): item code and description of item:** The complete list of items relating to a sub-block and the remaining portion has been printed below that. The name of the items which are consumed more frequently are printed in appropriate places of a sub-block with their respective code numbers. In the sub-block a few blank lines have been provided after that for recording information as consumption of other items of the group. In these blank lines, the respective codes and description of the other items consumed will be written in columns (1) and (2) respectively. For items of cereal food

and for some other groups of articles in block (5), the full list of items for a sub-block is printed on the sub-block itself.

4.5.4 **Column (3) : unit :** Each filled in line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. The unit of quantity applicable to a particular item will be recorded in this column. Generally, the unit of quantity for the majority of the listing items is kilogram (kg). In the list of items, on any page of the schedule, wherever the unit for an item is other than kg., the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the name of the item. The unit should be recorded as 'kg' in this column for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list. Wherever the unit is gram me (gm.) or number (no.), the entry should be made in whole numbers only (without decimals).

4.5.5. **Column (4) and (5) : cash purchase :** In columns (4) and (5), the quantity and value respectively of items purchased in exchange of money during last 30 days prior to the date of survey will be recorded. Here purchase will mean only those purchased against cash payment (including those made in credit but to be repaid in cash). Barter purchase, if any, will not be considered here. Purchase made only for domestic consumption should be considered. It may be noted that purchases made for gifts, charities or for household ceremonial purposes should be considered as purchase and the total quantity and value of purchase inclusive of such purchases should be recorded in these columns. In case the purchase is both for productive and consumption purposes, the part ascribable to productive purposes should be left out.

4.5.6. **Credit purchase :** In case of credit purchase, if any, of the items in block 5 during the reference period, the entire quantity purchased and the total value of the corresponding quantity should be entered, irrespective of whether a part payment is made during the reference period. Any payment made during the reference period corresponding to some credit purchase made earlier should be ignored.

4.5.7 **Columns (6) and (7): consumption out of home-grown stock:** Consumption of any of the items in the block, made out of home-grown/produced stock i.e. out of goods produced by the household in its own farm or manufacturing establishments, during the last 30 days will be recorded here. The quantity of an item consumed out of home-grown stock will be recorded in column (6) and its value will be shown in column (7). The value will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory price. Home produced agricultural produce include any produce obtained from cultivation by the household or obtained in the form of rent-share of land leased out. Produce brought from village home and consumed in urban residence will also be treated as 'home-grown stock'.

4.5.8 **Columns (8) and (9) : total consumption :** These columns relate to the total consumption of household during reference period. Column (6) relates to the quantity of total consumption and column (9) to the corresponding value. The total consumption data should be strictly restricted to the domestic consumption of the household. The expenditure incurred on account of pet animal, will be excluded. That expenditure should be recorded under item 291 of block 8. It may be noted that consumption by livestock of the household will not be included. in the household consumption.

Accordinging should, however, be made of the live stock products like milk, meat, egg etc., if obtained from them and consumed by the household. While making entries on household consumption, care should be taken not to include any transfer payment in kind, like loans, advances, charities, gifts and other payments in kind, if any. But consumption from transfer receipts will be included. Total consumption of household will consist of consumption made out of -

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

4.5.9. While recording total consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials or on other occasions also.

Note

- (a) If the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities Like rice, wheat, pulses etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should be shown under domestic consumption of the payer household. The portion out of that receipt, consumed by the recipient household during the reference period will be shown against the consumption of recipient household.

BUT

- (b) If the transfer payment made in terms of cooked meals than that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household than the consumption will be shown under the respective items used for preparing the meals and if ready meals were purchased by the household and transferred, then the number of meals so served and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meal against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household.

4.5.10 In view of the above instructions, it should be clearly understood that the entries made in columns (8) and (9) will not necessarily be the sum of the entries made in columns (4) and (6) and columns (5) and (7) respectively.

4.5.11 **Imputation of value:** The value of commodities which are consumed but not purchased will be imputed in the following manner:

- (a) the value of goods received in exchange of 'goods' and 'services' will be imputed at the rate of average local retail prices prevailing during the period of reference:

- (b) the value of home-produce will be imputed at the ex-farm or ex-factory rate. This should not, however, include any element of distributive service charges;
- (c) the value of consumption out of gifts, loans, free collections etc., will be imputed at the average local retail prices prevailing during the period of reference;
- (d) the value of consumption out of purchase will be the value at which the purchase was made.

4.5.12 **Item 101: paddy** : If paddy is purchased against cash payment and consumed after husking, the quantity and value of paddy will be recorded against 'cash purchase' in columns (4) and (5) respectively. The quantity and value of paddy consumed after husking will be recorded against 'rice' (item 102) in columns (8) and (9) respectively. And it will not be shown as consumption under paddy. Consumption of 'paddy' by pet animals and birds other than livestock and poultry will be accounted under item 291 (pet animals & others) of block 8. However, 'paddy' purchased for pet animals will be accounted in columns (4) and (5) of Block 5 against item 101 'paddy'.

4.5.13 **Item 102 : rice**: Rice will mean the grain obtained after husking and cleaning paddy.

4.5.14 **Items 103-109** : Rice products like muri, chira, khai, laws, rice powder etc., which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered in these items. Food preparations out of rice viz. boiled rice, pastries, cakes, sweets, etc. should not be considered as rice product. These items will be put under the appropriate item of food group 41 (refreshment and processed food). Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' will also be treated as food preparation and will be recorded against item 419 (other processed food).

4.5.15 **Item 111 : wheat** : Wheat will mean in its whole grain form. Broken wheat (not powdered) used for food preparation may also be treated as wheat.

4.5.16 **Items 112-119** : Wheat flour, that is wheat in its powdered form will be included under item 112 atta or item 113 maida. Other wheat products will either be counted against the specific listed items or against item 119 (other wheat products). It may be noted that while purchase and consumption of bakery bread will be recorded in item 116, those for other wheat preparations like biscuits, cakes etc., will be accounted for in food group 41 (refreshment and processed food).

