

NSS FIFTY-NINTH ROUND (JAN-DEC 2003)

INSTRUCTIONS TO FIELD STAFF

SCHEDULE 33: SITUATION ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF FARMERS

0.1 Introduction: The millions of farmers of India have made significant contributions in providing food and nutrition to the entire nation and provided livelihood to millions of people of the country. During the five decades of planned economic development, India has moved from food-shortage and imports to self-sufficiency and exports. Food security and well being of the farmer appears to be major areas of concern of the planners of Indian agriculture. In order to have a snapshot picture of the farming community at the commencement of the third millennium and to analyze the impact of the transformation induced by public policy, investments and technological change on the farmers' access to resources and income as well as well-being of the farmer households at the end of five decades of planned economic development, Ministry of Agriculture have decided to collect information on Indian farmers through "Situation Assessment Survey" (SAS) on Indian farmers and entrusted the job of conducting the survey to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

0.2 The Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers is the first of its kind to be conducted by NSSO. Though information on a majority of items to be collected through SAS have been collected in some round or other of NSS, an integrated schedule, viz., Schedule 33, covering some basic characteristics of farmer households and their access to basic and modern farming resources will be canvassed for the first time in SAS. Moreover, information on consumption of various goods and services in an abridged form are also to be collected to have an idea about the pattern of consumption expenditure of the farmer households.

0.3 Schedule 33 is designed for collection of information on aspects relating to farming and other socio-economic characteristics of farmer households. The information will be collected in two visits to the same set of sample households. The first visit will be made during January to August 2003 and the second, during September to December 2003. The survey will be conducted in rural areas only. It will be canvassed in the Central Sample except for the States of Maharashtra and Meghalaya where it will be canvassed in both State and Central samples.

0.4 The sample design and listing schedule required for preparation of frame for selecting households along with concepts and definitions adopted for the survey have been presented in "*Instructions to Field Staff, Vol. I, NSS 59th Round*". However, some concepts and definitions used in the Schedule are given below.

0.4.1 Farmer: For the purpose of this survey, a farmer is defined as: "A person who operates some land (owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed) and is engaged in agricultural activities". Here agricultural activity means cultivation of field and horticultural crops, growing of trees /plants such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea, etc; animal husbandry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.

In other words, for a person to be qualified as a farmer as per the definition given above, the following two conditions are to be satisfied:

- (i) he should possess some land, and
- (ii) he should be engaged in agricultural activities on that land.

If any one of the conditions mentioned above is not satisfied, the person would not be treated as a farmer. Thus, it may be pointed out that, persons engaged in agricultural and/or allied activities but not operating a piece of land will be kept outside the purview of the present survey. In this connection, it is also important to note that agricultural labourers, coastal fishermen, rural artisans and persons engaged in agricultural services will not be considered as farmers and they will be kept out of the scope of the survey.

0.4.2 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. The members of a household may or may not be related by blood to one another. The following cases are to be noted while determining the group of persons as households for the current survey:

- ★ Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., will constitute a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together will be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a separate single household by itself.
- ★ Under-trial 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.
- ★ Floating population i.e. persons without any normal residence will not be listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc., more or less regularly in the same place will be listed.
- ★ Foreign nationals will not be listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition the later belong to the foreign national's household. If however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/she will be covered.
- ★ Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage for difficulty in conduct of survey therein. 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, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the students staying in hostels (if any) and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of ashrams may be listed. For orphanages, although orphans are not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there may be considered for listing.

0.4.3 Farmer Household: A household having a farmer as its member will be regarded as a farmer household in the context of the present survey.

0.4.4 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 judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures will be adopted as guidelines:

- ★ 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.
- ★ A resident employee, or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) will be considered as a member of the household with whom he or she resides even though he or she is not a member of the same family.
- ★ When a person sleeps in one place (say, in a shop or in a room in another house because of space shortage) but usually takes food with his or her family, he or she should be treated not as a single member household but as a member of the household in which other members of his or her family stay.
- ★ 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.

0.4.5 Enterprise: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and/or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly. An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household, or by several households jointly, or by an institutional body.

0.4.6 Household enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household(s) or not. In other words, *all proprietary and partnership enterprises are household enterprises.*

0.4.7 Non-household enterprise: Non-household enterprises are those which are institutional, i.e., owned and run by the public sector (Central or State Government, local governments, government undertakings, etc.), corporate sector, co-operative societies, other types of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.

0.4.5 Reference period: Information will be collected primarily for the agricultural year 2002-03 in two visits, viz., visit 1 and visit 2. The period of visit 1 will be January to August 2003 and that of visit 2 will be September to December 2003. For crops, information will be collected for Kharif season in visit 1 and for Rabi season in visit 2.

0.4.6 The crop seasons are generally identified by the months of harvesting of a crop during a normal year. For the purpose of the survey, Kharif season will include both early Kharif (i.e. autumn) and late Kharif (i.e. winter). Similarly, the Rabi season will include both Rabi and Zaid Rabi (i.e. summer). Generally, the harvesting months of the early Kharif and the late Kharif seasons extend over August to October and November to January, respectively. Again, the crops of Rabi and Zaid Rabi seasons are harvested during February to April and May to June, respectively. Thus, in general, the crops which are harvested during August to January will be considered as the crops of the Kharif season and those harvested during February to June will be treated as the crops of Rabi season. However, there are departures from this general rule in case of some crops grown in certain regions. For example, rice in Tamil Nadu is harvested thrice and the three harvests are termed as autumn, winter and summer crops. But the respective harvesting periods of the three crops are September to February, January to April and May to June. Though the periods of harvesting of first and second crops are spread over longer periods than those of the usual autumn and winter rice crops, the season for the autumn and winter paddy will be taken as the Kharif season. Similarly, the autumn and the winter paddy in Karnataka, where these crops are harvested during September to December and November to March, will be considered as Kharif crops. However, as a general guideline for ascertaining the seasons of an agricultural operation, the crop seasons for the principal crops are given below:

sl. no.	crop	season
1.	Rice	Kharif, Rabi (summer)
2.	Wheat	Rabi
3.	Jowar	Kharif, Rabi
4.	Bazra	Kharif
5.	Maize	Kharif
6.	Ragi	Kharif
7.	Barley	Rabi
8.	Gram	Rabi
9.	Sugarcane	Kharif
10.	Sesamum	Kharif, Rabi
11.	Groundnut	Kharif
12.	Linseed	Rabi
13.	Castor	Kharif
14.	Cotton	Kharif
15.	Tobacco	Kharif
16.	Jute	Kharif

Since most of the principal crops are grown in only one season, there will be little difficulty in ascertaining the crop season of a particular agricultural operation. Nevertheless, caution needs to be exercised while determining the crop season of the crops grown in both Kharif and Rabi. In general, the crop season of such a crop should be determined on the basis of its months of

harvesting. However, it has to be ensured that all the crops, whether principal or not, grown during the agricultural year 2002-03 are duly considered in either Kharif or Rabi season.

0.4.7 For land without crop, July to December 2002 will be treated as Kharif season and January to June 2003 as Rabi season. For other items of information, different reference periods will be used, viz., as on the date of survey, last 30 days and last 365 days. For information on productive assets and expenses and receipts from cultivation, the reference period will be July to December 2002 in visit 1 and January to June 2003 in visit 2.

0.4.8 For consumption data, reference period will be 'last 365 days' for education, medical (institutional), clothing, bedding, footwear and durable goods and 'last 30 days' for all other items (viz., food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants, fuel and light, miscellaneous goods and services including non-institutional medical, rents and taxes).

0.4.9 **Ownership of land:** A plot of land is considered to be owned by the household if the right of permanent heritable possession, with or without the right to transfer the title, is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner like possession under long term lease or assignment is also considered as land owned. Thus, in determining the ownership of a plot of land two basic concepts are involved, namely:

(a) Land owned by the household, i.e., land on which the household has the right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title, e.g., Pattadars, Bhumidars, Jenmos, Bhumiswamis, Rayat Sithibans, etc. A plot of land may be leased out to others by the owner without losing the right of permanent heritable possession.

(b) Land held under special conditions such that the holder does not possess the title of ownership but the right for long term possession of the land (for example, land possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long term lease for 30 years or more) will be considered as being held under owner like possession. In the States where land reform legislations have provided for full proprietorship to erstwhile tenants, they are to be considered as having owner like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.

Sometimes a plot may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again, a plot may be occupied by a tenant for which the right of ownership vests in the community. In both the cases, the tribal or other individual (tenant) will be taken as owner as the holder has owner like possession of the land in question.

0.4.10 **Lease of land:** Land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased-out. It is defined as land leased-in if it is taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral.

Sometimes orchards and plantations are given to others for harvesting the produce for which the owner receives a payment in cash or kind. Such transactions will not be treated as 'lease' for the purpose of the survey.

0.4.11 Otherwise possessed land: This is understood to mean all public/institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right. The possession is without the consent of the owner. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right will *not* be included in this category. All private land encroached upon by the household will be treated as leased-in land.

0.4.12 Homestead land: Homestead of a household is defined as the dwelling house of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, family graveyard, guest house; shop, workshop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls *annexed* to the dwelling house. All land coming under homestead is defined as homestead land.

Homestead may constitute only a part of a plot. Sometimes, gardens, orchards or plantations, though adjacent to the homestead and lying within the boundary walls, may be located on a clearly distinct piece of land. In such cases, land under garden, orchard or plantation will not be considered as homestead land.

0.4.13 Operational holding: An operational holding is a techno-economic unit constituted of all land that is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated (directed/managed) by one person alone or with assistance of others, without regard to title, size or location. The holding may consist of one or more parcels of land, provided that they are located within the country and that they form part of the same techno-economic unit. The definition includes the following major points:

- ★ First, it is a techno-economic unit operated (directed/managed) by a person. In the context of agricultural operations, a technical unit is understood as a unit with more or less independent technical resources, like land, agricultural implements and machinery, draught animals etc. A 'person' according to the definition, for the purpose of this survey, will be either a single household or more than one household operating jointly. However, holdings operated as cooperative farms will not be considered as operational holdings in this survey.
- ★ It is constituted of at least some land which is used for agricultural production. Since 'agricultural production' also includes some activities other than cultivation, there may be holdings without cultivated land. For example, holdings put exclusively to livestock rearing, poultry raising, bee keeping, production of livestock and poultry products or pisciculture will be considered as operational holdings.
- ★ The title, size or location of land are to be disregarded, while identifying an operational holding.
- ★ It may consist of two or more parcels of land even if widely separated, provided that they form part of the same technical and economic unit. Being part of the same techno-economic unit means that the pieces of land are operated by the same household or group of households operating jointly with the same technical resources.

- ★ The coverage of ‘agricultural activity’, as mentioned in para 0.4.1, implies that even when a household is found to grow vegetables in kitchen garden only, or flowers in the courtyard or on the terrace, it will be considered to possess an operational holding. Likewise, a household engaged exclusively in livestock keeping or poultry raising or pisciculture will be considered to operate an holding, even if no crop production is undertaken by it during the reference period.
- ★ However, if a household forming a single economic unit undertakes some crop production and at the same time is engaged in livestock/poultry raising and pisciculture during the reference period, the household will, generally, be considered to possess a single operational holding even if the technical units are distinctly different for the various activities.
- ★ It is important to note that the inclusion of the term ‘wholly or partly’ in the definition of operational holding implies that once a household is identified to operate some land, all the plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period will be taken into account, irrespective of whether all the plots included in the holding are put to agricultural production or not. Thus, if a household carries out any agricultural production during the reference period, plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period and put to uses other than agricultural production, such as house-sites, paths, buildings, etc. will be considered as part of operational holding.
- ★ Only when a household undertakes no agricultural production on any part of the land possessed by it during the reference period, it will be considered to have no operational holding. Even if only some seedlings are grown during the reference period on an otherwise fallow land, the household will be considered to have an operational holding. However, if agricultural activity carried out by the household during the reference period is nominal in nature, it will not be considered to have an operational holding.

0.4.14 Individual and joint operational holding: An operational holding managed by one or more members of a single household will be taken as individual holding. It will be treated as a joint operational holding only when it is managed by members of more than one household.

0.4.15 Parcels: A parcel of an operational holding is a piece of land surrounded entirely by other operational holdings or by land not forming part of any operational holding. It may consist of more than one plots.

0.4.16 Farm business: Farm business comprises household economic activities like cultivation, growing of tree/plants (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea, etc.) as plantation or orchards, and processing of produce on the farm, e.g. paddy hulling and gur making. Although gur making is a manufacturing activity, this will be covered under farm business for the purpose of this survey only when such activity is carried out in the farm by indigenous method. Thus, such activities when they are carried out under the registered sector and also under unregistered sector outside the farm are to be excluded from the purview of the farm business. Farm business will also include activities ancillary to Agriculture, like livestock

raising, poultry, fishing dairy farm activities, bee keeping and other allied activities coming under Tabulation Category A and B of the National Industrial Classification 1998.

0.4.17 Non-farm business: Non-farm business is defined as all household economic activities other than those covered in the farm business. This will cover manufacturing, trade, hotel & restaurants, construction, mining & quarrying, repairing and other services. However, all non-farm business enterprises, which are registered under section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) and section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 will be excluded from the scope of this survey. Bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1966 will also be kept outside the coverage of this survey.

0.4.18 Major repairs / addition & alteration / improvement: These include outlays on major alterations in machinery, equipment, structure, or other fixed assets which significantly extend their expected lifetime of use, productivity or the character or the volume of the service they render. Replacements of parts or attachments which have an expected lifetime of use of more than a year and involve substantial outlays is to be covered under 'major repairs etc.'. The repairs which are not expected to be completed within a short span of time and involve substantial outlays are to be classified as major repairs.

0.4.19 Normal repairs and maintenance: These include outlays of recurring nature on fixed assets necessary to keep them in good working order. Replacement of parts and attachments of fixed assets which are short lived (having an expected lifetime of one year or less) and / or relatively of small value are included here.

