Chapter One

Introduction: Coverage, Concepts, Design and Definitions

1.0 Introduction

1.0.1 The National Sample Surveys (NSS) are being conducted by the Government of India since 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods. Seventy-seventh round of NSS will commence from 1st January 2019.

1.0.2 NSS 77th round is earmarked for collection of data on ‘Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households’ and ‘Debt and Investment’. The last survey on these subjects was conducted in 70th round of NSS (January 2013 - December 2013).

1.1 Objectives of the survey

1.1.1 Objective of the Survey on Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households (Schedule 33.1): The survey on Land and Livestock holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households using an integrated schedule will be conducted in the rural areas of the country. The survey is aimed at generating different indicators of ownership and operational holdings of rural households, including their ownership of livestock and various estimates related to the situation of agricultural households such as indicators of (i) economic well-being as measured by their consumption expenditure, income, productive assets and indebtedness, (ii) their farming practices and (iii) awareness and access to various technological developments and welfare schemes in the field of agriculture. The survey will collect detailed information on receipts and expenditure of the agricultural households’ farm and non-farm businesses and receipts from all other economic activities pursued by their members so as to arrive at an estimate of average monthly income per agricultural household.

By adopting an integrated schedule for collecting information on land and livestock holdings of households and situation assessment of agricultural households unlike in previous rounds (NSS 59th round and NSS 70th round), the survey is equipped to generate estimate of ownership and operational holdings of agricultural households in the country.

These statistical indicators are required for planning, policy formulation and decision making at various levels within government and outside. The results will be of use to the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices (CACP), National Accounts Division, etc. The results will also be used by various researchers and policy makers.

1.1.2 Objective of the Survey on Debt and Investment (Schedule 18.2): The All-India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) now conducted by NSSO originated in the All-India Rural Credit Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during November 1951 to
August 1952 in 75 selected districts spread all over the country. The survey aimed to study (i) the demand for credit from rural families and (ii) the supply of credit by credit agencies – both institutional and non-institutional – in order to formulate banking policies. The design of the survey was not suitable for providing estimates of indebtedness at the state and national level. The next survey, on rural “Debt and Investment”, conducted by the RBI in the year 1961-62, was aimed at obtaining reliable estimates of debt, borrowing, capital formation, etc. The third comprehensive enquiry in this series of (decennial) surveys was entrusted by the RBI to the NSS and was conducted during the year 1971-72, as a part of the NSS programme in its 26th round survey operation. The fourth such survey was taken up in the 37th round (1982) of NSSO according to the 10-year programme of NSS surveys charted out by the then Governing Council of NSSO. The fifth and sixth survey of the series were conducted in the 48th and 59th rounds (1992 and 2003) of NSS. The last such survey was carried out in the 70th round of NSS (Jan-Dec 2013). At the request of the RBI, the 77th round AIDIS is being carried out only 6 years after the last such survey.

The objectives of the AIDIS remain the same as those of the earlier surveys, namely, to obtain quantitative information on the stock of assets, incidence of indebtedness, capital formation and other indicators of the rural/urban economy which will be of value in developing the credit structure in particular, and will also be required in other areas of planning and development. Further, since the survey will be a sequel to the NSS 70th round AIDIS, it is necessary to plan the survey in such a way as to ensure, as far as possible, comparability of its estimates with those generated from the earlier round.

1.2 Outline of the Survey programme

1.2.1 Geographical coverage: The survey will cover the whole of the Indian Union except the villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are difficult to access.

1.2.2 Survey Period and Visits: The survey will commence from 1st January, 2019. The survey period will be of one year duration.

1.2.3 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry will be canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 33.1 : land and livestock holdings of households and situation assessment of agricultural households
- Schedule 18.2 : debt and investment

Schedule 33.1 will be canvassed in rural areas only.

1.2.4 Visits 1 & 2: Each sample FSU and sample households will be visited twice during this round. Since the workload of the first visit (i.e. Visit 1) is more, the first visit will continue till the end of August 2019. Thus, period of the first visit (i.e. Visit 1) will be January – August 2019 (duration of eight months) and that of the second visit (i.e. Visit 2) will be September – December 2019 (duration of four months).
The listing schedule (Schedule 0.0) will be canvassed only in Visit 1. Schedules 33.1 and 18.2 will be canvassed in independent sets of sample households. Visit 1 and Visit 2 schedules will be canvassed in the same set of sample households during first and second visit respectively. Contents of the schedules for the two visits are not same since the information relate to two different periods. Visit number is printed in the respective schedules.

1.2.5 **Reference Period:** The reference period for the survey would be the Agricultural year, i.e. July, 2018 to June, 2019. Information for the period July 2018 – December 2018 will be collected in Visit 1 and the information for the second period i.e. January 2019 – June 2019 will be collected during Visit 2. The reference period would be the same for both the Schedules 33.1 and 18.2.

1.2.6 **Sub-rounds:** The survey period of the round will be divided into two sub-rounds. Sub-round one will consist of the first half of the survey period of each visit i.e. January – April 2019 for Visit 1 and September – October 2019 for Visit 2 while sub-round two will consist of the remaining period of the respective visits. Thus, each sub-round will be of four months for Visit 1 and two months for Visit 2.

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample FSUs will be allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt should be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction will not be strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu & Kashmir and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

The FSUs visited in the first sub-round of Visit 1 will be revisited during the first sub-round of the Visit 2. Similarly, FSUs of sub-round 2 of Visit 1 will be revisited in sub-round 2 of Visit 2.

1.2.7 **Participation of States:** All the States and Union Territories except Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep are participating in this round. Following is the matching pattern of the participating States/UTs in this round:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Extent of matching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland (U)</td>
<td>triple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur, Telangana</td>
<td>double</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi, Maharashtra (U)</td>
<td>one and half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining States/ UTs</td>
<td>equal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3 **Contents of Volume I**

1.3.1 The present volume contains four chapters. Chapter One, besides giving an overview of the whole survey operation, discusses the concepts and definitions of certain important technical terms to be used in the survey. It also describes in details the sample design and the procedure for selection of households adopted in this round. Instructions for filling in different schedules are given in Chapters Two to Four. Further, Appendices I & II – one with the list of
FOD sub-regions and the other with the list of NSS regions along with their compositions are provided at the end of this volume.

1.3.2 Along with the instructions, a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) is also appended at the end of each of the Chapters Two to Four.

1.4 Sample Design

1.4.1 Formation of sub-units (SUs):

1.4.1.1 **Rural areas**: A rural village will be notionally divided into a number of sub-units (SU) of more or less equal population during the preparation of frame. Census 2011 population of villages will be projected by applying suitable growth rates and the number of SUs to be formed in a village will be determined apriori.

1.4.1.2 The above procedure of SU formation will be implemented in the villages with population *more than or equal to 1000 as per Census 2011*. In the remaining villages, no SU will be formed.