4.5.17 **Items 121-172** : This series of item has been provided for recording details of purchase and consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi and their respective products. As instructed earlier, food preparation of these cereals will be recorded against food group 41.

4.5.18 The grains of cereals are seldom consumed in the whole grain form. So corresponding to the cereal items viz., wheat jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets

there should not usually be any entry under the consumption columns unless a particular item is consumed either raw or after cooking in the form of whole or broken grains. For example if wheat is purchased but is consumed in the form of wheat flour like ata or maida, the quantity and value of wheat purchased will be recorded under the purchase columns (4) and (5) against item 111 but its consumption in the form of ata or maida will be recorded under consumption against item 112 or 113 as the case may be. Thus, entries for purchase and consumption will be made against appropriate items listed in the block that is, if the form of purchase is different from the form of consumption then entries will be made against two different items and hence, there may be some items against which purchase is recorded but no consumption is shown and vice-versa.

4.5.19 It may be noted that in the list, a cereal item in the whole grain form appear first, followed by its products and a total line for the item. Whenever at least one line relating to a particular cereal item is filled in, the sub-total line for that cereal item will also be filled in.

4.5.20 **Item 999 : total cereals :** The sum of the sub-totals of all the cereal items will be drawn for each of the columns (4) to (9) and the totals will be recorded in the respective columns of this line. Or, in other words, the entry under a column of this line will be the sum of the entries recorded in that column against each of the cereals & cereal products (excluding of course the sub-total items).

4.5.21 **Item 182 : gram products :** This relates to items like sattu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain).

4.5.22 **Items 191-199 : cereal substitutes :** cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by chance or due to scarcity a person may not consume much of cereals or no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food which could be treated as substituted for cereals. Tapioca (items 191 & 192) for example, is consumed in some part of the country by the poor people as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, other items listed here are also consumed as substitutes for cereals will not however be shown here. Those will be recorded under the root vegetable group (group code 30).

4.5.23 **Example :** Sometimes mixed cereal flour, like idle powder which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices are purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

4.5.24 **Items 221-229(item group 22) : Milk and milk products :** These items relate to milk (liquid), baby food and product of milk obtained on transforming milk by heating, churning milk or adding chemicals like acid drops or fermenting agent in the form of 'ghee' 'butter', 'curd' (dahi), casein (chana), butter milk etc. Sweetmeats like 'sandesh', 'rasagolla', 'pera' etc. prepared at home out of milk purchased or home produced will not be treated as milk products and hence will not be accounted against any

of these items. In case a household prepares These sweetmeats from milk (liquid) then its consumption will be recorded against item 221 i.e., milk (liquid) and other item constituents of the preparations. But when milk products like ghee, butter, curd etc. are obtained from milk (liquid) by the household and is consumed then it will be recorded against the respective item of milk product and not against milk (liquid). The value of the milk and other constituents, if any, which went into the preparation of the product will be the value of the product. The quantity for ice-cream will be recorded in whole number of grammas only.

4.5.25 **Item 221: Milk (liquid) :** This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottles or polypack will also be treated as 'liquid milk'. The unit of quantity of milk (liquid) is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavored and bottled milk should also be recorded against this item.

4.5.26 **Item 222: baby food:** This related to such baby food of which the principal constituent is milk e.g., Glaxo, Amul etc. Other foods meant for babies like Farex, cerealac etc, whose principal constituent is not milk will not be accounted here. Such items should be recorded against 'processed food-others' (item 419).

4.5.27 **Items 231-249 : edible oil :** Oil or oil seeds used in food preparations will be considered as 'edible oil' such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, coconut oil etc. Such oil used for toilet purpose will not be accounted against any of these items in this block, but will be recorded against item 234 (hair oil, lotion, hair cream) of block 8.

4.5.28 **Item 238 : refined oil :** Some edible oils like 'groundnut oil' are sold in the market after refining the raw oil, obtained by crushing the seed, by some chemical process of neutralization, bleaching and decolourisation. 'Refined oil' is thus an edible oil freed from the acidity, colour and adour which are associated with the relevant raw oil. The 'refined oil' is distinguished from its 'raw oil' by absence of its colour, odour and taste. 'Refined oil' in generally colourless and costlier than raw oil and sold in sealed container.

4.5.29 **Item 243: oil seed :** The quantity and value of oil seeds the purchased for extracting edible oil by crushing will be shown against this item under the 'purchase' columns. Some of these seeds like cocoanut, groundnut are also consumed raw, as food. These will be accounted for in the fruits and nuts group. Mustard seed used for cooking will, however, be taken account of under the consumption columns also.

5.4.30 **Item group 39: spices :** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are more commonly used. Items not listed here are mostly purchased in the villages as mixed spice are it may be difficult to collect information on expenditure and consumption of such individual items of spices. Hence, only a lumpy item 399 (other spices) has been provided for recording purchase and consumption details of mixed spices. Items which are more frequently used are likely to be purchased separately. Some of these frequently used items have been listed.

5.4.31 **Item 411 : biscuits and confectioneries:** This will include all types of Biscuits and will also relate to confectionery items like sweetmeat, chocolate, toffee, lozenge etc. Cake and pastry have been separated from confectionery items and these will be recorded against item 415.

5.4.32 **Item 414 : cooked meals :** 'Cooked meals' may be (i) purchased from market i.e. from hotel, restaurant, canteen, etc., (ii) by paying lump sum to an agency providing catering services for serving meals to guests attending a ceremony performed by the household, (iii) received as perquisites from employer's gift or household or (iv) received as charity. As a general principle, for cooked meals, **both purchase and consumption** will be taken account of **in the purchaser household**. Thus, in case of (i) entry will be made against the columns on purchase and also on consumption for the household reporting purchase of cooked meals which might have been consumed by household members, employees guest and other persons. The case (ii) will also be similarly treated as for case (i). **No entry will be made** in the enquiry schedule of the recipient households against this item, for the cooked meals of the type described under cases (iii) and (iv). Consumption of such meals will however be noted in column (10) of block 4 of the schedule (see instruction para 4.4.11). Sometimes a catering agency is paid on per plate basis. Some other items like sweets, ice-cream, beverages etc., are purchased separately and served to the guests. The purchase and consumption of those other items 'will be shown against the respective items and those should be excluded from the item 'cooked meals'.