0.4.20 Current weekly activity status: The current weekly activity status of a person will be the activity status for a person during a reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey. Irrespective of the usual activity pursued by a person, his/her current weekly activity will be determined strictly on the basis of the activities pursued by the person during the reference period of seven days preceding the date of survey adopting the priority criterion. Even for self-employed persons, one need not prejudge and take for granted that the current activity situation for them will be identical with the usual activity situation. A careful probe on the part of the investigator regarding the various activities pursued by the person during the seven days preceding the date of survey is, therefore, necessary for ascertaining his/her current weekly activity status. In defining the 'activity status', it has already been mentioned that the activities are grouped broadly into three categories, namely:

- (i) working,
- (ii) not working but seeking and/or available for work, and
- (iii) neither working nor available for work.

According to the priority criterion, the status of 'working' gets priority over the status 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' which in turn gets priority over the status of 'neither working nor available for work'. In the category, 'not working but seeking and/or available for work', the status 'seeking' gets priority over the status of 'not seeking but available for work'. A person would be considered 'working (or employed)' if he/she while pursuing any economic activity had worked for at least one hour on any one day during the week preceding the

date of survey. A person would be considered 'seeking and/or available for work (or unemployed)' if during the reference week no 'work' was done by the person but he or she had made efforts to get work or had been available for work during the reference week though not actively seeking work, in the belief that no work was available. A person who had neither worked nor was available for work will be considered to be engaged in non-economic activities (or not in labour force).

Details of Schedule

1.0 Schedule design: Schedule 33 has been split into several blocks to obtain detailed information on various aspects of farmer households. Information on income and expenditure for farming as well as non-farming business including wage income will be collected in this schedule. However, no provision has been made in the schedule to record the receipts received by the household members from pension, remittances, interest and dividends, hiring-out of accommodation, etc. Such type of receipts may be mentioned in block 23. Expenditure incurred on domestic consumption and other particulars of the sample household and perception of farmers on some aspects related to farming will also be collected. Besides, information will be collected on sufficiency of food.

1.1 Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household. All the items are self-explanatory. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items.

2.0 Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1 to 12: The identification particulars for items 1, 6 - 11 will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing schedule (Sch.0.0). The particulars to be recorded in items 2, 3, 4 and 5 have already been printed in the schedule.

2.1.1 Item 12: sample hamlet-group/sub-block no.: This item will be copied from column 4 of block 3.2 of schedule 0.0.

2.1.2 Item 13: second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (38) to column (41) of block 4 of schedule 0.0.

2.1.3 Item 15: sample household number: The sample household number of the selected household will be copied from columns (38) to (41) of block 4 of schedule 0.0.

2.1.4 Item 16: sl. no. of informant (as in col. 1, block 4): The serial number of the person recorded in column 1 of block 4, schedule 33 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information is to be collected from members of the household, preferably from the member who is a farmer. Sometimes some person although not a member of the household may give correct information e.g. head of the household staying away from home for his job/business. In some other cases, due to practical difficulty, the informant may not strictly be a member of the household and collection of information from such informants may be justified. In all such cases, code '99' is to be reported against this item. However, if during visit 2 information is not collected from the person who supplied information in visit 1, '99' will be recorded.

2.1.5 Item 17: response code: This item is to be filled-in after canvassing the schedule. The type of informant, considering his co-operation and capability in providing the required information, will be recorded against this item in terms of specified response codes. The codes are:

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

2.1.6 Item 18: survey code: Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed or no household could be surveyed will be indicated against this item. During visit 1, code 1 will be recorded if it is the originally selected sample household and 2 if it is the substituted one and if neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e. if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 will be recorded. During visit 2, either code 1 or code 3 will be recorded. If the household surveyed in visit 1 is also surveyed in visit 2 then code 1 will be recorded. Otherwise, the household will not be substituted and code 3 will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 23 and 24 will be filled and on the top of the front page of the schedule the word 'CASUALTY' will be written and underlined.

2.1.7 Item 19: reason for first substitution of original household (code): The description of this item in schedules is different in different visits although the list of codes is same. The description of the item for visit 1 is 'reason for first substitution of original household', and for visit 2, it is 'reason for casualty of household'. For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed in visit 1, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 19 in terms of codes. If the household surveyed in visit 1 becomes casualty in visit 2, then this item will be filled. The codes are:

informant busy	1
members away from home	2
informant non-cooperative	3
others	9

This item is applicable for visit 1 if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3 and for visit 2 if the entry against item 18 is 3. Otherwise, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

2.1.8 Item 20: no. of partitioned household, if partitioned after visit 1: This item will be filled during visit 2 only. It is generally not expected that a household surveyed in visit 1 will be partitioned during the period intervening the two visits. On rare occasions, when it is found to be partitioned in visit 2, total number of households formed from the parent household due to partition will be entered against this item. In all other cases, a dash (-) will be put against this item. In case, a household of visit 1 is partitioned before visit 2, the partitioned household with the senior most household member of the parent household living in the sample village / block will be surveyed.

2.1.9 However, for the purpose of this survey, a household will be considered to have been partitioned only when some of the household members, as enumerated in visit 1, are found to

have left the parent household and established a separate new household and consequent to this split, land and other assets held by the parent household during visit 1 is also found to have been partitioned.

2.1.10 It is essential to keep in mind that the following cases will not be treated as partitioning of a household for the purpose of the survey.

- ★ When a member, after leaving the parent household becomes member of another household already in existence, it will not be treated as a case of partitioning of the parent household. For example, when a girl goes to her in-laws' household after marriage, it will not be treated as partitioning of the parents' household, even if she is given some land and other assets of the parent household as gift.
- ★ If some members of a household go away and establish a new household but the possession of land owned by them is retained by the parent household, it will not be treated as partitioning. For example, if a son of the head of the household goes elsewhere for his studies and the land owned by him remains under the possession of the parent household, it will not be treated as partitioned.

3.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operation: The identity of the Investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent associated, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46th round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item srl. no. 2(i). The time required to canvas the schedule should be the actual time to canvass the schedule. It will not include the time needed by the investigator to finalise the schedule.

4.0 Block 3: Household characteristics: Characteristics which are mainly intended to be used to classify the households for tabulation will be recorded in this block.

4.3.1 Item 1: household size: The size of the sample household i.e., the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stayaways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be same as the last serial number recorded in column 1 of block 4.

4.3.2 Item 2: principal industry (NIC-1998): The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The entry cell for item 2 has been split for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC 1998 will be recorded here. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

4.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code

of the NCO 1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

4.3.4 To determine the principal household industry and occupation, the general procedure to be followed is to list all the occupations pertaining to economic activities pursued by the members of the household excluding those employed by the household and paying guests (who in view of their staying and taking food in the household are considered as its normal members) during the one year period preceding the date of survey, no matter whether such occupations are pursued by the members in their principal or subsidiary (on the basis of earnings) capacity. Out of the occupations listed, that one which fetched the maximum earnings to the household during the last 365 days preceding the date of survey would be considered as the principal household occupation. It is quite possible that one or more members of the household may pursue the household occupation in different industries. In such cases, the particular industry out of all the different industries corresponding to the principal occupation, which fetched the maximum earnings, should be considered as the principal industry of the household. In extreme cases, the earnings may be equal in two different occupations or industry-occupation combinations. By convention, in such cases, priority will be given to the occupation or industry-occupation combination of the senior-most member. For households deriving income from non-economic activities only, a dash (-) may be put against this item.

4.3.5 **Item 4: household type (code):** The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. The selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

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

4.3.6 **Procedure for assigning household type codes:** For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in preceding paragraph) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source. For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income.

4.3.7 If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, it will be given code 1, 3 or 9 according to the following procedure.

4.3.8 To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

4.3.9 A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 will be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) is greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities (again a three-way division). All other households will get type code 9.

4.3.10 **Item 5: social group (code):** Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe - 1, scheduled caste - 2, other backward class - 3, others - 9.

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 9 meant to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups, the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the 'social group' of the household.

4.3.11 **Item 6: whether household owns any land? (yes-1, no-2):** Code 1 or 2 will be recorded against this item depending on whether the household owns any land or not as on the date of survey. The term 'ownership of land' has already been defined in para 0.4.9.

4.3.12 **Item 7: if '1' in item 6, type of land owned (homestead only-1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 3):** Codes will be recorded against the item depending on the type of land owned. If the household owns only homestead and no other land, the appropriate code will be 1. But, if the household owns some other piece of land along with homestead land, code 2 will be entered against this item. Code 3 will be applicable when a household owns a piece of land but not the homestead land. It may be noted that gardens, orchards or plantation annexed to the dwelling house should also be covered under homestead land.

4.3.13 **Items 8 - 12: land possessed (ha 0.000):** The area of land (in 0.000 hectares) 'owned', 'leased-in', 'neither owned nor leased-in' and 'leased-out' by the household as on the date of survey will be ascertained and recorded against items 8, 9, 10 and 11 respectively. The total area of land possessed by the household will be worked out as item 8 + item 9 + item 10 - item 11 and recorded against item 12 in 3 places of decimals. The entry cells have been bifurcated in two parts - one integral part and the other fractional i.e., decimal part. The definition of land owned is as given for item 6. As regards lease, land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased-out. Land leased-in is defined as land taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral. If the household has possession of land for which it lacks title of ownership and also does not have any lease agreement for the use of the land transacted either verbally or in writing, such land will be considered as 'neither owned nor leased-in'. It may be noted that entries to be recorded against these items should not include the area of land owned, leased-in etc., by the servants/paying guests who are considered as normal members of the household. For 'nil' entry, a dash (-) may be recorded against the concerned item. If land is owned/cultivated jointly by two or more households, then land may be apportioned in consultation with the informant.

4.3.14 Item 13: dwelling unit code : This item of the block refers only to the dwelling unit or the actual residence of the sample household. The 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 occupant owns the dwelling unit, code 1 will be recorded against this item. If it is taken on rent, code 2 will be entered and if it is occupied otherwise, code 9 will apply. However, if any household is found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc. it will not be treated as living in dwelling unit. For such households code 3 will be recorded and in such cases a dash '-' will be put against the item 14 of this block. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which is taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, will be considered as being held under owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit itself possessed by a household under a long-term lease may be treated as under owner-like possession and code 1 will be applicable in such cases also.

4.3.15 Item 14: type of structure: The structures have been classified into three categories, namely, pucca, semi-pucca and katcha on the basis of materials used for construction. This item is to be filled in code. The codes are: katcha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3.

A katcha structure is one whose walls and roof are made of mud, bamboo, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch or unburnt bricks. A pucca structure is one whose walls and roof are made of burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete, jack board (cement-plastered reeds) and timber. Tiles, galvanised tin or asbestos cement sheets used in construction of roofs will be regarded as pucca materials. A semi-pucca structure is one of which either the roof or the walls but not both is made of pucca materials like burnt bricks, stone, cement, concrete or timber.

4.3.16 Item 15: principal source of drinking water (code): The information regarding the source from which the household collects drinking water for a majority of time is to be recorded here in terms of code. The codes are:

tap	1
tubewell/handpump	2
well	3
tank/pond reserved for drinking ...	4
other tank/pond	5
river/canal/lake	6
spring	7
tanker	8
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. by the owner / occupants 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 considering all the seasons during the last 365 days against this item.

4.3.17 Item 16: distance from the principal source of drinking water : The distance to the source of drinking water from the dwelling unit will be ascertained and recorded in terms of codes. The codes are:

within dwelling	1
outside dwelling but within the premises	2
outside premises:	
less than 0.2 km... ..	3
0.2 to 0.5 km.....	4
0.5 to 1.0 km.....	5
1.0 to 2.0 km.	6
2.0 km or more	7

The source of drinking water mentioned here refers to the source recorded in item 16 of this block. 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.

4.3.18 Item 17: principal source of income: The principal source of income of the household will be ascertained and recorded in codes against this item. The various sources from which the household received any income during the last 365 days prior to the date of survey have been identified as (i) cultivation, (ii) farming other than cultivation, (iii) other agricultural activity, (iv) wage/salaried employment (v) non-agricultural enterprises, (vi) pension, (vii) remittances, (viii) interest and dividends and (ix) others. It may be noted that income received from begging, prostitution etc. will not be included against any of this items. The codes that will be used for different sources are:

cultivation	1
farming other than cultivation	2
other agricultural activity	3
wage/salaried employment	4
non-agricultural enterprises	5
pension	6
remittances	7
interest and dividends	8
others	9

4.3.19 Here cultivation means activities relating to production of crops by tillage and all related ancillary activities. However, growing of trees/plants/crops (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea, etc.) as plantation or orchards will not be considered under 'cultivation'. It will come under 'other agricultural activity'.

4.3.20 Item 18: whether any member of the family fell ill during the last 365 days: If any member of the household fell ill during the last 365 days, the information will be coded and recorded in this item. The codes are '1' and '2' for 'yes' and 'no' respectively.

4.3.21 Item 19: if '1' in item 18, treatment (code): The source from where members of the family who fell ill during the last 365 days usually received medical treatment is to be ascertained and reported against this item after giving appropriate code. If different members of a household have used different sources of treatment, the most usual one will have to be considered. In case there is a tie, priority may be given to the lower code. The codes will be as per the list given below:

sub-centre/dispensary	1
primary health centre	2
community health centre/government hospital	3
private clinic/doctor	4
traditional treatment	5
other treatment	6
no treatment.....	7

4.3.22 Item 20: if '7' in item 19, reason therefor: If member(s) of the household who fell ill during last 365 days preceding the date of the survey has not taken any treatment, the reason for not taking any treatment will be recorded in this item in terms of codes as listed below:

non-availability of medical facility	1
financial constraint	2
not required	3
others	9

4.3.23 Item 21 : no. of operational holdings during the agricultural year 2002 - 03: In most of the cases the reported number of operational holdings is likely to be one. Only in some exceptional cases it may be more than one. The number of operational holdings of the farmer household during the agricultural year 2002-03 will be reported against this item. This item will be filled in visit 1 and the agricultural year 2002-03 will not be completed on the date of the survey. Information will be available from 1st July 2002 to the date of survey and based on the information of this period, the number of operational holdings is to be decided.