1.4.1.3 The number of SUs to be formed in the villages (with Census 2011 population 1000 or more) of the frame will be decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>projected population of the village</th>
<th>no. of SUs to be formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>less than 1200</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 to 2399</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2400 to 3599</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3600 to 4799</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4800 to 5999</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.......and so on</td>
<td>....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4.1.4 **Special case**:

1.4.1.4.1 For rural areas of (i) Himachal Pradesh, (ii) Sikkim, (iii) Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (iv) Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), (v) Punch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, Ladakh region (Leh and Kargil districts) of Jammu and Kashmir and (vi) Idukki district of Kerala, numbers of SUs to be formed in a village will be determined in such a way that each SU contains 600 or less projected population. Further, SUs will not be formed in the villages in the above mentioned districts/States with population less than 500 as per Census 2011. In the remaining villages the number of SUs to be formed for these States/districts will be as follows:
1.4.1.4.2 For rural parts of Kerala, similar procedure as mentioned in para 1.4.1.3 above will be adopted with the modification that the SUs will be formed within Panchayat Wards instead of villages.

1.4.1.5 **Urban areas:** SUs will be formed in urban sector also. The procedure will be similar to that adopted in rural areas except that SUs will be formed on the basis of households in the UFS frame instead of population, since UFS frame does not have population. Each UFS block with number of households more than or equal to 250 will be divided into a number of SUs. In the remaining UFS blocks, no SU will be formed.

1.4.1.6 The number of SUs to be formed in the UFS blocks of the frame will be decided before selection of the samples following the criteria given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>number of households of the UFS block</th>
<th>no. of SUs to be formed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>less than 250</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 to 499</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 749</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750 to 999</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 1249</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.......and so on</td>
<td>....</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4.2 **Outline of sample design:** A stratified two stage design will be adopted for the 77th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) will be villages/UFS blocks/sub-units (SUs) as per the situation. The ultimate stage units (USU) will be households in both the sectors.

1.4.3 **Sampling Frame for First Stage Units (FSUs):**

1.4.3.1 There will be no SU formation in uninhabited villages and villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with population less than 1000 as per Census 2011 (less than 500 as per Census 2011 for the areas mentioned in para 1.4.1.4.1) and entire village will be considered as one FSU. All such villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) will be the First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.2 In the remaining villages, notional sub-units (SUs) following the procedure as described in para 1.4.1.1 will be formed. Such SUs will be considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).
1.4.3.3 For the UFS blocks with less than 250 households, the entire UFS block will be considered as one FSU. In the remaining UFS blocks, the SUs will be considered as First Stage Units (FSUs).

1.4.3.4 List of FSUs as described above will be the sampling frame for respective cases.

1.4.4 Stratification of FSUs:

(a) Each district will be a stratum. Within each district of a State/UT, generally speaking, two basic strata will be formed: (i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising of all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there are one or more towns with population one million or more as per Census 2011, each of them will form a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district will be considered as another basic stratum.

(b) A special stratum, in the rural areas only, will be formed at all-India level before district level strata are formed in each State/UT. This stratum will comprise all the uninhabited villages as per Census 2011 belonging to all States/UTs.

1.4.5 Sub-stratification of FSUs:

1.4.5.1 Rural sector: Three groups of villages will be formed within each stratum, except special rural stratum as mentioned in para 1.4.4(b):

Group 1: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population less than 250

Group 2: all villages (Panchayat wards for Kerala) with Census 2011 population more than or equal to 250 but less than 500

Group 3: remaining villages

The sample size for a rural stratum will be allocated among 3 groups in proportion to population. Let \( r_1, r_2 \) and \( r_3 \) be the allocations to Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively. The villages within each group will be first arranged in ascending order of number of cultivators. For all the three groups within each strata, \( r_1/2 > 1 \), \( r_2/2 > 1 \) and \( r_3/2 > 1 \), will imply formation of 2 or more sub-strata in each group. Sub-strata will be demarcated in Group 1, Group 2 and Group 3 respectively in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of villages (all SUs of a village considered together) of the arranged frame and have more or less equal number of cultivators.

The sub-strata in Group 1 will always be numbered as 11, 12, 13,........ The numbering of sub-strata in Group 2 will be 21, 22, 23,........ Finally, for Group 3, sub-strata numbers will start from 31.

If number of FSUs in a particular Group is very small, no sub-stratum may be formed in that Group. Further, in those strata where allocations are very small, minimum allocation for Group 1 and Group 2 will be 1 each.
1.4.5.2 **Urban sector**: Let ‘u’ be the sample size allocated for an urban stratum. For all strata, if ‘u/2’ > 1, implying formation of 2 or more sub-strata, all the UFS blocks within the stratum will be first arranged in ascending order of total number of households in the UFS blocks as per urban frame. Then sub-strata will be demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum will comprise a group of UFS blocks (all SUs of a block considered together) having more or less equal number of households.

1.4.6 **Total sample size (FSUs)**: About 9950 FSUs will be surveyed for the central sample at all-India level.

1.4.7 **Allocation of total sample to State/UTs**: The total number of sample FSUs will be allocated to the State/UTs in proportion to population as per Census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/UT.

1.4.8 **Allocation of State/UT level sample to rural and urban sectors**: State/UT level sample size will be allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per Census 2011 with 1.5 weightage to urban sector. A minimum of 4 FSUs, each for rural and urban sector separately, will be allocated to each State/UT. For more urbanised big States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc., the urban allocation will be limited to rural sample size to avoid undue weightage to urban sector.

1.4.9 **Allocation to strata**: Within each sector of a State/UT, the respective sample size will be allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Stratum level allocation will be adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

*For special stratum formed at all-India level as mentioned in para 1.4.4(b), 4 FSUs will be allocated.*

1.4.10 **Allocation to sub-strata**:

1.4.10.1 **Rural**: Allocation will be 2 for each sub-stratum in the rural sector (except for sub-strata formed in Group 1 and Group 2 in some cases where minimum allocation may be 1).

1.4.10.2 **Urban**: Allocation will be 2 for each sub-stratum in the urban sector.

1.4.11 **Selection of FSUs within a stratum/sub-stratum**:

1.4.11.1 From all the sub-strata in both rural and urban sector within each stratum, required number of FSUs will be selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) scheme.

1.4.12 **Formation of sub-units and listing of households**

1.4.12.1 **Proper identification of the FSU boundaries**: The first task of the field investigators is to ascertain the exact boundaries of the village as per its identification particulars given in the sample list. The village may either itself be a sample FSU or may contain a sample FSU (i.e. sub-unit). For urban samples, the boundaries of the UFS block may similarly be identified by referring to the map for that UFS block.
1.4.12.2 **Procedure of formation of SUs:** After identification of the boundaries of the village/ UFS block which contains the sample FSU, the village/ UFS block is to be divided into the number of SUs (say, D) as given in the sample list by more or less equalising the present population of the village/UFS block in which the sample FSUs are located. It is to be ensured that SUs formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. For villages/blocks where the number of SUs to be formed is 1 as per the sample list, no SU formation is required.

1.4.12.3 **Listing of households:** All the households of the sample FSU will be listed. Temporarily locked households will also be listed after ascertaining the temporariness of locking of households through local enquiry.

1.4.13 **Formation of second stage strata (SSS) of households and allocation among SSS:**

1.4.13.1 **Schedule 33.1 (Rural only): Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households:** Five SSS will be formed. The composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Composition</th>
<th>SSS No.</th>
<th>number of households to be surveyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>non-agricultural households</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural households with land possessed less than 0.250 hectare (0.618 acre)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural households with land possessed equal to or more than 0.250 hectare but less than 1.000 hectare (2.471 acre)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural households with land possessed equal to or more than 1.000 hectare but less than 2.000 hectares (4.942 acre)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agricultural households with land possessed equal to or more than 2.000 hectares</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4.13.2 **Schedule 18.2: Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS):**

A cut-off points ‘A’ (in Rs.) will be determined from household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure collected in Schedule 21.1: Domestic Tourism Expenditure of NSS 72nd round (July 2014 – June 2015) data (with proper adjustments using price indices) for each NSS region for both rural and urban areas separately, in such a way that top 20% of the population have MPCE more than ‘A’.