4.5.33 **Item 415-419 : cake, pastry etc. :** Cake, pastry (415), pickles (416), sauce (417) and jam, jelly (418), may be purchased or prepared at home. Its ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, etc. Maida, salt, fuel and light etc. required for preparing the product at home, are already accounted for in their respective item groups, care should be taken to avoid repetition of the same in item group 41.

Example : A household prepared some pickles at a cost of Rs. 20/- (say) one year back. But during the reference period one-fourth of its consumed by the household. How to record the value and quantity of its consumption?

In this case, no entry will be made in cols. (4) to (7). But the value of consumption will be recorded in col. (9) as $\frac{1}{4}$ of Rs. 20/- i.e. Rs. 5/- and the corresponding quantity consumed, if it can be ascertained will be recorded in col. (8) against the item 416. This example will be recorded in col. (8) against the item 416. This example will hold good for any processed food which is preserved and consumed over a period.

4.5.34 **Item 419 : other processed food :** Items like snacks, tiffin, food packets etc., which have not been covered under items 411-418 of the list of food items, will be recorded against the item 'other processed food'.

4.5.35 Item 503: supari (betelnuts) in various forms are available in the market. These are fresh supari, fermented supari, sundried supari, boiled and coloured supari and scented supari. Supari purchased and/or consumed in any of these forms will be accounted for against this item.

4.5.36 **Item 509: other ingredients for pan :** All other ingredients expecting items 503-505, used for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, zardam, kimam, surti etc, which are also consumed with pan should not be included in this item. Provision for them has been made in group code 51 assigned for 'tobacco'.

4.5.37 **Item 611: gas (oil & natural):** A standard quantity of gas is filled within a cylinder and sold. In case the informant can readily supply the information about the number of cylinders and/or a fraction of a cylinder, consumed by the household during the reference period, then that should be recorded. Otherwise, the informant will be asked to report about the number of days, on an average, a full cylinder could be used by the household, till the gas is completely exhausted. If the number of days reported is x, the consumption in 30 days will be 30/x cylinder. Care should, however, be taken to make adjustments for any high or low consumption than usual during the reference period. Caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be considered as consumer expenditure and should not be recorded in this schedule. Domestic supply of coal gas is charged for according to the met red units consumed. 'St Unit' should be written in the 'unit 1' column in such cases.

4.6.0 **Blocks 6.1 & 6.2 :** In these two blocks, information on quantity and value of cash purchase, consumption out of home produced stock and total consumption of various items of clothing, will be collected. The information relating to 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in block 6.1 the those relating to the preceding 365 days will be recorded in block 6.2.

4.6.1 **Reference period:** It may be noted that for items of clothing in blocks 6.1 & 6.2 footwear in blocks 7.1 & 7.2 and for items of durable goods in blocks 9.1 and 9.2, information is to be collected for two reference periods viz., 30 days and 365 days preceding the date of enquiry. It is needless to emphasize that there is no point in getting the latter entry as a derived figure from the former one. The information relating to the 365 days reference, on the contrary, has to be elicited independently from the informant household. Information on annual expenditure will require probing as to the occasions of purchase or reference to receipts may help informant in recollecting the details of purchases made and the details of quantity and value of items actually purchased or consumed. In spite of the recall difficulty on the part of the informant, efforts are to be made to obtain the information. For durable goods (blocks 9.1 and 9.2), recall difficulties are likely to be much less as the purchases of those are usually less frequent than in case of clothing and footwear.

4.6.2. **But for the difference in the reference period for data collection, the two blocks 6.1 and 6.2 are identical. Hence the following instructions (paras 4.6.3 to 4.6.9) will equally apply to both the blocks.**

4.6.3. **Column (1) and (2):** In these two columns, the item code number and the description of the clothing item will be recorded. The list of clothing items with their respective item code numbers are printed at the bottom of the schedule block.

4.6.4. **Column (3) : type code :** In this column, the type code will be entered for the item recorded in column (2). A 'type code' will specify the material e.g. cotton, wool, silk, etc., with which the item of clothing is made. If an item is made of cotton, a further distinction will be made as mill-made powerloom, handloom and khadi production. The type codes are

cotton	
mill-made.....1	art silk, rayon.....6
powerloom.....2	or other synthetic textile
handloom.....3	pure silk.....7
khadi.....4	mixed-wool/synthetic/.....8
wool.....5	cotton/silk
	others.....9

The codes are also printed on the schedule. It may be noted that if an item of clothing of different 'types' are purchased and/or consumed it will be necessary to fill in one line for each item and 'type' combination.

4.6.5. **Column (4) : unit :** The unit of an item, as shown within brackets after the name of the item in the list, will be recorded in this column.

4.6.6. **Column (5) & (6) : quantity and value of cash purchase :** As for block 5, cash purchase of clothing will include all purchases made during the reference period in cash or on credit (to be paid in cash). Payment made by cash during the reference period; on purchases made prior to the reference period, should be ignored. Transfer receipt will not be accounted for here. While making entries, the quantity and value of purchase of clothing in these two columns, all purchased for consumption or for the purpose of transfer payment like gift charity etc. should be included. Care should however be taken to exclude purchase made on account of household productive enterprise.

4.6.7. **Column (7) & (8) : Consumption out of home produced stock :** Consumption of clothing is defined as an item of clothing being brought in maiden or first use. Out of the home produced stock, those which were consumed that is, brought into first use during the reference period will only be taken into account for recording the quantity and value of consumption out of home produced stock. For example, if a household weaves two pieces of cloth and put into use only one piece in the reference period keeping the other for future disposal, the quantity and value of one piece only will be entered.

4.6.8. **Column (9) & (10) : total consumption :** Entries regarding total consumption of clothing items will be the total of consumption out of purchase, out of home-produce

and out of transfer receipts such as gift, charity, receipt in exchange of labour or services etc.