4.3.24 Item 22 : whether land holding(s) has been consolidated: If land of the household is consolidated then code 1, otherwise code 2 will be recorded. The consolidation of land is made by State government. Consolidation means redistribution of land among the owners in such a way that all the plots of a farmer household constitute a compact unit. For this item, the reference period will be 'as on date of survey'.

5.0 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members: All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education), nature of work, current weekly status, wage and salary earnings etc. will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

5.4.1 Column (1): serial number: All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in column (1). In the list, the head of the household will appear first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children & so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

5.4.2 Column (2): name of member: The names of the members corresponding to the serial numbers entered in column (1) will be recorded in column (2).

5.4.3 Column (3): relation to head (code): The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') expressed in terms of specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

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

5.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2): For each and every member of the household, sex in terms of the code (male-1, female-2) will be recorded in this column. For eunuch, code '1' will be recorded.

5.4.5 Column (5): age (years): The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in column (5). For infants below one year of age at the time of listing, '0' will be entered in column (5). Similarly, for persons of age 99 years or more, 99 will be entered in this column.

5.4.6 Column (6): marital status (code): The marital status of each member will be recorded in terms of the specified code in this column. The codes are:

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

5.4.7 Column (7): general education (code): Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in column (7) in terms of the specified code. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say, first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 06). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in column (7) are:

not literate - 01, literate without formal schooling - 02, literate but below primary -03, primary - 04, middle - 05, secondary - 06, higher secondary - 07, diploma/certificate course - 08, graduate - 10, post graduate and above -11.

5.4.8 A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school will be assigned code 02. Those who are by definition literate but are yet to pass a primary standard examination will get code 03. Similarly codes 04, 05, 06 and 07 will indicate the successive higher standards of examinations passed.

5.4.9 Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

5.4.10 **Column (8): whether attended any formal training in agriculture?:** Information about whether the members of the household have received any formal training in agriculture or not will be collected and recorded in terms of code in this column. Code '1' will be used for 'yes' reply and code '2' will be recorded for 'no'.

5.4.11 **Column (9): whether engaged in farming?:** If any member of the household is engaged in farming then that information will be recorded in this column in terms of code, code '1' being reported for 'yes' reply and code '2' for 'no'. Here, farming means operating some land owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed for some agricultural activities like cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, animal husbandry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc. on that land during last 365 days.

5.4.12 **Columns (10), (11), (12): nature of work during last 365 days:** If any member of the farmer household is engaged in farming, the nature of work he/she does will be recorded in this column in terms of code. The codes are:

working in cultivation:	
supervision	01
ploughing	02
sowing	03
transplanting	04
weeding	05
harvesting	06
other cultivation activities	07
manual work in other agricultural activities:	
forestry	08
plantation	10
working in:	
dairy	11
poultry	12
piggery	13
duckery	14
fishery	15
bee-keeping	16
others	99

5.4.13 Column (13): current weekly activity: Current weekly activity status of a person will be recorded in this column. The details of this term are given in Chapter One. The status codes are as under:

worked in hh enterprise (self-employed):	
own account worker	11
employer	12
worked as helper in hh enterprise (unpaid family worker).....	21
worked as regular salaried/wage employee.....	31
worked as casual wage labour:	
in public works.....	41
in other type of works.....	51
had work in hh enterprise but did not work due to:	
sickness.....	61
other reasons.....	62
had regular salaried/wage employment but did not work due to:	
sickness.....	71
other reasons.....	72
did not work but sought work.....	81
did not seek but was available for work.....	82
attended educational institution.....	91
attended domestic duties only.....	92
attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc, for household use.....	93
rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.....	94
not able to work due to disability.....	95
beggars, prostitutes.....	96
others.....	97
did not work due to temporary sickness (for casual workers only).....	98

For a person, the appropriate broad ‘status’ will be determined first adopting the priority criterion. If a person categorised as ‘working’ is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference week, the economic activity in which relatively more time has been spent will be the appropriate detailed ‘status’ that will be assigned to him/her. (If the time spent on the different activities is found to be equal, the activity that appears first in the list will be assigned to the person.)

5.4.14 In case more than one ‘non-economic activity status’ (codes 91-98) are assignable to a person in view of typical activity pattern followed by him/her during the reference week, the activity which appears first in the code list in the ascending order starting from 91 will be assigned. But it may be noted that a person engaged in ‘domestic duties’ should not be classified as ‘student’ (code 91) simply because he/she was attending some training. Similarly, a disabled person who was a recipient of regular pension, remittance, etc, should be classified as ‘rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.’, and not in the category ‘not able to work due to disability’

(code 95). After thus determining the current weekly activity status of a household member, the appropriate 2-digit status code will be recorded in column (14).

5.4.15 The following points may be noted while assigning the activity status to a person:

- ★ a person found to be engaged in domestic duties should not be categorised 'engaged in domestic duties' (code 92) if the person reports that he/she has also been available for work concurrently.
- ★ a person engaged in regular wage/salaried employment but currently not at work, will be assigned code 71 or 72 irrespective of whether he/she is engaged in any other 'economic' or 'non-economic' activity.
- ★ unpaid apprentices will be treated as 'students' while paid apprentices will be treated as employees.
- ★ persons under 'paid lay-off' will be considered 'employed' and those under 'unpaid lay off' as 'unemployed' if they are seeking and/or available for work.
- ★ 'free collection for sale' will be treated as self-employment. If the products collected relate to agricultural sector (even if the products collected are not for sale but for household consumption) the NIC-98 tabulation category will be 'A' and for other goods like rag, waste paper, tins, etc., the NIC-98 tabulation category will be 'G'.

5.4.16 Columns (15), (16), (17): wages and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done during last 7 days: The wage and salary earnings along with the total earning receivable for the wage/salaried work done during the reference week, pursued by each person, will be recorded in these columns. The relevant status codes for which wages & salary earnings are to be recorded are 31, 41, 51, 71 and 72. In rare cases, the entries in these columns may be applicable for persons having status codes 11, 12 or 21. The wages and salaries receivable for the work done during the reference week may be already received or may still be due to be received in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. The total wage or salary receivable for the week in cash will be recorded in column (15) and the value (evaluated at the current retail price) of salary or wages in kind receivable for the week will be recorded in column (16). The total of columns (15) and (16) will be entered in column (17). *The entries for all these columns will be made in whole rupees.* For recording the wages or salaries, amount receivable as 'over time' for the additional work done beyond normal working time will be included. Bonus (expected or paid) and perquisites evaluated at retail prices duly apportioned for the reference week, will be considered as wages and included for making entries in these columns. For the activity status '71' and '72', the amount receivable for the week will be worked out on the basis of the number of days reported under the activity during the week.

6.0 Block 5: perception of household regarding sufficiency of food: This block will be filled after completion of the enquiry on all the preceding blocks. The expression in item 1 - 'get enough food everyday' - as used in common parlance, conveys that the concerned person gets, by and large, sufficient food to eat. This question is asked in order to know the perception of the household regarding sufficiency of food. While putting this question to the informant, it is thus presumed that the informant has a clear understanding of its meaning. 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 the appropriate code.

6.5.1 Care should be taken to see that the informant is not offended by this question. The question should, in fact, not be asked to those whose reported consumption would obviously indicate that they get sufficient food to eat. In item 1, if the members of the household are reported as getting enough food everyday 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 code 2 will be noted. Code 3 will indicate that the household does not usually get enough food everyday for all its members during all the twelve months of a year. Here the reference period is last 12 calendar months preceding the date of enquiry.

6.5.2 If adequate food was available in only some months of the year i.e. if code 2 is recorded in item 1, those calendar months in which all members of the household did not have enough food everyday will be recorded in the cells provided against item 2 in codes. For example, suppose all members of a sample household did not have enough food everyday in the months of January and March during the reference period. The entries to be made are 01 & 03 in the first two cells of the first row out of the 11 cells provided in the block against item 2.

6.5.3 If for the purpose of making an entry in item 1, the investigator has actually put the relevant question to the informant and got his answer, then code 1 will be entered in item 3. Otherwise, i.e., if he has inferred the answer to item 1 from the schedule entries or otherwise without actually asking the informant, code 2 will be recorded against item 3.

7.0 **Block 6: perceptions regarding some general aspects of farming:** In this block some information regarding perception of the farmer household about some general aspects of farming are to be collected and recorded in terms of code. This block contains items for which the informant's perception is to be recorded only. It may be noted that some of the items of this block may not be applicable for a particular selected farmer household and for such cases a dash (-) may be put against the relevant items.

7.6.1 **Item 1: are you aware of 'Minimum Support Price'?:** Information regarding awareness of the farmer household of the *minimum support price* of different crops is to be recorded here. The codes are '1' and '2' for 'yes' and 'no' replies, respectively.

7.6.2 **Item 2: if '1' in item 1, are you aware of procurement agency?:** This question will not be put directly. For obtaining an answer to this question, the farmer household will be asked whether he knows the agency to whom he would contact for selling his produce (for main crop(s) like foodgrains, oilseeds, jute, cotton etc.), if the market price falls below the Minimum Support Price. For such purpose the name of the following procurement agencies may be kept in mind:

Crop	Procurement Agency
foodgrains (e.g. rice, wheat etc.)	Food Corporation of India (FCI)
jute	Jute Corporation of India (JCI)
cotton	Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)
pulses and oilseeds	National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)

If the farmer household can tell the name of the procurement agency correctly for a particular type of crop, the response will be taken as 'yes' i.e. code '1', otherwise it will be considered as 'no' i.e. code '2'. Besides, there are some state government agencies in different states responsible for procurement and such agencies are also to be considered. If the farmer is aware of such state government agencies, the response will be treated as 'yes'.

7.6.3 Item 3: did you have your crop insured at any time?: Nowadays, there are provisions like 'Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna' for insuring one's crop to get protection from natural disaster, attack by pests etc. Information regarding awareness of the farmer household about *crop insurance* is to be recorded here in terms of code. If the farmer has ever opted for crop insurance, code '1' will be recorded against this item, otherwise code '2' will be recorded.

7.6.4 Item 4: if '2' in item 3, reason therefor: If the farmer household has not opted for crop insurance, the reason for not doing crop insurance will have to be recorded in this item in terms of the codes listed below:

not aware	1
not interested	2
insurance facility not available	3
lack of resources for premium payment	4

7.6.5 Item 5: services availed from cooperatives: The type of service(s) which the farmer household has availed from the cooperative will be recorded against this item. The different codes that have been identified for the purpose of recording the information is as below:

not availed because of non-membership	1
member but not availed	2
availed for :	
credit	3
seeds/fertilizer	4
agricultural implements	5
marketing	6
inputs	7
consumer goods	8

7.6.6 Item 6: what is the usual source of your seeds?: The usual source of seeds used by the farmer household for the purpose of cultivation will be recorded in terms of the code given below:

farm saved	1
exchange	2
purchase	3

If the seed is normally used from the earlier produce of the household then code '1' will be reported. If the seed is procured in lieu of the crop produced by the household then code '2' will be assigned. However, if a household procures potato seed in exchange of paddy, it will not be treated as exchange and in such cases code '3' i.e., purchase will be reported. In case seeds are

normally purchased either in cash or in kind, code '3' will be reported and if one collects seed free from others then also code '3' will be reported against this item.

7.6.7 Item 7: how often do you replace your seed varieties?: Seed replacement after a reasonable time leads to better yield as the high yielding variety of seeds tend to become less productive with the passage of time. Thus, it is necessary to replace the old seed with new varieties from time to time. Information on replacement of seeds by the farmer will be collected and recorded in this item in terms of the codes listed below:

generally replacing every year	1
replacing every alternate year	2
replacing after three years	3
replacing after four years or more	4

7.6.8 Item 8: whether any member of the household is a member of registered farmers organization?: If any member of the household is a member of a registered farmers organization then code 1 will be recorded, otherwise, code 2.

7.6.9 Item 9: whether any member of the household is a member of self-help group?: A Self-help Group (SHG) is a voluntary gathering of people who share a common problem, condition or history. By coming together, members share support and ideas on how to cope and live a more productive and fulfilling life. Membership is usually free, on-going and open to new members. These groups are formed at local level mostly by under-privileged persons with an idea to develop financial stability and money management capacity through internal loaning of their own savings. SHGs also play an important role in health care system. In self-help groups, people take responsibility for each other and themselves. Code '1' is to be given if any member of the household is a member of such a group, otherwise code '2' will be reported. In case an SHG is registered as co-operative society, then it should be treated as a cooperative society and not an SHG. SHGs involved only in agricultural activities will be considered.

7.6.10 Item 10: are you aware of bio-fertilisers? : Bio-fertilizers are not soil nutrients by themselves, but they act as catalyst or direct agent for making available the plant nutrients to the soil. The use of these types of fertiliser is generally not very common. Bio-fertilisers carry some bacteria living on an organic base. These are sold in small bags and require storage at specified temperature. Some examples of bio-fertilisers are Rhizobium, Azotobactor, Phosphate Solubilizing Bacterial (PSB) etc. If the farmer household is aware of bio-fertilizer then code '1' will be recorded in this item, else code '2' will be reported.

7.6.11 Item 11: are you aware of World Trade Organisation (WTO)? : Information about the familiarity of the farmer household with the name and functions of WTO is to be obtained and recorded against item 6. For this purpose only two codes (yes - 1, no -2) will be used. If the farmer has any knowledge about the World Trade Organisation (WTO), i.e. if he has at least ever heard the name of WTO or if he has some idea about the functions of the WTO, code 1 may be given, otherwise code 2 will be recorded.

7.6.12 Item 12: do you like *farming* as a profession?: The preference of the farmer towards farming profession will be recorded in terms of 'yes' (code -1) or 'no' (code -2) reply in this item.