1.4.13.3 Six SSS will be formed both in rural and urban sector considering the MPCE and indebtedness of households. The composition of the SSS and number of households to be surveyed from different SSS for both rural and urban sectors are as follows:
1.4.14 **Selection of households:** The sample households from each SSS for each of the schedules will be selected by SRSWOR.

1.5 **Concepts and Definitions:**

1.5.0 Important concepts and definitions used in different schedules of this survey are explained below.

1.5.1 **Population coverage:** The following rules regarding the population to be covered are to be remembered in listing of households and persons:

1. 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 persons of the first category will be considered as members of their parent households and will be counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence will be outside the coverage of the survey.

2. 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.

3. Neither the foreign nationals nor their domestic servants will be listed, if by definition the latter belong to the foreign national's household. If, however, a foreign national becomes an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he or she will be covered.

4. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF, etc.) will be kept outside the survey coverage due to difficulty in conduct of survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, are to be covered. Permission for this may have to be obtained from the appropriate authorities.

5. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses are outside the survey coverage. However, the residential staff of these institutions may be listed. People staying in old age homes will be covered in the survey.
1.5.2 **House:** Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

1.5.3 **Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. It will include temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months during the survey period) but exclude temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months during the survey period). 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.

(i) 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 will together be treated as forming a single household. For example, a family living in a hotel will be treated as a single household.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) 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.

1.5.4 **Household size:** The number of members of a household is its size.

1.5.5 **Household’s usual consumer expenditure (Rs.) in a month:** This information is used to classify the households into different MPCE (Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure) classes. Household consumer expenditure (HCE) is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a reference period. Procedure for deciding consumption of goods and services by a household is same as that followed in Consumer Expenditure Survey (Schedule 1.0) of NSSO. Household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services consumed by the household on domestic account with a monthly regularity. Unusual expenditures, such as, expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization etc. are to be excluded for
deriving usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household. However, expenditure on household durable goods is to be included and monthly expenditure on durable goods is to be derived by apportioning the total expenditure made by the household on durable goods during last 365 days.

1.5.5.1 For deriving household’s usual monthly consumer expenditure, information on regular monthly expenditure of the household for household purposes out of purchase, home grown and wages in kind, free collection gift etc. is collected along with the information on expenditure of the household for purchase of durable goods during last 365 days. The usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household may be collected as:

A: usual consumer expenditure in a month for household purposes out of purchase
B: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from home grown stock
C: imputed value of usual consumption in a month from wages in kind, free collection, gifts etc.
D: expenditure on purchase of household durables during last 365 days

The sum of A+B+C+(D/12) is to be entered as usual monthly consumer expenditure of the household in whole number of rupees.

1.5.6 Household type: The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household, was decided on the basis of the sources 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 was considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests were not taken into account.

In rural areas, a household will belong to any one of the following six household types:

- self-employed in agriculture
- self-employed in non-agriculture
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour in agriculture
- casual labour in non-agriculture
- others

a) Self-employed in agriculture/non-agriculture: Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have autonomy (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is given by the revenue from sale of output produced by self-employed persons minus the cost of purchased inputs in production.
b) Regular wage/salaried household: Persons working in farm or non-farm enterprises not ran by their own households and, in return, got salary or wages on a regular basis (i.e. not on daily basis or on periodic renewal of work contract) were treated as regular salaried/wage employees. An urban household reported that its major source of income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was regular wage/salaried employment of members were treated as a 'regular wage/ salaried' households.

c) Casual labour household in agriculture/non-agriculture: Persons working in farm or non-farm enterprises not ran by their own households and, in return, got wages under terms of daily or periodic work contract were treated as casual wage labourers. An urban household reported that major source of its income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was casual wage employment of members was treated as a 'casual labour' household.

d) Others: All households not falling in any of these above were considered as ‘Others’.

**Household type of urban households:** In urban areas, each household was first categorised in one of the four groups self-employed, regular wage/ salaried employee, casual labour and 'others' as per the definitions given below:

- self-employed
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour
- others

(i) **Self-employed:** Persons engaged in the farm or non-farm enterprises of their households were called self-employed workers. In urban areas, a household was considered self-employed, if the major source of its income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey was self-employment of its members.

(ii) **Other urban household:** All the remaining urban households were treated as 'other' households.

1.5.7 **Plot:** A plot is a distinct patch of land demarcated generally by a strip of raised land, commonly known as ‘ails’ or ‘bunds’.

1.5.8 **Land possessed:** Land possessed by a household is defined as land owned (including land under ‘owner like possession’) + land leased in - land leased out + land otherwise possessed (i.e. neither owned nor leased in) by that household.

1.5.8.1 For the purpose of this survey, all the lands which are either ‘owned and possessed’ or ‘leased-in’ or ‘otherwise possessed’ or ‘leased-out’ by the households will be considered irrespective of its use. The land of the household may be homestead land and other lands which may be used for agricultural purpose or for other purposes. The lands (which includes ponds/other water bodies, area under forest etc.) of the household may be used for agricultural purposes like growing of field crops, vegetables, fruits, tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, production of livestock, poultry, fish, aquaculture, honey, silk-worm cocoons etc. The lands of the household may be used for purposes other than agriculture like those lands put to uses for
buildings, paths, wells, land for running household enterprises and other non-agricultural uses, areas under forest/water bodies not used for agricultural purposes, culturable waste, used for miscellaneous tree crops and groves not covered under agricultural activities, permanent pastures and other grazing land, barren and unculturable waste, etc.

1.5.9 Ownership of land: (i) A plot of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession, with or without the right to transfer the title, is vested in a member or 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 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. The 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.

(ii) Sometimes a piece of land may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again, a piece of land 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, for in all such cases, the holder has the owner like possession of land in question.

1.5.10 Land leased-out and leased-in: (i) 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. If the lease contract is written then it is considered as ‘recorded lease’ and if the lease contract is oral then it is considered as ‘non-recorded lease’.

(ii) 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.

1.5.11 Otherwise possessed land: This is understood to mean all public/institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right (i.e. encroached land). 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.

1.5.12 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. 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.

1.5.13 Agricultural production: Agricultural production includes:

a) Growing of field crops (including fodder crops), fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, seedlings in the nurseries, bulbs, vegetables and flowers both in open and under glass, production of fodder crops etc.

b) Production of plantation crops like tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber etc.

c) Forest production in parcels of land which form part of enumeration holding and

d) Production of livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, fish, honey, rabbits, furbearing animals and silk-worm cocoons. However, rearing pet animals will not be considered as agricultural production.

e) Growing of bamboo bushes, thatching grass, casurina trees, plants for fuel, plants used as reeds for matting.

1.5.14 Shifting/jhum cultivation: Shifting cultivation is a primitive nature of cultivation which is known as jhum cultivation in north eastern states of India whereas in others states it is known by different names like Bringa (Odisha), Valre (Rajasthan), Penda (Andhra Pradesh), Dahiya (Madhya Pradesh). The preparation of land for shifting/jhum cultivation is done by cutting and clearing of forest areas and burning of the dried biomass by setting fire. This land is used for growing crops of agricultural importance such as upland rice, vegetables or fruits. After a few cycles, the land loses fertility and a new area is chosen.