4.6.9 Consumption of clothing out of home-production during the reference period will be evaluated at the producer's price. But consumption of clothing items made out of transfer receipts and receipts in exchange of services will be evaluated at the retail price prevailing in the local market.

Explanatory notes on items of Block 6.1, 6.2

4.6.10 For 'readymade' garments, the unit of quantity will be number. But if a household prepared a garment out of cloth purchased then the item of consumption will be recorded as 'cloth' and the quantity will be recorded in 'meters'. When any garment is stitched at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for stitching of the garment need be accounted for unless, the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop. In case the household is having such a shop and a garment is stitched there, the value of cloth will be recorded against item 103 or 104 and the tailoring charge will be shown against item 131 of the block. Similarly for a quilt made at home of which the materials (viz., cloth, stuffing cotton, thread etc.,) were purchased, the quantity and value of the materials used will be shown against the respective items. The service charge paid to a hired person for stitching the quilt will be entered against item 132-'stitching charges'.

4.6.11 If, however, cloth is purchased out of which a garment is stitched by a tailor, the tailoring charges will be shown against item 131. The entry against the item tailoring charges (131), stitching charges (132) and knitting charges (133) of blocks 6.1 and 6.2 will be made in column (6) i.e., only under cash purchase, and the amount which has actually been paid within the reference period for those services will be recorded.

4.7.0 **Blocks 7.1 & 7.2 :** In these two blocks, information on quantity and value of cash purchase, consumption out of home produced stock and total consumption of the items of footwear will be collected. The information relating to 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in block 7.1 and those relating to the preceding 365 days will be recorded in block 7.2.

4.7.1 While filling in these blocks on consumption and purchase of foot-wear, the general instructions given for filling in the blocks on clothing will be followed. The quantity to be recorded in columns (4), (6) and (8) are to be entered in whole number (of pairs) only.

4.8.0 **Block 8 : expenditure (cash & kind) on miscellaneous goods & services.** In this block, relating to miscellaneous goods and services information will be collected on the expenditure for purchase of these items during the reference period. The actual expenditure incurred towards purchase of these items, used for non-productive purposes, will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in

cash as also in kind will be taken into account. The reference period will be the last 30 days prior to the date of the survey.

4.8.1 **Credit purchase:** In case of credit purchase, of any item of the block, the actual expenditure made during the reference period will be recorded. If any payment is made during the reference period for any credit purchase made earlier, then that amount will also be included. If the a household makes a lump payment against the credit purchase of several items, apportionment will be made for each of the items in proportion of their value. It may be noted that the procedure followed here is not the same as that followed for the items covered in blocks 5, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1 and 7.2.

4.8.2 **Payment in kind:** If a payment in kind is made against consumer services like payment to priests, domestic servants, barber, washer man, etc. in terms of food, pan, tobacco, intoxicants, fuels, clothing and footwear, the value of the item will be recorded against the particular service consumed. But if, such payments in kind are made in terms miscellaneous items listed for this block, it will not be recorded against consumer service, but instead, will have to be recorded against the respective items of the block.

4.8.3 **Columns (3) & (4): Value (Rs. 0.00)- cash, cash & kind :** The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of 30 days preceding the date of enquiry will be recorded in these two columns. When the payment is made in cash, the entry will be made in both the columns (3) and (4). In case the payment is made in kind, the entry will be made in column (4) only.

4.8.4 Expenditure on the individual items together with their corresponding group sub-totals should be entered. For example, if during the references period the sample household incurred some expenditure towards amusement, the entries should first be made in the lines corresponding to the reported individual items from amongst item codes 201 to 209 and then the sub-total (item code 200) should be struck. Entries will be made in similar way for all the reported items including the corresponding sub-total items. The entries in this block should be made according to the sequential order of the item codes. It is important to note that the entry in an item group sub-total will have to be made even if, expenditure is reported on only one item of the group.

Explanatory notes on items

4.8.5 **Item group 21 : medical :** Expenditure on medicine of different types and medical services will be recorded here. Payment of doctor, nurse, etc., an account of professional fees and those made to hospital for medical treatment will be shown against item 215. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, x-ray etc. will be recorded against item 219. For Central Govt. employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be noted. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside, the amount paid for that during the month should also be taken into account for making entries under this group of items.

4.8.6 **Item 267 : repair charges :** For repairing any of the items of miscellaneous goods, not used for productive purpose, but used as items of domestic consumption might involve some charges paid to the artisans. Such payment will be recorded against item 267.

4.8.7 **Item 269 : other consumer services :** This item will stand for services of lawyer, driver, coachman, cleaner, cobbler, blacksmith, goldsmith, mason, brick-layer, barber, washer man, unskilled labourer etc.

4.8.8 **Item group 27 & 28 : conveyance :** Expenditure incurred on account of journey undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by railways, bus, steamer, motor-car, (or taxi), motor cycle, bicycle, rickshaw, horse cab, bullock cart, hand cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against the respective items of conveyance. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. In case of owned conveyance the cost of fuel (petrol, Mobil oil etc.) for power driven transports and animal feed for animal drawn carriage will be recorded. Expenditure incurred on account of garage rent, driver's and cleaner's salary, and servicing of the transport equipment will be shown against items 311, 269 and 267 respectively.

4.8.9 The expenditure incurred on conveyance used during the reference period-partly for household enterprise and partly for domestic purposes will be apportioned on the basis of the number of kilometers it traveled for each type of use. In case the information on distance traveled is not available, the apportionment will be done on the basis of duration of use, say number of hours or days used for enterprise and domestic purpose. In case information on actual number of days engaged in enterprise or in domestic use is not also available, it will be done on the basis of 'normal use'. The word 'normal' refers to a period beyond the reference period.