7.6.13 Item 13: if 2 in item 12, reason therefore: If the farmer does not like 'farming' as a profession, the reason for his unwillingness is to be ascertained and recorded here in terms of any one of the codes mentioned below:

not profitable	1
lack of social status	2
risky	3
others	9

8.0 Block 7: particulars of land possessed during Kharif/Rabi: This block is designed to record information regarding the land on which farming activities are carried out by the farmer household during Kharif/Rabi. The operated land has been divided into three broad categories viz. 'owned and possessed', 'leased-in', and 'otherwise possessed'. Information on all these broad categories are to be collected and recorded respectively in columns (3), (4) and (5) for 10 crops or allied activities which have already been listed in column (1). In column (6), the total land operated for each type of crop/activity while in the last item i.e. in item 11, total operated area for the three broad classifications will be recorded. It is to be noted that all the entries in this block will have to be made in 0.000 hectares. Each of the columns (3), (4), (5) and (6) have been sub-divided into two columns. In the left sub-column the integral part is to be recorded while the decimal part will be put in the right hand sub-column.

9.0 Block 8: area under irrigation during Kharif/Rabi: In this block information regarding the area under irrigation during last 365 days for different crops will be recorded according to the source of irrigation. For this purpose, eight different sources of irrigation including 'others' have been identified, each of which appears in the block in a separate row and in another row 'all', the net area under irrigation for a particular type of crop will be reported. Moreover, some information regarding the adequacy of irrigation - along with the reasons if irrigation facility was inadequate during the reference period and the device used for irrigation will also be collected. In this block provision has been made for five crops for which codes are given below the block. Crop description and codes are to be recorded in the column heading. If a particular type of crop is irrigated by using the same source of irrigation several times, the area will be accounted for only once under that particular category of irrigation. The crops are to be recorded in order of the area under its cultivation.

The crop codes are:

cereal	01	vegetables	07
pulses	02	fruits and nuts	08
oilseeds	03	plantations	09
mixed crop	04	fibre crop	10
sugarcane	05	fodder	11
other crop	06	others	99

The device codes are as under:

pump (electric)	1
pump (diesel)	2
persian wheel	3
others	9

The reasons for which irrigation may be inadequate have been identified as:

shortage of:

water	1
fund... ..	2
power	3
device	4
others	9

10.0 Block 9: some particulars of farming resources used for cultivation during Kharif / Rabi: Information regarding farming resources used for cultivation during the last 365 days will be ascertained from the farmer households and will be recorded in this block. For this purpose some general farming resources have been identified. These include fertiliser which includes bio-fertiliser, organic manure, improved seeds, pesticides and veterinary service and these items have already been printed in the block as five items. Against each of these items, (i) distance of the source of availability, (ii) use, (iii) timeliness of availability, (iv) adequacy of availability, (v) quality of the resource and (v) availability of testing facility will have to be recorded in columns (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8), respectively, in terms of code. Column (8) is applicable for only item 1 and item 4, i.e., only for fertiliser and pesticide and so barring these two cells, the rest have been shaded.

10.9.1 In this connection, it may be pointed out that fertilizers and organic manures are not the same. Fertiliser usually means chemical fertilizer, which is manufactured in factories. Some examples of fertilisers are: urea, DAP, MOP, CAN, 15-15-15, 20-20-20 etc. The main content of fertilisers are Nitrogen (N), Phosphate (P) and Potash (K). The chemical fertilisers containing micro-nutrients like Sulphur (S), Zinc (Zn) or Calcium (Ca) are also to be classified under category of fertilizer. On the other hand, organic manure or farm-yard manure (FYM) is produced by the farmers in their fields by using dung or other organic materials or agricultural wastes. In urban areas, this is also prepared using the sewage silt. This is bulky and is like decomposed organic matter. These organic manures are generally carried in trolleys.

The codes for different columns of this block are as under:

10.9.2 column (3): distance:

within village	1
<i>outside village:</i>	
less than 2 km	2
2 to 5 km	3
5 to 10 km	4
10 to 20 km	5
20 km or more	6

10.9.3 **column (7):quality:**

good.....	1
satisfactory.....	2
poor	3

10.9.4 **column (8):whether testing facility available?**

yes.....	1
no.....	2
not known.....	3

11.0 Block 10: use of energy during last 365 days: This block will be filled in visit 1 only. Energy is one of the major resources used extensively for farming and all other purposes. This block is designed to collect information on different aspects of energy used for farming. Eight different types of activity have been put in column (2) on which information regarding primary and secondary sources of energy separately, and adequacy of primary source of energy will be collected in terms of code. The columns of this block are described below:

11.10.1 Columns (3) and (5): primary/secondary source of energy: For the activities listed in column (2), the primary source of energy used is to be reported in column (3). Here primary source refers to the source from which energy is usually available i.e. available for a major time of farming and other allied activities. It may happen that the farmer household uses energy from different sources for the same type of activity. In such a case, the source from which a majority of time energy is availed of is to be reported as 'primary source'. The codes which will be used for this column are as under:

electricity.....	1
diesel/petrol/kerosene.....	2
solar	3
LPG	4
gobar gas	5
dung cake	6
firewood	7
animal power	8
others	9

11.10.2 Column (4): whether primary source is adequate?: In this column, perception of the household regarding adequacy of primary source of energy is to be recorded. If answer is affirmative, code 1 will be recorded, otherwise, code 2.

12.0 Block 11: loans and other liabilities payable by the household as on the date of survey: This block will be filled in visit 1 only. In this block, information will be collected in respect of all kind loans whether cash and kind subject to the amount of Rs 300 for a loan/liability. If a household is liable to pay on the date of survey any amount, either in cash or in kind, entries are to be made in this block separately for each transaction when the source of

such liabilities are different. It is to be noted that if a household is liable to pay on the date of survey to two different traders or two different doctors etc., the number of liabilities to be considered for recording entries in this block will be two, even though the source code will be same for both the loans.

12.11.1 Column (1): serial number: For all loans including liabilities amounting Rs 300 or more, a running serial number starting from 1 will be put in this column.

12.11.2 Column (2): nature of loan: A liability which is contracted in cash will be considered as 'cash liability', even if the repayment is made or will be made in kind. Similarly, a liability which is contracted in kind will be considered as 'kind liability', regardless of the mode of repayment which may be in cash or in kind. The nature of each of the liabilities will be ascertained and recorded in col.(2) in terms of codes : cash-1, kind-2.

12.11.3 Column(3): type of security: The type of security for each type of loan will be recorded in this column in terms of code mentioned below:

no security	1
land	2
crop	3
ornaments	4
financial instruments	5
others	9

Financial instruments include National Savings Certificates (NSC), Kishan Vikas Patra (KVP), infrastructure bonds (e.g., ICICI, IDBI bonds) and other type of cash certificates and different types of insurance policies. The rest of the items listed above are self-explanatory.

12.11.4 Column (4): period: For each liability, the period for which the liability is outstanding will be recorded in term of code in col.(4). The codes are:

less than 1 month	1
1 month & above but less than 3 months	2
3 months & above but less than 6 months	3
6 months & above but less than 1 year	4
one year & above	5

12.11.5 Column (5): source: For each liability, the agency to which the liability is due will be recorded in terms of code in col.(4). The codes are :

government	1
co-operative society	2
bank	3
agricultural/professional money lender	4
trader	5
relatives and friends	6
doctor, lawyers and other professionals	7
others	9

It is to be noted that the same source code may appear against two or more liabilities, since two or more liabilities will be recorded separately in this block for liabilities outstanding to two or more persons belonging to the same source-class. Again, the source code for 'trader' and 'doctor' etc., will be given only when the liability of the household arises on account of goods and professional services received by the household from agencies belonging to the respective source-type. For example, when the household is liable to pay some amount to a doctor for the medical advice or for the medicines received, the source code will be '7'.

12.11.6 Column (6): purpose: For each liability, the purpose for which the liability accrued will be recorded in terms of codes in col.(6). The codes are:

capital expenditure in farm business	1
current expenditure in farm business	2
non-farm business	3
consumption expenditure	4
marriages and ceremonies	5
education	6
medical	7
other expenditure	9

For this column, consumption expenditure will not include expenditure incurred on marriages and ceremonies for which a separate code has already been provided. The above terms are self-explanatory.

12.11.7 Column(7): rate of interest: The rate of interest is to be paid or payable against each type of loan is to be recorded in this block in percentage in one place of decimal. If the interest is paid in kind, it is to be converted to its money value and the rate will be calculated and reported here.

12.11.8 Column(8): amount outstanding as on the date of survey: For each of the liabilities, the amount outstanding including interest on the date of survey is to be ascertained and recorded in col.(8) in whole number of rupees. In case of kind loans, the amount of the liability will be evaluated at the current market price prevailing in the locality on the date of survey.

13.0 Block 12: access to modern agricultural technology: This block is designed to record information on farmers' access to modern agricultural technology. There are 10 columns in this block in which information regarding frequency of contact of the farmer with the source of information, type of information the farmer receives from different sources, the quality of information he receives from the sources, whether he follows the practices recommended by the source(s)etc. will be recorded. Most of the columns of this block are self-explanatory and so a brief discussion about the sources which have been listed in column (2) is given below:

13.12.1 Item 2: Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK): These are the centres set up by the State Agricultural Universities, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Stations, and Agricultural Research Stations of State Governments. These sometimes have Farmers' Training Centres also. The KVKs organize training, demonstration and on-farm trials on modern technological packages

and on various aspects of modern agriculture. These institutions work as information-cum-service centers which make available information on new technologies in the form of booklets to the farmers. It also supplies certain inputs to the farmers which are not easily available in the market so as to make the farmer adopt the technology without any difficulty. Besides these, various agro-clinical services like soil, water, leaf and petiole analysis for effective nutrient utilization and disease and pest analysis are also provided by the KVKs.

13.12.2 Item 3: extension worker: Extension worker would mean an employee of the government in the Department of Agriculture/Horticulture/Animal Husbandry/Forestry/Soil Conservation or Agricultural Universities or ICAR Institutes. Para-technicians/para-veterinarians visiting from Government departments will also be classified under this category. If such an employee visits the farmer to give the information, this source would seem to have been accessed and code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise, code '2' will be reported in this column.

13.12.3 Items 4 and 5: television and radio: Sources like radio and television also supply information to the farmers regarding weather, farming practices to be followed in different seasons, methods of farming of different crops, technological developments on farming etc. through different programmes on a regular basis. If the farmer has access to these sources, code '1' will be recorded in column (3). Otherwise code '2' will be reported. In this regard, it may be mentioned that both radio and television will include private as well as government channels and no distinction will be made between the two.

13.12.4 Item 6: newspaper: Different newspapers also supply information on different aspects of farming through specific columns regularly. For the purpose of this item, newspapers will include all types of print media including pages devoted to discussion and articles on agriculture of daily newspaper, agricultural magazines, bulletins and leaflets published periodically. If the farmers have accessed information relating to farming from any of the above mentioned printing media, code '1' will be recorded in column (3). At the end of the discussion a brief mention is made about columns (7) and (8).

13.12.5 Item 7: village fair: Village Fair will include the fairs sponsored by government and private agencies as well as the normal religious and cultural fairs of the area. Exhibitions will also be included in this category. No distinction is to be made between the various types of fairs or the organizing agency. This source will be deemed to have been utilized, if the farmer has visited a Kisan Mela or a stall set up by government/private agency in a religious/cultural fair.

13.12.6 Item 8: government demonstration: Government demonstration will refer to demonstrations on farming by any government agency, e.g., State Government, ICAR or Government of India.

13.12.7 Item 9: input dealer: Input dealer would include all the individuals and shops, whether wholesale or retail, dealing in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, machinery etc. These dealers also sometimes supply information about use of a particular technology to the farmer with or without purchase of a commodity from them.

13.12.8 **Item 10: other progressive farmers:** Other progressive farmers would also include the farmers' organizations, which may be commodity-specific – whether registered or unregistered. Many associations of growers of a particular commodity, e.g., grape, mango, onion, litchi, guava, exist in various parts of the country and these often serve as important sources of information for the farmers.

13.12.9 **Item 11: farmers study tour:** The farmers study tours will include all types of tours irrespective of sponsoring agency. Hence, it could be a government-sponsored tour or sponsored by input dealer or may be funded by the individual farmer himself to see agricultural practices in some agriculturally developed area within the State or outside the State.

13.12.10 **Item 12: para-technician/private agency/NGO:** These will include private sources of information only. The government para-technician would be classed as 'extension worker'. Agri-clinics and Extension Centres set up by private entrepreneurs will be included in this category.

13.12.11 **Item 14: output buyers/food processor:** Output buyers/food processors include all those agencies or individual who advise the farmer to sow a particular variety or a crop and offer to buy their products. These agencies may also supply information on cultivation practices to be followed along with advice.

13.12.12 **Item 16: others:** Telephone booth, mobile phone, personal computer (PC), internet etc. will come under this item.

13.12.13 **Column (3): whether accessed?:** If the farmer household accessed any of the sources listed in column (2) for obtaining information on different aspects of modern agricultural technology then code '1' will be recorded, otherwise code '2' will be reported.

13.12.14 **Column (4): frequency of contact:** For the farmer households who accessed one or more of the sources listed in column (2), frequency of contact with the source will be recorded here in terms of the codes given below:

daily.....	1
weekly.....	2
monthly.....	3
seasonally.....	4
need based.....	5
casual contact.....	6

13.12.15 **Column (5): type of information received:** The type of information received from the sourced accessed will be recorded in this column in terms of codes which are given below:

cultivation:	
improved seed/variety.....	11
fertiliser application.....	12
plant protection (pesticide etc.).....	13
farm machinery.....	14
harvesting/marketing.....	15
others.....	19
animal husbandry:	
breeding.....	21
feeding.....	22
health care.....	23
Management.....	24
others.....	29
fishery:	
seed production.....	31
harvesting.....	32
Management and marketing.....	33
others.....	39

13.12.16 **Column (6): quality of information received:** The quality of information received will be recorded here in terms of the codes: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor -3.