1.5.15 Forest: This includes all area actually under forest on land classified under any legal enactment or administered as forest, whether state-owned or private. If any portion of such land is not actually wooded but put to raising of field crops, it will be treated under net sown area and not under forest. All area under social and farm forestry will be included in this class.

1.5.16 Net sown area: For this survey, net sown area means an area sown with field crops and area under orchards and plantations counting only once if the area sown is more than once in the same reference period. The net sown area covers area under seasonal crops, orchards and plantations.
1.5.17 Orchards: A piece of land put to production of horticulture crops, viz., fruits, nuts, dates, grapes, etc. (other than those treated as plantation crops), is regarded as an orchard, if it is at least 0.10 hectare (0.25 acre) in size or is having at least 12 trees planted on it. It may be noted that in the case of such fruit trees where distance between the trees is quite large, say more than six metres as in the case of mangoes, the orchard will be defined according to the minimum number of 12 trees planted in it, while, in cases, where the distance is less than six metres as in the case of bananas, papayas, grapevines etc., the orchard will be defined on the basis of the minimum area of $1/10^{th}$ of an hectare or $1/4^{th}$ of an acre.

1.5.18 Plantations: Area devoted to production of plantation crops, viz., tea, coffee, cashew nut, areca nut, oil palm, clove and nutmeg, will be treated as area under plantation. The size restriction given for orchards will also be applicable for plantations for the purpose of the survey.

1.5.19 Area under seasonal crop: All the land under net sown area not coming under orchards or plantations will be taken as area under seasonal crops.

1.5.20 Ponds and other water bodies: Ponds and other water bodies mean lands which are perennially under water. These lands may be used for undertaking agricultural activities like crop production/fishing/aquaculture etc. or it may be used for non-agricultural purposes.

If the water body is used for fishing & aquaculture then it will be categorised as water body for fishing & aquaculture, otherwise it will be treated for non-agricultural use.

‘Aquaculture’ (or aqua farming) is the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms (fish, molluscs, crustaceans, plants, crocodiles, alligators and amphibians) using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms in question beyond the natural capacity of the environment (for example regular stocking, feeding and protection from predators).

1.5.21 Land irrigated: Irrigation is the applications of control amounts of water to plants, other than rain water, at needed intervals for growing of crops and plants or for better growing of crops and plants. For this survey, area of land irrigated refers to the net irrigated area i.e. the area irrigated will be counted only once if the area is irrigated more than once in the same reference period.

1.5.22 Livestock: Livestock are those animals which are used for food, fibre, labour, etc. Animals kept as pets, snakes, reptiles, frogs, fishes are excluded from the coverage of livestock.

1.5.23 Household ownership holding: Household ownership holding constitutes of all lands owned by any member of the household i.e., lands either ‘owned or possessed’ or ‘leased-out’ by the household.

1.5.24 Household operational holding: Within a household, different household members may possess different lands. For the purpose of the survey, information will be collected for household operational holding considering all the lands operated by all the household
members together as a single operating unit. The following points may be noted for determination of household operational holding:

(i) Household operational holding constitutes of all lands that are used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated (directed/managed) by one household member alone or with assistance of others, without regard to title, size or location. The land may be operated by members belonging to a single household or by members belonging to more than one household operating jointly. However, holdings operated as cooperative farms will not be considered as operational holding in this survey. The holding may consist of one or more parcels of land, provided that they are located within the country.

(ii) When a household is found to grow vegetables in kitchen garden only, or flowers in the courtyard, 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 a holding, even if no crop production is undertaken by it during the reference period. But in all cases an operational holding will relate to some amount of land possessed by the household.

(iii) It is important to note that the inclusion of the term ‘wholly or partly’ in the definition of household operational holding implies that once a household is identified to operate some land, then all lands (irrespective of whether it is used for agricultural production or not) possessed by the household (i.e., ‘owned and possessed’ or ‘leased-in’ or ‘otherwise possessed’) during the major part of the reference period will constitute the household operational holding. Thus, if a household carries out any agricultural production during the reference period, lands 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 also be included in the household operational holding.

(iv) Only when a household does not undertake any agricultural production on any part of the land possessed by it during the reference period, it will not be considered to have any operational holding.

1.5.25 Individual and joint operational holding: If the household operational holding is managed by one or more members of a single household it 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.

1.5.26 Parcels: A parcel of a household operational holding is a piece of land surrounded entirely by lands not forming part of the household operational holding. It may consist of more than one plot.

1.5.27 Agricultural household: An agricultural household is defined as a household having some production from agriculture activities (refer to para. 1.5.13 for details of agricultural production) and having at least one member self employed in agriculture during last 365 days.
1.5.27.1 It is important to note that households with only agricultural labourers, households receiving income entirely from coastal fishing, will not be considered as agricultural households. Also, activities of rural artisans and agricultural services, activities of free collection/gathering will not be treated as self employment activities in agricultural production for identification of agricultural household.

1.5.27.2 Further, to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant nature, households with at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the principal status or in subsidiary status and having total value of agricultural produce more than Rs. 4000/- during the last 365 days will only be considered for being covered as ‘agricultural households’.

1.5.28 **Kitchen Garden**: A kitchen garden is defined as Fore-yard and/or Back-yard garden which is close to front door and/or back door of the house; where the households grow vegetables (radish, beans, pumpkins, varieties of guards etc.), herbs (kasoori methi, mint, basil, oregano etc.), spices (green chilies, onion, garlic, broad leaf mustard etc.) and fruits (banana, papaya, coconut etc.) for own (household) use only. A kitchen garden is area around the house; within the boundary wall of homestead land but without any distinct demarcation.

1.5.28.1 The vegetables, herbs, spices and fruits in the kitchen garden are normally irrigated by collecting and using waste from the kitchen/dirty water released from the households. It is fertilized by waste resources such as sweepings and kitchen scraps.

1.5.29 **Assets**: Assets represent all the things owned by the household which have money value, e.g. land, buildings, livestock, agricultural machinery and implements, non-farm business equipments, all transport equipments, dues receivable on loans advanced in cash and in kind, shares in companies, cooperative societies, banks etc., national plan saving certificates and the like, deposits in companies, banks, post offices and with individuals. However, crops standing in the fields and stock of commodities held by the household will not be considered as assets for the purpose of the survey. Pet animals owned by the households are not considered as livestock for the purpose of this survey. Currency notes and coins in hand will also be considered as assets and efforts will be made to collect data on these with reference to the date of survey.

1.5.30 **Capital expenditure**: Fixed capital formation takes place by way of new purchase, construction for own use and improvement of physical assets which help in further production. Thus, expenditure on land development work, on fixed assets used in farm and non-farm business and on residential buildings will be considered as capital expenditure. Besides these items of expenditure, expenditure incurred by the household for purchase of land, land rights and livestock have also to be taken into account.

1.5.31 **Farm business**: Farm business comprises household economic activities like cultivation, including cultivation of plantation and orchard crops, 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. Such activities when they are carried out in non-household enterprises 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 Section A (Division 01 to Division 03) of the National Industrial Classification 2008.