4.8.10 **Item 291 : pet animal and others :** This item will include-

- (i) expenditure incurred for purchase and maintenance of pet animal e.g. cost of feed etc.;
- (ii) expenditure incurred by the household during the reference period for payment made towards such fines and penalties as may be imposed by the court of law for legal offence provided they do not relate to household enterprise; (other types of fines and penalties e.g. fine for late payment of – electric bills or telephone bills, municipal taxes, radio licence, school/college fees etc., will not be recorded here and these will be recorded under appropriate items of expenditure of this block or of block 9.1).
- (iii) expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items like subscription to societies or similar type of organizations etc. (relevant to the block) not provided in the list of items. (Subscription to clubs or journals will however be recorded against respective items of block 9.1)

4.811 **Item 290 : miscellaneous goods and services total :** This will be the aggregate of the sub-total lines against item group sub-total codes 200, 210, 220, 230, 250, 260, 280 and 291.

4.812 **Item 311 : house rent, garage rent :** This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle of the household. Amount actually paid during the reference period will be noted here. The rent for a government quarter will be amount being deducted per month towards house rent from the salary of the employee. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring in the house, only that part of the advanced amount which is being deducted every month from that advance payment added up with the actual amount paid every month towards rent will be the amount to be recorded as house rent.

4.813 **Item 313 : consumer rent (other goods):** Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fan, crockeries, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be recorded here.

4.814 **Item 320 : consumer taxes and cesses :** This item consists of license fees for keeping a radio, television, motor car, motor cycle/scooter, cycle, gun etc. and other consumer taxes like municipal taxes, road taxes etc. but does not include income tax.

4.9.0. **Blocks 9.1 to 9.2 : expenditure for purchase (cash and kind) of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not included in block 8) for domestic use (block 9.1) and expenditure (cash and kind) for construction and repairs of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods (not included in block 8) for domestic use (block 9.2) :** Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and construction of repair of durable goods for domestic use during the last 30 days and also for the last 365 days will be collected in these blocks. Purchase will include both first hand and second hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of block 9.1. It may be mentioned that some personal goods like spectacles (501), watch, clock (502) umbrella, raincoat; (503) and educational expenses like books, journal (531); tuition fees – school/college (532); private tutor (533); stationery (534); other educational expenses (539); and club fees (540) have been included in these blocks. The object of shifting of these items in these blocks is to collect the information on purchase of these items under two reference periods – (1) 30 days and (2) 365 days preceding the date of survey. Similarly medical expenses (550) will be collected for a reference period of 365 days, in this block. (Instructions given in paras 4.8.1 & 4.8.2 on credit purchase and payment in kind will also be applicable for these blocks also).

4.9.1.1 **Block 9.1 : expenditure of purchase (cash and kind) of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services (not included in block 8) for domestic use :** In block 9.1 information on purchase of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods and services in cash and kind will be collected.

4.9.1.2 As for the blocks on clothing and foot-wear, in this block also the information will be collected under two reference periods and, therefore, careful probing will be necessary for collecting the two sets of data. Every effort should be made to obtain the information on annual purchase and construction or repair of durables independently or the data relating to the reference period of 30 days.

4.9.1.3 **Columns (1) & (2) :** In these columns the three digit code number of the items and the name of items will be entered. The item will be taken from the list of items for durable goods as printed on the schedule. Regarding entries for sub-totals, the same procedure as stated in para 4.8.4 will be followed.

4.9.1.4 **Columns (3) & (10) :** The number of an item of durable goods purchased in cash or kind for the two reference period will be entered in columns (3) and (10) respectively.

4.9.1.5 It may be noted that when durable goods are purchased as cash drawn basis during the reference period, it will be recorded separately from those bought on installment payment. In other words, if an item of durable goods is purchased on installment payment during the reference period, "O" will be recorded in columns (3)/(10) of block 9.1.

4.9.1.6 **Columns (4) & (5) and Columns (11) & (12) :** **first hand purchase :** Value of first hand purchase during the last 30 days preceding the date of survey will be entered in columns (4) and (5). Amount paid in cash only will be recorded in column (4) and that in cash & kind together in column (5). The information on purchase made in cash and kind during the last 365 days will be entered in the same way in columns (11) and (12).

4.9.1.7 **Columns (6) & (7) and Columns (13) & (14) :** **second hand purchase :** When a second purchase of durable goods is made, the expenditure incurred for that during the reference period will be recorded under these columns.

4.9.1.8 **Item 500 : purchase of durable goods (total):** The total expenditure on purchase of durable goods under any of the columns (4), (5), (6), (7), (11), (12), (13) and (14) will be the aggregate of expenditures on sub-total items of the respective columns of the block. These totals are to be recorded in cols. (4), (5), (6), (7), (11), (12), (13) and (14) against the line assigned to the item 500.

4.9.2.0 **Block 9.2: Expenditure (cash and kind) for construction and repairs of durable goods and selected miscellaneous goods & (not included in block 8) for domestic use :** Information on expenditure made in cash and kind for construction, assemblage or repairs of durable goods will be collected here. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise of value of raw materials, services and /or labour charges and any other charges. This total value of raw materials as also service and labour charges will be recorded in this block. The purchase value of the consumer durable constructed or repaired by an artisan for his domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw materials used and the imputed value of his services for its construction/repair.

4.9.2.1 **Item 520 : Total expenditure (cash and kind) on purchase and construction and repair of durable goods** : Total expenditure (cash and kind) on purchase, construction and repair of durable goods for purchase, constructions and repairs will be entry against item code 520 that is, the sum of the items 510 and 500. The total expenditure on construction and repair of durable goods under any of the columns (4), (5), (9) and (10) will be the aggregate of entries in the sub-total items of the respective columns of the block. These totals are to be recorded in columns (4), (5), (9) and (10) against the line assigned to the item 510. The entries against item 500 in columns (4), (5), (9) and (10) are to be copied from the entries against item 500 of block 9.1, columns (4), (5), (11) and (12) respectively. The entry against item 520 will be the sum of the entries against item 510 and item 500 of the respective columns.

4.9.2.2 **Item 511 : residential building and land**: Against this item, the cost of materials purchased for repair of minor nature in respect of residential building will be recorded. It should be noted that purchase and construction of residential houses, major repairs and major improvements are to be treated as capital expenditure and are to be excluded from both the blocks 9.1. and 9.2.