13.12.17 **Column (7): whether received information was tried?:** If the information or suggested practice received from one or more of the sources mentioned in column (2) have been followed or adopted on a small scale by the farmer on his own farm for the purpose of verifying the claims about the technology then only code '1' will be reported in this column. Otherwise code '2' will be reported.

13.12.18 **Column (8): whether recommended practice has been adopted?:** Adoption of Recommended Practice means that recommended practice is followed by the farmer on his field on a large scale after having been convinced about the gains of technology. This might happen with or without trial.

13.12.19 **Column (9): reasons for not adopting:** The reasons for not adopting the recommended practices will be recorded here in terms of the following codes:

lack of financial resources.....	1
non-availability of input and physical resources	2
lack of technical advice for follow-up	3
difficulty in storage, processing and marketing of products.....	4
not useful.....	5
others.....	9

13.12.20 Column (10): suggestions for improvement in extension services: The suggestions offered by the farmer households for improvement in extension services will have to be collected and recorded in this column in terms of the following codes:

improvement in quality and reliability of information.....	1
timeliness of information.....	2
increase in frequency of demonstration.....	3
improvement in quality of presentation.....	4
improvement of professional competence of information provider.....	5
others.....	9

14.0 Block 13: purchase and sale of productive assets during July to December 2002/January to June 2003: This block is meant for recording number of productive assets owned as on the date of survey and expenditure incurred for purchase and/or major repair of such assets (if applicable) and income received from sale of these assets during the reference period July to December 2002 for visit 1 schedule and January to June 2003 for visit 2. The assets of household enterprises are to be included in this block but the assets of non-household enterprises are to be excluded for making entries in this block. In this block there are 31 items and 7 columns. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and the value of purchase whether payable in cash or kind or in both, will be reported in this block. For kind purchase, the actual expenditure in terms of rupees is to be ascertained and recorded in this block. Expenditure incurred on any item in this block and income received from sale from any of the item mentioned in this block will be recorded in whole number of rupees. First, we will describe the columns which are of more importance and therefore, we will turn to the items briefly.

Columns (1) and (2) are self-explanatory and they do not require any explanation.

14.13.1 Column (3): no. possessed on the date of survey: There exist a large number of productive assets which are used extensively for farm business out of which some items have been identified in this block. This column has been kept for recording the number of such productive assets possessed as on the date of survey. For some of the assets this column is not meaningful and so the corresponding cells have been shaded for such type of assets.

14.13.2 Column (4): purchase: Addition to the productive assets could be made through purchase (new or used) or through own construction. The expenditure incurred for purchasing any productive asset whether new or used for farm business during the reference period will be recorded in column (4) in whole rupees.

14.13.3 Column (5): major repair: The expenditure incurred on any major type of repairs on one or more of the productive assets during the reference period will be recorded in this column. It is to be noted that normal repair and maintenance will be excluded from this block.

14.13.4 Column (6): income from sale: The sale value of the productive assets possessed by the household will be recorded in column (6), if the household sells any such productive asset during the reference period.

14.13.5 Column (7): total: The figure obtained by summing the entries of columns (4), (5) and subtracting the entry in column (6), if any, from the sum will be entered in this column.

14.13.6 Item 1: land: For the purpose of this block 'land' refers to any land acquired only by the way of purchase by the household for farm business during the reference period. The purchase value of such land will be recorded in whole rupees in column (4).

14.13.7 Item 2: improvement of land: There may be some situations where the acquired land (acquired by whatever means) may need some kind of improvement for the purpose of farm business and this may result in some expenditure of the farmer household during the reference period. Such type of expenditure will come under this item and corresponding entries will be made in column (5). In such a case, the expenditure will include (i) value of purchase of all materials used for the purpose, (ii) amount paid for labour or service charges on that account, (iii) imputed value of goods and/or services supplied by the farmer household.

14.13.8 Item 3: building for farm business: This item has been kept for recording the expenses for buildings purchased and also the expenses incurred for making additions and alterations to the existing buildings for farming business during the reference period. The number of such buildings possessed as on the date of survey will be entered in column (3) and the expenditure will be recorded in column (4). However, expenditure incurred for residential buildings during the reference period will come under the purview of this block only if such buildings are used for the purpose of farm business. Sometimes temporary sheds, hutments, machans etc. are erected on the farm during the season to guard crops against wild animals, birds, thefts etc. When such construction is of purely temporary nature, i.e. built to last only one season, they will not be considered here.

14.13.9 Item 4: fish tank: Fish tank refers mainly to ponds, lakes and other places used for farming of fish.

14.13.10 Items 5 to 11: The information on number of cattle and buffalo owned by the household and of other large heads, sheep, goats, pigs, rabbits and of poultry birds will be collected against items 5 to 10 along with the expenditure incurred on purchase of such livestock and the income received from sale of any such livestock possessed by the farmer household during July to December 2002 for visit 1 and January to June 2003 for visit 2 in items 5 to 10.

14.13.11 Items 12 - 25: The number of agricultural machinery and implements possessed by the household on the date of survey, the expenditure incurred towards purchase and/or major repair of any such machinery and implements and the income received from the sale of such agricultural machinery and implements during the reference period will be recorded against items 12 to 24. Most of the items recorded in column (1) are self-explanatory. Furniture and fixtures exclusively used for farm business will be recorded against item 24 and only the value figure will be entered in respective columns.

14.13.12 Items 27 - 30: Information on non-farm business of the farmer household e.g. land and building for non-farm business, machinery equipment, etc. is to be collected in this block. In

addition, information on purchase and sale of residential building including land will also be collected and recorded against item 30.

15.0 Block 14: expenses and receipts (in Rs) for cultivation during July to December 2002/January to June 2003: This block is designed to collect information on expenses incurred towards cultivation and receipts obtained from output and/or value of by products of the cultivated products. In this block there are in all 20 columns and most of the columns are self-explanatory. Information is to be collected for different types of crops which have been identified and listed along with the relevant codes below. Crop descriptions do not require any elaboration and so our discussion will be restricted to columns only.

15.14.1 Column (2): crop code: The crops harvested during the reference period will be reported in this column. The crop codes are listed below:

paddy	0101	plum.....	0612	groundnut.....	1001
jowar	0102	kiwi fruit.....	0613	castorseed.....	1002
bajra	0103	chiku	0614	sesamum (til)	1003
maize	0104	papaya	0615	rapeseed & mustard (toria/ taramira)	1004
ragi	0105	guava.....	0616	linseed	1005
wheat	0106	almond.....	0617	coconut.....	1006
barley	0107	walnut.....	0618	sunflower.....	1007
small millets	0108	cashewnuts.....	0619	safflower.....	1008
other cereals	0188	apricot.....	0620	soyabean.....	1009
gram	0201	jackfruit.....	0621	nigerseed.....	1010
tur (arhar)	0202	lichi.....	0622	oil palm.....	1011
urad	0203	pineapple.....	0623	other oilseeds.....	1088
moong	0204	watermelon.....	0624	cotton.....	1101
masur	0205	musk melon.....	0625	jute.....	1102
horsegram	0206	bread fruits.....	0626	mesta.....	1103
beans (pulses)	0207	ber.....	0627	sunhemp.....	1104
peas (pulses)	0208	bel.....	0628	other fibres.....	1188
other pulses	0288	mulberry (sahatoot).....	0629	indigo.....	1201
sugarcane	0401	aonla (amla).....	0630	other dyes & tan. materials.....	1288
palmvriah	0402	other fruits.....	0688	opium.....	1301
other sugar crops	0488	potato.....	0701	tobacco.....	1302
pepper (black)	0501	tapioca (cassava).....	0702	other drugs & narcotics	1388
chillies	0502	sweet potato.....	0703	guar.....	1401
ginger.....	0503	yam.....	0704	oats.....	1402
turmeric.....	0504	elephant foot yam.....	0705	green manures.....	1403
cardamom (small).....	0505	colocasia/arum.....	0706	other fodder crops.....	1488
cardamom (large).....	0506	other tuber crop.....	0707	tea.....	1501
betelnuts (arecanuts).....	0507	onion.....	0708	coffee.....	1502
garlic.....	0508	carrot.....	0709	rubber.....	1503
coriander.....	0509	radish.....	0710	other plantation crops...	1588
tamarind.....	0510	beetroot.....	0711	orchids.....	1601
cumin seed.....	0511	turnip (shalgam).....	0712	rose.....	1602
fennel / anise seed.....	0512	tomato.....	0713	gladiolus.....	1603
nutmeg.....	0513	spinach.....	0714	carnation.....	1604
fenugreek.....	0514	amaranths (chaulai).....	0715	marigold.....	1605
cloves.....	0515	cabbage.....	0716	other flowers.....	1688
cinnamon.....	0516	other leafy vegetable.....	0717	asgandh.....	1701

cocoa.....	0517	brinjal.....	0718	isabgol.....	1702
kacholam.....	0518	peas (vegetable) (green)	0719	sena.....	1703
beetlvine.....	0519	lady's finger (bhindi)....	0720	moosli.....	1704
other condi. & spices..	0588	cauliflower.....	0721	other medicinal plant...	1705
mangoes.....	0601	cucumber.....	0722	lemon grass.....	1711
orange and kinu.....	0602	bottle gourd (lauki).....	0723	mint.....	1712
mosambi.....	0603	pumpkin.....	0724	menthol.....	1713
lemon / acid lime.....	0604	bitter gourd.....	0725	eucalyptus.....	1714
other citrous fruits.....	0605	other gourds.....	0726	other aromatic plant.....	1715
banana.....	0606	vench (guar).....	0727	canes.....	1801
table grapes.....	0607	beans (green).....	0728	bamboos.....	1802
wine grapes (black)....	0608	drumstick.....	0729	other non-food crops...	1888
apple.....	0609	green chillies.....	0730		
pear.....	0610	other vegetables.....	0788		
peaches.....	0611	other food crop.....	0801		

15.14.2 Column (3): land: In this column, the amount of land used for cultivation of each type of crop will be recorded in 0.000 hectares. This column has been sub-divided into two columns to keep provision for recording integral and decimal parts in two different columns. The integral part will be recorded in the left sub-column and the decimal part will be put in the right sub-column.

In columns (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) expenditure incurred on seeds, pesticides/insecticides, fertilizer/manure, irrigation and minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipments respectively, during the period July to December 2002 will be recorded in whole rupees. Columns (9) and (10) are kept for recording the interest paid and lease rent for land paid for the production of crop.

15.14.3 Columns (11) and (12): In these two columns, the expenditure on payment of wages/salaries by the farmer household for carrying out cultivation during the reference period will be recorded. Again payment of wages and salaries may be made for two different categories of labour viz. (i) labour which is regular in nature and (ii) labour which is casual in nature. Again payment may be made either in cash or in kind. If it is paid in kind, the corresponding monetary value may be evaluated at purchaser's price.

15.14.4 regular: This will cover the payments made to persons working in farm and getting in return of salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). The category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

15.14.5 casual: Payments made to person(s) casually engaged in farm and getting wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract will be regarded as payments made for casual labour.

15.14.6 Column (13) is for recording any other expenses made by the farmer other than mentioned in columns (4) to (12). **Column (14)** is for recording total expenses and this will be equal to sum of columns (4) to (13). **Column (20)** will be equal to the sum of the entries in column (16) and column (19).

16.0 Block 15: Expenses and receipts (in Rs) on farming of animals during last 30 days:

This block will be used to record the expenditure and receipts for livestock farming during the last 30 days. However, this block will exclude any such activity belonging to non-household sector. Columns (1) and (2) give serial numbers and item descriptions. In columns (3) to (10) various types of farming activities on which information on expenses and/or receipts on/from different types of items are to be collected have been recorded. In items 1 to 8 expenses incurred on different types of farming activities during the last 30 days will be recorded while items 10 to 24 have been kept to record receipts obtained from the farming activities listed in columns (3) to (10). Items 9 and 25 will give respectively, total expenses and total receipts for farming activities during the reference period. In item 1 cost of seed /animals used for purposes other than for productive purpose has to be recorded. The expenditure on feeding and veterinary charges of livestock will be recorded in items 2 and 3 respectively. Veterinary charges will include charges for medicine, vaccination, artificial insemination etc. The interest paid and lease rent for land paid will be recorded in items 4 and 5, respectively for each of the farming activities mentioned in columns (3) to (10). The labour charges (regular and casual) paid to the workers, if any, will be recorded in items 6 and 7. The labour charges paid to the regular workers will be recorded in item 6 and the same paid to casual workers will be recorded against item 7. The labour charges can be paid in cash and/or kind. If it is paid in kind, the corresponding monetary value may be evaluated at purchaser's price. Item 8 has been kept for recording any other expenses made by the farmer other than mentioned in items 1 to 7. The total expense will be recorded in item 9 and this will be equal to sum of items 1 to 8. In items 10 to 21 quantity and value of total output produced by each of the farming activities will be recorded. The unit of quantity for different types of output has already been mentioned inside parentheses along with the output descriptions. The value of by-product as a result of farming activities of the farmer will be recorded in item 22. This can be in the form of hide, skin, bones, manures etc. Any other type of receipts relating to farming activity not included in items mentioned here, may be included in item 24 under the heading 'other receipts'. The sum of items 16 to 24 will be calculated and recorded against item 25 under the heading 'total receipts'. It may be noted that some of the outputs mentioned in this block may not be applicable for a particular type of farming activity and for such type of farming activity the corresponding cells for value and quantity output have been shaded.

17.0 Blocks 16 and 17: These two blocks are designed to collect information on expenses and receipts from non-farm business carried out by the household members. However, information will be restricted to household enterprises only. Non-household enterprises will be kept outside the purview of this survey.

18.0 Block 16: expenses on non-farm business during last 30 days: In this block, expenses for running non-farm business of the household will be collected. The reference period for this block is '30 days' preceding the date of survey. All expenditure in this block is to be recorded for the activities carried out during the month. If some expenses are made on a yearly or half-yearly basis, those are to be properly apportioned for the reference month. For items where payments are not yet made, payable amount has to be accounted.