1.5.32 **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, mining & quarrying, trade, hotel & restaurant, transport, construction, repairing and other services. For the purpose of this survey, non-farm business shall exclude such activities when they are carried out in non-household enterprises. It may be noted that 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. Further, 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.

It may be noted that the ultimate sampling unit in this survey is the household. Information is collected on various characteristics of members of the household, of which some are related to their ownership, expenditure, receipts, sales etc. on items related to farm business or non-farm business in such enterprises.

1.5.33 **Addition / major repairs & alterations / 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.

Example: Works like re-plastering of the walls or roof of a room, conversion of ‘katcha’ floor into a ‘pucca’ floor, replacement of a ‘mud’ wall by a ‘stone’ wall, replacement of a ‘katcha’ roof by ‘tiles’ which are of a durable nature and which increase the life of the assets are to be classified as major repairs etc. Replacements of parts of machinery, transport equipments etc. or renovation of plants and machinery, buildings etc. which are of durable nature and involve substantial outlays are to be included in major repairs etc. Bunding of land, normal annual replanting in case of orchard & plantation, deepening of wells, widening of field distribution network etc. are the examples of improvement.

**Note**: In case of building and other constructions, whether in use for residential purpose or for farm business or for non-farm business, addition and major repairs & alterations also indicates improvement. Therefore, to avoid confusion, the column for expenditure in ‘improvement’ has been shaded for these items.

1.5.34 **Liability**: All claims against the household held by others will be considered as the liabilities of the household. Thus, all loans payable by the household to others, irrespective of
whether they are cash loans or kind loans will be deemed as the liability of the household. Unpaid bills of grocers, doctors, lawyers etc. will also constitute the liability of the household. Different kinds of liabilities are defined below:

(i) **Cash loan**: All loans taken in cash will be considered as cash loans payable, irrespective of whether those loans are repaid or proposed to be repaid in cash or in kind. Cash loans, generally, cover borrowings at specific rate of interest for a specific period of time. However, if a loan is taken even at ‘nil’ rate of interest from relatives and friends, it will be considered as cash loan. The loans may be taken against a security or without any security. Dues payable by the household owing to the purchase of goods under hire-purchase scheme will be treated as cash loans.

(ii) **Kind loan**: All loans taken in kind (except the case of hire-purchase) irrespective of whether those are alreadyrepaid or yet to be repaid in cash or in kind will be considered as kind loans payable.

1.5.35 **Kisan Credit Card**: Kisan Credit Cards are issued by the Banks to farmers on the basis of their land holdings so that the farmers may use them to readily purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash for their production needs. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme aims at adequate and timely support from the banking system to the farmers for their cultivation needs including purchase of inputs in a flexible and cost effective manner. The Model scheme, prepared by NABARD, is being implemented by commercial banks, RRBs and cooperative banks. The scheme provides broad guidelines to the banks for operationalising the KCC scheme, implementing banks have the discretion to adopt the same to suit location specific requirements. The scheme primarily caters to the short term credit requirements of the farmers. Under the scheme, banks provide the Kisan Credit Cards to farmers who are eligible for sanction of production credit of Rs.5000/- and above. A credit card and a passbook or a credit card-cum-passbook incorporating the name, address, particulars of land holding, borrowing limit, validity period, etc. are issued to the beneficiaries under the scheme. This serves both as an identity card as well as facilitates recording of the transactions on an ongoing basis. The card, among others, provides for a passport size photograph of the holder. The borrower is required to produce the card cum pass book whenever he operates the account.

1.5.36 **Financial Company**: A financial company is an institution which has to be (i) a company under companies act; (ii) engaged in financial activity; and (iii) principal business should not be agricultural, industrial or trading activity or real estate business.

**Types of financial companies**:

Financial companies are classified into the following 8 categories based on their principal business.
(i) Equipment Leasing Company (ELC)
(ii) Hire Purchase Financing Company (HPFC)
(iii) Loan Company (LC)
(iv) Investment Company (IC)
(v) Mutual Benefit Fund Company (Nidhi)
(vi) Miscellaneous Non-Banking Company (Chit Fund Company)
(vii) Residuary Non-Banking Company (RNBC)
(viii) Housing Finance Company (HFC)

Equipment Leasing Companies and Hire Purchase Financing Companies are those whose principal business is leasing or hire purchase finance. Loan Companies are those which are primarily engaged in lending by way of loans and advances. Investment companies are those whose principal business is acquisition of shares/securities. Mutual Benefit Fund Companies (Nidhis) are companies which are notified under Section 620A of the Companies Act, 1956. Since Nidhi companies are required to confine their business to their own members, these companies are exempted from several core provisions of RBI directions. Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies are principally engaged in the Chit Fund business. RBI controls only the deposit acceptance of the Chit Fund Companies. Residuary Non-Banking Companies operate various saving schemes which are akin to recurring deposit schemes operated by commercial banks. The deposit acceptance activities of Housing Finance Companies are being regulated by National Housing Bank (NHB) since 1989.

1.5.37 Financial Institution: Financial Institution (FI’s) play an important role in the financial system of the economy. They cater to the needs of medium and long-term financing as well as requirement of working capital by different sectors of the economy. FI’s are broadly categorised into All-India Financial Institutions (AIFI), State level institutions and Other institutions.

1.5.37.1 All-India Financial Institutions: These include Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), IFCI Ltd., ICICI Ltd., Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd. (IIBI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Housing Bank (NHB), National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Export Import Bank of India (EXIM), Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd., (TFCI) and Infrastructure Development Finance Company Ltd. (IDFC), Unit Trust of India (UTI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) and its erstwhile four subsidiaries, etc.

1.5.37.2 State level institutions: These include State Financial Corporations (SFCs), State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs), etc.

1.5.37.3 Other institutions: These include agencies like Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGCl), Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC), etc.
1.5.38 **Scheduled Commercial Bank:** The scheduled commercial banks are those banks which are included in the second schedule of RBI Act 1934 and which carry out the normal business of banking such as accepting deposits, giving out loans and other banking services. All loans taken from commercial banks, including nationalized banks, State Bank of India and its associates like State Bank of Rajasthan and State Bank of Mysore, and foreign commercial banks operating in India will be considered as loans taken from ‘scheduled commercial banks’.

1.5.39 **Regional Rural Bank:** Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were setup with a view to developing the rural economy by providing credit and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, artisans and small entrepreneurs. Being local level institutions, RRBs together with commercial and co-operative banks, were assigned a critical role to play in the delivery of agriculture and rural credit. The equity of the RRBs was contributed by the Central Government, concerned State Government and the sponsor bank. The function of financial regulation over RRBs is exercised by Reserve Bank and the supervisory powers have been vested with NABARD.

1.5.40 **Cooperative bank:** When a cooperative society gets banking license, they can have deposit (savings and/or term) from members. Loan may be obtained from district or central cooperative banks, primary or central land development banks, or other types of cooperative banks. Loans from such banks will be treated as from ‘cooperative bank’.

1.5.41 **Non-financial Company:** It is an industrial concern as defined in Industrial Development Bank of India Act or a company whose principal activity is agricultural operations or trading in goods and services or real estate and which is not classified as financial or miscellaneous or residuary non-banking company.