4.10.0 **Block 10 : particulars of dwelling unit**: In this block, data on condition and rental value of dwelling house (unit) will be collected. The dwelling house (unit) has been defined as the housing accommodation available to the household for residential purpose. It may be an entire building, hutment, thatched house or jhopri or a part of building i.e. self-contained flat, flat with housing facilities jointly used with other household, a room, or a number of rooms either being used exclusively by a household or jointly with other households. Detached rooms for habitation, which are clearly intended to form part of the dwelling house are also counted as such whereas any building, flat, or portion thereof used for non-residential purpose is excluded.

4.10.1 In the urban areas, direct information on actual or imputed value of rent for residential accommodation may not be difficult to obtain from the informants. But in the rural areas since the prevalence of hiring residential accommodation is likely to be a rare phenomenon, information on the structure type of dwelling house (unit) may be used as an indicator of the level of living. This block has been introduced to collect information, relating to some structural particulars of the dwelling houses (unit) owned or occupied as tenant by the household, both in rural and urban areas. In the urban areas, an additional information viz., that on actual or imputed monthly rent (item 8) of the dwelling house (units) owned or otherwise occupied by the household will be collected. This item will not be filled up for rural households.

4.10.2 **Item 1 : owned/hired/rented**: This item of the block refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. This dwelling unit may be the entire structure for one household or may be only a part of it. Accordingly, the investigator will ask the informant if it is owned, hired or otherwise occupied. If the dwelling unit is owned by the occupant, code 1 will be recorded against item 1. If it is taken on rent code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied

otherwise. Code 3 will apply. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long term lease, usually ranging from 30 years, will be considered as being held under an owner like possession. Similarly a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long term lease may be treated as an owner like possession and the code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

4.10.3. Item 2 : covered area: This will be the sum of the floor areas of all the rooms, kitchen etc. and covered and/or uncovered verandah of the building. The area will be recorded in square meters and in whole number. The verandah will mean the space adjacent to the rooms (both living and other) which is used as an access to the rooms of the dwelling unit. Verandah covered on four side by walls with a room above, is a covered verandah. But the verandah not surrounded by walls on four sides is an uncovered verandah, irrespective of whether there is/roof or not.

4.10.4 **Item 3 : land possessed code :** The land on which the residential building is constructed may be either owned, or rented or leased in or otherwise occupied. Land leased in for 30 years or more will be classified as owned. In case of multistoried buildings if an apartment is owned and occupied by household, land possessed code in that case will also be “1” i.e. owned.

4.10.5 **Item 4 : plinth level :** Plinth level means constructed ground floor level of the house from the ground at the main entrance of the dwelling unit. If there is a basement that is, some floor area below the ground level, then code 1 will be recorded. In case there is no distinction between level of the ground (i.e. land) and the level of the lowest floor then plinth level will be 0.00 meter and code 2 will be recorded against this item. If the level of the lowest floor is higher than that of the ground (land) i.e., more than 0.00 meter then code 3 will be recorded. Here ‘plinth’ refers to the foundation base of the house.

4.10.6 **Item 5 : type of dwelling :** A dwelling unit may be in a chawl or bustee, or an independent house or a flat. Code for each of the type of dwelling is given in the schedule and the applicable code will be entered against this item.

4.10.7 A ‘**chawl/bustee**’ is a collection of huts (thatched houses or huts) or tenements which is generally constructed of katcha or semi-pucca materials like mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, unburnt-bricks etc. and is inhabited by a large number of households. If a household is living in such a ‘chawl or bustee’, code 1 will be recorded against this item.

4.10.8 An **independent** house is one which has a separate structure and entrance with self contained arrangements. In other words, if the dwelling unit and the entire structure of the house are physically coterminous, it should be considered an independent house. Here dwelling unit will mean living rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laterine, store-room, verandah (both open and closed).

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

4.10.10 **Item 6: type of structure** : The structures have been classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of the materials used for construction. Codes for each type of structure has been given in the schedule.

4.10.11 A **katcha** house is one whose walls and roof are made of mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks. A pucca house is one whose walls and roof, at least, are made of burnt bricks, stone cement concrete, jack board (cement-plastered reeds and timber. Tiles, galvanized tinger asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs will be regarded as pucca material. A semi-pucca house is one of which either thereof or the walls are made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete or timber.

4.10.12 **Item 7 : floor type** : Floor of a house may be made of (i) mud, (ii) wood bamboo, reed, (iii) brick, cement, stone (iv) any other materials. Codes have been provided for type of floor built with any of these materials. Appropriate code number will be recorded against this item after ascertaining the material which has been used for construction of the floor.

4.10.13 **Item 8 : actual or imputed monthly rent** : This information will be collected for households or urban areas only. Actual monthly rent of the dwelling unit will be noted if it is taken on rent. But if a household in urban areas is not residing in a rented house that is, residing in a house which is either owned or otherwise occupied without paying any rent, then the rent will be imputed considering as if it is was taken on rent. Imputation will be done on the basis of prevailing rate of rent for similar houses in the locality or surrounding areas. It may be mentioned in this connection that, rent does not include any selami/pugree or any kind of cuss payable to local self-government or to government. It is merely an amount payable to the owner or to some other party as per contract between the occupier and the person who lets it out. A household may occupy a dwelling unit which is neither owned, nor hired in. In such cases also the imputed rent will be recorded (refer to para 4.8.12 also).

4.10.14 **Item 9 : condition of the house** : Against this item is to be recorded the physical condition of the house in the sense whether the house is excellent for habitation and seems to need no major repairs, fairly good and needs no major repairs; bad dilapidated and impoverished (either needs immediate repairs/structural changes or not suitable for permanent habitation at all). Different codes are given in the schedule and appropriate code has to be entered against this item. Major repairs will constitute such essential repairs of the house without which the house is risky or very healthy for human habitation. The condition of the house will have to be assessed at the time of investigation and the appropriate code will be recorded here.