There are 20 items in this block in which information on different type of expenses are to be collected and in item 21 the total expenses will be recorded. Values to be collected in the block will be in whole number of rupees.

18.16.1 Item 1: NIC-98 code (2-digit): The industry code for the activity of non-manufacturing business determined on the basis of maximum income will be reported in two digits as per NIC 1998 code. The entry cell has been bifurcated into two parts for recording each digit of NIC code separately.

18.16.2 Item 2: raw materials used for manufacturing: The total value of materials actually consumed during the reference month in the manufacturing process will be recorded against this item. However, it excludes intermediate products, if any. Any material produced at home and used in the manufacturing process as raw material will also be included against this item. For raw materials collected free of cost, labour charges and/or transport charges incurred, if any, will be taken as the value of the raw materials. But if no expenditure is incurred for such free collection, no imputation need be made. The valuation of these materials are to be calculated by taking the purchase price, where purchase price will mean per unit delivered value of the goods at the manufacturing site, i.e. it will include agents' commissions and taxes/duties paid, if any. Evaluation of the materials consumed from the household's own produce will be done at the ex farm price. This rule will hold good for any other item of the schedule.

18.16.3 Item 3: materials used for other activities: Materials like cement, sand, stone-chips, paints, etc. for construction work or any other work done other than manufacturing, if any, may be reported against this item.

18.16.4 Item 4: cost of commodities traded: If the household is engaged in some trading activity, the purchase value of goods sold during the reference period of last 30 days will be reported against this item. For credit purchase also full value of the commodities will be reported. Purchase price will include transport charge, sale tax, octroi and any other incidental charges mixed up with the cost of commodities. Sometimes, the household is not engaged in trading activity but sales goods which are purchased for some other purpose in the same condition as purchased will also be accounted against this item. In other words, the purchase value of all goods which are purchased and sold without any transformation will be recorded here. Some articles like cold drinks, cakes, pastries, beer, wines etc. are traded by the hotels and restaurants. The purchase value of such goods may also be recorded against this item.

18.16.5 Item 5: articles used for food and drink preparation: If the household is carrying out hotel or restaurant activity, then the values of all articles consumed during the reference period for preparation of food and drink will be recorded. All spices, oil, vegetables, meat, eggs, curds, milk, sauce, squash, etc. will be taken into account. The value should include the credit purchases as well. Sometimes, the household may not be engaged in the hotel and restaurant activity but spends some amount on food and drink for any other non-farm business, then the expenditure incurred on these items will also be included.

18.16.6 Item 6: petrol, diesel, lubricants etc.: Value of petrol, diesel and lubricants consumed during the reference period will be included in this item.

18.16.8 Item 7: minor repair and maintenance of transport, machinery, equipment, building, furniture and fixtures and other fixed assets: Repair and maintenance charges of the transport, machinery, equipment, building, furniture and fixtures and other fixed assets will be reported against this item. Expenditure on repair and maintenance should not include expenditure

of a capital nature. Replacement of some major part of the transport equipment will not come under repair and maintenance. Expenses incurred on changing batteries, tyres, tubes and retreading cost of the tyres will also be reported against item.

18.16.8 Item 8: electricity charges: If the total amount of electricity consumed during the reference month is not paid, the amount payable pertaining to the month will be ascertained and recorded here. If the exact amount of the bill is not known for some months, the value will be estimated on the basis of the electric bills paid during the recent past.

18.16.9 Item 9: fuel other than electricity: The value of coal/coke, other fuels, lubricants consumed will be recorded irrespective of whether full payment has been made or not. That part of fuel which is produced and consumed in the process of production (intermediate products) are to be excluded.

18.16.10 Item 10: rent payable on machinery and equipment (other than land and building): Hiring of machinery and equipment other than land and building for non-firm business is a common phenomenon. Rent on these assets is to be noted against this item. It will not include rent on land and building which will be reported against item 17.

18.16.11 Item 11: travelling, freight and cartage expenses: Expenses on transportation of materials will be entered against this item. If already included in the value of materials consumed, these should not be filled in separately. However, expenditure proportionate to the materials consumed during the reference period is only to be recorded. The travelling expenses associated with the entrepreneurial activity will also be shown against this item.

18.16.12 Item 12: communication expenses (telephone, telegram, fax, postal, courier, e-mail, etc.): Expenses on communication like telephone, telegram, fax, postal, courier, e-mail, voice-mail, etc. are to be recorded here. For communication business, expenses for STD booth will be collected in this item. The call charges payable to the government along with the rent payable may be apportioned for the month (these charges are generally paid once in two months) and recorded against this item.

18.16.13 Item 13: consumable stores, packing materials, etc.: Expenses on consumable stores, packing materials etc. will be reported in this item. Adhesive solution, rubber pieces, pins etc. used in the bicycle repairing shop will come under this item. The value of packing materials like paper, cloth etc. will also be recorded against this item. However, packing materials should not be confused with direct materials. The treatment of packing cost depends on the nature of products/ service sold. If the articles cannot be sold without a package or a container e.g. medicines, perfumes, etc., the cost of packing forms part of the prime cost and the package will be treated as direct materials. Stock of tins, cartons, wrappers, cases, boxes etc. in such cases must be treated in the same manner as the stock of raw materials. This item will also include crockery, glassware, bedding and other consumables i.e. items those are of semi durable nature. Care should be taken so that the fixed assets are not covered here. Furnishing materials like curtains, flower vases, etc. will also be reported here.

18.16.14 Item 14: paper, printing and stationary expenses: If any money is paid for purchasing materials like paper, printing of bills or logos and other stationery articles during the reference period, the same will be reported against this item. It may be noted that the stationery may be purchased at one time and used for several months. In such cases, monthly consumption may be estimated and reported.

18.16.15 Item 15: service charges for work done by other establishments (e.g. legal, audit, advertising and other accounting services; warehousing expenses, etc.): If any payments are made or due to be made to other concerns for work done on materials supplied to them by the reporting enterprise, the amount so paid or payable should be reported against this item. If charges are paid to home workers or sister concerns, those will also be recorded here. This will cover warehousing charges, advertising charges, expenses towards legal, audit and accounting services.

18.16.16 Item 16: cost of own construction building, furniture and fixtures etc.: Expenses incurred on construction of fixed assets like building, furniture and fixtures, etc., by the household will be recorded against this item. Such expenses will include the expenditure incurred on raw materials and labour charges.

18.16.16 Item 17: rent on land and building: Rent payable for the reference month on land and building hired for non-farm business will be recorded against this item.

18.16.17 Item 18: interest: Total interest due to be paid for the reference period for all the loans taken for non-farm business will be reported against this item irrespective of the fact that any of the loans might have been repaid either fully or partly or found to be outstanding.

18.16.18 Item 19: wages and salaries: Total emoluments payable to the workers of the non-farm business during the reference period will be reported. It will include, besides the stipulated pay, all other allowances like dearness, house-rent, over-time, shift etc. It will also include payments like bonus, retirement benefits, ex-gratia payment, employer's contribution to ESIC fund, provident fund, etc. Payments generally made once in six months or once in a year or at the time of retirement will be apportioned for the reference month should be included. It will also include expenditure incurred on group benefits for the employees.

18.16.19 Item 20: other expenses: Any other expenses on non-farm business which are not covered under any of the items 1 to 19 will be reported against this item. Regular puja expenses, expenses towards customer entertainment, purchase of daily newspaper, etc. are a few expenses of this type. The insurance charges payable for the commodities stored for warehousing activity will be included in this item. This will also include license fees, municipal taxes on land and building and any other cess or taxes for the reference month. However, fines or penalties for any breach of contract or non-compliance of law relating to running of the non-farm business will be shown against those items for which penalties have been demanded. Local subscriptions, if any, may also be included here. Subscription to business associations will be recorded against this item. Road tax, toll tax in respect of transport enterprises will also be recorded here.

18.17.20 Item 21: total expenses: Total expenses for non-farm business carried out during the reference period will be summed over items 2 to 20 and the same will be recorded against this item.

19.0 Block 17: receipts for non-farm business during last 30 days: In this block receipts for running non-farm business of the household will be collected. The reference period for the blocks is last 30 days. The value of output that is not sold has to be evaluated at factor cost and reported. All expenditure in this block is to be recorded for the activities carried out during the last 30 days.

There are 14 items in this block in which information on different type of expenses are to be collected. Values to be collected in the block will be in whole number of rupees only.

19.17.1 Item 1: products and by-products manufactured: Value for goods manufactured (actually sold or not sold) will be considered at ex factory value and reported. Intermediate products lose their identity in the final product. It is used in the production of final products of the manufacturing process. Such materials are generally not included here, but if they are sold as they are, they should be included.

For any manufacturing process, a stock of semi-finished goods (goods which are yet to get the shape of final product) remains at the beginning and at the end of the reference period. The net balance of such semi-finished goods forms a sort of notional output. The value of net balance of semi-finished goods will be recorded against this item with appropriate sign ('+' for increase and '-' for decrease).

The values of finished products and by-products which were produced and made ready for sale/use/free distribution/home consumption and the value of intermediate products, if any, that were produced and made ready for sale during the reference period, will be recorded in whole number of rupees. Value of manufactured products lost by theft/damage/destroyed by fire etc. during the reference period will be excluded. The ex factory value of the products and by-products will be reported here. It excludes excise duty paid or sales tax realised by the enterprise on behalf of the Government as also all distributive expenses incurred such as discount or rebate, charges for carriage outward, commission to selling agents, etc.

19.17.2 Item 2: sale value of commodities traded: The total sale value of the commodities sold during the reference month will be reported against this item. The ex factory sale values of all goods incidental to manufacturing which were sold in the reference month in the same condition as they were purchased will be recorded here. This will also include the sale value of goods bought exclusively for re-sale. Receipts from trading of purchased food like ice creams, pastries, patties, etc. will also be recorded against this item. The valuation of trading goods will be done at sale price. Sale price will exclude excise duties and other incidental charges associated with sale. But it will be net of discount, rebate or allowances which are given by the traders to the customers.

19.17.3 Item 3: amounts receivable from contractor: Against this item, the total amount received by the sub-contractor (sample household) from the master contractor or the amount

received by the contractor (sample household) from the owner of the construction work will be reported.

19.17.4 Item 4: receipts from sale of prepared food, refreshment and drinks: The receipts from sale of prepared food, refreshments and drinks will be considered against this item when they are separately charged. If the hotels and lodging places sell prepared food to outsiders, the receipts will be noted here. The receipt for any catering business and services to other concerns or individuals will also be accounted against this item.

19.17.5 Item 5: earnings from goods and passenger traffic: This item will include the earnings from transport activity, from passenger and from goods traffic. Charges received from the customers for contract/chartered service will also be included. If the same vehicle is used for passenger as well as goods transport, the total earning may be recorded. Charges received for providing services incidental to transport (operation of bridges, loading/unloading of vessels, travel agency, maintenance of docks, etc.) will, however, be recorded against item 13: other receipts.

19.17.6 Item 6: STD/courier, fax, etc. charges receivable from customers: Total charges realised from the customers by STD booths or a courier concern or a unit which caters to fax or e-mail services will be noted against this item. The receipts for services provided during the reference period will only be recorded by receivable approach. Total receipts and not just the commissions will be reported here.

19.17.7 Item 7: receipts for educational activity like tuition fees, examination fees, capitation fees, etc.: This item includes earnings from tuition fees, other fees such as library fee, laboratory fee, examinations fee, games fee, medical fee, bus fee, development fees etc. and receipts for service provided. This will exclude fees collected on behalf of other authorities such as secondary board, university etc. This will also exclude refundable deposits such as library deposit, laboratory caution money, etc. collected from students.

19.17.8 Item 8: receipts from consultation fees and medical services: This item mainly relates to medical and health activity. This includes charge for services rendered by doctors. The amount receivable will be inclusive of charges of medicines, if supplied by the doctor. The medicines provided to the patients by the nursing homes may also be recorded here. This also includes receipts on account of cabin charge, operation theatre charge, charges for clinical and radiological examination, charges for cabin, nursing, diet etc. The earnings from consultation fees, receipts for various services provided, government grants and donations from persons and organizations and medical services will be included in this item. Many medical practitioners do not only charge consultation fee, but purchase of medicines against his prescription from his dispensary is obligatory. Such receipts are also to be accounted. In case of hospitals or nursing homes, receipts for service other than that rendered by doctor like OT charge, pathological tests, expenditure on diet for patients; cabin etc. may also be included.

19.17.9 Item 9: receipts from services provided to others including commission charges: In rendering services, if the materials for processing or repairing are supplied by the household, the service charge should include the material cost. Even if the payment is not yet received, the

amount will be recorded here. If materials are purchased for the customer which will be reimbursed subsequently, price of the materials will be ignored, only the service charges are to be recorded. Service charges received in kind are to be imputed.

19.17.10 Item 10: market value of own construction on building, furniture and fixtures, etc.: This will present the value added for the own construction of building, furniture & fixtures if taken net of expenses.

19.17.11 Item 11: value of consumption of goods/services produced or traded for own use: Value of goods and/or services produced by the enterprises for sale but ultimately consumed by the entrepreneur or by the employee of the enterprise will be noted here. Any part of the finished products which were supplied to sister concerns will also be included. Grocery items consumed in household, manufactured cloth worn by the owner, restaurants providing food to the cooks are some of the items of this kind. The goods/ services provided should be evaluated at owner's cost. However, if goods obtained free of cost are consumed, no imputation is required.

19.17.12 Item 12: rent receivable on plant and machinery and other fixed assets: If a trading/manufacturing unit hires out durable goods, the receipts therefrom may be recorded against this item, since value added by this marginal activity will otherwise be missed. For enterprises basically engaged in renting out of machinery and equipment, this is the main item. In such cases, the rent obtained is their service charges.