1.5.42 **Microfinance:** Over the years, ‘microfinance’ has emerged as one of the important sources of institutional credit to the poor households and microenterprises. Microfinance and microcredit are often used interchangeably. Microfinance is made available through two types of institutions. One is the credit provided through self-help groups (SHGs) promoted by Government, banks or ‘not-for-profit’ NGOs. These SHGs are generally known as bank-linked (SHG-BL). SHG-bank linkage programme was initially promoted by the NABARD. SHG-BL, besides promoting thrift and lending to the poor, is also used for providing subsidised credit to the poor households.

1.5.43 **Chit Fund:** A chit fund is a type of rotating savings and credit association system practiced in India. Chit fund schemes may be organized by financial institutions, or informally among friends, relatives, or neighbours. In some variations of chit funds, the savings are for a specific purpose.

A chit fund company is a company that manages, conducts, or supervises a chit scheme. It is regulated by provisions of Chit Fund Act, 1982. Under this Act, the chit fund businesses can be registered and regulated only by the respective State Governments. Regulator of chit funds is
the Registrar of Chits appointed by respective state governments under Section 61 of Chit Funds Act.

Chit funds are the only intermediaries which have both savings and borrowing features. Personalised service, especially in rural areas, and absence of stringent formalities enable such companies participate in the national financial inclusion programme.

1.5.44.1 **Self Help Group – Bank Linked:** The provision of credit through self-help groups may be promoted by Government, banks or ‘not-for-profit’ NGOs. These SHGs are generally known as bank-linked (SHG-BL). SHG-bank linkage programme was initially promoted by the NABARD. SHG-BL, besides promoting thrift and lending to the poor, is also used for providing subsidised credit to the poor households under programmes.

1.5.44.2 **Self Help Group – Non Banking Financial Companies:** Provision of credit through self-help groups may alternatively be promoted by agencies which are private for-profit non-banking financial company (NBFC). NBFCs also lend to the poor households through SHGs which are specifically organised as joint liability groups (JLGs) for lending and recovering loans on behalf of the NBFCs.

1.5.45 **Co-operative Credit Society:** It is an organisation created under the cooperative movement whose main objective is to provide financial help to its members.

1.5.46 **Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC):** A NBFC is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property.

1.5.46.1 For a company to be registered with the bank, it has to satisfy the twin criteria i.e., it should have Net Owned Fund of Rs. 2 crore and it shall satisfy the Principal Business Criteria. Principal Business Criteria is met when a company holds financial assets which are more than 50 per cent of its total assets (netted off by intangible assets) and income from such financial assets is more than 50 per cent of the gross income. Both these tests are required to be satisfied as the determinant factor for principal business of a company.

1.5.46.2 At present there are twelve categories of NBFCs registered with the RBI, these are; Asset Finance Companies (NBFC-AFC), Investment Companies (NBFC-LC), Loan Companies (NBFC-LC), Infrastructure Finance Company (IFC), Systemically Important Core Investment Company (CIC-ND-SI), Infrastructure Debt Fund: Non-Banking Financial Company (IDF-NBFC), Micro Finance Institution (NBFC-MFI), Factors (NBFC-Factors), NBFC- Account Aggregator (NBFC-AA), NBFC- Peer to Peer Lending Platform (NBFC-P2P), Mortgage Guarantee Companies (MGC) and NBFC- Non-Operative Financial Holding Company (NOFHC).
1.5.47 **e-Wallet**: An e-wallet, for this survey, refers to an online service through cell phone that allows an individual to make electronic transactions through some ‘Mobile Application (mobile app)’. This may include purchasing items on-line as well as transferring money to others. Individual bank mobile apps (of PNB, SBI, ICICI etc.) are not included for this purpose but Payments bank like Fino Payments Bank Ltd., Airtel Payments Bank Ltd, India Post Payments Bank Ltd. and Paytm Payments Bank Ltd., Aditya Birla Idea Payment Bank, Jio Payment Bank are included. BHIM (Bharat Interface for Money) which is a mobile app developed by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), based on the Unified Payment Interface (UPI) is also included in the list. The app supports all Indian banks which use that platform (which is built over the Immediate Payment Service infrastructure and allows the user to instantly transfer money between bank accounts of any two parties). It can be used on all mobile devices.

1.5.48 **Non-life insurance**: Non-life insurance or general insurance refers to the insurance of goods and property. It is a means of providing financial protection for building, machinery, equipment, furniture, and vehicle and merchandise items against the risk of fire, earthquake, accident and theft. Non-life insurance includes fire insurance, marine insurance, and miscellaneous insurance.

1.5.49 **Economic activity**: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product is considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities are those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities are those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets.

1.5.49.1 The full spectrum of economic activities as defined in the UN System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) is not covered in the definition adopted for collection of information on employment and unemployment of the household members. Production of any good for own consumption is considered as economic activity by UN System of National Accounts but production of only primary goods for own consumption is considered as economic activity by NSSO. While the former includes activities like own account processing of primary products among other things, in the NSS surveys, processing of primary products for own consumption is not considered as economic activity. However, it may be noted that ‘production of agricultural goods for own consumption’ covering all activities up to and including stages of threshing and storing of produce for own consumption, comes under the coverage of the economic activities of NSSO.

1.5.49.2 The term ‘economic activity’ will include:
(i) all the market activities, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which result in production of goods and services for exchange,
(ii) of the non-market activities,
(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008) which result in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption.

and

(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets include construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge. A person may be engaged in own account construction in the capacity of either a labourer or a supervisor.

1.5.49.3 The activities like prostitution, begging, etc., which may result in earning, will not be considered as economic activities for the survey.

1.5.50 Activity status: It is the activity situation relating to participation in economic and / or non-economic activities in which a person is found engaged during a reference period. According to this, a person will be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period:

(i) Working or being engaged in economic activity (work),

(ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) and either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if the 'work' is available and

(iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for 'work'.

Activity statuses, as mentioned in (i) & (ii) above, are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, activity status (i) above is associated with 'employment' and activity status (ii) with 'unemployment'. During a specified reference period by adopting the procedure to determine the broad activity statuses, each person is classified in one of the three broad activity statuses. Persons found with the broad activity statuses (i), (ii) and (iii), during the reference period, are employed (worker), unemployed and ‘not in labour force’, respectively.

1.5.50.1 The three broad activity statuses have been further sub-divided into several detailed activity categories. These are stated below:

(i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed):

(a) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own-account worker
(b) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer
(c) worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper'
(d) worked as regular salaried/wage employee
(e) worked as casual wage labour in public works
(f) worked as casual wage labour in other types of works (other than public works)

(ii) not working but seeking and/ or available for work (unemployed) :

(a) sought work/ did not seek but was available for work
(iii) not working and also not seeking and/or not available for work (not in labour force):

(a) attended educational institution
(b) attended domestic duties only
(c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewoods, cattle feed, etc), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc., for household use
(d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc.
(e) not able to work due to disability
(f) others

1.5.51 Constituents of ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’, ‘labour force’, ‘out of labour force’:
The various constituents of ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’, ‘labour force’, ‘out of labour force’ are as explained below:

(a) Workers (or employed): Persons who, during the reference period, are engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, have temporarily abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies constitute workers. Unpaid helpers who assist in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities are also considered as workers. All the workers are assigned one of the detailed activity statuses under the broad activity category 'working or being engaged in economic activity'.

(b) Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Persons, who, during the reference period, owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are ‘seeking or available for work’ (or unemployed).