4.10.15 **Item 10 : house category code: (The appropriate code for this item will be recorded at the Data Processing Centre).** Codes which are to be recorded here, will be based on the combination of codes entered in item 5 (type of dwelling : chawl/bustee-1, independent-2, flat-3) and in item 6 (type of structure: Katcha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3) in the following manner :

house category	entry against		house category code
	tem 5	tem 6	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i. katcha independent house	2	1	1
ii. katcha chawl/bustee	1	1	2
iii. katcha flat	3	1	3
iv. all katcha house (i-iii)	x	1	4
v. semi-pucca independent house	2	2	5
vi. semi-pucca chawl/bustee	1	2	6
vii. semi-pucca flat	3	2	7
viii. all semi-pucca houses (v-vii)	x	2	8
ix. pucca independent house	2	3	9
x. pucca chawl/bustee	1	3	10
xi. pucca flat	3	3	11
xii. all pucca houses (ix-xi)	x	3	12

4.11.0 **Block 11 : Do all members of your household get two square meals a day?**

This block will be filled after completion of the enquiry on all the preceding blocks. The expression 'getting two square meals a day', as is used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned person get, by and large, enough food to eat. While putting this question to the informant, it is thus presumed that the informant has a clear understanding about the meaning of it. There are equivalent phrases conveying the same meaning in regional languages. It is, therefore, important to put the proper question in the local language and record the answer given by the informant in terms of prescribed code numbers.

Care should however be taken to see that the informant is not offended with this question. Neither this question should be asked to those whose reported consumption would obviously indicate that they get enough to eat. If the informant reports that the members of the household gets two square meals a day, throughout the year, the code to be entered in the box space of this block is 1. If adequate food is available in only a few months of the year the code 2 will be noted. Code 3 will indicate that the household do not usually get two square meals a day for its members.

4.12.0 **Block 12 : summary of consumer expenditure :** In this block, the summary of expenditure by broad groups of items is to be recorded in column (6). The figures for this summary block should be collected from the entries made against various sub-total lines of blocks 5 to 9.2. The expenditure recorded here will relate to two sets of reference periods viz. (i) for the last 30 days and (ii) for the last 365 days (i.e. monthly expenditure

and annual expenditure). The expenditure' for the last 30 days will be filled in against the serial numbers 1 to 33 and that for the last 365 days against the serial number 34 to 41. Reference for block, line/item code and columns from which the amount is to be copied are printed in columns (3), (4) and (5) respectively.

4.12.1 **Serial number 15 : food sub-total :** It is the total of the entries made against serial numbers 1 to 14 of this block (block 13).

4.12.2 **Serial number 30 : non-food sub-total :** This will be obtained as the sum of the entries made against serial numbers 16 to 23 & 25 to 29 of this block (block 12).

4.12.3 **Serial number 31 : total consumer expenditure :** It is the sum of the entries made against serial number 15 (food sub-total) and 30 (non-food sub-total of this block (block 12).

4.12.4 **Serial number 32 : household size :** This is to be copied from the entry made in block 8.1, item 4.

4.12.5 **Serial number 33 : per capita monthly consumer expenditure:** It is to be obtained by dividing the entry made against serial number 31, column (6) (total consumer expenditure) by that against serial number 32, column (6) (household size) of this block. The result of the division will be recorded in rupees with two places of decimal. This derived amount will also be entered against item 11 of block 3.1.

4.13.0 **Block 13 : particulars of entries made in different blocks of the schedule :** It may be noted that the schedule blocks 9.1 and 9.2 are vertically split into two parts one for reference period of last 30 days and the other for reference period of last 365 days. Lines of entries will be counted separately for these two parts.

4.14.0 **Block 14: remarks by investigator :** Any remark which is considered necessary for explaining any peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household will be noted here. Such remarks will help understanding the entries made in several blocks of the schedule, specially when any entry is very high or very low.

4.15.0 **Block 15 : remarks by supervisory officer:** Supervisory Officer may note their views on any aspect relating to the household and on any observed peculiarity in the consumption pattern of the household.

Some General Clarifications on the Procedure of Collection of Consumer Expenditure Data

I. Approach for filling in blocks (5), (6.1), (6.2), (7.1) & (7.2):

The item wise information to be collected in these blocks refer to the quantity and value of items under three different aggregation viz., (1) those purchased during the reference period home produced stock and (3) the total consumption during the reference period. The figures under (3) i.e., 'total consumption' are to be arrived at independently of those under (1) and (2).

(1) Only cash purchases (including those made on credit but to be repaid in cash) will be considered as purchase. Barter purchase will be ignored. for clothing and footwear, second hand purchase will also be ignored.

The quantity and value of purchases, as defined above of any item made during the reference period will be shown under the columns on 'purchase'.

(2) Consumption out of home grown/home produced stock of an item will mean that it should be produced by the household members and consumed by them within the reference period.

(3) The quantity and value of consumption of an item during the reference period will be noted against total consumption. Total consumption will include consumption out of:

- (i) commodities purchased in cash (value of consumption to be evaluated at purchase price);
- (ii) commodities received in exchange of goods and services (value of consumption to be imputed at average local retail prices prevailing during the reference period):
- (iii) transfer receipts such as receipts from borrowings, gifts charities etc. (value of consumption to be imputed as in (ii) (transfer payment will be ignored)
- (iv) free collection (value of consumption to be imputed as in (ii));
- (v) home grown/home produced stock (value of consumption to imputed at ex-farm, ex-factory price).
(the time of consumption of an item of clothing or footwear is that when it was brought into use for the first time)

Reference period for block 5, 6.1 & 7.1 is the last 30 days preceding the date of enquiry and for blocks 6.2, 7.2. it is the last 365 days preceding the date of enquiry.

II. Approach for filling blocks 8, 9.1 & 9.2.

For these blocks, only cash purchase will be considered. Any purchase made on credit during the reference period will be ignored. Payment made in cash during the reference period for purchases made earlier will also be considered. For hire purchase, the total amount of the installments paid during the reference period will be recorded. Purchases made for transfer payment will be included by transfer receipts will be excluded.

Payment made in kind for purchase of an item of any of the these blocks will be recorded against the purchased item only.