19.17.13 Item 13: other receipts: This will include any other receipt incidental to non-farm business. Receipts from a few services like informal agency, consultancy etc., will be recorded in this item. Incentives received by the enterprise may be recorded here. Receipts from sale of used cartons or used wrappers may also be added. The net receipts against sale of tickets for annual function conducted by some institutions may be shown here. Other receipts will exclude interest and dividends, since these are not accrued due to entrepreneurial activity. Lodging charges receivable for hiring out rooms, rent for conference halls, etc. will be considered against this item. If lodging charges includes the breakfast or meal charges, the combined value may be recorded here. All recurring / non-recurring grants received from central, state and local governments will be recorded against this item. Similarly, all recurring / non-recurring donations received from persons, national / international organizations will be entered against this item. Lump sum donation / grant received may be apportioned for the month and recorded.

19.17.14 Item 14: total receipts: Total receipts for non-farm business carried out during the reference period will be summed over items 1 to 13 and the same will be reported against this item.

20.0 Block 18: consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants: In this block information on consumption of some broad groups of items of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants for the household for a reference period of 30 days preceding the date of survey will be collected.

20.18.1 Columns (1) and (2): code and item: The code and description of the items are printed in columns (1) and (2), respectively. Similarly, item codes and item descriptions for blocks 19, 20, 21 and 22 appear in the body of the blocks.

20.18.2 Unit: Each filled-in line of this block will relate to a particular item of consumption. Generally, the unit of quantity for the majority of the listed items is kilogram (kg). However, if 'kg' is not the appropriate unit for any item then the appropriate unit has been shown within brackets after the description of the item. The unit, if applicable, should be 'kg' for all items for which the unit has not been mentioned in the list.

20.18.3 Against each item of block 18, there is a provision to record the quantity figure in terms of the respective standard unit. Value figure will be recorded in rupees (0.00). Each of these columns of block 18 has been bifurcated in two parts. A quantity or value figure, in terms of the specified standard unit for an item, will usually have two parts - one integral part and the other fractional i.e., decimal part. The integral part will be recorded in the left-hand part and the decimal part will be entered in the right-hand part. It may be noted that against the items printed on the schedule for which the specified unit is 'gram'/'number'/'box'/'pair'/'standard unit', two zeros (00) have already been printed in the decimal part. This means only the integral part of these units is to be recorded for such items. Similarly, '00' has been printed in the decimal part of value figure of those items for which the value is preferred to be in whole rupees.

20.18.4 Columns (3) and (4): quantity and value: These columns relate to the consumption of the household during the reference period of last 30 days. Column (3) relates to the quantity of consumption and column (4) to the corresponding value. Here, consumption includes all consumption out of monetary and non-monetary purchases and out of goods received as gift, loan, etc. However, the consumption data should be strictly confined to the domestic consumption of the household. It may be noted that consumption by livestock belonging to the household will not be included in household consumption. Accounting should, however, be made of the livestock products like milk, meat, egg, etc., obtained from such livestock 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. Consumption of the household will consist of consumption made out of:

- (i) commodities purchased in cash or credit;
- (ii) commodities received in exchange of goods and services;
- (iii) home-grown/home-produced stock;
- (iv) transfer receipts such as gifts, loans, charities, etc., and
- (v) free collection.

20.18.5 Column (5): source code: Consumption of an item during the last 30 days may be made out of one or more sources mentioned in the preceding para. The source from which the item has been procured and consumed by the household will be recorded in terms of codes. The codes to be used are:

only purchase	1	only free collection ...	4
only home-grown stock.....	2	others	9
both purchase and home-grown stock	3		

Code 3 will be applicable if consumption is made out of both purchase and home-grown stock but not from any other sources. Any other combination of sources will get code 9. Consumption

out of transfer receipts or commodities received in exchange of goods and services will also get code 9.

20.18.6 While recording consumption, care should be taken to include consumption on ceremonials, parties, etc. Note that if the household made any transfer payment in terms of commodities like rice, wheat, pulses, etc., the quantity of commodity so paid should not 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 the recipient household. However, if the transfer payment is made in terms of cooked meals then that will be shown as consumption of the payer household. If the meals were prepared by the household then 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 served and the value of those will be recorded under cooked meals against the payer household. For such meals nothing is to be recorded against the recipient household.

20.18.7 It may be mentioned that for all these items, the quantity reported to have been actually consumed is to be recorded. For example, if the weight of barley originally weighing 10 kg becomes only 9 kg after its cleaning, etc., the quantity of barley consumed is to be recorded as 9 kg only. On the other hand, if a person buys 2 kg of rice at Rs 10/- and consumes only 1 kg, the rest being thrown away due to damage by insects, infection, etc. then the quantity consumed is only 1 kg and value Rs 5/-.

20.18.8 **Item 1 : rice:** Rice will mean the grain obtained after husking and cleaning paddy.

20.18.9 **Item 2 : chira, khoi, lawa, muri, other rice products:** Rice products like chira, khoi, lawa, muri, rice powder, etc. which are obtained by splitting, frying, powdering, parching of the grain are covered by this item. Food preparations out of rice viz., pastries, cakes, sweets, etc., should not be considered as rice products. These items will be put under item 38: other processed food & refreshments. Rice purchased in the form of 'cooked rice' (not cooked meal) will also be treated as processed food and will be recorded against item 38.

20.18.10 **Item 3: wheat:** This will mean wheat in its whole grain form, broken wheat (not powdered).

20.18.11 **Item 4: atta, maida, suji, rawa, sewai, bread, other wheat products:** All wheat products like atta, maida, suji, rawa, sewai, bread will be included under this item.

20.18.12 **Items 5 to 16:** This series of items has been provided for recording details of consumption of jowar, bajra, maize, barley, small millets, ragi. Each of these items will include their products also. Item 10 will include cornflakes, pop-corn, etc. (made of maize). As instructed earlier, food preparations of these cereals will be recorded against item 38. Sattu prepared by frying and powdering of barley will be included against item 12 (barley products).

20.18.13 **Item 17: cereal: s.t.:** This is a sub-total item. ('s.t.' stands for sub-total.) The sum of all the cereal items will be obtained for columns (3) and (4) and the totals will be recorded in the respective columns of this line. In other words, the entry will be the sum of the entries recorded

in that column against each of the constituent items (cereals and cereal products). Similarly, all other sub-total items will be derived.

20.18.14 Item 18 : cereal substitutes: Cereals are usually a person's staple food. But sometimes by choice or due to scarcity, a person may not consume much of cereals or consume no cereal at all. The food requirement is partially or wholly met in such cases by consumption of food, which could be treated as substitutes for cereals. Tapioca, for example, is consumed in some parts of the country as a substitute for cereals. Similarly, jackfruit seed, mahua, etc. are also consumed as substitute for cereals. Potato or sweet potato consumed as substitutes for cereals will not however be shown here. These will be recorded under item 30: vegetables. Sometimes, mixed cereal flour, like idli flour, which is a mixture of cereals, pulses and also of spices, is purchased and consumed. In such a case if the proportion of different constituents of the mixture is not known and/or might be difficult to obtain, the quantity and value of it will be recorded against the major constituent item of the mixed cereal flour.

20.18.15 Item 20: gram products: This relates to items like sattu obtained by frying and powdering of gram (whole grain). However, besan made out of gram will not be considered here. Instead, it will be recorded against item 22 (pulse products).

20.18.16 Items 23 to 25: milk and other milk products: These items relate to milk: liquid, baby food, and products 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 (chhana), buttermilk, 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 these items. In case a household prepares these sweetmeats from milk: liquid, then its consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid (item 23) and other constituent items of the preparations. Similarly, when milk products like ghee, butter, curd, etc. are obtained from milk: liquid by the household and consumed, consumption will be recorded against milk: liquid and not against the particular milk product. For example, suppose a household has consumed 30 litres of milk, out of which 15 litres was converted into curd and consumed. In this case 30 litres of milk will be shown against milk: liquid only. But if the milk product is purchased from the market and consumed by the household, the quantity and its corresponding value will be recorded against the particular milk product.

20.18.17 Item 23: milk: liquid: This will mean milk as directly obtained from cow, buffalo, goat or any other livestock. Milk sold in bottle or polypack will also be treated as 'milk: liquid'. The unit of quantity for milk: liquid is 'litre'. Readily drinkable flavoured and bottled milk should be considered as milk: liquid and should also be recorded against this item. Milk transformed into curd, casein, ghee, etc. only for the purpose of consumption and actually consumed during the reference period should also be included in this item. If ghee is prepared at home from 'milk: liquid' and a part of it has been consumed during the reference period then the quantity and value of 'milk: liquid' required for preparing the ghee actually consumed will be recorded against this item.

20.18.18 Item 26: edible oil: Oil used in food preparation will be considered as 'edible oil' such as mustard oil, groundnut oil, etc. Some edible oils, such as groundnut oil, etc., are sold in the

market after refining the raw oil, obtained by crushing the seeds by some chemical process of neutralisation, bleaching and decolourisation. No distinction will be made between raw and refined oils. If oilseeds purchased or grown for extracting edible oil by crushing and the oil is consumed then the entry will be shown against the appropriate item of edible oil.

20.18.19 **Item 34: salt:** It will include all edible salt irrespective of whether it is iodised or not.

20.18.20 **Item 35: spices:** There are a large variety of spices which are generally used in food preparations. Of these items, turmeric and chillies are most commonly used.

20.18.21 **Item 36: beverages:** It will include all types of beverages, e.g. tea, coffee, cold drinks like *thumsup*, *pepsi*, *cocoa cola* and *frooti*, etc. Tea leaves and coffee powder will also be included against this item. Mineral water, soda water, etc. will also be included against this item.

20.18.22 **Item 37: cooked meals:** ‘Cooked meals’ may be (i) purchased from market, i.e., from hotel, restaurant, canteen, etc. (ii) obtained by paying a 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 household, or (iv) received as gift or charity.

20.18.23 As a general principle, for cooked meals, consumption will be taken account of in the purchaser household. Thus, in case of (i) above entry will be made against the columns on consumption for the household reporting purchase of cooked meals, which might have been consumed by household members, employees, guests and other persons. There are factories and offices, which have their own canteen providing meals to the employees. Consumption of meals by the employees of such institutions, if these are received free of cost, will not be considered in the employee households for making entries against this item. The case (ii) will also be similarly treated as case (i), i.e., accounting will be made in the purchaser household as far as block 5 is concerned. No entry will be made in the schedule of the recipient households against this item, for the cooked meals of the type described under cases (iii) and (iv).

20.18.24 **Item 38: other processed food & refreshments:** Items like cake, pastry, pickles, sauce, jam/jelly, snacks, tiffin, food packets, etc. will be recorded against this item. If ingredients like fruits, spices, sugar, egg, atta, 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 this item group. Chowmin, soup, etc. will also come under other processed food.

20.18.25 **Item 41: supari, lime, katha and other ingredients for pan, and pan masala:** Supari (betelnuts) in various forms are available in the market. These are fresh supari, sundried supari, fermented supari, boiled and coloured supari and scented supari. Supari consumed in any of the forms will be accounted for against this item. All other ingredients like lime, katha, pan masala etc., used for preparing pan, should be included in this item. But tobacco, zarda, surti, kimam, etc. which are also consumed with pan should not be included against this item. However, pan-parag will be included in this item.

20.18.26 Item 42: tobacco: leaf and hookah (gm) : It will include all leaf and hookah tobacco consumed during the reference period in any form. Tobacco leaf burnt and powdered for brushing teeth will also be included against this item.

20.18.27 Item 43: other tobacco products: This will include other tobacco products like cigarette, bidi, snuff etc. Cigarette paper and tobacco are sometimes purchased separately for making cigarettes. In such cases value to be recorded would be the value of tobacco plus the value of paper taken together.

20.18.28 Item 44: intoxicants: It will include ganja, toddy, beer, foreign liquor or refined liquor, country liquor and drugs used for intoxication but exclude drugs used for medicinal purposes. It will exclude country liquor prepared at home from its ingredients. In such a case, entries will be made against the ingredients. This item will also include ganja consumed in the form of cigarettes.

20.18.29 Item 46: fuel and light: In this item information on consumption of each item of fuel and light for the household during last 30 days, prior to the date of survey, will be collected. It will also include meter rent and surcharge for electricity. LPG, gobar gas and other fuel like petrol, diesel etc. used for generating electricity will also be included here. The value of gobar gas is to be imputed on the basis of value of inputs used for manufacturing gobar gas. Caution money deposited for getting a gas cylinder should not be recorded in this schedule.

21.0 Block 19: consumption of clothing, footwear: In this block, information on value of consumption of all items of clothing and footwear will be collected in whole number of rupees. The information in this block is required to be collected for a reference period of last 365 days. Consumption of clothing is defined as an item of clothing, bedding, etc., being brought into first-use. Clothing purchased first-hand as well as second-hand will be considered for reporting against this item. The following points may be noted.

- ★ Liveries supplied by the employer even if it is used during duty-hours only will be taken into account.
- ★ 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 goods and services will be evaluated at the retail price prevailing in the local market.
- ★ When any garment is sewn at home by a household member, its value will be equal to the value of cloth only. No labour charges for sewing of the garment need be included unless the sample household itself is running a tailoring shop.

21.19.1 While collecting information on consumption of footwear, the general instructions given for filling the item of clothing will be followed.

- ★ If materials are purchased and footwear is made by taking service of a cobbler then cost of footwear will be imputed as the cost of raw materials plus service charges paid to the cobbler.

- ★ Plastic footwear will also be included in this block. But straps for slippers will be included against item 55 of block 21.

22.0 Blocks 20: expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services:

Under this block, information will be collected on educational and institutional medical expenses incurred during the **last 365 days** preceding the date of survey. Non-institutional medical expenses will be recorded separately in block 21. The institutional category will include payments made for goods & services availed of as an inpatient in both private as well as Government medical institutions like nursing homes, hospitals, etc. All other medical expenses will be treated under non-institutional category. The actual expenditure incurred during the reference period on the items listed in the block will be recorded.