(c) Labour force: Persons who are either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) during the reference period together constitute the labour force.

(d) Out of labour force: Persons who are neither 'working' and at the same time nor 'seeking or available for work' for various reasons during the reference period are considered to be 'out of labour force'. The persons under this category are students, those engaged in domestic duties, rentiers, pensioners, recipients of remittances, those living on alms, infirm or disabled persons, too young or too old persons, prostitutes, etc. and casual labourers not working due to sickness.

1.5.52 Different types of status in employment: It may be noted that workers have been further categorized as three broad status in employment, viz., self-employed, regular wage/salaried employee and casual wage labourer. These categories are defined in the following paragraphs.
1.5.52.1 **Self-employed:** Persons who operate their own farm or non-farm enterprises or are engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners are deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the self-employed is that they have *autonomy* (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and *economic independence* (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consists of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration is given by the revenue from sale of output produced by self-employed persons minus the cost of purchased inputs in production.

The self-employed persons may again be categorised into the following three groups:

(i) **own-account workers:** They are the self-employed who operate their enterprises on their own account or with one or a few partners and who during the reference period by and large, run their enterprise without hiring any labour. They may, however, have unpaid helpers to assist them in the activity of the enterprise.

(ii) **employers:** The self-employed persons who work on their own account or with one or a few partners and by and large run their enterprise by hiring labour are the employers, and

(iii) **helpers in household enterprise:** The helpers are a category of self-employed persons mostly family members who keep themselves engaged in their household enterprises, working full or part time and do not receive any regular salary or wages in return for the work performed. They do not run the household enterprise on their own but assist the related person living in the same household in running the household enterprise.

1.5.52.1.1 There is a category of workers who work at a place of their choice which is outside the establishment that employs them or buys their product. Different expressions like ‘home workers’, ‘home based workers’ and ‘out workers’ are generally used synonymously for such workers. For the purpose of this survey, all such workers will be categorised as ‘self-employed’. The ‘home workers’ have some degree of autonomy and economic independence in carrying out the work, and their work is not directly supervised, as is the case for the employees. Like the other self-employed, these workers have to meet certain costs, like actual or imputed rent on the buildings in which they work, costs incurred for heating, lighting and power, storage or transportation, etc., thereby indicating that they have some tangible or intangible means of production. It may be noted that employees are not required to provide such inputs for production.

1.5.52.1.2 It may further be elaborated that the ‘putting out’ system prevalent in the production process in which a part of production which is ‘put out’ is performed in different household enterprises (and not at the employer’s establishment). For example, bidi rollers obtaining orders from a bidi manufacturer will be considered as home workers irrespective of whether or not they were supplied raw material (leaves, masala, etc.), equipment (scissors) and other means of production. The fee or remuneration they receive consists of two parts - the share of their labour and profit of the enterprise. In some cases, the payment may be based on piece rate. Similarly, a woman engaged in tailoring or embroidery work on order from a wholesaler, or making pappad at home on order from some particular unit/ contractor/ trader...
will be treated as ‘home worker’. On the other hand, if she does the work in the employers’ premises, she will be treated as an employee. Again, if she is not undertaking these activities on orders from outside, but markets the products by herself/other household members for profit, she will be considered as an own account worker, if of course, she does not employ any hired help more or less on a regular basis.

1.5.52.2 Regular wage/ salaried employee: Persons working in other’s farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) are the regular wage/ salaried employees. This 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.

1.5.52.3 Casual wage labour: A person casually engaged in other’s farm or non-farm enterprises (both household and non-household) and getting in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract is a casual wage labour. Usually, in the rural areas, one category of casual labourers can be seen who normally engage themselves in ‘public works’ activities. The concepts related to ‘public works’ are discussed later in this chapter.

1.5.53 Approach to be followed to determine activity status: The persons surveyed will be classified into various activity categories on the basis of activities (economic/non-economic) pursued by them in the usual status approach on the basis of the reference period of one year. Identification of each individual into a unique situation poses a problem when more than one of three types of broad activity status, viz. ‘employed’, ‘unemployed’ and ‘not in labour force’ is concurrently obtained for a person. In such an eventuality, unique identification under any one of the three broad activity statuses is done by adopting the major time criterion. If a person categorised as engaged in economic activity is found to be pursuing more than one economic activity during the reference period, the appropriate detailed activity status category will relate to the activity in which relatively more time has been spent. Similar approach is adopted for non-economic activities also.

The procedures to be adopted to classify the persons into various activity categories according to the usual status approach are elucidated below.

1.5.53.1 Principal activity and subsidiary economic activity status during the reference period of six months: In Schedule 33.1, the principal activity status relates to the activity status of a person during the fixed reference period of 6 months. The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time (major time criterion) during the six months (July to December 2018 for visit 1 and January to June 2019 for visit 2) is considered the principal activity status of the person for the purpose of this round. To decide the principal activity of a person, he/she is first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period on the basis of major time criterion. Persons, thus adjudged as not belonging to the labour force are assigned the broad activity status ‘neither working nor available for work’. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either ‘working’ or ‘not working but seeking and / or available for work’ is then ascertained again on the basis of
the relatively long time spent in the labour force during the 6 months reference period. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity will be determined again on the basis of the ‘relatively long time spent’ criterion.

A person whose principal status is determined on the basis of the major time criterion during the fixed reference period of six months may have pursued some economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity is pursued during the reference period July to December 2018/ January to June 2019 is the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the relatively longer time spent criterion will be considered. It may be noted that engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

(i) a person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the reference period in economic (non-economic activity) and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).

(ii) a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the reference period in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the reference period and hence the duration of both the activities are more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively shorter time will be considered as his/her subsidiary activity.

1.5.53.2 Public works: ‘Public works’ are those activities which are sponsored by Government or Local Bodies, and which cover local area development works like construction of roads, dams, bunds, digging of ponds, etc., as relief measures, or as an outcome of employment generation schemes under the poverty alleviation programme such as National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) works, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), etc.

The coverage of schemes under ‘public works’ is restricted to those schemes under poverty alleviation programme, or relief measures through which the Government generates wage employment. It may be noted that the names of these schemes signify the Budget Heads under Plan from which funds are released for carrying out various ‘types of works’. The types of works that are generally undertaken through these schemes, are watershed development, drought proofing, land levelling, flood control, laying pipes or cables, sanitation, water harvesting, irrigation canal, development of orchard, road construction, building construction/repair, running crèche, etc.

There may be some schemes sponsored by the Government and in operation, which are conceived as self-employment generation schemes. Some such schemes of the Government are Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (schemes under erstwhile IRDP merged with this), Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP), Prime Minister’s Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY), etc. Employment generated through these schemes is not to be considered within the purview of ‘public works’.
Sometimes, the Government may undertake various programmes, viz., Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Rural Sanitation Programme (RSP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), etc. The main objective of such programmes is on infrastructure development rather than poverty alleviation and generation of employment. Moreover, these programmes are executed as projects through contractors. Employment generated through these programmes, which are executed through contractors, is also kept outside the domain of ‘public works’. However, if similar activities relating to rural water supply, rural sanitation, desert development, wastelands development, etc. are undertaken by the State Governments or Local Bodies to provide wage employment and without employing any contractor for its execution, those are to be considered under ‘public works’.