III Purchase and credit purchase

In all the blocks of the schedule on consumer expenditure, viz., block 5 to 9.2, the purchase value is to be noted against each of the items purchased during the reference period. This purchase made on credit in respect of any item of blocks 5, 6.1, 6.2. 7.1 & 7.2 during the reference period will be included under purchase and the entire quantity and corresponding value will be treated as purchase irrespective of whether payment is made partly or not at all during the reference period corresponding to credit purchase made earlier will be excluded. For items of block 8, 9.1 & 9.2 a different procedure is to be followed: purchase on credit for which no payment is made during the reference period will be excluded, where as part or full payment made during the reference period towards credit purchase transacted earlier will be included under purchase. In other words, while for block 5, 6.1, 6.2. 7.1 & 7.2 c credit purchase will be entered when the actual transaction occurs during the reference period irrespective of the time of payment of block 8, 9.1 & 9.2 it will be amount of actual payment made during the reference period irrespective of the time of the transaction of the credit purchase. This point has been explained, separately, in I and II also.

IV. Notes relating to blocks 10,11 & 12

Block 10 : Excepting for item 10, there should be an entry against each of the items. For the rural samples, however a cross 'X' mark will be put in item 8.

Block 11 : There should be an entry (1 2 or 3) in the box space provided in the block.

Block 12 : (i) Most of the entries made in column (6) of the block are to be copied from appropriate places. While making an entry against a line, care should be taken to transfer the entry from the appropriate locations which are printed in columns (3) to (5) of the line.

- (ii) Item 33 (per capita monthly consumer expenditure) will be computed by dividing the entry in column 6 of item 31 by the entry in column 6 of item 32 and the quotient, correct to two decimal places will be recorded in column (6)
- (iii) The figure recorded in column (6) of item (33) will also be transferred to item 11 of block 3.1.

Some general instructions for filling in the Consumer Expenditure Schedule (investigator's check list)

Block 1 : All the items of this block, excepting item 21, should be filled in for a sample household. Some items of the block are, however, relevant for rural samples only; in a not applicable line a cross 'X' mark will be put. When the entry in item 20 is '1' a cross 'X' mark will be put in item 21. Otherwise, an appropriate code should be recorded in item 21.

Block 3.1 : Items 4 to 16 of this block are to be filled in for each household. There should be a positive entry in at least one of the items 1 to 3. The entry against in any one of these items should be a positive integer or '0' (sero).

Block 3.2 : There will be entry/entries in A (a) if the entry in (A) is 1. If the entry in A is '2', strike out the whole of A 9(a) with a line across the part block. Entry in item (B) will be independent of entry in item (B) will be independent of entry in item (A) or A(a). Enter '00' in (B1) if no meal was served to guests and '00' in (B2) if no meal was served to employees.

Block 4 : The last serial number under column (1) should be transcribed against item 4 of block (3.1). All the columns against all the persons listed are to be filled-in. In each of the column (8), (10), (11) & (12) there must be some entry. If the number is nil for any of these columns enter '00' there.

Block 5, 6.1, 6.2, 7.1 and 7.2 :

- (i) whenever the unit is 'gm', 'no' (number) or 'pair', the quantity should be recorded in whole number;
- (ii) at the end of each sub-block the sub-total item is printed. If entries are made in at least one of the items of a sub-block, care should be taken to fill in the sub-total line of the sub-block also;
- (iii) whenever any entry is made in either quantity or value, it is essential to make an entry in the corresponding value or quantity column;
- (iv) none of the columns of a filled in line should be left 'blank'. For zero reported cases, write either '00' (under quantity where the unit is gm., no. of pair) or '00.00' in the corresponding columns for quantity and value.

- (v) if there is an entry for item in cols. (6) and (7) of block 5, cols. (7) and (8) of block 6.1 and 6.2 of cols. (6) and (7) of blocks 7.1 and 7.2, there must be an entry against the corresponding item in cols. (8) and (9) of block 5, cols. (9) and (10) of blocks 7.1 and 7.2. Moreover the later entry must not be lower than the former.

Block5 : For some items, the particulars are printed in columns (1) to (3). Apart from those, in a few sub-blocks some blank lines have also been provided. Particulars of items provided in the list, other than those printed within a sub-block, which were purchased and/or consumed, will be recorded in columns (1) to (3) of the blank lines. Whenever an entry is made against any of the items, care should be taken to make entries in and the columns. Write '00' or '00.00' in columns for which the reported purchase/consumption is zero.

Blocks 6.1 & 6.2 : The particulars of items purchased and/or consumed during the reference period should be recorded in columns (1) to (4). Two different lines need be filled in for recording purchase and/or consumption of the same item of two different type codes.

Blocks 6.1 & 6.2, 7.1 and 7.2, 9.1 & 9.2 : Whenever an entry is made against any of the items in blocks 6.1, 7.1 and 9.1 there must be an entry against the corresponding item in blocks 6.2, 7.2 and 9.2.

Block 8: For some times, the particulars are printed in columns (1) & (2). Apart from those, a few blank lines have been provided for each group of items and sub-total lines corresponding to each group of items are also printed on the schedule. The following points may be noted while filling in the block:

- (i) whenever there is an entry against an item under column (3) there must be an entry under column (4) of the same line;
- (ii) whenever there is an entry against at least one item of a particular group of items, there must be an entry against the corresponding sub-total item;
- (iii) the item identification in columns (1) and (2) are properly entered when entries are made in a blank line;
- (iv) the sub-total lines and the total (item 290) line are properly filled in.

Block 9.1 :

- (i) the item code and description should be properly recorded in columns (1) and (2)/(8) and (9), respectively.

- (ii) The number to be recorded under column (3)/(10) should be either '0' or a whole number. In 'not applicable' cases a cross 'x' mark should be recorded in this column.
- (iii) Whenever there is an entry in column 4/6/11/13 there must be an entry in column 5/7/12/14 respectively.

Block 9.2 :

- (i) record the item code and description properly in columns (1) and (2)/(6) and (7);
- (ii) the entry would be made in whole numbers only. In 'not applicable' cases, a cross 'x' mark should be recorded in this column.