22.20.1 Item 49: education: This is meant for recording expenses incurred in connection with education. It will include expenditure on goods purchased for the purpose of education, viz., books and journals, paper, pencil, etc. It also includes fees paid to educational institutions (e.g., schools, colleges, universities, etc.) on account of tuition (inclusive of minor items like game fees, fan fees, etc.) and payment to private tutor. Occasional payments to the school fund made on account of charities provided for indigent students and 'donations' generally will not be included here as these are regarded as transfer payments. It may be noted that all kinds of books, magazines, journals, etc. including novels and other fiction will be covered under this item. Expenditure on internet other than telephone charges will also be covered under this item.

22.20.2 Items 50 & 51: medical (institutional & non-institutional): These items include expenditure on medicines of different types and on medical goods; also, payments made to doctor, nurse, etc., on account of professional fees and those made to hospital, nursing home, etc. for medical treatment. Medical expenses will include IUD (intra-uterine device), oral pills, condoms, diaphragm, spermicide (jelly, cream, foam tablet), etc. Expenditure incurred for clinical tests, X-ray, etc. will also be accounted. For Central government employees receiving medicines and medical services from CGHS dispensaries, only the monthly contribution made will be considered. If, however, some medicine or service is purchased from outside during the reference period, the expenditure, even if reimbursed, is to be included. The distinction between institutional and non-institutional medical expenses, lies in whether the expenses were incurred on medical treatment as in-patient of a medical institution or otherwise. Expenditure incurred on MTP (medical termination of pregnancy) may be recorded against item 50 or 51 depending on the category of treatment availed of, i.e. if hospitalisation is necessary for MTP then it has to be recorded against 50, otherwise against 51. Hiring charges for ambulance may likewise be recorded against item 50 or 51. However, transport expenses other than hiring charges of ambulance will be considered as travelling expense and not as medical expense. In the rural areas, doctors charge a consolidated amount for consultation as well as giving medicines to the patient. In such a case, the total amount will be reported against item 51.

23.0 Block 21: expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes: 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 and kind will be taken into account. The reference period will be the **last 30 days** prior to the date of survey.

23.21.1 Column (3): value (Rs): The amount of expenditure incurred on an item during the reference period of **30 days preceding the date of enquiry** will be recorded in this column in whole number of rupees.

23.21.2 Item 52: entertainment: It will include expenditure on cinema or theatre show, mela, fare, picnic, purchase of sports goods, toys, etc, club fees, goods for recreation and hobbies, photography, hire of video cassette, VCR and VCP, subscription to dish antenna, cable TV facilities, etc. Here consumption is represented by purchase of entertainment services or articles catering to entertainment. It is possible that on the occasion of attending sports or cinema/video show some expenditure is incurred on traveling and conveyance and/or on refreshment. Such expenditure will be excluded from this item.

22.21.3 Item 54: toilet articles: It will include toilet soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, powder, snow, cream, hair oil, lotion, shampoo, hair cream, comb,, shaving blades, saving stick, razor, shaving cream, sanitary napkins, cooler perfume, body perfume, room perfume, etc.

23.21.4 Item 55: sundry articles: It will includes electric bulb, tubelight, earthenware, glassware, bucket, washing soap, agarbati, plant with pot, brushes, utensil cleaners, steelwool, and other petty articles. Hiring charges for consumer goods like furniture, electric fans, crockery, utensils and charges for decoration on ceremonial occasions are to be accounted here. If any item is hired on monthly/quarterly/annual basis then the amount of last payment on such goods divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be taken into account. However, hiring out of a vendor cart to run business by the sample household will be excluded. But, monthly maintenance charges payable to co-operative society, etc. will be included in this item.

23.21.5 Item 56: consumer services excluding conveyance: It will include expenditure incurred on wages paid in cash or kind to domestic servant, cook, sweeper, barber, beautician, washerman, laundry, tailor, priest, pleader, postage and telegram, telephone charges, grinding charges, etc and other miscellaneous expenses. Wages paid to domestic servant/cook may be cosidered against this item even if they are treated as members of the household for the purpose of consumer expenditure survey. For domestic servant or cook who is also a member of the household by definition, only wages paid in cash during the reference period will be taken into account. Any expenditure incurred by a domestic servant who is also a member of the household should be treated as consumption expenditure of the household. Wages in kind not consumed by domestic servant/cook will be excluded.

23.21.6 The actual expenditure incurred for availing of the services of barber, beautician, etc. will be considered as the consumer expenditure of the household. Expenditure both in cash and in kind will be taken into account. In the villages the barber charges might be paid in kind annually. In such cases, if the payment in kind for the year is made during the reference month, the entire payment is to be evaluated at the local retail price and accounted for. On the other

hand, if no payment was made during the reference month then no expenditure should be recorded.

23.21.7 For domestically installed telephones, the telephone bill last cleared divided by the period in months for which it was charged (i.e., monthly average payable) will be considered as the expenditure to be recorded even if the expenditure was not incurred during the reference period of 30 days. Cases like new telephone connections for which no bill has been paid till the date of survey may be ignored. Security deposit made for the installation of telephone connection is excluded. However, installation charges paid to the telephone department like labour charges, cost of wire, etc. will be included under this item. In addition, expenditure incurred during the reference period of last 30 days for making telephone calls from STD/PCO booth or other's telephone will be accounted against this item. Expenditure incurred on the purchase of mobile phone (instrument) will not be included in this item. Instead, it will be included against item 68 of block 22.

23.21.8 This item will also include expenses such as application fees for employment, etc., subscriptions to societies and similar organisations, and generally, expenditure on any other 'miscellaneous' items relevant to the block and not provided in the list of items. If water is purchased through tanker, porter, etc., the expenditure incurred will also be recorded here. It will also include E-mail charges, Fax charges, photocopying charges, etc., pet animals (incl. birds, fish, etc.).

23.21.9 **Item 57: conveyance:** Expenditure incurred on account of journeys undertaken and/or transportation of goods made by airways, railways, bus, tram, steamer, motor car (or taxi), motor-cycle, autorickshaw, bicycle, rickshaw (hand-drawn and cycle) horsecab, bullock cart, hand-cart, porter or any other means of conveyance will be recorded against this item. The expenditure will be the actual fare paid. The expenditure incurred on journeys undertaken under LTC, etc., even if reimbursed, is to be included. In case of owned conveyance, the cost of fuel (petrol, mobile oil, diesel, etc.) for power driven transport and animal feed for animal-drawn carriage will also be accounted. For railway fare, season tickets valid for more than a month will be treated differently from other railway fare expenditure. Value of season tickets valid for more than a month held during the reference period by a household member will be divided by the number of months covered by the ticket to get the amount to be recorded. For all other railway fare expenditure, the amount actually paid during the reference period will be recorded.

The expenditure incurred on any 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 kilometres it travelled for each type of use. In case the information on distance travelled 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 also not available, it will be done on the basis of 'normal use'. The word 'normal' refers to a period beyond the reference period.

23.21.10 **Item 58: rent (actual):** This item consists of rent for residential building and garage rent for private vehicle etc. of the household. Amount last paid divided by the number of months for which the payment was made will be recorded here. The rent for government quarters will be the amount of house rent allowance (HRA) per month not paid to the employee plus the licence

fee deducted per month from the salary for the quarters. If some amount of money was paid in advance at the time of hiring 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. Salami/pugree will not be considered anywhere in the schedule.

23.21.11 Item 59: consumer taxes and cesses: This is for recording the expenditure on taxes and cesses paid by the household as a domestic consumer. Only taxes and cesses are included which are considered to be levied on the household as a consumer unit. Road cess, chowkidari tax, municipal rates are some examples. Sometimes while purchasing a new vehicle life tax is paid. In such case, monthly average of tax & cess will be recorded against this item. Consumer licence fees will also be included. Examples are fees paid for possession of firearms, vehicles, etc. For taxes and cesses to be paid monthly/quarterly/annual basis entries will be the amount last paid divided by the number of months for which paid. Professional tax and Income tax will not be taken into account in the survey. It will also include water charges. Water charges last paid to the municipality or other local bodies divided by the number of months for which the amount was charged may be ascribed to this item.

24.0 Block 22: expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use: Information on expenditure incurred for purchase and cost of raw materials and services for construction and repairs of durable goods for domestic use during the last 365 days will be collected in this block. Expenditure will include both cash and kind. Purchase will include both first-hand and second-hand purchase and will be recorded in separate columns of this block. Only if some expenditure is incurred towards purchase of an item, may be in cash or kind or both, the item will be considered as purchased for this block. Expenditure incurred on purchase of durable goods for giving gifts will also be included. Expenditure on any item in this block will be recorded in whole number of rupees. The following points may be kept in mind while filling this block.

- ★ If the sample household incurred some expenditure on purchase of an asset during the reference period but not been received it till the date of survey, the expenditure incurred will be accounted in this block.
- ★ A sample household purchased an asset (durable goods) during the reference period and the asset is under possession but no payment has been made during the reference period. Such purchases will be excluded.
- ★ An asset purchased during the reference period for domestic use and the same asset sold out during the reference period. Such purchase also will be accounted for.

24.22.1 Column (3): value (first-hand purchase): Value of first-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column. The total amount paid during the reference period will be recorded here.

24.22.2 Column (4): cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair: This column is for recording expenditure on materials and services for construction, assemblage, repair and maintenance of all durable goods - first-hand as well as second-hand. Value of durable goods constructed will comprise value of raw materials, services and/or labour charges and any

other charges. The total value of raw materials, services and labour charges will be recorded in this block. Here, expenditure incurred towards repair and maintenance of items purchased on second-hand will also be accounted. The following points may be noted:

- ★ The purchase values of consumer durables constructed or repaired by an artisan for his/her domestic use will be the aggregate of the purchase value of the raw material components used and imputed value of his/her services for its construction/repairs.
- ★ If an article is repaired during the reference period by one of the sample household members then the repair charges will be imputed and recorded against appropriate item only if the household member is a professional for that repairing job.

24.22.3 Column (5): value (second-hand purchase): Value of second-hand purchase during the reference period will be entered in this column.

24.22.4 Column (6): total expenditure: It is the sum of value of first-hand purchase, cost of raw materials and services for construction and repair and value of the second-hand purchase. In other words, it means: column (6) = column (3) + column (4) + column (5).

Note: An imported item of durables, even if second-hand, will be treated as first-hand purchase and information will be recorded against the relevant columns.

24.22.5 Item 61: furniture and fixtures: This item will include bedstead, almirah, dressing table, foam-rubber cushion (dunlopilo type), carpet, daree and other floor mattings, paintings, drawings, engravings, etc. Bedstead is a framework of wood or metal supporting the springs and mattress of a bed. Its surface may be made of coir rope or nylon. Folding cots of all kinds will be included against this item. Waist-high (usually wooden) almirahs should be considered under this item. Kitchen cup-boards (free-standing), complete sofa-set also will be included.

24.22.6 Item 62: goods for recreation: This includes transistor radios, gramophone & record player, television, music systems, VCR/VCP, camera & photographic equipment, gramophone record, audio/video cassette, audio/video CDs, dish antenna, video games etc.

24.22.7 Item 63: jewellery and ornaments: Gold and silver ornaments, gems and jewels, pearls etc. will come under this item. Ornaments made of other metals such as bronze, copper, platinum etc. will also be covered here. If gold ornaments purchased in exchange of gold and some amount of cash, only the cash payment made will be taken into account. But, if it is purchased in lieu of cash or cash & kind (other than gold) total value of cash/cash & kind will be accounted.

24.22.8 Item 64: crockery and utensils: It will include stainless steel utensils, other utensils, casseroles, thermos, thermoware etc.

24.22.9 Item 65: cooking and household appliances: A variety of items such as electric fan, air conditioner, air cooler, lantern, lamp, electric lampshade, sewing machine, stove, pressure cooker/pressure pan, refrigerator, electric iron, heater, toaster, geyser, oven & other electric

heating appliances, ice-cream maker, mixer-grinder, juicer, micro-oven, vacuum cleaner, electric appliance for filtering water, etc.

24.22.10 Item 66: personal transport equipment: It will include bicycle, motor cycle, scooter, motor car, jeep, tyres and tubes, other transport equipment etc. Tyre and tubes refer to all those tyres and tubes which are purchased for replacement in vehicles. If repair is made only for tyres and tubes then the expenditure incurred on repair will be taken into account against this item in column 4. Livestock animals like horses, bullocks, etc., and conveyance such as horse cab, bullock cart, etc., when used exclusively for non-productive domestic purposes, will be included in other transport equipment. Maintenance for these livestock animals will be accounted in column 4. If these animals and conveyances are used both for household enterprise and for domestic use, only the part ascribable to the latter purpose will be considered for recording the value of purchase, or the cost of raw materials required for repair, etc. It will also include perambulator.

24.22.11 Item 67: therapeutic appliances: Spectacles or glass for eyes, hearing aids and various types of orthopaedic equipments and other type of medical equipments will come under this head.

24.22.12 Item 68: other personal goods: Clock, watch, personal computer (PC), telephone set, mobile handset, other machines used for household work etc. will be considered against this item.

24.22.13 Item 69: residential building, land and other durables: The purchase of residential building and land, whether first-hand or second-hand, should not be entered in this block as such purchases are considered capital expenditure on real estate. Any new construction of building is also an expense on capital account and should not be entered in this block. The total expenditure incurred by the household towards repairs and maintenance of dwelling unit (only) during the reference period would be entered against this item.

25.23.0 Block 23: remarks by investigator: The blank space provided in this block is meant for putting down remarks and observations of the investigator. The investigator should note down the operational problems of data collection encountered him and his observations on any special feature that he comes across while canvassing the schedule in the sample household. He should also explain the abnormal entries, if any, in the schedule. He should, moreover, record his impressions about the quality of area-figures reported by the household, especially when it is suspected to be under-quoted deliberately. All items of receipts received during the last 30 days by the members of the household other than those considered in the schedule may be reported in this block. Examples of such receipts are pension, remittances, interest and dividends, rent, etc.

26.24.0 Block 24: remarks by supervisory officer(s): The blank space provided in this block is meant for putting down remarks of the supervisory officer(s) during various stages of supervision and scrutiny.