1.5.54 **Industry and occupation of the economic activity:** For every household member who is engaged in economic activity in the usual status approach, information on industry and occupation of the economic activity will be recorded in. The sector of the economic activity in which a person is found engaged is his/her industry of work and the corresponding occupation is the occupation of the person. For collection of information on industry, National Industrial Classification-2008 (NIC-2008) will be used and for collection of information on occupation, National Classification of Occupation-2004 (NCO-2004) will be used.

1.5.55 **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.

1.5.56 **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.

1.5.57 **Definitions of various types of enterprises:**

(i) **Proprietary:** When an individual is the sole owner of an enterprise it is a proprietary enterprise. Own account production of fixed assets for own use, when produced by a single member, will be classified as proprietary enterprise.

(ii) **Partnership:** Partnership is defined as the ‘relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any one of them acting for all’. There may be two or more owners, belonging to the same or different households, on a partnership basis, with or without formal registration (where there is a tacit understanding about the distribution of profit among the so-called partners). Own account production of fixed assets, when produced by two or more members belonging to the same or different households will be classified as partnership enterprises. Thus, own account production of fixed assets by a group of households for community use will be classified as partnership enterprise.
(iii) **Government/Local Body**: Government/local body will include Government administrative departments of both the Central and State Governments, local bodies of rural and urban areas and Departmental Enterprises like Indian Railways, Department of Post, etc.

(iv) **Autonomous Bodies**: Autonomous Bodies are mostly set up by an Act of Parliament/Assembly or registered under Societies Registration Act. However, they are separate from Government Administrative Departments as they enjoy certain degree of autonomy in their day to day functioning. They receive grants from Government in addition to their own resources. Further, these are engaged in non-market production. Some of the autonomous bodies are: All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Statistical Institute, Housing Boards, Development Boards, Pollution Control Boards etc.

(v) **Public Limited Company**: A public limited company is defined as a company that is not a private company. As such public companies can have an unlimited number of members and can invite the public to subscribe to its shares and debentures. The minimum number of members required to form a public limited company is seven.

(vi) **Private Limited Company**: Private limited company means a company which by its articles:

(a) restricts the right to transfer its shares, if any,
(b) limits the number of its members to two hundred not including-
   (i) persons who are in the employment of the company, and
   (ii) persons who, having been formerly in the employment of the company, were members of the company while in that employment and have continued to be members after the employment ceased; and
(c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for any share in, or debentures of, the company.

[Where two or more persons hold jointly one or more shares in a company, they shall, for the purpose of this definition, be treated as a single member.]

(vii) **Co-operative Societies**: Co-operative society is one that is formed through the co-operation of a number of persons, recognised as members of the society, to benefit themselves. In the process, the funds are raised by member’s contributions/investments and the profits generated out of the society’s activities are shared by the members. The government itself in a government agency can also be a member or shareholder of a registered co-operative society but this fact cannot render the society into a public sector enterprise for the purpose of this survey.

(viii) **Trust**: An arrangement through which one set of people, the trustees, are the legal owners of property which is administered in the interest of another set, the beneficiaries. Trusts may be set up to provide support for individuals or families, to provide pensions, to run charities, to liquidate the property of the bankrupts for the benefit of their creditors, or for the safe keeping of securities bought by trusts with their investor’s money. The assets, which trusts hold are regulated by law, must be administered in the interests of the beneficiaries, and not for the profit of the trustees.
(ix) **Non-Profit Institutions (NPI):** NPIs are legal or social entities created for the purpose of producing goods and services whose status does not permit them to be a source of income, profit or other financial gain for the units that establish, control or finance them. In practice, their productive activities are bound to generate either surpluses or deficits but any surpluses they happen to make cannot be appropriated by other institutional units. The articles of association by which they are established are drawn up in such a way that the institutional units which control or manage them are not entitled to a share in any profits or other income which they receive.

(x) **Employer Households (i.e., private households employing maid servant, watchman, cook, etc.):** The households which are employing maid servant, watchmen, cook, private tutor, etc. will be considered notionally as enterprise for the purpose of this survey and will be classified as ‘Employer households’.

1.5.58 **Remittance:** These are the transfers, in either cash or kind, to the households generally by former household members. However, remittances received from persons other than former household members and institutions will also be included. If such transfers are in the form of loans, these will not be considered. The valuation of the remittances received in kind will be done by considering the market value of the kind received by the household. If the cash remittances are in any foreign currency, exchange value of the cash remittances in Indian Rupee may be arrived at to determine the amount of remittances.

1.5.59 ‘**AYUSH Unit:**’ AYUSH Unit will mean any Health Care Centre/ Unit providing treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy), such as:

1. **Hospital**: Medical institutions having provision of admission of sick persons as in-door patients (in-patients) for treatment are called hospitals. Hospital run by the central/ state government or local bodies like municipalities are considered Government Hospital. It is pertinent to mention here that any allopathic hospital having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for example if an allopathic hospital has a wing of Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.

2. **Dispensary** is the consulting place/ chamber, which does not generally have facilities for treatment of in-patients. A dispensary is a public institution that dispenses medicine or medical aids in a hospital from which medical supplies, preparations and treatments are dispensed. Hospitals without bed may be treated as Dispensaries. Dispensary having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for example if an allopathic Hospital/ Dispensary has out-patient facility for Ayurveda/ Unani/ Siddha/ Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.

3. **Primary Health Centre (PHC)** is the first contact point between a village community and the medical officer. It has a medical officer and other paramedical staff. It is run by the Government and usually has in-patient and out–patient facilities. A PHC has jurisdiction over 6 sub-centres and serves about 30,000 population in plain
area and 20,000 population in hilly/tribal area. PHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if any PHC has treatment facility for Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha/Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.

(4) ‘Community Health Centre’ (CHC) serves about 1.2 lakh populations in plain area and 80,000 in the hilly/tribal area. The CHC functions as referral centre for the PHC. It is manned by medical specialists and paramedical staff and has in-patient and out-patient facilities. CHC having treatment facility for any discipline under AYUSH (for examples if a CHC has treatment facility of Ayurveda/Unani/Siddha/Homoeopathy/Yoga/Naturopathy) will be covered under this item.

(5) **AYUSH Health Centre (AHC):** In some of the State Govt. Institutions, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha dispensaries are also called as AYUSH Health Centres. Generally these centres are managed by one doctor, one pharmacist and one other staff and provide only out-door patient care.

(6) **Panchkarma Centres / Kendra:** These are small hospitals where Panchkarma Procedures / Ayurveda massage etc. is carried out. Panchkarma Centre provides the facilities for ladies and gents both types of patients.

(7) **Ayurveda / Panchkarma Hospitals:** There are many hospitals providing indoor patient care through Panchkarma / Massage therapy. Kerala State is well known to have Panchkarma Hospitals of very high quality. Various procedures of massage, fomentation, putting oil on forehead (called as Shirodhara) and applying medicated oils all over the body.

*Note: In case, if an AYUSH doctor visits an allopathic health care centre (Hospital/Dispensaries/PHCs/CHCs) once or twice in a week or so (but not on all working days) such Allopathic centre may not be treated as ‘AYUSH Unit’ for this survey purpose.*

1.5.60 **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. According to this Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS) are formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Adult means a person who has completed his/ her eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.
### Table 1: allocation of sample FSUs in NSS 77th round

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Note: Minor changes in allocations may be necessary at the time of actual sample selection work.
4 FSUs will be allocated to special stratum for rural areas at all-India level.